

**Table A – Part B
Issues Identified in the State Performance Plan**

SPP Indicator	Issue	Required Action
<p>Indicator 3: Participation and performance of children with disabilities on statewide assessments:</p> <p>A. Percent of districts meeting the State's AYP objectives for progress for disability subgroup.</p> <p>B. Participation rate for children with IEPs in a regular assessment with no accommodations; regular assessment with accommodations; alternate assessment against grade level standards; alternate assessment against alternate achievement standards.</p> <p>C. Proficiency rate for children with IEPs against grade level standards and alternate achievement standards. (20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))</p>	<p>Noncompliance: ASDOE does not have baseline data for the alternate assessment. This is an issue subject to special conditions.</p>	<p>See Table B for Indicator #3.</p>

SPP Indicator	Issue	Required Action
<p>Indicator 4: Rates of suspension and expulsion:</p> <p>A. Percent of districts identified by the State as having a significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of children with disabilities for greater than 10 days in a school year; and</p> <p>B. Percent of districts identified by the State as having a significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year of children with disabilities by race and ethnicity.</p> <p>(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A); 1412(a)(22))</p>	<p>Other: Since American Samoa is a unitary system with one school district, ASDOE is unable to report the percent of districts having a significant discrepancy in rates of suspensions and expulsions. ASDOE reported, based on the percent of children with disabilities who are suspended or expelled in American Samoa, that no (0%) children with disabilities were suspended or expelled during 2004-2005.</p> <p>In addition, part B of this indicator is not relevant for American Samoa because it has a homogeneous population. Therefore, it is not possible to disaggregate suspension and expulsion data by race and ethnicity.</p>	<p>ASDOE has adopted an appropriate method to address this indicator and should continue to report in the manner utilized in the SPP.</p> <p>It is unnecessary for ASDOE to address part B of this indicator as long as the demographics of its population remain the same.</p>
<p>Indicator 8: Percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.</p> <p>(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A))</p>	<p>Other: ASDOE indicated that it will use the NCSEAM survey. It did not indicate if it will be using a sample.</p>	<p>The State must ensure that any activities or strategies regarding this indicator result in the collection of the required baseline data, for the required time period, and that the baseline data and any other required data are reported in the FFY 2005 APR, due on February 1, 2007. Failure to report the required data in the APR may affect OSEP's determination of the State's status under section 616(d) of the IDEA.</p>

SPP Indicator	Issue	Required Action
<p>Indicator 9: Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))</p>	<p>Other: ASDOE requested that OSEP consider this indicator as “not applicable” because ASDOE is a unitary system with no school districts and because American Samoa has a homogeneous population. (ASDOE reported one Spanish child and one Caucasian child in its 2004 Child Count).</p>	<p>OSEP has determined that it is unnecessary for ASDOE to address this indicator as long as the demographics of its population remain the same.</p>
<p>Indicator 10 Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))</p>	<p>Other: ASDOE requested that OSEP consider this indicator as “not applicable” because ASDOE is a unitary system with no school districts and because American Samoa has a homogeneous population. (ASDOE reported one Spanish child and one Caucasian child in its 2004 Child Count).</p>	<p>OSEP has determined that it is unnecessary for ASDOE to address this indicator as long as the demographics of its population remain the same.</p>
<p>Indicator 12: Percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))</p>	<p>Noncompliance: ASDOE reported that 88% of children with disabilities served in Part C were found eligible and served in Part B by their third birthday. However, based on the data ASDOE provided, the correct calculation should have been 53% -- 9 divided by 17 minus 0 times 100 since only 9 out of the 17 children with disabilities served in Part C were found eligible for Part B and who had an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthday. The other two children had moved, were deceased or refused services. Thus, these two children should not be included in the overall percent of children with disabilities served in Part C who were found eligible and who were served in Part B by their third birthday.</p>	<p>ASDOE must ensure that the remaining noncompliance is corrected within one year of its identification, and include data in the APR due February 1, 2007, that demonstrate compliance with this requirement. Failure to demonstrate compliance at that time may affect OSEP’s determination of the State’s status under section 616(d) of the IDEA.</p>

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<p>Indicator 14: Percent of youth who had IEPs, are no longer in secondary school and who have been competitively employed, enrolled in some type of postsecondary school, or both, within one year of leaving high school. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))</p>	<p>Other: On page 44, ASDOE indicated that it would be reporting on this indicator, as required, in the APR, due February 2007. However, ASDOE also stated it will develop a Post School Outcome Questionnaire and Student Exit Survey that won't be ready for use until June 2007. OSEP is unable to determine whether the plan included for this new indicator will result in the collection of the required data by the submission of the APR, due February 1, 2007.</p>	<p>American Samoa must ensure that any activities or strategies regarding this indicator result in the collection of the required baseline data, for the required time period, and that the baseline data and any other required data are reported in the APR. Failure to report the required data in the APR may affect OSEP's determination of the State's status under section 616(d) of the IDEA.</p>
<p>Indicator 15: General supervision system (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) identifies and corrects noncompliance as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification. (20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(B))</p>	<p>Noncompliance: ASDOE was unable to report that all noncompliance identified in schools has been corrected within one year from identification.</p>	<p>See Table B for Indicator #15</p>

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<p>Indicator 19: Percent of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))</p>	<p>Other: ASDOE reported zero mediation requests during 2004-2005. American Samoa included targets regarding mediation; however, baseline data indicated that the total number of mediations requested was fewer than ten. OSEP guidance on developing the SPP indicated that targets and improvement activities were not needed until the number of mediations requested totaled ten or greater.</p>	<p>American Samoa may remove the targets and improvement activities related to mediation in the APR, due February 1, 2007, if the number of mediations for 2004-2005 is less than 10. In a reporting period when the number of mediations reaches ten or greater, the State must develop targets and improvement activities, and report them in the corresponding APR.</p>