

Leveraging Technology Funding in the Federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)

	Purpose	Allocation of Funding	Guidelines for Funding	Allowable Uses of Funding	Restrictions on Uses of Funding
<p>TITLE V: Promoting Informed Parental Choice And Innovative Programs –</p> <p>Part A – Innovative Programs</p> <p>2006 FUNDING LEVEL: \$99,000,000</p> <p>LEGISLATION: http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg57.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local education reform efforts that are consistent with statewide education reform efforts. • Provide funding to enable States and LEAs to implement promising educational reform programs and school improvement initiatives based on scientifically based research. • Provide a continuing source of innovation and educational improvement, including support for library services and instructional and media materials. • Meet the educational needs of all students, including at risk students; and develop education programs to improve school, student, and teacher performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds are allocated to SEAs based on the population of children ages 5-17. Not less than 85 percent of funds received by the State must be distributed to LEAs for implementing innovative assistance programs. The remaining 15 percent of funds are reserved for SEAs to provide technical assistance; direct grants to LEAs; and to carry out statewide education reform activities including support for charter schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds made available to LEAs are used for innovative assistance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technology related to the implementation of school-based reform programs, including professional development to assist teachers and other school officials regarding how to use effectively such equipment and software; – Programs for the acquisition and use of instructional and educational materials, including library services and materials (including media materials); – Promising education reform projects, including effective schools and magnet schools; – Programs to improve the academic skills of disadvantaged elementary and secondary school students and to prevent students from dropping out of school; – Programs to combat illiteracy in the student and adult population, including parent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative Education Program Strategies is the most flexible program contained within the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It is the only formula program that allows recipients to use funds to benefit any and all student populations, in any and all schools (most federal programs serve an absolute purpose in targeting limited resources toward specific student populations and areas where they are needed most). • Funds may be used for innovative assistance programs including technology activities related to the implementation of school-based reform efforts and PD for teachers and personnel regarding the effective use of technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be use to supplant existing programs or for purely administrative purposes. • Restrictions on use for technology: Funds can not be used are to supplant local funds or meeting a state or local mandate.

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			illiteracy; – Programs to provide for the educational needs of gifted and talented children; – School reform activities; – Planning, designing, and initial implementation of charter schools; – School improvement programs or activities under sections 1116 and 1117.		
<p>TITLE V, Part D – Fund for the Improvement of Education (includes G&T, Star Schools, Ready to Teach, Community Technology Centers, Private Schools)</p> <p>LEGISLATION: http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg66.html</p> <p>2006 FUNDING LEVEL: Star Schools: 10,890,000 Ready to Teach: 8,910,000</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Star Schools Program serves underserved populations through eligible telecommunication partnerships • Foreign Language Assistance Program gives special consideration to programs that make effective use of technology to promote foreign language study. • Community Technology Centers provide disadvantaged residents with access to information technology and related training (can support staff, acquisition of equipment, 	

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				networking capabilities and infrastructure)	