

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS BUILDING STRONGER SCHOOLS TODAY

School System Operating Models and Flexibility Options Workshop September 13, 2014

Welcome and Introductions

Who is in the Room?

- Parents
- Teachers
- Students
- Administrators
- Community organizations
- Business owners
- Homeowners

Attended a previous Stakeholder Conversation?



Why Are We Here Today?

- Review Themes from Community Stakeholder Conversations
- Review the APS Profile, Where APS is Now and Where We Want to Go
- Explore Innovation Through Flexibility: The Impact of Waivers
- Review Composition, Process and Lessons Learned from the Advisory Committee
- Take a Deeper Dive into Operating Models and Flexibility Options
- Hear About Next Steps

Agenda and Presenters

Review Stakeholder Themes APS Profile, Where We Are Now and Where We Want to Go Innovation Flexibility and Waivers

Advisory Committee Update and Lessons Learned

Operational Models and Flexibility Options Deep Dive

Next Steps

Clara Axam Angela Smith

Laura Lashley Angela Smith

Laura Lashley Angela Smith Angela Smith

Let's Agree To

- Listen to understand
- Release the need to be right
- Regard all perspectives as valid
- Share the Air
- Respect the need for one conversation
- Honor our time together
- Muzzle your cell phone

State of Georgia Requirement

No later than June 30, 2015 each local school system must notify the Ga DOE that it will operate as:

- An Investing in Educational Excellence School System (IE²)
- 2. A Charter System
- 3. A Status Quo School System
- Optionally a local school system may request the GADOE to become a System of Charter Schools or a System of Charter Clusters.



Why Are We Doing This?

Improving Student Academic Results

Stakeholders want to:

- Better understand how APS operates now...innovations, waivers, flexibilities?
- Better understand how the proposed models will impact current practices, protocols etc.

- Better understand waivers, specifically:
 - What waivers does APS currently have and what savings result?
 - How do current waivers support innovation and flexibility?
 - O What waivers would APS want to pursue?
 - What flexibility might result from pursuing a particular waiver?

- Explore the experiences of other districts in implementing the various models
- Be informed on the evidence that any of the proposed models work better than the current operating model of APS
- Understand what the APS administration believes the best model is and why

- Affirm the District's readiness to plan, adopt or execute any of the Operating Models
- Clarity about control and accountability under any of the Models
- More information about the impact of any of the Operating Models on the options to be a System of Charter Schools or a System of Charter Clusters

Stakeholder Interests and Concerns

Interests Concerns Interest in the time line and How does each model align with or impact community input process for APS's our current operating model? decision on flexibility options Readiness of the district to plan, to June 2015 deadline to make a big decision ٠ adopt and/or execute the chosen Want APS to lead and make a decision on the model model prior to community engagement Desire to understand APS's current Potential for Layoffs and Job Loss • use of waivers and the corresponding financial savings Hopeful for Better Schools Concern over IE2 School • Takeover/Consequences/Sanctions for failing to meet goals Excitement regarding Shared Concern over Loss of central control of • decision-making district operations Concern over loss of resources without • waivers in status quo model Interest in how different models will What will this mean to my classroom or affect district and school operations school? What will this mean to my department? What does the research say about the models •

ability to improve student achievement?

APS Profile Where APS Is Now and Where We Want to Go

Fast Facts

- How many learning sites does APS have?
- How many teachers are in our district?
- How many students do we support?
- What does CCRPI stand for?
- Can you name the 3 operating models?

APS Profile

Learning Sites

- 106 Learning Sites and Programs
- 91 are Title I Schools

Teachers

• 3,813

Students

- Approximately 50,000
- 77% Eligible for Free and Reduced Meals
- 10% Special Needs

Where Are We Now?

College & Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) - State



Where Are We Now?

College & Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) - Atlanta



Where Are We Now?

Graduation & College Going

- In 2012, 51% of our students who entered grade nine four years earlier, graduated
- In 2013, 59% of our students who entered grade nine four years earlier, graduated (a percentage increase of 7.7).
- For the 2013 cohort, the state graduation rate was 71.5%
- Historically, 59% of our students who graduate, enroll in post-secondary institutions the next academic year.
- Only 47% of those students remain enrolled for a second year.

Where Are We Now and Where Do We Want To Go?

Graduation

- In 2013, 59% of our students who entered grade nine four years earlier, graduated
- Our long-term goal is to increase our graduation rate to 90%

College & Career Ready Performance College & Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) - State Index (CCRPI) - Atlanta



Two Minute Turn and Talk

What does the data tell us about student performance?

Where are we making progress?

Where do we need to improve?

For two minutes, turn to your neighbor and discuss the data you just reviewed.

Vision and Mission

 Vision (Draft): A high-performing school district where students love to learn, educators work to inspire, parents are engaged and the community has trust in the district.

 Mission (Draft): Through a caring culture of trust and collaboration, every student will be ready for college and career.

Strategy Logic Model



Choosing an Operating Model/Flexibility Option that Best Fits APS

Innovation through Flexibility

What's really possible?

Presented by Laura Lashley, Esq. Senior Policy Advisor Education Law Group Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough, LLP Laura.Lashley@nelsonmullins.com



Nelson Mullins.

What do we really mean by "flexibility"?

Basically, "flexibility" refers to the measured amount of freedom earned by districts to operate outside of the educational framework established by the state.

Okay, what do we specifically mean by "flexibility"?

- > A district or school's ability to waive, i.e., not observe:
 - A large amount of Georgia's education code (located in Title 20);
 - State Board of Education Rules, Regulations, Policies, and Procedures;
 - Department of Education Policies and Procedures
 - Local Board of Education Rules, Policies, and Procedures

Nelson Mullins.

So, what's inside the 499 pages of Title 20?



State Board of Education Rules & Regs = Prime Waiver Country

State Board of Education Rules

School Day/School Year, Middle School Program Criteria, Class Size, Minimum direct classroom expenditures

(Just some Personnel Required, Mentor Teacher Program, Salary Schedule

Career Education, Values & Character Education, Work-based learning, Textbook Selections

What can't we waive?



Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP

So, what is really possible, then?

Customizing a school's offerings (new arts program, language instruction)	Early Release for additional Professional Development	Hiring content experts for teachers
Waiving Class size to allow for college- style delivery	Waiver of seat-time requirements to let students explore internships, dual enrollment, etc.	Non-traditional ELL or Gifted Programs
Seat-time requirements adjusted for pacing of content/material	Course credit through content mastery (non-EOCT)	BYOD Technology initiatives/hybrid online classes

Innovation at Every Level of the District

Districtlevel innovations

- Personnel reform
- Creative budgeting
- District-wide initiatives

Schoollevel innovations

- Curricular offerings
- Interventions geared towards certain issues
- Operational efficiencies that work for a specific community

Flexibility in a Charter System vs. IE² Model

Charter System

- Broad flexibility waiver
- Provide some examples, but not exhaustive list
- Somewhat a Seat of your pants option

IE² Model

- Specifically enumerated waivers
- Justify each waiver with your plan for using it
- Must include one of the Big Four: class size, expenditures, salary schedule, teacher certification
- Very deliberate on front end

APS Current Waivers

Currently APS uses the following waivers:

- Class Size
- Quality Basic Education Expenditure Control (QBE)
- Minimum Direct Classroom Expenditure (65% Rule)

Advisory Committee Panel

Advisory Committee Panel

- Composition of the Advisory Committee
- Process/Format of Advisory Committee Meeting
 - Deep Dive of Operating Models
 - Guest Speakers
 - Discussion/Activities
 - Community Input
- Lesson Learned
Operating Models and Flexibility Options

What is an IE² system?

Definition	 A local district that has a performance contract with the SBOE (State Board of Education) granting the district freedom from specific Title 20 provisions, SBOE rules, and GaDOE (Georgia Department of Education) guidelines 			
Facts & Features	 Contract is between the district and the SBOE GOSA (Governor's Office of Student Achievement) role: target-setting and performance monitoring District gains flexibility to innovate in exchange for increased academic accountability 			
Relative Advantages/ Disadvantages	 Flexibility to innovate Financial savings possible from waivers Loss of governance over schools that fail to meet performance targets after five years 			
Federal/State Compliance	 Must comply with all federal laws and regulations Must comply with all state laws, rules and regulations not waived by the IE² contract 			

What is a status quo system?

Definition	 A local district that has elected not to request increased flexibility in exchange for increased accountability and defined consequences and opted to remain under all current laws, rules, regulations, policies, and procedures 				
Facts & Features	 No performance contract No freedom from Title 20, State Board rules, or Department guidelines No waivers unless extraordinary circumstances 				
Relative Advantages/Disadvantages	No change is requiredNo financial savings from waivers				
Federal/State Compliance	 Must comply with all federal laws and regulations Must comply with ALL state laws, rules and regulations 				

Waivers for Status Quo Systems

- Status Quo Systems can receive Class Size waivers in the event that it can demonstrate a hardship pursuant to a waiver request
 - "Substantial hardship" is defined as a significant, unique, and demonstrable economic, technological, legal, or other type of deprivation to an individual or local education agency (LEA) requesting a variance or waiver which impairs the ability to continue to successfully meet the requirements of educational programs or services to its students

What is a charter system?

Definition	 A local district that has an executed charter from the SBOE granting it freedom from almost all of Title 20, SBOE rules, and GaDOE guidelines 			
Facts & Features	 Charter is a contract between district and SBOE District gains flexibility to innovate in exchange for increased academic accountability Distributed leadership process 			
Relative Advantages/ Disadvantages	 Flexibility to innovate Financial savings possible from waivers Additional per-pupil funding in QBE if appropriated School level governance required 			
Federal/State Compliance	 Must comply with all federal laws and regulations Must comply with all state laws, rules and regulations that cannot be waived (e.g., health and safety) 			

What is School Level Governance?

Superintendent develops recommendations to the LBOE *without* school level input Superintendent incorporates school level input into recommendations to the LBOE

School Level Governance

• Decision-making authority in personnel decisions (People)

• Decision-making authority in curriculum and instruction, resource allocation, establishing and monitoring the achievement of school improvement goals, and school operations (Time)

 Decision-making authority in financial decisions (Money)



2. Professionalize Governance Councils



Timeline:

Completed: September 2012

Metrics of Success:

- Regulations approved by legal counsel
- 20 C1 Principals trained on regulations before Information Sessions



Role of the School Governance Council

- 1. Approve the school strategic plan
- 2. Approve the annual budget
- 3. Request flexibility from District for innovation
- Participate in hiring of the Principal, when vacant
- 5. Provide annual feedback on Principal performance



Members of the SGC

- 1 Principal (non-voting)
- 3 Parents/Guardians (elected)
- 2 Teachers (elected)
- 2 School Employees (appointed)
- 2 Community Members (nominated)
- + 2 Students (HS only; non-voting)



10 Member Council (ES, MS) 12 Member Council (HS)



Deep Dive Time

: Comparison Definitions	IE2 District has performance contract with SBOE that grants flexibility from specific Title 20 provisions, SBOE rules & GaDOE guidelines	Charter System District has charter contract with SBOE that grants broad flexibility from almost all of Title 20, SBOE rules & GaDOE guidelines	Status Quo System District has formally rejected all flexibility options & opted to remain under current laws, rules, regulations, policies, & procedures	System of Charter Clusters - Clusters apply to become charter clusters - Each cluster includes a high school & its feeder schools	System of Charter Schools Schools apply to become charter schools
Contract Relationships	 Contract is between district & SBOE System gains flexibility to innovate in exchange for increased academic accountability GOSA monitors performance 	- The charter is a contract between district & SBOE - System gains flexibility to innovate in exchange for increased academic accountability	 No performance contract No district flexibility from any Title 20, SBOE rules, or GaDOE guidelines No waivers unless natural disaster 	 Individual charter contracts between each high school cluster, district & SBOE Each cluster gains autonomy & flexibility to innovate in exchange for increased academic accountability 	 Individual charter contracts between each school, district & SBOE Each school gains flexibility to innovate in exchange for increased academic accountability
Relative Advantages/ Disadvantages	 Flexibility to innovate upfront Financial savings possible from waivers Loss of governance over schools that fail to meet targets 	 Flexibility to innovate as we go School-level autonomy & accountability required Financial savings possible from waivers Additional QBE funding if appropriated 	 No formal application required Loss of current waivers financial impact from lost waivers No financial savings from waivers 	 Cluster-level autonomy accountability required Financial savings possible from waivers Decision making is cluster-based 	 Financial savings possible from waivers Federal Charter School Implementation Grants available Decision-making is school-based
Length of Contract	 Initial contract term is 5 years Contract may be renewed if performance goals are met for three consecutive years 	 Initial contract term is 5 years Contract status reviewed annually, based on student performance Subsequent term may range from 5 to 10 yrs. 	No Change	 Initial contract term is 5 years Contract status is reviewed annually, based on student performance Subsequent term may range from 5 to 10 yrs. 	 Initial contract term is 5 years Contract status is reviewed annually, based on student performance Subsequent term may range from 5 to 10 yrs. 46

Deep Dive Time, cont'd.

Comparison	IE2	Charter System	Status Quo System	System of Charter Clusters	System of Charter Schools
Federal/State Compliance	 Must comply with all federal laws & regulations Must comply with all state laws, rules & regulations not waived by IE2 contract 	- Must comply with all federal laws & regulations - Must comply with all state laws, rules & regulations that cannot be waived (e.g., health & safety)	 Must comply with all federal laws & regulations Must comply with ALL state laws, rules & regulations 	- Must comply with all federal laws & regulations - Must comply with all state laws, rules & regulations that cannot be waived (e.g., health & safety)	- Must comply with all federal laws & regulations - Must comply with all state laws, rules & regulations that cannot be waived (e.g., health & safety)
Flexibility & Title 20	System seeks specific waivers – must include 1: class size, expenditure control, certification, salary schedule	System must provide examples of how flexibility permitted by Charter Schools Act will be utilized	Waivers to be granted only in case of a natural disaster	Individual Clusters must state how flexibility permitted by Charter Schools Act will be utilized/Provide examples of how relief from Title 20 will be utilized	Individual Schools must state how flexibility permitted by Charter Schools Act will be utilized/Provide examples of how relief from Title 20 will be utilized
School-Level Governance	System may opt to maximize school-level governance as part of plan or retain LSAC advisory authority	System must grant substantial autonomy & maximum school-level governance & decision making	Local board of education maintains governance	System must grant substantial autonomy & maximum school-level governance & decision making to clusters	System must grant substantial autonomy & maximum school-level governance & decision making to schools
Fiscal Impacts	 Possible savings through flexibility Regular QBE funding with less state expenditure controls District receives funds to distribute (as it does now) 	 Possible savings through flexibility Regular QBE funding with more local school system expenditure controls; Possible \$87 per pupil supplemental funding District receives funds to distribute (as it does now) 	No savings through flexibility	 Possible savings through flexibility for clusters Regular QBE funding with more local expenditure controls; Potential federal charter school implementation grants for each school; district receives funds to distribute 	 Possible savings through flexibility for individual schools Regular QBE funding with more local expenditure controls; Potential federal charter school implementation grants for each school; district receives funds to distribute

Deep Dive, Cont'd.

Comparison	IE2	Charter System	Status Quo System	System of Charter Clusters	System of Charter Schools
Performance Evaluation	 Performance must meet contract & exceed state & previous system performance Must meet federal & state measures 	 Performance must meet contract & exceed state & previous system performance Must meet federal & state measures 	- Student performance must meet all federal & state accountability measures	 Cluster performance must meet contract & exceed state averages & previous system performance Must meet federal & state measures 	 Schools performance must meet contract & exceed state averages & previous system performance Must meet federal & state measures
Consequences	- Non-performing schools can convert to charter, or be operated by another system or entity	 Charter revoked for non- performance; flexibility loss Revert to status quo if non-performing 	N/A	 Charter revoked for non- performance; flexibility loss Become part of charter system or IE2 if charter lost 	 Charter revoked for non- performance; flexibility loss Become part of charter system or IE2 if charter lost
Other Features	Flexibility proportionate to performance goals	Emphasis on parent/ community involvement & school level governance	N/A	Emphasis on parent/ community involvement, including maximum school and cluster level governance	Emphasis on parent/ community involvement, including maximum school level governance
Requirements	 Innovations/use of waivers planned out in application Must be approved by School Board at public meeting Strategic plan System must conduct public hearing to share 	 Must be approved by School Board at public meeting Strategic plan System must conduct public hearing to share plan 	 System must conduct public hearing to provide notice of intent to select Status Quo Board of education must sign statement that system selected Status Quo 	 Plan must be approved by (1) Individual Cluster, (2) Local School Board at public meeting and (3) SBOE 	 Plan must be approved by 1) Individual Schools, (2) Local School Board at public meeting and (3) SBOE
	plan				48



Questions?

Next Steps

- Review input and feedback from stakeholders
- Advisory Committee to outline advantages and disadvantages for each of the model
- Advisory Committee to outline possible courses of action
- Superintendent to review information from Advisory Committee
- Board to review information and make decision regarding next steps