

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

OVERVIEW TO STATE PERFORMANCE PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Virginia's Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012 (SPP) was originally submitted in December 2004. This document incorporates revisions to the SPP that have been made subsequent to the original submission. The original SPP and subsequent versions are available at

http://www.doe.virginia.gov/special_ed/reports_plans_stats/index.shtml

<p>The following information has been added to (or deleted from) the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014</p>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revised baseline/target data for Indicator 3C in English/reading for FFY 2012 (2012-2013).• New, revised, and completed improvement activities. |
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The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) has developed its State Performance Plan (SPP) with input from stakeholders and with the expectation that the SPP will be disseminated to the public. The SPP will be available on the VDOE web site, and will be disseminated to all school divisions in the state, to members of the State Special Education Advisory Committee (SSEAC), and to all local advisory committees (LACs). The SPP will also be made available to various media, consistent with VDOE dissemination of other material.

The requirement to obtain broad stakeholder input was met through meetings with stakeholders. The focus of the stakeholder meetings was to review the State Performance Plan requirements, discussion of each Indicator with an emphasis on the overview of issues/description of systems or processes, discussion of baseline data and development of targets. Stakeholders included representatives of the State Special Education Advisory Committee (SSEAC), parents, school division superintendents, school division directors of special education, other state agencies, the Parent Educational Advocacy Training Center (PEATC), Training/Technical Assistance Centers (T/TACs), early childhood specialists, transition specialists and VDOE staff. It is expected that additional individuals will be added to the stakeholder committee, including elementary and secondary principals, assessment specialists, and other persons as the need is identified.

The Stakeholders will be organized into six work groups that will assist with the development of the Annual Performance Plans. VDOE staff will coordinate the activities for each workgroup. Workgroups will be responsible for analyzing data collected by VDOE and will determine whether progress or slippage can be measured for each Indicator. Workgroups will also make suggestions for revisions to targets and improvement activities/timelines/resources as needed. The six workgroups are: (1) Free Appropriate Public Education in the Least Restrictive Environment (FAPE in the LRE) (Indicators 4, 5, 9 and 10); (2) Early Childhood Education (Indicators 6, 7 and 12); (3) Secondary Education and Transition (Indicators 1, 2, 13 and 14); (4) General Supervision (Indicators 11, 15 and 20); (5) Dispute Resolution (Indicators 8, 18 and 19) and (6) Assessment (Indicator 3).

Following the submission of the Annual Performance Report each February, VDOE expects to report to the public on the progress or slippage in meeting the measurable and rigorous targets found in the SPP. Additionally, VDOE will report to the public on the performance of each local educational agency located in the state on the targets in the SPP.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Free Appropriate Public Education in the Least Restrictive Environment
Indicator 1: Percent of youth with IEPs graduating from high school with a regular diploma. (20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))
Data Source: VDOE end of year report by school divisions.
Measurement: States must report using the graduation rate calculation and timeline established by the Department under the ESEA.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Virginia will report and use for federal reporting and accountability a federal graduation Indicator using the prescribed calculation for the adjusted cohort rate, which does not permit cohorts to be adjusted to account for students' English language learner or disability status, and only includes Virginia's standard and advanced studies diplomas in the numerator. Virginia will calculate, report, and use for federal accountability the four-year, five-year, and six year federal graduation Indicator.

Consistent with federal regulations, Virginia's federal graduation Indicator is an adjusted cohort graduation rate based on cohorts of students who enter ninth grade for the first time; it is adjusted for students who transfer in, transfer out, or are deceased. Because the complete data on student graduation and completion, including summer graduates, are not available until after annual measurable objective (AMO) determinations are made each year, Virginia will calculate AMO determinations based on the previous year's graduation data. This will permit the calculations to be available in time to make AMO determinations before the beginning of the school year.

Virginia will report four-, five-, and six-year federal graduation Indicators by subgroup for the state, and division and schools. The four- and five-year graduation Indicators will be used for reporting and AMO determination in 2010- 2011. Six-year adjusted graduation Indicators will be available in the fall of 2010, and first applied to AYP determinations made for the 2011-2012 school year. Virginia will report the federal graduation Indicator beginning with the ninth-grade cohort of 2004-2005; four-year graduates from this cohort would have earned diplomas by the end of the 2008 school year. **(From APT accountability workbook)**

The most recently approved version of the Virginia Board Of Education's Consolidated State Application Amended Accountability Workbook can be found at:

http://www.doe.virginia.gov/federal_programs/esea/applications/consolidated/consolidated_app_account_wbk/accountability_workbook.pdf

The term "regular diploma" as used in this Indicator includes Virginia's Advanced Studies Diploma and Standard Diploma. Virginia offers several additional graduation options to students with disabilities.

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These include the Modified Standard Diploma, the Special Diploma and the Certificate of Completion. Standards which must be met to receive the Modified Standard Diploma and the Special Diploma are more rigorous than those which must be met for the Certificate of Completion. Virginia believes that the inclusion of students who earn these additional diplomas into the graduation rate would provide a more accurate picture of the graduation status for students with disabilities in the state.

Information about Virginia's On-Time graduation rate can be found at:

http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics_reports/graduation_completion/cohort_reports/va_ontime_gradrate.pdf

The link to information on Virginia's Standards of Accreditation is included below. This link contains additional links to information about graduation:

<http://www.doe.virginia.gov/boe/accreditation/index.shtml>

Baseline Data from FFY 2009-2010:

Data reported for this Indicator are consistent with the data reported by VDOE in its 2009-2010 Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR). The total number of students receiving a standard or advanced studies or International Baccalaureate diploma was 6,031. The cohort of graduates was 12,707, resulting in a graduation rate reported for children with disabilities in VDOE's 2009 – 2010 CSPR of 47.5 percent.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

In order to comply with the Indicator 1 requirement to report targets that are the same as the annual graduation targets under Title 1 of the ESEA, VDOE, after consultation with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), VDOE will report targets consistent with the Virginia Board Of Education's Consolidated State Application Amended Accountability Workbook. The language in the workbook specifies : " ...targets for continuous and substantial improvement: 10 percent reduction in the percent of nongraduating students from the previous year applied to the adjusted four-year federal graduation rate ...".

After consultation with OSEP, it was agreed that VDOE would use this language to set revised targets for Indicator 1 and that the data used would be specific to students with disabilities. As indicated above, the data used will be the same as the data reported in VDOE's 2009-2010 CSPR, which will be 2008-2009 graduation rate data. The graduation rate for 2008-2009 was 47.5 percent.

Using this 47.5 percent rate, the percent of nongraduating students would be 52.5 percent. A ten percent reduction to this rate would be 5.25 percent. The target for 2010 for Indicator 1 then becomes 52.75 percent, as the intended result of a reduction to the percent of nongraduating students would be an improved graduation rate. The targets for 2011 and 2012 cannot be computed until the graduation rate for each of the next two reporting years is known, so the language reported here is just the language specified above: " ...targets for continuous and substantial improvement: 10 percent reduction in the percent of nongraduating students from the previous year applied to the adjusted four-year federal graduation rate ...".

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Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Virginia Department of Education's (VDOE) School completion options available to students with disabilities in Virginia are specified in the *Regulations Establishing Standards for Accrediting Public Schools in Virginia (8 VAC 20-131-10)* adopted by the Virginia Board of Education in July 2000. Program completion options available to students with disabilities are the Advanced Studies Diploma, Standard Diploma, Modified Standard Diploma, Special Diploma, Certificate of Program Completion, and the General Achievement Diploma.

The Advanced Studies, Standard, and Modified Standard Diplomas have specific course content requirements that align with the state's Standards of Learning (SOL). The Modified Standard Diploma program is intended for certain students with disabilities who are unlikely to meet all of the requirements for a Standard Diploma. Eligibility for and participation in the Modified Standard Diploma program is determined by the student's Individual Education Program (IEP) team and the student, where appropriate, at any point after the student's eighth grade year. The requirements for earning this diploma include 20 standard units of credit and passing numeracy and literacy assessments prescribed by the Board of Education.

The Special Diploma is awarded to certain students with disabilities who complete the requirements of their Individualized Education Program (IEP) and do not meet the requirements for other diplomas.

In accordance with this Indicator, VDOE does not include students who earned a Modified Standard or a Special Diploma in calculating the graduation rate.

Information on the Standards of Accreditation and requirements for diploma types can be found at:

http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics_reports/school_report_card/index.shtml, and in *Virginia's Consolidated State Application and Accountability Workbook*, available at http://www.doe.virginia.gov/federal_programs/esea/applications/consolidated/consolidated_app_account_wbk/accountability_workbook.pdf.

Analysis of previous years' data shows the graduation rate for students with disabilities is less than the graduation rate for all students. The graduation rate for students with disabilities decreased slightly from 2003 to 2004 while the graduation rate for all students also decreased slightly from 2003 to 2004.

Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005):

Using the NCLB graduation calculation for the 2005-2006 school year, Virginia's graduation rate for all students was 79 percent. The graduation rate for students with disabilities was 42 percent.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

The NCLB calculation takes the number of graduates in a given year divided by the number of graduates in that year, plus other completers that year, plus the number of 12th grade dropouts that year, the number of 11th grade dropouts a year earlier, the number of 10th grade dropouts 2 years earlier, and the number of 9th grade dropouts 3 years earlier. The numerator includes only Standard diplomas and Advanced Studies diplomas. The calculation does not account for transfers in or out of a school division. It does not measure "on-time" graduation. It accounts for students that may take longer to graduate.

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FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	55 percent of youth with IEPs graduating from high school will receive an advanced studies or standard diploma
2006 (2006-2007)	43 percent of youth with IEPs graduating from high school will receive an advanced studies or standard diploma.
2007 (2007-2008)	45 percent of youth with IEPs graduating from high school will receive an advanced studies or standard diploma.
2008 (2008-2009)	47 percent of youth with IEPs graduating from high school will receive an advanced studies or standard diploma.
2009 (2009-2010)	50 percent of youth with IEPs graduating from high school will receive an advanced studies or standard diploma.
2010 (2010-2011)	10 percent reduction in the percent of nongraduating students with disabilities from the previous year applied only to the adjusted four-year federal graduation rate. This will result in a target of a graduation rate of 52.75 percent.
2011 (2011-2012)	10 percent reduction in the percent of nongraduating students with disabilities from the previous year applied only to the adjusted four-year federal graduation rate. This will result in a target of a graduation rate of 49.96 percent.
2012 (2012-2013)	10 percent reduction in the percent of nongraduating students with disabilities from the previous year applied only to the adjusted four-year federal graduation rate. This will result in a target of a graduation rate of 53.57 percent.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE continued to provide technical assistance and support for parents, school faculty and staff on the use of substitute tests available as End-of-Course tests to allow students to earn verified credits toward graduation.

The VDOE continued to support Reading and Algebra tutorial programs and continued to help school divisions in developing and implementing transition plans aimed at increasing academic performance and graduation.

The VDOE continued to support local project graduation academies to prepare students in need of verified units of credit.

The VDOE continued to provide online tools and tutorials designed to assist students and teachers with preparing for and taking Standards of Learning (SOL) assessments needed for graduation.

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The VDOE developed an Academic and Career Planning online tool.

The VDOE provided training to divisions, students, and families on the Academic and Career Plan, to be developed prior to high school entry.

The VDOE has developed materials that support self determination skill development related to: goal setting, problem solving, choice making, self awareness, advocacy, leadership.

The VDOE supported Virginia College Access Network activities.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

<p>The following improvement activities have been added to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014</p>
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NEW - In order to assist students with receiving a diploma, the VDOE sponsors site licenses for the use of an online tutorial program for WorkKeys, a substitute assessment verifying literacy and numeracy and EOC English Writing.

NEW - In order to assist students in earning a diploma, the VDOE continued to provide training and technical assistance related to credit accommodations, with a focus on professional development needs of parents, school faculty and staff

NEW - To ensure that SWD were part of the school improvement plan, VDOE staff were assigned to work with schools where students with disabilities did not make AMO to include this population in the schools' strategic plan, advice regarding research-based interventions and broker professional development.

NEW - As a credit accommodation, the VDOE will assist with the augmentation of the mathematics class Personal Living and Finance (3120) to include the CTE Workplace Readiness Skills (WRS) which will assist students in earning a standard diploma.

NEW - In order to improve postsecondary employment and graduation rates, the VDOE sponsors career readiness software to assist students with disabilities earn CTE credentials.

NEW - Support Fostering Connections Act to promote educational stability for students in foster care to assist with graduation, reduce dropout and promote positive postsecondary outcomes for students in foster care to assist with graduation, reduce dropout and promote positive postsecondary outcomes.

NEW - Continue to support and sponsor youth development programs such as YLF and Youth Summit. These programs assist youth in taking more responsibility for their educations by understanding disability and its impact on their lives as well as providing problem solving and goal setting routines.

NEW - VDOE continues to support and sponsor demonstration employment and postsecondary education programs. By developing and supporting research-based programs, we can provide best practice models for divisions to implement.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE
Indicator 2: Percent of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school. (20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))
Data Source: VDOE's end-of-the year school division data collection is the source for these data.
Measurement: States must report using the dropout data used in the ESEA graduation rate calculation and follow the timeline established by the Department under the ESEA.

<p style="text-align: center;">The following information is added to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of February 1, 2013</p> <p>Measurement: States must report a percentage using the number of youth with IEPs (ages 14-21) who exited special education due to dropping out in the numerator and the number of all youth with IEPs who left high school (ages 14-21) in the denominator.</p> <p>NOTE: Per OSEP permitted flexibility, Virginia has opted to report using the same data source and measurement that Virginia used for its 2010-2011 APR that was submitted on February 1, 2012. (OSEP Memorandum 13-6 released 12/12/2012)</p>
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Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) defines dropout as an individual in grades 7-12 who was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year and was not enrolled on October 1 of the current school year, or was not enrolled on October 1 of the previous school year although expected to be in the membership, has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district approved educational program and does not meet any of the exclusionary conditions: transfer to another public school district, private school or state or district approved education program, temporary school-recognized absence due to suspension, illness or death.

This definition is used for the calculation in determining the dropout rate for all students. Previous years' data analyses have shown that students with disabilities dropout of school at a higher rate compared to the dropout rate for all students. Previous years' rates have been determined using different methods for calculation but all have shown the same general results. The method described above will be used by VDOE until a national calculation has been approved for all states to use.

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Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005):

For the 2004-2005 school year, school divisions reported 10,297 students dropping out, for grades 7-12. The total membership for all students for grades 7-12 was 557,795.

For the 2004-2005 school year, school divisions reported 1,501 students with disabilities dropping out, for grades 7-12. The total membership for students with disabilities for grades 7-12 was 76,475.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

For the 2004-2005 school year, the dropout rate for all students, grades 7-12, is calculated as the total number of students reported as dropped out for that year divided by the total number of students reported in grades 7-12. The rate for all students was 1.85 percent.

For the 2004-2005 school year, the dropout rate for students with disabilities, grades 7-12, is calculated as the total number of students with disabilities reported as dropped out for that year divided by the total number of students with disabilities, grades 7-12. The rate for students with disabilities was 1.96 percent.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	The dropout rate for students with disabilities will decrease to 1.93 percent.
2006 (2006-2007)	The dropout rate for students with disabilities will decrease to 1.91 percent.
2007 (2007-2008)	The dropout rate for students with disabilities will decrease to 1.89 percent.
2008 (2008-2009)	The dropout rate for students with disabilities will decrease to 1.87 percent.
2009 (2009-2010)	The dropout rate for students with disabilities will decrease to 1.85 percent.
2010 (2010-2011)	The dropout rate for students with disabilities will decrease to 2.25 percent.
2011 (2011-2012)	The dropout rate for students with disabilities will decrease to 2.10 percent.
2012 (2012-2013)	The dropout rate for students with disabilities will decrease to 2.00 percent.

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Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE continued to provide technical assistance and support for parents, school faculty and staff on the use of substitute tests available as End-of-Course tests to allow students to earn verified credits toward graduation.

The VDOE developed an Academic and Career Planning online tool.

The VDOE provided training to divisions, students, and families on the Academic and Career Plan, to be developed prior to high school entry.

The VDOE has developed materials that support self determination skill development related to: goal setting, problem solving, choice making, self awareness, advocacy, leadership.

The VDOE will cross reference Indicators 2 and 4 with the disproportionality data from Indicators 9 and 10 for African American and Hispanic students. Targeted assistance will be provided as the need is determined.

Include students with disabilities in the Project EASE suspension grant participation.

The VDOE will initiate, plan and host a series of workshops or symposiums on OHI, with emphasis upon ADD/ADHD.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

<p>The following improvement activities have been added or completed to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014</p>

NEW - In order to assist students with receiving a diploma, the VDOE sponsors site licenses for the use of an online tutorial program for WorkKeys, a substitute assessment verifying literacy and numeracy and EOC English Writing.

NEW - In order to assist students in earning a diploma, the VDOE continued to provide training and technical assistance related to credit accommodations, with a focus on professional development needs of parents, school faculty and staff

NEW - To ensure that SWD were part of the school improvement plan, VDOE staff were assigned to work with schools where students with disabilities did not make AMO to include this population in the schools' strategic plan, advice regarding research-based interventions and broker professional development.

NEW - As a credit accommodation, the VDOE will assist with the augmentation of the mathematics class Personal Living and Finance (3120) to include the CTE Workplace Readiness Skills (WRS) which will assist students in earning a standard diploma.

NEW - In order to improve postsecondary employment and graduation rates, the VDOE sponsors career readiness software to assist students with disabilities earn CTE credentials.

NEW - VDOE will disseminate updated truancy policy and resources to local school divisions.

NEW - The VDOE will target specific school divisions to receive information related to resources and technical assistance related to promoting graduation including updating information on Web site specifically related to the dissemination of student trauma related resources.

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NEW - Support Fostering Connections Act to promote educational stability for students in foster care to assist with graduation, reduce dropout and promote positive postsecondary outcomes for students in foster care to assist with graduation, reduce dropout and promote positive postsecondary outcomes.

NEW - Continue to support and sponsor youth development programs such as YLF and Youth Summit. These programs assist youth in taking more responsibility for their educations by understanding disability and its impact on their lives as well as providing problem solving and goal setting routines.

NEW - VDOE continues to support and sponsor demonstration employment and postsecondary education programs. By developing and supporting research-based programs, we can provide best practice models for divisions to implement.

~~**COMPLETED** - The VDOE continued to work with the National Dropout Prevention Center-Students with Disabilities to provide technical assistance on research based successful strategies for keeping students from leaving school without diplomas.~~

~~**COMPLETED** - The VDOE supported local and regional dropout prevention forums and institutes.~~

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

<p>Monitoring Priority: Free Appropriate Public Education in the Least Restrictive Environment</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Participation and performance of children with IEPs on statewide assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Percent of the districts with a disability subgroup that meets the State’s minimum “n” size that meet the State’s AYP targets for the disability subgroup.B. Participation rate for children with IEPs.C. Proficiency rate for children with IEPs against grade level, modified and alternate academic achievement standards. <p>(20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))</p>
<p>Data Source: Virginia Department of Education Information Management Office.</p> <p>In 2004-05 no unique student test identifier (ID) was used, therefore the data set is the number of assessments (or tests) taken by students with disabilities.</p>
<p>Measurement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. AYP percent = $[(\# \text{ of districts with a disability subgroup that meets the State’s minimum “n” size that meet the State’s AYP targets for the disability subgroup}) \div (\text{total } \# \text{ of districts that have a disability subgroup that meets the State’s minimum “n” size})] \times 100.$B. Participation rate percent = $[(\# \text{ of children with IEPs participating in the assessment}) \div (\text{total } \# \text{ of children with IEPs enrolled during the testing window, calculated separately for reading and math})].$ The participation rate is based on all children with IEPs, including both children with IEPs enrolled for a full academic year and those not enrolled for a full academic year.C. Proficiency rate percent = $([(\# \text{ of children with IEPs enrolled for a full academic year scoring at or above proficient}) \div (\text{total } \# \text{ of children with IEPs enrolled for a full academic year, calculated separately for reading and math})].$

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Measurement for youth with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) on assessment performance is the same measurement as for all youth for determining Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) for schools and school divisions under Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act (ESEA)/No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB). Revised targets for Indicators 3C are included based on a letter received by VDOE from the U.S. Department of Education (USED) dated January 11, 2011. The revised annual measurable objectives (AMOs) were approved by the Virginia Board of Education and have been submitted to USED for approval. At the time of this SPP submission, these revised AMOs have not been formally approved for use in Virginia.

In 2004-2005 there were no unique student testing identifiers; therefore the data represent the number of individual assessments taken by students with disabilities rather than the number of students. Unique student testing identifiers are now being utilized, as of the 2005-2006 fall test administration of Standards

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of Learning (SOL) assessment. Also, AYP calculations include only first-time test takers and test answer sheets are coded to show if the test is “retest” or “recovery.”

Virginia’s annual measurable objectives for students with disabilities are consistent with those for all students as described in Virginia’s Accountability Workbook. The Accountability Workbook may be accessed at <http://www.doe.virginia.gov/VDOE/nclb/#csa>.

In 2004-2005 Virginia administered English/reading and mathematics assessments to students in grades 3, 5, 8, and certain high school courses (End-of-Course tests). Beginning 2005-2006, Virginia will administer state assessments in grades 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and End-of-Course tests as required under the *No Child Left Behind Act*.

Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005):

A. Percent of Districts Meeting AYP Objectives:

The addition of proxy percentages was used in calculating AYP. The percentages (14 percent for reading and 17 percent for mathematics) represent students with disabilities who demonstrate proficiency on modified achievement standards and were added to the subgroup’s pass rates under interim flexibility for states announced in May 2005 by United States Secretary of Education.

62.8 percent (83 of 132) of Virginia’s public school divisions met Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) objectives for the students with disabilities subgroup.

B. State Assessment Participation:

Assessment Subject Area	Number of Tests Taken	Number of Tests Expected Tests to be Taken*	Percent
Reading	49,271	50,320	97.9
Mathematics	59,690	60,749	98.3

* Students enrolled in grades and courses for which there are state assessments are documented by coding on the test answer sheets. These data represent the number of test answer sheets that are reported as the student did not attempt the test.

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C. State Assessment Proficiency: The data set is the number of tests taken by students with disabilities.

Test Type	Number of Tests Passed (Advanced Proficient + Proficient)	Number of Tests Failed	Total Number of Tests	Percent Tests Passed
Regular Assessment No Accommodations	63,960	26,858	90,818	70.4
Regular Assessment With Accommodations	276,102	283,510	559,612	49.3
Alternative Assessment Against Grade-Level Standards No Accommodations (Virginia Grade Level Alternative + Virginia Substitute Evaluation Program*)	1,502	517	2019	74.4
Alternative Assessment Against Grade-Level Standards With Accommodations	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>
Alternate Assessment Against Alternate Achievement Standards No Accommodations (Virginia Alternate Assessment Program)	14,856	534	15,390	96.5
Alternate Assessment Against Alternate Achievement Standards With Accommodations	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>

*The total number of participants in the VSEP was below 10 and considered statistically insignificant for reporting purposes.

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Discussion of Baseline Data:

The data from 2004-2005 provide the percentage of students who participated in Virginia's Standards of Learning (SOL) assessments for English/Reading and mathematics in grades 3, 5, 8 and high school courses. The overall percentage for state assessment participation is 97.9 for reading and 98.3 for mathematics.

The overall pass rate of students with disabilities on the regular assessment with no accommodations was 70.4 percent; with accommodations was 49.3 percent. The pass rate on alternative assessments against grade-level standards was 74.4 percent.

The pass rate on alternate assessments against alternate achievement standards was 96.5 percent. It is important to note that the 2004-2005 was the last year using the Virginia Alternate Assessment Program (VAAP) that has been in place. The VAAP was revised in 2005 to reflect student achievement on Aligned Standards of Learning and adjusted to the need for testing and scoring entries at more grade levels as required by the *No Child Left Behind Act*. Therefore, the 2004-2005 VAAP data will not be an accurate representation of baseline data against which future years will be compared.

Revised baseline data and targets for FFY2011 and FFY2012 as of February 1, 2013

Baseline Data from FFY 2011 (See discussion of baseline data):

Discussion of Baseline Data for FFY 2011:

Data reported for this Indicator are consistent with the data reported by the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) in its Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) flexibility waiver approved by the U.S. Department of Education in June 2012. A revised baseline target of 59 percent was established using the results from the English /reading state assessments and a revised baseline target of 33 percent was established using the results from the mathematics state assessments administered to students with disabilities in 2011-2012. In addition, the revised mathematics target for FFY 2012 (2012-2013) is at least 41 percent of students with disabilities will pass the state mathematics assessments. A revised English/reading target for FFY 2012 (2012-2013) cannot be determined at this time due to new SOL English/reading assessments being administered in 2012-2013. Virginia will submit revised baseline data in English/reading for FFY 2012 (2013-2014) that will be calculated based on results from the revised reading assessments administered in school year 2012-2013.

Revised baseline data and targets for FFY2012 as of April 24, 2014

Baseline Data from FFY 2012 (See discussion of baseline data):

Discussion of Baseline Data for FFY 2012:

Revised baseline data in English/reading for FFY 2012 (2012-2013) is being submitted due to new SOL English/reading assessments being administered in 2012-2013. Data reported for this Indicator are consistent with the data reported by the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) in its Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) flexibility waiver approved by the U.S. Department of Education in June 2012. The revised baseline target of 30 percent was established using the results from the SOL English/reading state assessments administered to students with disabilities in 2012-2013.

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FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	At least 64 percent of Virginia's school divisions will meet AYP objectives for the students with disabilities subgroup. At least 95 percent of students with disabilities will participate in state assessments. At least 69 percent of students with disabilities will pass state English/reading assessments. At least 67 percent of students with disabilities will pass state mathematics assessments.
2006 (2006-2007)	At least 65 percent of Virginia's school divisions will meet AYP objectives for the students with disabilities subgroup. At least 95 percent of students with disabilities will participate in state assessments. At least 73 percent of students with disabilities will pass state English/reading assessments. At least 71 percent of students with disabilities will pass state mathematics assessments.
2007 (2007-2008)	At least 66 percent of Virginia's school divisions will meet AYP objectives for the students with disabilities subgroup. At least 95 percent of students with disabilities will participate in state assessments. At least 77 percent of students with disabilities will pass state English/reading assessments. At least 75 percent of students with disabilities will pass state mathematics assessments.
2008 (2008-2009)	At least 67 percent of Virginia's school divisions will meet AYP objectives for the students with disabilities subgroup. At least 95 percent of students with disabilities will participate in state assessments. At least 81 percent of students with disabilities will pass state English/reading assessments. At least 79 percent of students with disabilities will pass state mathematics assessments.
2009 (2009-2010)	At least 68 percent of Virginia's school divisions will meet AYP objectives for the students with disabilities subgroup. At least 95 percent of students with disabilities will participate in state assessments. At least 85 percent of students with disabilities will pass state English/reading assessments. At least 83 percent of students with disabilities will pass state mathematics assessments.
2010 (2010-2011)	At least 18 percent of Virginia's school divisions will meet AMO targets for the students with disabilities subgroup. At least 95 percent of students with disabilities will participate in state assessments. At least 86 percent of students with disabilities will pass state English/reading assessments. At least 85 percent of students with disabilities will pass state mathematics assessments.
2011 (2011-2012)	At least 18 percent of Virginia's school divisions will meet AMO targets for the students with disabilities subgroup. At least 95 percent of students with disabilities will participate in state assessments. At least 59 percent of students with disabilities will pass state English/reading assessments. At least 33 percent of students with disabilities will pass state mathematics assessments.
2012 (2012-2013)	At least 19 percent of Virginia's school divisions will meet AMO targets for the students with disabilities subgroup. At least 95 percent of students with disabilities will participate in state assessments. At least 30 percent of students with disabilities will pass state English/reading assessments. At least 41 percent of students with disabilities will pass state mathematics assessments.

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Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE continued to provide technical assistance and support for parents, school faculty and staff on the use of substitute tests available as End-of-Course tests to allow students to earn verified credits toward graduation.

The VDOE continued to support Reading and Algebra tutorial programs and continued to help school divisions in developing and implementing transition plans aimed at increasing academic performance and graduation.

The VDOE continued to support local project graduation academies to prepare students in need of verified units of credit.

The VDOE continued to provide online tools and tutorials designed to assist students and teachers with preparing for and taking Standards of Learning (SOL) assessments needed for graduation.

The VDOE continued to provide training and technical assistance related to reading skills with a focus on professional development needs of special education teachers.

The VDOE will provide training and technical assistance related to reading and math in partnership with Response to Intervention (RtI) training initiatives, school improvement processes, and the state's literacy activity with a focus on instructional practices for special education teachers.

The VDOE continued to provide instructional resources that assist elementary, middle, and high school teachers in the delivery of SOL content to students while using evidence-based instructional practices including differentiated instructional techniques and technology.

The VDOE continued to provide training and technical assistance on the need for and use of assistive technology with a focus on access to the general curriculum and support for including students with disabilities in general classrooms and community settings.

The VDOE continued to provide support for demonstration schools to implement the University of Kansas Strategic Instruction Model-Content Literacy Continuum (SIM-CLC).

The VDOE will continue to encourage and facilitate embedded professional development with Training and Technical Assistance Center staff in select target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the AMOs.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

<p>The following improvement activities have been added or completed to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014</p>

~~COMPLETED - The VDOE continued to work with the National Dropout Prevention Center-Students with Disabilities to provide technical assistance on research based successful strategies for keeping students from leaving school without diplomas.~~

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

<p>Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE</p>
<p>Indicator 4:</p> <p>Rates of suspension and expulsion:</p> <p>A. Percent of districts that have a significant discrepancy in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs; and</p> <p>B. Percent of districts that have: (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs; and (b) policies, procedures or practices that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards.</p> <p>(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A); 1412(a)(22))</p>
<p>Data Source:</p> <p>Table 5, Section A, <i>Report of Children with Disabilities Unilaterally Removed or Suspended/Expelled for More than 10 Days</i> of the Annual Report of Children Served.</p> <p>Discrepancy can be computed by either comparing rates for children with disabilities to rates for nondisabled within a district or by comparing among LEAs for children with disabilities in the State.</p>
<p>Measurement:</p> <p>A. Percent = [(# of districts that have a significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions for greater than 10 days in a school year of children with IEPs) divided by the (# of districts in the State)] times 100.</p> <p>B. Percent = [(# of districts that have: (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year of children with IEPs; and (b) policies, procedures or practices that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards) divided by the (# of districts in the State)] times 100.</p> <p>Include State's definition of "significant discrepancy."</p>

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Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

VDOE is addressing both Indicators 4a and 4b in this section of the State Performance Plan. In accordance with the reporting requirements for Indicator 4a and 4b, VDOE analyzed data from the 2009-2010 school year to be used for our FFY 2010 data. Data are collected on disciplinary sanctions for students with disabilities through VDOE's annual Discipline/Crime and Violence data collection. For reporting in the State Performance Plan, VDOE has changed the methodology used in previous years for reporting data for Indicators 4a and 4b. VDOE will be using a comparison model recommended by OSEP and DAC staff and VDOE is using this model after consulting with OSEP and DAC staff. VDOE's data analysis uses the following definitions of significant discrepancy:

For Indicator 4a, a school division has a significant discrepancy when the division's suspension/expulsion rate for children with disabilities is more than 2 times the State's suspension/expulsion rate for children with disabilities.

For Indicator 4b, a school division has a significant discrepancy when the division's Suspension/expulsion rate for children with disabilities from a racial/ethnic group is more than 2 times the State's suspension/expulsion rate for all children with disabilities.

For Indicator 4a, a minimum "n" of 10 for the number of total number of out of school suspensions and expulsions of more than 10 days is required.

For Indicator 4b, a minimum "n" of 10 is required in each race category to be included in the calculation.

Baseline Data from FFY 2010:

As indicated on the previous page, in determining the number of divisions with significant discrepancy, VDOE used data from the 2009-2010 school year to be used for our FFY 2010 data.

For Indicator 4a, using the calculation described above, there were 10 school divisions out of 132 with a significant discrepancy. This is 7.57 percent.

For Indicator 4b, using the calculation described above, there were 7 school divisions out of 132 with a significant discrepancy. This is 5.30 percent.

The number of divisions that did not meet the state-established minimum "n" size requirement of ten out of school suspensions and expulsions of more than 10 days was 19 for Indicator 4A and 17 for Indicator 4B.

Of the ten divisions identified with a significant discrepancy for Indicator 4A, one division was found to have one non-compliance finding after the review of policies, procedures, and practices relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance with the IDEA, as required by 34 CFR §300.170(b). the other nine divisions did not have any non-compliance findings and did not need to revise any policies, procedures, and practices relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance with the IDEA, as required by 34 CFR §300.170(b).

Of the seven divisions identified with a significant discrepancy for Indicator 4B, one division was found to have one non-compliance finding after the review of policies, procedures, and practices relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance with the IDEA, as required by 34 CFR §300.170(b). the other six divisions did not have any non-compliance findings and did not need to revise any policies, procedures, and practices

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relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance with the IDEA, as required by 34 CFR §300.170(b).

Because new baseline data has been established, VDOE has set new targets for Indicators 4a and 4b. Also, because new baseline data has been established using a new methodology, progress or slippage against prior year's data cannot be determined.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

For both Indicator 4a and 4b, VDOE provided for the divisions identified with a significant discrepancy to review the division's policies, procedures, and practices relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance with the IDEA, as required by 34 CFR §300.170(b).

VDOE developed a comprehensive compliance document containing all requirements under 34 CFR §300.170(b). This document was submitted to OSEP for its review prior to dissemination to school divisions. VDOE also reviewed technical assistance information available on OSEP's website prior to disseminating the document. All divisions identified as having a significant discrepancy for Indicator 4a and Indicator 4b were required to use this document. The document was designed for school division use to review policies, procedures, and practices relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance with the IDEA, as required by 34 CFR §300.170(b). In addition to this review, each division was required to also review their school board policy, student code of conduct and student handbook for consistency and compliance with 34 CFR §300.170(b). School divisions were also required to review and describe their positive behavioral interventions and supports and identify any needs for technical assistance or professional development. Each division conducted these activities with a review committee which consisted of general education and special education staff. VDOE staff worked with each division while the divisions conducted the self-assessment. After each division submitted their completed self-assessment document and after VDOE staff reviewed the completed documents, VDOE staff discussed each division's responses with division staff.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

For Indicator 4B, VDOE used a relative risk ratio calculation with a small N of 10 and a threshold value of 2.0 to determine whether districts have: (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs. VDOE then reviewed compliance findings for divisions that had a preliminary indication of a possibility of a significant discrepancy. If those divisions did have noncompliance findings related to policies, procedures or practices that could contribute to the significant discrepancy and did not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards, VDOE required that a corrective action plan (CAP) be developed to ensure correction of the identified noncompliance.

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Definition of significant discrepancy:

School divisions would meet VDOE's definition of significant discrepancy if the relative risk ratio calculation (using a small N of 10 and the threshold value of 2.0) results in a preliminary indication of possible significant discrepancy and have noncompliance findings for policies, procedures or practices that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards related to disciplinary actions for students with disabilities.

VDOE's methodology for determining significant disproportionality for Indicator 4B compares the rate of suspensions and expulsions for children with IEPs to nondisabled children within the LEA.

Baseline Data from FFY 2009: (see discussion of Baseline Data)

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Using the calculation described above, there were 23 school divisions with a preliminary indication of a possibility of a significant discrepancy. Of these, 3 had noncompliance findings related to disciplinary actions for students with disabilities. All 3 had corrected all identified noncompliance promptly and no later than one year after identification, so there were no divisions with a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs; and policies, procedures or practices that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards.

For Indicator 4B, OSEP's measurement table specifies:

"...For 4B and (b), the number of districts in which policies, procedures and practices contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards"

After analyzing data as the preliminary step to determine whether a significant discrepancy existed in a school division, VDOE's final step was to review compliance findings for requirements related to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards. VDOE's reading of the measurement requirement "and do not comply with requirements" was that if there were no non-compliance findings, it would not follow up with a specific requirement for a state or local review of policies, procedures and practices.

VDOE feels the local review of policies, procedures and practices is part of VDOE's on-going technical assistance efforts. These efforts include working with school divisions to help maintain compliance with all regulatory and procedural requirements related to disciplinary actions, providing training and technical assistance related to conducting functional behavior assessments, developing behavior intervention plans and providing technical assistance to the schools that are implementing the effective school wide discipline initiative.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Virginia Department of Education's (VDOE) analysis of the data over a three year period beginning in 2001-2002 reveals students with disabilities receive long-term suspensions and expulsions at a rate higher than that for students without disabilities. Analysis of the suspension and expulsion rates for students with disabilities and students without disabilities since 2001-2002 reveals that the disparity between the rates has remained over the three-year period. Expulsion rates for students with disabilities and without disabilities increased in 2003-04 but the disparity between the two rates remained virtually the same. A more detailed analysis of previous year'

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data reveals there are relatively few school divisions that have greater than 3 long-term out of school suspensions or greater than 3 expulsions.

In any case, VDOE ensures school divisions comply with the continued service provisions of the IDEA.

Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005): (see discussion of baseline data)

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Using 2004-2005 data, a preliminary analysis of special education and general education long-term suspensions and expulsions has been completed. When the numbers of special education student long term suspensions per 1,000 students were compared to the long-term suspension rates per 1,000 students for regular education for each division, 50 of 132 school divisions had rates for special education students that exceeded those for regular education students. However, when only those school divisions with four or more long-term suspensions for students with disabilities were included, the number dropped to 30. Comparison of regular education and general education rates of long-term suspensions within a school division with a low number of suspensions can skew the data and has the potential to misrepresent the identification of schools with “significant discrepancies.” To further refine the analysis, a comparison of rates of suspensions of the 30 school divisions having four or more suspensions with the state average rate of suspensions per 1,000 students of 6.16 was made. Of the 30, only 18 school divisions had rates of suspensions for children with disabilities that exceeded those for the state as a whole, for a percentage of 13.6 percent. Using this analysis, Virginia will identify school divisions with “significant discrepancy” as those divisions whose rate of long-term suspension exceed that for students without disabilities, and are greater than the state average and has a number of long-term suspensions greater than three.

A similar analysis was completed for expulsion data. Forty-one school divisions had expulsion rates per 1,000 students for special education students that exceeded rates for general education students. However, when only those school divisions with four or more expulsions were counted, only 13 school divisions were identified. When comparison with the state rate of 1.24 per 1,000 students was made, 12 of the 13 school divisions were identified as exceeding the state rate, for a percentage of 9 percent. Using this analysis, Virginia will identify school divisions with “significant discrepancy” as those divisions whose rate of expulsion exceed that for students without disabilities, and is greater than the state average and has a number of expulsions greater than three.

By using this type of procedure to examine the data, a definition of “significant discrepancy” can be developed. Expulsion and suspension data will be analyzed in aggregate and also disaggregated by race and ethnicity to compare rates between the population of students without disabilities and those with disabilities. Based on the analysis of the data, “ranges of acceptance” will be developed that address the minimum number of actual suspensions or expulsions that would serve as a cut off point for school division inclusion in the analysis and the variance from the state average that would indicate identification. School divisions that have actual numbers of suspensions and expulsions that exceed a minimum and expulsion and suspension rates for disabled students beyond the ranges of acceptance for both the state comparison and the comparison within school divisions will be identified. Once an analysis of data using a significant discrepancy has been completed, it is likely that new targets will be developed. Identification will be made on both an aggregate basis (Part A) and by race/ethnicity (Part B).

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FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	Reduce the percentage of LEAs with significant discrepancy for long-term suspensions to 12 percent and for expulsions to eight percent.
2006 (2006-2007)	Reduce the percentage of LEAs with significant discrepancy for long-term suspensions to 12 percent and for expulsions to eight percent.
2007 (2007-2008)	Reduce the percentage of LEAs with significant discrepancy for long-term suspensions to 12 percent and for expulsions to eight percent.
2008 (2008-2009)	Reduce the percentage of LEAs with significant discrepancy for long-term suspensions to 12 percent and for expulsions to eight percent.
2009 (2009-2010)	Reduce the percentage of LEAs with significant discrepancy for long-term suspensions to 12 percent and for expulsions to eight percent.
2010 (2010-2011)	The percent of districts that have: (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs; and (b) policies, procedures or practices that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards will be zero percent.
2011 (2011-2012)	The percent of districts that have: (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs; and (b) policies, procedures or practices that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards will be zero percent.
2012 (2012-2013)	The percent of districts that have: (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs; and (b) policies, procedures or practices that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards will be zero percent.

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Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

Sponsored Strengthening Connections Institute: Accelerating Success among Select Student Populations – December 9-10, 2013. Forty-nine school divisions targeted for participation in this seminar due to short-term suspensions and not making annual measurable objectives for African American students, students with disabilities and low-income students. Institute focus on alternatives to short-term suspensions, classroom management strategies and impact of trauma on learning.

Provide training and technical assistance related to conducting functional behavior assessments and developing behavior intervention plans.

Provide technical assistance and training in effective schoolwide discipline using positive behavior interventions, including dissemination of Functional Behavioral Assessment and Behavioral Intervention Plan multimedia materials to schools implementing effective schoolwide discipline initiative.

Continue to provide training to school divisions on manifestation review procedures.

The VDOE will identify divisions with significant discrepancies and review policies, procedures and practice in a timely manner so that VDOE staff can conduct on-site reviews, as needed, when a division is repeatedly identified with significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions. The on-site review will determine the root cause for significant discrepancy.

The VDOE will disaggregate its crime and violence data and school climate data by school and incidents and target assistance as the need is determined. This procedure should help to identify specific needs.

http://www.doe.virginia.gov/administrators/principals_memos/2013/1006-13.shtml

The VDOE will cross reference Indicators 2 and 4 with the disproportionality data from Indicators 9 and 10 for African American and Hispanic students. Targeted assistance will be provided as the need is determined.

Include students with disabilities in the Project EASE suspension grant participation.

The VDOE will initiate, plan and host a series of workshops or symposiums on OHI, with emphasis upon ADD/ADHD.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

<p>The following improvement activities have been added or completed to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014</p>

NEW - The VDOE has provided online modules on Transformative Classroom Management for professional development for local school divisions.

http://www.doe.virginia.gov/support/school_improvement/training/transformative_classroom_mgt/index.shtml

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE
Indicator 5: Percent of children with IEPs aged 6 through 21 served: A. Inside the regular class 80 percent or more of the day; B. Inside the regular class less than 40 percent of the day; and C. In separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A))
Data Source: Data collected for reporting under section 618 (Annual Report of Children Served).
Measurement: A. Percent = [(# of children with IEPs served inside the regular class 80 percent or more of the day) divided by the (total # of students aged 6 through 21 with IEPs)] times 100. B. Percent = [(# of children with IEPs served inside the regular class less than 40 percent of the day) divided by the (total # of students aged 6 through 21 with IEPs)] times 100. C. Percent = [(# of children with IEPs served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements) divided by the (total # of students aged 6 through 21 with IEPs)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) collected data on the amount of time students receive special education outside the regular class on the December 1, 2004 Child Count. Previous years' data reflected the amount of time students received special education services but did not specify where the services were provided, so no year to year comparison is possible. Data were reported that way because percent of time receiving special education data are used to generate state funding to school divisions in Virginia.

Data reported in the public residential facilities category are for students placed in public educational programs in facilities operated by the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services and Virginia's two state schools for the Deaf and Blind and Multi-disabled.

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Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005):

Placements for Students with Disabilities, Ages 6-21		
Placement Settings	2004-05	
Amount Spec Ed Outside Reg Class 0-20 percent	88,120	56 percent
Amount Spec Ed Outside Reg Class 21-60 percent	40,654	26 percent
Amount Spec Ed Outside Reg Class 61-100 percent	22,761	15 percent
Public Separate Facility	2,230	1 percent
Private Day Program	1,734	1 percent
Public Residential	249	< 1 percent
Private Residential	714	< 1 percent
Home-Based	946	< 1 percent
Hospital	13	< 1 percent
TOTAL	157,421	

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Data for students with disabilities reflecting the amount of special education received outside the regular class (the amount of special education received in a special education class) were collected with the December 1, 2004 child count. Collections for future years will allow for a comparison to previous years data and will allow for measurement of progress or slippage on the targets listed below.

As indicated in the chart above, data reported in the December 1, 2004 child count show 56 percent of students with disabilities received less than 21 percent of their special education outside the regular classroom; 26 percent received between 21 and 60 percent of their special education outside the regular classroom; and 15 percent received between 61 and 100 percent of their special education outside the regular classroom. All other placement categories reflect either 1 percent or less than 1 percent.

In addition to determining percentages for aggregated state data, for future years VDOE will include an analysis of data to determine which school divisions fail to meet the state average for percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving less than 21 percent of their special education services outside the regular class. Information obtained from this analysis will be used for follow-up activities and will be used as part of VDOE's on-site monitoring process.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	<p>Increase the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving less than 21 percent of their special education services outside the regular class to 58 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving more than 60 percent of their special education services outside the regular class to 14 percent</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving their special education services in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements to 3 percent.</p>

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<p>2006 (2006-2007)</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 80 percent of their day in the regular class to 60 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 40 percent of their day in the regular class to 12 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving their special education services in public or private schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements to 2 percent.</p>
<p>2007 (2007-2008)</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 80 percent of their day in the regular class to 62 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 40 percent of their day in the regular class to 11 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving their special education services in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements to 1 percent.</p>
<p>2008 (2008-2009)</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 80 percent of their day in the regular class to 64 percent</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 40 percent of their day in the regular class to 10 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving their special education services in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements to less than 1 percent.</p>
<p>2009 (2009-2010)</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 80 percent of their day in the regular class to 66 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 40 percent of their day in the regular class to 9 percent.</p> <p>Maintain the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving their special education services in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements to less than 1 percent. Identify school divisions where students placed by those divisions in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements could be reduced.</p>
<p>2010 (2010-2011)</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 80 percent of their day in the regular class to 68 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 40 percent of their day in the regular class to 8 percent.</p> <p>Maintain the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving their special education services in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements to less than 1 percent. Identify school divisions where students placed by those divisions in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements could be reduced.</p>

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<p>2011 (2011-2012)</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 80 percent of their day in the regular class to 68 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 40 percent of their day in the regular class to 8 percent.</p> <p>Maintain the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving their special education services in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements to less than 1 percent. Identify school divisions where students placed by those divisions in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements could be reduced.</p>
<p>2012 (2012-2013)</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 80 percent of their day in the regular class to 68 percent.</p> <p>Decrease the percentage of students, ages 6-21, spending at least 40 percent of their day in the regular class to 8 percent.</p> <p>Maintain the percentage of students, ages 6-21, receiving their special education services in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements to less than 1 percent. Identify school divisions where students placed by those divisions in public or private separate schools, residential placements or homebound or hospital placements could be reduced.</p>

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE continued to provide training and technical assistance on the need for and use of assistive technology with a focus on access to the general curriculum and support for including students with disabilities in general classrooms and community settings.

The VDOE and its Training/Technical Assistance Centers (T/TACs) will continue to disseminate information and implement professional development with ongoing coaching and modeling of effective inclusive practices, including differentiating instruction, co-teaching and collaboration.

The VDOE will continue to encourage and facilitate embedded professional development with Training and Technical Assistance Center staff in select target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the AMOs.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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The following information was added to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of February 1, 2013

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development:

Monitoring Priority: Percent of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attending a:

A. Regular early childhood program and receiving the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program; and

B. Separate special education class, separate school or residential facility.

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

Indicator 6

Measurement:

A. Percent = $[(\# \text{ of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attending a regular early childhood program and receiving the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program}) \div (\text{total } \# \text{ of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs})] \times 100.$

B. Percent = $[(\# \text{ of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attending a separate special education class, separate school or residential facility}) \div (\text{total } \# \text{ of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs})] \times 100.$

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Data collected under IDEA section 618.

Baseline Data from FFY 2011:

6A. 33.46 percent of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attend a regular early childhood program and receive the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program

6B. 26.83 percent of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attend a separate special education class, separate school or residential facility

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Discussion of Baseline Data:

Category		Number	Percent
Children in programs with typically developing, same age peers	Receiving a majority of their services in the setting with typically developing peers	5581	33.46
	Receiving services elsewhere	5111	30.65
Children in separate class, building, residential program		4474	26.83
Children receiving services at home		441	2.64
Children receiving services at a service provider location		1070	6.42
Total population of children 3 to 6 with IEPs		16,677	100

The 618 data collection for December 2011 showed a three to six year old population of children with disabilities receiving services at 16,677. Of this total, 64.11 percent (10,692 of 16,677) of children from age three to six with disabilities were in settings with typically developing peers for some portion of their day. A little over half of these children received a majority of their IEP services in these settings (5581 of 10,692).

This means that 66.53 percent (11,096 of 16,677) of preschool children with IEPs received their services in separate settings. Of this 66.53 percent, 3.97 percent (441) received their IEP services at home, 9.64 percent (1070) received their services at the service providers' location, and 86.38 percent (9585) received their services in separate special education settings.

The baseline data extrapolated for the SPP:

6A – 5581 of the 16,677 or 33.46 percent of all children with IEP services ages three to six received a majority of their services in settings for typically developing peers.

6B – 4474 of the 16,677 or 26.83 percent of all children with IEP services ages three to six received their IEP services in separate classrooms, separate schools, or residential settings.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2012 (2012-2013)	<p>A. 38 percent of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs will attend a regular early childhood program and receive a majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program.</p> <p>B. 25 percent of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs will attend a separate special education class, separate school or residential facility.</p>

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The targets have been set independent of each other. All targets were discussed with a group of stakeholders before they were set.

6A. The target reflects a decrease of the number of children in separate settings receiving IEP services, but also a decrease in the number of children in settings with typically developing, same age peers who presently receive their services elsewhere.

6B. The target reflects a decrease of the number of children in separate settings receiving IEP services.

The children receiving services at home (441), receive their services in an appropriate setting. This setting would be a parent's choice and a typical setting for same age peers without disabilities. We do not expect this number to change. The number of children receiving their services in separate special education settings and in service provider location (9585 + 1070) should decrease, translating to an increase in the number of children attending childhood program and receiving a majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE conducted training and provided technical assistance on inclusive practices, functional IEP goal development, teaching social and emotional skills, and the use of curriculum frameworks. Most of these activities were conducted collaboratively with Head Start, Child Care programs, Early Childhood Mental Health workgroup, and the state preschool programs for children at-risk for school difficulties to increase the number of inclusive placements for children with disabilities.

The VDOE conducted training and provided technical assistance, in collaboration with state Part C staff and staff from the Partnership for People with Disabilities/Early Childhood Mental Health workgroup on Social/Emotional Competency Curriculum for children age 5 and under.

The VDOE continues to work with the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA Center), Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO), and other new funded national centers on issues related to preschool indicators (6, 7, and 12).

The VDOE staff and the ECSE stakeholder group continued to conduct training sessions for all school divisions where information on the State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report will be presented.

The VDOE continued to work with school divisions through its focused monitoring system to ensure compliance with early childhood indicators (6, 7, and 12).

VDOE offered all improvement activities through the FY 2012. VDOE will conduct training and provide technical assistance to school divisions and school administrators on the following topics to support providing services in settings with typically developing, same age peers and improving early childhood outcomes. Research that supports these topics will be included in the sessions.

- Inclusive practices
- Teaching children with challenging behaviors
- Functional IEP goal development and implementation
- Use of curriculum frameworks
- Least restrictive environment for ECSE
- Child and program progress reviews
- Appropriate early childhood curricula and curricula-based assessment instruments
- Coaching, mentoring, co-teaching, and consulting
- Systems change
- Accurate data reporting
- Differentiated instruction/teaching all children

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VDOE, as part of the Virginia Cross-Sector Professional Development Workgroup, will work on improving the quality of all preschool settings and improving the professional development for the work force in these settings. The goal is to increase the number of inclusive settings and their use to provide special education settings and services for the ECSE population.

VDOE, as part of the Special Quest Leadership Team, will use the Special Quest materials to increase the number of settings that use inclusive practices.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

<p>Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE</p>
<p>Indicator 7: Percent of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/ communication and early literacy); andC. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs. <p>(20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))</p>
<p>Data Source: data for Indicator 7 are taken from the December 1 special education child count</p>
<p>Measurement:</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy); andC. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs. <p>Progress categories for A, B and C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Percent of preschool children who did not improve functioning = [(# of preschool children who did not improve functioning) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.b. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.c. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it = [(# of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.d. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.e. Percent of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.

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Summary Statements for Each of the Three Outcomes (use for FFY 2008-2009 reporting):

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

Measurement for Summary Statement 1: Percent = # of preschool children reported in progress category (c) plus # of preschool children reported in category (d) divided by [# of preschool children reported in progress category (a) plus # of preschool children reported in progress category (b) plus # of preschool children reported in progress category (c) plus # of preschool children reported in progress category (d)] times 100.

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

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

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

VDOE provided training to school divisions for this Indicator in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. Training sessions provided information on appropriate assessment instruments, maintaining data on students, and reporting data.

VDOE used the Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO) Child Outcomes Summary Form to define “comparable to same-aged peers.” Instruments and procedures used to gather information for this Indicator, in addition to the ECO Child Outcomes Summary Form, included the following:

- o Battelle Developmental Inventory
- o Learning Accomplishment Profile 3
- o HELP for Preschoolers
- o PALS – PK
- o TOLD – P:3
- o Vineland
- o Work Sampling System
- o Developmental Assessment of Young Children

Baseline Data

Percent of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships)	Baseline
Of those preschool children who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program	82
The percent of preschool children who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program	55

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Percent of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/ communication and early literacy)	Baseline
Of those preschool children who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program	83
The percent of preschool children who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program	38

Percent of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.	Baseline
Of those preschool children who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program	82
The percent of preschool children who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program	61

Discussion of Baseline Data

VDOE continues to work closely with LEAs to ensure consistency in data collection and reporting.

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FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<p>2009 (2009-2010)</p>	<p>A. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved positive social-emotional skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 82 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 55 percent. <p>B. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 83 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 38 percent. <p>C. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved use of appropriate behavior to meet their needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 82 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 61 percent.
<p>2010 (2010-2011)</p>	<p>A. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved positive social-emotional skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 86 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 56 percent. <p>B. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 90 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 39 percent. <p>C. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved use of appropriate behavior to meet their needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 87 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 62 percent.

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<p>2011 (2011-2012)</p>	<p>A. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved positive social-emotional skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 86 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 56 percent. <p>B. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 90 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 39 percent. <p>C. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved use of appropriate behavior to meet their needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 87 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 62 percent.
<p>2012 (2012-2013)</p>	<p>A. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved positive social-emotional skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 86 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 56 percent. <p>B. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 90 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 39 percent. <p>C. Increase the percent of preschool children aged 3-5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved use of appropriate behavior to meet their needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those who entered the preschool program below age expectations, the percent who substantially increase their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 87 percent. • The percent of those who were functioning within age expectations by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program will be 62 percent.

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Progress Data 2008-2009

	N	Total Number	Percent
A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships):			
a. Percent of preschool children who did not improve functioning	151	5178	2.9
b. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	536	5178	10.4
c. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it	1663	5178	32.1
d. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	1529	5178	29.5
e. Percent of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	1299	5178	25.1
Total # for A = (a + b + c + d + e)	5178	5178	100

B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy):			
a. Percent of preschool children who did not improve functioning	115	5178	2.2
b. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	696	5178	13.4
c. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it	2389	5178	46.1
d. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	1609	5178	31.1
e. Percent of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	369	5178	7.1
Total # B = (a + b + c + d + e)	5178	5178	100

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C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.			
a. Percent of preschool children who did not improve functioning	149	5178	2.9
b. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	518	5178	10.0
c. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it	1361	5178	26.3
d. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	1654	5178	31.9
e. Percent of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	1496	5178	28.9
Total # for C = (a + b + c + d + e)	5178	5178	100

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE conducted training and provided technical assistance on conducting progress reviews, appropriate assessment instruments, maintaining data on students, and reporting data. All of these initiatives were conducted in collaboration with state Part C staff.

The VDOE conducted training and provided technical assistance on inclusive practices, functional IEP goal development, teaching social and emotional skills, and the use of curriculum frameworks. Most of these activities were conducted collaboratively with Head Start, Child Care programs, Early Childhood Mental Health workgroup, and the state preschool programs for children at-risk for school difficulties to increase the number of inclusive placements for children with disabilities.

The VDOE conducted training and provided technical assistance, in collaboration with state Part C staff and staff from the Partnership for People with Disabilities/Early Childhood Mental Health workgroup on Social/Emotional Competency Curriculum for children age 5 and under.

The VDOE developed technical assistance material related to outcomes for preschool age students, to include webinars with Part C staff and FAQ documents specific to child assessment and progress reporting. Materials include sharing data between Part C and Part B, infusing the outcomes and progress into IFSP/IEP development and progress reports.

The VDOE continues to work with the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA Center), Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO), and other new funded national centers on issues related to preschool indicators (6, 7, and 12).

The VDOE staff and the ECSE stakeholder group continued to conduct training sessions for all school divisions where information on the State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report will be presented.

In cooperation with Part C personnel, the VDOE continued to conduct meetings, provide guidance and disseminate information on issues related to the transition process from Part C to Part B/619.

The VDOE continued to provide guidance documents/flow charts to all school divisions, concerning transition from Part C. Documents were developed with the state Part C office for sharing with local Part C system managers and school divisions.

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The VDOE continued to cooperate with Part C personnel, in updating and disseminating materials to reflect changes created by the 2004 amendments to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Part C regulations released in 2011.

The VDOE continued to work with school divisions through its focused monitoring system to ensure compliance with early childhood indicators (6, 7, and 12).

VDOE offered all improvement activities through the FY 2012. VDOE will conduct training and provide technical assistance to school divisions and school administrators on the following topics to support providing services in settings with typically developing, same age peers and improving early childhood outcomes. Research that supports these topics will be included in the sessions.

- Inclusive practices
- Teaching children with challenging behaviors
- Functional IEP goal development and implementation
- Use of curriculum frameworks
- Least restrictive environment for ECSE
- Child and program progress reviews
- Appropriate early childhood curricula and curricula-based assessment instruments
- Coaching, mentoring, co-teaching, and consulting
- Systems change
- Accurate data reporting
- Differentiated instruction/teaching all children

VDOE, as part of the Virginia Cross-Sector Professional Development Workgroup, will work on improving the quality of all preschool settings and improving the professional development for the work force in these settings. The goal is to increase the number of inclusive settings and their use to provide special education settings and services for the ECSE population.

VDOE, as part of the Special Quest Leadership Team, will use the Special Quest materials to increase the number of settings that use inclusive practices.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Revised April 24, 2014

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE
Indicator 8: Percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A))
Data Source: State selected data source.
Measurement: Percent = [(# of respondent parents who report schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities) divided by the (total # of respondent parents of children with disabilities)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

In collecting data for Indicator 8 for the 2009-2010 school year, VDOE revised the survey instrument used by parents to report on whether schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities. This instrument was developed by a task force of stakeholders with the goal to collect data to meet the APR reporting requirement and to improve the usefulness of data collected. The “threshold” question used for previous APR reporting was maintained in the new survey to allow for longitudinal comparison of data.

For the 2009-2010 data collection, the survey was made available to parents in both an on-line format and hard copy format. Both English and Spanish versions of the survey were available. Information announcing the distribution of the survey was sent to local special education administrators, members of the State Special Education Advisory Committee and others in positions to encourage parents to complete and return the survey. The data returned represented all LEAs, all disability groups, and all race/ethnic groups. The data do not fully correspond to the demographics of the state.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005 – 2006

See discussion of baseline data

Discussion of Baseline Data

The percent of parents reporting that schools facilitated parent involvement is calculated by dividing the total number of “agree” responses to the survey questions by the total number of responses to those questions. Seventy-eight percent (78 percent) of parents reported that schools facilitated parent involvement with 72,204 “agree” responses out of the total number of 92,587 responses.

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Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) developed a survey instrument to allow parents to report on whether schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities. This instrument was developed in consultation with the National Center for Special Education Accountability Monitoring (NCSEAM) and the evaluation staff at the Partnership for People with Disabilities at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU). The questions were selected from the bank of standardized survey questions established and field tested by NCSEAM. The survey is considered to be a reliable instrument from which to collect data.

Virginia elected to use a census approach to conducting this survey. The survey was mailed directly to parents of all preschool and school-age students with IEPs, across all levels (high school, middle school, elementary and preschool) and all disability categories. A postage-free return envelope was provided. The total number of surveys sent out was 150,891. The total number of surveys completed and returned was 27,971, a return rate of 18.54 percent. A toll-free number was provided for questions about the survey process. The survey instrument provided a message in Spanish and a toll-free number to the Parent Educational Advocacy Training Center (PEATC), Virginia's federally funded Parent Training Information Center, so that Spanish-speaking parents could request a Spanish version of the survey.

The response data have been analyzed and reviewed by our partners at the Avatar Institute of Measurement and Virginia Commonwealth University. Avatar is the company that has been integrally involved in the development and analysis of parent surveys during the research and piloting of the NCSEAM survey instrument. This company used Rasch measurement technology and related data analysis methods to give us the most stable assessments of the data we collected through the survey.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005 – 2006

The NCSEAM survey threshold item is "The school explains what options parents have if they disagree with a decision of the school", which comes from the *Efforts Schools Make to Partner with Parents* scale. Virginia's baseline data, based on the raw percentage of responses of Agree, Strongly Agree, or Very Strongly Agree on this NCSEAM survey threshold item is 64.3 percent.

Discussion of Baseline Data

Virginia's percentage of 64.3 percent on Indicator 8 represents the proportion of the "agree, strongly agree, very strongly agree" responses to the threshold item. This percentage was based on 16,223 out of the 25,211 valid responses to this item.

VDOE will continue to work with Avatar and NCSEAM to ensure valid and reliable comparisons across years and across respondent pools.

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FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	N/A
2006 (2006-2007)	65 percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2007 (2007-2008)	65 percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2008 (2008-2009)	65 percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2009 (2009-2010)	66 percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2010 (2010-2011)	78 percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2011 (2011-2012)	78 percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2012 (2012-2013)	79 percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.

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Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE continued expansion and improvement of the VDOE Web page promoting parent involvement. The VDOE continued to provide ongoing training for existing Parent Resource Centers.

The VDOE continued to utilize the parent ombudsman to address parent concerns.

The VDOE in partnership with the Center for Family Involvement (CFI) and the Parent Education Advocacy Training Center (PEATC), Virginia's Parent Training and Information (PTI), sponsors activities for parents of children with disabilities.

The following improvement activities have been added or completed to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014

COMPLETED - ~~The VDOE continued to offer "Effectiveness Training for Local Special Education Advisory Committees (SEACs)," however, the project is now managed by the VDOE. The VDOE continued to offer technical assistance and information, and offered eight regional trainings for local SEAC chairs and directors of special education.~~

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Disproportionality
Indicator 9: Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))
Data Source: Data collected for reporting under section 618 (Annual Report of Children Served).
Measurement: Percent = [(# of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification) divided by the (# of districts in the State)] times 100. Include State’s definition of “disproportionate representation.” Based on its review of the 618 data for FFY 2008, describe how the State made its annual determination that the disproportionate representation it identified (consider both over and underrepresentation) of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services was the result of inappropriate identification as required by §§300.600(d)(3) and 300.602(a), e.g., using monitoring data; reviewing policies, practices and procedures, etc. In determining disproportionate representation, analyze data, for each district, for all racial and ethnic groups in the district, or all racial and ethnic groups in the district that meet a minimum ‘n’ size set by the State. Report on the percent of districts in which disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services is the result of inappropriate identification, even if the determination of inappropriate identification was made after the end of the FFY 2008 reporting period, i.e., after June 30, 2009. If inappropriate identification is identified, report on corrective actions taken.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

VDOE’s definition of “disproportionate representation” for Indicator 9 is as follows: Disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services occurs when the percent of a particular racial/ethnic group identified in the special education population is disproportionate to the percent of that racial/ethnic group in the general school population and violations of regulatory or procedural requirements related to the identification of students as students with disabilities in that racial/ethnic group have been documented. “Disproportionate representation” includes both over-representation and under-representation.

VDOE determined disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that was the result of inappropriate identification through a two-level process.

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Level One: Data Analysis

VDOE used a comparison model as the basis for the level one data analysis. Racial/ethnic groups with an “n” size of fifty or fewer students in the students with disabilities population were excluded from the level one data analysis. The percentage of students of each racial/ethnic group in the students with disabilities population was compared to the percentage of students in the same racial/ethnic group in the general population. The analysis generated an expected number of students identified as students with disabilities in each racial/ethnic group.

Continuing the analysis, a five percent adjustment was made to the expected number of students with disabilities in each racial/ethnic group. If the number of students with disabilities in any racial/ethnic group was higher (for over-representation) or lower (for under-representation) than the adjusted number, the division was included in the level two analysis.

Level Two: Review of Policy, Procedure and Practice

Annually, each school division is required to provide to VDOE a written assurance, certified by signature of the Superintendent/Designee of the school division, that policies and procedures are in effect which are designed to prevent disproportionate representation by race and ethnicity of children as children with disabilities, including children with disabilities with a particular impairment.

If a school division was identified in the level one analysis for over-representation, the division was required to review individual student records for the racial/ethnic groups identified in the level one analysis. This record review required use of a checklist that allowed the school division to identify any violations of procedural or regulatory requirements related to the identification of students as a student with a disability.

School divisions submitted a written summary of their student record review to VDOE and a final determination was made as to which divisions had disproportionate representation of racial/ethnic groups in special education and related services that was the result of inappropriate identification. For 2008-2009, 94 school divisions were identified in the level one analysis and subjected to this level two analysis.

If a school division was identified in the level one analysis for under-representation, VDOE reviewed compliance findings from general supervision processes to identify procedural violations related to the referral and evaluation of students and to make a determination of disproportionate representation that was the result of inappropriate identification.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005 – 2006:

Based on the preliminary state level analysis, twenty-seven school divisions met the criteria for possible disproportionate representation relative to race and were required to conduct a record review of the records of all black students aged 6-21 referred for an initial eligibility meeting during the 2005 – 2006 school year.

Based on the state level review of school division’s individual student record review, nine school divisions of all school divisions (132) or six percent were identified as having disproportionate representation that was the result of inappropriate identification.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Discussion of Baseline Data:

VDOE recognizes this was the first year school divisions were required to use the process described above. VDOE recognizes the identification of certain school divisions having disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification could be based on their inability to document appropriate activities that the school division engages in rather than having eligibility decisions that truly were the result of inappropriate identification. This lack of documentation should not be construed as a determination that the policies, procedures and practices of these divisions are in need of revision.

Since this is the first year VDOE has worked with school divisions to use the above described process to determine whether there is disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification, it is not possible to compare data across previous years.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	N/A
2006 (2006-2007)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2007 (2007-2008)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2008 (2008-2009)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2009 (2009-2010)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate that is the result of inappropriate identification representation identified.
2010 (2010-2011)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2011 (2011-2012)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2012 (2012-2013)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE continued to provide technical assistance related to disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification to all school divisions in Virginia, regardless of whether a determination of disproportionate representation has been made for a division. This technical assistance includes a focus on state level data analysis, state and school division level policies, procedures and practices related to pre-referral instructional interventions and appropriateness of eligibility decisions.

The VDOE engages in follow-up monitoring of student record reviews to ensure procedural and regulatory violations are being correctly reported.

The VDOE continued to participate in conferences and meetings where issues related to disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification are addressed, especially with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), and the Mid-South Regional Resource Center (MSRRC).

Sponsored Strengthening Connections Institute: Accelerating Success among Select Student Populations – December 9-10, 2013. Forty-nine school divisions targeted for participation in this seminar due to short-term suspensions and not making annual measurable objectives for African American students, students with disabilities and low-income students. Institute focus on alternatives to short-term suspensions, classroom management strategies and impact of trauma on learning.

The VDOE will cross reference Indicators 2 and 4 with the disproportionality data from Indicators 9 and 10 for African American and Hispanic students. Targeted assistance will be provided as the need is determined.

Include students with disabilities in the Project EASE suspension grant participation.

The VDOE will initiate, plan and host a series of workshops or symposiums on OHI, with emphasis upon ADD/ADHD.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

The VDOE will encourage divisions to develop action plans to address disproportionality that exists although it may not be due to policies, procedures, or practices.

<p>The following improvement activities have been added or completed to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014</p>

REVISED - A survey was conducted to analyze the increase of Other Health Impairments (OHI) eligibilities across the state and the incidence of Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD) as a factor followed by a one-day seminar on ADHD. The seminar addressed the prevalence of ADHD, issues related to gender, ethnicity and race as well as diagnosis, intervention strategies and supports and Section 504 options.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Disproportionality
Indicator 10: Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))
Data Source: Data collected for reporting under section 618 (Annual Report of Children Served).
Measurement: Percent = [(# of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification) divided by the (# of districts in the State)] times 100. Include State's definition of "disproportionate representation." Based on its review of the 618 data for FFY 2008, describe how the State made its annual determination that the disproportionate representation it identified (consider both over and under representation) of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories was the result of inappropriate identification as required by §§300.600(d)(3) and 300.602(a), e.g., using monitoring data; reviewing policies, practices and procedures, etc. In determining disproportionate representation, analyze data, for each district, for all racial and ethnic groups in the district, or all racial and ethnic groups in the district that meet a minimum 'n' size set by the State. Report on the percent of districts in which disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories is the result of inappropriate identification, even if the determination of inappropriate identification was made after the end of the FFY 2009, i.e., after June 30, 2009. If inappropriate identification is identified, report on corrective actions taken.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

VDOE's definition of "disproportionate representation" for Indicator 10 is as follows: Disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories occurs when the percent of a particular racial/ethnic group in the disability categories of Intellectual Disability, specific learning disabilities, emotional disturbance, other health impairment, autism, or speech/language impairment, is disproportionate to the percent of that racial/ethnic group in the general school population and violations of regulatory requirements related to the identification of students in the disability categories of Intellectual Disability, specific learning disabilities, emotional disturbance, other health impairment, autism, or speech/language impairment, have been documented. "Disproportionate representation" includes both over-representation and under-representation.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

VDOE determined disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that was the result of inappropriate identification through a two-level process.

Level One: Data Analysis

VDOE used a comparison model as the basis for the level one data analysis for the following disability categories: Intellectual Disability, specific learning disabilities, emotional disturbance, other health impairment, autism, and speech/language impairment. Racial/ethnic groups with an “n” size of fifty or fewer students in the students with disabilities population were excluded from the level one analysis. The percentage of students of each racial/ethnic group in each of the six disability categories was compared to the percentage of students in the same racial/ethnic group in the general population. The analysis generated an expected number of students in that racial/ethnic group for each of the six designated disability categories.

Continuing the analysis, a five percent adjustment was made to the expected number of students in each of the six designated disability categories for each racial/ethnic group. If the number of students in any of the six designated disability categories for any racial/ethnic group was higher (for over-representation) or lower (for under-representation) than the adjusted number, the school division was included in the level two analysis.

Level Two: Review of Policy, Procedure and Practice

Annually, each school division is required to provide to VDOE a written assurance, certified by signature of the Superintendent/Designee of the school division, that policies and procedures are in effect which are designed to prevent disproportionate representation by race and ethnicity of children as children with disabilities, including children with disabilities with a particular impairment.

If a school division was identified in the level one analysis for over-representation, the division was required to review individual student records for the racial/ethnic group(s) identified in the level one analysis. This record review required use of a checklist that allowed the school division to identify violations of procedural or regulatory requirements related to the identification of students for any of the six designated disability categories.

School divisions submitted a written summary of their student record review to VDOE and a final determination was made as to which divisions had disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that was the result of inappropriate identification. For 2008-2009, there were 110 school divisions subjected to this level two analysis.

If a school division was identified in the level one analysis for under-representation, VDOE reviewed compliance findings from general supervision processes to identify procedural violations related to the referral and evaluation of students and to make a determination of disproportionate representation due to inappropriate identification.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005 - 2006:

VDOE's review of information submitted by school divisions' based on local review of eligibility decisions showed twelve (12) out of 132 school divisions in the state, or nine (9) percent in Virginia indicated some level of inappropriate identification relative to at least one of the six designated disability categories.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Discussion of Baseline Data:

VDOE recognizes this was the first year school divisions were required to use the process described above. VDOE recognizes the identification of certain school divisions having disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification could be based on their inability to document appropriate activities that the school division engages in rather than having eligibility decisions that truly were the result of inappropriate identification. This lack of documentation should not be construed as a determination that the policies, procedures and practices of these divisions are in need of revision.

Since this is the first year VDOE has worked with school divisions to use the above described criteria to determine whether there is disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification, specific to the six designated disability categories of Intellectual Disability, specific learning disabilities, emotional disturbance, other health impairments, autism and speech/language impairments, it is not possible to compare data across previous years.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	N/A
2006 (2006-2007)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2007 (2007-2008)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2008 (2008-2009)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2009 (2009-2010)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2010 (2010-2011)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2011 (2011-2012)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.
2012 (2012-2013)	Zero percent of the school divisions in the state will have disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification identified.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE continued to provide technical assistance related to disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification to all school divisions in Virginia, regardless of whether a determination of disproportionate representation has been made for a division. This technical assistance includes a focus on state level data analysis, state and school division level policies, procedures and practices related to pre-referral instructional interventions and appropriateness of eligibility decisions.

The VDOE engages in follow-up monitoring of student record reviews to ensure procedural and regulatory violations are being correctly reported.

The VDOE continued to participate in conferences and meetings where issues related to disproportionate representation that is the result of inappropriate identification are addressed, especially with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), and the Mid-South Regional Resource Center (MSRRC).

The VDOE will cross reference Indicators 2 and 4 with the disproportionality data from Indicators 9 and 10 for African American and Hispanic students. Targeted assistance will be provided as the need is determined.

Include students with disabilities in the Project EASE suspension grant participation.

The VDOE will initiate, plan and host a series of workshops or symposiums on OHI, with emphasis upon ADD/ADHD.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

The VDOE will encourage divisions to develop action plans to address disproportionality that exists although it may not be due to policies, procedures, or practices.

<p>The following improvement activities have been added or completed to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014</p>

REVISED - A survey was conducted to analyze the increase of Other Health Impairments (OHI) eligibilities across the state and the incidence of Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD) as a factor followed by a one-day seminar on ADHD. The seminar addressed the prevalence of ADHD, issues related to gender, ethnicity and race as well as diagnosis, intervention strategies and supports and Section 504 options.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B/Child Find
Indicator 11: Percent of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))
Measurement: a. # of children for whom parental consent to evaluate was received. b. # of children whose evaluations were completed within 60 days (or State-established timeline). Account for children included in a but not included in b. Indicate the range of days beyond the timeline when the evaluation was completed and any reasons for the delays. Percent = [(b) divided by (a)] times 100.

Data Source: Data reported for Indicator 11 are described below.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The *Regulations Governing Special Education Programs for Children with Disabilities in Virginia* establish the timeline for completing evaluations and determining eligibility for special education services for children with parental consent to evaluate. By Virginia regulation, evaluations shall be completed and eligibility determined within 65 business days of the receipt of the referral by the special education administrator or designee. For purposes of meeting the reporting requirements for Indicator 11, Virginia defines evaluation as including the eligibility meeting. Including the eligibility meeting in the timeline holds the state and school divisions to a more stringent requirement, which provides a greater protection to students. Meeting this requirement should also help ensure the timely delivery of services to students. Evaluation and eligibility determination within 65 business days have been a long-standing timeline requirement in Virginia.

Data were submitted by school divisions to VDOE using a spreadsheet developed by VDOE. This spreadsheet allowed divisions to maintain data on individual students and to submit division totals to VDOE. All required components to be measured for Indicator 11 were included in the spreadsheet, including edit checks to ensure consistency and accuracy in reporting.

VDOE staff provided information related to data required for Indicator 11 and on procedures for submitting data to VDOE through statewide training sessions.

Data submitted by school divisions were reviewed for accuracy, and school divisions were notified when there appeared to be inaccurate reporting. Reliability was further verified by comparing previous monitoring reports with the 2005 - 2006 data collection. In addition, several on-site visits were made to provide additional technical assistance, particularly with newly hired administrators, and to review school divisions' evaluation/eligibility tracking logs to ensure accurate reporting.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Baseline Data for FFY 2005 – 2006:

School divisions reported 32,508 children were evaluated and had eligibility determined within 65 business days out of 35,048 children for whom consent was received for evaluation, for a percentage of 92.7 percent.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Because these data were collected for the first time in 2005 – 2006, comparisons cannot be made to previous years.

School divisions reported the number of business days beyond the 65-day timeline as follows:

Range of business days beyond 65-day timeline	Number of children for each range grouping
1-5	834
6-15	673
16-25	347
26-35	193
36-45	140
46 and beyond	353
Total	2540

Reported reasons for exceeding the 65-day timeline were: staffing issues; parent request to reschedule meetings; inclement weather; paperwork errors; inconclusive testing; and child refused testing.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2006 (2006 – 2007)	100 percent of children with parental consent to evaluate, will be evaluated and have eligibility determined within 65 business days.
2007 (2007 – 2008)	100 percent of children with parental consent to evaluate, will be evaluated and have eligibility determined within 65 business days.
2008 (2008 – 2009)	100 percent of children with parental consent to evaluate, will be evaluated and have eligibility determined within 65 business days.
2009 (2009 – 2010)	100 percent of children with parental consent to evaluate, will be evaluated and have eligibility determined within 65 business days.
2010 (2010 – 2011)	100 percent of children with parental consent to evaluate, will be evaluated and have eligibility determined within 65 business days.
2011 (2011-2012)	100 percent of children with parental consent to evaluate, will be evaluated and have eligibility determined within 65 business days.
2012 (2012-2013)	100 percent of children with parental consent to evaluate, will be evaluated and have eligibility determined within 65 business days.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE engages in follow-up monitoring of student record reviews to ensure procedural and regulatory violations are being correctly reported.

The VDOE continued with established technical assistance efforts and monitoring activities to ensure that all directors of special education are well-informed of the timeline reporting requirements.

The VDOE continued to work with school divisions through its focused monitoring system to ensure compliance with this indicator.

The VDOE provides technical assistance, and professional development activities, as needed, to all school divisions with non-compliance findings.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

The activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP through 2013.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Effective Supervision Part B/ Transition
Indicator 12: Percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))
Data Source:
Measurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. # of children who have been served in Part C and referred to Part B for Part B eligibility determination.b. # of those referred determined to be NOT eligible and whose eligibility was determined prior to their third birthdays.c. # of those found eligible who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.d. # of children for whom parent refusal to provide consent caused delays in evaluation or initial services or to whom exceptions under 34 CFR §300.301(d) applied.e. # of children who were referred to Part C less than 90 days before their third birthdays. Account for children included in a but not included in b, c, d or e. Indicate the range of days beyond the third birthday when eligibility was determined and the IEP developed and the reasons for the delays. Percent = [(c) divided by (a - b - d - e)] times 100. For the FFRY 2008 APR submission, States are not required to include measure (e) in the calculation.

Data Source: Data reported for Indicator 12 are described below.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

School divisions collected data on children served in Part C and referred to Part B for eligibility determination. All divisions reviewed individual student records for those children whose initial eligibility meetings were held during the 2004 – 2005 school year.

Data were submitted by school divisions to VDOE using a spreadsheet developed by VDOE. This spreadsheet allowed divisions to maintain data on individual students and to submit division totals to VDOE. All required components to be measured for Indicator 12 were included in the spreadsheet.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Baseline Data for FFY 2004 - 2005:

Analysis of data submitted by school divisions for the 2004 – 2005 school year showed 1356 number of children out of 1486 children referred by Part C prior to age 3, were found eligible for Part B, and had an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of the school year in which they turned age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday, for a percentage of 91.2 percent.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Because data on children referred by Part C to Part B were collected for the first time for the 2004 – 2005 school year, there are no previous years' data to compare to. Comparisons with subsequent years' data can begin with the 2005 – 2006 school year.

In addition, the following data were reported by school divisions for students who were not evaluated and had an IEP developed within the required timeline:

2004 – 2005 school year

Range of business days beyond the 3 rd birthday, or beginning of school year if child turns two by Sept. 30 when eligibility determined	Number of children for each range grouping
1-5	14
6-15	17
16-25	14
26-35	15
36-45	10
46 and beyond	60
Total	130 children evaluated and eligibility determined beyond the 3rd birthday or beginning of the school year.

Reported reasons for exceeding the required timeline were: late receipt of parental permission to evaluate; staffing issues; parent request to reschedule meetings; inclement weather; paperwork errors; inconclusive testing.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	100 percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, will have an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of that school year if they turn age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday.
2006 (2006-2007)	100 percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, will have an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of that school year if they turn age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday.
2007 (2007-2008)	100 percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, will have an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of that school year if they turn age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday.
2008 (2008-2009)	100 percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, will have an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of that school year if they turn age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday.
2009 (2009-2010)	100 percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, will have an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of that school year if they turn age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday.
2010 (2010-2011)	100 percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, will have an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of that school year if they turn age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday.
2011 (2011-2012)	100 percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, will have an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of that school year if they turn age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday.
2012 (2012-2013)	100 percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, will have an IEP developed and implemented by the beginning of that school year if they turn age 2 by Sept. 30 or by their third birthday.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE conducted training and provided technical assistance on conducting progress reviews, appropriate assessment instruments, maintaining data on students, and reporting data. All of these initiatives were conducted in collaboration with state Part C staff.

The VDOE continues to work with the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA Center), Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO), and other new funded national centers on issues related to preschool indicators (6, 7, and 12).

The VDOE staff and the ECSE stakeholder group continued to conduct training sessions for all school divisions where information on the State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report will be presented.

In cooperation with Part C personnel, the VDOE continued to conduct meetings, provide guidance and disseminate information on issues related to the transition process from Part C to Part B/619.

The VDOE continued to provide guidance documents/flow charts to all school divisions, concerning transition from Part C. Documents were developed with the state Part C office for sharing with local Part C system managers and school divisions.

The VDOE continued to cooperate with Part C personnel, in updating and disseminating materials to reflect changes created by the 2004 amendments to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Part C regulations released in 2011.

The VDOE continued to work with school divisions through its focused monitoring system to ensure compliance with early childhood indicators (6, 7, and 12).

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B – Effective Transition
Indicator 13: Percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))
Data Source: Data are collected through a web based instrument developed by VDOE.
Measurement: Percent = [(# of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority) divided by the (# of youth with an IEP age 16 and above)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

In establishing new baseline data for Indicator 13, VDOE collected data from school divisions using a web based application developed by VDOE. All components of Indicator 13 are included in the application and data entered reflect information included in IEPs developed during the 2009-2010 school year (July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010).

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Baseline Data from FFY 2009:

Percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with IEPs that contain each of the required components

Year	# of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above	# of youth with IEPs that contain each of the required components for secondary transition	Percent
2009-2010	8,508	8,674	98.09

Discussion of Baseline Data:

In establishing new baseline data for Indicator 13, VDOE collected data from school divisions using a web based application developed by VDOE. All components of Indicator 13 are included in the application and data entered reflect information included in IEPs developed during the 2009-2010 school year (July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010).

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2010 (2010-2011)	100 percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.
2011 (2011-2012)	100 percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.
2012 (2012-2013)	100 percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

Revised April 24, 2014

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

In establishing baseline data, VDOE collected data from school divisions participating in the Virginia Transition Outcomes Project (VTOP). School divisions included in the base line completed two file reviews on students' transition IEPs. Data results from the second file review are used to meet the reporting requirements for the State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report and Indicator 13. Training sessions were held to provide information to school divisions concerning the completion of the online checklist for their IEP transition reviews.

Information specific to developing a checklist for Indicator 13 has been provided to states through The National Secondary Transition Technical Assistance Center (NSTTAC). The checklist was approved by OSEP for the primary questions and sources of information that states could use when collecting data for Indicator #13. The questions from the national checklist were cross referenced with the questions on the VTOP checklist. A primary determination of what questions could potentially be used from the VTOP checklist was based on the information provided by NSTTAC.

After the review and comparison of the NSTTAC questions with the VTOP checklist, final questions and the source of evidence for those questions, were developed with input from various stakeholder groups.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005 - 2006:

Data collected in response to the following three statements were used to obtain baseline data to determine the percent of youth aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes coordinated, measurable, annual IEP goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the post-secondary goals.

1. **Measurable postsecondary goals** were identified for employment, education, or training, and as needed, independent living.

Sources of Evidence:

- IEP describes strengths and needs of the student in the context of the student's desired post-school outcomes.
- Evidence of consideration of the student's strengths preferences and needs relative to postsecondary education, vocational training, employment, independent living, continuing adult education, adult services, or community participation.

2. **Annual IEP goals** were developed to reasonably enable the child to meet postsecondary goals.

Sources of Evidence:

- Goals and objectives are listed in the plan.

3. **The IEP included a coordinated set of transition services.**

Sources of Evidence:

- IEP includes activities that reflect coordination of all activities between school, the student, the family, other agencies and post school programs and supports.
- Activities are based on the individual student's needs, preferences, and interests and lead toward the student's desired post-school goals.

Data collected from school divisions participating in VTOP using the checklist provide Yes, No or Not Applicable responses. For purposes of calculating these percents required for this Indicator, Yes and Not Applicable responses were combined. The category for "N/A" did not seem to provide meaningful

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information as a separate category for this analysis. But, if the response to the question is "it does not apply," it can hardly be considered the same as "no." It was determined that it was more appropriate to include this response with the "yes" responses.

Data were collected from 22 school divisions, all VTOP sites. School divisions from all Superintendents' Planning Districts submitted baseline data.

713 of 928 individual file reviewed indicate the percent of youth aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes coordinated, measurable, annual IEP goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the post-secondary goals.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

VDOE's review of the data collected indicate the percent of youth aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes coordinated, measurable, annual IEP goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the post-secondary goals is 76.83 percent.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	100 percent of youth aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes coordinated, measurable, annual IEP goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the post-secondary goals.
2006 (2006-2007)	100 percent of youth aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes coordinated, measurable, annual IEP goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the post-secondary goals.
2007 (2007-2008)	100 percent of youth aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes coordinated, measurable, annual IEP goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the post-secondary goals.
2008 (2008-2009)	100 percent of youth aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes coordinated, measurable, annual IEP goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the post-secondary goals.
2009 (2009-2010)	100 percent of youth aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes coordinated, measurable, annual IEP goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the post-secondary goals.
2010 (2010-2011)	100 percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student's transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.

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<p>2011 (2011-2012)</p>	<p>100 percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.</p>
<p>2012 (2012-2013)</p>	<p>100 percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above will have an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.</p>

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE continued to provide technical assistance and support for parents, school faculty and staff on the use of substitute tests available as End-of-Course tests to allow students to earn verified credits toward graduation.

The VDOE continued to work with school divisions through its focused monitoring system to ensure compliance with this indicator.

The VDOE sponsored a youth and parent summit that focused on secondary transition.

The VDOE continued to participate in and sponsor local, regional, state communities of practice.

The VDOE continued to sponsor a state Transition Conference for the purpose of staff development, training across agencies, and disseminating information to practitioners, parents, and youth.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

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The following improvement activities have been added or completed to the VDOE's State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014

NEW - In an effort to improve postsecondary outcomes, the VDOE will sponsor/collaborate with Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) Center on Transition Innovations (CTI). One of the goals of this new center is to provide "knowledge transfer" activities and products to the 132 school divisions in Virginia as well as to families. The CTI will provide research-based demonstration models leading to increased postsecondary outcomes in employment, education, training and independent living.

NEW - VDOE sponsors the IMD Web site which houses the Slide Guide for parents.

NEW - VDOE funds the development of anti-bullying materials and activities by youth leaders in Virginia.

NEW - In order to improve postsecondary education, training and employment for SWD, the VDOE develops cooperative agreements with state agencies that describe referral process, shared training and sharing data.

~~**COMPLETED** - The VDOE will sponsor a Middle School Conference where staff will provide professional development on standards based IEPs, closing the achievement gap along with self determination strategies.~~

~~**COMPLETED** - The VDOE will disseminate the Tristate Slide Guide and provide assistance to develop an online Transition Guide.~~

~~**COMPLETED** - The Transition Outcomes Project has been expanded from a separate project into a state-wide model for services. The VDOE will continue to support implementation of this model.~~

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B/Effective Transition
Indicator 14: Percent of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were: A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school. B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school. C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))
Measurement: A. Percent enrolled in higher education = [(# of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school and were enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school) divided by the (# of respondent youth who are no longer in secondary school and had IEPs in effect at the time they left school)] times 100. B. Percent enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school = [(# of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school and were enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school) divided by the (# of respondent youth who are no longer in secondary school and had IEPs in effect at the time they left school)] times 100. C. Percent enrolled in higher education, or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment = [(# of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school and were enrolled in higher education, or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment) divided by the (# of respondent youth who are no longer in secondary school and had IEPs in effect at the time they left school)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

VDOE continues to use the survey developed, with broad stakeholder input, for the purpose of collecting post-secondary outcome (PSO) data, i.e., youth who had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, are no longer in secondary school, and within one year of leaving school, who have been: A. were enrolled in higher education, B. enrolled in higher education or competitively employed, C. enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment.

Required changes to the original survey were made to align with the new language in Indicator 14. VDOE continues to conduct a census of all school leavers, including students who dropped out, to obtain

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outcome data. Interviews with school leavers or family members were conducted by school division staff through telephone contact.

Definitions used for reporting data for Indicator 14 are as follows:

Enrolled in higher education as used in measures A, B and C means youth have been enrolled on a full- or part-time basis in a community college (two year program) or college/university (four or more year program) for at least one complete term, at anytime in the year since leaving high school.

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

Enrolled in other postsecondary education or training as used in measure C, means youth have been enrolled on a full- or part-time basis for at least 1 complete term at any time in the year since leaving high school in an education or training program (e.g., Job Corps, adult education, workforce development program, vocational technical school which is less than a two year program).

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

Data are collected for “leavers” who are:

1. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school;
2. Competitively employed within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education);
3. Enrolled in some other postsecondary education or training program within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education or competitively employed);
4. In some other employment within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education, some other postsecondary education or training program, or competitively employed).

“Leavers” are only counted in one of the above categories, and the categories are organized hierarchically. So, for example, “leavers” who are enrolled in full- or part-time higher education within one year of leaving high school are only reported in category 1, even if they also happen to be employed. Likewise, “leavers” who are not enrolled in either part- or full-time higher education, but who are competitively employed, are only reported under category 2, even if they happen to be enrolled in some other postsecondary education or training program.

Baseline Data from FFY 2009:

10665 students left high school in the 08-09 school year. Virginia was able to obtain post school information on 7179 of those who left school. The response rate is 67.3 percent.

In accordance with direction from the APR measurement table, the actual numbers for each of the following mutually exclusive categories are:

1. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school: 2292 out of 7179;
2. Competitively employed within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education): 1653 out of 7179;

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3. Enrolled in some other postsecondary education or training program within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education or competitively employed): 290 out of 7179;
4. In some other employment within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education, some other postsecondary education or training program, or competitively employed): 311 out of 7179;

Youth who had IEPs, are no longer in secondary school, and who have been:

	N	# Students Contacted	Percent
A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school	2,292	7,179	31.9
B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school	3,945	7,179	54.9
C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school	4,546	7,179	63.2

Discussion of Baseline Data:

The percentage of respondents who were enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school is 31.9 percent.

The percentage of respondents enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school is 54.9 percent.

The percentage of respondents enrolled in higher education, or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment is 63.2 percent

Readers should exercise caution in interpreting data presented for this indicator because of the following concerns. Baseline data and targets established for Indicator 14 reflect the measurement requirements specified by the U.S. Department of Education’s Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP). VDOE is concerned that setting targets based on a state average has several problems. There are many variables, such as local economy/local employment rates, proximity to or availability of institutions of higher education, public transportation, variance in higher education’s admission and documentation policies, yearly and often dramatic increases in tuition. All of these have a potential impact on employment and participation in postsecondary education. In addition, these variables vary in impact among regions across the state. The specificity in the definitions of higher education, competitive employment, may create some inconsistencies, such as a respondent understanding 90 cumulative days. These concerns were also shared by the stakeholders who worked with VDOE in developing the 2010-2011 APR.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process

A survey was developed by the VDOE, with stakeholder input, for the purpose of collecting post-secondary outcome (PSO) data, i.e., youth who had IEPs, are no longer in secondary school and who have been competitively employed, enrolled in some type of post-secondary school, or both, within one year of leaving high school. VDOE chose to conduct a census of all school leavers to obtain outcome data. All youth who had IEPs and were no longer in secondary school were included in the census. Interviews were conducted by school division staff through telephone contact from April through September of 2007.

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Training specific to Indicator 14 was provided to all school divisions during 2006 and 2007 through regional sessions across the state. Training was also provided at the Virginia Transition Forums in 2006 and 2007. Two question and answer Web cast sessions were held and materials, including a CD of a Web cast session, were sent to all school divisions. Trainings included information on the protocol for conducting the interview including a script for interviewers, key definitions, and a Tip Sheet.

Technical assistance was provided to school divisions throughout 2006 and 2007 to support their data collection and reporting.

Definitions

Competitive Employment: For the purposes of this survey, the Rehabilitation Act's definition of competitive employment was used. It is, "work in the (i) competitive labor market that is performed on a **full-time** (35 hours or more per week) or **part-time** (less than 35 hours per week) basis in an integrated setting; and (ii) for which an individual is compensated at or above minimum wage, but not less than the customary wage and level of benefits paid by the employer for the same or similar work performed by individuals who are not disabled."

Post-secondary school: any education, schooling and or training that takes place after leaving secondary education. Examples of post-secondary schooling/training include adult and continuing education, employer sponsored training, short-term education or employment training (WIA, Job Corps), vocational technical school, community or technical college, 4-year college or university, and day support/pre vocational programs. The list is not all inclusive. **Full-time enrollment** means a student is enrolled in 12 or more credit hours in a semester. **Part-time enrollment** is anything less than 12 credit hours in a semester.

School Leaver: VDOE has defined, for the purposes of this data collection, a school leaver to mean a student who has left high school with an Advanced Studies Diploma, Standard Diploma, Modified Standard Diploma, Special Diploma, completed a General Education Diploma (GED) certificate, received a Certificate of Program Completion, exceeded the age of eligibility, or dropped out.

Dropout: Consistent with state definition, a dropout is an individual who was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year and was not enrolled on October 1 of the current school year, or was not enrolled on October 1 of the previous school year although expected to be in membership; and has not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program; and does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions: transfer to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved education program; temporary school-recognized absence due to suspension or illness or death.

Baseline Data for FFY 2006-2007

Youth who had IEPs, are no longer in secondary school, and who have been:

	N	# Students Contacted	Percent
Competitively employed within one year of leaving high school	2,278	5,782	39
In post-secondary education within one year of leaving high school	493	5,782	8.5
Both competitively employed and in post-secondary education within one year of leaving high school	2,087	5,782	36
Total	4,858	5,782	84

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Discussion of Baseline Data

The calculations for the above totals were obtained by dividing the survey responses obtained for the number of students who were competitively employed, enrolled in some type of post-secondary school, or both, divided by the number of students contacted. Number of students contacted is defined the number of students contacted by the school division who either completed the interview or declined to be interviewed.

The percentage of respondents who were competitively employed within one year of leaving high school was 39 percent. The percentage of respondents who were enrolled in post-secondary education was 8.5 percent. The percentage of respondents who were both competitively employed and in post-secondary education within one year of leaving high school was 36 percent. The percentage of youth who had IEPs, were no longer in secondary school and who had been competitively employed, enrolled in some type of post-secondary school, or both within one year of leaving high school was 4,858 out of 5,782 or 84 percent.

Nine percent of survey respondents reported being engaged in their communities in activities that did not meet the federal definitions of this Indicator for competitive employment, enrolled in some type of post-secondary school, or both. These activities, including engagement in sheltered employment, working below minimum wage, or working as homemakers, are activities which VDOE contends are positive and appropriate post school outcomes for some youth. Including the above provides a more accurate picture of post school status for students with disabilities in the state.

Readers should exercise caution in interpreting data presented for this Indicator because of the following concerns. Baseline data and targets established for Indicator 14 reflect the measurement requirements specified by the U.S. Department of Education’s Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP). VDOE is concerned that setting targets based on a state average has several problems. There are many variables, such as local economy/local employment rates, proximity to or availability of institutions of higher education, and public transportation that have an impact on employment and participation in post-secondary education. In addition, these variables vary in impact among regions across the state. These concerns were also shared by the stakeholders who worked with VDOE in developing the 2006-2007 APR.

VDOE is committed to increasing the number of students with disabilities who participate in interviews. VDOE believes increased participation will ensure collection of post-secondary employment and education data that are meaningful and useful to school divisions and the state. VDOE recognizes the possibility that the percent of youth who had IEPs, are no longer in secondary school and who have been competitively employed, enrolled in some type of post-secondary school, or both may decrease as the response rate increases. Targets for FFY 2007, 2008, and 2009 reflect this potential decrease.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2007 (2007-2008)	The percent of youth who had IEPs, are no longer in secondary school and who have been competitively employed, enrolled in some type of post-secondary school, or both, within one year of leaving high school will be 60 percent.
2008 (2008-2009)	The percent of youth who had IEPs, are no longer in secondary school and who have been competitively employed, enrolled in some type of post-secondary school, or both, within one year of leaving high school will be 65 percent.

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<p>2009 (2009-2010)</p>	<p>The percent of youth who had IEPs, are no longer in secondary school and who have been competitively employed, enrolled in some type of post-secondary school, or both, within one year of leaving high school will be 70 percent.</p>
<p>2010 (2010-2011)</p>	<p>Percent of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school will be 32 percent. B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school will be 55 percent. C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school will be 64 percent.
<p>2011 (2011-2012)</p>	<p>Percent of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school will be 32 percent. B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school will be 55 percent. C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school will be 64 percent.
<p>2012 (2012-2013)</p>	<p>Percent of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school will be 33 percent. B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school will be 56 percent. C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school will be 65 percent.

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Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE will continue to participate in National Transition Communities of Practice.

The VDOE continued to participate in and sponsor local, regional, state communities of practice.

The VDOE continued to sponsor a state Transition Conference for the purpose of staff development, training across agencies, and disseminating information to practitioners, parents, and youth.

The VDOE continues to receive technical assistance from the National Postsecondary Outcomes Center.

The VDOE continues to provide local school divisions technical assistance in the collection and use of postsecondary data to improve local outcomes, for example, webcasts for local school divisions on collection of data, use of postsecondary data, for local program improvements.

The VDOE participates in the National Exiting Community.

The VDOE sponsors demonstration employment sites, supported education models (i.e., employment model for high incidence disabilities), and a youth development project.

The VDOE Division of Special Education and Student Services has now fully integrated the Office of Special Education Program Improvement. The Office of Special Education Program Improvement is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that includes; providing training and technical assistance to target schools where students with disabilities did not meet the Annual Measurable Objectives (AMOs) and training and technical assistance are also aimed at preparing students with disabilities to be college and career ready.

The following improvement activities have been added or completed to the VDOE's

State Performance Plan (SPP) as of April 24, 2014
--

NEW - Develop hands-on career fairs at elementary school level. Consider contracting with Virginia VIEW to develop virtually.

NEW - VDOE sponsors Start on Success, an employment program designed to assist youth with high incidence disabilities who are historically unengaged.

NEW - In an effort to improve postsecondary outcomes, the VDOE will sponsor/collaborate with Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) Center on Transition Innovations (CTI). One of the goals of this new center is to provide "knowledge transfer" activities and products to the 132 school divisions in Virginia as well as to families. The CTI will provide research-based demonstration models leading to increased postsecondary outcomes in employment, education, training and independent living.

NEW - Develop a model similar to Great Expectations...career and college coaching.

NEW - VDOE will work with NPSO to analyze PS data at the local level utilizing STEPPS.

NEW - In order to improve postsecondary education, training and employment for SWD, the VDOE develops cooperative agreements with state agencies that describe referral process, shared training and sharing data.

NEW - Continue to support and sponsor youth development programs such as YLF and Youth Summit. These programs assist youth in taking more responsibility for their educations by understanding disability and its impact on their lives as well as providing problem solving and goal setting routines.

NEW - VDOE continues to support and sponsor demonstration employment and postsecondary education programs. By developing and supporting research-based programs, we can provide best practice models for divisions to implement.

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~~**COMPLETED** - The VDOE will sponsor a Middle School Conference where staff will provide professional development on standards based IEPs, closing the achievement gap along with self-determination strategies.~~

~~**COMPLETED** - The VDOE will disseminate the Tristate Slide Guide and provide assistance to develop an online Transition Guide.~~

~~**COMPLETED** - The Transition Outcomes Project has been expanded from a separate project into a state-wide model for services. The VDOE will continue to support implementation of this model.~~

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B
Indicator 15: General supervision system (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) identifies and corrects noncompliance as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification. (20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(B))
Data Source: Self-assessment reports submitted to VDOE May 15, 2004 - July 1, 2004, and on-site reviews in FY 2004-2005 involving 22 school divisions.
Measurement: Percent of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification: a. # of findings of noncompliance. b. # of corrections completed as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification. Percent = [(b) divided by (a)] times 100. States are required to use the "Indicator 15 Worksheet" to report data for this Indicator (see Attachment 1).

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process – general monitoring:

The Virginia Department of Education's (VDOE) general supervision system consists of multi-faceted monitoring processes to identify noncompliance in special education programs. Components of the state's system includes stakeholder involvement; application for funding; review of policies and procedures; data collection, reporting and verification; self-assessments and on-site monitoring with parent involvement; and dispute resolution. On-site monitoring includes visits to 132 school divisions, including regional special education programs, local and regional jails, and nursing homes; state-operated programs including hospital programs, schools for the deaf and blind, a rehabilitation center, and juvenile detention and adult correctional facilities; and private day and residential schools.

Beginning in the fall of 1996, VDOE has monitored school divisions on a six-year cycle. Twenty-two (22) of the state's 132 school divisions begin a three-phase monitoring process by submitting a self-assessment each May (extensions may be granted through June). VDOE staff work with each school division throughout the review process. Each review cycle includes school divisions of different sizes (small, medium, large), and in each of the State's eight Superintendent's Regional Study Groups.

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In late July or early August of each year, a Summer Monitoring Institute is offered for all school divisions that will be submitting a self-assessment in the following year. At the institute “compliance and continuous program improvement” are emphasized. The assigned staff person makes at least three contacts (through a combination of meetings, phone contacts and other methods) with each school division while it is developing its self-assessment in order to provide any needed technical assistance and other support. While some school divisions are more thorough than others, the majority produce candid and largely accurate self-assessments. School divisions’ self-assessments have improved overall from the first cycle, which began in 1996, to the second cycle, which began in 2002.

School divisions use a variety of terms (including “noncompliance” and “concerns”) to label practices that are inconsistent with the law; however, VDOE requires all school divisions to correct any violations of the law regardless of what they are called. School divisions are directed to correct any noncompliance as quickly as possible. The message to school divisions is “find it, fix it” and develop a plan, including timelines, for correcting any noncompliance findings, as part of their self-assessment. School divisions are also encouraged to address issues of identified concerns. The self-assessments are reviewed by VDOE staff to ensure that each is complete and includes an appropriate corrective action plan for any noncompliance findings. If it is determined that there are gaps in the self-assessment, staff work with the school division to complete the self-assessment and to ensure the appropriateness of the Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and CAP timelines. Generally, school divisions have corrected each of the areas of noncompliance that the division identified through its self-assessment by the time of VDOE’s on-site visit.

During the school year, after a school division submits its self-assessment, VDOE develops a profile of the school division, integrating data across systems. Data are collected from due process hearings, complaints, mediation, state assessments of Virginia’s Standards of Learning, teacher licensure, previous monitoring results, child count, school accreditation, and academic review reports.

VDOE conducts on-site visits to: (1) validate the accuracy of the school division’s self-assessment; (2) determine the extent to which the school division has corrected any noncompliance that has been identified; and (3) identify any additional areas of noncompliance. The on-site review team focuses on areas most closely linked to student academic achievement, including: (1) child find, evaluations and eligibility determination; (2) access and supports in the general education curriculum; (3) participation in the statewide assessment program; (4) development and implementation of individualized education programs (IEPs); (5) discipline; (6) secondary transition; (7) parent involvement; and (8) out-of-district placements. During the review, a public meeting is offered to provide parents, students and other parties the opportunity to meet with the monitoring team and make comments about the school division’s special education program. The comments are used to further identify areas to focus on during the review. Following the review, the team leader follows up with the school division’s director of special education on actions taken to address parents’ issues/concerns.

The on-site visit is also used to follow up on the implementation of improvement strategies for areas identified in the self-assessment as needing improvement. VDOE tailors the scope and intensity of each on-site visit to the school division. Within six weeks after an on-site monitoring visit, the director of Federal Program Monitoring and the coordinator of the review issue a monitoring report to the school division’s superintendent.

VDOE sets timelines for correction, ranging from immediately to up to one year. For situations in which students are waiting for services, VDOE requires the school division to provide evidence that it has initiated correction prior to the end of the VDOE visit. If VDOE finds during the on-site visit that a school division has not completed correction of previously identified noncompliance, it will conduct one or more follow-up visits. If it is determined that noncompliance continues at the time of the follow-up visit, VDOE then requires 30-day, 60-day, or quarterly progress reports, and may also follow-up through frequent

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visits and /or telephone contacts. To verify correction of noncompliance, school divisions submit documentation of correction. In some cases, VDOE continues to work with a school division after the division has corrected the noncompliance in order to ensure that the school division maintains compliance and/or to focus on continuous improvement.

To ensure that all school divisions correct any identified deficiencies within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed one year from identification, VDOE has implemented a tracking system to monitor the correction of the noncompliance findings that were identified through local division self-assessments and the State's on-site reviews. Tracking of noncompliant findings in the self-assessment begins following receipt of the self-assessment reports and program improvement plans. Tracking of noncompliant findings resulting from VDOE's on-site reviews begins from the date of the review.

Out-of-District Placements. VDOE monitors compliance for children with disabilities who have been publicly-placed in private residential and private day schools in three ways: (1) each school division must review compliance for such children as part of its self-assessment; (2) VDOE reviews the files for these children when it conducts its on-site visit to the school division that placed them in a private setting; and (3) VDOE monitors to ensure the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to these children by visiting the private schools during a three-year licensure cycle. State-operated programs and private residential facilities are monitored through the State's Interdepartmental Regulation Program, a joint effort of the Departments of Education, Juvenile Justice, Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, and Social Services.

Services provided to youth with disabilities in nursing facilities and local and regional jails are likewise monitored in three ways: (1) each school division must review compliance for such children and youth as part of its self-assessment; (2) VDOE reviews the files for these children and youth when it conducts its on-site visit to the school division; and (3) VDOE monitors to ensure the provision of FAPE to these students by making on-site visits.

VDOE monitors to ensure the provision of FAPE to students in state juvenile correctional facilities and students in the state schools for the deaf and blind by conducting on-site compliance reviews during a three-year licensure cycle. VDOE also makes visits to adult correctional facilities.

Academic Review Process. VDOE's academic review process is a focused monitoring approach coordinated in VDOE's Office of School Improvement. It is used in school divisions and schools having difficulty reaching targeted levels of academic performance and specific Standards of Learning (SOL) goals. The on-site reviews are designed to help schools identify and analyze instructional and organizational factors affecting student achievement. The focus of the review process is on the systems, processes, and practices that are being implemented at the school and division levels. Specifically, information is gathered that relates to the alignment of the local curriculum with state learning standards, use of time and school scheduling practices, use of data to make instructional and planning decisions, school-based programs of professional development, implementation of school improvement plans, implementation of an instructional intervention program for schools warned in English or Mathematics, allocation of resources aligned to areas of need and use of learning environments focused on shared ownership of staff, parents and community. Each review team includes at least one specialist from the State's Special Education Training/Technical Assistance Centers or some other person knowledgeable about special education (usually former directors of special education) that reviews services to students with disabilities. When there is concern that a school is in noncompliance with IDEA, the matter is reported to the special education monitoring unit for follow up. A district's special education monitoring may be coordinated with its academic review. Data collected through the Academic review process are a valuable data source that helps to guide special education compliance monitoring.

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Enforcement Actions. VDOE has utilized various enforcement actions with school divisions that demonstrate noncompliance, including: (1) conducting more frequent on-site visits, making telephone contacts; (2) requiring continued progress reports; (3) calling or meeting with the local superintendent; (4) returning for another full on-site visit; and (5) requiring the school division superintendent to meet with the state superintendent. VDOE withheld one school division's Part B funds regarding an implementation issue following approval of the school division's local application for Part B funds; however, VDOE typically uses this sanction for issues that arise in connection with its disapproval of local applications for Part B funds.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process - complaints and due process hearings:

VDOE's Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services (ODR/AS) is responsible for managing the system of complaints, mediations, and due process hearings. ODR/AS uses multiple levels of tracking logs to identify compliance with timelines, to effectively manage the systems, to respond to requests for data, and to identify systemic issues. An annual report is provided to parents, school administrators, and other consumers, as well as posting it on the agency's Web site.

Review of the implementation of all corrective action plans (CAPs) is systematically completed within a year of VDOE's approval of the CAP for the previous school year. This means that the CAPs required, reviewed and approved for 2004-2005 will be reviewed during the 2005-2006 school year to ensure full implementation. VDOE consistently maintains the tracking log and system described in the CIMP Report and Annual Performance Plan of 2004 for continued accountability in this area.

ODR/AS continues to utilize its tracking systems and annual report to identify trends, follow-up activities to ensure full implementation of complaint corrective action plans and due process implementation plans for hearing officers' decisions. These systems, including tracking logs and template communications to parents and school administrators, were first described in VDOE's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan (CIMP) and updated through VDOE's Annual Performance Report. ODR/AS continues to maintain supervision instruments, procedures, and electronic tracking logs for dispute resolution systems to ensure that all mandates are met.

Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005):

100 percent of the requirements related to monitoring priority areas and Indicators found in noncompliance that were identified by school divisions in the self-assessments and by VDOE during its on-site reviews were corrected within one year of identification.

100 percent of the requirements related to areas not included in the monitoring priority areas and Indicators found in noncompliance that were identified by school divisions in the self-assessments and by VDOE during its on-site reviews was corrected within one year of identification.

VDOE identified 58 non-compliance findings in complaints received. 53 of those non-compliance findings were corrected within one year of identification (91.4 percent).

VDOE identified 6 non-compliance findings in due process hearings. All 6 of those non-compliance findings were corrected within one year of identification (100 percent).

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Discussion of Baseline Data:

The baseline represents data resulting from a three-phase monitoring process involving 22 of Virginia's 132 school divisions. In May/June 2004, twenty-two (22) school divisions submitted self-assessments to VDOE and received on-site visits by VDOE's monitoring specialists. By the close of the 2003-2004 school year, VDOE determined that all noncompliance findings in the self-assessments had been corrected. In 2004-2005, VDOE followed up with each school division that received additional noncompliance citations, requested documentation, and revisited districts when necessary. Extensive desk audits and consistent follow up resulted in verification that 100 percent of the noncompliance findings resulting from on-site reviews were corrected within one year. All self-assessment and all on-site findings of none-compliance were corrected within one year.

VDOE has implemented a tracking system that helps to assess school divisions' progress in implementing corrective action. Tracking notations alert the monitoring specialists so that timely contacts are made with school officials to ensure corrections as soon as possible but within one year of identification.

91.4 percent of the noncompliance findings identified through complaints were corrected within one year of identification.

100 percent of the noncompliance findings identified through due process were corrected within one year of identification

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	100 percent of the findings identified through general supervision (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) will be corrected in a timely manner, not to exceed one year from identification.
2006 (2006-2007)	100 percent of the findings identified through general supervision (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) will be corrected in a timely manner, not to exceed one year from identification.
2007 (2007-2008)	100 percent of the findings identified through general supervision (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) will be corrected in a timely manner, not to exceed one year from identification.
2008 (2008-2009)	100 percent of the findings identified through general supervision (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) will be corrected in a timely manner, not to exceed one year from identification.
2009 (2009-2010)	100 percent of the findings identified through general supervision (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) will be corrected in a timely manner, not to exceed one year from identification.

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<p>2010 (2010-2011)</p>	<p>100 percent of the findings identified through general supervision (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) will be corrected in a timely manner, not to exceed one year from identification.</p>
<p>2011 (2011-2012)</p>	<p>100 percent of the findings identified through general supervision (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) will be corrected in a timely manner, not to exceed one year from identification.</p>
<p>2012 (2012-2013)</p>	<p>100 percent of the findings identified through general supervision (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) will be corrected in a timely manner, not to exceed one year from identification.</p>

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

Continued to provide professional development and training with Virginia's T/TACs.

The VDOE worked with school divisions through its general supervision systems to promptly identify non-compliance and ensured correction of non-compliance in accordance with OSEP's Memo 09-02.

Continued to target school divisions with systemic non-compliance.

Continued to monitor tracking logs and case files monthly.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

Commonwealth of Virginia

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Indicator 16 has been deleted from the SPP/APR

Commonwealth of Virginia

Part B State Performance Plan for 2005-2012

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Indicator 17 has been deleted from the SPP/APR

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / General Supervision
Indicator 18: Percent of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3(B))
Data Source: Data collected on Attachment 1.
Measurement: Percent = (3.1(a) divided by 3.1) times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Virginia Department of Education’s (VDOE) Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services is responsible for managing the due process system. ODR/AS has developed additional sections in its tracking logs to identify the use of the Resolution Session for resolving due process issues. ODR/AS already initiated technical assistance activities, which includes providing guidance on the early resolution process to hearing officers, school divisions, and parents.

VDOE’s Office of Dispute Resolution & Administrative Services developed additional sections in its tracking logs to identify use of the Resolution Session for resolving due process issues. ODR/AS also initiated technical assistance activities in the form of resource documents and trainings to hearing officers, school personnel, and parents on Resolution Session requirements. ODR/AS also contacted every school division and hearing officer upon receipt of the request for due process to ensure that both the LEA and hearing officer correctly managed the timelines and process for the Resolution Sessions.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005-2006:

59 of the 98 hearing requests involved Resolution Sessions. 16 of the 59 Resolution Sessions resulted in settlement agreements. 27 percent of the Resolution Sessions resulted in settlement agreements.

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Discussion of Baseline Data:

VDOE does not consider 27 percent a deficient rate. It takes time for school divisions and parents to understand the new requirements and the benefits of the resolution sessions. However, and most importantly, VDOE cannot control the outcome of these sessions. The more valued Indicator should be how many of the hearing requests involved resolution sessions. Like mediation, resolution sessions cannot be based on setting unreasonable agreement rates like 100 percent. Even 75 percent is unrealistic. If required to have an unrealistic target rate, the use of resolution sessions could be jeopardized.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2006 (2006-2007)	Maintain a 30 percent range rate of resolution agreements.
2007 (2007-2008)	Maintain a 30 percent range rate of resolution agreements.
2008 (2008-2009)	Maintain a 35 percent range rate of resolution agreements.
2009 (2009-2010)	Maintain a 35 percent range rate of resolution agreements.
2010 (2010-2011)	Maintain a 40 percent range rate of resolution agreements.
2011 (2011-2012)	Maintain a 40 percent range rate of resolution agreements.
2012 (2012-2013)	Maintain a 40 percent range rate of resolution agreements.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

The VDOE Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services will continue to maintain its tracking logs to identify use of the Resolution Session for resolving due process issues.

The VDOE Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services will continue to provide technical assistance activities in the form of resource documents and trainings to hearing officers, school personnel, and parents on Resolution Session requirements.

The VDOE Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services will continue to contact every school division and hearing officer upon receipt of the request for due process to ensure that both the division and hearing officer correctly manage the timelines and process for the Resolution Sessions.

The VDOE Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services will continue to provide guidance to school divisions and parents on the benefits of the Resolution Session, and how to conduct such sessions.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / General Supervision
Indicator 19: Percent of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))
Data Source: Data collected on Attachment 1.
Measurement: Percent = [(2.1(a)(i) + 2.1(b)(i)) divided by 2.1] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Virginia Department of Education's (VDOE) Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services is responsible for managing the mediation system. ODR/AS uses multiple levels of tracking logs to effectively manage the system, to respond to requests for data, and to identify systemic issues. This system was first described in VDOE's CIMP and updated through VDOE's Annual Performance Report. An Annual Report is provided to parents, school administrators, and other consumers, as well as posting it on the division's website.

Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005):

Seventeen mediation agreements related to due process and 67 mediation agreements not related to due process were reached for a total of 84 agreements, divided by 111, the total number of mediations, totaling 75.68 percent performance.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

In the 2004-2005 reporting period, 17 mediation agreements related to due process, and 67 mediation agreements not related to due process, were reached for a total of 84 mediation agreements. This total, divided by 111 (the total number of mediations), then multiplied by 100, results in a total percentage of 75.68 mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.

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FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	Maintain a 76-80+ percent range rate of mediations that result in mediation agreements, acknowledging that the goal is to provide quality in the mediation services by on-going training, observation of and debriefing with the mediators, as well as continuing to encourage and support mediations.*** 100 percent of mediations will not delay or deny the parent's right to a due process hearing.
2006 (2006-2007)	Maintain a 76-80+ percent range rate of mediations that result in mediation agreements, acknowledging that the goal is to provide quality in the mediation services by on-going training, observation of and debriefing with the mediators, as well as continuing to encourage and support mediations.*** 100 percent of mediations will not delay or deny the parent's right to a due process hearing.
2007 (2007-2008)	Maintain a 76-80+ percent range rate of mediations that result in mediation agreements, acknowledging that the goal is to provide quality in the mediation services by on-going training, observation of and debriefing with the mediators, as well as continuing to encourage and support mediations.*** 100 percent of mediations will not delay or deny the parent's right to a due process hearing.
2008 (2008-2009)	Maintain a 76-80+ percent range rate of mediations that result in mediation agreements, acknowledging that the goal is to provide quality in the mediation services by on-going training, observation of and debriefing with the mediators, as well as continuing to encourage and support mediations.*** 100 percent of mediations will not delay or deny the parent's right to a due process hearing.
2009 (2009-2010)	Maintain a 76-80+ percent range rate of mediations that result in mediation agreements, acknowledging that the goal is to provide quality in the mediation services by on-going training, observation of and debriefing with the mediators, as well as continuing to encourage and support mediations.*** 100 percent of mediations will not delay or deny the parent's right to a due process hearing.
2010 (2010-2011)	Maintain a 76-80+ percent range rate of mediations that result in mediation agreements, acknowledging that the goal is to provide quality in the mediation services by on-going training, observation of and debriefing with the mediators, as well as continuing to encourage and support mediations.*** 100 percent of mediations will not delay or deny the parent's right to a due process hearing.
2011 (2011-2012)	Maintain a 76-80+ percent range rate of mediations that result in mediation agreements, acknowledging that the goal is to provide quality in the mediation services by on-going training, observation of and debriefing with the mediators, as well as continuing to encourage and support mediations.*** 100 percent of mediations will not delay or deny the parent's right to a due process hearing.
2012 (2012-2013)	Maintain a 76-80+ percent range rate of mediations that result in mediation agreements, acknowledging that the goal is to provide quality in the mediation services by on-going training, observation of and debriefing with the mediators, as well as continuing to encourage and support mediations.*** 100 percent of mediations will not delay or deny the parent's right to a due process hearing.

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The fundamental principles of mediation are that participation is voluntary and the outcome is self-directed by participants. If SEAs are required to have a 100 percent target rate, we cease performing mediation and are engaging in a form of arm-twisting usually reserved for judicial chambers. The objective should be supporting and developing mediators who are aware of their options, reflecting about their choices of intervention or silence and respectful of the parties' issues and choices. The concept of setting ever-higher agreement rates as a goal creates a mediator-centered, authority-based process rather than a client-centered process because it brings to the table a pressure and agenda separate from what the parties bring.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

Mediators received 16 hours of training sponsored by the VDOE Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services this year. They were provided with summaries of Fourth Circuit and Supreme Court cases relevant to special education.

The VDOE Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services mentored 15 cohort members of Virginia's Special Education Leadership Academy during this period.

The VDOE Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services will continue to maintain its tracking logs and continuous communications with mediators, school division administrators and parents to ensure expeditious mediation activities and reports to Virginia.

The VDOE Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services will continue its training efforts in negotiation and mediation for the Virginia Council of Administrators of Special Education, parents and school personnel, as well as other consumers.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.

Resources include Office of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Services Staff and MSRRC.

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Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See overview description in Introduction.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / General Supervision
Indicator 20: State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))
Data Source: State selected data sources, including data from State data system, assessment system, as well as technical assistance and monitoring systems.
Measurement: State reported data, including 618 data, State Performance Plan, and Annual Performance Reports, are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Submitted on or before due dates (February 1 for child count, including race and ethnicity; placement; November 1 for exiting, discipline, personnel and dispute resolution; and February 1 for Annual Performance Reports and assessment); andb. Accurate, including covering the correct year and following the correct measurement. States are required to use the “Indicator 20 Scoring Rubric” for reporting data for this Indicator (see Attachment B).

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) engages in several activities to ensure required reporting timelines are met and that data reported are accurate.

Data collected through the December 1 child count (Indicators 5, 6, 9 and 10) receive extensive verification, including edit checks in school divisions prior to submitting data; edit checks at VDOE at the data upload stage; electronic editing at VDOE to identify and correct duplicate records reported and additional edits conducted by VDOE staff. All child count data, including placement data, are verified through local superintendents’ signature.

Data collected through VDOE’s annual end of year reports (Indicators 1 and 2) are edited by VDOE staff and verified by local division superintendents.

Data collected for Virginia’s state assessment programs (Indicator 3) meet all NCLB reporting requirements.

Data collected on dispute resolution activities (Indicators 16, 17, 18 and 19) are maintained and verified by VDOE’s Office of Special Education and Students Services Dispute Resolution staff.

Data on suspension and expulsion for students with disabilities (Indicator 4) are collected through VDOE’s annual discipline/crime and violence report. Data are edited by VDOE staff and have local division superintendent verification.

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All of the above information on data collection procedures, data editing and data verification was provided to OSEP staff during Virginia’s verification visit in March 2005.

Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005):

All data submitted to meet 618 and State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report requirements were accurate and submitted in a timely manner.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	All State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) will be timely and accurate.
2006 (2006-2007)	All State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) will be timely and accurate.
2007 (2007-2008)	All State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) will be timely and accurate.
2008 (2008-2009)	All State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) will be timely and accurate.
2009 (2009-2010)	All State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) will be timely and accurate.
2010 (2010-2011)	All State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) will be timely and accurate.
2011 (2011-2012)	All State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) will be timely and accurate.
2012 (2012-2013)	All State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) will be timely and accurate.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

Data collected through the December 1 child count (Indicators 5, 6, 9 and 10) will receive extensive verification, including edit checks in school divisions prior to submitting data; edit checks at the State level at the data upload stage; electronic editing at the State level to identify and correct duplicate records reported and additional edits conducted by the VDOE staff. All child count data, including educational environment data, will be verified through local superintendents’ signature.

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- . Data collected through the VDOE annual end of year reports (Indicators 1 and 2) will be edited by State staff and verified by local division superintendents.
- . Data collected for Virginia's state assessment programs (Indicator 3) will meet all NCLB reporting requirements.
- . Data collected on dispute resolution activities (Indicators 16, 17, 18 and 19) will be maintained and verified by the VDOE Office of Special Education and Student Services Dispute Resolution staff.
- . Data collected on suspension and expulsion for students with disabilities (Indicator 4) will be edited by VDOE staff and have local division superintendent verification.
- . The VDOE will ensure there are edit checks for accuracy for data collections implemented for Indicators 7,8,11,12, and 13.

The VDOE staff continued to provide extensive technical assistance to all school divisions on required data. This assistance will be provided at regularly scheduled meetings with local special education directors and data entry staff. Other school division staff will also attend as appropriate. Technical assistance will be provided as needed, either at the request of school divisions or when issues related to data reporting are identified by VDOE staff.

Activities will be implemented for the duration of the SPP, through 2013.