

SANTA ANA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
1601 EAST CHESTNUT AVENUE
SANTA ANA, CA 92701

SPECIAL BOARD STUDY SESSION

A Special Board Study Session of the Santa Ana Unified School District Board of Education will convene at Santa Ana Unified School District, 1601 E. Chestnut Ave., Santa Ana, California, in the Board Room/Executive Conference Room, located on the First Floor at 4:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 20, 2013.

TELECONFERENCE – CECILIA “CECI” IGLESIAS
Champions World Resort
8660 West Irlo Bronson Memorial Highway
Kissimmee, Florida 34747

AGENDA

4:30 P.M. CALL TO ORDER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PRESENTATION/DISCUSSION

- California Office of Reform Education (CORE) Overview

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS (Pursuant to Government Code 54954.3)

- Individuals or groups may make presentations or bring matters to the Board's attention that are within the Board's subject matter jurisdiction.

RECESS TO CLOSED SESSION (NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC)

CLOSED SESSION AGENDA

A. With respect to every item of business to be discussed, The Board of Education will meet in Closed Session as provided by California Government Code Section 54957 to consider:

1.1 Public Employment – Chief of School Police Services

1.2 Public Employee Appointment – Superintendent Selection

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953 (3), one member will be participating by teleconference at the following address: Champions World Resort, 8660 West Irlo Bronson Memorial Highway, Kissimmee, Florida 34747.

ADJOURNMENT

FUTURE MEETING: The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Tuesday, August 27, 2013, at 6:00 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM BACKUP SHEET
August 20, 2013

Board Meeting

TITLE: California Office to Reform Education (CORE) Overview

ITEM: Presentation

SUBMITTED BY: Michelle Rodriguez, Ed.D., Chief Academic Officer

PREPARED BY: Michelle Rodriguez, Ed.D., Chief Academic Officer

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The purpose of this agenda item is to present to the Board an overview of the California Office to Reform Education (CORE) as administration plans to implement the waiver. The three key principles of the CORE waiver include college and career ready expectations for all students, State-developed differentiated recognition, accountability and support, and supporting effective instruction and leadership.

RATIONALE:

The CORE waiver relieves Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) from requirements of Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) to implement currently required improvement actions, allow LEA flexibility in how it uses its Title I and Title II funds, allow priority or focus schools to operate a school-wide program, even if it does not meet the 40% threshold level, and permit LEAs to serve with Title I funds a Title I eligible-priority school with a graduation rate below 60%. In addition, the collaboration of districts will work together to innovate, implement, and scale new strategies and tools that help California students succeed so that school districts are improved to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

FUNDING:

Not Applicable

RECOMMENDATION:

Presented for information.



California Office to Reform Education (CORE) Overview

Charles E. McCully, Interim Superintendent
Michelle Rodriguez, Ed.D., Chief Academic Officer
August 20, 2013

Getting to the Core

Superior Standards

Supportive School Climate

Successful Students

Presentation Highlights



- Overview of the Waiver Process
- Discuss the Three Key Principles of the CORE waiver
 - College and Career Ready Expectations for All Students
 - State-Developed Differentiated Recognition, Accountability and Support
 - Supporting Effective Instruction and Leadership
- Connection of Three Key Principles to SAUSD efforts
- Discuss Next Steps

Getting to the Core

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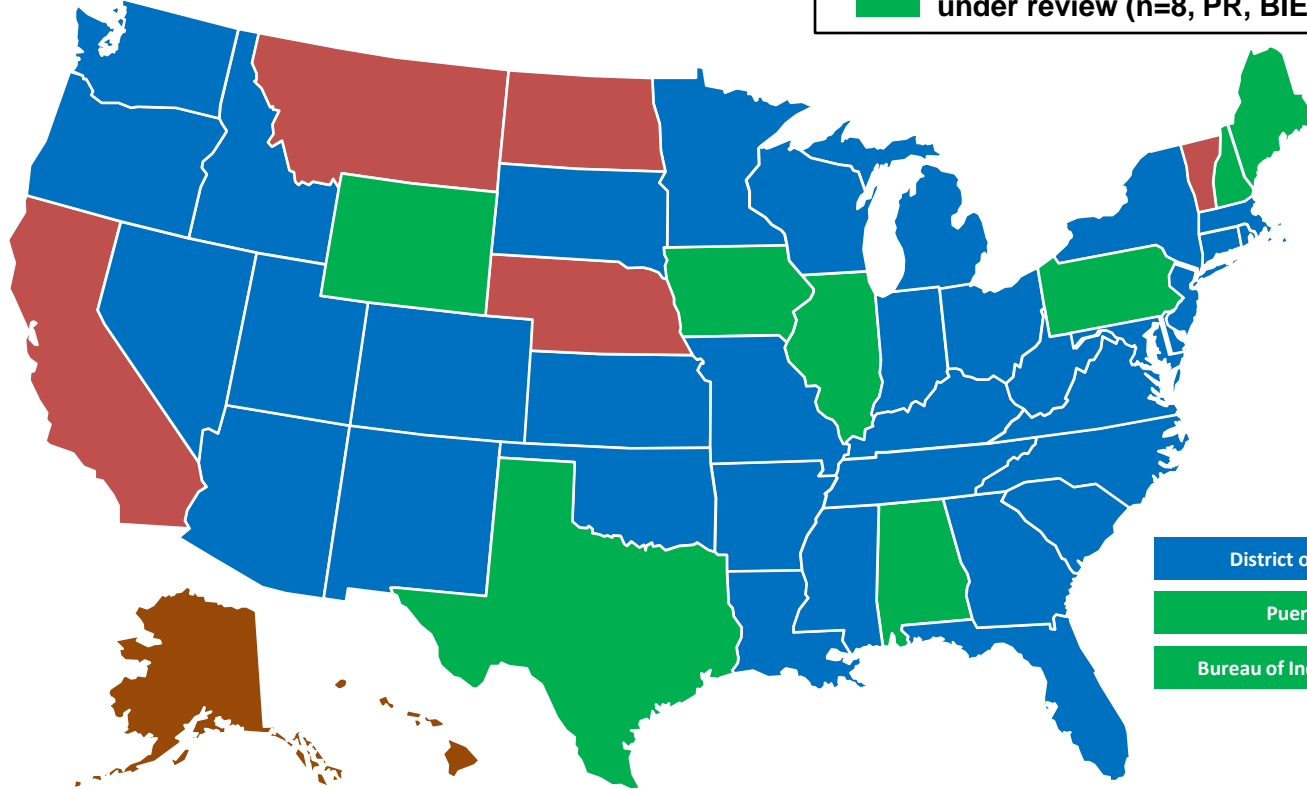
Successful Students

School Quality Improvement System Overview



USED offers a waiver for ESEA requirements; California is one of five states that does not have an approved ESEA Flexibility Waiver or one under review

- States approved for ESEA flexibility (n=37, DC)
- States with ESEA flexibility requests under review (n=8, PR, BIE)



- District of Columbia
- Puerto Rico
- Bureau of Indian Education

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School Quality Improvement System Overview



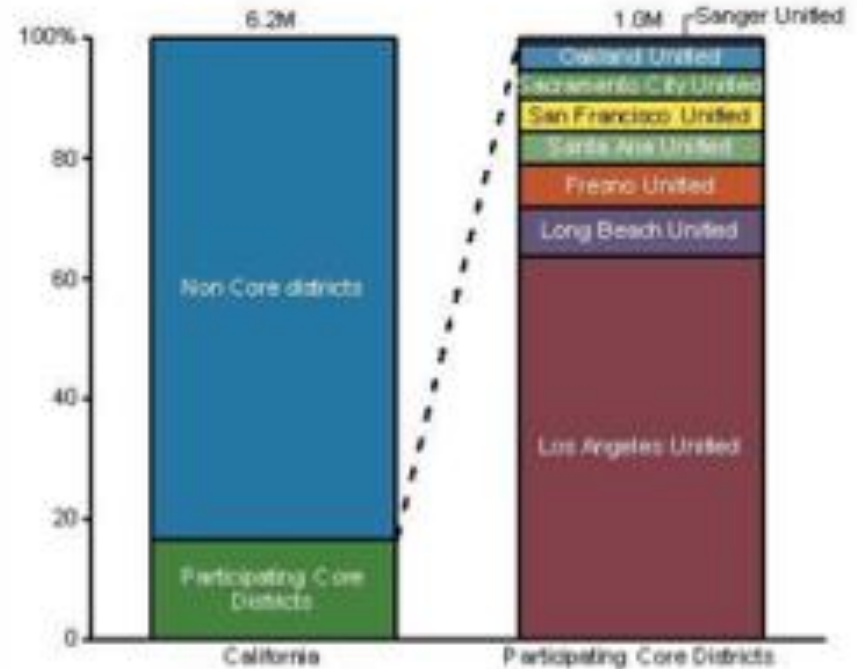
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Participating Districts in CORE



Note: High = 1000, Low = 100
Source: California Department of Education

Number of Students
Participating CORE Districts SY 2011-2012



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Why Do States Apply for a Waiver?



- Relieve Local Educational Agency (LEA) from the requirements of ESEA to implement currently required improvement actions
- Allow LEA flexibility in how it uses its Title I and Title II funds—Flexible use of 20% Title I set aside—approximately \$3 Million
- Lift the limits on the amount of funds an LEA may transfer from certain ESEA programs to other ESEA programs
- Allow priority or focus schools to operate a school-wide program even if it doesn't meet the 40% threshold level
- Permit the LEA to serve with Title I funds a Title I eligible priority school with a graduation rate below 60%

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Title I Set Asides



Large Categories of Allowable Title I Expenditures *In Descending Order*

1. School Interventions for:
 - Priority
 - Focus
 - Other Title I Schools
 - Low-Achieving Student Groups (SWD, ELL, low-achieving)
2. Support for school partnering teams – Priority, Focus (optional)
3. Support for communities of practice
4. Waiver implementation at the LEA level
5. Extended learning time including but not limited to before, after school and summer learning program
6. CCSS implementation and assessment transition in Title I schools
 - Extending STEM programs in Title I schools
7. Stakeholder outreach and Parent/Guardian engagement
8. Transportation to support school-choice (if district chooses)

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Principle #1: College and Career Ready Expectations for All Students



Getting to the Core

Key Principle	Overview	Link to SAUSD Programs and Initiatives
<p>College-and Career-Ready Expectations for All Students</p>	<p>Districts will transition to and implement no later than the 2013-2014 school year college-and career-ready standards in at least language arts and mathematics.</p> <p>Use of assessments aligned with SBAC</p>	<p>Use of CLAS teachers to provide job embedded coaching</p> <p>Development of units of study</p> <p>Development of Assessment Transition Plan and changes to district-wide assessments</p>

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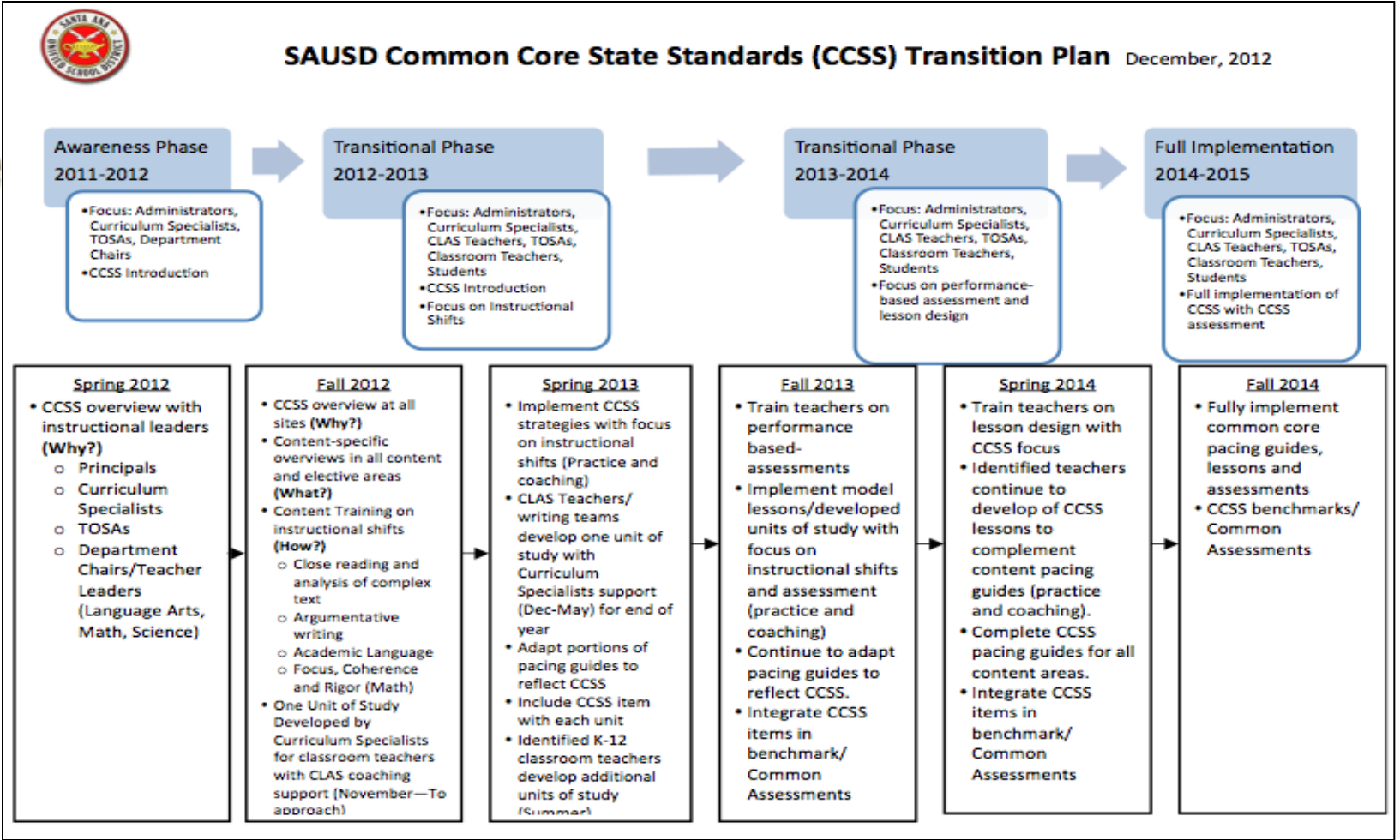
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Four-Year Implementation Plan



Getting to the Core



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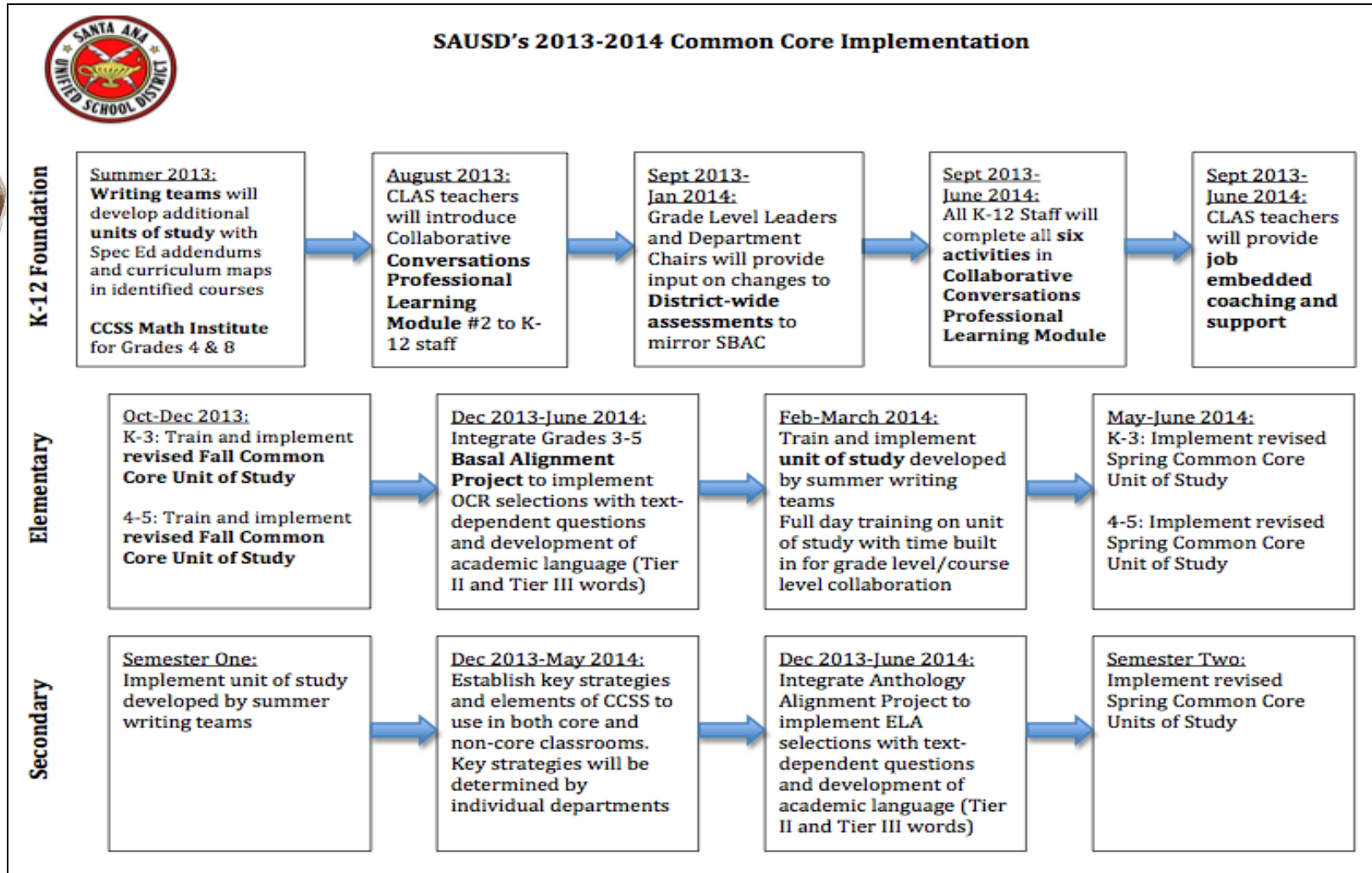
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2013-14 Implementation Plan



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Assessment Transition Plan



Getting to the Core

	Current Status 2012-2013	Transition Phase 2013-2014	Aligned SBAC Assessments 2014-2015
Formative	<p>Common assessments developed by individual schools, departments or grade levels with individually created items</p> <p>Use of progress monitoring tools to monitor student progress</p>	<p>Update current common assessments developed at each site. Develop with teacher leaders and/or obtain SBAC aligned, vetted items to be used for 2014-2015 school year</p> <p>Use of progress monitoring tools to monitor student progress</p>	<p>Common assessments developed by individual schools, departments or grade levels from SBAC aligned, vetted item bank</p> <p>Use of progress monitoring tools to monitor student progress</p>
Interim	<p>Benchmarks provided at various times in the school year and intended to be aligned with the pacing guide.</p> <p>Performance based assessments in units of study (1-2 per year)</p> <p>Universal screening in reading grades K-5</p> <p>District-wide writing assessments</p> <p>Assessment of Language Development (Grades K-5 ELs only)</p>	<p>Reduce the number of multiple-choice items on benchmarks and add one extended response item to standards aligned to both CST and CCSS (depending on level of CST testing for 13-14 school year)—2-3 per year at end of semester/trimester</p> <p>Performance based assessments in units of study (2-3 per year) with expectations of technology use such as use of navigational and productivity tools required by SBAC</p> <p>Universal screening in reading Grades K-6 (computer adaptive grades 3-6)</p> <p>District-wide writing assessments linked to texts and tasks</p> <p>Assessment of Language Development (Grades K-5 ELs only)</p>	<p>Interim comprehensive assessments aligned to SBAC and CCSS—2-3 per yr</p> <p>Performance based assessments in units of study (2-3 per year) with expectations of technology use such as use of navigational and productivity tools required by SBAC</p> <p>Universal screening in reading Grades K-6 (computer adaptive grades 3-6)</p> <p>District-wide writing assessments linked to texts and tasks</p> <p>Assessment of Language Development (Grades K-5 ELs only)</p>
Summative	<p>State and Federally required assessments including STAR Assessments (including CST, CAHSEE, 4th and 7th grade writing etc.), and CELDT</p>	<p>State and Federally required assessments including STAR Assessments (including CST, CAHSEE, 4th and 7th grade writing etc.), and CELDT</p> <p>Develop and pilot end of course exams for identified courses</p>	<p>State and Federally required assessments including SBAC and CELDT</p> <p>Administer end of course exams for identified courses</p>

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Principle #2: State-Developed Differentiated Recognition, Accountability and Support



Getting to the Core

Key Principle	Overview	Link to SAUSD Programs and Initiatives
State-Developed Differentiated Recognition, Accountability and Support	<p>Data will be collected to hold LEAs accountable both to themselves and others as they develop cross-LEA collaborative relationships.</p> <p>Schools can be classified as either schools of distinction, priority schools or focus schools.</p> <p>There is recognition of both the importance of academic preparedness and measures of students' social-emotional development and the critical role of a school's culture and climate</p>	<p>Development of District's Key Performance Indicators highlighted in Strategic Plan</p> <p>Focus on school climate through the implementation of PBIS</p>

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CORE Differentiated Accountability for 2013-14 School Year



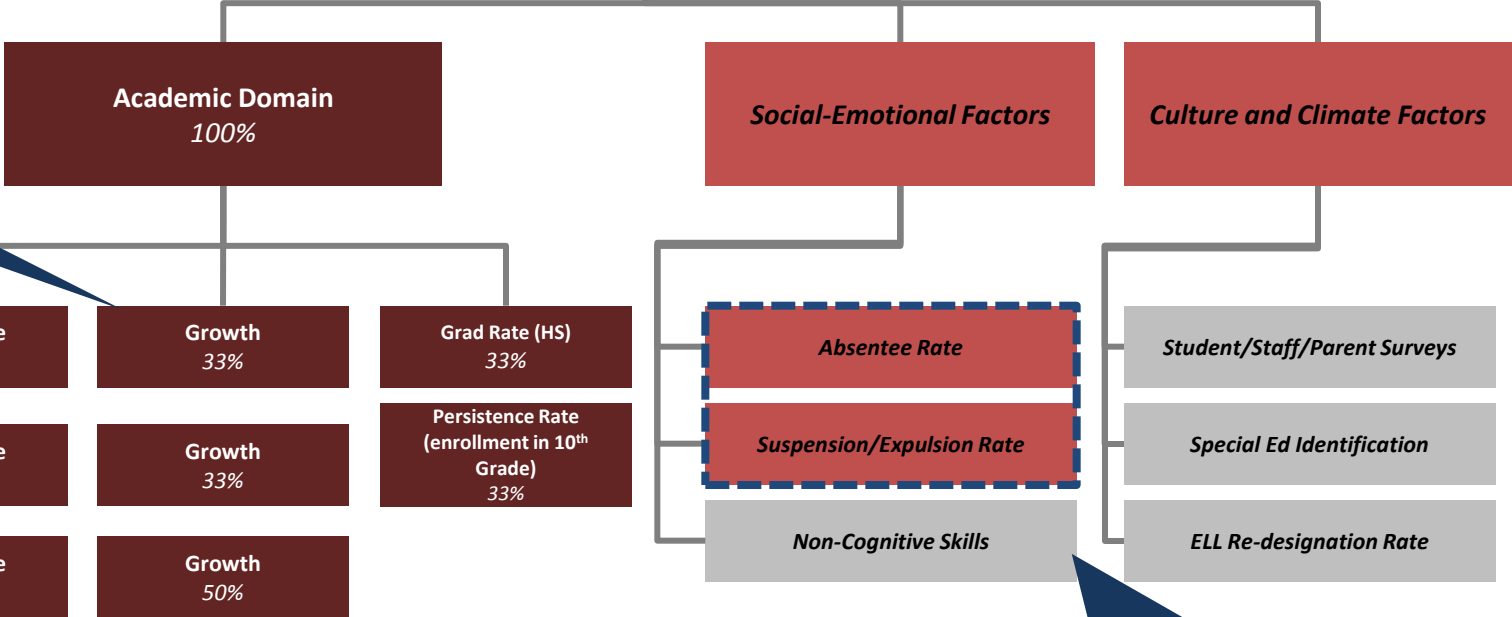
- Factor to be used for index calculation
- Factor to be measured (not included in index calculation)
- Factor not measured or used

School Quality Improvement Index
100%

2013-2014

Begin collecting social-emotional and culture/climate data for baseline

2013-14 Academic Domain scores will be based on CSTs (performance), APIs, (growth) and graduation/persistence rate



Getting to the Core

Factors to be collected this year, but will not be included in accountability calculation. Data collected will be used as baseline to set targets for following years

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Note: Growth will be measured as whether or not a district met their API target; CORE will either implement independently, or implement PARCC

Differentiated Accountability



2014-2015

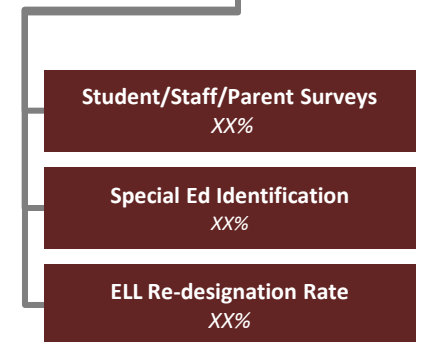
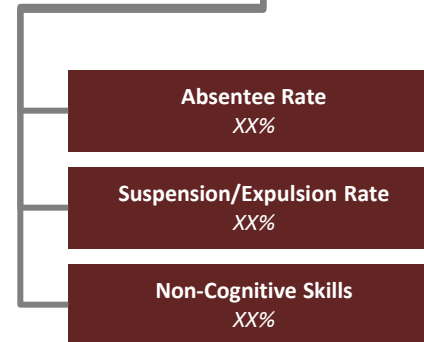
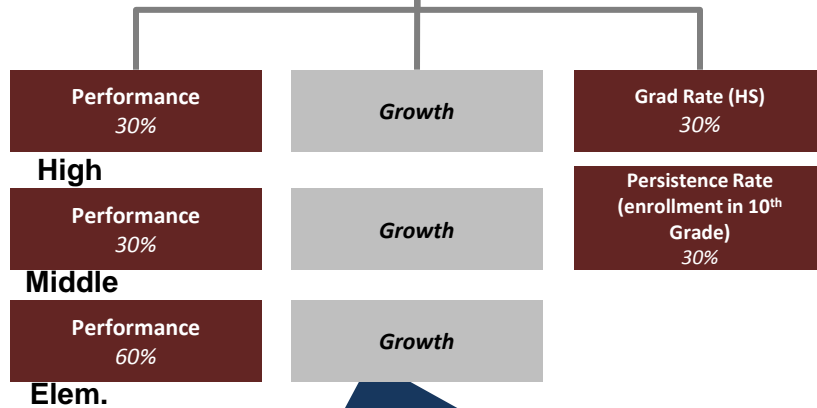
School Quality Improvement Index
100%

- Factor to be used for index calculation
- Factor to be measured (not included in index calculation)
- Factor not measured or used

Academic Domain
60%

Social-Emotional Factors
20%

Culture and Climate Factors
20%



Getting to the Core

2014-2015 will be a baseline year for collecting SBAC data thus growth data will not be included

Use SBAC assessments and new social-emotional and culture/climate scores. Growth excluded because Year 1 of SBAC

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Note: If California delays SBAC implementation, CORE will either implement independently, or implement PARCC

Differentiated Accountability



2015-16 and Beyond



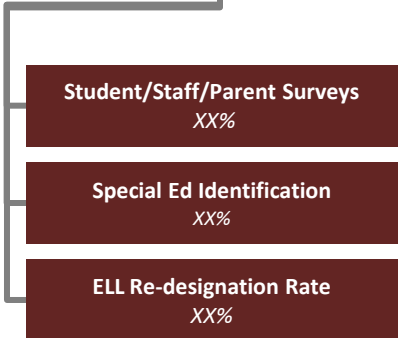
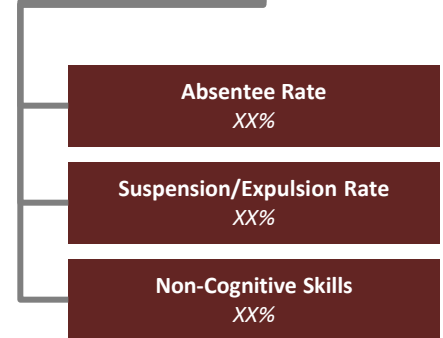
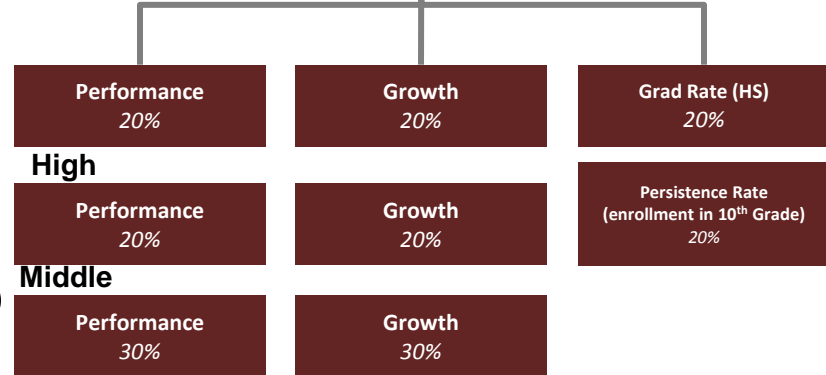
Getting to the Core

School Quality Improvement Index
100%

Academic Domain
60%

Social-Emotional Factors
20%

Culture and Climate Factors
20%



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Note: If California delays SBAC implementation, CORE will either implement independently, or implement PARCC



Non-cognitive Skills

The National Academy of Sciences has categorized essential 21st Century skills into three categories:

- Cognitive domain: intellectual ability, knowledge, cognitive strategies, and creativity
- Intrapersonal domain: work ethic, conscientiousness, self-evaluation, mindset, perseverance, metacognition, intellectual openness, curiosity
- Interpersonal domain: teamwork, collaboration, leadership, communication, conflict resolution, empathy

Getting to the Core

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CORE Oversight Committee

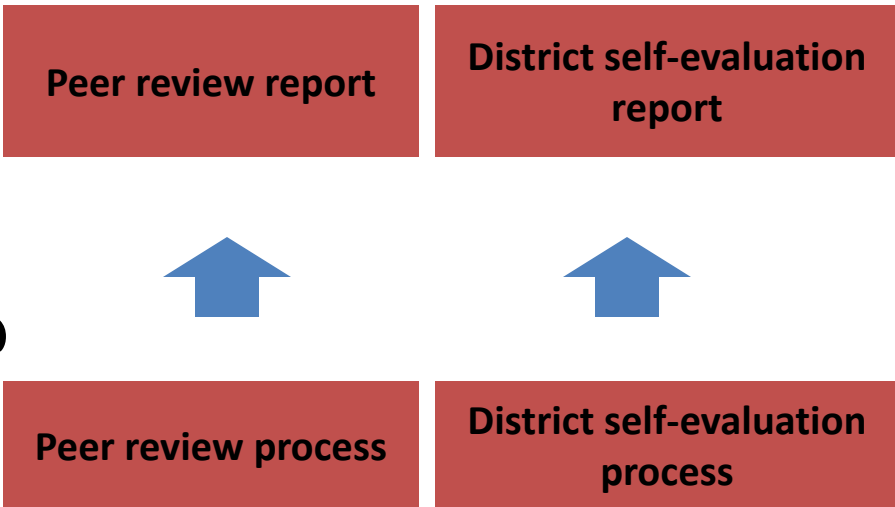


The CORE Waiver Oversight Panel will render decisions on compliance for LEA inclusion/exclusion in the waiver based on peer and self evaluation inputs



1. ACSA Appointee
2. CSBA Appointee
3. CCSEA Appointee
4. CDE Appointee
5. State Board Appointee
6. Governor's Appointee
7. CTA Appointee
8. PTA Appointee
9. Civil Rights Representative Appointees
10. EdTrust Appointee
11. Non-Supt. California Collaborative Appointee
12. CORE Board Appointed Higher Education Researcher (non-LEA)
13. Students with Disabilities Representative Appointee
14. English Language Learners Representative Appointee

Getting to the Core



Compliance panel will determine

- 1) Administrative discipline
- 2) Escalation path
- 3) Final decision on inclusion/exclusion from wavier

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Differentiated Accountability with CORE



	Reward Schools <i>Highest Performing</i>	Reward Schools <i>High-Progress</i>	Focus Schools	Priority Schools
	<i>At least 10% of Title 1 schools</i>		<i>At least 10% of Title 1 schools</i>	<i>At least 5% of Title 1 schools</i>
Description	<p>Highest-Performing Schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Top 30% of schools based on performance in 2010-2012 based on 2012 graduation rates •must have the highest graduation rates •Must be making AYP for “all students” and all subgroups •Cannot have significant achievement gaps that are not closing 	<p>High-Progress Reward Schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Are among the top 10% of CORE schools in improving performance over a number of years •Top 30% most improved graduation rate •The lowest performing subgroup in each school has improved by at least 5% since 2010 	<p>Focus Schools must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Any high schools with <60% graduation rates not designated a Priority School •Title 1 schools with the largest within-school achievement gaps in performance or graduation rates •A Title 1 school with at least 1 low performing subgroup over a number of years 	<p>A Priority School must be <u>one</u> of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A currently-served Title 1 and non-Title 1 SIG School •Title 1 eligible or participating school with <60% graduation over a number of years •Among the lowest 5% of schools in CORE based on student achievement in the “all students” group

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Note: CORE has defined “a number of years” as 3 years
Source: U.S. Department of Education

Reward, Focus, and Priority Schools



	Clovis	Fresno	Long Beach	Los Angeles	Oakland	Santa Ana	Sac. City	San Francisco	Sanger
Reward: Highest Performing	4	2	0	24	1	2	1	3	2
Reward: High Progress	1	3	6	46	2	2	4	4	0
Focus	0	14	3	74	7	0	10	7	0
Priority	0	3	0	27	11	6	1	10	0
SIG	0	3*	0	19	4	6	1	9*	0
Total Number of Non-Sig Title 1 Schools	12	64	55	565	83	48	61	45	13

(*) In both San Francisco and Fresno, 2 of their SIG schools are not Title 1
 Source: Parthenon Analysis

CORE Escalation of Interventions



Getting to the Core

Category	Detailed Actions
1. Develop school improvement plan and attend communities of practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create school improvement plan which addresses the reason LEA did not make target, review suggested resources • Attend community of practice • Revise and implement plan with LEA approval of plan
2. Pair with high-performing school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop school improvement plan and participate in school partnership program with reward school
3. Complete 7 turnaround principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake turnaround principles simultaneously by the 2014-15 school year for three years • LEA approves the school interventions to be applied in support of the turnaround principles

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Principle #3: Supporting Effective Instruction and Leadership



Getting to the Core

Key Principle	Overview	Link to SAUSD Programs and Initiatives
Supporting Effective Instruction and Leadership	<p>LEAs will recruit, prepare, evaluate and develop effective teachers and leaders.</p> <p>The districts will promote continuous instructional improvement and provide teachers and leaders to 1) Ensure educator performance is assessed against multiple measures, 2) provide access to a more robust and comprehensive feedback system, 3) celebrate, leverage and accelerate the skills of most effective teachers and leaders, 4) differentiate teacher supports with targeted opportunities</p>	Administration evaluation system

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Teacher and Principal Evaluation and Support Systems



Participating LEAs Current Commitments:

- ✓ A common set of educator effectiveness indicators agreed upon by CORE Districts with input from Participating LEAs
- ✓ At least one significant component based upon a measure of student academic achievement and growth
- ✓ Classroom observation procedures that provide teachers with quality feedback regarding instructional practice, aligned to adopted educator effectiveness standards
- ✓ Data collection with sufficient frequency to provide a basis for evaluation
- ✓ Ratings that meaningfully differentiate among teaching effectiveness using at least four categories
- ✓ Support for professional growth and capacity building; and
- ✓ Increase in teacher collaboration to inform classroom instruction for increased academic achievement

Getting to the Core

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Teacher and Principal Evaluation and Support Systems



Getting to the Core



1

Student growth integrated through a “trigger” system

- An evaluation will be conducted using multiple measures, not including student achievement.
- Results will be compared to student achievement results.
- Any misalignment between teacher/administrator professional practice and student performance will initiate a dialogue
- District action will focus on professional development for the teacher

2

Student growth as a defined percentage

- Student growth will represent a minimum of 20% of teacher and principal evaluation calculations.

CORE LEAs will choose will between both options in order to allow LEAs flexibility to maintain current systems that already meet USED requirements, while ensuring rigorous models and consistency across all participating districts

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Teacher and Principal Evaluation and Support Systems



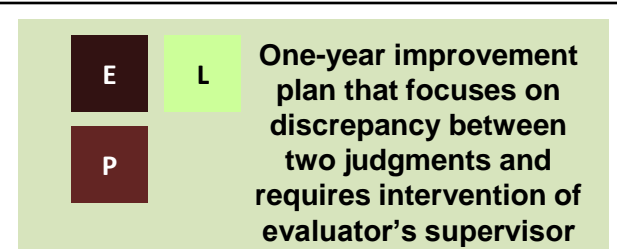
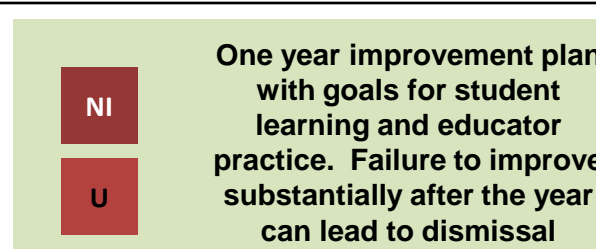
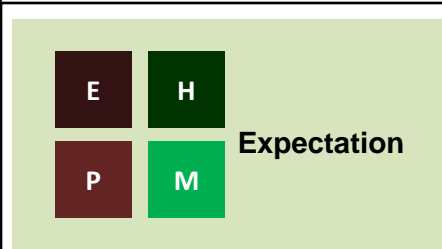
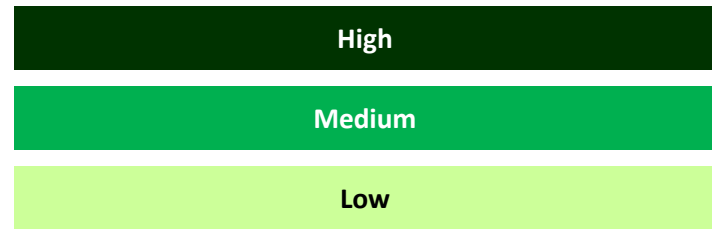
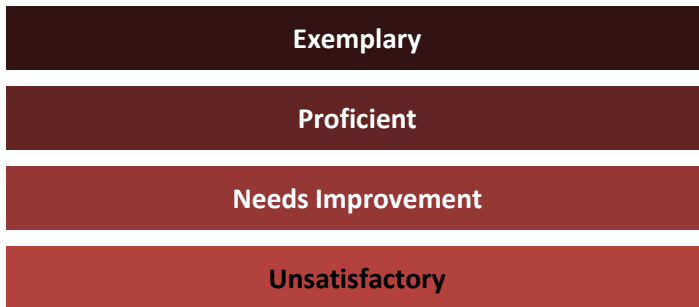
Professional Practice

Classroom observations, artifacts of instruction, contribution to professional culture, and student (in the case of teachers) and teacher (in the case of administrators) feedback

Impact on Student Learning

MCAS growth results, where available, and at least one other district-wide measure of achievement common across grades or subjects district-wide (e.g., student portfolios, capstone projects, performances)

Getting to the Core



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Note: To determine impact on student learning, when MCAS data not available, at least two district-determined measures will be used
Source: Massachusetts ESEA Waiver



Evaluation System of Cycle of Review



Getting to the Core

<p>By 2013-14 School Year</p>	<p>CORE Board will develop a rubric to measure development and implementation of teacher, principal and superintendent evaluation systems</p> <p>Starting in Fall 2013, LEAs will enter into peer review to ensure progress against the milestones outlined in the rubric</p> <p>August 15-September 15, all Participating LEAs will solicit feedback on common educator effectiveness guidelines</p>
<p>By 2014-15 School Year</p>	<p>Rubric will be fully implemented across the Participating LEAs</p> <p>Educator evaluation system is piloted</p> <p>Rubric will inform admittance into the Evaluation System Cycle of Review</p>
<p>By 2015-16 School Year</p>	<p>Educator evaluation system is implemented across all participating districts</p>

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Teacher and Principal Evaluation and Support Systems



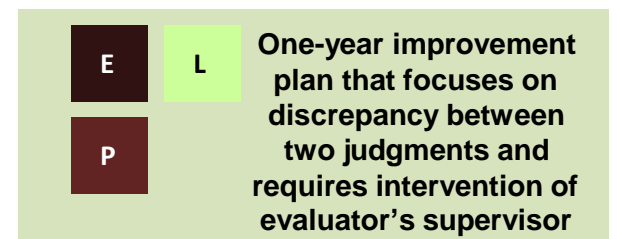
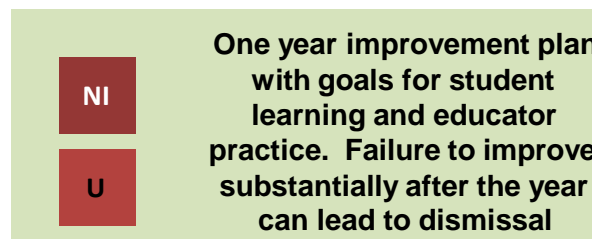
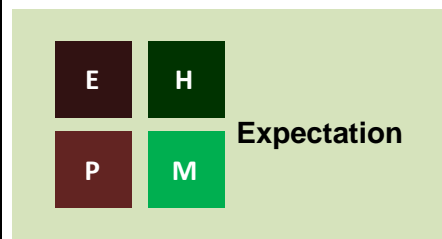
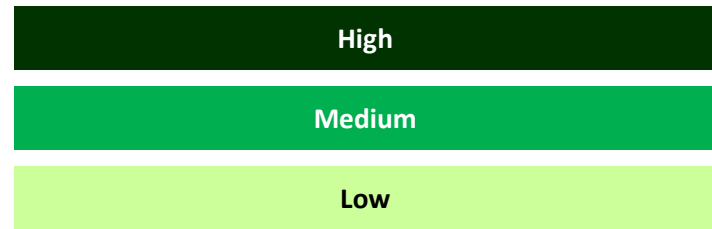
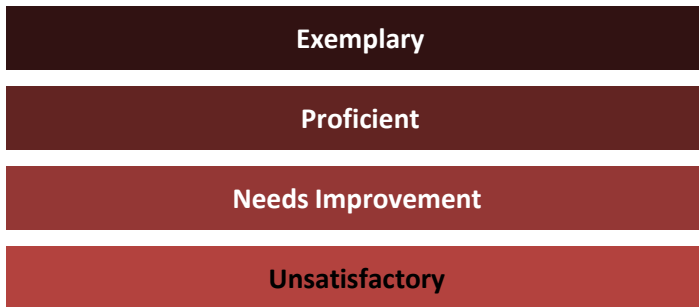
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