Cycle 1
Foundational Structures
To be accredited, systems must have structures (systemic plans, processes, programs) in place to support certain best practices and the Rose Capacities.
“Foundational Structures” means programs, structures, or practices considered to be essential and, in KESA, prerequisite to receiving an accreditation rating from the State Board. Education systems are notified of required foundational structures before the start of a new accreditation cycle.

By the end of the accreditation cycle, systems must have fully implemented systemic plans/processes/ addressing these requirements.
Questions

What policies does your system have in place to ensure that each foundational structure is addressed effectively and evaluated/updated regularly?

What does your system offer to address each foundational structure?

What evidence-based practices are embraced in your implementation of these offerings?

Are your system’s offerings aligned/coordinated system-wide?

How do you know that your offerings are effective?

KESA page on KSDE website: http://goo.gl/3iVeuU.
Tiered systems of supports are for all students. Tier 1 involves ALL STUDENTS. Tier 2 involves students needing intervention. Tier 3 involves students who need further intervention. Systems can develop their own plans/programs or work with profit and not-for-profit organizations that provide related products/services. Either way, in order to be considered a “tiered system of supports,” the program must include the “ingredients” shown below.

“Ingredients” of a Tiered System of Supports
1. All students are involved.
2. System- and school-wide behavior expectations and response/discipline policy
3. Data-based decision making framework/process
4. Research-based screeners for reading, math, behavior
5. Evidence-based curriculum (all tiers) for reading, math, behavior, social skills
6. Research-based interventions for Tiers 2 and 3
7. Fluid intervention groups
8. Buildings have master schedule providing for assessment, core, intervention, and collaborative team time
9. Family engagement (not just notification) is an inherent part of the tiered system of supports process.
10. System-wide assessment plan
11. Regular evaluation of tiered system of supports
12. Ongoing review/revision of system policies to support framework

Stakeholder Engagement

Systems must engage all stakeholders in decision making processes and in the wide spectrum of curricula/programs/services that support student learning and growth.

“All stakeholders” means students, families, employees, business/industry, and community – anyone with a vested interest in the education system.

The theme of stakeholder engagement is embedded in the KESA philosophy. The KESA process involves teams of stakeholders, and the KESA rubrics directly address stakeholder engagement in many places (see table below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationships</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
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<td>Staff – “Communication with staff” is one criterion. Students – “Student Involvement and Empowerment” is one criterion. Families – This component is all about family engagement. Communities – This component is all about community engagement.</td>
<td>Curriculum – This component calls for leader, educator, family and student involvement in curriculum/resource adoptions. Student Engagement – “Student Input” and “Individual Plans of Study” require family involvement and advisory councils. Technology – This component calls for student involvement in decision making and for response to student, community, state, and national workforce needs.</td>
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Responsive Culture
This entire rubric is about collaboration with stakeholders to develop and execute a vision of learning. Stakeholder engagement is key throughout the rubric.

Rigor
Career and Technical Education – This component calls for partnerships with business/industry and communication with educators, students, families, and community. Professional Learning – This component calls for clear communication with all stakeholders regarding the link between professional learning and increased student performance; stakeholder involvement in identifying priorities; pursuing potential professional learning resources, prioritizing and evaluating use of resources.

“Diversity” means the presence of a range of differences. Types of diversity include, but are not limited to, occupation, personality type, national origin, race, ethnicity, religion, socio-economic stratum, gender identification, sexual orientation, learning abilities, family structure.

“Equity” means conditions under which every student receives equitable access to quality instruction, resources, and facilities according to his/her learning needs. (See illustration, next page.)

Systems must provide curricula/programs/services to support individual students’ needs for learning and growth.
Federal discussions of equity focus on students in certain subgroups receiving access to quality educators: Are students in the various sub-groups receiving equitable access to experienced, qualified, and effective educators at the same rate as students not belonging to the various sub-groups?

**Experience:** Three or more years

**Qualified:** Current endorsement for specific assignment

**Effective:** As determined through formal educator evaluation process

**Subgroups:** Students in poverty, students with disabilities, minorities

Diversity and Equity (continued)


KESA page on KSDE website: http://goo.gl/3iVeuU.
Rose Capacity 1: “Sufficient oral and written communication skills to enable students to function in a complex and rapidly changing civilization”

EXPLANATION:
Communication – Systems must provide curricula/programs/services to support student learning and growth, as well as application of, the following skill areas: oral (including public speaking), written, and interpersonal communication (including conflict resolution).

Basic skills – Systems must provide curricula/programs/services to support student learning and growth in, as well as application of, skill areas such as the following: independent productivity, collaboration, information literacy (including library services), technology literacy, financial/consumer literacy.
Civic and Social Engagement

Rose Capacity 2:
“Sufficient knowledge of economic, social, and political systems to enable the students to make informed choices”

Rose Capacity 3:
“Sufficient understanding of governmental processes to enable the student to understand the issues that affect his or her community, state, and nation”

EXPLANATION:
Systems must provide curricula/programs/services to support student learning and growth in, as well as the application of, the knowledge and understanding necessary to make informed economic, social, and political choices.
Physical and Mental Health

Rose Capacity 4
“Sufficient self-knowledge and knowledge of his or her mental and physical wellness”

EXPLANATION:
Systems must provide curricula/programs/services to support student learning and growth in, as well as the application of, mental and physical wellness knowledge and understanding
• Physical education/health graduation requirement
• Child nutrition and wellness requirements
• Social-emotional wellness requirements (including counseling services)
• Physical wellness requirements (including physical education and health curricula)
Rose Capacity 5

“Sufficient grounding in the arts to enable each student to appreciate his or her cultural and historical heritage”

EXPLANATION:

- Fine Arts graduation requirement is a compliance item.
- Curricula, programs, services to support student learning and growth in the fine arts (dance, music, visual arts, theatre, media arts)
- Curricula, programs, services to support student learning and growth in world languages
Rose Capacity 6:
“Sufficient training or preparation for advanced training in either academic or vocational fields so as to enable each child to choose and pursue life work intelligently”

Rose Capacity 7:
“Sufficient levels of academic or vocational skills to enable public school students to compete favorably with their counterparts in surrounding states, in academics or in the job market”
EXPLANATION:
Systems must provide curricula, programs, and services to support student learning and growth in preparation for academic/vocational learning and/or the work force.

- Minimum graduation requirements as outlined in KAR 91-31-35 and associated regulations
- Kansas Curricular Standards in applicable curricular areas
- State-recognized academic standards for all other core and non-core curricular areas
- Career/technical education
- Professional engagement - understand/conversant in career field issues, make informed decisions, solve problems, advocate
- Curricula that allow students to meet the Kansas Board of Regents qualified admissions requirements and the state scholarship program
Teacher Licensure and Accreditation (TLA)

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KESA page on KSDE website: http://goo.gl/3iVeuU.
Mission
To prepare Kansas students for lifelong success through rigorous, quality academic instruction, career training and character development according to each student's gifts and talents.

Vision
Kansas leads the world in the success of each student.

Motto
Kansans CAN.

Successful Kansas High School Graduate
A successful Kansas high school graduate has the
• Academic preparation,
• Cognitive preparation,
• Technical skills,
• Employability skills and
• Civic engagement
to be successful in postsecondary education, in the attainment of an industry recognized certification or in the workforce, without the need for remediation.

Outcomes for Measuring Progress
• Kindergarten readiness
• Individual Plan of Study focused on career interest
• High school graduation rates
• Postsecondary completion/attendance
• Social/emotional growth measured locally