

Criteria used to identify schools for required action	Districts will be selected as Required Action Districts (RADs) from among the Persistently Lowest Achieving Schools using the Achievement Index once the index is approved by the U.S. Department of Education
Required criteria for turnaround plan in first stage of required action	RADs must develop a turnaround plan that uses an OSPI approved school improvement model and uses OSPI developed RAD plan guidelines
Consequences if a district doesn't meet the conditions for release from required action	OSPI may require a new required action plan or place the district in the Level II RAD process
Review of first required action plan for districts not granted release	Requires OSPI to conduct a needs assessment and review why the first required action plan didn't succeed
Level II RAD status	OSPI works with the district to develop a plan, if the district & OSPI don't agree to a plan OSPI must develop a plan. A district can request a reconsideration of OSPI's proposal from the Required Action Plan Review Panel

<p>OSPI role in Level II RAD process</p>	<p>OSPI is responsible for assuring implementation of a Level II plan. OSPI may direct actions that must be taken by district personnel to implement the Level II plan if the district isn't implementing the plan with fidelity.</p>
<p>Consequences for schools not granted release after the Level II RAD process</p>	<p>The SBE shall release a school from Level II assignment upon confirmation that the school district has met the requirements for release</p>
<p>Eligible Schools</p>	<p>Applies equally to Title I eligible and non-Title I eligible schools</p>
<p>How many schools will enter required action</p>	<p>The legislation does not specify how many districts will annually receive a RAD designation, but it does specify that RADs are only required to implement required action plans if funding is available to implement the plan.</p>