



# SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS

WYOMING STAR CONFERENCE

JUNE 2017

# AGENDA

- Overview of schoolwide programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)
- Clarifications about operating a schoolwide program
- Considerations related to the option to consolidate funds



# OBJECTIVES

- Participants will understand the required elements of a schoolwide program under the ESEA.
- Participants will identify opportunities for planning and implementing Title I schoolwide programs that support strategic objectives in Wyoming (WY) districts.

# Questions?



Submit questions at [pollev.com/used](http://pollev.com/used) or  
text USED to 22333.

# BACKGROUND

## ESSA OVERVIEW

- The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was passed on December 10, 2015.
- This bipartisan measure reauthorized the 50-year-old Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the education law representing the largest and longest federal commitment to equal opportunity for all students.
- The new law builds on key areas of progress in recent years, made possible by the efforts of educators, communities, parents, and students across the country.



# ROLE OF TITLE I IN THE ESEA

ESEA SECTION 1001; ESEA SECTION 1114(a)(1)(A)

- To provide **supplemental federal funding** to ensure **all students** have fair, equal, and significant opportunities to obtain a **high-quality education** and reach proficiency on challenging state academic achievement standards and state academic assessments.
- To focus on improving the **academic achievement of low-achieving students** in schools with high concentrations of children from low-income families.

## ROLE OF SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS IN TITLE I

- To upgrade the **entire educational program**, in a **comprehensive** way, to improve achievement of the **lowest-performing students**.



# SCHOOLWIDE AND TARGETED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

	Schoolwide	Targeted Assistance
<u>Eligibility</u>	Schools with 40 percent or more of students living in poverty	Schools with less than 40 percent of students living in poverty
<u>Students served</u>	All students	Specific students at risk of not meeting standards
<u>Uses of funds</u>	For whole-school supports based on a needs assessment; services need not be supplemental	For supplemental services for specific students at risk of not meeting standards
<u>Flexibility of use of funds</u>	Can consolidate Federal, State, and local funds	Funds must be tracked separately by Federal program



# IMPLEMENTING A SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAM

1. Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment (ESEA section 1114(b)(6))
2. Develop the schoolwide plan (ESEA section 1114(b)(7))
3. Review the plan annually and adjust, as needed (ESEA section 1114(b)(3))

# 1. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## ESEA SECTION 1114(b)

- Schools must conduct a comprehensive needs assessment based on **academic** information about **all** students in the school.
- Schools must consult with a broad range of **stakeholders**, including parents, school staff, and others in the community, and examine relevant academic achievement **data** to understand students' most pressing needs and their root causes.
- Schools should attempt to engage in interviews, focus groups, or surveys, as well as review data on students, educators, and schools to gain a better understanding of the root causes of the identified needs.



## 2. SCHOOLWIDE PLAN

- The schoolwide plan serves as
  - An action plan for addressing identified needs
  - A statement of goals and what teachers, leaders, and students will do
  - A resource for responding to questions from auditors, SEA directors, and fiscal agents.
- It should be developed over the course of a school year and is in effect so long as the school is operating a schoolwide program. (ESEA section 1114(b))



## 2. SCHOOLWIDE PLAN (CONT.)

- It may be integrated with other improvement plans (such as a comprehensive support plan) so long as the plan reflects all necessary requirements.
- It must be available in understandable and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, available in multiple languages. (ESEA section 1114(b)(4))
- It should include benchmarks to be able to evaluate program results.



## 2. SCHOOLWIDE PLAN (CONT.)

### ESEA SECTION 1114(b)(7)(A)

A schoolwide plan must:

- a) Describe how the school will improve academic achievement throughout the school, but particularly for the lowest-achieving students by **addressing the needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment;**
- b) Describe how the strategies will provide opportunities and **address the learning needs of all students** in the school, and each subgroup of students; and
- c) Use methods and instructional strategies that **strengthen the academic program** in the school, increase the amount and quality of **learning time**, and help provide an **enriched and accelerated curriculum.**



## 2. SCHOOLWIDE PLAN (CONT.)

### USE OF FUNDS EXAMPLES BASED ON NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

- Instructional coaches to provide high-quality, school-based professional development
- Strategies to improve students' nonacademic skills
- Efforts to compile and analyze data to monitor progress, alert the school to struggling students, and drive decision making
- Effective family and community engagement activities
- School climate interventions
- High-quality preschool programs
- Dual or concurrent enrollment
- Career and technical education programs

See the Department's Non-regulatory Guidance (p 4-5) for additional examples (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaswpguidance9192016.pdf>)



# 3.ANNUAL REVIEW AND UPDATE

ESEA SECTION 1114(b)(3); 34 C.F.R. § 200.26(c)

- **Annually evaluating the schoolwide plan**, using data from the State's assessments, other student performance data, and perception data to determine if the schoolwide program has been effective in addressing the major problem areas and, in turn, increasing student achievement, particularly for the lowest-achieving students.
- Schools must **annually revise the plan**, as necessary, based on student needs and the results of the evaluation to ensure continuous improvement.



# DISPELLING MYTHS

- Myth: Title I funds may only be used to serve low-achieving students.
  - Explanation of law: Title I funds may be used to upgrade the entire educational program in a school and, in doing so, all students may benefit from the use of Title I funds.
  - Explanation of law: Consistent with the purpose of Title I, the reason to upgrade the entire educational program in a school is to improve the achievement of the lowest-achieving students.

See the Department's Non-regulatory Guidance (p 5-7) for additional examples (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaswpguidance9192016.pdf>)



# DISPELLING MYTHS (CONT.)

- Myth: Title I funds may only be used for instruction.
  - Explanation of law: Title I funds may be used for activities and strategies designed to raise the achievement of low-achieving students identified by a school's needs assessment and articulated in the school's comprehensive schoolwide plan.

See the Department's Non-regulatory Guidance (p 5-7) for additional examples (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaswpguidance9192016.pdf>)



# DISPELLING MYTHS (CONT.)

- Myth: Title I funds may be used only to provide services in a pull-out setting.
  - Explanation of law: Regardless of whether funds are consolidated, a schoolwide program school need not use Title I funds to provide services only in a pull-out setting, although this practice is not prohibited.

See the Department's Non-regulatory Guidance (p 5-7) for additional examples (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaswpguidance9192016.pdf>)



# DISPELLING MYTHS (CONT.)

- Myth: Title I funds may not be used to support children below kindergarten or the age of compulsory education.
  - Explanation of law: A schoolwide program may use Title I funds to operate, in whole or in part, a preschool program to improve cognitive, health, and social-emotional outcomes for children below the grade at which the local education agency (LEA) provides a free public elementary education. All preschool children who reside in the school's attendance area are eligible to participate.

See the Department's Non-regulatory Guidance (p 5-7) for additional examples (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaswpguidance9192016.pdf>)



# SAFEGUARDING HISTORICALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

- A school operating a schoolwide program must comply with all Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability, and age (ESEA sections 1114(a)(3)(B), 8306(a)(1))
- An LEA must ensure that each schoolwide program school receives funds from non-Federal sources to provide services that are required by law for students with disabilities and English learners before using Title I funds in the school. (ESEA section 1114(a)(2)(B))



# Turn and Talk

What are schoolwide program successes you've seen in schools in your district?

What would you like to do going forward regarding schoolwide programs in schools in your district?

# CONSOLIDATING FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL FUNDS

- Consolidation of funds can allow a **school** to design and implement a comprehensive plan to upgrade the entire education program in the school as identified in a comprehensive needs assessment.
- When funds are consolidated, the funds lose their individual identity. The school may use funds to support any activity of the schoolwide program without regard to which program contributed the funds.
- We encourage State educational agencies to
  - encourage schools to consolidate funds in schoolwide programs;
  - eliminate State fiscal and accounting barriers so funds can be more easily consolidated. (ESEA section 1111(g)(2)(E))



# ADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATING FUNDS IN A SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAM

## ESEA SECTION 1114(a)

- There is **flexibility** to allocate all available resources effectively and efficiently. (ESEA section 1114(a)(1)(A))
- A school is not required to meet most of the statutory and regulatory requirements of the specific Federal programs included in the consolidation, provided it meets the intent and purposes of those programs.
- A school is not required to maintain separate fiscal accounting records by Federal program that identify the specific activities supported by each program's funds.
- Documenting time and effort is simplified.



# REMINDERS WHEN CONSOLIDATING

## ESEA SECTION 1114(a)

- In consolidating funds, a schoolwide program must identify in its schoolwide plan which programs are included and the amount each program contributes to the consolidated schoolwide pool.
- Schools are NOT relieved from requirements related to
  - health, safety, civil rights,
  - student and parental participation and involvement
  - services to private school children
  - fiscal responsibilities
  - the distribution of funds to State educational agencies or local educational agencies



# CONSOLIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

ESEA SECTION 1306(b)(4); 34 C.F.R. § 200.29(c)(1)

- Before a schoolwide program school may consolidate Title I, Part C **Migrant Education Program** funds, it must, in consultation with migrant parents, an organization representing those parents, or both, first meet the unique educational needs of migrant students that result from the effects of their migratory lifestyle, and those other needs that are necessary to permit these students to participate effectively in school.



# CONSOLIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC PROGRAMS (CONT.)

ESEA SECTION 6115(c); IDEA SECTION 613(a)(2)(D); 34 C.F.R. § 300.206

- Before a schoolwide program school may consolidate Title VII, Part A, Subpart 1 **Indian Education Program** funds, the LEA's parent committee must approve the inclusion of those funds.
- Schools that consolidate funds under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (**IDEA**), Part B may use those funds in its schoolwide program for any activities under its comprehensive schoolwide plan but must comply with all other requirements of Part B of the IDEA.



# Questions?



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# RESOURCES

- 2016 Non-regulatory guidance, Supporting School Reform by Leveraging Federal Funds in a Schoolwide Program [available at <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaswpguidance9192016.pdf>]
- ESSA Fiscal Changes & Equitable Services Guidance [available at: <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaguidance160477.pdf>]
- 2008 Non-regulatory guidance, Title I Fiscal Issues (p. 49-63) [available at: <http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/fiscalguid.pdf>]
- 2004 Notice Authorizing Schoolwide Programs to Consolidate Federal Education Funds and Exempting Them From Complying With Statutory or Regulatory Provisions of Those Programs, 69 FR 40360-64 [available at: [www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2004-07-02/pdf/04-15121.pdf](http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2004-07-02/pdf/04-15121.pdf)]
- Code of Federal regulations Cost Principles [available at: <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b3bf14061ef3dedb483c2e0d5422996c&mc=true&node=sp2.1.200.e&rqn=div6>]

