



DEVELOPING SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS IN RURAL SCHOOLS

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Putting Montana Students First **A+**

AGENDA

- Introduction
- Review of Federal Programs
- Targeted Assistance/Schoolwide Programs
- 40% Rule and Waiver
- Leveraging Federal Funds
- Questions

REVIEW OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

1. Title I, Part A-Improving Basic Programs
2. Title II, Part A-Supporting Effective Instruction
3. Title III-English Learners
4. Title IV, Part A-Student Academic and Enrichment Grants
5. REAP (SRSA/RLIS)

TARGETED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

1. School must identify specific Title I staff members and students
2. At least two academic indicators for identification
3. Develop a prioritized list of eligible students
4. Must give support in needed areas outside of regular instruction
5. Costs must be tracked and monitored to make sure they align with program purposes
6. Process to progress monitor and benchmark assess students
7. Yearly evaluation of the program

SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS

1. School does not have to identify specific Title I students or staff
2. However, the school must have a process to identify the most at-risk students
3. Must give support in needed areas outside of regular instruction
4. Costs do not have to be tracked and identified by program
5. Must have progress monitoring and benchmark assess students
6. Yearly evaluation of the program
7. One-year planning process
8. Changes are made during the summer (July 1)

40% RULE

1. By law a school must have a 40% or greater poverty rate to run a schoolwide program and send a letter to the OPI asking to move to a schoolwide program
2. It must complete a comprehensive needs assessment to show need
3. Be able to demonstrate that the required public meetings are held: agendas, sign-in sheets, and minutes
4. Complete three added questions in the required Continuous School Improvement Plan (CSIP)-this is required yearly
5. All of this should be completed through the mandated school improvement planning team

WAIVER TO THE 40% RULE

1. If a school can demonstrate that moving to a schoolwide program is in the best interests of the students, the state can grant a waiver to the 40% rule
2. Send a letter to the OPI asking to move to a schoolwide program
 - a. Small school with low number of students
 - b. Schoolwide would help work with students on an as needed basis
 - c. Schoolwide would allow for academic assistance across all subject areas when needed
 - d. Schoolwide would assist small staff numbers to adequately assist all students when needed
3. Complete the required Comprehensive Needs Assessment (You must do this anyway!)
4. Hold school improvement planning team meetings: agendas, sign-in sheets, and minutes (You must do this anyway, too!)
5. Show the need to move to a schoolwide program
6. Wait for OPI approval!

LEVERAGING FEDERAL FUNDS

1. Title II, III, IV, and VB funds can be transferred to Title I (Title IV issues)
2. Districts only work with one budget
3. Funds can be moved to strengthen other programs
4. Title I schoolwide offers the most programmatic and fiscal flexibility
5. If a cost is legal, it is allowable, and it is in the schoolwide plan
6. Districts can transfer all or part of a program
7. Supplement, not supplant, and this really doesn't apply to small, rural schools!

QUESTIONS?



CONTACT INFORMATION

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