

HOW THE DEPARTMENT MADE DETERMINATIONS

UNDER SECTION 616(D) OF THE
INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT IN 2020:
PART B

REVISED 06/25/2020



INTRODUCTION

In 2020, the U.S. Department of Education (Department) is continuing to use both results and compliance data in making our determination for each State under section 616(d) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (*IDEA*). We considered the totality of the information we have about a State, including information related to the participation of children with disabilities (CWD) on regular Statewide assessments; the participation and performance of CWD on the most recently-administered (school year (SY) 2018–2019) National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP); exiting data on CWD who dropped out and CWD who graduated with a regular high school diploma¹; the State’s Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2018 State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report (SPP/APR); information from monitoring and other public information, such as Department-imposed Specific Conditions on the State’s grant award under Part B; and other issues related to State compliance with the *IDEA*. Below is a detailed description of how the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) evaluated States’ data using the Results Driven Accountability (RDA) Matrix.

The RDA Matrix consists of:

1. a **Compliance Matrix** that includes scoring on SPP/APR Compliance Indicators and other compliance factors;
2. a **Results Matrix** that includes scoring on Results Elements;
3. a **Compliance Score** and a **Results Score**;
4. an **RDA Percentage** based on the Compliance Score and the Results Score; and
5. the State’s **Determination**.

The scoring of each of the above evaluation criteria is further explained below in the following sections:

- A. 2020 Part B Compliance Matrix and Scoring of the Compliance Matrix
- B. 2020 Part B Results Matrix and Scoring of the Results Matrix
- C. 2020 RDA Percentage and 2020 Determination

¹ When providing exiting data under section 618 of the IDEA, States are required to report on the number of students with disabilities who exited an educational program through receipt of a regular high school diploma. These students meet the same standards for graduation as those for students without disabilities. As explained in 34 C.F.R. § 300.102(a)(3)(iv), in effect June 30, 2017, “the term regular high school diploma means the standard high school diploma awarded to the preponderance of students in the State that is fully aligned with State standards, or a higher diploma, except that a regular high school diploma shall not be aligned to the alternate academic achievement standards described in section 1111(b)(1)(E) of the ESEA. A regular high school diploma does not include a recognized equivalent of a diploma, such as a general equivalency diploma, certificate of completion, certificate of attendance, or similar lesser credential.”

A. 2020 PART B COMPLIANCE MATRIX

In making each State's 2020 determination, the Department used a Compliance Matrix, reflecting the following data:

1. The State's FFY 2018 data for Part B Compliance Indicators 4B, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 (including whether the State reported valid and reliable data for each indicator); and whether the State demonstrated correction of all findings of noncompliance it had identified in FFY 2017 under such indicators;
2. The timeliness and accuracy of data reported by the State under sections 616 and 618 of the *IDEA*;
3. The State's FFY 2018 data, reported under section 618 of the *IDEA*, for the timeliness of State complaint and due process hearing decisions;
4. Longstanding Noncompliance:

The Department considered:

- a. Whether the Department imposed Specific Conditions on the State's FFY 2019 *IDEA* Part B grant award and those Specific Conditions are in effect at the time of the 2020 determination, and the number of years for which the State's Part B grant award has been subject to Specific or Special Conditions; and
- b. Whether there are any findings of noncompliance identified in FFY 2016 or earlier by either the Department or the State that the State has not yet corrected.

Scoring of the Compliance Matrix

The Compliance Matrix indicates a score of 0, 1, or 2, for each of the compliance indicators in item one above and for each of the additional factors listed in items two through four above. Using the cumulative possible number of points as the denominator, and using as the numerator the actual points the State received in its scoring under these factors, the Compliance Matrix reflects a Compliance Score, which is combined with the Results Score to calculate the State's RDA Percentage and Determination.

Scoring of the Matrix for Compliance Indicators 4B, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13

In the attached State-specific 2020 Part B Compliance Matrix, a State received points as follows for each of Compliance Indicators 4B, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 :

- Two points, if either:
 - The State’s FFY 2018 data for the indicator were valid and reliable, and reflect at least 95% compliance (or, for Indicators 4B, 9, and 10, reflect no greater than 5% compliance) ; or
 - The State’s FFY 2018 data for the indicator were valid and reliable, and reflect at least 90% compliance (or, for Indicators 4B, 9, and 10, reflect no greater than 10% compliance); and the State identified one or more findings of noncompliance in FFY 2017 for the indicator, and has demonstrated correction of all findings of noncompliance identified in FFY 2017 for the indicator. Such full correction is indicated in the matrix with a “Yes” in the “Full Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Identified in FFY 2017” column.
- One point, if the State’s FFY 2018 data for the indicator were valid and reliable, and reflect at least 75% compliance (or, for Indicators 4B, 9, and 10, reflect no greater than 25% compliance), and the State did not meet either of the criteria above for two points.
- Zero points, under any of the following circumstances:
 - The State’s FFY 2018 data for the indicator reflect less than 75% compliance (or, for Indicators 4B, 9, and 10, reflect greater than 25% compliance); or
 - The State’s FFY 2018 data for the indicator were not valid and reliable; or
 - The State did not report FFY 2018 data for the indicator.

² A notation of “N/A” (for “not applicable”) in the “Performance” column for an indicator denotes that the indicator is not applicable to that particular State. The points for that indicator are not included in the denominator for the matrix.

³ In determining whether a State has met the 95% compliance criterion for Indicators 11, 12, and 13, the Department will round up from 94.5% (but no lower) to 95%. In determining whether a State has met the 90% compliance criterion for these indicators, the Department will round up from 89.5% (but no lower) to 90%. In addition, in determining whether a State has met the 75% compliance criterion for these indicators, the Department will round up from 74.5% (but no lower) to 75%. Similarly, in determining whether a State has met the 5% compliance criterion for Indicators 4B, 9, and 10, the Department will round down from 5.49% (but no higher) to 5%. In determining whether a State has met the 10% compliance criterion for these indicators, the Department will round down from 10.49% (but no higher) to 10%. In addition, in determining whether a State has met the 25% compliance criterion for these indicators, the Department will round down from 25.49% (but no higher) to 25%. The Department will also apply the rounding rules to the compliance criteria for 95% and 75% for: (1) the timeliness and accuracy of data reported by the State under sections 616 and 618 of the IDEA; and (2) the State’s FFY 2018 data, reported under section 618 of the IDEA, for the timeliness of State complaint and due process hearing decisions.

⁴ For Indicators 4B, 9, and 10, a very high level of compliance is generally at or below 5%.

⁵ A “No” in that column denotes that the State has one or more remaining findings of noncompliance identified in FFY 2017 for which the State has not yet demonstrated correction. An “N/A” (for “not applicable”) in that column denotes that the State did not identify any findings of noncompliance in FFY 2017 for the indicator.

⁶ If a State’s FFY 2018 data for any compliance indicator are not valid and reliable, the matrix so indicates in the “Performance” column, with a corresponding score of 0. The explanation of why the State’s data are not valid and reliable is contained in the OSEP Response to the State’s FFY 2018 SPP/APR in the EMAPS SPP/APR reporting tool.

⁷ If a State reported no FFY 2018 data for any compliance indicator (unless the indicator is not applicable to the State), the matrix so indicates in the “Performance” column, with a corresponding score of 0.

Scoring of the Matrix for Timely and Accurate State-Reported Data

In the attached State-specific 2020 Part B Compliance Matrix, a State received points as follows for Timely and Accurate State-Reported Data⁸:

- Two points, if the OSEP-calculated percentage reflects at least 95% compliance.
- One point, if the OSEP-calculated percentage reflects at least 75% and less than 95% compliance.
- Zero points, if the OSEP-calculated percentage reflects less than 75% compliance.

Scoring of the Matrix for Timely State Complaint Decisions and Timely Due Process Hearing Decisions

In the attached State-specific 2020 Part B Compliance Matrix, a State received points as follows for timely State complaint decisions and for timely due process hearing decisions, as reported by the State under section 618 of the *IDEA*:

- Two points, if the State's FFY 2018 data were valid and reliable, and reflect at least 95% compliance.
- One point, if the State's FFY 2018 data reflect at least 75% and less than 95% compliance.
- Zero points, if the State's FFY 2018 data reflect less than 75% compliance.
- Not Applicable (N/A), if the State's data reflect less than 100% compliance, and there were fewer than ten State complaint decisions or ten due process hearing decisions.

Scoring of the Matrix for Longstanding Noncompliance (Includes Both Uncorrected Identified Noncompliance and Specific Conditions)

In the attached State-specific 2020 Part B Compliance Matrix, a State received points as follows for the Longstanding Noncompliance component:

- Two points, if the State has:
 - No remaining findings of noncompliance identified, by OSEP or the State, in FFY 2016 or earlier; and
 - No Specific Conditions on its FFY 2019 grant award that are in effect at the time of the 2020 determination.

⁸ OSEP used the Part B Timely and Accurate State-Reported Data Rubric to award points to States based on the timeliness and accuracy of their sections 616 and 618 data. A copy of the rubric is contained in the OSEP Response to the State's FFY 2018 SPP/APR in the EMAPS SPP/APR reporting tool. On page two of the rubric, entitled "APR and 618-Timely and Accurate State Reported Data," States are given one point for each indicator with valid and reliable data and five points for SPP/APRs that were submitted timely. The total points for valid and reliable SPP/APR data and timely SPP/APR submission are added together to form the APR Grand Total. On page three of the rubric, the State's section 618 data is scored based on information provided to OSEP on section 618 data timeliness, completeness, and edit checks from EDFacts. The percentage of Timely and Accurate State-Reported Data is calculated by adding the 618 Data Grand Total to the APR Grand Total and dividing this sum by the total number of points available for the entire rubric. This percentage is inserted into the Compliance Matrix.

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- One point, if either or both of the following occurred:
 - The State has remaining findings of noncompliance identified, by OSEP or the State, in FFY 2016, FFY 2015, and/or FFY 2014, for which the State has not yet demonstrated correction (see the OSEP Response to the State's FFY 2018 SPP/APR in the EMAPS SPP/APR reporting tool for specific information regarding these remaining findings of noncompliance); and/or
 - The Department has imposed Specific Conditions on the State's FFY 2019 Part B grant award and those Specific Conditions are in effect at the time of the 2020 determination.
- Zero points, if either or both of the following occurred:
 - The State has remaining findings of noncompliance identified, by OSEP or the State, in FFY 2013 or earlier, for which the State has not yet demonstrated correction (see the OSEP Response to the State's FFY 2018 SPP/APR in the EMAPS SPP/APR reporting tool for specific information regarding these remaining findings of noncompliance); and/or
 - The Department has imposed Special or Specific Conditions on the State's last three (FFYs 2017, 2018, and 2019) *IDEA* Part B grant awards, and those Specific Conditions are in effect at the time of the 2020 determination.

B. 2020 PART B RESULTS MATRIX

In making each State’s 2020 determination, the Department used a Results Matrix reflecting the following data:

1. The percentage of fourth-grade CWD participating in regular Statewide assessments;
2. The percentage of eighth-grade CWD participating in regular Statewide assessments;
3. The percentage of fourth-grade CWD scoring at basic or above on the NAEP;
4. The percentage of fourth-grade CWD included in NAEP testing;
5. The percentage of eighth-grade CWD scoring at basic or above on the NAEP;
6. The percentage of eighth-grade CWD included in NAEP testing;
7. The percentage of CWD exiting school by dropping out; and
8. The percentage of CWD exiting school by graduating with a regular high school diploma.

The Results Elements for participation in regular Statewide assessments and participation and performance on the NAEP are scored separately for reading and math. When combined with the exiting data, there are a total of fourteen Results Elements. The Results Elements are defined as follows:

Percentage of CWD Participating in Regular Statewide Assessments

This is the percentage of CWD, by grade (4 and 8) and subject (math and reading), who took regular Statewide assessments in SY 2018–2019 with and without accommodations. The numerator for this calculation is the number of CWD participating with and without accommodations on regular Statewide assessments in SY 2018–2019, and the denominator is the number of all CWD participants and non-participants on regular and alternate Statewide assessments in SY 2018–2019, excluding medical emergencies. The calculation is done separately by grade (4 and 8) and subject (math and reading). (Data source: EDFacts SY 2018–2019; data extracted 4/8/20)

Percentage of CWD Scoring at Basic or Above on the NAEP

This is the percentage of CWD, not including students with a Section 504 plan, by grade (4 and 8) and subject (math and reading), who scored at or above basic on the NAEP in SY 2018–2019. (Data Source: Main NAEP Data Explorer; data extracted 10/31/19)

Percentage of CWD Included in NAEP Testing

This is the reported percentage of identified CWD, by grade (4 and 8) and subject (math and reading), who were included in the NAEP testing in SY 2018–2019. (Data Source: Nation’s Report Card, 2019):

⁹ While the goal is to ensure that all CWD demonstrate proficient or advanced mastery of challenging subject matter, we recognize that States may need to take intermediate steps to reach this benchmark. Therefore, we assessed the performance of CWD using the Basic achievement level on the NAEP, which also provided OSEP with the broader range of data needed to identify variations in student performance across States. Generally, the Basic achievement level on the NAEP means that students have demonstrated partial mastery of prerequisite knowledge and skills that are fundamental for proficient work at each grade.

Inclusion rate for 4th and 8th grade reading (see page 11):

https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/reading/supportive_files/2019_technical_appendix_reading.pdf

Inclusion rate for 4th and 8th grade math (see page 11):

https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/mathematics/supportive_files/2019_technical_appendix_math.pdf

Percentage of CWD Exiting School by Dropping Out

This is a calculation of the percentage of CWD, ages 14 through 21, who exited school by dropping out. The percentage was calculated by dividing the number of students ages 14 through 21 served under *IDEA* Part B, reported in the exit reason category *dropped out* by the total number of students ages 14 through 21 served under *IDEA* Part B, reported in the six exit-from-both-special education-and-school categories (*graduated with a regular high school diploma, graduated with an alternate diploma, received a certificate, dropped out, reached maximum age for services, and died*), then multiplying the result by 100. (Data source: EDFacts SY 2017–2018; data extracted 5/29/19)

Percentage of CWD Exiting School by Graduating with a Regular High School Diploma

This is a calculation of the percentage of CWD, ages 14 through 21, who exited school by graduating with a regular high school diploma. The percentage was calculated by dividing the number of students ages 14 through 21 served under *IDEA* Part B, reported in the exit reason category *graduated with a regular high school diploma* by the total number of students ages 14 through 21 served under *IDEA* Part B, reported in the six exit-from-both-special education-and-school categories (*graduated with a regular high school diploma, graduated with an alternate diploma, received a certificate, dropped out, reached maximum age for services, and died*), then multiplying the result by 100. (Data source: EDFacts SY 2017–2018; data extracted 5/29/19)

Scoring of the Results Matrix

In the attached State-specific 2020 Part B Results Matrix, a State received points as follows for the Results Elements:

- A State’s participation rates on regular Statewide assessments were assigned scores of ‘2’, ‘1’ or ‘0’ based on an analysis of the participation rates across all States. A score of ‘2’ was assigned if at least 90% of CWD in a State participated in the regular Statewide assessment; a score of ‘1’ if the participation rate for CWD was 80% to 89%; and a score of ‘0’ if the participation rate for CWD was less than 80%.
- A State’s NAEP scores (Basic and above) were rank-ordered; the top tertile¹⁰ of States received a ‘2’, the middle tertile of States received a ‘1’, and the bottom tertile of States received a ‘0’.

¹⁰ The tertiles of a data set divide it into three equal parts.

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- A State’s NAEP inclusion rate was assigned a score of either ‘0’ or ‘1’ based on whether the State’s NAEP inclusion rate for CWD was “higher than or not significantly different from the National Assessment Governing Board [NAGB] goal of 85 percent.” “Standard error estimates” were reported with the inclusion rates of CWD and taken into account in determining if a State’s inclusion rate was higher than or not significantly different from the NAGB goal of 85 percent.
- A State’s data on the percentage of CWD who exited school by dropping out were rank-ordered; the top tertile of States (*i.e.*, those with the lowest percentage) received a score of ‘2’, the middle tertile of States received a ‘1’, and the bottom tertile of States (*i.e.*, those with the highest percentage) received a ‘0’.
- A State’s data on the percentage of CWD who exited school by graduating with a regular high school diploma were rank-ordered; the top tertile of States (*i.e.*, those with the highest percentage) received a score of ‘2’, the middle tertile of States received a ‘1’, and the bottom tertile of States (*i.e.*, those with the lowest percentage) received a ‘0’.

The following table identifies how each of the Results Elements was scored:

Results Elements	RDA Score= 0	RDA Score= 1	RDA Score= 2
Participation Rate of 4th and 8th Grade CWD on Regular Statewide Assessments (reading and math, separately)	<80	80-89	>=90
Percentage of 4th grade CWD scoring Basic or above on reading NAEP	<23	23-27	>=28
Percentage of 8th grade CWD scoring Basic or above on reading NAEP	<27	27-31	>=32
Percentage of 4th grade CWD scoring Basic or above on math NAEP	<40	40-46	>=47
Percentage of 8th grade CWD scoring Basic or above on math NAEP	<20	20-27	>=28
Percentage of CWD Exiting School by Graduating with a Regular High School Diploma	<70	70-78	>=79
Percentage of CWD Exiting School by Dropping Out	>21	21-14	<=13

Percentage of 4th and 8th Grade CWD included in NAEP testing (reading or math):
 1 point if State’s inclusion rate was higher than or not significantly different from the NAGB goal of 85%.
 0 points if less than 85%.

Using the cumulative possible number of points as the denominator, and using as the numerator the actual points the State received in its scoring under the Results Elements, the Results Matrix reflects a Results Score, which is combined with the Compliance Score to calculate the State’s RDA Percentage and Determination.

C. 2020 RDA Percentage and 2020 Determination

The State's RDA Percentage was calculated by adding 50% of the State's Results Score and 50% of the State's Compliance Score. The State's RDA Determination is defined as follows:

Meets Requirements

A State's 2020 RDA Determination is Meets Requirements if the RDA Percentage is at least 80%,¹¹ unless the Department has imposed Special or Specific Conditions on the State's last three (FFYs 2017, 2018, and 2019) *IDEA* Part B grant awards, and those Specific Conditions are in effect at the time of the 2020 determination.

Needs Assistance

A State's 2020 RDA Determination is Needs Assistance if the RDA Percentage is at least 60% but less than 80%. A State's determination would also be Needs Assistance if its RDA Determination percentage is 80% or above, but the Department has imposed Special or Specific Conditions on the State's last three (FFYs 2017, 2018, and 2019) *IDEA* Part B grant awards, and those Specific Conditions are in effect at the time of the 2020 determination.

Needs Intervention

A State's 2020 RDA Determination is Needs Intervention if the RDA Percentage is less than 60%.

Needs Substantial Intervention

The Department did not make a determination of Needs Substantial Intervention for any State in 2020.

¹¹ In determining whether a State has met this 80% matrix criterion for a Meets Requirements determination, the Department will round up from 79.5% (but no lower) to 80%. Similarly, in determining whether a State has met the 60% matrix criterion for a Needs Assistance determination discussed below, the Department will round up from 59.5% (but no lower) to 60%.