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 Georgia			
State Action	Metric	Status	Notes
Element 1: Student Access: All students are digital learners.			
State ensures access to high quality digital content, online courses and virtual schools to all students.	Students: Public, Charter, Private, Home Education		
	(1) Under state law, district public school students are eligible for publicly-funded digital learning.	ACHIEVED!	
	(2) Under state law, charter public school students are eligible for publicly-funded digital learning.	ACHIEVED!	
	(3) Under state law, private school students are eligible for publicly-funded digital learning.	PARTIAL	Georgia private school students are eligible for publicly-funded digital learning if funding is available.
	(4) Under state law, home education students are eligible for publicly-funded digital learning.	PARTIAL	Georgia home education students are eligible for publicly-funded digital learning if funding is available.
State ensures access to high quality digital content, online courses and virtual schools to students in K-12 at any time in their academic career.	Grades: High School, Middle School, Elementary School		
	(5) State law ensures publicly-funded digital learning is available for all high school students.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia offers full-time virtual school and individual online courses statewide.
	(6) State law ensures publicly-funded digital learning is available for all middle school students.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia offers full-time virtual school and individual online courses statewide.
	(7) State law ensures publicly-funded digital learning is available for all elementary school students.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia offers full-time virtual school, but not individual online courses, statewide.
State requires students take high quality online college- or career-prep courses to earn a high school diploma.	Diploma Requirement		
	(8) State law requires students to complete at least one online course to earn a high school diploma.	(NOT YET)	



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Element 2: Barriers to Access: All students have access to high quality digital learning.			
State does not restrict access to high quality digital content, online courses and virtual schools with policies such as class size ratios and caps on enrollment or budget.	Class-Size and Teacher Ratios		
	(9) Under state law, class size restrictions and/or teacher-student ratios for traditional classrooms do not apply to virtual schools (full-time).	(NOT YET)	
	(10) Under state law, class size restrictions and/or teacher-student ratios for traditional classrooms do not apply to individual online courses (part-time).	(NOT YET)	
	(11) Under state law, class size and/or teacher-student ratios for traditional classrooms do not apply to blended brick-and-mortar schools.	(NOT YET)	Georgia places a cap of 18-28 students in kindergarten through 8th grade.
	Enrollment Caps		
	(12) State law does not cap enrollment in charter schools, including virtual and brick-and-mortar (full-time).	ACHIEVED!	The Georgia Supreme Court voided all charters including virtual charters.
	(13) State law does not cap enrollment in individual online courses (part-time).	(NOT YET)	
	Budget		
	(14) State funding for digital learning is provided through the public per pupil school funding formula.	ACHIEVED!	
	District Approval		
	(15) Under state law, school districts do not have the authority to prohibit a student from enrolling in virtual school (full-time).	ACHIEVED!	
	(16) Under state law, school districts do not have the authority to prohibit a student from enrolling in individual online courses (part-time).	(NOT YET)	



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State does not restrict access to high quality digital content, online courses and virtual schools based on geography, such as school district, county, or state.	Geographic Barriers		
	(17) State law does not limit enrollment in virtual schools and individual online courses to district boundaries.	(NOT YET)	
	(18) State law does not limit enrollment in virtual charter schools to the county of charter.	ACHIEVED!	
Element 3: Personalized Learning: All students can use digital learning to customize their education.			
State allows students to take online classes full-time or part-time (by the individual course).	Full-time: High School, Middle School and Elementary School		
	(19) State law ensures full-time virtual school is available for all high school students.	PARTIAL	Georgia offers fulltime in 9th and 10th but not 11th and 12th.
	(20) State law ensures full-time virtual school is available for all middle school students.	ACHIEVED!	
	(21) State law ensures full-time virtual school is available for all elementary school students.	ACHIEVED!	
	Part-time: High School, Middle School and Elementary School		
	(22) State law ensures individual online courses are available for all high school students.	ACHIEVED!	
	(23) State law ensures individual online courses are available for all middle school students to earn high school credit.	(NOT YET)	
	(24) State law ensures individual online courses are available for all middle school students.	ACHIEVED!	



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	(25) State law ensures individual online courses are available for all elementary school students.	(NOT YET)	
State allows students to enroll with multiple providers and blend online courses with onsite learning.	Virtual Blending		
	(26) Under state law, students may enroll in both individual online courses and traditional face-to-face brick-and-mortar schools.	ACHIEVED!	
	(27) Under state law, students may enroll with more than one individual online course provider.	ACHIEVED!	
	Blended Brick-and-Mortar Schools		
	(28) State law explicitly defines blended brick-and-mortar schools.	ACHIEVED!	
State allows rolling enrollment year round.	Enrollment Timeframe		
	(29) Under state law, students may enroll in an individual online course anytime during the year and the course starts when they start.	(NOT YET)	
State provides all students with access to all approved providers and does not limit provider options for delivering instruction.	Statewide Choices		
	(30) State law provides all students with access to any and all approved providers.	(NOT YET)	
Element 4: Advancement: All students progress based on demonstrated competency.			
State requires matriculation of online courses based on demonstrated competency.	Test-Based Promotion		
	(31) State law requires students to demonstrate competency on a standardized assessment to advance to the next grade.	PARTIAL	Georgia has a promotion and retention rule for all students. Georgia students requires students to pass the Enhanced High School Graduation Tests in English/Language Arts and Math to earn a diploma.



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	(32) State law requires students to demonstrate competency on a standardized end-of-course exam to earn credit for a course.	(NOT YET)	
State provides assessments when students are ready to complete the course or unit.	Ease of Acceleration		
	(33) State law provides multiple opportunities during the year for students to take an end-of-course exam.	ACHIEVED!	
State does not have a seat-time requirement for matriculation.	Seat-Time		
	(34) State law does not require students to complete a defined amount of instructional time to earn a credit. Students earn credits based on completion or competency.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia requires 180 days of school for brick-and-mortar and fulltime virtual schools, and 180 hours for individual online courses.
Element 5: Quality Content: Digital content and courses are high quality.			
State requires digital content and online and blended learning courses to be aligned with state standards or common core standards where applicable.	Standards Alignment		
	(35) State law requires digital content to be aligned with state standards or Common Core State Standards.	ACHIEVED!	
	Content Approval Process		
	(36) State does not have a more rigorous review process for digital content than print content.	ACHIEVED!	
Element 6: Quality Instruction: Digital instruction is high quality.			
State provides alternative certification routes, including performance-based certification.	Alternative Routes for Teacher Certification		
	(37) State law provides alternative routes for teacher certification.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia has this program: Georgia Teacher Alternative Preparation Program.



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	Performance-Based Teacher Certification		
	(38) State law requires data on student learning to be considered when recertifying teachers.	(NOT YET)	
State provides certification reciprocity for online instructors certified by another state.	Teacher Certification Reciprocity		
	(39) State law provides reciprocity for certification of teachers.	ACHIEVED!	
State creates the opportunity for multi-location instruction.	Teacher of Record		
	(40) State has a mechanism to allow teachers to be "teacher of record" in multiple schools.	ACHIEVED!	
State evaluates the effectiveness of teachers based, in part, on student learning data.	Teacher Effectiveness		
	(41) Under state law, data on student learning is used to evaluate the effectiveness of teachers.	(NOT YET)	
State ensures that teachers have professional development or training to better utilize technology and before teaching an online or blended learning course.	Professional Development		
	(42) State law provides opportunities for training and professional development in digital learning, such as requiring teachers to take a professional development course in digital instruction before teaching an online or blended learning course.	(NOT YET)	
Element 7: Quality Choices: All students have access to multiple high quality digital learning providers.			
State has an open, transparent, expeditious approval process for digital learning providers.	Criteria and Consistency		
	(43) State law or practice allows statewide authorizers for digital providers, including virtual charter schools and individual online course providers.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia has a statewide process for approving digital learning providers.



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	(44) State law or practice clearly defines the criteria and/or process for approval of digital providers, including virtual charter schools and individual online course providers.	PARTIAL	Georgia has a process for full-time schools but not individual online courses.
	(45) State law or practice allows digital providers, including virtual charter schools and individual online course providers, to appeal decisions or revise and resubmit their applications after a denial.	ACHIEVED!	
	Timeframes		
	(46) State law or practice allows digital providers, including virtual charter schools and individual online course providers, to apply for approval at any time.	(NOT YET)	
	(47) State law or practice defines the length of time authorizers must respond to applicants.	(NOT YET)	
	(48) State approval of digital providers lasts for three or more years.	(NOT YET)	
State provides students with access to multiple approved providers including public, private and not-for-profit.	Type of Provider: Public, Charter, Not-for-Profit and For-Profit		
	(49) State has public options for digital learning, including content, individual online courses and virtual and blended brick-and-mortar schools.	ACHIEVED!	
	(50) State offers not-for-profit options for digital learning, including content, individual online courses and virtual and blended brick-and-mortar schools.	ACHIEVED!	



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	(51) State offers for-profit options for digital learning, including content, individual online courses and virtual and blended brick-and-mortar schools.	(NOT YET)	
States treat all approved education providers - public, chartered and private – equally.	Equitability		
	(52) State law provides the same amount of funding and the same payment process for virtual schools, whether the school is public, charter, not-for-profit and for-profit.	(NOT YET)	
	(53) State law provides the same amount of funding and the same payment process for individual online course providers, whether the provider is public, charter, not-for-profit and for-profit to providers.	(NOT YET)	
State has no administrative requirements that would unnecessarily limit participation of high quality providers (e.g. office location).	Bureaucracy		
	(54) State law does not have a residency requirement for virtual charter school board members, does not dictate office location and does not mandate other onerous or non-educational administrative requirements.	(NOT YET)	
State provides easy-to-understand information about digital learning, including programs, content, courses, tutors, and other digital resources, to students.	Public Awareness		
	(55) State has a website that provides information and links to all digital learning opportunities, including all approved virtual schools and individual online course providers.	(NOT YET)	



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Element 8: Assessment and Accountability: Student learning is the metric for evaluating the quality of content, courses, schools and instruction.			
State administers assessments digitally.	Assessment Administration		
	(56) State law requires state mandated assessments, including annual assessments, end-of-course exams and high school exit exams, to be administered digitally, either online or on a computer.	PARTIAL	As a member of Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers, Georgia will administer annual assessments in English Language Arts and Math digitally starting in the 2014-2015 school year.
State ensures a digital formative assessment system.	Formative Assessments		
	(57) State supports school districts in providing formative assessments.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia's Online Assessment System is available to districts and schools as a formative assessment resource. As a member of Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers, Georgia will have formative tests by the 2014-2015 school year.
State holds schools and individual online course providers accountable for achievement and growth.	Quality of Schools		
	(58) Under state law, data on student learning is used to evaluate the quality of schools.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia uses the accountability system established by No Child Left Behind.
	(59) State law requires poor performing schools, determined by student learning data, to be closed.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia uses the corrective actions established by No Child Left Behind.
State evaluates the quality of content and courses predominately based on student learning data.	Quality of Individual Courses		
	(60) Under state law, data on student learning is used to evaluate the quality of individual online courses.	(NOT YET)	
	(61) State law requires poor performing individual course providers, determined by student learning data, to be closed.	(NOT YET)	



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Element 9: Funding: Funding provides incentives for performance, options and innovations.			
State allows for digital content to be acquired through instructional material budgets and does not discourage digital content with print adoption practice.	Funding Flexibility		
	(62) State law permits funding for instructional materials to be used to purchase digital content and systems.	ACHIEVED!	
State funding model pays providers in installments that incentivize completion and achievement.	Performance-Based Funding		
	(63) Under state law, state provides final installment of funding when a student successfully completes the course.	(NOT YET)	
State does not limit the number of credits earned online.	Limits on Credit		
	(64) Under state law, students may enroll in an unlimited number of individual online courses.	(NOT YET)	Georgia limits the students to one online course per semester.
State funding allows customization of education including choice of providers.	Funding Policy and Accounting Systems		
	(65) State law requires funding to follow the student to the school or course of their choice.	(NOT YET)	
	(66) State law provides fractional funding to pay providers for individual online courses.	(NOT YET)	
Element 10: Infrastructure: Infrastructure supports digital learning.			
State is replacing textbooks with digital content, including interactive and adaptive multimedia.	Digital Content		
	(67) State law requires a majority of content, such as textbooks, to be provided digitally.	(NOT YET)	
State ensures high-speed broadband Internet access for public school teachers and students.	High-Speed Internet Access		
	(68) State law requires all schools to have high-speed broadband Internet access.	(NOT YET)	



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State ensures all public school students and teachers have Internet access devices.	Internet Access Devices		
	(69) State law requires all teachers to be provided with Internet access devices.	(NOT YET)	
	(70) State law requires all students to have Internet access devices.	(NOT YET)	
State ensures local and state data systems and related applications are updated and robust to inform longitudinal management decisions, accountability and instruction.	Data Quality Campaign		
	(71) State has implemented all of the Data Quality Campaign's 10 Essential Elements of a State Longitudinal Data System.	ACHIEVED!	Georgia has achieved all of the Essential Elements.
	(72) State has implemented all of the Data Quality Campaign's 10 State Actions to Ensure an Effective Data Use.	PARTIAL	Georgia has achieved 7 of the State Actions.