

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TURNAROUND ACADEMY PERFORMANCE REPORT

2017-2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

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For the first time the Indiana State Board of Education (SBOE) has released a report summarizing student achievement and enrollment data for turnaround academies, chronically under-performing schools that have been placed under SBOE intervention. The goal of this report is to foster shared accountability for student success and promote innovation and collaboration within our public school system to eliminate the educational inequities that persist in our state.

PART 1 – OVERVIEW OF INDIANA LAW AND THE HISTORY OF STATE INTERVENTION

OVERVIEW OF IC 20-31-9

Year 1 – Public Notice of School Performance

After receiving the first 'F' rating a school must conduct a public hearing to discuss the school's performance and collaborate with stakeholders throughout the community to identify strategies to help improve student outcomes. These hearings are locally driven and meant to increase transparency and collaboration throughout the school community.

Year 2 - State Board Conducts School Quality Review

Following a second consecutive 'F' rating the SBOE may assign an expert team of educational leaders to support the school by conducting a school quality review. During the review, the expert team completes an in-depth data analysis along with a multi-day onsite evaluation of academic and operational programming at the school. The goal of the review is to assist the school in revising its current plan, and to recommend specific changes that will promote school improvement such as reallocating resources or requests for technical assistance.

Year 3 – State Board Holds Public Hearing to Consider Improvement Plan

After receiving a third consecutive 'F' rating, the SBOE conducts a joint public hearing with the school corporation to solicit additional input from the community. Unlike the initial hearing in year 1, State Board of Education staff members and is meant to solicit input form the community about what the state can do to improve student performance.

Year 4 - State Board School Improvement Intervention

After receiving feedback from experts and collaborating with local stakeholders, if a school receives four consecutive 'F' ratings it is immediately identified as a Turnaround Academy. As a result of this designation, the SBOE may assign one of the following interventions to improve the school:

- Merging a school with a nearby, higher performing school
- Assigning a special management team to operate all or part of the school
- Approving the school corporation's plan to create a transformation zone
- Approving the school corporation's plan to turn the school into an innovation network school
- The Department of Education's recommendations for improving the school
- Other options for school improvement presented at the public hearing
- Closing the school

Unless the school is closed or merged, it remains a Turnaround Academy under SBOE supervision until released from intervention.

INDIANA LAW GOVERNING SBOE INTERVENTION

Indiana law (IC 20-31-9) authorizes the SBOE to intervene on behalf of students in chronically underperforming schools after four consecutive 'F' ratings. Prior to any intervention, there are several layers of additional support provided to schools through the Indiana Department of Education to help them improve outcomes for students.¹

State law outlines an explicit list of interventions the SBOE may consider once a school is designated a turnaround academy. Each of these options is explained in more detail on the next page. It is important to note that while a letter grade is what qualifies a school for intervention, the SBOE reviews additional qualitative evidence including the findings of the School Quality Review, public testimony from the school community, and school quality data including, but not limited to, achievement gaps, teacher and student attendance, and expulsion/suspension data prior to making any decision.

Since 2015, when the Board contracted with Public Impact, a national expert on school turnaround, to review the state's approach to supporting chronically underperforming schools, the SBOE has been working to strengthen Indiana's approach to school intervention in an effort to improve outcomes for impacted students.

¹ Prior to 2016, state law authorized the SBOE to intervene after a school received six consecutive 'F' ratings. The current list of Turnaround Academies reflects schools that received six consecutive 'F' ratings prior to intervention.

OV	ERVIEW OF SBOE OPTIONS FOR INTERVENTION
INTERVENTION OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Special Management Team	The SBOE may assign an outside partner, or special management team, to operate the school independent of the school corporation (turnaround school operator) or to partner with the school corporation to provide additional capacity and support (lead partner). Public Impact recommended the SBOE phase out the lead partner model, and instead encourage local corporations to form their own partnerships to implement locally-driven interventions whenever possible.
Transformation Zone	The SBOE may approve a school corporation's plan to establish a Transformation Zone within their school corporation as the approved intervention. Indiana law outlines the parameters and requirements of a Transformation Zone plan. Additional information about this model can be found in Appendix A.
Innovation Network School	The SBOE may approve a school corporation's plan to establish an Innovation Network School at a turnaround academy as the approved intervention. An Innovation Network School remains a part of the school corporation; however, it is operated by an outside innovation network team. Additional information about this model can be found in Appendix B.
Indiana Department of Education Recommendation	As a part of the State's ongoing school improvement support, the Indiana Department of Education may submit a recommendation for intervention for the SBOE's consideration. This recommendation is based on the knowledge and expertise of IDOE officials after working with the school for multiple years.
Options Expressed at the Public Hearing	The school corporation, on behalf of the school, is provided an opportunity to present a school turnaround plan at the required public hearing. The SBOE may consider any intervention expressed at the public hearing, including the plan presented by the local school corporation.
Close or Merge the School	The SBOE may direct the school to close or direct the school corporation to merge the school with a nearby, higher performing school. Closing a school requires a 2/3 vote from SBOE members, and the SBOE must request an alternative plan to the closure of the school from the school corporation. If the school is directed to close, the SBOE must review and approve a student reassignment plan.

SBOE ADOPTS EXPERT RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2014, the SBOE contracted with Public Impact, a national expert on school turnaround, to adjust the Board's approach to current and future turnaround academies. Largely driven by changes to Indiana's assessment and accountability framework, Public Impact encouraged the SBOE to establish clear and transparent performance benchmarks for all future Turnaround Academies, and to reset performance benchmarks for all current ones. Full text of the approved recommendations can be found in Appendix C.

SBOE ESTBALISHES PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK FOR ALL TURNAROUND ACADEMIES

While the SBOE has always had goals in place for each Turnaround Academy, the lack of a clear system for establishing goals, and inconsistencies related to academic standards and accountability created the need for a more universal set of expectations. In 2017, the SBOE adopted a performance framework for all current and future Turnaround Academies. The new framework establishes minimum expectations for all Turnaround Academies, including that all Turnaround Academies earn a 'D' rating or higher after two years of intervention, and earn two consecutive 'C' ratings or higher by year five. In addition to these expectations, each Turnaround Academy is required to submit two-year and fiveyear performance benchmarks aligned to one or

Minimum Expectations for Turnaround Academies

Year 2 of Intervention: Earn a 'D' or higher

Year 5 of Intervention: Earn two consecutive 'C' ratings or higher more components of Indiana's Student-Centered A-F Accountability Model. The complete performance framework can be found in Appendix D.

Each school's benchmarks are included on the individual school profiles included in Part 2 of this report.

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PORTFOLIO OF TURNAROUND ACADEMIES

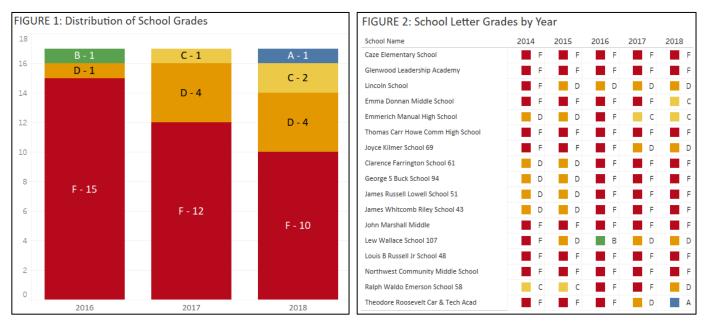
The SBOE currently oversees the performance of fifteen turnaround academies across the state, along with seven additional schools that are included in the Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) Transformation Zone. Of these twenty-two schools, five of them are in the first year of SBOE intervention for the 2018/2019 school year.

During the 2017/2018 school year, there were ten turnaround academies along with the seven additional schools included in the IPS Transformation Zone. Figure 1 provides an overview of the distribution of school letter grades for this cohort of schools over the past three years. As is illustrated by the graph, the number of turnaround academies receiving 'F' ratings has declined each of the past two years.

SUMMARY OF TURNAROUND ACADEMIES							
SCHOOL NAME	CORPORATION/OPERATOR	INTERVENTION					
Portfolio o	f Turnaround Academies as of 2017/2018	•					
Caze Elementary School	Evansville/Vanderburgh School Corp	Transformation Zone					
Glenwood Leadership Academy	Evansville/Vanderburgh School Corp	Transformation Zone					
Lincoln School	Evansville/Vanderburgh School Corp	Transformation Zone					
Roosevelt College & Career Academy	Edison Learning/Gary Community School Corp.	Innovation Network School					
Thomas Carr Howe Community High School	Charter Schools USA	Special Management Team					
Emmerich Manual High School	Charter Schools USA	Special Management Team					
Emma Donnan Middle School	Charter Schools USA	Special Management Team					
Kindezi Academy at Joyce Kilmer	Neighborhood Charter Network/ Indianapolis Public Schools	Innovation Network School					
Arlington Community Middle School	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
Northwest Middle School	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
James Russell Lowell 51*	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
Lew Wallace School 107*	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
Louis B Russell Jr School 48*	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
James Whitcomb Riley School 43*	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
Clarence Farrington School 61*	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
George S Buck School 94*	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
Ralph Waldo Emerson School 58*	Indianapolis Public Schools	Transformation Zone					
New	Turnaround Academies in 2018/2019	_					
Pettit Park Elementary School	Kokomo School Corp	Transformation Zone					
Bon Air Elementary School	Kokomo School Corp	Transformation Zone					
Bon Air Middle School	Kokomo School Corp	Transformation Zone					
Wendell Phillips School 63	Matchbook Learning/Indianapolis Public Schools	Innovation Network School					
Madison STEAM Academy	South Bend Community School Corp	Locally Developed Plan					
Navarre Middle School	South Bend Community School Corp	Pending					
Academy of Innovative Studies	Evansville/Vanderburgh School Corp	Pending					
-	urnaround Academies through an agreement s a part of the feeder pattern within their Tran						

PART 2 – TURNAROUND ACADEMY PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW & PROFILES

Since 2016, the number of turnaround academies earning an 'F' rating has declined each year (Figure 1). It is important to note that prior to becoming a turnaround academy, each school received six consecutive 'F' ratings, as these schools fell under the previous school intervention time line.



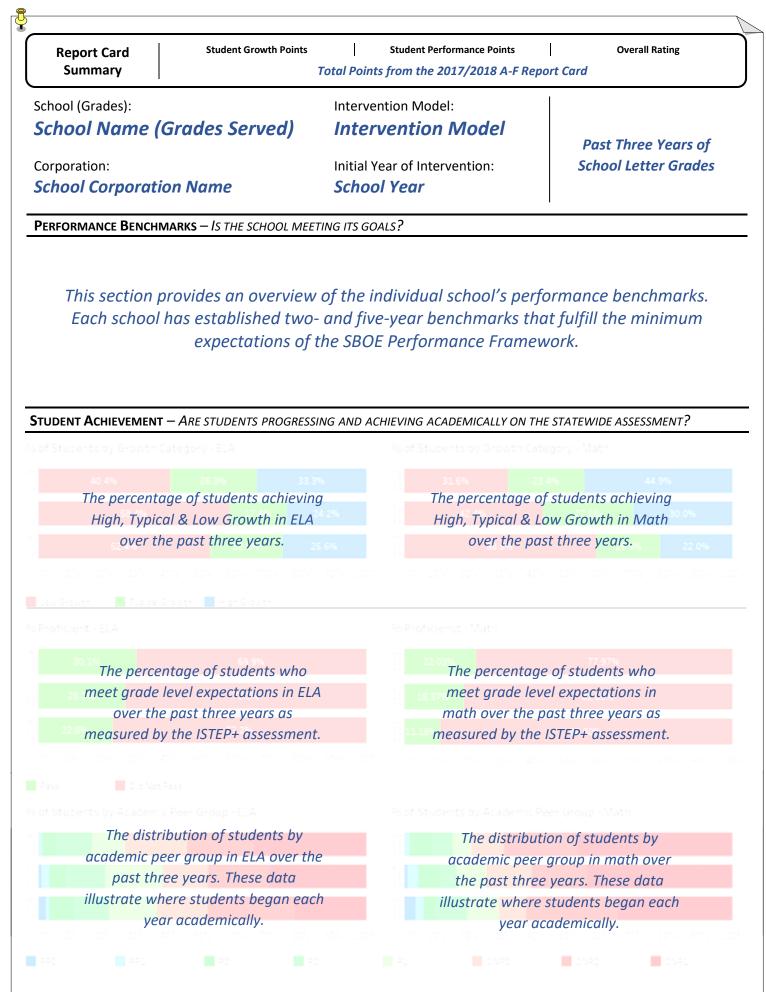
A more detailed overview of individual turnaround academy letter ratings is provided in Figure 2.

Overall, the special management team option (commonly referred to as a turnaround school operator) has demonstrated the most success at improving student achievement in chronically underperforming schools. Of the four turnaround academies that have been operated by a special management team, three of them have improved their overall performance rating in the past three years (Figure 3). These are also the longest running interventions, having been fully implemented in 2012. It is inconclusive as to whether the particular model, or the length of the intervention played more of a role in the success students have realized across these schools. The Transformation Zone model is the most commonly approved intervention. Twelve of the seventeen schools under SBOE intervention in the 2017/2018 school year were part of either the Transformation Zone in Indianapolis Public Schools (9) or the Transformation Zone in Evansville/Vanderburgh School Corporation (3). Of these twelve schools, six of them earned an 'F' rating following the 2017/2018 school year. It is important to note that many of these schools have been subject to intervention for less than two years. See Appendix E for a detailed overview of the number of years each school has been under intervention compared to overall success.

INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL PROFILES FOR EACH TURNAROUND ACADEMY

The following school profiles include a detailed overview of student performance at each turnaround academy, including the individual performance benchmarks, developed by each school, that are aligned to the minimum performance expectations described above.

A detailed overview of the school profile template is provided on the next two pages, followed by a school profile for each turnaround academy and the additional schools within the IPS Transformation Zone.



THIRD GRADE LITERACY – ARE STUDENTS READING ON GRADE LEVEL AT THIS CRITICAL STAGE?

IREAD 3 Proficiency

The percentage of students who are reading at grade level in third grade as measured by the IREAD 3 Assessment over the past three years. This indicator is limited to schools that serve students in grade three.

Graduation Rate

College & Career Readiness Indicator

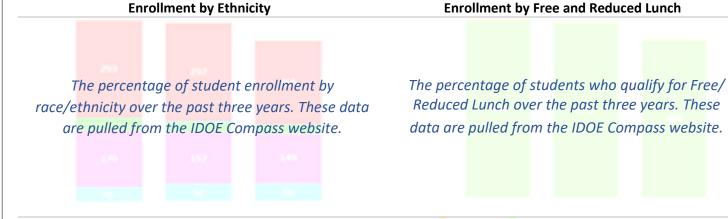
The percentage of students who earn a General, Core 40, or Core 40 with Honors/Technical Honors diploma out of the 12th grade class for the past three years. This indicator is limited to high schools.

The percentage of **GRADUATES** who also earn college credit, an industry certification, dual credit, and/or complete an Advanced Placement course for the past three years.

STUDENT ATTENDANCE & MOVEMENT – ARE STUDENTS IN SCHOOL & STAYING AT THIS SCHOOL?

- <u>Total Enrollment</u> The total number of students enrolled in the school as reported on IDOE Compass.
- <u>Attendance</u> The percentage of days attended out of the total number of days in the school year.
- <u>Model Attendee</u> Based on Indiana's ESSA Plan, the percentage of individual students who meet Indiana's attendance target.
- Mobility Rate The percentage of students enrolled less than 162 days out of all students who attended the school at any point.
- <u>Stability Rate</u> The percentage of students who were enrolled for 162 days out of the reported enrollment.

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS – WHO GOES TO SCHOOL HERE?

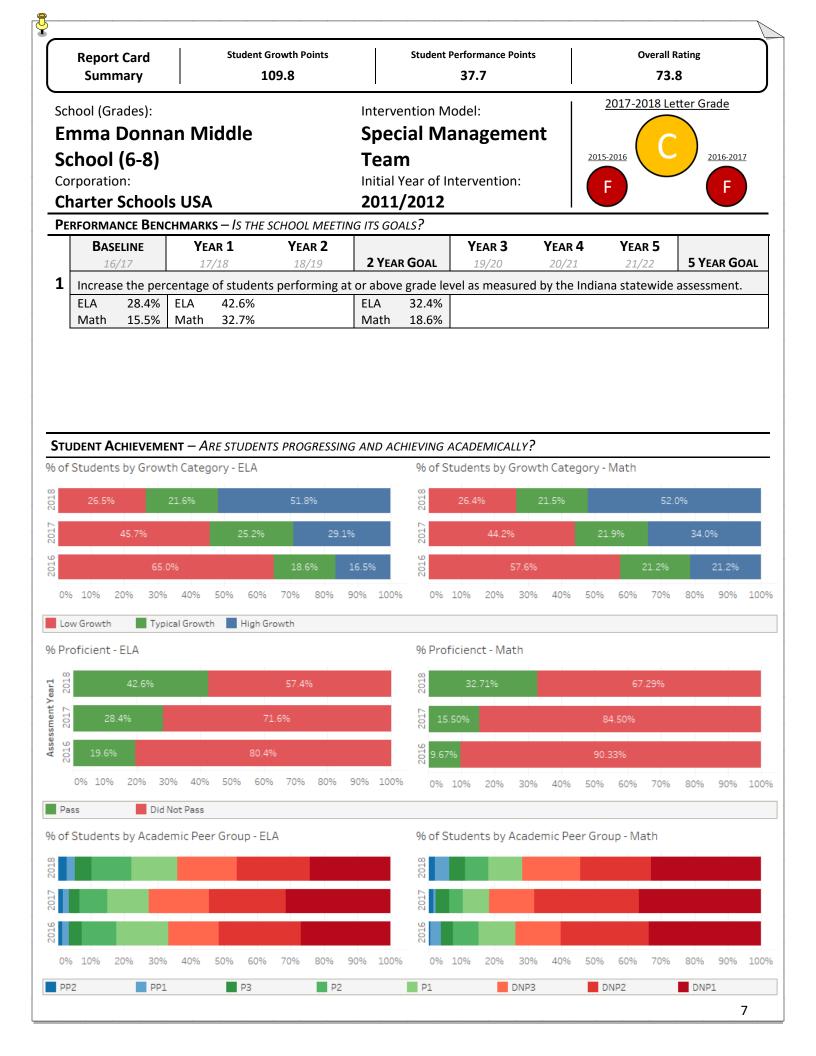


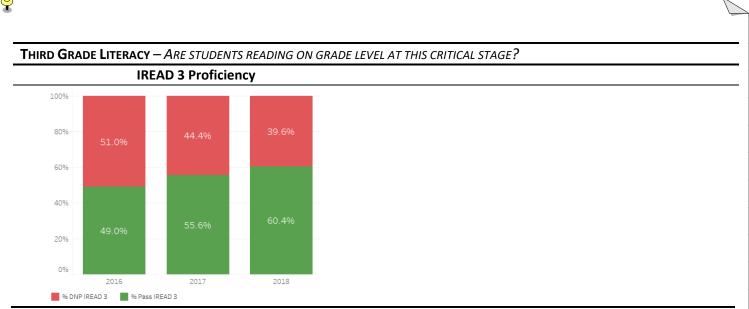
Enrollment by Special Education Status

Enrollment by English Language Learners

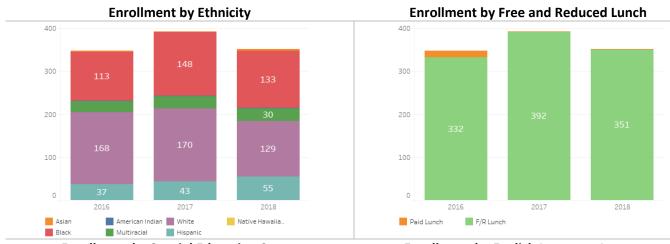
The percentage of students who qualify for special education services over the past three years. These data are pulled from the IDOE Compass website.

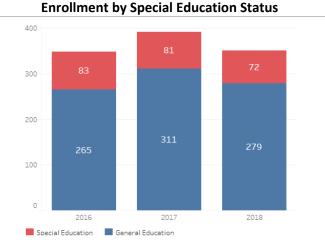
The percentage of students who qualify as English Language Learners over the past three years. These data are pulled from the IDOE Compass website.



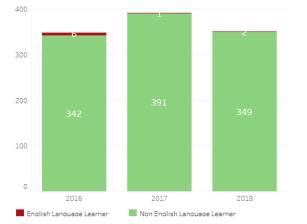


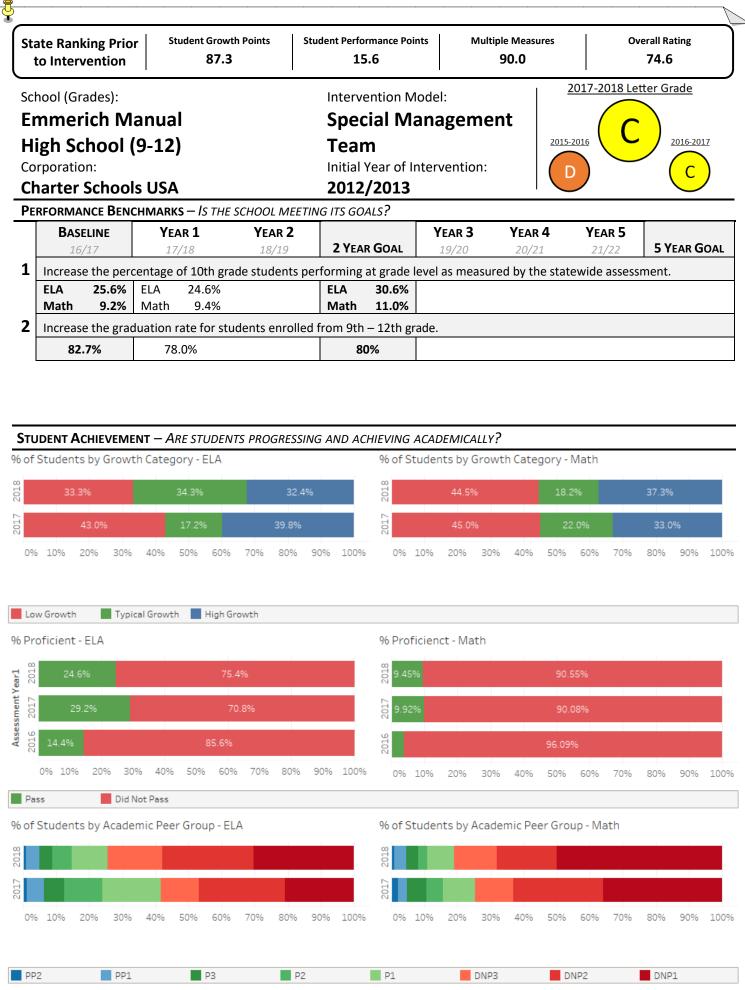
	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	351	85.5%	32.2%	43.9%	76.9%
2016-2017	392	89.0%	-	-	-
2015-2016	348	84.6%	-	-	-

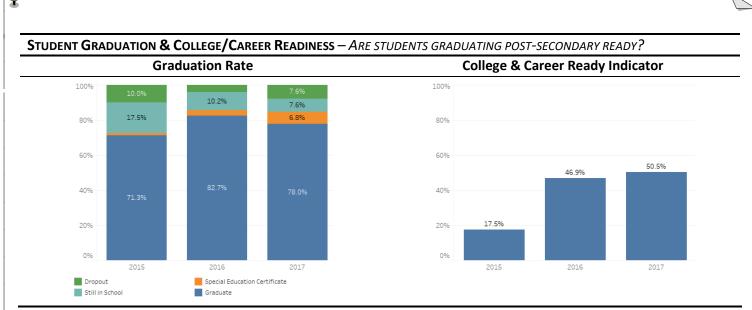




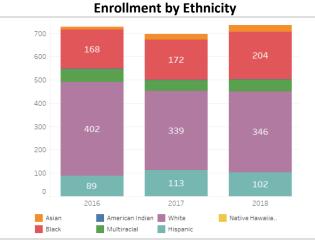




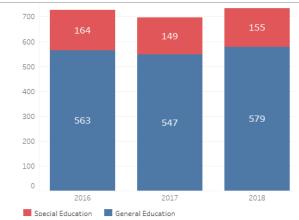




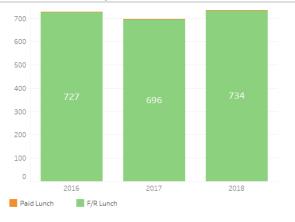
	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	734	84.7%	89.2%	47.0%	65.5%
2016-2017	696	98.0%	-	-	-
2015-2016	727	97.8%	-	-	-



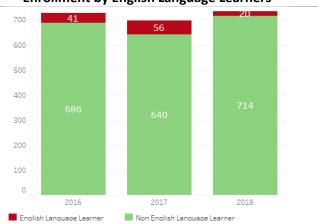
Enrollment by Special Education Status

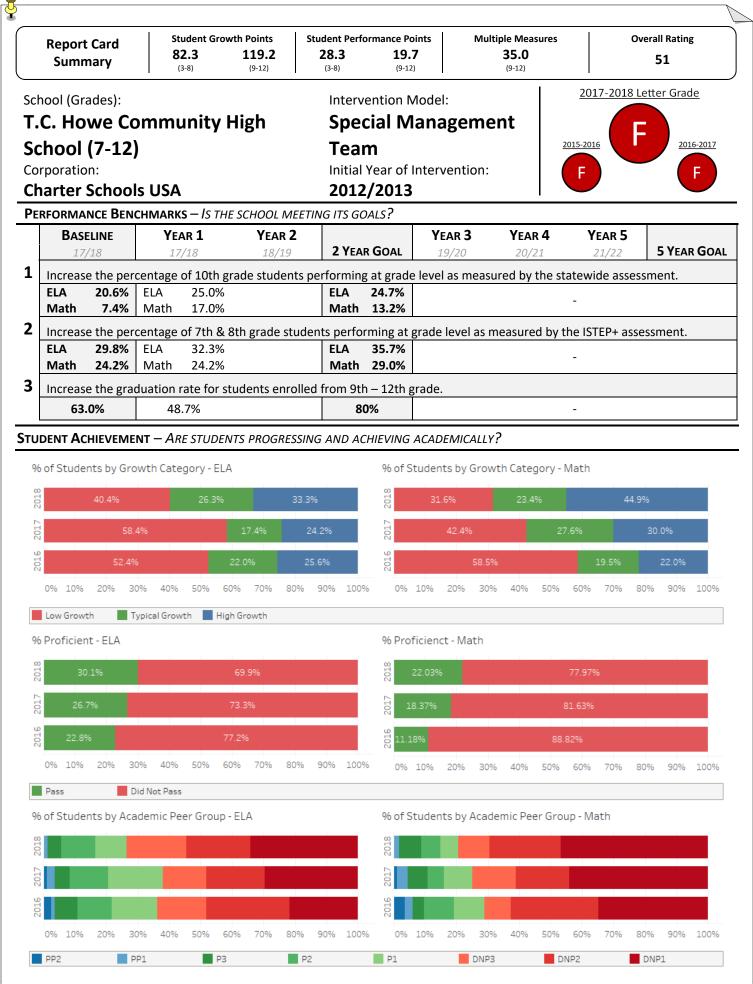


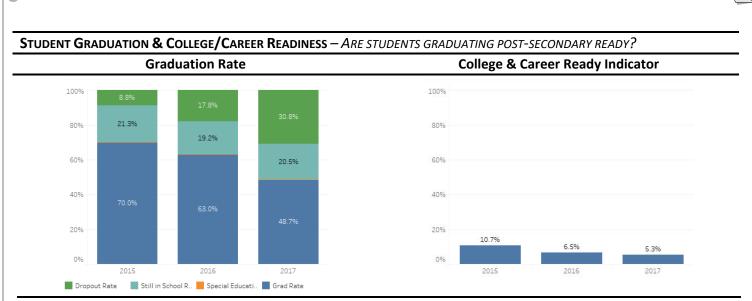
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch



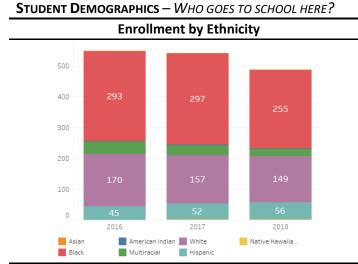
Enrollment by English Language Learners

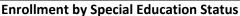


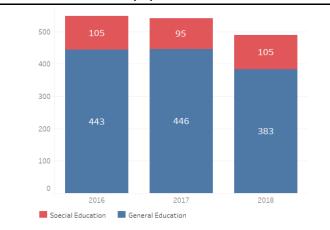




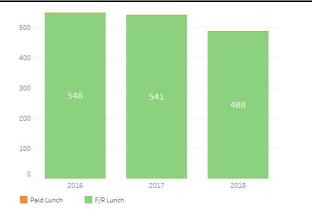
	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	488	78.8%	46.8%	50.1%	68.9%
2016-2017	541	83.6%	-	-	-
2015-2016	548	80.6%	-	-	-







Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch



 15
 20

 300
 533

 501
 407

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 533

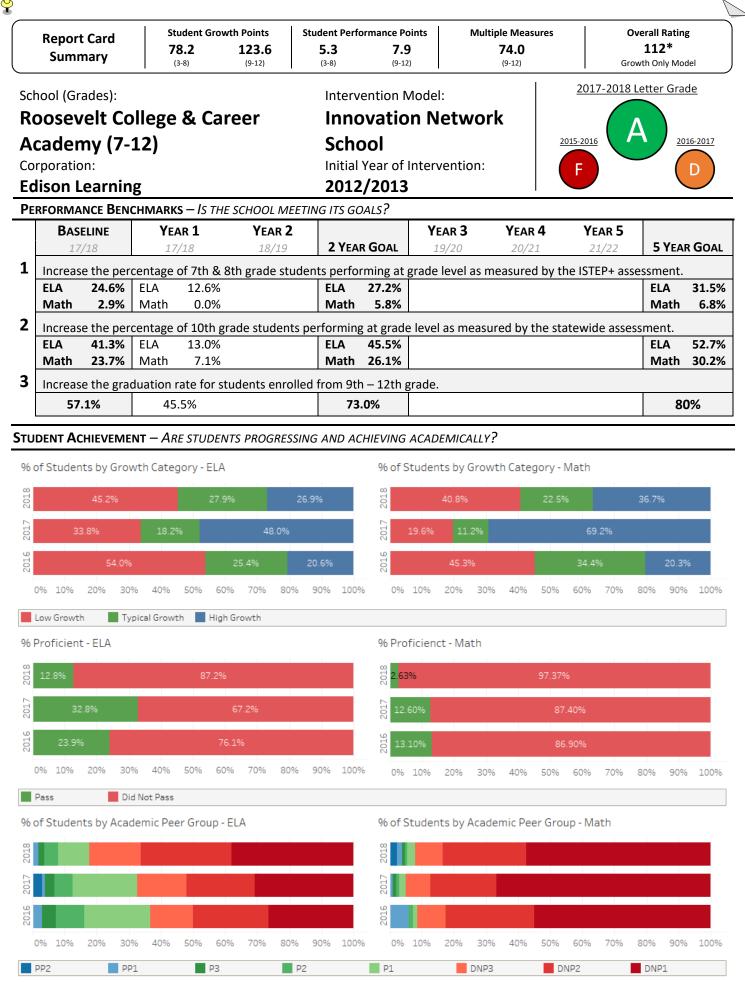
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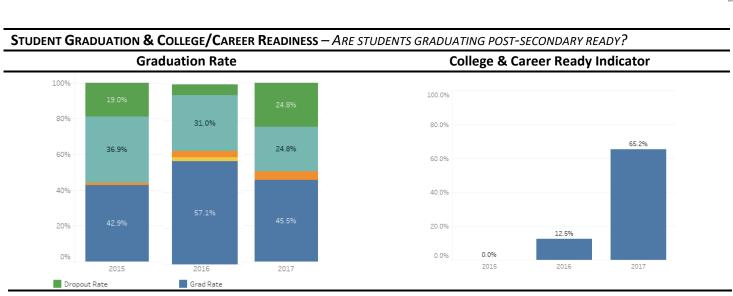
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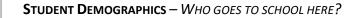
Enrollment by English Language Learners

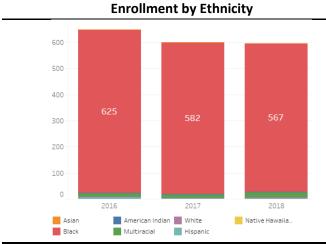




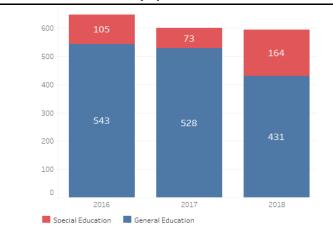
STUDENT ATTENDANCE & MOVEMENT – ARE STUDENTS IN SCHOOL & STAYING AT THIS SCHOOL?

	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	595	81.2%	18.8%	40.0%	76.3%
2016-2017	641	94.6%	-	-	-
2015-2016	608	91.6%	-	-	-

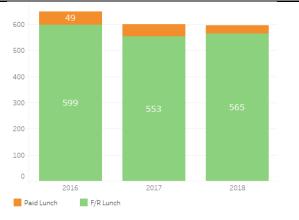




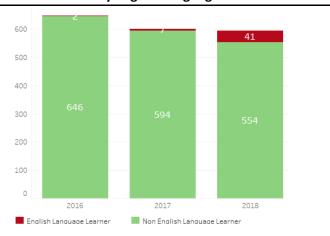
Enrollment by Special Education Status

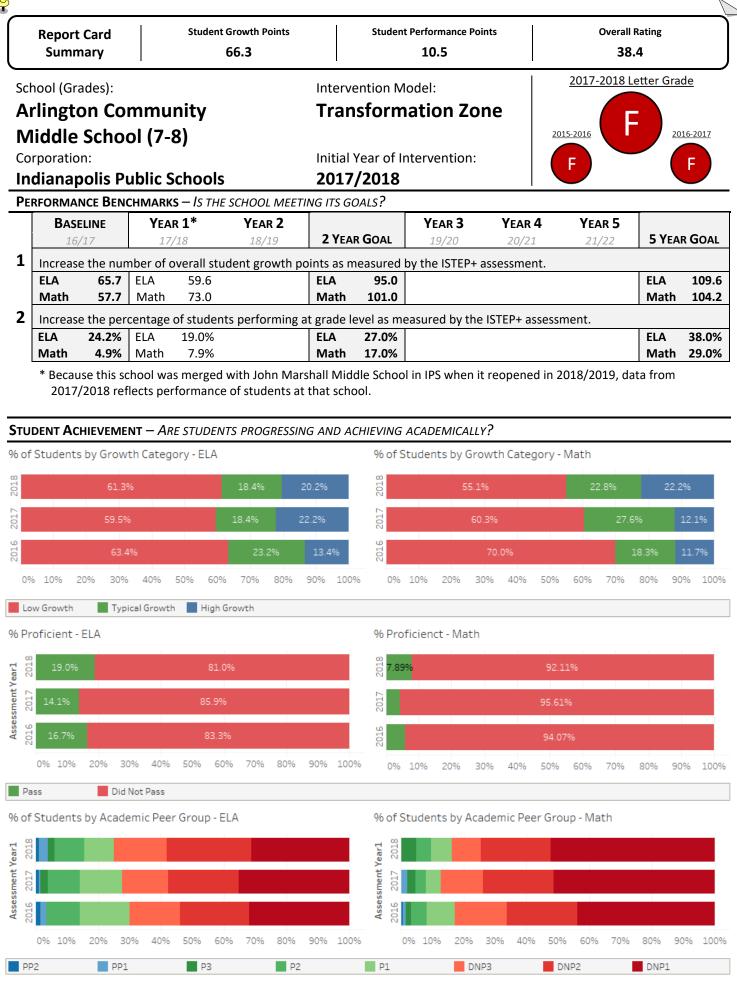


Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch



Enrollment by English Language Learners





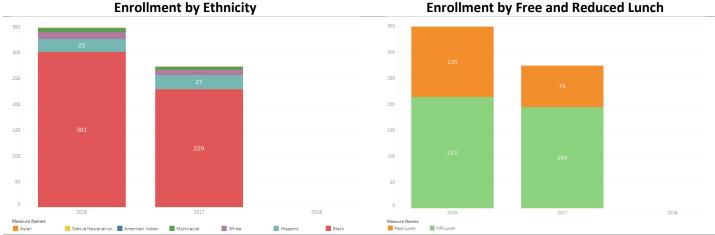
THIRD GRADE LITERACY – ARE STUDENTS READING ON GRADE LEVEL AT THIS CRITICAL STAGE?

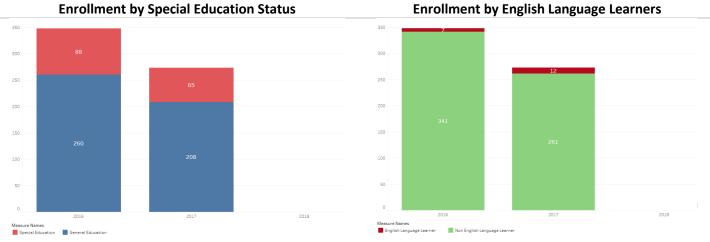
IREAD 3 Proficiency

STUDENT ATTENDANCE & MOVEMENT – ARE STUDENTS IN SCHOOL & STAYING AT THIS SCHOOL?

	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	-	86.8%	27.8%	36.8%	-
2016-2017	273	98.5%	-	-	-
2015-2016	348	94.7%	-	-	-

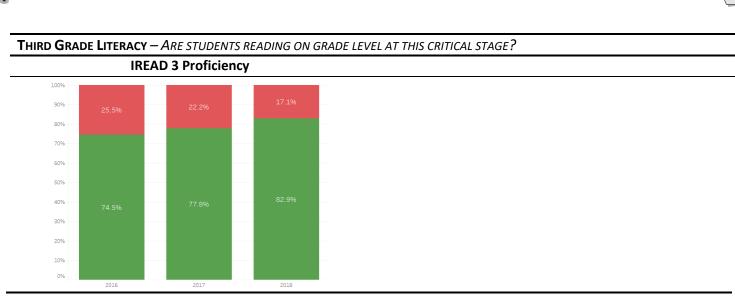
STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS – WHO GOES TO SCHOOL HERE?



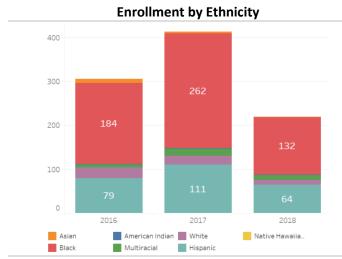


NOTE: Some data were not available in the sources used for this report due to the closure of John Marshall Middle School.

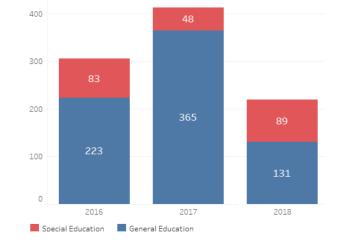
State Ranking Prior Student Growth Points to Intervention 84.2						Points			Studen	Perfor 24	rmance .7	Points				all Ratir 5 4.5	Ig	
School (Grades):					Int	erver	ntion N	/lode	l:			2017-2018 Letter Grade						
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-	Math	56.5%	Math	51.5%			Ma	th	68.3%							N	lath	8
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3	(Additi assessr	onal Benc ment	hmark) I	ncrease	the % of	student	s at or	exce	eding p	orojec	ted gr	owth f	rom Fal	l to Sprii	ng NW	EA bei	nchma	ark
	ELA	48.0%					ELA	1	61.5%	1						E	LA	7
	Math	44.8%					Ma	th	59.9%							N	lath	7
		47.0%		16.7%		36.3%			7 201		48.5%			21.0%		30.		
Ì		43.1%		21.6%		35.3%			2017		43.5%			24.2%		32.3	96	
		44.1%		27.6	5%	28.3	%		2016		48.79	6		25.09	6	20	5.3%	
	0% 10%	20% 309	% 40%	50% 6	0% 70%	80% 9	90% 1	.00%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40% 50	9% 60%	70%	80%	90%	100
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b F	29. 31	9%							2017 2018	9.37%		h			.%			
6 F	29. 31	9% .7%	6 40%	50% 60	68.3%	80% 5	90% 1	.00%	6 2017 2018 T).37% 24.06% 3.93%			40% 50	75.94	.%	80%	90%	100
	29. 31 3:	9% .7% 3.5% 20% 309	% 40% I Not Pass	50% 60	68.3% 66.5%	80% 5	90% 1		2016 2017 2018).37% 24.06% 3.93%			40% 50	75.94 81.07%	.96	80%	90%	100
	29. 31 33 9% 10% Pass	9% .7% 3.5% 20% 30%	l Not Pass		68.3% 66.5% 0% 70%	80% 5	90% 1	100%	1 2016 2017 2018 11 0%).37% 24.06% 3.93% 10%	20%	30%		75.94 81.07%	70%	80%	90%	100
	29. 31 33 9% 10% Pass	9% .7% 3.5% 20% 30%	l Not Pass		68.3% 66.5% 0% 70%	80% 5	90% 1	100%	1 2016 2017 2018 11 0%).37% 24.06% 3.93% 10%	20%	30%		75.94 81.07% % 60%	70%	80%	90%	100
	29. 31 33 9% 10% Pass	9% .7% 3.5% 20% 30%	l Not Pass		68.3% 66.5% 0% 70%	80% 5	90% 1	100%	1 5018 5012 5014 0% 500 \$ 0%).37% 24.06% 3.93% 10%	20%	30%		75.94 81.07% % 60%	70%	80%	90%	100
	29. 31 33 9% 10% Pass	9% .7% 3.5% 20% 30%	l Not Pass		68.3% 66.5% 0% 70%	80%	90% 1	100%	1 2018 2012 2013 2018 2010 2019 2010 2019 2010 2019 2010 2019 2010 2010).37% 24.06% 3.93% 10%	20%	30%		75.94 81.07% % 60%	70%	80%	90%	100'
F	29. 31 33 9% 10% Pass	9% .7% 3.5% 20% 30%	l Not Pass lemic Pee	er Group	68.3% 66.5% 0% 70%			100%	1 2018 2012 2013 2018 2010 2019 2010 2019 2010 2019 2010 2019 2010 2010	9.37% 24.06% 3.93% 10%	20%	30%	ic Peer G	75.94 81.07% % 60%	70%	80%	90%	100



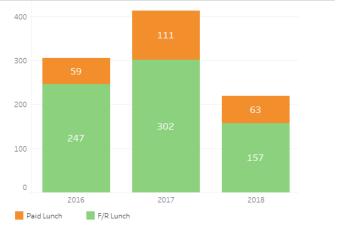
	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	400	97.7%	82.5%	23.0%	94.5%
2016-2017	409	97.5%	-	-	-
2015-2016	402	97.2%	-	-	-

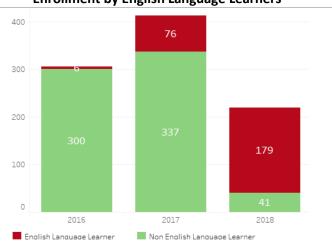






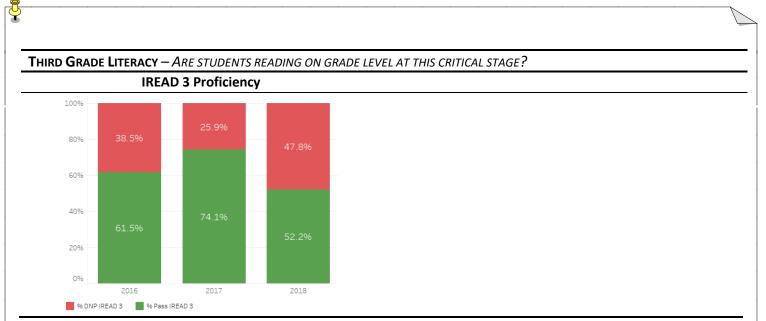
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch

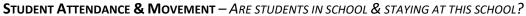




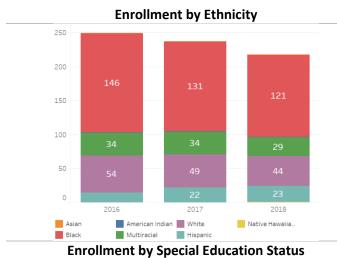
Enrollment by English Language Learners

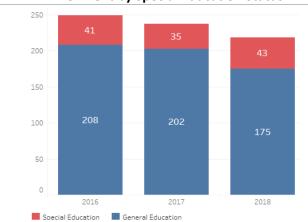
	port Card ummary		Stude	nt Grow 94.6	th Points		Stud	ent Performa 36.3		5		C		l Rating 5.5		
inco orpor	(Grades): DIN Scho ration: sville Var	-	-	choo	l Corp	Trar Initial	Year of	nation		2	201!	2017-2				_
ERFOF	RMANCE BEN	CHMAR	кs — Is тн	HE SCH	OOL MEE	TING ITS	GOALS?									
	BASELINE 16/17	17	AR 1 7/18	18	AR 2 8/19		R GOAL	YEAR 19/20		YEAR 4 20/21		YEA 21/2	-	5 Y	EAR	Gc
ELA Ma	th 73.1%	ELA Math	60.4% 61.4%			ELA Math	gh growth 68.9% 76.6%	as measu	red by IS	STEP+ a	ssessr	nent.		ELA Mat		80. 80.
(Ad	trease the nu 141 ditional Ben					1	27 exceedin	g projecte	d growth	n from I	Fall to	Spring	NWE	A benc	11 4	-
ass ELA Ma						ELA Math	61.8% 63.8%							ELA Mat		7
7 7018	udents by Gro 39.6% 42.2%			Α	43.6% 35.3			IG ACADEN f Students 38. 26.9%	by Growt	th Categ	gory - 1 .8.8%	Math	2 52.9	¥2.6% %		
6 201/ 2018	udents by Gro 39.6% 42.2% 36.0%	owth Cat	egory - EL 16.8% 22.5% 6.7%	A	43.6%	96	2016 2017 2018 %	f Students 38. 26.9% 31.9%	by Growt	th Cateo 1	.8.8%		52.9	% 41.4%	90%	10
8107 107 9107 0% 1 Low G	udents by Gro 39.6% 42.2% 36.0% 10% 20% 3	owth Cat	egory - EL 16.8% 22.5% 6.7%	A	43.6% 35.3 47.4% 0% 80%	96	0 % 2016 2017 2018 %	f Students 38. 26.9% 31.9%	by Growt	th Categ 1 20.2% 26.	8.8%		52.9 ⁴	% 41.4%	90%	10
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8107 /107 9107 0% 1 Low G % Profi	udents by Gro 39.6% 42.2% 36.0% 10% 20% 3 Growth 1 1 ticient - ELA	owth Cat 1 0% 40%	egory - EL 16.8% 22.5% 6.7%	A 60% 7 igh Growt	43.6% 35.3 47.4% 0% 80% th 7.3%	96	0 % 2015 2018 % 0 %000	f Students 38. 26.9% 31.9% % 10% 20 roficienct - 29.77% 31.85%	by Growt	th Categ 1 20.2% 26.	8.8%	60%	52.9° 70%	% 41.4%	90%	10
8107 /107 9107 0% 1 Low G % Profi	udents by Gro 39.6% 42.2% 36.0% 10% 20% 3 Growth 1 1 icient - ELA 42.7% 36.8% 47.6%	owth Cat 1 0% 40%	egory - EL 16.8% 22.5% 6.7% 50% (wth Hi	A 60% 7 igh Growt 5 63.1	43.6% 35.3 47.4% 0% 80% th 7.3%	90% 1	0 % 2016 2017 2018 % 2016 2017 2018 % 2016 2017 2018 %	f Students 38. 26.9% 31.9% % 10% 20 roficienct - 29.77% 31.85% 21.92%	by Growt	th Categ 1 20.2% 26.	8.8%	60% 70.23 68.19 78.08%	52.9° 70%	% 41.4% 80%	90%	
8107 /107 9107 0% 1 Low G 6 Profi	udents by Gro 39.6% 42.2% 36.0% 10% 20% 3 Growth 1 T icient - ELA 42.7% 36.8% 47.6%	owth Cat 1 0% 40%	egory - EL 16.8% 22.5% 6.7% 50% (wth Hi	A 60% 7 igh Growt 5 63.1	43.6% 35.3 47.4% 0% 80% th 7.3% 2% 52.4%	90% 1	0 % 2016 2017 2018 % 2016 2017 2018 % 2016 2017 2018 %	f Students 38. 26.9% 31.9% % 10% 20 roficienct - 29.77% 31.85% 21.92%	by Growt 6% 20% 30% Math	th Catego 20.2% 26. 40%	8.8%	60% 70.23 68.19 78.08%	52.9° 70% 3%	% 41.4% 80%		
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8107 9107	udents by Gro 39.6% 42.2% 36.0% 10% 20% 3 Growth 1 1 icient - ELA 42.7% 36.8% 47.6% 10% 20% 3	owth Cat 1 0% 40% iypical Gro 0% 40%	egory - EL 16.8% 22.5% 6.7% 5.0% wth Hi Hi 5.50% 6.50%	A 60% 7 igh Growt 63.3 60% 7	43.6% 35.3 47.4% 0% 80% th 7.3% 2% 52.4%	90% 1	0 % 00 5016 2017 2018 0 % 00 0 5016 2017 2018 0 % 00	f Students 38. 26.9% 31.9% % 10% 20 31.859 21.92% % 10% 20	by Growt 6% 30% Math 6 30% 30%	th Category 1 20.2% 26. 40%	50%	60% 70.23 78.08% 60%	52.9° 70% 5% 70%	% 41.4% 80%		
8107 9107 9107 9107 9107 9107 0% 1 1 0% 1 9107 910	udents by Gro 39.6% 42.2% 36.0% 10% 20% 3 Growth 1 1 icient - ELA 42.7% 36.8% 47.6% 10% 20% 3	owth Cat 1 0% 40% iypical Gro 0% 40%	egory - EL 16.8% 22.5% 6.7% 5.0% wth Hi Hi 5.50% 6.50%	A 60% 7 igh Growt 63.3 60% 7	43.6% 35.3 47.4% 0% 80% th 7.3% 2% 52.4%	90% 1	0 % 00 5016 2017 2018 0 % 00 0 5016 2017 2018 0 % 00	f Students 38. 26.9% 31.9% % 10% 20 31.859 21.92% % 10% 20	by Growt 6% 30% Math 6 30% 30%	th Category 1 20.2% 26. 40%	50%	60% 70.23 78.08% 60%	52.9° 70% 5% 70%	% 41.4% 80%		



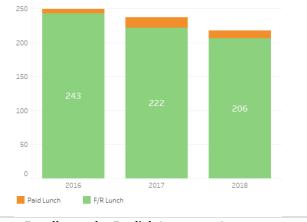


	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	218	97.2%	87.2%	29.7%	85.8%
2016-2017	237	97.0%	-	-	-
2015-2016	249	97.1%	-	-	-

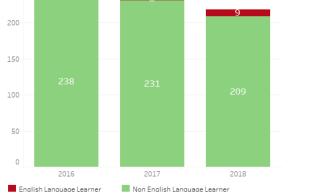


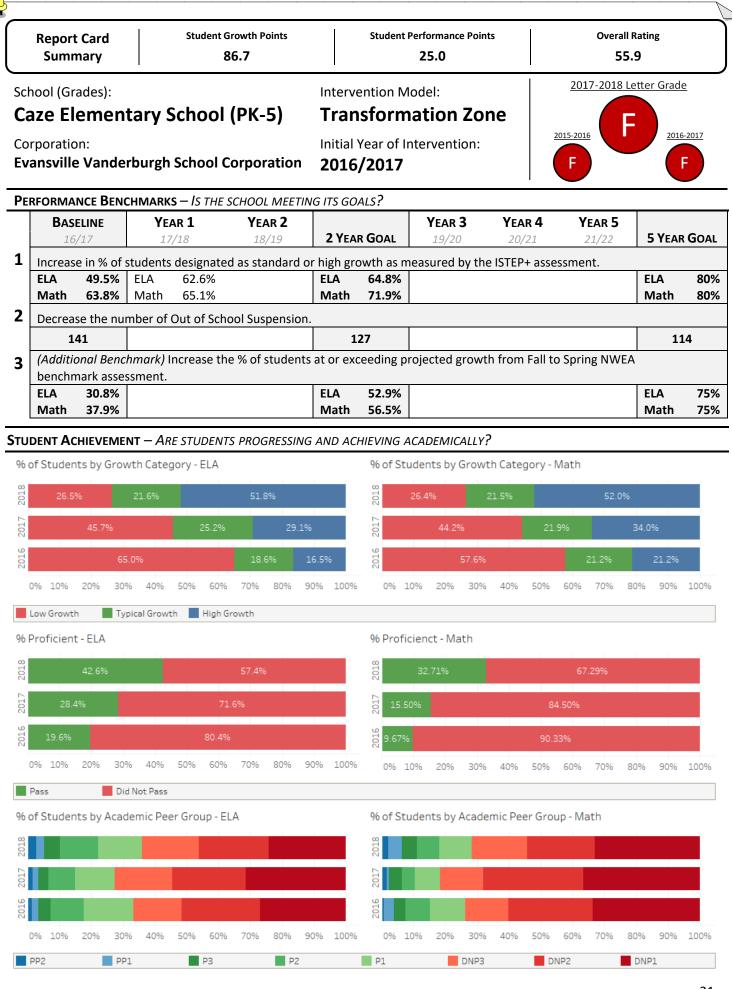


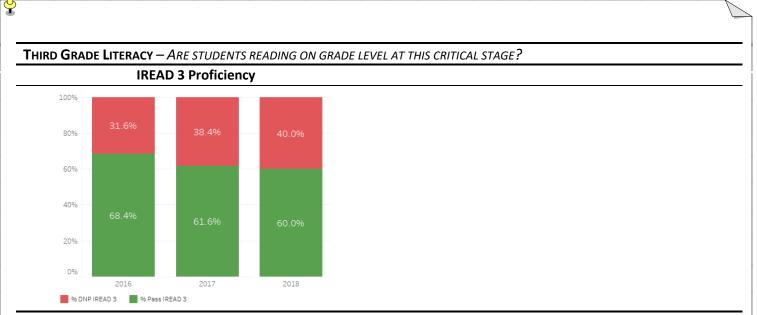
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch



Enrollment by English Language Learners

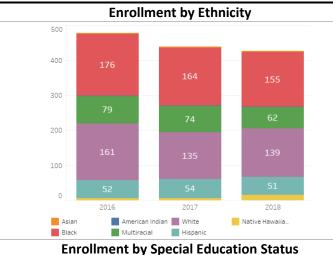


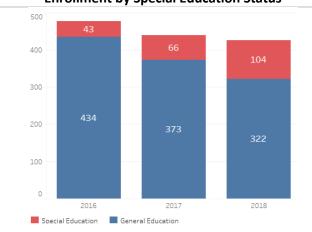




	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	422	97.8%	89.2%	23.9%	89.6%
2016-2017	273	98.0%	-	-	-
2015-2016	348	97.8%	-	-	-

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS – WHO GOES TO SCHOOL HERE?





 500
 39
 38

 400
 300
 300

 200
 445
 400
 388

 100
 300
 300

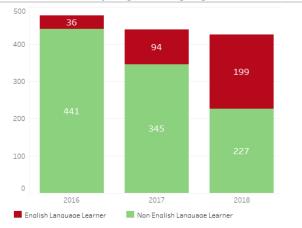
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch

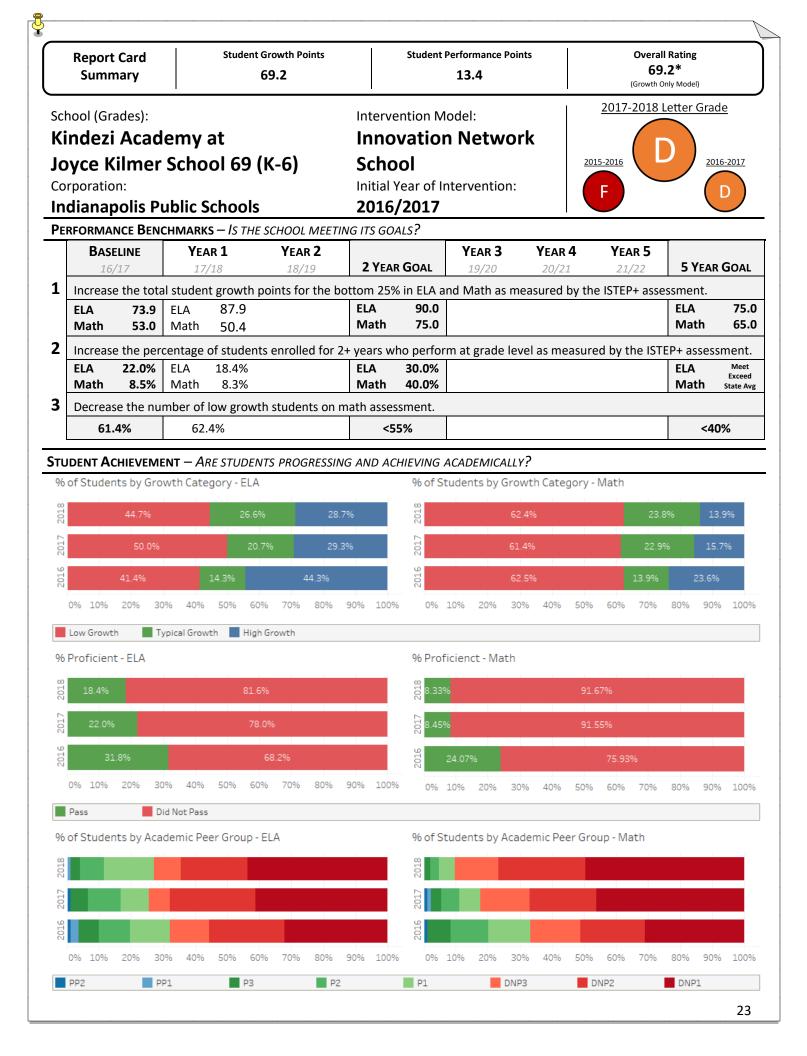
2016 Paid Lunch F/R Lunch

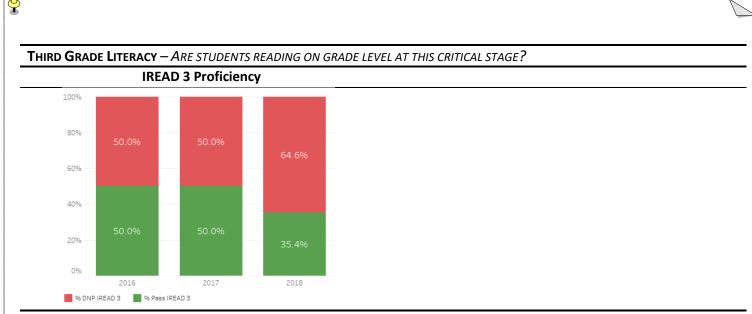
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Enrollment by English Language Learners

2017



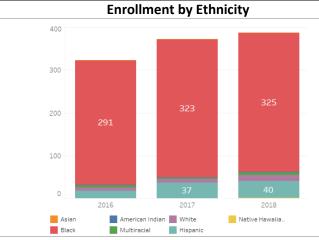




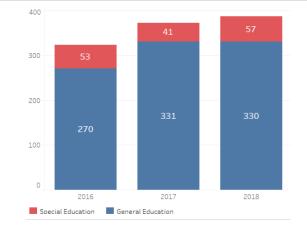
	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	387	92.2%	50.1%	55.0%	67.9%
2016-2017	372	99.5%	-	-	-
2015-2016	323	97.8%	-	-	-

400

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS – WHO GOES TO SCHOOL HERE?



Enrollment by Special Education Status

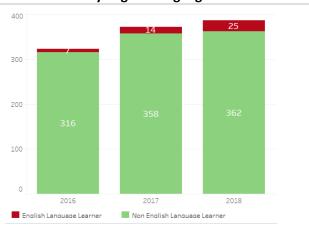


200 **45** 278 **306 319**

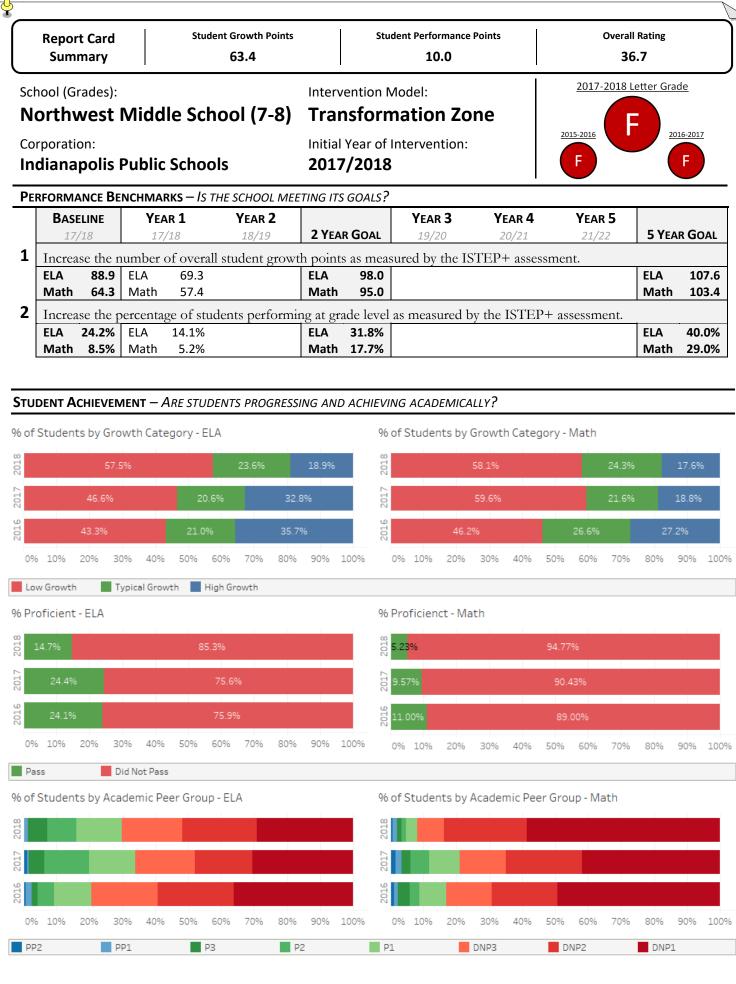
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch



Enrollment by English Language Learners



24



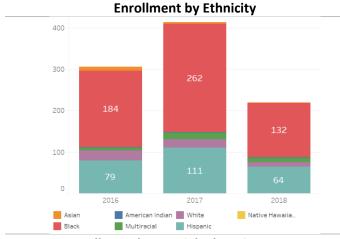
THIRD GRADE LITERACY – ARE STUDENTS READING ON GRADE LEVEL AT THIS CRITICAL STAGE?

IREAD 3 Proficiency

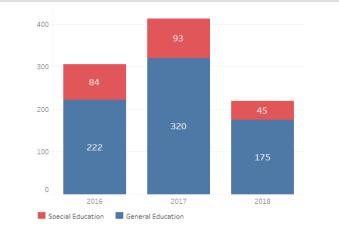
STUDENT ATTENDANCE & MOVEMENT – ARE STUDENTS IN SCHOOL & STAYING AT THIS SCHOOL?

	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	220	89.9%	31.3%	39.3%	81.4%
2016-2017	413	99.0%	-	-	-
2015-2016	306	93.5%	-	-	-

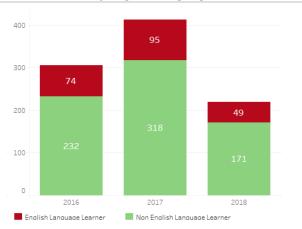
STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS – WHO GOES TO SCHOOL HERE?





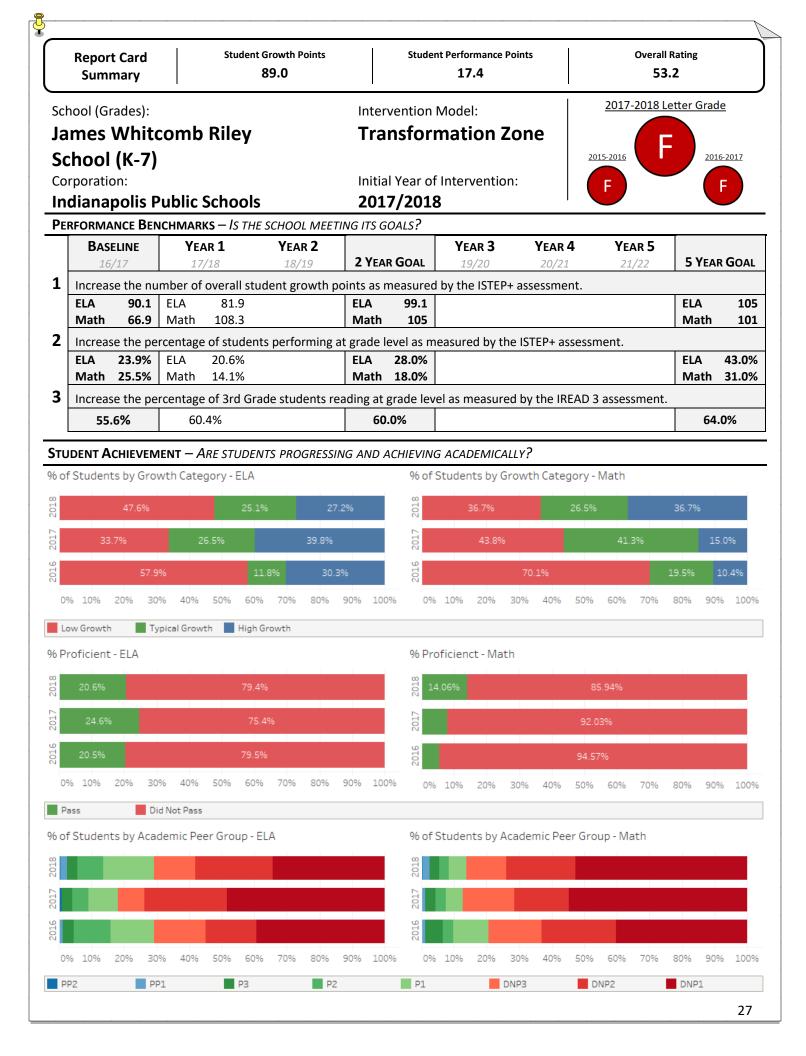


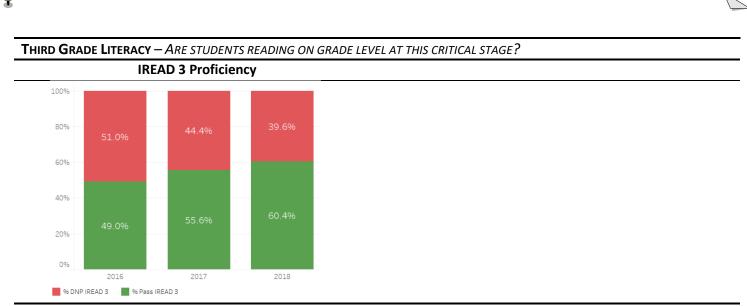
Enrollment by English Language Learners



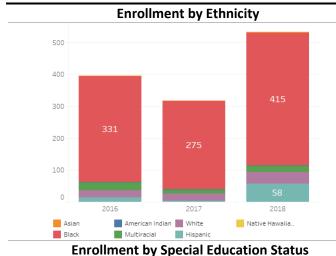
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch

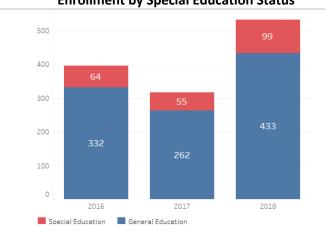


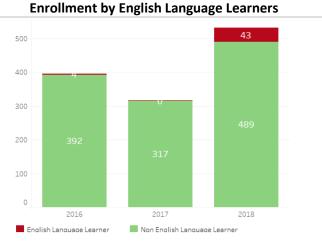




2016-2017 317 99.4%	ity Rate	Stability Ra	Mobility Rate	Model Attendees	Attendance	Total Enrollment	
	3.8%	68.8%	51.5%	31.1%	91.3%	532	2017-2018
	-	-	-	-	99.4%	317	2016-2017
2015-2016 396 96.6%	-	-	-	-	96.6%	396	2015-2016

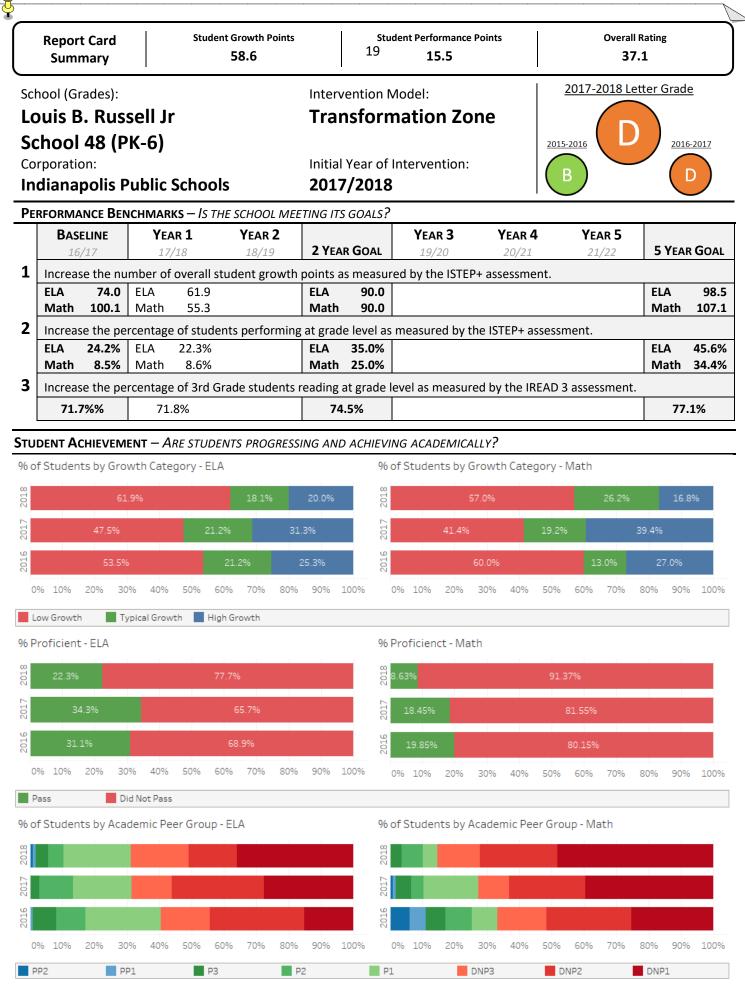


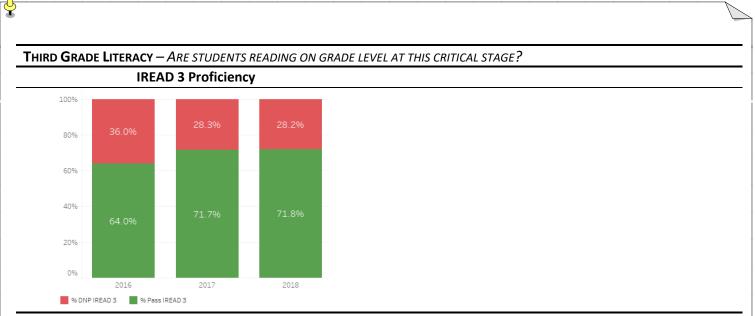




Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch







2017 2010					
2017-2018	408	97.5%	41.0%	23.9%	92.6%
2016-2017	383	99.3%	-	-	-
2015-2016	353	96.3%	-	-	-

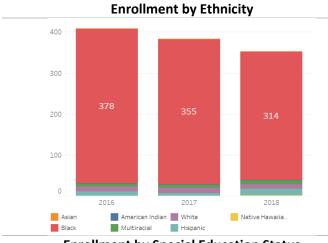
400

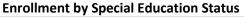
300

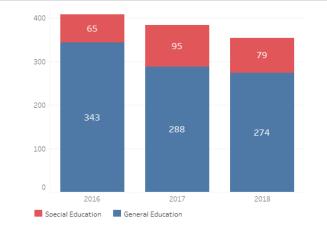
200

100

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS – WHO GOES TO SCHOOL HERE?



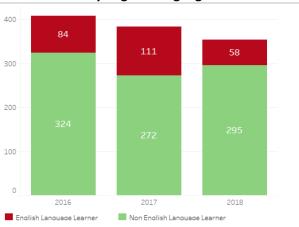




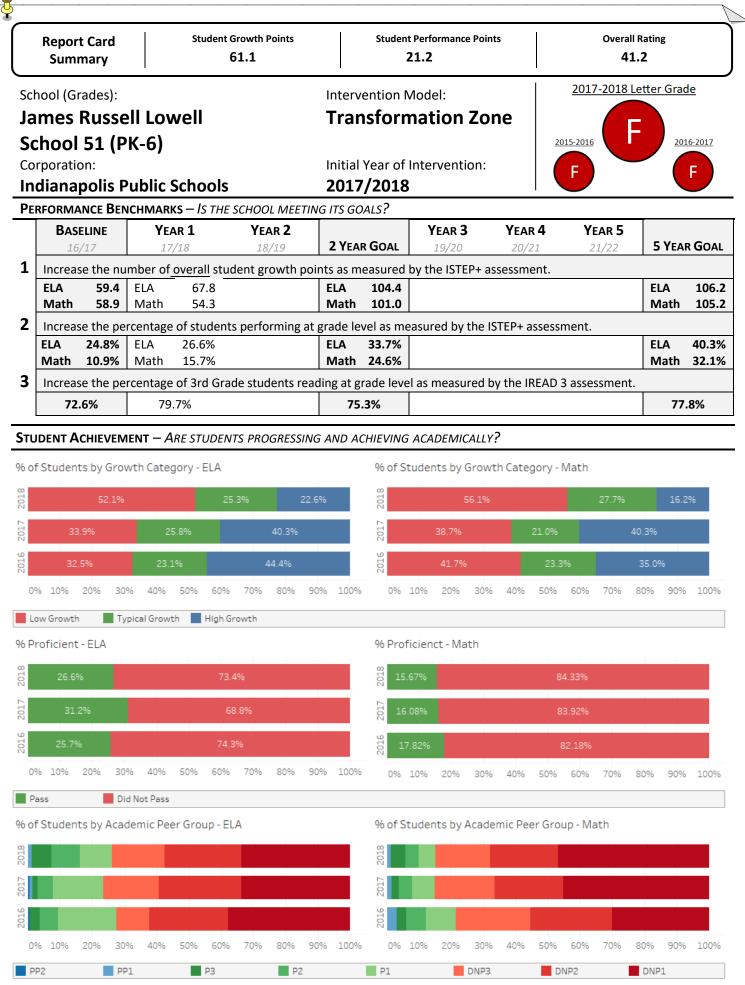
³¹⁴ 286 293

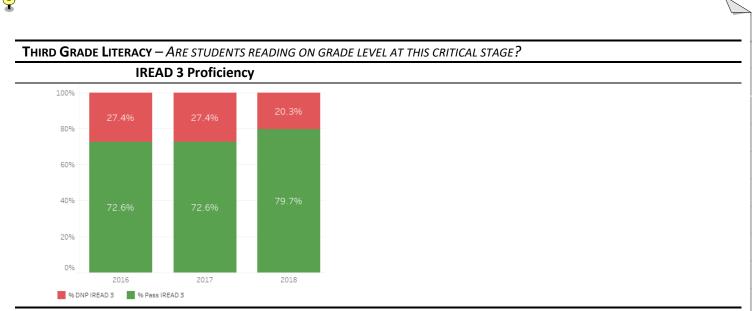
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch

0 2016 2017 2018 Paid Lunch F/R Lunch

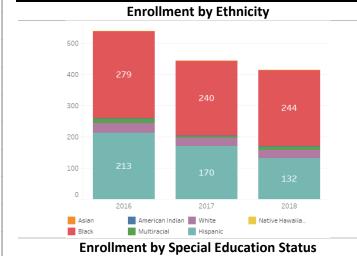


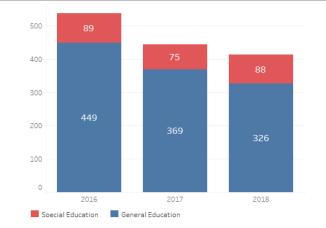
Enrollment by English Language Learners



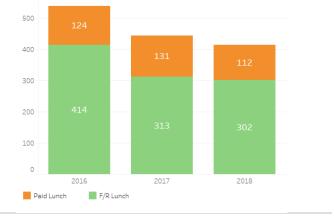


	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	414	94.4%	68.4%	39.1%	80.1%
2016-2017	444	99.6%	-	-	-
2015-2016	538	97.1%	-	-	-

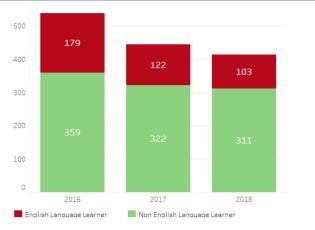


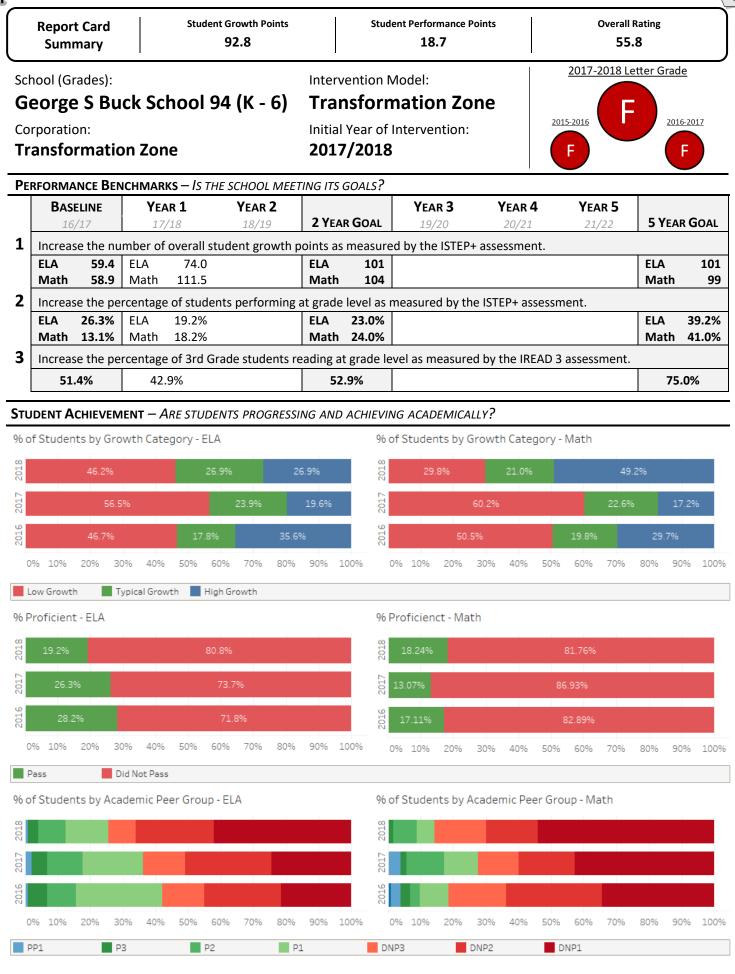


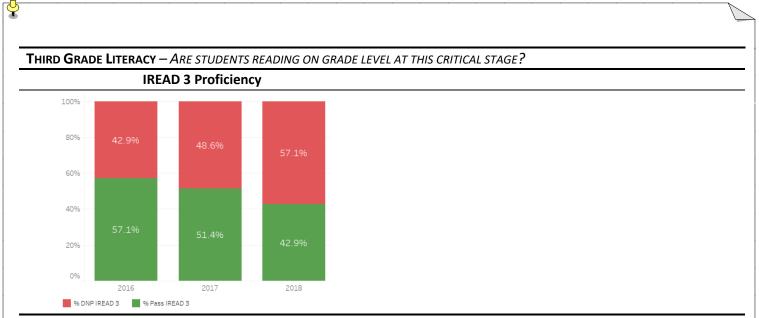
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch



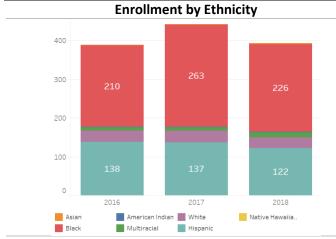
Enrollment by English Language Learners



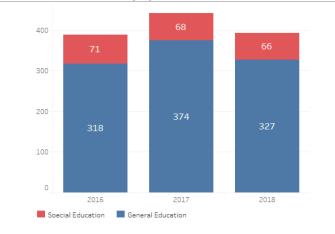




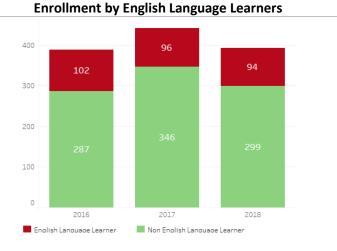
	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	532	94.9%	55.5%	36.2%	61.7%
2016-2017	317	99.4%	-	-	-
2015-2016	396	96.6%	-	-	-



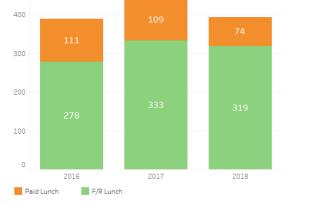


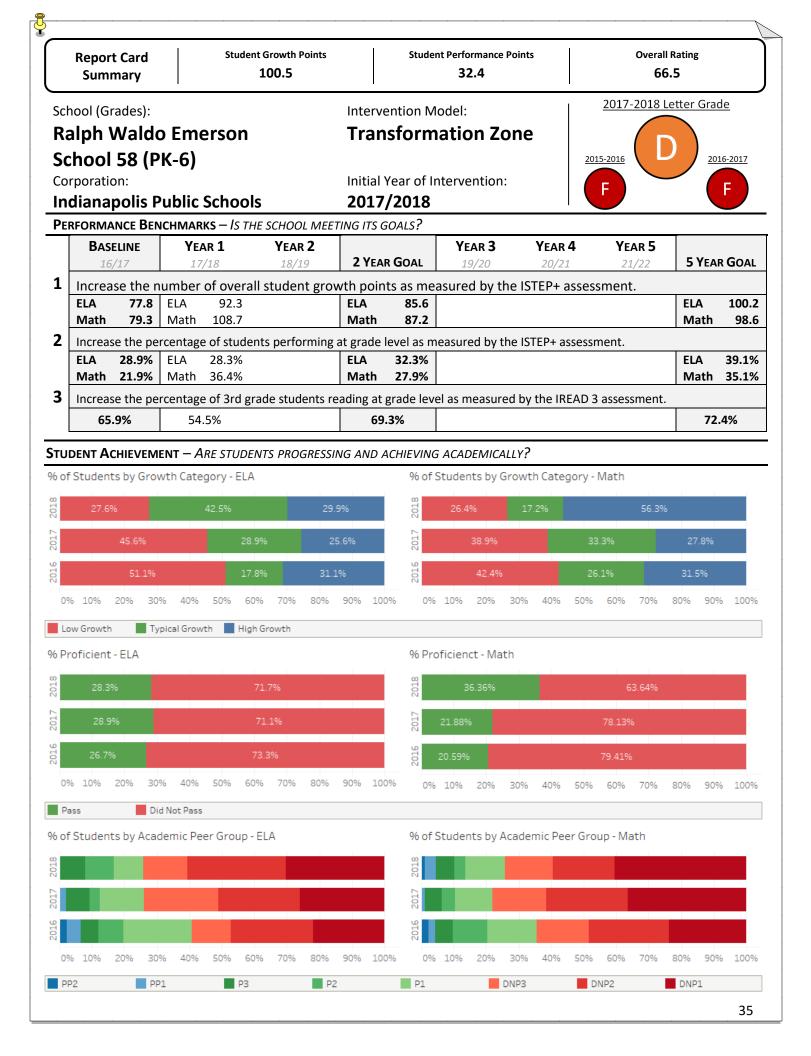


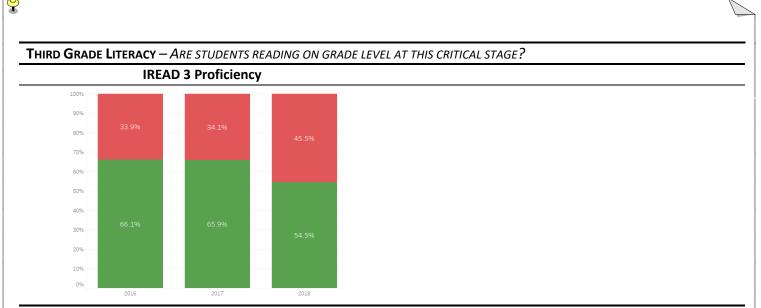
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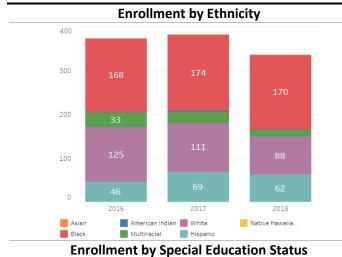
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch



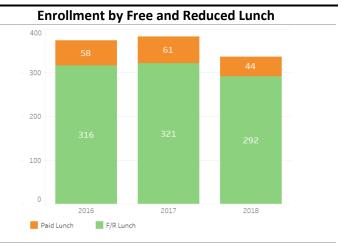


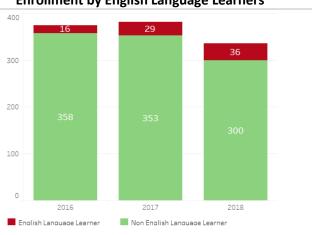


	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	336	95.7%	64.9%	57.9%	62.8%
2016-2017	382	98.9%	-	-	-
2015-2016	374	96.1%	-	-	-
-					

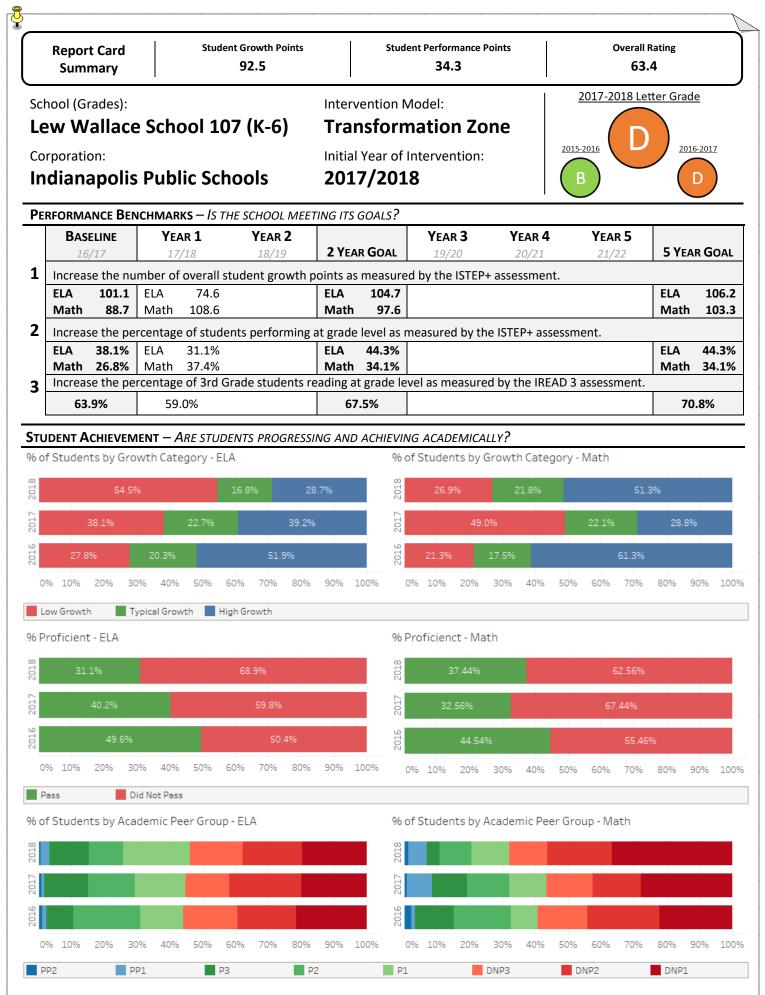


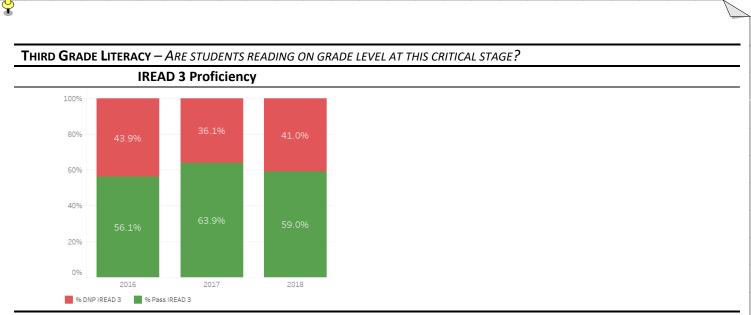
Special Education General Education



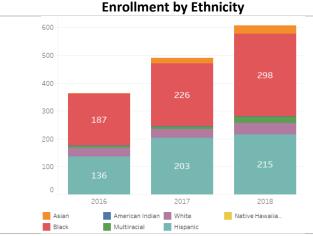


Enrollment by English Language Learners

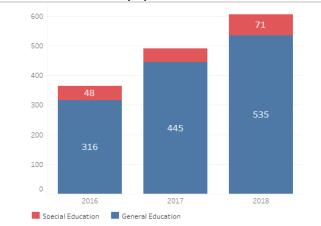




	Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
2017-2018	606	93.8%	58.8%	44.0%	70.9%
2016-2017	491	99.1%	-	-	-
2015-2016	364	95.6%	-	-	-



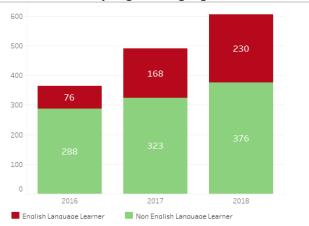
Enrollment by Special Education Status

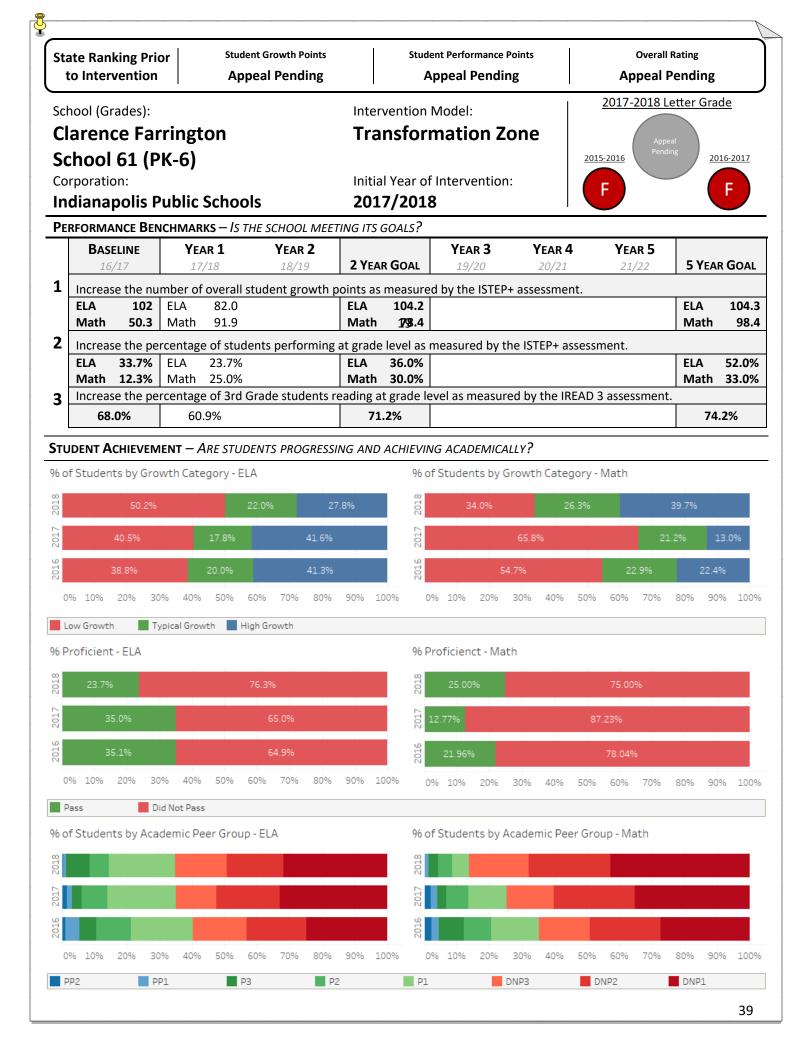


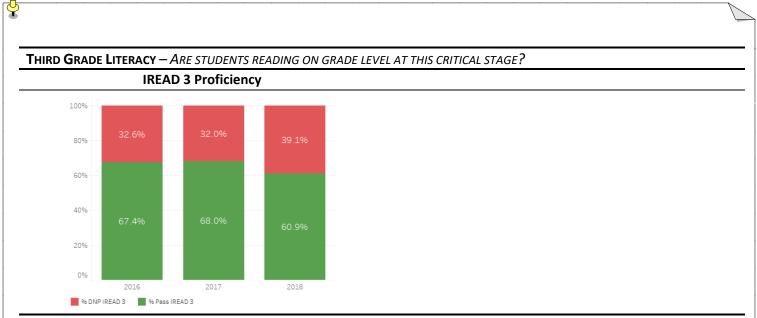
Enrollment by Free and Reduced Lunch



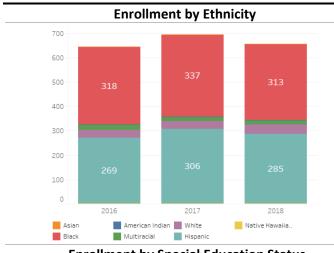
Enrollment by English Language Learners

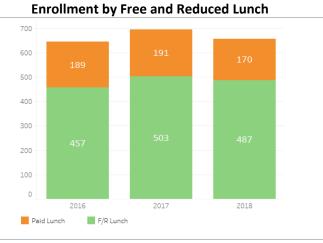


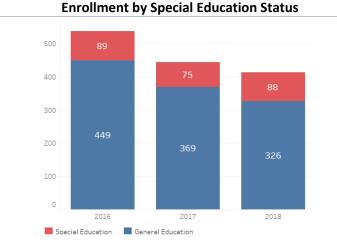




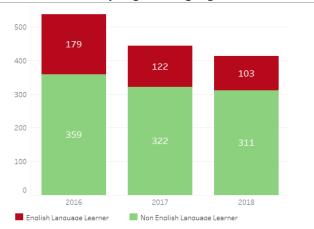
Total Enrollment	Attendance	Model Attendees	Mobility Rate	Stability Rate
657	94.4%	48.5%	37.7%	76.6%
694	99.4%	-	-	-
646	96.6%	-	-	-
	657 694	657 94.4% 694 99.4%	657 94.4% 48.5% 694 99.4% -	657 94.4% 48.5% 37.7% 694 99.4% - -







Enrollment by English Language Learners



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APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF TRANSFORMATION ZONES

In their renowned publication, *The Turnaround Challenge*, Mass Insight Education outlined a framework through which school systems may transform how they support chronically underperforming schools called a Transformation Zone. Their research concludes, among other things:

"Light-touch" efforts that redirect curriculum or provide leadership coaching may help some average-performing schools improve, <u>but they are clearly not sufficient to produce</u> <u>successful turnaround of chronically poor-performing schools</u>.

Turnaround leaders must be empowered to make decisions regarding staff, schedule, budget, and program based on mission, strategy, and data.

Most reform efforts focus on program change and limit themselves to providing help. Some also allow for changing people. <u>A very few also focus on changing conditions and</u> <u>incentives, especially the degree of leadership authority over</u> <u>staff, time, and money</u>.

THE THREE "C's"

CONDITIONS: Turnaround requires protected space that dismantles common barriers to reform. This includes authority over People, Time, Money, and Programming.

CAPACITY: Turnaround is a unique challenge that requires a unique skill set. States and leaders must seek out qualified partners to infuse technical expertise into their turnaround efforts.

CLUSTERS: Districts should undertake turnaround in clusters organized around identified needs: by school type, student characteristics, feeder patterns, or region.

In 2015, the Indiana General Assembly adopted the Transformation Zone as an option for school improvement for the State Board of Education and codified the required components of a Transformation Zone plan in IC 20-31-9.5-9.5.

Transformation Zone Plan: Under current law, a school corporation may submit a plan to the Indiana State Board of Education for approval. The required components of the plan include:

- 1) An organizational chart that demonstrates that the leader of the transformation zone reports directly to the school corporation's superintendent.
- 2) A description of the innovations the school corporation will implement.
- 3) The objective annual student performance and growth or improvement performance gains that the school corporation expects to achieve over the next five (5) years.
- 4) A budget demonstrating financial sustainability of the transformation zone without the use of special turnaround funding at the end of the fifth year of operation.
- 5) A description of any regulatory or district policy requirements that would need to be waived for the school corporation to implement the transformation zone.

Elimination of Collective Bargaining Agreement: The law designates any school that has received three or more consecutive 'F' ratings immediately prior to being assigned to the Transformation Zone is not subject to any existing collective bargaining agreement, unless the school corporation voluntarily recognizes a bargaining unit at the school. This provision was included in the law to eliminate legal barriers to establishing the conditions necessary to foster effective school turnaround.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF INNOVATION NETWORK SCHOOLS

As outlined in HEA 1009 (2015), Innovation Network Schools were developed to allow greater flexibility, innovation, and efficiency. Additionally, given the importance of retaining and attracting the nation's best teachers, Innovation Network Schools may be designed to allocate significantly more resources into the classroom, and giving teachers freedom from burdensome regulations.

HISTORY: Innovation Network Schools were originally designed to provide Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) with flexibility and authority to address unique challenges facing the corporation. Established under HEA 1321 (2014), the law outlined the following challenges as justification:

- declining enrollment leading to underutilized school buildings, unsustainable operating costs, and steep reductions in revenue;
- competition with an unusually large number of charter schools within the district;
- an unusually high percentage of chronically low-performing schools, including four schools under state intervention; and
- a large number of newly built or recently renovated school buildings that serve as security for four different bond issues.

The success of the Innovation Network School program at addressing the challenges faced in IPS influenced legislators to pass a statewide expansion of the program in 2015.

ESTABLISHING AN INNOVATION NETWORK SCHOOL: An Innovation Network School may be established three different ways:

A plan for an Innovation Network	A sch
School may be submitted by two or	
more teachers and:	
-a principal; or	
-a superintendent	
currently employed by a school	Eligit
corporation for board approval.	jurisd

Togehore & Administrate

School Board

- chool board may:
 establish an innovation network school; or
- reconstitute an eligible school as an innovation network school.
 Eligible schools are those within the urisdiction of the school board.

School Board/Charter School Partnership

A school board may enter into an agreement with a charter school to establish an innovation network charter school within a vacant, underutilized, or under-enrolled school building.

INNOVATION NETWORK SCHOOL PLAN: In order for an Innovation Network School to be established by a group of teachers and administrators, the local school board must approve their plan. The board may consider innovations to improve the following areas:



Innovation Network Schools allow school corporations the opportunity to innovate within their corporation and, in some cases, collaborate with charter schools to share scarce resources to maximize savings and efficiency.

ACCOUNTABILITY: As a part of the transition to an Innovation Network School, the Innovation Network Team has the authority to choose the 'Growth Only' accountability model for the school for the first three years of the plan.

APPENDIX C: APPROVED TURNAROUND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

This page was intentionally left blank. The recommendations can be found on subsequent pages.



INDIANA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TO:STATE BOARD OF EDUCATIONFROM:COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL TURNAROUNDSDATE:DECEMBER 3, 2014SUBJECT:COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SBOE – ACTION ITEM

Actions and Policies to Refine the SBOE School Intervention Mode

and sustained improvements for the schools in question, the state is legally charged with direct intervention. It is in the best interest of students to articulated by the SBOE when making intervention decisions. First, the SBOE has stated that the focus of the state, district and communities success ensure that, whatever intervention is selected, that intervention is supported by the state and community to allow the maximum chance for willingness to act is evident. Third, when years of unsuccessful attempts and the investment of millions of dollars have not resulted in significant SBOE supports the principle of subsidiarity, which means that – whenever possible – actions should be taken at the local level if the capacity and It is instructive to remember the historical context in which Indiana's school turnaround decisions have been made, as well as the guiding principles impacted by these decisions must be upon what is best for the students who are enrolled in a chronically underperforming school. Second, the

outcomes for students, schools and communities. It is evident from the Turnaround Committee's work that the SBOE model for state intervention can be strengthened to better support successful

intervention model, and are recommended by the Committee for the SBOE's approval on December 3, 2014. management practices, investments, and advocacy efforts. These actions provide a roadmap for SBOE policy reforms that will improve the state In order to implement Public Impact's recommendations, the SBOE Committee on School Turnarounds has identified a range of new legislation,

Topic Area	SBOE Actions	Action Type
HUMAN CAPITAL /	Seek support from the Indiana Commission for Higher Education to emphasize turnaround skills	Advocacy
TALENT	development in teacher preparation programs	
	• Recommend creation of turnaround talent acquisition and retention fund to be administered by	Investment /

Topic Area	SBOE Actions	Action Type
	SBOE	Legislation
	• Establish partnerships with existing talent development organizations (e.g., TFA, The Mind Trust) to increase supply of talented educators for turnaround schools	Practice
	 Identify and disseminate innovate staffing models to guide turnaround efforts, and potentially use new funding to encourage a shift to these new models 	Practice / Investment
SBOE TURNAROUND UNIT	 Establish the SBOE Turnaround Unit to manage state intervention activities with direct reporting accountability to the SBOE 	Practice / Investment
	• SBOE Turnaround Unit to establish avenues for local, community-based councils to be informed of and involved in the change process at turnaround academies	Practice
	• Direct the SBOE Turnaround Unit to establish MOUs or contracts between the SBOE and school corporations and/or external partners that clarify operating conditions and stakeholder responsibilities, including issues related to feeder patterns and student recruitment, enrollment, and records transfer. These could include three-way MOUs or contracts between SBOE, school corporations, and external partners.	Practice
	 Modify statute to ensure that the SBOE and the Turnaround Unit have access to all financial resources and data necessary to conduct this work effectively 	Legislation
FACILITIES	 Require districts with turnaround schools under SBOE oversight to conduct a district-wide assessment of facilities utilization and prepare a facilities master plan to (1) ensure optimal use of facilities and (2) identify which schools should be closed, repurposed, or renovated. 	Practice
	 Recommend creation of school turnaround facilities fund (revolving loan fund) to be administered by the SBOE Turnaround Unit 	Investment / Legislation
	• SBOE to recommend eliminating IC 20-31-9.5-2(a), which directs a TSO to occupy a facility and the school corporation to provide transportation and maintain the facility. In its place, the SBOE would acquire the statutory authority to transfer funding for facilities maintenance and transportation pursuant to an agreement between the SBOE, school corporation, and TSO on how best to provide these services. This would likely vary across each location and in relation to unique circumstances, and providing the SBOE with flexibility to select the best solution to serve students well is optimal.	Legislation

Topic Area	SBOE Actions	Action Type
FUNDING	 Recommend creation of state turnaround fund to supplement SIG 1003 dollars and provide adequate, predictable, and tapered funding levels for TSOs and Transformation Zone partners during the five year turnaround intervention period 	Investment / Legislation
	 Transfer administration of SIG 1003 to the SBOE Turnaround Unit. 	Legislation/ Practice
FLEXIBILITY FOR	 Establish the Transformation Zone as an approved turnaround strategy. 	Legislation
SCHOOL CORPORATIONS AND EXTERNAL PARTNERS	 No longer use the Lead Partner model as a state intervention. Instead, re-purpose it as an opportunity for school corporations to voluntarily pursue dramatic change earlier on – for example, after 2 years as an "F" – that can potentially allow the school corporation to avoid state intervention. 	
	• Modify existing statute to increase flexibility for both TSOs and school corporations to implement a systemic approach to turnaround academy operations, including:	
	 Grant school corporations that create a Transformation Zone under SBOE authority staffing and scheduling flexibility 	
	interventions are occurring	
	 Allow charter schools operated by the TSO to be co-located within the turnaround facility (with SBOE approval) 	
	 Expand scope of HEA 1321 to apply to every district in the state with one or more school under state intervention and allow SROF authority to oversee application of HEA 1321 as a furnary and 	
	strategy	
	 Grant SBOE authority to assume management oversight of a failing school corporation as a last resort 	
	 Modify existing statue to facilitate options for earlier state intervention and support by: 	
	F; allows greater flexibility for the SBOE to support a school corporation's implementation of a	
	systemic approach to turnaround but does not require the SBOE to proceed with formal state intervention	
	 Move up the timeline from 6 years as an F to 4 years as an F. The 6-year timeline in practical terms results in a solution being implemented only in Year 8 or 9, given the need to identify a 	

Topic Area	SBOE Actions	Action Type
	Utilize existing statutory authority to allow students from more than one school to be served in the same facility	Practice
PERFORMANCE	• Articulate a clear set of transition options and criteria for current and future turnaround academies	Practice
CRITERIA	The SBOE should take action now to reset performance goals and targets for current TSO contracts	
	and to guide its future evaluation of and response to TSO performance.	_

SBOE Turnaround Academy Decision Points

Dunbar-Pulaski (GCSC). recommended modifications to the GCSC/Edison contract for Roosevelt, and the new required SBOE interventions at Lincoln School (EVSC) and Additionally, the Committee recommends the following next steps to address the CSUSA petition for relief, the Arlington transition, the

School(s)	Decision Point	Recommendation	Rationale
Emma Donnan	CSUSA (the TSO)	Extend current contract by two years (through June	Although there have been some indicators of
	has asked for a	2018)	improvement, two schools continue to earn
Emmerich Manual	five-year extension	 Ensure that new contract sets clear and explicit 	Fs in the state's accountability system
Carr Howe	on its current	performance benchmarks to inform later transition	 A number of transitional and operational
	contract	options, which could include either a return to IPS	challenges have stalled the turnaround
(IPS)		or operation as a charter school.	effort, making more time a reasonable
		Establish a three-way MOU between SBOE, IPS and	request
		CSUSA that:	 Extending CSUSA's contract through 2018
		 Sets clear expectations regarding IPS's 	will provide three more years of
		continued role at these school, including:	performance data aligned with clear
		facilities maintenance, student enrollment /	performance goals and more stable
		feeder patterns, district resources to which the	operating conditions to evaluate success and
		school is entitled (e.g., coaches)	inform transition decisions
		 Includes benchmarks by which to assess IPS's 	• The ultimate goal is for a successful outcome
		capacity to sustain turnaround efforts if the	for students to occur and to be sustained
		school returns to the school corporation in the	
		future	

School(s)	Decision Point	Recommendation	Rationale
		 Includes benchmarks by which to assess granting the schools charter school status if IPS does not meet performance criteria 	
Emma Donnan	CSUSA (the TSO)	SBOE does not have statutory authority to allow	Manual has the capacity to incorporate
Emmerich Manual	has requested to expand Emma	turnaround academies to expand and serve additional grades	Emma Donnan students because enrollment at both schools has dropped dramatically
(IPS)	Donnan to serve	Therefore, to address financial sustainability	since intervention and consolidating the
	grades K-8 (v. 7-8)	concerns, SBOE should mediate decision with IPS,	schools improves operational efficiency
	to support	CSUSA and the school communities to either (1)	Emma Donnan is one of only two 7/8 middle
	financial	transter Emma Donnan students to Emmerich Manual and return the Emma Donnan facility to IPS,	school in IPS, and does not benetit from a natural feeder pattern
	create a K-17	or (2) allow CSUSA to withdraw or modify its	Current statute does not allow a turnaround
	faader nattern in	petition for relief if an alternate solution is	academy under state intervention to expand
		determined	into additional grades
	the CSUSA schools	 CSUSA and IPS are preparing a plan to present to 	 Additional input from CSUSA, school
		the SBOE on December 3 rd .	community and school corporation needed
			to make final decision
Emma Donnan	Alternatively,	No decision required at this time – outside of SBOE	 CSUSA is a for-profit operator, and under
	CSUSA has	authority	state law, it cannot receive a charter.
(CAI)	requested the		Instead, a non-profit organization must apply
	ability to place a		for a charter from an Indiana authorizer and
	charter K-6 school		select CSUSA as its management company.
	in the Donnan		This has not yet occurred.
	facility		 Additionally, even if the above conditions are
	incomey.		met, IPS still owns the Emma Donnan facility.
			It would have to agree to sell or lease it to
			the non-profit board described above

	IVIDISIDI	Marchall	Washington																										(CAI)		Arlington	School(s)
in the absence of a	intervention plan	require a new	These schools																						school vear	of the 2014-15	the TSO at the end	is withdrawing as	plan since Tindley	a new intervention	Arlington requires	Decision Point
advance of the February 2015 SBOE meeting	 IPS must submit a bold plan to the SBOE in 	Transformation Zone:	 Incorporate the schools into a new IPS 	equipment and student records.	Tindley back to IPS, including transfer of all school	efficient transition of school management from	(OEI) has agreed to help oversee the orderly and	reporting directly to the SBOE. The Mayor's Office	 IPS will assume direct management of the school 	with IPS and the partner.	will enter into a three-way contract or MOU	 If IPS identifies a "Managing Partner", the SBOE 	three years (through June 2018)	 The state extends school intervention status for 	the state and IPS will work together	SBOE, student enrollment patterns, and how	conditions within the Zone, oversight by the	consequences, expectations for operating	clear performance benchmarks and	 The SBOE enters into an MOU with IPS that sets 	meeting.	review to the SBOE for the January 2015	standards. A draft plan must be submitted for	with IPS to revise it until it meets the state's	 The SBOE either approves the plan or works 	within 3 years	improving student performance at Arlington	advance of the February 2015 SBOE meeting for	 IPS must submit a bold plan to the SBOE in 	Transformation Zone:	 Incorporate Arlington into a new IPS 	Recommendation
since the state intervened at Arlington,	 Several major changes have happened at IPS 	operate the schools	 Another high-quality TSO is not available to 						facilitating the transition.	As a result, it has the best vantage point for	experience with charter schools and closure.	turnaround academies within IPS and has	 The Mayor's Office has provided oversight of 	transition decisions	conditions to evaluate success and inform	operating conditions provides the time and	years with clear performance goals and stable	 Extending state intervention status for three 	system	to "D" under state accountability	 Corporation grade improved from "F" 	create innovation network schools	 Passage of HEA 1321 authorizing IPS to 	superintendent and board levels	 Leadership changes at the 	reform, including:	signaling a new opportunity for dramatic	since the state intervened at Arlington,	 Several major changes have happened at IPS 	operate Arlington	 Another high-quality TSO is not available to 	Rationale

School(s)	Decision Point	Recommendation	Rationale
Broad Ripple (IPS)	sustainable external partner	 for improving student performance at each of the schools within three years (through the 2017-18 school year) The SBOE either approves the plan or works with IPS to revise it until it meets the state's standards. A draft plan must be submitted for review to the SBOE for the January 2015 meeting. The SBOE enters into an MOU with IPS that sets clear performance benchmarks and consequences, expectations for operating conditions within the Zone, oversight by the SBOE, student enrollment patterns, and how the state and IPS will work together Extend school intervention status for three years (through June 2018) If IPS identifies a "Managing Partner", the SBOE will PS and the partner. 	 signaling a new opportunity for dramatic reform, including: Leadership changes at the superintendent and board levels Passage of HEA 1321 authorizing IPS to create innovation network schools Corporation grade improved from "F" to "D" under state accountability system Extending state intervention status for three years with clear performance goals and stable operating conditions to evaluate success and inform transition decisions
Glenwood	EVSC's	Formalize EVSC's Transformation Zone as the state	There have been early indicators of success
(EVSC)	Transformation Zone has not been formalized as the state intervention at Glenwood		
Lincoln Pending	Lincoln is eligible for state	 Identify inclusion in EVSC's Transformation Zone as the state intervention model at Lincoln 	• There have been early indicators of success for some EVSC Transformation Zone schools
Turnaround	intervention and	 Enter into an MOU with EVSC that sets clear performance benchmarks and consequences, 	

School(s)	Decision Point	Recommendation	Rationale
Academy (EVSC)	requires a model	expectations for operating conditions within the Zone, oversight by the SBOE, student enrollment patterns, how EVSC will work with	
		Mass Insight (including autonomies), and how the state and EVSC will work together	
Roosevelt	 Current contract 	 Re-negotiate contract to set clear and explicit 	New financial concerns have arisen in Gary in
	lacks clear and	benchmarks	recent days, requiring further evaluation of
(הראר)	explicit	 Establish an MOU between the SBOE and GCSC to 	the situation and possible challenges to
	performance	include:	effective turnaround work
	benchmarks	 Sets clear expectations regarding its continued 	 A number of transitional and operational
	 Edison has 	role at the school, including: facilities	challenges have stalled the turnaround
	recently	maintenance, student enrollment / feeder	effort, making more time a reasonable
	communicated	patterns, district resources to which the school	request
	its concerns	is entitled (e.g., coaches).	 Extending Edison's contract through 2018
	about the	 Includes benchmarks by which to assess GCSC's 	will provide three more years of
	financial	A capacity to sustain turnaround efforts if the	performance data aligned with clear
	sustainability of	school returns to the school corporation in the	performance goals and more stable
	its efforts in Gary	tuture	operating conditions to evaluate success and inform transition decisions. However, any
			contract extension decision must be
		 based on the analysis of Secondination and operating conditions and a decision on Dunbar- 	informed by a broader assessment of the
		Pulaski (below), SBOE to consider recommendations	Edison has recently notified SBOE staff that it
		ř	has concerns about the financial viability of
		 Exterid carrent contract by two years (through https://www.years. 	its model given high facility costs and low
			student enrollment. Also, potential
			the CCC burging contract include in given
			the GCSC bussing contract issues is of
Dunbar-Pulaski	 Dunbar-Pulaski is 	 Conduct a needs assessment of GCSC and evaluate 	New financial concerns have arisen in Gary in
	eligible for state	state intervention options and potential partners as	recent days, requiring further evaluation of
renung	intervention	soon as is feasible, and no later than April 2015	the situation and possible challenges to

School(s)	Decision Point	Recommendation	Rationale
Turnaround	 GCSC is 	unless the SBOE determines more time is required	effective turnaround work
Academy	undergoing deep	 Assess GCSC and Edison's proposed plan, presented 	The positive relationship that has been
	financial troubles	to the Committee at the Gary meeting, for Edison	developed between GCSC and Edison could
(GCSC)	impacting how	Learning to serve as External Partner to GCSC in	support the effective implementation of a
	the school	formulating and implementing district-wide school	district-wide solution led by the school
	corporation	improvement, including schools under	corporation
	operates	state turnaround	
		 Postpone decision until the above is complete 	

APPENDIX D: TURNAROUND ACADEMY PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

This page was intentionally left blank. The performance framework can be found on subsequent pages.



INDIANA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

SBOE Turnaround Academy School Performance Benchmarks

Please use the template on the second page of this memo to submit your two-year and five-year benchmarks to the State Board of Education. Each school should establish at least five performance benchmarks that reflect overall student success at the school. While each turnaround academy has the flexibility to develop unique benchmarks that align to their specific needs, please use the following guidelines to inform that process:

Year 2: Each turnaround academy will establish two-year benchmarks that serve as a 'proof point' for initial success of the intervention. Two-year benchmarks are tied directly to student achievement and reflect the initial indicators of long-term success. Specifically, schools may focus their 2-year benchmarks on dramatically improving student growth or increasing the 5-year graduation rate. Regardless of the benchmarks chosen, each turnaround academy will be expected to improve their letter grade to a 'D' or better after two years.

Year 5: Each turnaround academy will also establish five-year benchmarks that serve as the overall barometer for success of the intervention. Five-year benchmarks are tied directly to student achievement and should incorporate indicators of sustained success. Specifically, schools may include goals related to improving student proficiency on the state assessment, increases in the 4-year graduation rate, and other lagging indicators of student success. Regardless of the benchmarks chosen, **all turnaround academies are expected to meet the exit criteria for comprehensive status by the end of the fifth year**.

Performance Benchmark	Year 2	Year 5
1. Increase total student growth points for the bottom	130	115 ¹
25% in math	Points	Points
2. Increase the percentage of students enrolled for 2+	42%	State ²
years who are proficient on the state math assessment	Proficient	Avg
3. Decrease the number of low growth students on the	<30%	<15%
state ELA assessment.	~30%	~1370
Example High School Bench	mark	
4. Improve 5-year graduation rate (after year 2) and 4-	75%	State Average
year graduation rate (after year 5). ³	5-Yr Grads	4-Yr Grads
5. Improve the percentage of graduates meeting the	45%+	75%+
College & Career Ready criteria. ⁴	43%0+	/5%0+

Example:

² The school has set a goal to meet or surpass the state average for math achievement.

¹ Based on the current Growth Table, points become more difficult to achieve as more students become proficient.

³ This benchmark recognizes the time it takes to get students on track to graduate, setting a 5-year graduation rate goal at year 2 and then a 4-year graduation rate goal at year 5.

⁴ This metric includes graduates that earn an approved career certification, earn dual-credit, or pass an AP/IB assessment to college credit.

Corp #	Corporation Name	School #	School Name	Intervention Model	2012-2013 Grade	2013-2014 Grade	2014-2015 Grade*	2015-2016 Grade	2016-2017 Grade	2017-2018 Grade
8825	CSUSA Donnan	5572	Emma Donnan Middle School	Special Management Team	F	F	F	F	F	с
					F	F	F	F	F	F
8810	CSUSA Howe	5639	Thomas Carr Howe Comm High School	Special Management Team	F	D	D	F	с	с
8815	CSUSA Manual	5481	Emmerich Manual High School	Special Management Team						
8820	Edison Learning Roosevelt	4033	Theodore Roosevelt Car & Tech Acad	Innovation Network School	F	F	F	F	D	A
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5517	Arlington Middle School	Transformation Zone	F	F	F	F	F	F
7995	Evansville Vanderburgh School Corp	8301	Glenwood Leadership Academy	Transformation Zone	F	F	F	F	F	F
7995	Evansville Vanderburgh School Corp	8251	Lincoln School	Transformation Zone	F	F	D	D	D	D
7995	Evansville Vanderburgh School Corp	8261	Caze Elementary School	Transformation Zone	F	F	F	F	F	F
					F	F	F	F	D	D
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5569	Joyce Kilmer School 69	Innovation Network School	F	F	F	F	F	F
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5516	Northwest Community Middle School	Transformation Zone	D	D	D	F	F	F
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5543	James Whitcomb Riley School 43	Transformation Zone						
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5548	Louis B Russell Jr School 48	Transformation Zone	D	F	F	F	F	F
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5551	James Russell Lowell School 51	Transformation Zone	F	D	D	F	F	F
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5619	George S Buck School 94	Transformation Zone	D	D	D	F	F	F
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5558	Ralph Waldo Emerson School 58	Transformation Zone	F	с	С	F	F	D
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5607	Lew Wallace School 107	Transformation Zone	F	F	D	В	D	D
					F	D	D	F	F	Appeal Pending
5385	Indianapolis Public Schools	5662 F	Clarence Farrington School 61	Transformation Zone						
		F	Reflects a school that is a turnaround acad	lemy and subject to SBOE intervention. on, when they were not considered a turnar	ound academy					
		*	In 2014-2105, Indiana moved to more rigorou.	s academic standards for ELA and Math. As a re	esult, student achievemen		students and teachers	adjusted to the increas	ed rigor of the standar	ds.
			Data in italics reflect the schools that are inclu	ided in the IPS Transformation Zone; but, are no	ot considered turnaround	academies.				

APPENDIX E: SCHOOL LETTER GRADES BY YEAR & INTERVENTION STATUS