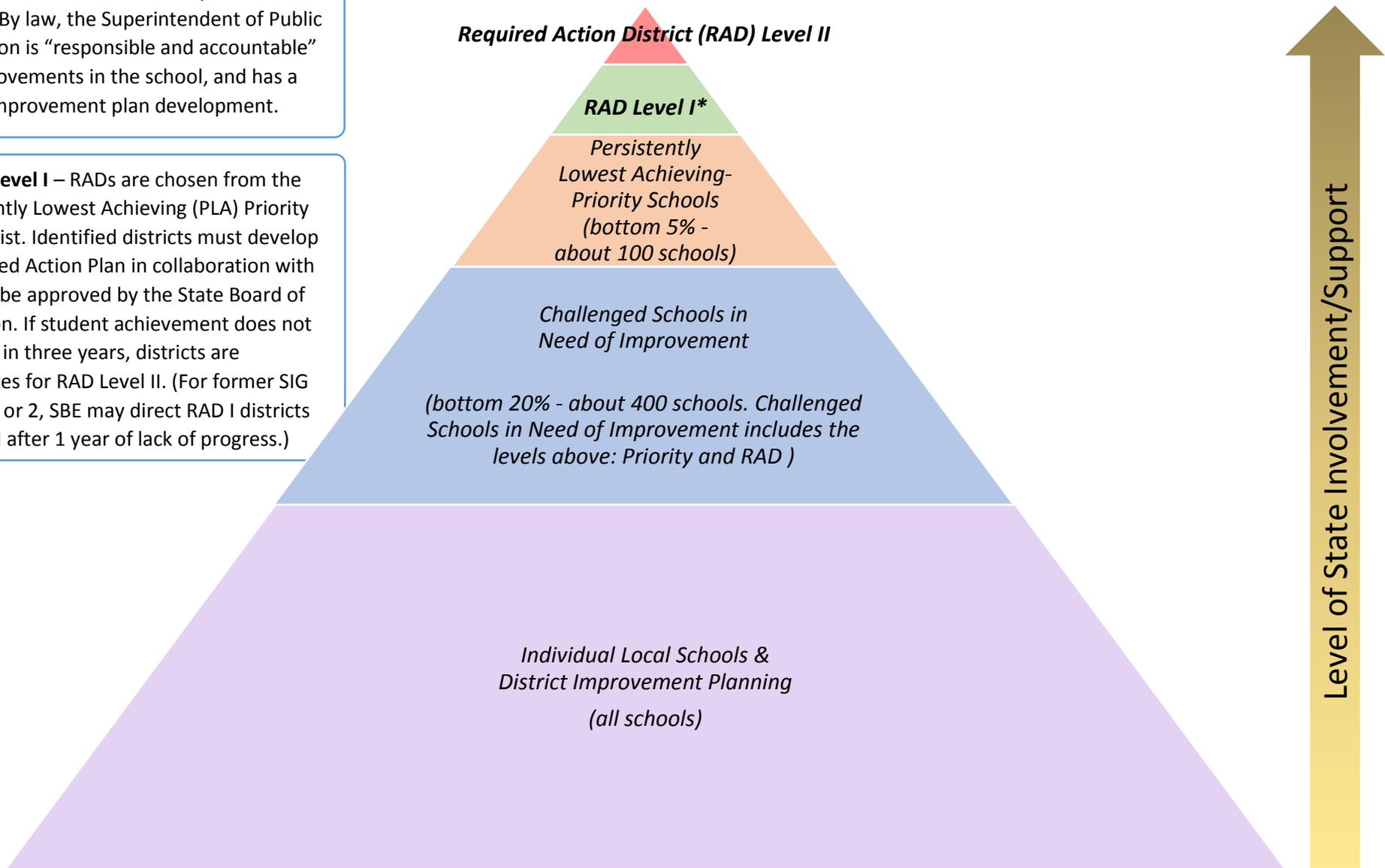


# Washington's Accountability System

**In RAD Level II** – The state has the highest level of involvement in local improvement efforts. By law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is “responsible and accountable” for improvements in the school, and has a role in improvement plan development.

**In RAD Level I** – RADs are chosen from the Persistently Lowest Achieving (PLA) Priority schools list. Identified districts must develop a Required Action Plan in collaboration with OSPI, to be approved by the State Board of Education. If student achievement does not improve in three years, districts are candidates for RAD Level II. (For former SIG cohort 1 or 2, SBE may direct RAD I districts to RAD II after 1 year of lack of progress.)



**Figure 1: Accountability System Pyramid**

*\*As of February 2014, there are four RAD Level I districts, and none in Level II*

# Required Action Districts

*How are they selected? Once selected, what happens next?*

## Lowest 5%, Persistently Lowest Achieving

- Each year, OSPI will identify the lowest 5% of schools (Priority-lowest 5% tier) on the WA Achievement Index. Priority schools will implement improvement intervention for 3 years.
- OSPI recommends a subset of these schools for Required Action. Though individual schools are identified, the district is officially designated in this process.
- Recent performance trends, available resources, status in the federal School Improvement Grant (SIG) process, and other factors inform OSPI's decision on how many RADs to recommend.

## Needs Assessment & Required Action Plan

- Once the SBE designates the recommended schools for RAD status, an external academic performance audit is performed, which identifies areas of need that the state and the district will work on together.
- Based on the performance audit, a Required Action Plan is developed and submitted to the SBE for approval.

## Exit, Stay or Assignment to Level II?

- After three years in RAD status, the district will either exit, stay in RAD status, or be assigned to RAD Level II.
- In order to exit, a district must no longer have schools among the lowest 5%.
- To stay in RAD, a district must demonstrate that they are on track to exit in three years or fewer. If not on track for exit in three years, the SBE shall assign the district to RAD Level II, which gives OSPI expanded responsibilities.

Figure 2: Required Action Districts—How are They Selected and What Happens Next?

# Step by Step Required Action Process

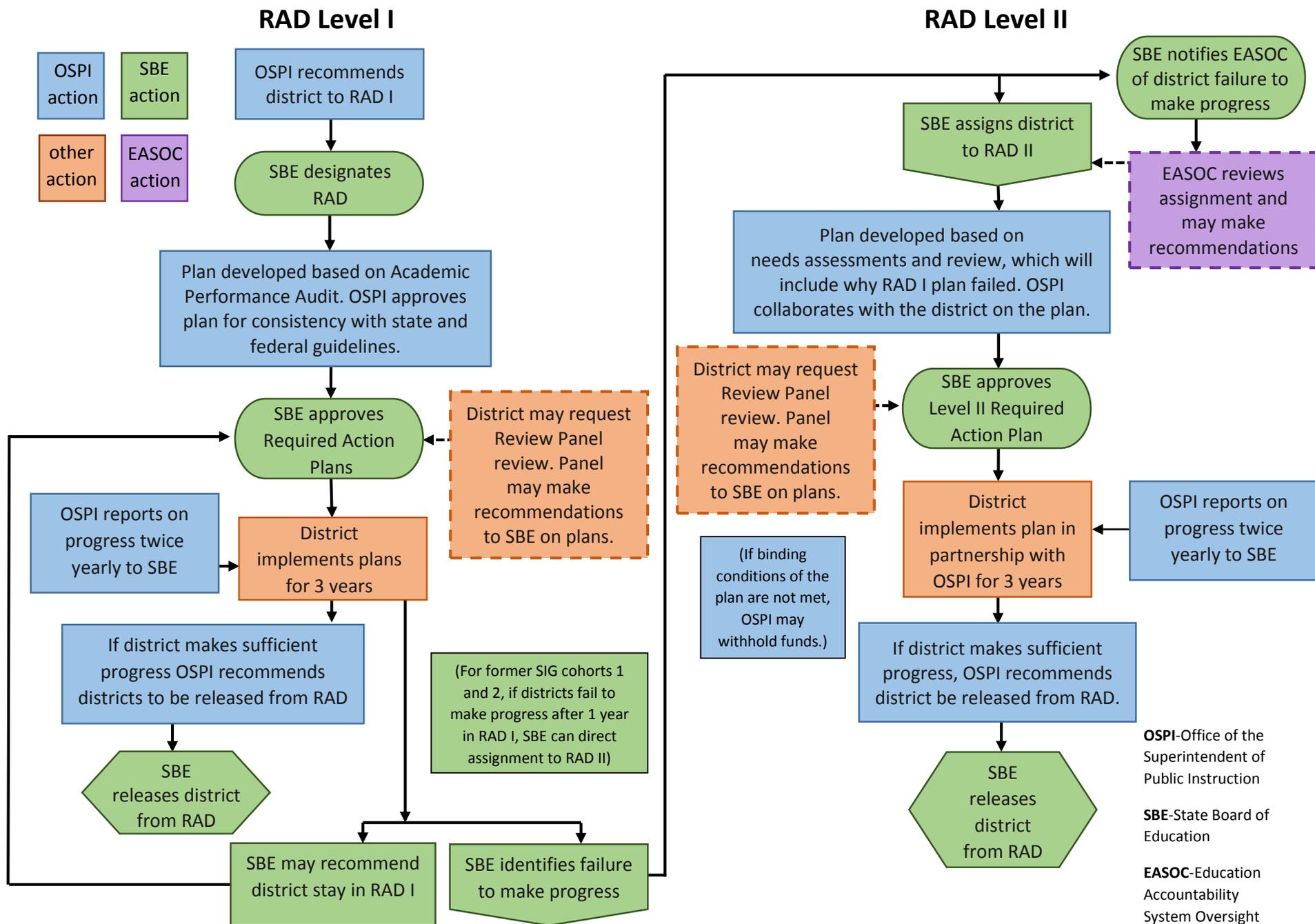


Figure 3: Step by Step Required Action Process

# What is the State Board of Education's Role in the Accountability System?



\*A unified system of support for challenged schools that 1) aligns with basic education 2) increases the level of support based on the magnitude of need 3) uses data for decision and 4) identifies schools and districts for recognition as well as support (RCW 28A.657.005.)

**Figure 4: State Board of Education's Role in the Accountability System**

# Criteria for Release from RAD, Staying in Level I or Assignment to Level II

*After district is in Required Action for three years, what happens?*

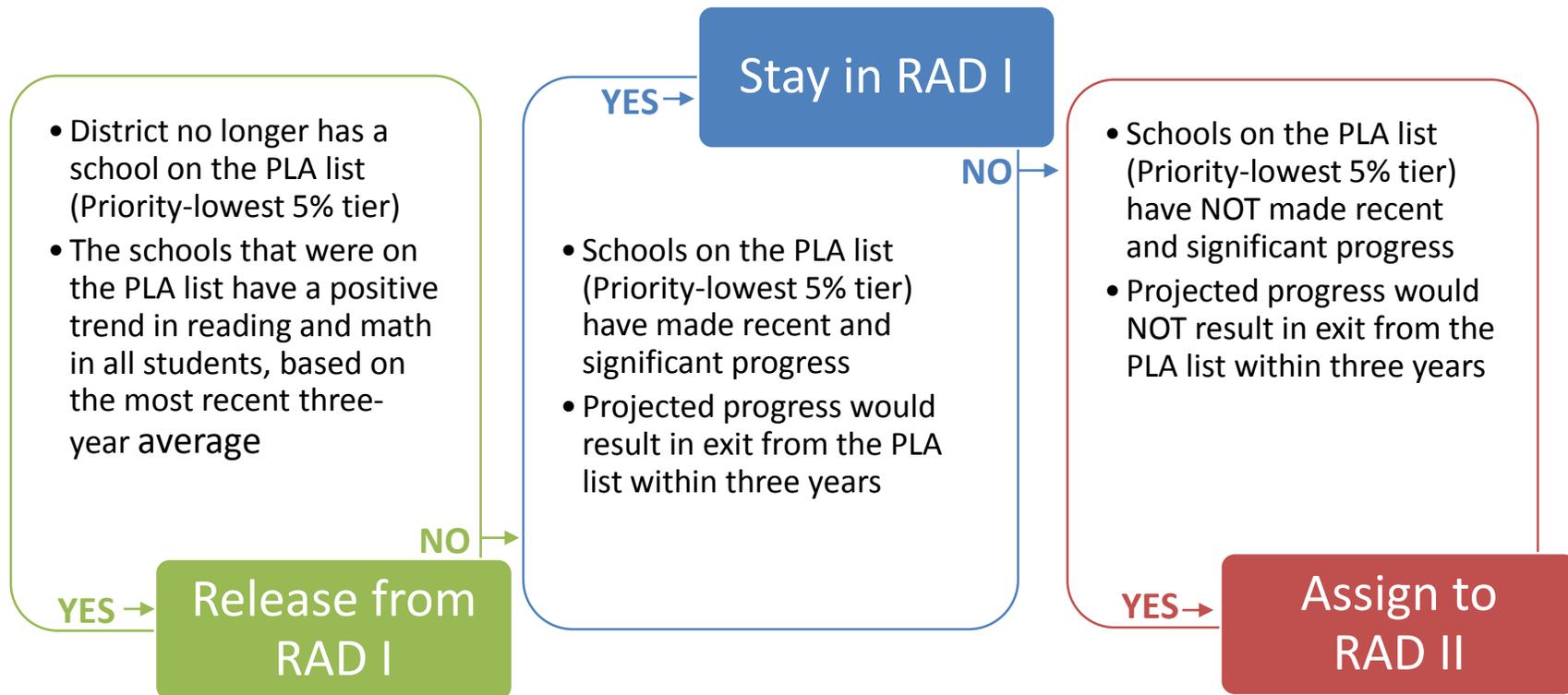


Figure 5: Criteria for Release from RAD, Staying at Level I or Assignment to Level II

# Recent and Significant Progress: Assignment to Level II Required Action

*Have you made enough progress in the last two years to be on track for exit?*

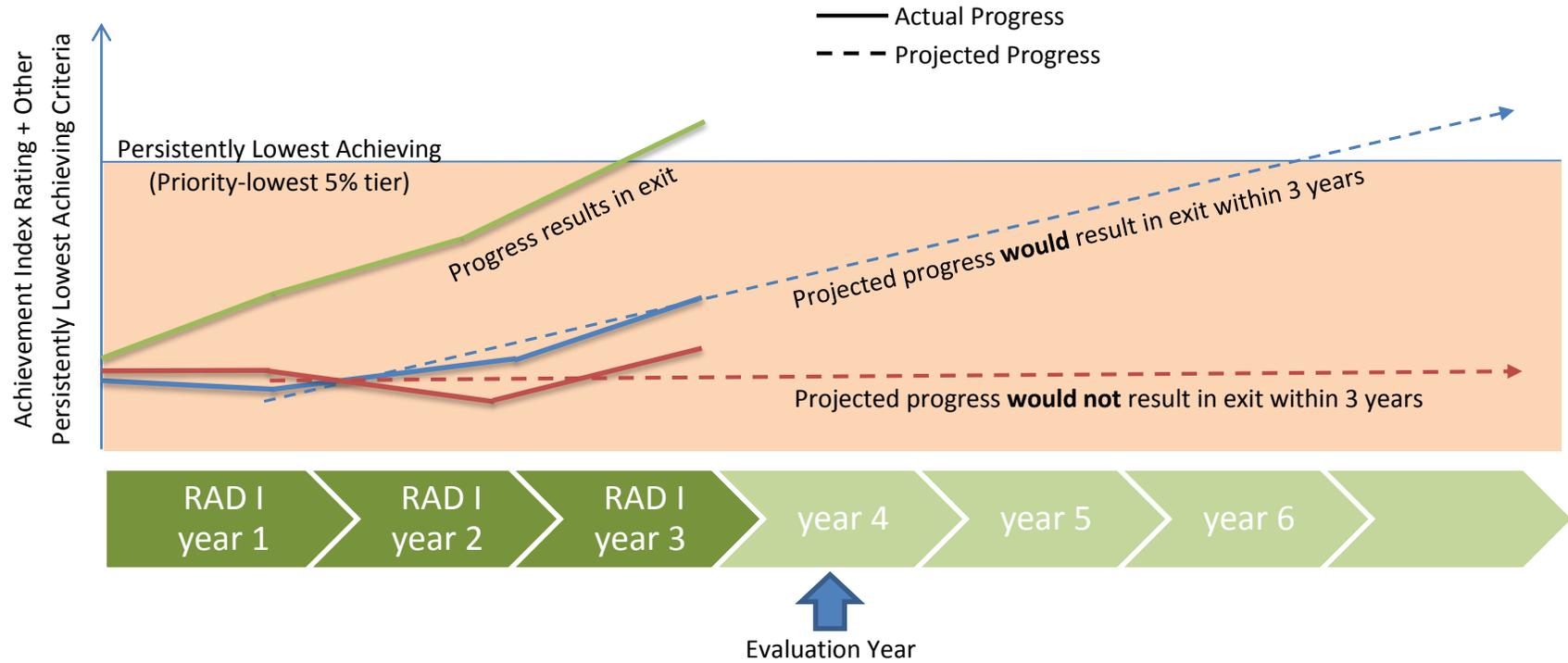


Figure 6: Recent and Significant Progress

# Timeline for Board Assignments to RAD I and RAD II

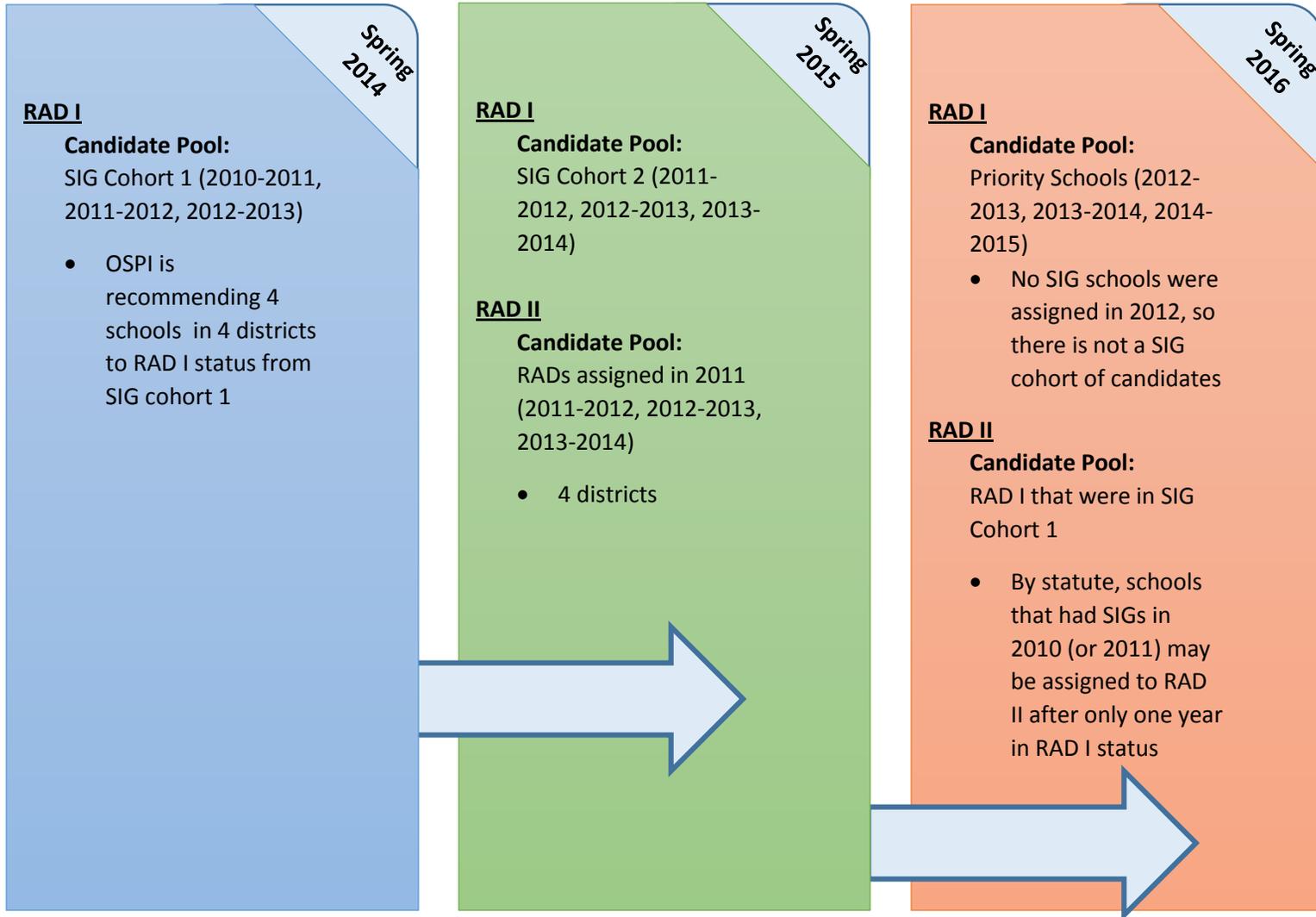


Figure 7: Timeline for Possible Designation to RAD I and RAD II