Allegany County Public School

2018 – 2019 School Improvement Plan

Principal: Autumn Eirich

I: Bel Air Elementary



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INTEGRATED EDUCATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Mission, Vision, and Core Values

Mission Statement

Air Elementary School is committed to the belief that all students must experience success in order to develop emotionally, soci ectually. All students are unique individuals who possess a variety of skills and needs, and through successful learning experience op into productive and responsible citizens. This commitment for all students to be successful is based on the premise that all student and that learning is a lifelong process. The educational process includes the fostering of a positive home/school environmen res students in a variety of instructional techniques and activities that will ensure academic success. With an emphasis on system nce-based programs, the staff is perpetually addressing the needs of each individual student to provide the best possible learnin ience for all. Staff members participate in job-embedded professional development to gain further insight into the most current sive educational approaches. The staff at Bel Air embraces the value of a college and career readiness education and considers it idents thriving in a global economy. Within the school environment, it is crucial that the staff, students, and community and fam bers seek ways to increase positive experiences which will enhance the students' growth in confidence, ability, involvement, and eness.

Vision

Staff, students, parents, and the community encourage and support Bel Air School's vision as a school centered on reaching excellence. Students will S.O.A.R. They will stay safe, own their behavior, actively learn, and respect all. This vision allows students, staff, family, and community the opportunity to grow together. All individuals are impacted by the educational experience at Bel Air, with the vital focus being on the successful educational growth of each student as a complete, successful citizen.

Bel Air Eagles Soar to S.C.O.R.E

School Centered on Reaching Excellence

Core Values

Bel Air's core values are based on our mission statement and our vision. We believe that all students can achieve success and fulfill their greatest potential. The staff is committed to providing all students with diverse educational experiences to help them gain knowledge, confidence, and self-awareness. Staff members recognize the need to teach the whole student; accepting their diverse learning styles, life experiences, interests, and motivators. Each student can find his or her own excellence. All children can succeed and it is the core value of Bel Air to ensure that success.

A. VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES, AND LEADERSHIP

1. What is the role of the principal in the School Improvement Process at your school?

The principal is the education leader of the school and, therefore, oversees the entire School Improven process. In addition, the principal facilitates the development and review of our school mission and vis statements. This is done in collaboration with students, staff, parents, and community stakeholders.

2. What is the purpose of your school leadership team in the School Improvement Process?

The Bel Air Leadership Team serves as the Title I Planning Team and the School Improvement Team. The reviews data and works collaboratively to develop the School Improvement Plan based on the primary the student population with which we work. Moreover, the leadership team consistently reviews the Improvement Plan to ensure that the goals identified in the plan are being addressed effectively in all

classrooms and with all lessons. The leadership team also reviews the lessons to ensure that the Gradu Release of Responsibility, Universal Design for Learning, and other system-wide and school-wide strate part of lessons being taught throughout the school. Furthermore, the leadership team reviews school data to identify targeted groups, additional or changing needs, and if goals have been reached; or if in students show an outstanding need for academic support.

3. Does your school improvement team (SIT) represent your entire school community, including parents/gu

YES

4. What additional opportunities exist for everyone in your school community to meaningfully participate i decision-making processes?

Members of our school community are given opportunity to attend any of our school-based team mee such as the following: faculty meetings, co-planning meetings, grade-level team meetings, PTO meeting I meetings, PBIS meetings, and more. We include many stakeholders in our school-wide activities. We parent interactive activities, opening activities in the classroom, school-wide recognition activities, dail announcement activities, displays created by Bel Air parents, and lessons conducted by parents and co volunteers. We are implementing two new programs this year at Bel Air; PBIS and Title I. Staff member parents, and community representatives have been the driving force in the development of the PBIS Ti activities and continue to work towards full implementation of PBIS based upon the PBIS timeline. Title planning meetings have included staff, parent, and community input as we are conducting surveys and compacts, informing parents of the program, deciding on assessment and exit criteria for the targeted and creating schedules for instruction.

5. What is the process for developing a shared understanding and commitment to the vision, mission, and c values within the school and community?

New parents and students are introduced to the vision and mission during PreK and Kindergarten Oriel May prior to the students beginning the next school year. Moreover, the PreK and Kindergarten paren the information during parent conferences which are conducted the first week of school before the PreKindergarten students begin attending. The third exposure occurs the first day the students arrive; who receive documents to take home to their parents concerning the vision, the mission, the Title I Targete Assistance Program, and the PBIS program. All these documents are also shared with the school's active community members, including local bank officials, accountants, business owners, and CEOs. The principles the information during a PTO meeting.

6. When did the last periodic, collaborative review of the vision, mission, and core values by stakeholders c

During the summer of 2018, the PBIS team met to review the vision, mission, and core values in place I school in order to link our PBIS expectations. The team connected the expectations directly to the vision PBIS team initiated the review of the vision, mission, and core values with staff members as they met i collaboration as part of the PBIS initiative being implemented for the first time. In addition, the vision mission, and core values were infused into the Title I Targeted Assistance implementation for this acad year by the TItle I Planning team. The teams have community members who attended meetings.

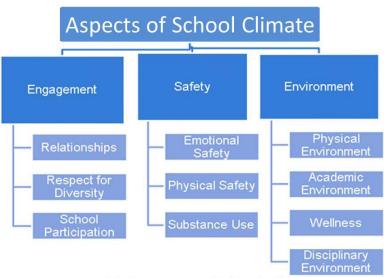
7. Have you adjusted the school's mission and vision to changing expectations and opportunities for the schonging needs and situations of students? If so, why?

We expanded on the vision to include our PBIS expectations. PBIS is a new program to our school this y Parents reviewed the expansion through a document sent home the first day of school for students. In becoming a Title I Targeted Assistance School this year affects our mission and vision. The changes we during Meet the Teacher Night and supplemental information was distributed to the parents on Parent Conference Day. This includes a parent/school compact that all staff, students, and parents sign.

B. Culture, Climate, and Inclusive Community

School climate and culture have a profound impact on student achievement and behavior and reflects the school community. Positive and sustainable school climate fosters learning and youth development.

School climate refers to the character and quality of school life that is centered on patterns of students, staff and patterns of school life. School climate refers to a school's social, physical, and academic environment. It refers to not limited to how the school makes people feel. Examples: Do they feel safe, welcomed, and connected?



U.S. Department of Education's Safe and Supportive Schools Model

School culture is a set of goals, norms, values, beliefs and teaching and learning practices that reflect the organizatic structure. A related concept is school culture, which refers to the "unwritten rules and expectations" among the sch (Gruenert, 2008).

Broadly defined, positive school cultures are conducive to professional satisfaction, morale, and effectiveness, as we student learning, fulfillment, and well-being. The following examples are commonly associated with positive school

- The individual successes of teachers and students are recognized and celebrated.
- Relationships and interactions are characterized by openness, trust, respect, and appreciation.

In addition, in accordance with the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 13A.01.04.03 all students in Maryland's schools, without exception and regardless of race, ethnicity, region, religion, gender sexual orientation, language, socioeconomic status, age, or disability have the right to educational environments that are:

- A. Safe
- B. Appropriate for academic achievement; and
- C. Free from any form of harassment.

rative or bulleted form, address your school's climate, culture, and inclusive community. (Refer to Professional Standar tional Leaders- Standards 2, 3 and the graph Aspects of School Climate)

and Professional Norms: Effective educational leaders act ethically and according to professional norms to promote each at's academic success and well-being.

el Air staff works diligently to demonstrate continuous improvement, collaboration, perseverance, and learning. The pure weekly collaborative meetings with team level staff. Special education staff and Title I staff are also involved in these ure continuity among all individuals educating the students. Various teachers are members of county-wide committed ds school improvement. Staff members also willingly volunteer to spearhead new programs being initiated in the scho ers attend a variety of in-service presentations and bring the acquired knowledge to their classrooms to better meet the students. Presentations are shared with staff so all teachers benefit from professional development.

ff members place children at the center of education and accept responsibility for each student's academic success and Bel Air teachers look at the entire student in an effort to best educate each child. Students at Bel Air come from a vari rounds and experiences and the teachers work to help the students, who have come from challenging situations, find a in school. Teachers meet with students individually and in groups to help them become well-rounded individuals with ieve success. Parents are very involved in the school climate and participate willingly in conferences concerning their c mic, social, and behavioral goals. The initial Title I meeting was well attended, and the Title I teacher works diligently t ain consistent contact with parents

y and Cultural Responsiveness: Effective educational leaders strive for equity of educational opportunity and culturally reces to promote each student's academic success and well-being.

culty and staff at Bel Air work to ensure that each student has equitable access to effective teachers, learning opportumic and social support, and other resources necessary for success. Equity is the key to academic success for all student reating all students equally, addressing students with equity provides the opportunity for each student to receive the eaching approaches best suited to his or her needs. Bel Air continues to strive to apply equity in the classrooms throughing. The school staff recognizes the need to be flexible in its approach to scheduling. Instructional Assistants and supportate to ensure that students with specific needs are receiving appropriate educational support.

ard to school climate, Bel Air staff works smoothly as a team; striving to maintain positive relationships with each othe ts, and with stakeholders in the community. Safety is a priority at Bel Air, and the school annually practices all safety c ting the drills as needed to ensure the students are comfortable and aware of the expectations during drills. The discip nment has always been one of restorative practices whenever possible. The principal and counselor work closely to er iscipline is restorative rather than punitive. The addition of a LAP room has helped encourage the restorative nature of line at Bel Air. The addition of the PBIS Initiative has helped streamline the safety expectations and the positive behaving ack. As the staff embraces the PBIS goals, the school is even more focused on positive behavior and positive feedback.

In the specifically assigned responsibilities of our paraeducators, Bel Air uses this staff to support the educational parts with specific needs and learning styles. Paraeducators were given the opportunity to choose the additional classic best suited to their interests and teaching strengths, and all paraeducators are assisting with students in various of the academic levels. Students gain an educational mentor through the use of the paraeducators. Moreover, the paraegularly given the opportunity to share their insight with teachers and support staff.

cilitate small group activities based on academic needs, learning styles, and social interactions. Close adult suppers work with their individual students within small groups as well as working with other individuals when their

nt is able to work independently. This approach allows the assigned student to develop a sense of independence so v future academic experiences.

As at Bel Air are responsible for behavioral and academic support of their assigned student and the academic supports in their assigned classrooms. This includes whole-classroom, small-group, and individual academic support. The icademic assessments, review lessons, and individualize instruction for students with specific learning styles. Our IA materials and help with organizing the materials needed to implement effective GRRUDL lessons. They assist with I luties as needed and also assume dismissal and breakfast duty responsibilities. The LAP IA serves on the PBIS ipate in positive behavior support training so she can utilize those interventions in the LAP room. She also proactively nts with behavior concerns or academic concerns in the classrooms by scheduling herself into those areas when the LA seded. The IAs also work to encourage staff morale by spearheading luncheons, particularly during Parent Confer teachers' schedules can make it difficult for them to leave the building.

e included in collaborative planning weekly. They are also invited to share their observations during Pupil Servings when ap

al education teachers, Title I teacher, and special education staff meet weekly during a scheduled team collaboration ng. During the collaborative meetings, special education staff modify lesson plans to adapt to the needs of th tion population. Collaborative planning is part of the MTSS Profile initiative to include co-teaching in our daily instruc staff member is also involved in collaborative meetings during which she shares the Title I data on each of her study orates on what will best assist the students with whom she is nts work in heterogeneous groups throughout the day. They work in partners and they are provided opportunities to v s based upon their preferred learning style. The students in Grade 5 work with Pre-K students regularly. Two classes of A activity together with Grade 5 students assuming instructional leadership roles. Grade 4 and Grade 5 students assist lents during their common lunch period. Students in Grade 2 read to Kindergarten students as part of their rewards pr hool counselor conducts small group activities with students of varying grades and abilities to address social and interthe students are experiencing. The counselor also has morning groups before the academic day begins. These groups a groups to enhance the communication among students of varying ages. Lunch groups provide the opportunity to addr

onal social issues and social skills. One PBIS Matrix expectation for lunch is that students use school manners when ea nts have the chance to learn these manners during small group lunch periods in the counselor's office. The AEP teacher inates activities so the grade 4 and grade 5 AEP students can work on activities together to challenge their knowledge.

el Air staff will be receiving a myriad of professional development trainings throughout the 2018-2019 academic year. aff was trained in the introduction of the PBIS program as Bel Air initiated Tier I of PBIS the first part of the year. Addit ice training will be provided as the school continues to initiate Tier II and Tier III during the second part of the year.

*Growth Mindset activities are to be shared during the school year. The school counselor will be presenting informat Growth Mindset and aligning that information with our results from our Staff Engagement Survey. The Growth Mindstraining will also focus on the importance of self-talk and how it impacts one's morale and the morale of those aroun This professional development will go beyond what the system requires. Resources used are listed in our Staff Engage Survey Action Plan and in the Professional Learning section of this plan.

*The Title I teacher will be leading a study of the book "Teaching Students to Drive their Brains" by Donna Wilson and Conyers. It focus on growth mindset for students as well. The book study will be conducted with teachers of the targ students in Title I per the requirements of the Title I mandates.

*In an ongoing system-wide staff development program, teachers will continue to learn about Collaborative Learning administrator utilizes the book, "Productive Group Work", by Nancy Frey, Douglas Fisher, and Sandi Everlove to cont engage them in planning their GRRUDL lessons to include Collaborative Learning.

⁻ Staff Engagement Survey

า Plan

:ify areas of needed improvement: What is/are the issue (s)	
needs addressed?	

78% (21/27) of the staff took the engagement survey. O 78%, 62% (13/21) neither agree or disagree, disagree, or disagree with the following statement: "I am responsik my own morale". 7 of those were neither agree or disag disagreed, and 1 strongly disagreed. 38% (8/21) agree o strongly agree with this statement. Also, when ranking I on a personal perspective 1-5, with 1 being the most imp and 5 the least, 67% (14/21) ranked it a 5 as least impact This data shows that morale building within each individ need, especially the initiative of realizing that your own mindset will affect your morale in a positive way. Theref realizing "I am responsible for my own morale" is the iss needs to be addressed. Empowering teachers to believe themselves will have a direct, positive impact on their st and peers. This goal is aligned with the ACPS initiative of Mindset as it is a county-wide focus beginning the 2018school year. Studies show that growth mindsets result in improved academics and foster positive self-esteem and morale.

Activities: What steps will be taken in order to obtain the ed outcome(s).

Our steps will include Professional Learning and brief sta engagement activities created using resources on Growt Mindset, including, but not limited to: selected lessons f "The Growth Mindset Coach" by Annie Brock and Heath Hundley; "Mindset: the New Psychology of Success" by (Dweck; "I Can't Do That, YET: Growth Mindset" by Esthe Cordova and Maima Adiputri; "Self-Talk: How to Train Your Brain to Turn Negative Thinking into Positive Thinking..." Ashton Sanderson; and "Self-Talk Change Your Mind, Ch

	Your Life" by Sally Hall.
tive leader and team: Who is responsible and involved in vork?	Principal, School Counselor, and School Psychologist
urces: What investments (people, equipment, time, etc) will edded to carry out the initiative(s) (strategies/activities) to eve the desired outcome(s)?	Books listed above, preparation time and planning time presenters, Smartboard and technology availability are resources needed to achieve the desired outcome.
stones: What are the major events and/or accomplishments nis?	The leaders of the professional learning will present to so during faculty meetings and grade level team meetings throughout the school year. The milestone goal is to incret the percentage of staff who feel they are responsible for own morale from 38% to at least 60%. Increasing our ow morale and realizing the importance of its effects on our and others will have a direct impact on student success.
ormance Metrics: What will you measure to gauge progress our action steps and to determine if the identified goal has met?	The presenters will create an evaluation for staff member give feedback in order for changes to be made and addit steps to be taken. The 2019 Staff Engagement Survey will be used to measure if the goal has been met.
line: Include dates for implementation of action steps.	The timeline will be the 2018-2019 school year during sc faculty meetings and grade level team meetings that occ Mondays each week.

SCHOOL DEMOGRAPHICS

A. Staff Demographics

Table 1			
School-based Personnel	Part Time	Full Time	Total
Administrators		1	1
Teachers	4	16	20
Itinerant staff	6		6
Paraprofessionals	5	3	8
Support Staff	1	3	4
Other	3	8	11
Total Staff	22	31	50

Table 2					
Under each year, indicate the percent as	2014 – 2015	2015 – 2016	2016 – 2017	2017 – 2018	201
indicated of individual in each category.	Official Data	Official Data	Official Data	Official Data	Offic
 Percentage of faculty who are: Certified to teach in assigned area(s) Not certified to teach in assigned area(s) 	100% 0%	100% 0%	100% 0%	100% 0%	1009 0%
For those not certified, list name, grade level course	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of years principal has been in the	8	9	10	11	12
building					
Teacher Average Daily Attendance	95.4%	94.1%	95.7%	96.0%	

B. Student Demographics

Table 3							
SUBGROUP DATA							
SUBGROUP	2015-2016 TOTAL	2016 – 2017 TOTAL	2017-2018 TOTAL	2018-2019 TOTAL			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
African American	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10			
White	216	214	217	211			
Asian	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10			
Two or More Races	11	13	12	≤10			
Special Education	36	42	46	39			
LEP	n/a	n/a	≤10	≤10			
Males	109	112	111	105			
Females	124	125	125	122			
Total Enrollment (Males + Females)	233	237	236	227			
Farms (Oct 31 data)	49	52	55	50			

C. Special Education Data 2018-2019 School Year (As of September 30, 2018)

Table 4					
Disability	TOTAL	Disability	TOTAL	Disability	TOTAL
01 Intellectual Disability	0	06 Emotional Disturbance	0	12 Deaf-Blindness	0
02 Hard of Hearing	0	07 Orthopedic Impairment	0	13 Traumatic Brain Injury	0
03 Deaf	0	08 Other Health Impaired	5	14 Autism	1
04 Speech/Language Impaired	21	09 Specific Learning Disability	8	15 Developmental Delay	4
05 Visual Impairment	0	10 Multiple Disabilities	0		

ATTENDANCE

Table 5	2017-2018
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School Progress Attendance Rate	All Students A	MO = 94.0%
Grade Level – School Level Data	Attendance Rate	MET Y/N
All Students	95.8%	Υ
Grade 1	95.6%	Υ
Grade 2	95.8%	Υ
Grade 3	95.5%	Υ
Grade 4	95.9%	Υ
Grade 5	96.0%	Υ

Complete the table and then calculate the annual change by taking difference of 2016-17 and 2017-18 and dividing by 2 2017. Represent as + or - based on increase or decrease of data.

Table 6						
Attendance Rate						
Subgroups – School Level Data	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent of Cha	
All Students	≥95%	95.1%	95.2%	95.3%	+.001	
Hispanic/Latino of any race	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
American Indian or Alaska Native	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Asian	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Black or African American	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
White	≥95%	95%	95.1%	95.2%	+.001	
Two or more races	94.1%	95.3%	95.1%	95.3%	+.002	
Special Education	93.1%	93.5%	93.9%	95.1%	+.01	
Limited English Proficient (LEP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Free/Reduced Meals (FARMS)	94%	94%	94.3%	94.5%	+.002
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escribe where challenges are evident. In your response, identify challenges in terms of grade band(s) and subgroups, espendial Education, FARMS, ELL and lowest attending.

All groups met the goal of 94% or above for attendance.

scribe 2-3 strategies/processes that will be used to ensure sufficient progress and include a timeline.

The Pupil Service Team will continue to meet weekly to monitor student attendance in an effort to maintain our 94% above attendance rate for all subgroups. During the weekly meetings, parent conferences about attendance may occattendance calls are made by Blackboard Connect and by school personnel when necessary. The Pupil Personnel Wor attends meetings, contacts parents, and sends letters concerning attendance. She makes home visits in an effort to encourage better attendance. Each nine week marking period, students are recognized by the principal for perfect attendance with an award. The names are also announced on the school PA system.

HABITUAL TRUANCY

The Code of Maryland Regulations COMAR 13.08.01.04 states that a student is an habitual truant if (a) the student is un absent from school for a number of days, or portion of days in excess of 20 percent of the school days within any markin semester, or year. Habitual truancy means a student that meets all the following criteria (b) The student was absent 5 t 20 days during the school year; (c) The student was in membership in a school for 91 or less days.

Based on the Examination of the Habitual Truancy Data, respond to the following:

How many students were identified as habitual truants? 0

Describe reasons and specific changes/adjustments in place to reduce the number of habitually truant students. n/a

SCHOOL SAFETY/ SUSPENSIONS

Suspension – In school and out of school suspensions

School Safety - Suspension for Sexual Harassment, Harassment, and Bullying

Complete the table for in school and out of school suspensions, offenses pertaining to sexual harassment, and offenses bullying/ harassment. Calculate the annual change by taking difference of 2016-17 and 2017-18 and dividing by 2016-20 Represent as + or - based on increase or decrease of data.

Table 9								
SUSPENSIONS								
			All Students					
Subgroup	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change from 2017 to 2018				
Total Referrals	86	66	76	15				
All Suspensions	6	12	0	100				
In School	0	1	0	100				
Out of School	6	11	0	100				
Sexual Harassment Offenses	0	1	0	100				
Harassment/Bullying Offenses	0	2	3	50				

Comment on the number of suspensions for your school related to these incidents and provide a plan to reduce that nu applicable.

During the 2017-2018 school year, Bel Air had 0 suspensions compared to 12 suspensions in 2016-2017. This decrease because of the consistent utilization of L.A.P. Bel Air had a total of 76 discipline referrals. L.A.P. was used 61 times of year, which helped to keep students in school to continue learning. It helped maintain students in school who were experiencing behavioral issues. Bel Air did not have L.A.P. during the 2016-2017 school year. In addition, 39/76 (51/2017-2018 referrals were written for primary students. These student behaviors were severe as they included major disruption, attack on other students, and attack on adults. However, suspension was not an option because of the CO policy not to suspend students in Pre-K through Grade 2. Students displaying major behaviors in all grade levels wer support from instructional assistants, the school counselor, the administrator, and special education staff. Staff creat formal or informal behavior plans to be consistently followed, reviewed, and changed as necessary. Additionally, pai communication was made a priority. We are implementing PBIS during the 2018-2019 school year. The implementat this program will allow for increased positive staff and student relationships, consistent school-wide expectations, co disciplinary actions, and instruction and interventions related to positive behavior.

EARLY LEARNING

A. Complete the chart with KRA results.

LO

garten Readiness Assessment

	201	5-2016	201	6-2017	201	7-2018	20:	18-2019
	Total Number	Percent Demonstrated	Total Number	Percent Demonstrated	Total Number	Percent Demonstrated	Total Number	Perce Demonst
ge & Literature	11/38	29%	20/30	67%	14/36	39%	13/32	41%
ge & Literature	11/30	29 /0	20/30	07 /0	14/30	28%	13/32	66%
matics	20/38	53%	18/30	60%	10/36		21/32	
For a dell'error						83%		69%
Foundations	28/38	74%	25/30	83%	30/36		22/32	
						72%		81%
al Development	22/38	58%	22/30	73%	26/36		26/32	

B. Complete the chart for composite scores of KRA. Complete the percent of change by subtracting 2017-2018 fron 2019. Indicate the percent as a gain (+) or a loss (-).

L1

site Score Results

	2015	5-2016	2016	5-2017	201	7-2018	201	8-2019	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Change in
nstrated	20/38	53%	21/30	70%	22/36	61%	19/32	60%	10
aching	14/38	37%	6/30	20%	12/36	33%	10/32	31%	6
jing	4/38	10%	3/30	10%	2/36	6%	3/32	9%	50

on the examination of the 2018-2019 R4K Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Data:

be the school's plans, including any changes or adjustments that will be made, for ensuring the progress of students who garten with Emerging Readiness or Approaching Readiness as determined by the Maryland Kindergarten Readiness Asses e a discussion of the best practices your school has implemented to address the achievement gaps found in the Kinderganess Assessment data and the data that will be collected to show that the best practices have been effective.

II, our percentage of students demonstrating readiness, approaching readiness, and emerging entering kindergarten has cantly changed from 2017-2018 to 2018-2019. However, we increased in 2018-2019 by 2% in demonstrating readines age and literacy, 38% in math, and 9% in physical development. We had a decrease of 14% in social foundation. Kinder re-kindergarten teachers at Bel Air are addressing achievement gaps found in KRA data with a variety of strategies. The nizes that children whose readiness skills are approaching and/or emerging require differentiated instruction, targeted

rts, or interventions to be successful in kindergarten. The pre-kindergarten teacher remains pro-active as she plans he ction to include the necessary readiness skills for kindergarten. Some of the strategies teachers use include the follow DL, Number Talks from Math Solutions, Literacy curriculum, learning through art and music, use of a variety of maniputch learning styles, SmartBoard activities, technological interactive activities, computer lab experience, re-teaching act 'riting Traits, reading intervention program (ERI), consistent PBIS based, class-wide and individual behavior plans to he nging behaviors, flexible groups based on foundational skills, and small groups based on student interest and strengths ctional assistants and interns from Frostburg State University are utilized in ways that allow the teacher to focus on intereds. Creative scheduling by the administrator allows for additional support staff to visit kindergarten and preking rk with struggling students individually or in small groups. Parents are encouraged to participate in all school-based active opportunities to learn about pre-kindergarten and kindergarten expectations during scheduled orientation, the stratent meetings, and parent conferences. Data from teacher observation, formative assessment, benchmarks, and class analyzed on a regular basis to monitor student progress.

er to address the percentage decrease for social foundation, the pre-kindergarten and kindergarten staff will plan lesson engaging students in pretend play, role play, following multistep directions, asking appropriate questions when netaking turns, control impulse, and expressing feelings. This will be done through weekly tasks/activities using literatures, and the arts.

be how the school is working in collaboration with their local preschool partners (i.e., Judy Centers, Preschool Special Edu nool Expansion sites; Head Start; Child Care Programs) to ensure that children are entering kindergarten "demonstrating less".

r's pre-kindergarten and kindergarten teachers meet annually with our in-house Head Start staff to discuss students we not not public school program the next academic year. The Head Start staff also meets with the principal and school co lically throughout the school year, as the need arises, for discussions about future students and families. These discuss

us to be a better support to those families as they enter our pre-kindergarten program. The Head Start staff also share gies and insights with pre-kindergarten as they often teach the same students.

ACADEMIC PROGRESS

Maryland remains committed to addressing significant gains and progress for all students. As part of the 2017 Bridge to Excellence Master Plan Annual Update, LEAs are required to analyze their State assessment data, and implementation c objectives and strategies to determine their effect on student achievement and classroom practices. Schools in Allegany are required to do the same.

A. ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

1. Reading/ELA Data Overview

Long Term Goal: To prepare 100% of students to be college and career ready by graduation.

Short Term Goal: To reduce the gap for FARMS, Special Education and other low performing subgroups.

Reading – Proficiency Data (Elementary, Middle and High Schools)
Complete data charts using 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 Data Results.

			2	015	5					2	016							2017	7						201
3	Total		rel 1 r 2	Le	vel 3	_	/el 4 r 5	Total	Lev	rel 1 r 2	Leve	el 3	Lev or	-	Total	Lev		Lev	vel 3		rel 4 r 5	Total	Lev		Le
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#
ıts	42	12	29	11	26	19	45	37	11	20	9	24	17	46	28	9	32	5	18	14	50	37	9	24	9
Indian or																									
tive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	≤10	0	0	≤10
frican	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latino of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
vaiian or fic Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	39	11	28	11	28	17	44	32	10	31	8	25	14	44	27	9	33	5	19	13	48	33	9	27	8
ore races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	≤10	33	≤10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	0
lucation	11	6	55	2	18	3	27	≤10	≤10	86	0	0	≤10	14	≤10	≤10		0	0	≤10	40	≤10	≤10	33	≤10
nglish (LEP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
rceq	20	6	30	7	35	7	35	15	8	53	3	20	4	27	17	8	47	3	18	6	35	16	7	44	5

RMS)																								
	21	3	14	5	24	13	62	20	4	20	7	35	9	45	21	6	29	4	19	11	52	13	2	15 3
	21	9	52	6	29	6	29	17	7	41	2	12	8	47	≤10	≤10	43	≤10	14	≤10	43	24	7	29 6

			20)15						2	016	5						2017	,						20:
	Total	Level	1 or 2	Lev	vel 3	Lev	_	Total	Leve			vel 3	_	rel 4 r 5	Tota		el 1 · 2	Lev	el 3	_	rel 4 r 5	Total	Lev- or		Le
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;	26	10	39	10	39	6	23	45	13	29	10	22	22	49	36	9	25	11	31	16	44	32	6	19	14
ıdian or																									
ve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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ican	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	≤10	0	0	≤1
tino of	≤10	0	0	≤10	100	0	0	≤10	≤10	50	0	0	≤10	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
aiian or																									
ic																									
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22	10	46	7	32	5	23	41	12	29	9	22	20	49	31	8	26	10	32	13	42	29	6	21	13
e races	≤10	0	0	≤10	50	≤10	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	≤10	33	≤10	67	≤10	0	0	0

cation	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	13	9	69	0	0	4	31	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	≤10	≤10	50	≤1
lish .EP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ed MS)	11	7	64	4	36	0	0	21	7	33	4	19	10	48	17	8	47	5	29	4	23	21	6	29	11
	12	3	25	6	50	3	25	21	6	29	3	14	12	57	19	2	11	8	42	9	47	23	3	13	10
	14	7	50	4	29	3	21	24	7	29	7	29	10	32	17	7	41	3	18	7	41	≤10	≤10	33	≤1

			20	15							2016	,					2	2017						2	018
		Level	1 or 2	Lev	el 3		rel 4 r 5			l 1 or 2	Lev	el 3		l 4 or		Level		Leve	el 3	Level				l 1 or 2	Le
	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#
	25	8	32	8	32	9	36	25	11	44	9	36	5	20	43	14	32	13	30	16	37	34	7	21	8
ian or																									
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	≤10	50	≤10	50	≤10	≤10	100	0
an	≤10	≤10	50	≤10	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
no of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	≤10	100	0	0	≤10	≤10	50	0	0	≤10	50	0	0	0	0

n or																									
lander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23	7	30	7	30	9	39	22	11	50	7	32	4	18	38	13	34	11	29	14	37	28	5	18	6
races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	≤10	0	0	≤10	100	0	0	≤10	≤10	20	≤1
tion	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	≤10	≤10		0	0	0	0	10	9	90	1	10	0	0	≤10	≤10	86	0
h P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i																									
S)	11	5	46	2	18	4	36	11	6	55	5	46	0	0	19	5	26	6	32	8	42	15	6	40	3
	12	4	33	4	33	4	33	12	3	25	6	50	3	25	19	6	32	4	21	9	47	17	1	6	3
	13	4	31	4	31	5	39	13	8	62	3	23	2	15	24	8	33	9	38	7	29	17	6	35	5

- 2. Analyze the data results for ELA 3-5; 6-8; 10 to determine underperforming areas. Include FARMS, SE and other selected focus subgroups in your analysis.
- a. Analyze Data Results and Strategy Implementation from 2017-2018 SIP. Were the identified goal(s) met? If so the goal be sustained?

After analyzing ELA data from 2015-2017, the long range goal from the 2017-2018 SIP was to increase the n students within the special education population in grades 3-5 who meet or exceed PARCC expectations (lev The percentage for students with special needs receiving a level 4 or 5 in grade 3 decreased by 7% in 2018 con 2017. The percentage increased 25% in grade 4 and increased 14% in grade 5. Overall, we increased our perc students in grades 3-5 with special needs receiving meeting or exceeding expectations by 16%. Therefore, progressed towards our long range goal.

An outcome on which we focused, that would have an impact on our goal, was to decrease the percentage of in grades 3-5 with special needs not meeting or partially meeting PARCC expectations (level 1 or 2). There we decrease in grade 3 in 2018 compared to 2017. Grade 4 had a decrease of 50%. In grade 5 the decrease Overall, our percentage of students in grades 3-5 with special needs receiving a 1 or 2 decreased by 32%. The focused outcome made a positive impact on our goal.

Staff members enhanced their instruction during the 2017-2018 school year to include consistent UDL strat the special education staff and general education staff participated in co-planning, they improved their planning and strategy development. Teachers planned for, and utilized, an increased amount of online to tools to engage students. These tools empowered students to want to learn new material. The special of teacher utilized the Reading Inventory data to create a variety of reading materials to meet individual stude. Her special education students were given more opportunity to read multiple media as well as appropriate m addition, teachers feel the UDL Principles and Guideline Checkpoints with the GRR Instructional Framework 1 most effective were:

*UDLPI2.1 Clarify vocabulary and symbols when providing options for language and symbols *UDL PII4.2 Optimize access to tools and assistive technology (focused on using technology tools)

These strategies helped to reduce barriers to learning and enhance student outcomes.

The goal of increasing scores of students with special needs will be sustained by continuing our MTSS pr dedicated time for co-planning/co-teaching between special education staff and classroom teachers. Teacontinue to practice GRRUDL and focus on utilizing specific UDL strategies. Collaborative learning and sm instruction will be a part of every day lesson plans. Effective scheduling of human resources will constructional assistants, close adult support staff, special education teacher, and Title I teacher are ut additional support in the primary grades with the goal of seeing academic and behavioral improvement of with special needs and FARMS by the time they reach the testing grades. Utilizing the reading specialist to proand students support on our focus areas in ELA will be a great asset. The reading intervention teacher will coassess students in the primary grades to provide appropriate intervention to those in need. Classroom teacher

special education teacher, and the Title I teacher will provide appropriate reading interventions to stude intermediate grades based on informal and formal assessments.

b. Establish Focus Areas

Root Cause Analysis (The Whys):

- *Students may not be taking the test as seriously as they should and not trying their best.
- *Reasons for our students specific learning challenges need to be made a top priority. This should be don as Pre-K and Kindergarten and continue through Grade 5.
- *New students are entering or transitioning into our school without the ELA knowledge of Bel Air expecta grade level expectations. These students need to receive additional support to advance to expectancy.
- *Staff can strive to do better at following individual student ELA data (example: benchmarks, weekly ass PARCC) and student learning from year to year, to provide success for students instead of focusing on on grade level reading scores.
- *Students are not reading independently or for the love of reading. More emphasis should be put on ind reading, reading at home, and teacher read-alouds.
- *Students need exposed to a variety of texts through multiple media. We show a need for more exposure t texts such as fiction, drama, and poetry. There are more resources available for informational text that text. In addition, the past main emphasis was informational text. Therefore, we feel this took away from th of exposure needed for literary text in the intermediate grades. Primary grades feel the exposure to literary strength.
- ** Ways in which we plan to help to decrease or eliminate the reasons/causes(listed above) of why we have are listed below in the sections that relate to available resources and steps to be taken to improve our result
- What are the issues?

ough we increased our special education percent of students meeting or exceeding expectations by 16% overall in grats with special needs in each grade 3, 4, and 5 continue to show a need for improvement in ELA achievement.

M students in grades 3-5 have a deficit in ELA achievement as percentages of meeting or exceeding expectations de 8 compared to 2017.

ent grade 5 students scored below the county and state proficiency rates in ELA on PARCC in grade 4. s scored lower than females on all of the ELA categories on PARCC in grades 3-5.

• What data support the need for a resolution to the identified issues?

percentage of students with special needs receiving a level 4 or 5 in grade 3 decreased by 7% in 2018 compared to 2 ntage increased 25% in grade 4 and increased 14% in grade 5. Overall, we increased our percentage of students in special needs receiving meeting or exceeding expectations by 16%.

utcome upon which we focused that would have an impact on our goal was to decrease the percentage of students ith special needs not meeting or partially meeting PARCC expectations (level 1 or 2). There was a 27% decrease is 8 compared to 2017. Grade 4 had decrease of 50%. In grade 5 the decrease was 4%. Overall, our percentage of st s 3-5 with special needs receiving a 1 or 2 decreased by 32%. Therefore, the focused outcome made a positive impa In addition, 46% of students with special needs scored a 3 or above with 67% of students scoring a 3 or above in grade 4, and 14% in grade 5.

hree testing grade levels decreased their percentage of FARMS students who met or exceeded expectations in 2017 3, 35% of students met or exceeded expectations in 2017 compared to 25% in 2018. In grade 4, 24% of the studented expectations in 2017 compared to 19% in 2018. In grade 5, 42% of the students met or exceeded expectation ared to 40% in 2018. Overall in grades 3-5, there was a decrease in 2018 from 2017 of those meeting or a tations from 34% in 2017 to 27% in 2018. However, 63% of the FARM students scored a level 3 or above with 56% above in grade 3, 71% in grade 4, and 60% in grade 5.

ording to the 2018 data on proficiency rates, Bel Air's grade 4 (this year's grade 5 students) scores were below the state rates. The percentage was the lowest compared to grade 3 and 5, also. However, 44% (14/32) of the grade 4 ached expectations by scoring a level 3 on PARCC.

Proficiency Rates: Level 4 or 5

2018 Bel Air Gr. 4	38%
2018 County Gr. 4	51%
2018 State Gr. 4	43%
2018 Bel Air Gr. 3	52%
2018 Bel Air Gr. 5	56%

shows that males scored lower than females in overall performance in ELA in grades 3, 4, and 5. This incries in ELA of PARCC. Male scores were lower than the district scores in grades 4 and 5 in all categories as well.

ELA PARCC Data by Gender

		Overall Per	formance			Litera	y Text	
е	Male	9	Fema	ale	Ma	ale	Fen	nale
	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS
	46%	34%	61%	52%	37%	33%	39%	46%
	22%	43%	43%	59%	45%	48%	48%	58%
	35%	42%	76%	66%	24%	39%	65%	58%

		Informatio	nal Text			Vocal	oulary	
е	Male	е	Fema	ale	Ma	ale	Fen	nale
	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS
	38%	31%	62%	41%	46%	38%	54%	40%
	34%	40%	61%	54%	45%	48%	57%	49%
	35%	40%	47%	53%	41%	46%	47%	53%

		Written Ex	pression		Know	_	se of Lanç entions	guage
е	Mal	е	Fema	ale	Ma	ale	Fen	nale
	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS
	42%	36%	77%	61%	46%	43%	62%	60%
	11%	51%	48%	67%	0%	37%	48%	58%
	35%	53%	88%	80%	29%	41%	76%	71%

r analyzing the school evidence statements for each grade level, summarizing will need to be a main focus for grad 118-2019 school year. Summarizing will be encouraged through writing activities. Bel Air has made writing a scl

for the past several years. Teachers assess written expression and conventions at all grade levels. Last year's 1ts (current grade 5 students) scored the lowest on written expression and conventions with 38% meeting or tations for written expression and 34% meeting or exceeding expectations in conventions. This is compared to 1ts' written expression score being 54% and conventions 51%. Also, grade 5 students written expression score was ntions 53%.

ail, the following are the ELA standards we scored below the district and state:

3	RL.3.2.2 - Provides a statement of the central message, lesson, or moral in a text. RL.3.7.1 - Provides an explanation of how a specific aspect of a text's illustrations contribute to what is convey the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize an aspect of a character or setting) RI.3.51 Demonstrates use of text features to locate relevant information (e.g., key words, sidebars)
÷ 4	RL.4.5.1 - Provides an explanation of major differences between poems, drama, and prose with references to structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descrip dialogue, stage directions) when writing about a text. RI.4.5.1- Provides a description of the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect. And problem.solution) of events, ideas, concepts or information in a text or part of a text.
÷ 5	RL.5.2.2 - Provides a summary of the text. RI.5.2.2 - Provides an explanation of how two or more main ideas are supported by key details. RI.5.2.3 - Provides a summary of the text. RI.5.6.2 - Provides an analysis of multiple accounts of the same topic, noting important similarities and/or differences in the point of view they represent. L.5.5.2 - Demonstrates the ability to determine the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.

Air's shows a need for more exposure and teaching to literary texts. Our school scores in each grade level are let scores for reading and analyzing fiction, drama, and poetry; making it a school-wide focus.

ıry	Bel Air School	District
3	38% Met or Exceeded 19% Approached 43% Did Not Meet	39% Met or Exceeded 22% Approached 40% Did Not Meet
÷ 4	47% Met or Exceeded 28% Approached 25% Did Not Meet	53% Met or Exceeded 21% Approached 26% Did Not Meet
÷ 5	44% Met or Exceeded 38% Approached 18% Did Not Meet	48% Met or Exceeded 27% Approached 25% Did Not Meet

• What are the identified goals?

ng 2018-2019 school year, we will continue the same goal as last year for special education to increase ELA scores, the will be to progress the students up one level with a specific focus on those who received a level 1, 2, or 3 last year. fore, one of our goals is to advance the special education population specifically within each grade level (grades 3-5) and level 1, 2, or 3 at least one level as we track each student with special needs from year to year.

ther goal will be to increase the number of FARM students in grades 3-5 to approach, meet, or exceed expectations) in ELA.

ird goal will be to increase the number of students in grade 5 to meet or exceed expectations in ELA. A strategy for wement will be to track those particular students in grade 4 last year who were approaching expectations (level 3) to use their scores to meet or exceed expectations.

in the three goals, reviewing male data will be a focus to provide any additional support needed in order to increas mance.

outcome to determine if the identified goals have been met is that the percentage of students with special needs takin IC will decrease in Level 1 and 2. There will be an increase in the percentage of students with special needs and FAI ing a level 3 and above. Grade 5 students will see an increase in level 3 and above scores compared to last year in g will increase their ELA overall performance percentage on PARCC in grades 3-5.

• Do the identified goals align with an initiative of the ACPS? If so, how/why do they align?

lentified goals align with the initiative of ACPS as the ongoing focus of ACPS has been to improve the achievement 1ts, including students with special needs and those who are economically disadvantaged.

• What resources are needed and can be made available to meet the identified goals?

itional professional development on co-teaching models.

itional professional development on modeling and practicing of the GRRUDL components using system-wide resountional professional development on the identification and instruction of specific learning styles for teachers to betterach to auditory, kinesthetic, or visual learners, and substantial training on how to best educate students who were taddiction, autism, or mood disorder.

itional professional development relating to the topic of growth mindset is needed for staff. According to our staff ement survey, many staff members do not feel they are responsible for their own morale. Therefore, focusing on ha h mindset will help improve morale and then in turn improve student morale, resulting in better student success. itional behavior specialists have been hired in the county to provide support.

Air is implementing the PBIS program this year along with a system-wide behavior screening tool. The tool, profes opment, and teamwork will help us implement appropriate strategies for Tier I, Tier II, and Tier III behaviors. Air received a reading specialist this year for one day a week to support all staff and student needs.

Air received an additional teacher for instructing small targeted groups as we became a Title I Targeted Assistance Fear. *Creative and effective scheduling occurred to better utilize our support staff who include our LAP IA, special tion staff, IA's, FSU interns, and Title I teacher.

ularly scheduled co-planning with regular education teachers, special education staff, and Title I staff occurs weekly duling a set time for discussions and sharing of individual teacher activities and school-wide activities helps to impul vocabulary.

ents of need are receiving reading intervention in all grade levels by the reading intervention teacher and special ed er. DIBELS and progress monitoring assessments are used to define a student's reading challenge and strength in K lace them in an appropriate reading intervention. The Scholastic Reading Inventory assesses students' reading in grand places them on a lexile level. County reading benchmarks and individual teacher-made assessments also are us the skills and to place students in the appropriate differentiated group.

Phonemic Awareness book is used as part of our primary curriculum.

ible groupings are created as teachers analyze student needs, challenges, and strengths.

Book It Program is an incentive to encourage students to read at home.

Title I Compact, signed by the teacher, parent, and student, includes reading at home.

hers lesson plans include silent reading time and read-alouds.

hers will plan to use materials for literary text instruction.

nology tools such as IXL, RI, RAZ, Gynzy, Typing Club, Readworks, Scholastic News, and more are utilized to enh ng and provide student engagement, UDL, and learning connections between school and home.

lary teachers use an extension of technology sites to engage students in educational videos that compliment support standards. These sites cover multiple learning styles.

Traits of Writing activities and rubrics are available for each grade level writing instruction.

• What resources are not currently available to meet the identified goals?

need additional support and training for students with specific diagnosis such as Dyslexia, drug and alcohol born, a ior issues, and mental health issues. We need to provide interventions early in order to meet our identified goals in nediate grades.

nning training is needed for Close Adult Support IA's who enter their educational employment without any background or training to support students.

itional laptop carts are needed so all students have access to technology in each classroom.

• What steps will be taken to fully implement the plan in the effort to reach the identified goals?

Air's PBIS Program and the systems screening tool on ASPEN will provide consistent interventions and supports for I and Tier III behavior students. The PBIS team will have monthly meetings to discuss data and make school-wide tments as well as help teachers implement specific strategies.

or creative scheduling, importance has been placed on the arrangement and following of schedules of the support states the needs of all students. There is particular emphasis on extra support for the primary grades so we can begin ssing our issues early and also provide assistance for struggling students who transition into our school. Students on the provided with additional support to build a concrete base in reading and writing fundamentals. We odo this through use of IA's and interns.

reading specialist will analyze data and participate in teacher discussions to provide the appropriate support. She vically provide strategies and resources to teachers that relate to our evidence statements in need of improvement. Till provide to staff such things as Released Items for PARCC and mark those standards and questions relating to ounce statements that need more practice. She will help to make PARCC style questions on assessments for students to ocabulary and wording will be a focus. For instance, the type of wording relating to the standards in need of improve encouraged to be used more often in the classroom. The specialist will help to create graphic organizers for summill provide resource packets that include summarizing literary texts. She will provide teachers with monthly tasks of arizing literary texts for their SLO's. She will help teachers to differentiate student groups and use different levele rough teaching the same activity. Additional material, professional development, and modeling will be done with gruss. The reading specialist will help teachers monitor data on males in grades 3, 4, and 5.

lanning and co-teaching models will help improve grade level ELA standards in which we need to show improveme tent communication between regular education teachers, special education staff, and Title I staff will help with plan

priate lessons based on student needs; especially summarizing strategies. During this time, staff will focus on ELA ards needing improvement using evidence tables, assessments (formal and summative), and teacher observation. Title I teacher will provide opportunities for additional parental support with reading by conducting parent meetir t involvement activities relating to reading. She coordinates family literacy activities and parent training sessions w rt from the Family Engagement Coordinator. The Title I teacher uses the Parent Interest Survey to plan the train the needs and wants of the parents. The Title I teacher will provide the following learning opportunities in reading ed students: individualized instruction, goal setting, self- assessments, conferencing with students, feedback, vocab cement utilizing the Spelling City online program, phonics assessments, lessons that coordinate with interventions y.com for interactive reading lessons, and writing activities utilizing touch screens. In order to focus on our need for amarizing, she will read texts and create sequencing strips to summarize what the students have read. She will mod ss. The students will use their strips to write their own summaries. The Title I teacher will collaborate with the clas ers of her targeted students to plan student instructional goals for the week. Before classroom start time, she will in dual or groups of her targeted students to provide consistent review and re-teaching. The Title I teacher will assess y. She uses the online program IXL to teach and assess phonemic awareness. This student interactive and engaging o assess reading skills of each individual student is also an immediate self assessment. She can re-teach immediatel 1t's level.

cal vocabulary is presented in a variety of ways so that the repetition helps the students gain ownership of the word meanings.

hers will use a variety of technology resources (many are listed in resources section above) to engage students in EL le UDL, and to assess students.

pendent reading will occur with teacher read-alouds in daily lesson plans. Read alouds will be base on literary with ction. Some classrooms will use a reading log and students will choose reading material of their interest. Activities d to encourage reading at home.

lready know and then articulate what they have learned. It is important for them to transfer their learning from on ther. This is promoted through our GRRUDL lessons where the teacher facilitates and guides the students towards oratively and independently.

hers will plan writing lessons and utilize writing rubrics for written expression and conventions. 6+1 Traits of Write used as a resource. Primary grades will use the 6+1 Traits of Writing rubrics for assessing student writing. Interm s will use the PARCC rubric for assessing writing. The lessons will focus on students being able to show they can co leveloped writing, using details from what they have read. They will use rules of standard English.

hers will provide students with additional practice in analyzing fiction, drama, and poetry.

students with specific learning disabilities in ELA, data and teacher documentation collected early will help underst nt. Although students are identified as having learning disabilities, it is important that the staff recognize exactly we gles are and use the GRRUDL approach to best instruct the students. The appropriate interventions need to begin in when students are flagged for concerns. This means we may have to have additional interventions and support the assroom teacher is using. Enhancing our informative discussions during articulation meetings annually will help teat ext year be prepared for upcoming students with challenges. The reading intervention teacher will use DIBLES and ess monitoring to create small intervention groups using Phonemic Awareness, ERI, and Fundations.

ough it is difficult to catch up new or transitioning students with minimum time, staff will assess the new students at le re-teaching reading strategies. We can utilize our reading specialist, who we did not have in the previous years, the support to the teachers.

will better analyze data to provide additional strategies and support to our students who are approaching expec "bubble kids") along with our special education, FARMS students, and males.

hers will compare male and female data and classwork in order to create differentiated instruction and learn r specific.

special education teacher will analyze special education students' lexile levels from the RI with a goal of increasing specific bands. The special education teacher also creates individualized interactive binders for students' specific learnges. She will conduct a book trading system for students to encourage their love of reading and at the same time for reading levels and activities to help them with their ability to summarize what they have read.

ing transition meetings at the end of the school year, teachers will focus on students with special needs, addressing v needs are academic, behavioral, or social/emotional. The discussion will enable the teachers in the rising grade to b red to best meet student needs for the first day of school.

hers are continuing professional development and implementation of the GRRUDL model. her SLO's are written to support the goals of the SIP.

hers are becoming more technology based in their classroom lessons in an effort to familiarize students with online y are more comfortable with the testing format. There will be more PARCC online practice testing early in the year its become familiar with the process and format. The media specialist includes the Typing Club Program to supporce.

zing administration and the school counselor effectively to present additional professional development on growth n ed. When staff and students have a positive attitude and a growth mindset instead of a fixed mindset, success will be see we all try harder. In addition, staff will do booster activities with students before testing to encourage them to do lest.

• How will implementation be monitored to reach the identified goals?

administration will continue to perform regular walk-throughs which will be posted on the TPE site. Statistics from vations will be analyzed in an effort to enhance the educational strategies being presented.

ng co-planning and team meetings, appropriate staff will discuss the needs of individual students and what strategic ng and are not working for each student.

hers will continuously examine their data and self-reflect so they are assured that their strategies are effective. ng IEP meetings, staff will be asked to provide deeper analysis of the needs of the students so that appropriate goals sary support are included in the plan.

PBIS Team will meet monthly to analyze behavioral data and make changes to strategies and interventions to supports. When students are involved in a positive environment, it helps their willingness to work harder and learn..

Title I Planning Team will meet monthly to discuss the progress of targeted students toward their exit criteria. The er will meet quarterly with the teachers of her targeted groups to review data for students to exit the group and for zation of screenings for students to be added to the group.

Leadership/SIT will meet monthly to review the SIP and analyze data in order to make necessary changes. nts and community members will be invited to join their designated school team to give feedback.

principal will conduct SLO conferences with staff members to monitor their progress toward their goals. Teachers le the principal with the necessary data relating to their SLO's.

c. To Be Completed when 2019 PARCC data is available

- Based on the implementation outcome (s), has the identified goal been reached?
- If the identified goal has been reached, how will capacity be sustained?
 - 3. Universal Design for Learning for ELA.

How will UDL be used in the classroom to support attainment of your goals? Reflect upon the strategic last year's plan to determine the effectiveness of the strategies. Edit the list accordingly. List 3-5 strateach UDL principle/mode that will be used consistently during instruction to reduce barriers to learning provide positive academic outcomes for all students.

able 13	
DL Principle/Mode	Representation – This is how the teacher presents the information.
eans of Representation:	*Teachers will clarify vocabulary and symbols as they provide options for language dur
oviding the learner	instruction as they model and demonstrate the content, language, and social purposes.
rious ways of acquiring	also clarify vocabulary and symbols during guided instruction as they scaffold, ask que
formation and knowledge.	give students prompts, cues, and direct explanations. The carifying of vocabulary and sy
S	continue during collaborative learning as students are participating in positive interden

eans for Expressions:	face-to-face interactions, individual and group accountability, and interpersonal and sm skills. (UDLPl.2.1) *Teachers will activate or supply background knowledge as they model and demonstrat content, language, and social purposes. They will activate their background knowledge a scaffold learning and ask questions, prompt, cue, and directly explain to the students du guided instruction. This will continue as the students collaboratively learn. (UDLPI.3.1) *Teachers will offer alternative ways for auditory information during guided instruction they scaffold learning for students and during collaborative learning when students hav individual or group accountability. (UDLPI.1.2) Expression/Action- This is how the student will demonstrate their knowledge.
roviding the learner ternatives for monstrating their wheeledge and skills (what ey know).	*Teachers will use multiple media for communication during guided instruction as they ask questions, and give students prompts, cues, and direct explanations. They will use m tools for communication during collaborative learning as students experience positive interdependence, face-to-face interaction, individual and group accountability, and interand small group skills. They will also use multiple media for communication during ind learning as students are given time for metacognition and self-regulation. (UDLPII.5.1) *Teachers will include using multiple tools for construction and composition during gui instruction as they scaffold, ask questions, and give students prompts, cues, and direct explanations. Students will use multiple tools for construction during collaborative lear they experience positive interdependence, face-to-face interaction, individual and group accountability, and interpersonal and small group skills. They will also do this during in learning as they are given time for metacognition and self-regulation. (UDLPII.52) *Teachers will build fluencies and graduated levels of support for practice and perform they scaffold, ask questions, prompt, cue, and directly explain using guided instruction. (UDLPII.53)
eans for Engagement:	Multiple Options for Engagement

p into learners interests,
allenge them
propriately, and motivate
em to learn.

*Teachers will promote expectations and beliefs that optimize motivation during guided instruction as they prompt, question, cue, and directly explain. This will occur during collaborative learning as students work together in groups. Promoting expectations and motivation will continue during independent learning when students practice applying t information in new ways. (UDLPIII.9.1)

*Teachers will develop self-assessment and reflection during guided instruction as they question, facilitate, or lead students through tasks, This will also occur during collabora learning as they work together in a productive group. This continues during independe as they solidify their understanding. (UDLPIII.9.3)

*Teachers will vary demands and resources to optimize challenge during guided instruc collaborative learning ,and independent learning. (UDLPIII.8.2)

B. MATHEMATICS

1. Math Data Overview

Long Term Goal: To prepare 100% of students to be college and career ready by graduation.

Short Term Goal: To reduce the gap for FARMS, Special Education and other low performing subgroups.

Math – Proficiency Data (Elementary, Middle and High Schools)

Complete data charts using 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 Data Results.

			20	15							2016	5						2017						
		Level	1 or 2	Lev	rel 3		/el 4 r 5	Tatal		el 1 · 2	Lev	el 3		el 4 or 5	Total	Lev	el 1 · 2	Leve	el 3		l 4 or 5	Total	Lev	
	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%
	42	12	29	12	29	18	43	37	5	13	11	30	21	57	28	3	11	7	25	18	64	37	10	27
or	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	≤10	0	0	≤10			0	o ≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	o ≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	<u>≤</u> 10	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f any	≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
or nder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	39	12	31	11	28	16	41	32	5	16	8	25	19	59	27	3	11	7	26	17	63	33	10	30

!S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	≤10	67	≤10	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0
	11	6	55	2	18	3	27	≤10	≤10	57	≤10	43	0	0	≤10	0	0	≤10	60	≤10	40	≤10	≤10	22
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
als																								
	20	7	35	6	30	7	35	15	4	27	5	33	6	40	17	3	18	6	35	8	47	16	8	50
	21	3	14	5	24	13	62	20	1	5	6	30	13	65	21	2	10	5	24	14	67	13	3	23
	21	9	43	7	33	5	14	17	4	24	5	29	8	47	≤10	≤10	14	≤10	29	≤10	57	24	7	29

			2	015							2016	5						2017	,						201
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	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#
	26	12	46	8	31	6	23	45	14	31	15	33	16	36	36	5	14	15	42	16	45	32	8	25	10
dian or																									
'e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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can	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	≤10	0	0	≤10
ino of:	≤10	≤10	50	≤10	50	0	0	≤10	≤10	50	0	0	≤10	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

aiian or																									
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	22	11	50	6	27	5	23	41	13	32	13	32	15	37	31	5	16	12	39	14	45	29	8	28	8
e races	≤10	0	0	≤10	50	≤10	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	≤10	67	≤10	33	≤10	0	0	≤10
ation	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	13	8	62	3	23	2	15	≤10	≤10	50	≤10	50	0	0	≤10	≤10	38	≤10
ish EP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ed Meals	11	7	64	4	36	0	0	21	7	33	4	29	10	48	17	4	24	8	47	5	29	21	8	38	7
	12	3	25	6	50	3	25	21	6	29	3	14	12	57	19	2	11	8	42	9	47	23	6	26	8
	14	7	50	4	29	3	21	24	7	29	7	29	10	32	17	3	18	7	41	7	41	≤10	≤10	22	≤10

			2	015							2016	6					2	017						
	T	Level 1 or 2 Level 3				ı	vel 4 or 5		:	l 1 or 2		vel 3		l 4 or 5		Level		Leve	el 3		rel 4 r 5	-	Lev	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Tota I#	#	%	#	%	#	%	Tota I#	#	%
5	25	8	32	8	32	9	36	25	16	64	5	20	4	16	43	19	44	14	33	10	23	34	6	18
ıdian or																								
ve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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ican	≤10	≤10	50	≤10	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
tino of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	≤10	50	≤10	50	0	0	0	1
aiian or ic Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	23	7	30	7	30	9	39	22	14	64	5	23	3	14	38	18	47	12	32	8	21	28	5	18	Ī
e races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤10	0	0	0	0	≤10	100	≤10	≤10	10 0	0	0	0	0	≤10	≤10	20	ľ
cation	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	≤10	≤10	100	0	0	0	0	≤10	≤10	80	≤10	20	0	0	≤10	≤10	43	
lish _EP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ed Meals																									Ī
	11	5	46	2	18	4	36	11	9	82	2	18	0	0	19	7	37	8	42	4	21	15	4	27	1
	12	4	33	4	33	4	33	12	6	50	4	33	2	17	19	8	42	6	32	5	21	17	1	6	
	13	4	31	4	31	5	38	13	10	77	1	8	2	15	24	11	46	8	33	5	21	17	5	29	

2. Analyze the data results for Math 3-5; 6-8; Algebra I to determine underperforming areas. Include FARMS, SE and other selected focus subgroups in your analysis.

Analyze Data Results and Strategy Implementation from 2017-2018 SIP. Were the identified goal(s) met? If so, how wibe sustained?

After analyzing math data from 2015-2017, the long range goal from the 2017-2018 SIP was to increase the n students within the special education population in grades 3-5 who meet or exceed PARCC expectations (level 4 or percentage for students with special needs receiving a level 4 or 5 in grade 3 increased by 4% in 2018 compared to 2 percentage increased 50% in grade 4 and increased 14% in grade 5. Overall, in 2018, we increased our percentage of in grades 3-5 with special needs meeting or exceeding expectations by 29%. Therefore, we have progressed towards range goal.

An outcome on which we focused that would have an impact on our goal was to decrease the percentage of st grades 3-5 with special needs not meeting or partially meeting PARCC expectations (level 1 or 2). There was a 22% in grade 3 in 2018 compared to 2017. Grade 4 had a decrease of 12%. Grade 5 decreased their level 1 or 2 percentage Overall, our percent of students in grades 3-5 with special needs receiving a 1 or 2 decreased by 19%. Therefore, th outcome made a positive impact on our goal.

Staff members enhanced their math instruction during the 2017-2018 school year to include consistent UDL strategie special education staff and general education staff participated in co-planning, they improved their focus on plar strategy development. Teachers planned for and utilized an increased amount of online technology tools and property engage students. These tools empowered students to want to learn new material. The special education teachers largine Learning data to create a variety of math activities to meet individual student levels. Classroom teachers are education staff utilized IXL to differentiate instruction for each student's needs. In addition, teachers feel the UDL and Guideline Checkpoints with the GRR Instructional Framework that were most effective were:

*UDL PII.6.2 Support planning and strategy development

*UDL PII.4.2 Optimize access to tools and assistive technology (focused on using technology 1 programs)

These strategies helped to reduce barriers to learning and enhance student outcomes.

The goal of increasing scores of students with special needs will be sustained by continuing our MTSS profile of a time for co-planning/co-teaching between special education staff and classroom teachers. Teachers will continue to

GRRUDL and focus on utilizing specific UDL strategies. Collaborative learning and small group instruction will be every day lesson plans. IXL and Imagine Learning will continue to be used to differentiate math for students and guon their own pathway toward success. Effective scheduling of human resources will continue as instructional assista adult support staff, special education teacher, and Title I teacher are utilized for additional support in all grades with seeing academic and behavioral improvement of students with special needs and FARMS by the time they reach the grades. Utilizing the math specialist to provide staff and students support on our focus areas in math will be a great a

Establish Focus Areas

Root cause Analysis (The Whys):

- *Students may not be taking the test as seriously as they should and not trying their best.
- *Reasons for our students specific learning challenges need to be made a top priority. This should be done as as early and Kindergarten and continue through grade 5.
- *New students are entering or transitioning into our school without the math knowledge of Bel Air expectations a level expectations. Effort must be made by the school to educate these students; particularly in areas where ther gaps in learning.
- *Although we continually use small group instruction and address differentiated learning in math, the staffing is not to support the individual needs of those who require special education assistance and support. We are aware the sufficient time and human resources can not be fixed system-wide. However, our steps below will describe scheduling of human resources that may help.
- *Staff can strive to do better at following individual student math data (example: benchmarks, weekly assessm PARCC) and student learning from year to year to provide success for students instead of focusing on only whole greath scores.
- *Students need more exposure to practicing strategies for solving problems involving fractions. This also includes skills being taught and learned in each grade levels major content.
- ** Ways in which we plan to help to decrease or eliminate the reasons/causes(listed above) of why we have our listed below in the sections that relate to available resources and steps to be taken to improve our results.

What is the issue?

ough we increased our special education percent of students meeting or exceeding expectations by 29% overall in grats with special needs in each grade 3, 4, and 5 continue to show a need of improvement in math achievement. M students in grades 3-5 have a deficit in math achievement as percentages of meeting or exceeding expectations de 8 compared to 2017.

ent grade 5 students scored below the county proficiency rates in Math on PARCC in grade 4.

students scored lower than female students in 9 of 15 of the math categories on PARCC in grades 3-5. In grade 3, 1 below in 3 categories and above in 2 categories. In grade 4, they were above in all areas except one. However, in grade below in all of the categories.

• What data support the need for a resolution to the identified issue?

percentage for students with special needs receiving a level 4 or 5 in grade 3 increased by 4% in 2018 compared to ercentage increased 50% in grade 4 and increased 14% in grade 5. Overall, we increased our percentage of student laneeds in grades 3-5 who met or exceeded expectations by 29%.

utcome on which we focused that would have an impact on our goal was to decrease the percentage of students in glace pecial needs not meeting or partially meeting PARCC expectations (level 1 or 2). There was a 22% increase in grace compared to 2017. Grade 4 had a decrease of 12%. Grade 5 decreased their level 1 or 2 percentage by 37%. Overal nt of students in grades 3-5 with special needs receiving a 1 or 2 decreased by 19%. Therefore, the focused outcome ve impact on our goal. In addition, 67% of students with special needs scored a 3 or above with 78% of students scove in grade 3, 63% in grade 4, and 57% in grade 5.

hree testing grades either decreased or remained the same in their percentage of FARMS who met or exceeded expectations in 2017 to 2018. In grade 3, 47% of students met or exceeded expectations in 2017 compared to 25% in 2018. In grade

students met or exceeded expectations in both 2017 and 2018. In grade 5, 21% met or exceeded expectations in 2011 ared to 20% in 2018. Overall in grades 3-5, there was a decrease in 2018 from 2017 of those meeting or exceeding tations from 32% in 2017 to 25% in 2018. However, 51% of the FARM students scored a level 3 or above with 50% 3 students scoring a 3 or above, 62% in grade 4, and 53% in grade 5.

rding to the 2018 data on proficiency rates, Bel Air's grade 4 (this year's grade 5 students) scores were below the common However, 31% (10/31) of grade 4 students approached expectations by scoring a level 3 on PARCC. Grade 5 stude 1 lower than grade 4 in math. But, those students have moved on to middle school. We need to focus on the student 4 who are now in our grade 5.

iency Rates: Level 4 or 5

Bel Air Gr. 4	44%
County Gr. 4	49%
State Gr. 4	38%
Bel Air Gr. 3	54%
Bel Air Gr. 5	24%

a shows that males scored lower than females in overall performance in grades 3 and 5. Females scored lower in graking at all assessed categories in grades 3-5, males scored above females in 6/15 of the categories and below females categories. In grade 5 specifically, males scored lower than females in all of the categories.

Math PARCC Data by Gender

	O	verall Per	formance			Major (Content	
е	Male	9	Fema	ale	Ma	ale	Fen	nale
	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS
	50% (12/24)	37%	62% (8/13)	42%	25% (6/24)	34%	54% (7/13)	41%
	56% (5/9)	48%	39% (9/23)	50%	56% (5/9)	48%	39% (9/23)	44%
	12% (2/17)	44%	35% (6/17)	51%	6% (1/17)	40%	23% (4/17)	46%

	Additional and Supporting Content				Modeling and Application			
е	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS
	50% (12/24)	34%	46% (6/13)	36%	46% (11/24)	41%	54% (7/13)	46%
	33% (3/9)	51%	52% (12/23)	49%	56% (5/9)	48%	44% (10/23)	51%
	18% (3/17)	39%	41% (7/17)	41%	24% (4/17)	43%	35% (6/17)	48%

Expressing Mathematical Re				asoning	
е	Male		Female		
	Bel Air	ACPS	Bel Air	ACPS	
	50% (12/24)	35%	46% (6/17)	45%	
	56% (5/9)	48%	39% (9/23)	49%	
	29% (5/17)	42%	53% (9/17)	55%	

r analyzing the school evidence statements for each grade level each, fractions will be a main focus for grades 3-5 for 2019 school year along with practicing standards relating to modeling and reasoning. In detail, the following are the ards in which we scored below the district and state:

3	3.NF.A.3.A - Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point o
	number line.
	3.OA.A.2 - Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers.
	3.NF.A.3.C - Express whole numbers as fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole
	numbers.
	3.NF.A.3.B - Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions. Explain why the fractions are equivalent
	3.NF.A.3.A - Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point o
	number line.

- 3. NF.A.3.D Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning ab their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Rec result of comparisons with the symbols, >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions.
- 3.MD.B.4 Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourt an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate uni whole numbers, halves, or quarters.
- 3.NF.A.2 Understand a fraction as a number on a number line; represent fractions on a number line dia 3.OA.A.1 Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5x7as the total number of objects in 5 graph 7 objects each.3. MD.C.5 Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of are measurement.
- 3.MD.C.5.A A square with side length 1 unit, called "a unit square", is said to have "one square unit" of and can be used to measure area.
- *Modeling and Reasoning domains for on grade level.
- 4.G.A.2 Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identif triangles. 4.OA.A.3 Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole -numb answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represe these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonablene answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.
 - -4.NF.B.4.A Understand a fraction a/b as a multiple of 1/b, and use this understanding to multiply a fraby a whole number.
 - 4.NF.A.2 Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of compari with symbols >, =, <, and justify the conclusions.
 - 4.NF.B.3.C Add and subtract mixed numbers with like denominators, e.g., by replacing each mixed num with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between additi subtraction.
 - 4.OA.A.2 Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison

	*Modeling and Reasoning domains for on grade level
5	5.NF.B.6 - Solve real world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers. 5.NBT.B.7 - Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawin strategies based on place value, properties of operations, andor the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. 5.MD.C.5.C - Recognize volume as additive. Find volumes of solid figures composed of two non-overlapp right rectangular prisms by adding the volumes of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to real world problems 5.G.A.1 - Use a pair of perpendicular number lines, called axes, to define a coordinate system, with the intersection of the lines (the origin) arranged to coincide with the 0 on each line and a given point in the plocated by using an ordered pair of numbers, called its coordinates. Understand hat the first number indihow far to travel from the origin in the direction of one axis, and the second number indicates how far to in the direction of the second axis, with the convention that the names of the two axes and the coordinates correspond.
	5.MD.C.5 - relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real world an mather problems involving volume. 5.NBT.B.5 - Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm. 5.NF.A.1 - Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fraction like denominators. 5.NF.B.7.B - Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients. 5.MD.C.3 - recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measure 5.G.A.2 - Represent real world and mathematical problems by graphing points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane, and interpret coordinate values of pints in the context of the situation. 5.NF.B.3 - Interpret a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator. Solve word problems invidivision of whole numbers leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers.

Air shows a need for more exposure and teaching to major content. Our school scores in each grade level are below it scores for major content, making it a school-wide focus. Solving fraction problems is a main component of grades CC Major Content. This includes students solving problems of multiplication, division, area, measurement and ba standing of fractions in grade 3; addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, place value, fraction comparisons, a abtracting of fractions with the same denominators for grade 4; and volume of prisms, addition subtraction, multiplivision of multi-digit whole numbers, decimals, and fractions for grade 5.

: Content	Bel Air School	District
÷3	35% Met or Exceeded 32% Approached 32% Did Not Meet	37% Met or Exceeded 26% Approached 37% Did Not Meet
÷ 4	44% Met or Exceeded 28% Approached 28% Did Not Meet	46% Met or Exceeded 28% Approached 26% Did Not Meet
÷ 5	15% Met or Exceeded 65% Approached 21% Did Not Meet	43% Met or Exceeded 30% Approached 27% Did Not Meet

• What are the identified goals?

ng the 2018-2019 school year, we will continue the same goal as last year for special education to increase math score will be to progress the students up one level with a specific focus on those who received a level 1, 2, or 3 last year. fore, one of our goals is to advance the special education population specifically within each grade level (grades 3-5) ed a level 1, 2, or 3 at least one level as we track each student with special needs from year to year.

ther goal will be to increase the number of FARM students in grades 3-5 to approach, meet or exceed expectations (I n math.

ird goal will be to increase the number of students in grade 5 to meet or exceed expectations in math. A strategy for vement will be to track those particular students in grade 4 last year who were approaching expectations (level 3) to use them to meet or exceed expectations.

in the three goals, reviewing male data will be a focus to provide any additional support needed in order to increas smance.

outcome to determine if the identified goals have been met is that the percentage of students with special needs takin IC will decrease in Level 1 and 2. There will be an increase in the percentage of students with special needs and FAI ing a level 3 and above. Grade 5 students will see an increase in their level 3 and above scores compared to last yea 4. Males will increase their math overall performance percentage on PARCC in grades 3-5.

• Does the identified goal align with an initiative of the ACPS? If so, how/why does it align?

lentified goals align with the initiatives of ACPS as the ongoing focus of ACPS has been to improve the achievement its, including students with special needs and who are economically disadvantaged.

What resources are needed to meet the identified goals?

itional professional development on co-teaching models.

itional professional development on modeling and practicing of the GRRUDL components using system-wide resou itional professional development on the identification and instruction of specific learning styles for teachers to bette fy and teach to auditory, kinesthetic, or visual learners, and substantial training on how to best educate students wh with drug addiction, autism, or mood disorder.

itional professional development relating to the topic of growth mindset is needed for staff. According to our staff ement survey, many staff members do not feel they are responsible for their own morale. Therefore, focusing on has had mindset will help improve morale and then in turn improve student morale for better student success.

itional behavior specialists have been hired in the county to provide behavioral support.

Air is implementing the PBIS program this year along with a system-wide behavior screening tool. The tool, profess opment, and teamwork will help us implement appropriate strategies for Tier I, Tier II, and Tier III behaviors.

Air received a math specialist this year for one day a week to support all staff and student needs.

Air received an additional teacher for instructing small targeted groups as we became a Title I Targeted Assistance arear.

tive and effective scheduling is important to better utilize our support staff who include our LAP IA, special educa IA's, FSU interns, and the TItle I teacher.

ilarly scheduled co-planning with regular education teachers, special education staff, and Title I staff occurs weekly ible groupings are created as teachers analyze student needs, challenges, and strengths.

Title I Compact signed by teacher, parent, and student includes practicing math skills at home.

her lessons plans written to include additional practice on fractions, basic major content (grade specified), modelin ning, and real world problem solving.

als and organizers for students to explain their mathematical thinking.

ber Talks resource to assess prior student knowledge.

nology tools such as PARCC tasks from Pearson, Imagine Learning, youtube tutorials, Thinking Blocks, and IXL ice learning and provided students engagement in school and at home.

1 interventions to provide appropriate learning strategies for our students starting in the primary grades.

• What resources are not currently available to meet the identified goal?

ineed additional support and training for students with specific diagnosis such as drug and alcohol born, autism, be, and mental health issues. We need to provide interventions early in order to meet our identified goals in the intern s.

nning training is needed for Close Adult Support IA's who enter their educational employment without any background or training to support students.

ineed evidence-based math interventions to implement in all grade levels.

itional laptop carts are needed so all students have access to technology in each classroom.

• What steps will be taken to fully implement the plan in the effort to reach the identified goal?

Air's PBIS Program will provide consistent interventions and supports for Tier I, Tier II and Tier III behavior studitive scheduling will be arranged and there will be emphasis on the importance of following of schedules of support neet the needs of all students. There is particular emphasis of extra support for the primary grades so we can begin owing our issues early and also for struggling students who transition into our school. Students of primary grades called with additional support to build their mathematical skills. We can help to do this through our IA's and interns, math specialist will analyze data and participate in teacher discussions to provide the appropriate support. He will ically provide strategies and resources to teacher that relate to our evidence statements in need of improvement. To I provide staff with such things as the Released Items for PARCC that are connected to those evidence statements, eachers tasks for the released items that relate to modeling and reasoning as well. He will provide teachers monthly elate to Engrade benchmarks so students can practice entering responses before PARCC. In addition, he will help to modeling students by keeping data charts for the grade levels utilizing previous PARCC score, benchmarks scores, ne Learning scores. The math specialist will also provide videos of specialists and teachers teaching lessons to model ction for staff members. He will help to assess new students to support the teacher in providing differentiated instrose students. Additional material, professional development, and modeling will be done with grade 5 students. The list will help teachers monitor data on males in grades 3, 4, and 5.

lanning and co-teaching models will help improve grade level math standard in which we need to show improvement tent communication between regular education teachers, special education staff, and Title I staff will help with plan priate lessons based on student needs, especially major content, fractions, and modeling and reasoning. During the y co-planning meetings, staff will focus on math standards needing improvement using evidence tables, assessments immative), and teacher observations.

Title I teacher will provide opportunities for additional parental support with math by conducting parent meetings t involvement activities relating to math. She coordinates family math activities and parent training sessions with s the Family Engagement Coordinator. The Title I teacher used the Parent Interest Survey to plan the training to me

and wants of the parents. The Title I teacher will provide the following learning opportunities for her targeted studualized instruction, goal setting, self- assessments, conferencing with students, feedback, vocabulary immersion in ete representation to abstract focus, self-questioning, modeling and reasoning activities, word problems that include its' names in starter problems to gain their attention, re-teaching of any needed strategies as conversations with the oom teachers. She will utilize such technology tools as IXL and Imagine Learning to create specific math paths for it on his or her learning level and to continually assess the student's learning and progress. The Thinking Blocks plogy program is word-problem based for concrete representation virtually. The Title I teacher will collaborate with oom teachers of her targeted students to plan student instructional goals for the week. Before classroom start time ct individual or groups of her targeted students to provide consistent review and re-teaching.

cal vocabulary related to math is presented in a variety of ways so that the repetition helps the students gain owner ords and their meanings.

cognition activities will be planned to help students think about their thinking. Teachers using the Number Talks sollow this to happen during math lessons. Students will have practice identifying what they already know and then at they have learned. It is important for them to transfer their learning from skill to another.

hers will include modeling and reasoning activities in their plans. The activities will help students to create and just I mathematical solutions and analyze and correct the reasoning of others. They will practice solving real-world prosenting and solving problems with symbols, reasoning quantitatively, and strategically using appropriate tools. ons created to represent real world and mathematical problems will be a focus for all grade levels.

hers will increase their use of visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem as well as use concrete n rawings.

le 5 teachers will use visual anchor charts when teaching multiplication. They will include brain teaser tasks relatir and do a spiral review for math during their morning work.

le 3 teachers will use youtube tutorials to provide students with another teacher modeling and teaching math skills. hers will use a variety of technology resources (many are listed in resources section above) to engage students in ma le UDL, and to assess students.

students with specific learning disabilities in math, data and teacher documentation collected early will help staff un udent. Although students are identified as having learning disabilities, it is important that the staff recognize exactly

struggles are and use the GRRUDL approach to best instruct the students. The appropriate interventions need to be and K when students are flagged for concerns. This means we may have to have additional support than what the oom teacher is using. Enhancing our informative discussions during articulation meetings annually will help teacher type and the prepared for upcoming students with challenges.

ough it is difficult to catch up new or transitioning students with minimum time, staff will asses the new students an le re-teaching math strategies. We will utilize our math specialist, whom we did not have in the previous years, to part to the teachers.

'will better analyze data to provide additional strategies and support to our students who are approaching expectat ("bubble kids") along with our special education, FARM students, and males.

hers will compare male and female data and classwork in order to create differentiated instruction and learn r specific.

special education teacher will create individualized activities for students specific learning challenges. She will provent review of reteaching challenging math skills.

her and special education staff are continuing professional development and implementation of our co-planning, cong MTSS profile.

ng transition meetings at the end of the school year, teachers will focus on students with special needs and whether ademic, behavioral, or social/emotional in order for the teacher of the next year to be better prepared to create a suning of school year.

hers are continuing professional development and implementation of the GRRUDL model.

her SLO's are written to support the goals of the SIP.

hers are becoming more technology based in their classroom lessons in an effort to familiarize students with online y are more comfortable with the testing format. There will be more PARCC online practice testing early in the yea its familiar with the process and format.

zing administration and the school counselor effectively to present additional professional development on growth n ed. When staff and students have a positive attitude and growth mindset instead of a fixed mindset, success will be se we all try harder. In addition, staff will do booster activities with students before testing to encourage them to do lest.

• How will implementation be monitored to reach the identified goal?

e administration will continue to perform regular walk-throughs which will be posted on the TPE site. Statistics from vations will be analyzed in an effort to enhance the educational strategies being presented.

ng co-planning and team meetings, appropriate staff will discuss the needs of individual students and what strategic ng and are not working for each student.

hers will continuously examine their data and self-reflect so they are assured that their strategies are effective.

ng IEP meetings, staff will be asked to provide deeper analysis of the needs of the students so that appropriate goals sary support are included in the plan.

PBIS Team will meet monthly to analyze behavioral data and make changes to strategies and interventions to suppostudents are involved in a positive environment, it helps their willingness to work harder and learn..

Title I Planning Team will meet monthly to discuss the progress of targeted students toward their exit criteria. The er will meet quarterly with the teachers of her targeted groups to review data for students to exit the group and for zation of screenings for students to be added to the group.

Leadership/SIT will meet monthly to review the SIP and analyze data in order to make necessary changes. nts and community members will be invited to join their designated school team to give feedback. principal will conduct SLO conferences with staff members to monitor their progress toward their goals. Teachers the principal with the necessary data relating to their SLO's

To Be Completed when 2019 PARCC data is available

- Based on the implementation outcome (s), has the identified goal been reached?
- If the identified goal has been reached, how will capacity be sustained?
 - 3. Universal Design for Learning for MATH.

How will UDL be used in the classroom to support attainment of your goals? Reflect upon the strategic last year's plan to determine the effectiveness of the strategies. Edit the list accordingly. List 3-5 strate each UDL principle/mode that will be used consistently during instruction to reduce barriers to learning provide positive academic outcomes for all students.

able 15				
DL Principle/Mode	Representation –How the teacher presents the information.			
eans of Representation: roviding the learner rious ways of acquiring formation and knowledge.	*Teachers will offer ways of customizing the display of information as they scaffold, ask and give students prompts, cues, and direct explanations. They will offer ways to custom display of information during collaborative learning as students experience positive interdependence, face-to-face interaction, individual and group accountability, and interaction small group skills. (UDLPI.1.1) *Teachers will clarify vocabulary and symbols in math as they model and demonstrate to purpose, language purpose, and social purpose of learning. This will occur during guide instruction as they scaffold and ask question in math. During collaborative learning, students clarification of vocabulary and symbols as they work together. (UDLPI.2.1) *Teachers will support decoding of text, mathematical notation, and symbols. As they gestudents through tasks that increase their understanding to the skill. And as students vecollaboratively to apply their learning. (UDLPI. 2.3)			
eans for Expressions: roviding the learner ternatives for monstrating their rowledge and skills (what ey know).	*Teachers will optimize access to tools and assistive technology as they scaffold, ask que give students prompts, cues, and direct explanations. This will continue during collaboral learning as students experience positive interdependence, face-to-face interaction, indiving a students experience positive interdependence, face-to-face interaction, indiving a scountability, and interpersonal and small group skills. Students will have access tools during independent learning as well. (UDLPII.4.2) *Teachers will vary the methods for response and navigation as they lead students through that increase their understanding of the content during guided instructions. This will occollaborative learning as well as students have opportunities to have face-to face interactions.			

	group accountability. During independent learning, this will help as students practice at information. (UDLPII.4.1) *Teachers will give students opportunities to build fluencies with graduated levels of suppractice and performance as they guide students in their learning (PII.5.3)
eans for Engagement: v into learners interests,	Multiple Options for Engagement
callenge them rpropriately, and motivate em to learn.	*Teachers will promote expectations and beliefs that optimize motivation as they ask qu give cues, and directly explain mathematical concepts. This will also occur during collal learning as students are motivated to work with one another to solve problems. They w expectations and beliefs as students independently work on metacognition. (UDLPIII.9. *Teachers will develop self-assessment and reflection for students during guided instru collaborative learning, and independent learning. (UDLPIII.9.3) *Teachers will vary demands and resources to optimize challenge in math. As they ask questions and cue them in math. The students will be exposed to this during collaborative as they work with others as well as when they work alone during independent learning.

Administrative Leadership

PRINCIPAL'S SLOs- Please make sure your SLOs are based on critical needs identified through your data review and be evidence (See SLO rubric)

A. Principal SLO 1

1. What is the content focus of the SLO? Describe and explain the student group (s) selected for the SLO.

All students in grades 4 and 5 will increase math proficiency and performance to become college and career ready, assesses the major content, supporting content, reasoning, and modeling in mathematics. According to our PARC from 2017-2018, there is a need to increase the number of students in grades 4 and 5 to approach, meet, or exceed expectations. This includes all special education students and FARMS in grades 4 and 5. We need to continue to ck gap with the special education subgroup and our FARMS scores decreased in 2017-2018 compared to the previous Students will increase their quantile measure by 100 points or maintain the proficient performance level according Imagine Learning. Imagine Learning is a web-based system of curriculum proven to raise math achievement for st and sets a new standard for differentiation. Imagine Learning's integrated, adaptive benchmark series is designed t measure individual students growth and progress. At the 'Proficient' performance level in Imagine Learning, stude exhibit appropriate performance when tested on grade-level skills and concepts. In addition, growth is specific to a individual as it creates individual student learning pathways for students to participate in throughout the school ye

This SLO is targeting all 4th and 5th grade students, including all special education and FARM students. The total r students is 68. 36 students are in grade 4. 32 students are in grade 5. 6 of grade 4 and 5 students have IEP's for a or behavior. 1 has a 504. 12 students have speech services. 4 students have OT or PT services. 4 students are cor to have challenging behavior concerns. 4 students are an attendance concern. 39 /68 (57/%) students are out of claband during necessary instructional time.32 /68 (47%) are FARMS.

2. Describe the information and/or data that was collected or used to create the SLO.

Based on our PARCC results, we show a need to increase student success in mathematics in grades 4 and 5.

*According to the 2018 data on proficiency rates, Bel Air's grade 4 (this year's grade 5 students) scores were below county rates. However, 31% (10/31) of grade 4 students approached expectations by scoring a level 3 on PARCC. To tracking the students into grade 5 this year will be important in order to provide the appropriate instruction for succealthough 2018 grade 5 math scores were lower than grade 4 at 24% meeting or exceeding expectations, those students to middle school. The focus on following the students from grade 4 to grade 5 and providing the additional for students to increase their scores will in turn increase grade 5 scores overall. In addition, continually monitoring data and adjusting instruction is important in grade 4 in order to prevent the decrease in scores on th 2019 PARCC.

Proficiency Rates Compared to the District: Level 4 or 5: Bel Air Gr. 4 - 44%, District Gr. 4 - 49%,; Bel Air Gr. 5 - 24' District Gr. 5 - 47%

Grades 4 and 5 also show a need for more exposure and teaching to major content. Our school scores in each grader are below the district scores for major content. Solving fraction problems is a main component of grades 4 and 5 P. Major Content. This includes students solving problems of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, place validation comparisons, adding and subtracting of fractions with the same denominators for grade 4; volume of prisical addition subtraction, multiplication and division of multi-digit whole numbers, decimals, and fractions for grade 5. Learning will support students with the major content as they succeed through their pathways.

Major Content Scores Compared to the District: Bel Air Gr. 4 - 44%; District Gr. 4 - 46%; Bel Air Gr. 5 - 15%; District 43%

The percentage of students meeting or exceeding expectations (level 4 or 5) has been below 50% in grades 4 and 5 2015. However, if we track individual students more effectively, we can provide the differentiated instruction neede them succeed. A strategy will be to track those students who received approaching (level 3) expectations in grade

year who are now in grade 5. This will help to raise grade 5 scores. Imagine Learning can be a useful tool to assess individual student data and provide necessary instruction to move these students up a level.

PARCC Level Scores:

Gr. 4 Level 4 or 5: 2015 - 23%; 2016 - 36%; 2017 - 45%; 2018 - 44% Gr. 4 Level 3: 2015 - 31%; 2016 - 33%; 2017 - 42% 31%

Gr. 5 Level 4 or 5: 2015 - 36%; 2016 - 16%; 2017 - 23%; 2018 - 24% Gr. 5 Level 3: 2015 - 32%; 2016 - 20%; 2017 - 33% 59%

Last Year's Imagine Learning SLO results are as follows:

Grade 4: Mrs. Roberts - 14/15 met the target, Mrs. VanMeter 14/17 met the target

Grade 5: Mrs. Ferguson 17/18 met the target, Mrs. Tarburton 15/17 met the target

Total of 60/67 or 90% of students in grades 4 and 5 increased their quantile points by at least 100 points from bench to benchmark 3 or remained proficient from the first benchmark. 7 students did not meet the target. 6 of those stuc special education students with 3 of those 6 special education students in grade 4 and 3 in grade 5.

- 3. How does the SLO support the Goal Planning Process and School Improvement Goals and Strategies? This SLO is a direct match to our math goals in our School Improvement Plan as it focuses on the same strategies, for selecting strategies, and evidence-based practices that will be made to ensure progress in mathematics in grad
- Describe what evidence will be used to determine student growth for the SLO.

The evidence of growth will be determined using Imagine Learning's benchmark series. Students in grades 4 and 5 scored using Imagine Learning's placement of performance levels that are organized from students' quantile measure the assessment. The test assesses students' readiness for grade-level math content. The resulting instructional g is used to deliver benchmark remediation. Benchmark remediation consists of lessons (online) that are added to t students' learning pathways to prime students for grade-level work. The second benchmark will be used to monito progress. IXL will also be used as a monitoring tool as students participate in this web-based approach to support in mastering specific math objectives. It, too, supplements core instruction and meets individual needs.

Insufficient attainment - 0-29% of the students will increase their quantile measure by 100 points or maintain the preparameter performance level.

Partial attainment - 30%-69% of the students will increase their quantile measure by 100 points or maintain the prof performance level.

Full attainment - 70% or more of the students will increase their quantile measure by 100 points or maintain the properformance level.

B. Principal SLO 2

What is the content focus of the SLO? Describe and explain the student group (s) selected for the SLO.
 Students in grades 3, 4 and 5 will increase ELA proficiency and performance to become college and career ready. This incl special education students and FARMS. Students will be able to increase their skill of summarizing literary text using month tasks.

The SLO is targeting all students in grades 3-5. This included the special education students and FARMS. The tota of students for this SLO is 114. 46 of those students are in grade 3. 36 students are in grade 4. 32 students are in g grade 3, 6 students have an individualized education plan for academics or behavior. 5 students have speech and 3 have OT or PT services. 22 /46 (48%) are FARMS. In grade 4, 2 students have an individualized education plan for a or behavior. 6 students have speech and 1 student has OT or PT services. 13/36 (36%) are FARMS. In grade 5, 4 stu have individualized education plans for academics or behavior. 1 student has a 504. 6 students have speech and 3 have OT or PT services. 19 /32 (59%) are FARMS. 5 students in grades 3-5 are attendance concerns. 6 students ar behavior concerns. 39/68 (57%) of students in grades 4-5 attend band during instructional time. Total number of FA students in grades 3-5 is 54/114 (47%).

- Describe the information and/or data that was collected or used to create the SLO.
 - *After analyzing the school evidence statements for each grade level, summarizing, will need to be a main focus for 3-5 for the 2018-2019 school year. Summarizing of literary text will be encouraged through monthly tasks.

In detail, the following are the ELA standards we scored below the district and state (summarizing being the main fe

Grade 3

- RL.3.2.2 Provides a statement of the central message, lesson, or moral in a text.
- RL.3.7.1 Provides an explanation of how a specific aspect of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed b words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize an aspect of a character or setting)
- RI.3.51. Demonstrates use of text features to locate relevant information (e.g., key words, sidebars)

Grade 4

- RL.4.5.1 Provides an explanation of major differences between poems, drama, and prose with references to struct elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogudirections) when writing about a text.
- RI.4.5.1- Provides a description of the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect. And problem.se events, ideas, concepts or information in a text or part of a text.

Grade 5

- RL.5.2.2 Provides a summary of the text.
- RI.5.2.2 Provides an explanation of how two or more main ideas are supported by key details.
- RI.5.2.3 Provides a summary of the text.
- RI.5.6.2 Provides an analysis of multiple accounts of the same topic, noting important similarities and/or differenc point of view they represent.
- L.5.5.2 Demonstrates the ability to determine the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.

*Bel Air's shows a need for more exposure and teaching to literary texts. Our school scores in each grade level are the district scores for reading and analyzing fiction, drama, and poetry making it a school-wide focus.

Literary Text Bel Air Grade 3: 38% met or exceeded; 19% approached; 43% did not meet

Literary Text District Grade 3: 39% met or exceeded; 22 approached; 40% did not meet

Literary Text Bel Air Grade 4: 47% met or exceeded; 28% approached; 25% did not meet

Literary Text District Grade 4: 53% met or exceeded; 21% approached; 26% did not meet

Literary Text Bel Air Grade 5: 44% met or exceeded; 38% approached; 18% did not meet

Literary Text District Grade 5: 48% met or exceeded; 27% approached; 25% did not meet

- 3. How does the SLO support the Goal Planning Process and School Improvement Goals and Strategies? This SLO is a direct match to our English/Language Arts goals in our School Improvement Plan as it focuses on the strategies, rationale for selecting strategies, and evidence-based practices that will be made to ensure progress in grades 3-5.
- Describe what evidence will be used to determine student growth for the SLO.
 The evidence of student growth will be determined using the monthly PARCC tasks on summarizing.

Insufficient Attainment - 0%-29% of the students will score 70% or higher of the monthly tasks.

Partial Attainment - 30%-69%% of the students will score 70% or higher of the monthly tasks.

Full Attainment - 70% or above of the students will score 70% or higher of the monthly tasks.

e include a copy of your MTSS Practice Profile. This profile can be attached to the end of the Plan. Make sur w your goal planning process to show the integration and linkage between your goal planning process and priorities.

Based upon the results of the MTSS Practice Profile, what are the priority/priorities that the MTSS team selected?

Collaborative Planning/Collaborative Teaching

A. How will the priority/ priorities be addressed?

During the 2016-2017 school year, the administrator created a planning schedule for collaboration between general and special

ducation teachers. Professional development on co-planning and co-teaching for the teachers took place. During the weekly colanning meetings, relationship building occurred as the teachers continued to establish routines, group norms, and protocols. The pecial education teacher completed a planning sheet during co-planning. The administrator and two teachers attended the Pauk (luth workshop on co-planning. The information was shared with other teachers. The administrator, special education staff, and rade five teachers observed a middle school classroom example of co-teaching. The special education teacher and one grade five eacher practiced the co-teaching models. Co-planning took place with all classroom teachers, the special education teacher, and pecial education instructional assistant every week. The goal for the 2017-2018 school year was to continue the above priorities I aving the weekly co-planning meetings involving the general education teachers and special education staff. Special education st ontinued to support student achievement by enhancing their instructional strategies to meet students needs. The goal for the 20 2019 school year is to dive deeper into the co-planning/co-teaching model. We are a Title I Targeted Assistance School. Therefore he Title I teacher, along with the special education staff, will participate in co-planning with the classroom teachers. We will striv o enhance support staff's creativity to adapt the teacher plan, create individualized material, monitor progress, and plan tiered nstruction and intervention. The staff will increase the co-teaching opportunities within different grade levels. The co-teaching experiences will include a variety of the co-teaching models. Co-planning and co-teaching is multi-faceted and will be an ongoing ractice needing time to fully develop and be refined. It will take several years to establish to a satisfying degree.

B. What district support is needed to address your priority/priorities?

'rofessional development on co-teaching models provided by the special education department will be needed to ensure addition eacher knowledge and comfortability. Recommendations of viewing other teachers through live observation, video, or online sit vould be beneficial. Follow-up conversations between the special education department and teachers during our co-planning neetings will help to ensure a continued direction for this priority.

POSITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION & SUPPORTS OR BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

ding to COMAR 13A.08.06.01 defines Positive Behavioral Interventions and Support program (PBIS) means the research-b approach method adopted by the State Board to:

- a. Build capacity among school staff to adopt and sustain the use of positive, effective practices to create learning environments where teachers can teach and students can learn; and
- b. Improve the link between research –validated practices and the environments in which teaching and learning occur.

Based on the examination of the discipline data, please describe strategies to support/improve the implementation of t framework in your school. If you are not a PBIS school, describe your framework and strategies that you use for behavic management.

Discipline data: Total of 76 referrals with 0 suspensions

Top Referrals	Top Reasons	Top Locations	Top Actions
1 student 23 referrals	Disruption 30 referrals	Classroom 38 referrals	LAP 61 referrals
2 students 9 referrals	Disrespect 19 referrals	Playground 14 referrals	Time out of class 12 re
1 student 6 referrals	Attack on student 18 referrals	Bus 9 referrals	
		Resource Area 8 referrals	

r is initiating the PBIS framework for the first time this year. Based upon the data reviewed by the administration, the elor, the PBIS Team, and the School Leadership Team, the framework and strategies were developed to use for the sch ior management. Discipline data indicated an increase of 10 referrals from 2016-2017 to 2017-2018, with most of thos ruption. From this data the Leadership team and the PBIS Team chose to focus on respecting others and actively learn and disrespect are both blocks to one's educational progress. Additional review of the data revealed that a select dents were responsible for most of the discipline referrals for the year. Therefore, those students are being identified d of either Tler I, Tier II, or Tier III behavior support. Examples of some of the strategies used for the tiers are listed in ton. Students have informal functional behavioral assessments and informal behavioral plans in place to allow them t tunity to make better choices and ultimately gain social, behavioral, and academic skills. All students are part of the PI work and the PBIS Team chose four areas upon which to focus: staying safe, owning one's behavior, actively learning, ating all. The students are recognized for times when their behavior is particularly notable in one of the four areas. Tea

ecognized for the actions which enhance student success in a unusually creative way. Recognizing staff for following th tations as the students allows for a more consistent program that boosts staff moral. There are recognition activities mell as weekly when we have a booster week to recognize students following the expectations in areas the PBIS Team material additional focus. The paraprofessional staff is scheduled to work throughout the school, support students with partic allows the students an opportunity to receive additional positive feedback for behavior as well as for learning. The istration and the school counselor work diligently to check on students who are in need of extra support. Checking in a students gives the individuals a greater sense of self-esteem as they realize they are important to all adults in the school earn meets monthly to analyze data and decide on recognition ideas and interventions. The screener on ASPEN will als be the team as well as individual teachers with data to provide appropriate support. The Pupil Services Team meets we support services can be given to families of students with challenging behaviors. Students are recognized after card for good attendance, citizenship, and hard work ethic.

Describe any research-based strategies/interventions for students needing Tier II behavior support in addition to Tier I behavioral supports.

Igh Bel Air is implementing PBIS for the first time this year and have begun only with the Tier I piece, there are student the Tier II behavior support model. The staff is using research-based strategies and interventions for students who are I and Tier II behavior support. PBIS is a framework that guides us to implementing and integrating evidence-based praproving academic and behavioral outcomes for all students. When implementing with fidelity school wide, universal F uce disruptive behaviors, enhance school climate and create a safer, more effective school. There is data to support d g, measurable outcomes supported and evaluated by data, practices which provide evidence that outcomes are achiever tstudents and staff, and systems that efficiently and effectively support implementation of these practices by staff.

examples of Tier I supports for prevention and early interventions that staff may use are the following:

(Social Emotional Foundations of Early Learning): It is a framework for teaching social and emotional skills to children asses parent stress, teacher job stress and increase parent efficacy and teacher confidence while also seeing an increase re environment and a decrease in child specific challenging behavior.

d Step Early Learning: This provides instruction in social and emotional learning with units on skills for learning empath on management, friendship skills and problem solving. It strengths students' ability to learn, have empathy, manage ons, solve problems, focus, listen, and stay calm.

ulness Resources: Mindfulness is a state of active, open attention on the present. It encourages the careful observation has and feelings without judging them as good or bad. It means living in the moment and awakening to your current ience. It supports the development of greater attention, emotional and behavioral self-regulation, as well as positive questions compassion and wisdom. The goal is to decrease stress and negative behavior within the classroom; improve optimic competence, and attention; decrease anxiety; improve executive functioning skills; and less aggression, social problem

Collection: The proper use of data and data collection is essential in successfully implementing tiered systems of supporting the root causes and trends will help ensure students receive proper supports. Our system-wide behavior screener I will be utilized for decision making for tiered supports.

Approach: We will use a team approach to determine and address an individual child's root causes. This team will in pals, teachers, school counselors, behavior specialist, pupil personnel worker, school nurse, school psychologist, and station facilitator. The team can help to identify students in need of additional behavioral supports.

mic Supports: Research indicates that the root causes of many inappropriate behaviors may be the result academic fredom. Academic supports include: communicating instruction purpose; explicit instruction; modeling instruction; guic ce with teacher support; guided practice with peer support; independent practice; reflection, integration and extension entiation, positive learning climate, small group strategies.

room Management Checklist: This helps to identify if the student is being given the greatest opportunity for success. Tential seating, time-out locations, and proximity to teachers, paraprofessionals, and supportive peers can make the distribution a student reacts to different stimuli.

ost important intervention of all is the positive feedback ratio. Staff is encouraged to provide five positive comments to itive comment. This builds self-esteem and confidence in the students and also helps with staff morale because the advositive mindset.

ples of Tier II targeted and Tier III intensive supports that staff may use are the following:

risis Prevention Intervention): CPI teaches staff a basic understanding of crisis intervention methods to identify behavile lead to crisis; effectively respond to each behavior to prevent escalation; use verbal and non verbal techniques to defusior and resolve the crisis before it becomes violent; and cope with fear and anxiety.

rative Practices: The philosophy and set of tools actively engage students in dealing with conflict management. These le tools to strengthen connections between students, staff, and administration. Students have opportunities to repair plearn the impact of their actions.

ition Services: The services are voluntary and confidential problem-solving process in which two or more students reso its with f oa the school counselor.

ng Strategies: Learning to regulate our emotional responses can be difficult. Children need to learn appropriate ways t nd when experiencing anxiety. Calming strategies can help a child to work through strong emotions.

onal Tier II supports for staff to use include the following: Check-In/Check Out; Social Groups: In-school intervention of instruction for individual concern.

onal Tier III supports for staff to use include the following: mentoring; Functional Behavior Assessment and Behavior ention Plans; and 504 plans.



I PARENT/FAMILY ENGAGEMENT

/Community Engagement Needs

Describe in a narrative your school's parental/community engagement. Support with data (i.e. volunteer hours, percent of family/parent participation from sign in sheets, type and number of parent activities, etc.). Title I schools must analyze inform the Title I Parent Interest Survey.

Bel Air School continues to have outstanding parent involvement. The parent volunteer hours for the 2017-2018 school year more than 1,400 hours. PTO membership was more than 62% of the eligible population. Bel Air is proud of the parent/volur participation and we will strive to maintain or increase the number of volunteer hours in 2018-2019. Parents contribute in the following ways: teaching science lessons, listening to students read, assisting in the computer lab, assisting in the cafeteria, participating in fundraisers, tutoring, reading aloud, providing healthy snacks for special occasions, providing teacher lunch organizing and attending the Back-to-School Bash. In addition, the B.A.T.C.H. (Bel Air Teacher and Children Helpers) assis laminating and copying educational materials, copying and collating PBIS tickets, and providing any additional service requ staff members throughout the year. PTO parents call also be found attending Meet-Your-Teacher Night and Parent Confere coordinating the school yearbook, sitting on school teams and committees, participating in PreK-K Orientation, and creating school-wide bulletin boards. Grade 5 parents serve as speakers for Career Day. Parents, staff, and students participate in ce a drug-free lifestyle through school-wide activities during Red Ribbon Week. The parents also plan and implement all holida recognition events, including Fall Festival, Skating with Santa, Valentine's treats, Easter Egg Hunt, Field Day, and the Grad Party. Moreover, the parents run the Pizza Hut Book-It reading incentive program, which recognizes students for reading at a regular basis. In terms of community involvement, the parents assist with a number of events, including, but not limited to Loved Toys", "Read Across America Day", an animal shelter collection, and the TREX competition. Parents participate in C Outdoor school as well as field trips on all grade levels. The staff communicates with parents in several formats: assignment notebooks, notes and phone calls to parents, Back-To-School letter, email communication, Parent/Student Handbook, Comm Folder, and the Bel Air School website. Parents/family members of targeted assistance students will be invited to attend lite math events. These events are being planned in response to parent survey results. They will also meet with the Title I teache of-the-year conferences to gain information about preventing summer slide and preparing for advancing grades.

Parent Advisory/ Title I Parent Committee 2018-2019

	Grade Level	
Name	Representation	Position
Summer Farris	Grades 2 & 3	PAC Representative, Parent,
		Community Representative
Julie Stafford	Grade 3 & 5	PAC Alternate, Parent
Loreda Wiland	Kindergarten &	Parent
	Grade 3	
Matt Schartiger	Pre-K	Parent
Mark Farris	Grades 2 & 3	Community Representative, Carl Belt
Kimberly Hummel	Grade 1	Parent
Kelsey Parker	Grade 3	Parent
Crystal Miller	Grade 4	Parent, Teacher
Laurie Ferguson	Title I	Title I Teacher
Hannah Eisenhour	Title I	Family Engagement Coordinator
Laura Michael	Title I	School Support Specialist

the "Grade Level Representation" column, identify the grade level being represented by this parent. Under the "Position" column, it is representative and alternate for the county Parent Advisory Council with "PAC." Identify the other members as Parent, Teacher, unity Member, and so forth. The parent committee must represent a cross section of the school community. Title I schools must hentations from all grade levels.

Bel Air's PARENT INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Expectations

argeted Assistance Title I school, Bel Air's Parent/Family Engagement Plan meets and exceeds the requirements of the Title I, Part 1115 of the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESSA).

recognizes the importance of forming a strong partnership with parents/families and community members in order to positively idents in our school. To promote effective parent/family engagement, the staff at Bel Air welcomes and encourages parents/fam unity members to join them in activities identified in the Action Plan as follows:

- I Shared decision-making opportunities
- II Annual meeting to explain the schoolwide Title I program
- III Opportunities to build and increase understanding, communication, and support between home and school
- IV Formal and informal evaluation of the effectiveness of parent involvement activities
- V Activities that promote a positive environment of high expectations shared by home and school

accepts the Allegany County Public Schools Parent Involvement Policy and has aligned its school level Parent/Family Engagement's Parent/Family Engagement Plan.

By offering opportunities to build parent capacity in school decision making, in understanding academic standards, and in acreasing skills to support academics at home, the school will meet all goals on PARCC 2018-2019.

Action Plan

e I Requirements		Description of Activities/Actions/ Initiatives	Date(s)	Whom should you of for more information
. >	Shared Decision Making The School Improvement Plan (SIP)is developed with input from parents	Parent representatives on SIT and other decision - making teams, including the Title I Planning Team, collaborate with school staff on the development of the plan. A notice is sent to all parents regarding the opportunity to review the plan prior to submission to the Central Office.	August 27; September 4, 13, 18, 21,26; October 1-5, 8-9,11-12,15, 17-18, 22-26, 29-31; November 5, 7-9, 13, 15, 19; January 8; February 12; March 22; April 9; May 14	Autumn Eirich, prin Brenda Luger, schoo counselor, SIT chair
A	The SIP is available for parent review and input at any time	A synopsis of the SIP and any revisions are shared with parents. Parents are informed of the opportunity to review and comment on the plan at any time. This synopsis is initially shared with parents during a Parent Breakfast.	December, ongoing	Autumn Eirich, prin Brenda Luger, schoo counselor, SIT chair
A	The Parent Involvement Plan and budget are developed with input from parents.	The Title I Planning Team, including parent and community representatives, give input. Parent Surveys from targeted students also provided information. The School Improvement Team (SIT) will review the proposed plan, including the budget. Parents of all students will have an opportunity to review the plan and provide	October 17, 2018 and SIT meetings (see above)	Autumn Eirich, prin Brenda Luger, schoo counselor, SIT chair

Δ	The Parent/Family Engagement Plan is distributed to all parents.	feedback. The final plan is submitted to the SIT for approval. A summary of the Parent Involvement Plan is distributed to all families after the Central Office has approved the SIP.	December 2018	Autumn Eirich, prin Brenda Luger, schoo counselor, SIT chair
•	With parents, develop a written School-Parent Compact(s) supporting instruction that is signed by teachers, parents, and students.	The title I planning committee that includes one parent representative and one community representative met to create the school-parent compact. The compact will be reviewed by parents representing all grade levels at the spring meeting. Revisions will be discussed and made in the fall for 2019-2020.	June 18, July 24, 2018, May 2019	Title I Planning Tea Title I Parent Comm
inn >	ual Meeting Schools hold parent meetings at least annually to inform parents of the school's role in implementing Title I, the parent's rights, and ways he school will provide for parental/family engagement.	Bel Air's Annual Title I Meeting was held. Parents/families of targeted students were invited to attend. Mrs. Eirich, principal, and Mrs. Ferguson, Title I teacher facilitated. Laura Michael, Title I school support specialist, assisted. A powerpoint presentation was shared to inform parents of the school's role in implementing Title I, the parent's rights, and ways the school will	Tuesday, October 2, 2018	Autumn Eirich, prin Laurie Ferguson, Tit teacher Laura Michael, Title school support spec
Building Parental Capacity Provide assistance to parent in understanding the State's academic content standards		PTA Parent Guides to Student Success were distributed to all parents of targeted students.	August 2018	Laurie Ferguson

	and student academic achievement standards, State and local academic	Parent-Teacher Conference Days are held and grade level expectations and assessments are discussed.	October 2, 2018 & March 4, 2019	All Teachers
	assessments.		TBD	SIT
		PARCC event for parents will be held. Bi-weekly volunteer workshops are held by the Family Engagement Coordinator.	Every other Monday	Hannah Eisenhour, engagement coordi
		raining Engagement Coordinator.	TBD	SIT, Autumn Eirich,
>	Provide materials and parent trainings/workshops to help parent improve their children's academic achievement.	Parent/Family Engagement Literacy Event, Parent/Family Engagement Math Event, District- Wide Behavioral Specialist Presentation		teacher, District Bel Specialists
>	Educate school personnel on how to work with parents as equal partners in their child's education.	An article on working with parents as equal partners will be shared with teachers prior to March 4th conference day.	March 2019	Laura Michael, Laur Ferguson
		Head Start teachers meet with pre-K teachers for	Spring 2019	Pre-K teachers, Hea
	Coordinate and integrate	articulation meetings.		Teachers
	programs to increase parent	BRIDGES Barber & Beauty owner will expand Guys	January/Febru	Brenda Luger, Lamo
	involvement such as the Judy	Read with additional groups.	ary 2019 October 2018	Cockrell, Allegany C
	Center and other community resources like the Health Dept.,	Health Department provides flu mist and dental sealants clinics.	October 2018	Public Library Health Department
	Library, 21st Century After- School Program, Head Start, etc.	Career Center, Graphic Design Class, provided custom made ribbons and banners for Red Ribbon Week and PBIS.	October 2018	Daphne Snyder
		Students collected items for the Animal Shelter.	October 2018	Daphne Snyder
>	Ensure information is	The school strives to present information to	Ongoing	All staff
	presented in a format and/or	parents/families in a friendly way. Memos,		

	language parents can understand.	calendars, newsletters, website, phone, texts, emails.		
•	Ensure accessibility for parents with limited English proficiency, parents with disabilities, and parents with other hardships to fully participate in parent/family engagement opportunities.	Deaf parent was offered communication assistance for Parent Conference Day. Family Engagement Coordinator reaches out to parents/families of targeted students by phone, email, and written communication. The building is, almost entirely, wheelchair accessible.	October 2, March 4, and ongoing	Tim Harrison and additional staff per request, Hannah Eisenhour
Rev	view the Effectiveness The effectiveness of the school's parental/family engagement activities will be reviewed.	The school will review the effectiveness of the parental/family engagement activities by providing and tabulating the results of surveys following events. Information gathered will be shared with teams and used to improve future events.	ongoing	SIT, Title I Planning Autumn Eirich, Lau Ferguson
loyce Epstein's Third Type of Parent olvement ➤ Volunteering		Parents and family members have many opportunities to volunteer at Bel Air. Teaching science lessons Listening to students read Assisting in computer lab Assisting in cafeteria Participating in fundraisers Tutoring Reading aloud to classes and individuals Providing healthy snacks Providing teacher luncheons Organizing and attending Back to School Bash	ongoing	Autumn Eirich, Clas Teachers, Hannah Eisenhour

B.A.T.C.H. (Bel Air Children and Teacher Helpers)	
Assist with laminating and copying educational materials	
Copying and collating PBIS tickets	
 Attending meet your teacher night and parent conference days 	
Coordinating the school yearbook	
Sitting on school teams and committees	
 Participating in prek/k orientation 	
Creating school-wide bulletin boards	
Grade 5 service speakers for Career Day	
Participate in Red Ribbon Week	
 Plan and implement all holiday recognition events 	
Run the Pizza Hut "Book-It" incentive program	
Assist with Gently Loved Toys	
Read Across America Day	
Animal Shelter Collection	
TREX Competition	
Grade 5 Outdoor School	
Field Trips	

n XIV.

ssional Community for Teachers and Staff- Standard 7

it comes to closing the achievement gap for any group of students, we know that focused and targeted professional learning the school improvement effort. What school based professional learning will be/has been coordinated this y so your school's achievement gaps?

Professional Learning Title: Growth Mindset Beyond County PD

Date (s): Faculty Meetings and Grade Level Planning Meetings

Location and Time: Bel Air School Media Center, Teachers Classrooms

Intended Audience: Bel Air Faculty and Staff

What changes are expected to occur in the classroom as a result of this professional learning?

The focal change expected to occur is a more positive morale for staff, and therefore, as a direct result, a more positive in students. Although there is a county-wide implementation of Growth Mindset, Bel Air is moving further into this no logy of success in an effort to improve the morale of the staff. According to our Staff Engagement Survey results from staff morale is the area on which we need to focus. Particularly evident was the issue of owning one's morale. Responted that staff members did not believe their were responsible for their morale. In Section 3 of the survey, in the questionsible for my morale, 13 staff members scored the question neither agree or disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree, we

ed the question agree or strongly agree. This particular question triggered the need to help staff improve their learnin responsible for their own morale affects them which will have a positive effect on student morale and achievement.

What knowledge and skills will the participants attain in this professional learning to make these changes happen?

Professional Learning and brief staff engagement activities will be created using resources on Growth Mindset, inclunited to: selected lessons from "The Growth Mindset Coach" by Annie Brock and Heather Hundley; "Mindset: the New plogy of Success" by Carol S. Dweck; "I Can't Do That, YET: Growth Mindset" by Esther Cordova and Maima Adiputri; "So Train Your Brain to Turn Negative Thinking into Positive Thinking..." by Ashton Sanderson; Education Leadership" vo self-Talk Change Your Mind, Change Your Life" by Sally Hall. The staff will learn about parents, teachers, and coaches, a mindsets arise. The staff will also develop skills on changing their own mindset and the mindsets of those with whom ate. The ultimate knowledge and skill from this professional learning will be the journey to a true, lasting growth mind rive to adopt a growth mindset that will carry us through our lives in a more positive manner and have a positive impa around us.

How will you measure the implementation of the the knowledge and skills in the classroom?

ations given to staff after the professional learning on Growth Mindset takes place will help support the future plannir ive. The results of the Staff Engagement Survey for 2018-2019 will be the measurement tool used to determine if the sional learning concerning Growth Mindset has been fully effective or if we need to delve more deeply into the material ghostsom observations and teacher and administrator discussions, we will analyze the impact of owning our moral nt achievement.

1 XV gement Plan

Iow will the plan be shared with the faculty and staff?

Ill staff provided help in completing the Academic Progress section of the SIP during the August PD. Staff collaborated to do a roc ause analysis for reading and math. They participated in the goal planning process and in revisiting school-wide UDL strategies. Recause of their active participation, they were familiar with the SIP before the sharing of the final plan. The draft document will eviewed with the staff during grade level team meetings and at faculty meetings. Staff will be encouraged to give input and feedly the completed document will be reviewed again with the staff after it is submitted to Central Office Staff. The implementation and evaluation of the SIP will be discussed at regularly scheduled faculty meetings.

low will student progress data be collected, reported to, and evaluated by the SIT?

It the end of each quarter, the SIT will collect, analyze, and disaggregate reading and math data to evaluate the progress of the ta roups that were identified. Formative and summative assessments will be utilized along with other pertinent information from t eachers. Administration will discuss and review this data and information with teachers during grade level team meetings. Now lel Air is a Title I Targeted Assistance School, the SIT team meets monthly to analyze data for progress of those targeted assistance tudents.

low will the SIP be revised based on student progress and the method(s) used to measure student progress?

Ifter carefully analyzing data, the SIT will revise the plan as needed to ensure instructional, professional development, and supporograms all meet the needs of the target groups and all students and teachers. Necessary instructional changes or enhancement will be made according to the analysis. This communication will occur through regularly scheduled Title I team planning meetings, neetings, grade level meetings, and co-planning meetings.

Vhat role will classroom teachers and/or departments have in implementing and monitoring the plan?

lassroom teachers, special education staff, and the Title I teacher meet weekly for collaborative planning and grade level team neetings. They will have opportunity to discuss student data relating to the plan and make changes as needed.

low will the initial plan be shared with parents and community members?

synopsis of the School Improvement Plan will be available to parents and community members on the school website and at the chool's information center in the main lobby. Family members will be invited to a school breakfast to receive information on our chool goals and Title I Targeted Assistance Program. Administration will share the plan with families during a PTO meeting.

Iow will revisions to the SIP be presented to the staff, parents, and community?

levisions will be shared with staff during faculty meetings. The parents and community members will be advised of necessary evisions at PTO meeting and/or our school website.

Vhat assistance does the Central Office need to provide in developing, monitoring, assessing, and implementing the plan?

itle I Central Office Staff will collaborate with the SIT to complete the Title I section of the plan. The Title I staff meets monthly very he SIT to monitor that part of the plan. Other Central Office Staff will assist with planning professional development activities we needed during the school year. The Central Office Staff will review the SIP. Afterwards, they will share information and discuss evisions with the SIT chair and Administrator. The SIP will be assessed by the Central Office Staff as part of the principal's evaluat

ist the approximate dates and/or calendar for sharing, monitoring, and revising the plan.

lugust 27;

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eptember 4, 13, 18, 21,26;

)ctober 1-5, 8-9,11-12,15,

7-18, 22-26, 29-31;

lovember 5, 7-9, 13, 15, 19, 27, 28;

anuary 8;

ebruary 12;

//arch 22;

upril 9;

//ay 14
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Name (Print and Sign)	Affiliation/Title
autumn Enil	Principal
Bula E. Ly-	School Counselor and SIT Chairperson
Hembry Bed	Media Specialist and Pre-K Teacher
Raphne Suder	Grade 1 Teacher
July 92-	Grade 2 Teacher
Supple Mit Ose	Grade 2 Teacher
andrea Roberto	Grade 4 Teacher
Melissa Tarberton	Grade 5 Teacher
Laurii Ferguson.	Title I Teacher
Jenney & Langares	Special Education Teacher
Bothany M. Smelder	Parent Rep.
Survey Farris	Community Rep.
Laura Michael	Title I School Support Specialist