

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

100 North First Street, N-242
Springfield, Illinois 62777-0001

**SCHOOLWIDE PLAN
Section 1114, Every Student Succeeds Act**

Instructions: This completed template along with all related documentation must be:

- Approved by the Local Board of Education
- Signed by the School District Superintendent
- Kept on file with all Title I records
- Only send to ISBE if requested

SCHOOL INFORMATION

School Name:	Parkside Elementary		
RCDT:			
Principal:	Christina Ellis		
Address:	1900 W. College Avenue		
City, ZIP code:	Normal, IL 61761		
Telephone:	309-557-4422		
Email address:	ellis@unit5.org		
Planning Year:	Poverty Rate at Board Approval:	40% Waiver: Y/N	Local Board of Ed. approval date:
2025-2026	52.81	No	10/15/25

DISTRICT INFORMATION

District Name/Number:	Mclean County Unit District No. 5
Superintendent:	Dr. Kristen Weikle
Telephone:	
Email address:	


Superintendent's Signature

10/07/2025
Date

Schoolwide Plan Components

1. Please include the names of the participants in the creation of this plan:

NAME	REPRESENTATION
Christina Ellis	PLT (Principal)
Yesica Jones	PLT (Assistant Principal)
Lisa Byrd	PLT (Second Grade Teacher)
George VanWinkle	PLT (Kindergarten Teacher)
Bekka Schwartz	PLT (Fourth Grade Teacher)
Anne Atteberry	PLT (Title I Teacher)
Emily Volker	Title I Teacher

2. If applicable, please include a list of State educational agency and local educational agency programs and other Federal programs under subsection (a)(3) that will be consolidated in the schoolwide program:

1. *Title 1 funds will be used to hire staff, purchase supplies, provide training, and enhance parental involvement.*
2. *Mentoring and Induction funds are used to train new teacher in our core instructional strategies and the district approved interventions.*
3. *Title 2 funds are used to provide training and support for teachers in literacy instruction through embedded professional development and other trainings.*
3. Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of the entire school:
 - a. Include a copy of the document used to conduct the assessment.
 - b. Sample available at <http://www.cde.state.co.us/FedPrograms/consapp/na.asp>.
4. Describe schoolwide reform strategies in narrative form to include the following:
 - a. provide opportunities for all children, including each of the subgroups of students (as defined in section 1111(c)(2)) to meet the challenging State academic standards;
 - b. 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, which may include programs, activities, and courses necessary to provide a well-rounded education; and
 - c. address the needs of all children in the school, but particularly the needs of those at risk of not meeting the challenging State academic standards.

Parkside's schoolwide reform strategies will provide opportunities for all children to meet the state's academic achievement expectations. They are based on scientific research and the school will determine if such needs have been met.

Core Literacy Instruction

As a year 15 school in the Partnership for Comprehensive Literacy (PCL) model, one of our literacy goals will be to continue to implement a reading workshop approach in order to improve our core reading instruction. In addition, we will also continue implementing writing workshop in all classrooms. Every classroom teacher will work to strengthen the core curriculum. Research has proven that in order for children to become successful readers they need:

- explicit description of the reading strategy*
- direct instruction followed by guided practice*
- teacher and student modeling of the strategy*
- interactive use of the strategy*
- focus on a gradual release of responsibility for a strategy*
- authentic independent practice for reading strategies*
- immersion in a print-rich environment*

Reader's Workshop and Writer's Workshop provide opportunities for explicit strategy instruction, guided/independent practice at the students' reading levels, oral and written responses, and sharing to build a literate community. Conferences during independent reading and writing time and observations made during discussions serve not only as chances for teachers to monitor student progress, but also to guide the teacher when developing purposeful lessons.

Data will be examined to identify children that need additional support and interventions in order to meet the state's academic standards. Grade level teams along with the administration, LBS1s, and Reading Interventionists will meet 3 times a year for data days. During data days, students who are not meeting grade level literacy benchmarks will be targeted for intervention. Intervention will serve as a double dose of differentiated instruction. Each grade level will have a common, built-in daily intervention block. Specific skills and strategies that need more emphasis will be identified for students receiving interventions. Our most tangled readers who are in need of literacy interventions will receive support from our most qualified staff members. Administration, grade level teams, and reading specialists will meet on a regular basis to monitor student progress.

Interventions

Students in need of reading intervention will receive one or more scientifically based interventions from the PCL model. These interventions include Reading Recovery, Assisted Writing, Guided Reading Plus, and Comprehension Focus Groups. Data will be used to determine which intervention will match each student's needs.

Below is a definition of each intervention:

Reading Recovery

Reading Recovery (RR) is an intense, 30 minute, daily, one-to-one form of instruction. RR provides early intervention to the lowest-achieving first grade children to develop effective strategies for reading and writing to reach average levels of classroom performance. Reading Recovery teaches the child to develop strategic behaviors to use on texts in both reading and writing. Every lesson incorporates learning about letter/sound relationships, comprehension, and problem solving with print in order for decoding to be purposeful and fluent.

The objective of Reading Recovery is to promote accelerated learning so that children become successful readers and writers with internal, self-extending literacy learning systems.

Assisted Writing

Assisted writing (AW) intervention is for students in kindergarten to fifth grades who are struggling with literacy processing. It helps children develop reading and writing strategies for operating on print. AW promotes the reciprocal processes between reading and writing. It is a shared writing experience between the teacher and a small group of emergent to beginning early writers where the teacher and students construct a story that will be transcribed together.

Guided Reading Plus for Literacy Intervention Groups

Guided Reading Plus (GRP) is part of the Comprehensive Intervention Model (CIM), a systemic design for preventing reading failure in the early grades and reversing reading failure in the upper grades. GRP is based on research-based practices for promoting success in reading. Guided Reading Plus is a small group intervention for students in grades one through three who are lagging behind their peers in reading. This intervention can also be used with older readers who are reading at early and transitional levels. The goal of GRP is to enable the learner to acquire flexible strategies for solving problems in reading and writing while maintaining a focus on comprehension using guided reading with word study and writing about reading. The intervention focuses on building connections between reading and writing.

Comprehension Focus Group for Literacy Intervention Groups

Comprehension Focus Group (CFG) is part of the Comprehensive Intervention Model (CIM) and is based on research-based practices for promoting success in reading. It is a systemic design for preventing reading failure in the early grades and reversing reading failure in the upper grades. The Comprehension Focus Group includes three units of study: (1) Text and Genre Study (2) Strategy Units and (3) Content Units. Schools can use the (CIM) interventions as a Response to Intervention method (Dorn & Schubert, 2008).

Structured Phonics Intervention (SPI) is part of the Comprehensive Intervention Model (CIM) and helps students acquire efficient word recognition, decoding, spelling, and writing skills along with flexible strategies that can be transferred to reading and writing tasks. This is typically used in grades 2-5.

Assessments

A variety of scientifically based assessments, both formal and informal, will be used to monitor growth and identify needs of Parkside Elementary School students.

- All students in grades K-5 will be assessed using the STAR LITERACY assessment (FB) as a universal screener. 1st-5th grade classroom teachers will administer the FB, which is a computer based assessment, three times a year; kindergarten will administer twice a year. The dates will be determined by the district.*
- Kindergarten, First Grade, and Second Grade: During dates determined by the school district, the Fountas and Pinnell Benchmark Assessment (FPBA) will be administered to all students who flag at the 16th percentile or less on the STAR Reading (SR) assessment at the beginning of the school year. Then the data from the FPBA, classroom running records, and (SR) will be compiled onto Educlimber to determine which students will receive intervention. Informal inventories, anecdotal conference notes, running records, and oral reading fluency scores will be used by Title I teachers, reading interventionists, and classroom teachers to monitor progress throughout the school year. In addition, at the beginning of the school year, students in kindergarten will be assessed on letters, sounds, and sight words. First grade students who are deemed at-risk in literacy acquisition compared to their peers will be assessed with the Reading Recovery Observation Survey (OS). This will determine which students will receive Reading Recovery. Students who participate in Reading Recovery will be given the OS upon exiting and at the end of the school year. The FPBA will be given midway through and at the end of the school year during dates determined by the district to determine if the needs of students receiving literacy interventions have been met.*

- *Third Grade, Fourth Grade, and Fifth Grade:* During dates determined by the school district, the Fountas and Pinnell Benchmark Assessment (FPBA) will be administered to all students who flag at the 16th percentile or less on the SR assessment at the beginning of the school year. Then the data from the FPBA and the SR assessment will be compiled onto Educlimber to determine which students who are reading below grade level benchmarks and will receive intervention. Informal inventories, anecdotal conference notes, running records, and oral reading fluency scores, will be used by Title I teachers, reading interventionists, and classroom teachers to monitor progress throughout the year. The FPBA will be given midway through and at the end of the school year during dates determined by the district to determine if the needs of students receiving literacy interventions have been met. PARCC will also be given in the spring of the school year.
- *Three times a year, following the STAR Reading assessment, FPBA, and IAR administration, we will have a Literacy Intervention Data Meeting. This meeting will include each grade level team along with the reading interventionists.*
- *One data form will be used for the building to track individual student's progress. Each teacher will keep a binder that tracks each student's growth, progress, and interventions. This will provide the documentation for interventions implemented on individual students. All students that are at the warning level on the data wall will have a fully developed Response to Intervention (RtI) plan. Progress monitoring data will be included in the cumulative file.*
- *A software program, called Educlimber, will be used to compile student assessment data and kept on file in a shared, secure electronic location. All certified staff will help maintain this information. Data meetings will be held three times a year as previously mentioned. STAR Reading assessment data, FPBA results, and teacher data will be used to determine where each student is placed on the wall.*
- *At various times throughout the year, grade level teams will meet to discuss all students at that grade level. At this time student progress is investigated to ensure success and continuous improvement. Progress monitoring data will be used to make decisions during these meetings.*
- *As often as necessary, reading interventionists will meet with grade level teams and LBS-1s to discuss student progress and the grouping of students in intervention groups.*
- *A school performance report regarding student progress will be developed at the end of the year through the school improvement plan.*

5. Provide any activity information regarding counseling, school-based mental health programs, specialized instructional support services, mentoring services, and other strategies to improve students' skills outside the academic subject areas.

Parkside has a Family Coordinator to assist families and students with any needs that they might have. The Family Coordinator completes home visits and links families to resources in the community in an effort to reduce any barriers families might have.

Parkside also partners with the Center for Human Services for students who receive counseling. The therapists are able to come and meet with students during their lunch and recess when needed,

Our social worker provides counseling with students, either individually or in small groups, that have Individualized Educational Plans to address their social/emotional goals. The social worker also supports classroom teachers by completing whole class lessons on specific topics such as empathy and accepting differences. The social worker meets with students on a "touch-base" basis if he/she is having issues they need to discuss (parents' divorce, bullying, etc.) There is also support for classroom teachers by providing resources to use with students when they have classroom-wide issues such as bullying concerns.

6. Include any activity information regarding the preparation for and awareness of opportunities for postsecondary education and the workforce, which may include career and technical education programs and broadening secondary school students' access to coursework to earn postsecondary credit while still in high school (such as Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, dual or concurrent enrollment, or early college high schools).

P21 (21st Century Learning Standards) that are utilized include: Student driven assessments and a shift from a content focus to an application of learning. Open-ended and multi modal assessments are utilized. Students know their own learning targets and monitor and track their progress, and it is the students' responsibility to show what they know and can do. Teachers give feedback and students are expected to respond to the feedback. Student choice in assessments and self-assessment is utilized. Students are exposed to multiple forms of communication – written, technology, and verbal. Our math coach trains staff on DOK of learning and 3 Act Tasks. Tech coaches train and promote new innovations in communication. Group problem solving is utilized in math and group inquiry is utilized in science. Play based choice centers are in kindergarten. Students work independently on projects and learn to meet deadlines.

Some teachers have STEM bins, which are bins with different materials in them. Pictures of something are presented - car, building, playground, slide, etc., and students try to build "it" out of the materials provided. As students get better at this, there is a writing portion about what worked and what didn't.

Parkside has incorporated a STEM cart program that is provided by Teacher Geek and it is available to all students, K-5. Their website provides information and activities for students to explore various grade-level and interest-level appropriate STEM concepts with their peers from time to time throughout the school year.

Parkside Elementary has a student council. The purpose of the student council is to give students an opportunity to develop leadership by organizing and carrying out school activities and service projects. In addition to planning events that contribute to school spirit and community welfare, the student council is the voice of the student body.

7. Specify any activity information regarding the implementation of a schoolwide tiered model to prevent and address problem behavior, and early intervening services, coordinated with similar activities and services carried out under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

School- Wide Universal Systems Include: (Frequency monitored Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly)

- *Administrative and faculty buy-in*
- *Building-wide behavioral expectations that are taught to all*
- *Internal coach and PBIS team*
- *Behavior Matrix, T-Chart, data collection system*
- *Cool Tools, School Assemblies, PBIS Incentives (i.e.-Penguin Points), Out of the Blue Days, Anti-Bully*
- *Classroom-wide Strategies – Tokens, Point System, Class Dojo, 2nd Step*

PBIS Process

Step 1: *Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS) is implemented on a school wide basis with integrity and fidelity.*

Step 2: *Universal Screener will be administered to students in K-5. Completion dates are within the months of October and February, after having students at least 30 days into the school year/semester. Top 3 internalizing and top 3 externalizing students are identified.*

Internalizing and Externalizing Dimensions of the Universal Screener

This screener is completed by the teacher and asks the teacher to consider each student against the definitions.

Internalizing refers to all behavioral issues that are directed inwardly to get away from a social environment. They represent problems with self. They are self-imposed and involve social avoidance.

Externalizing refers to all behavioral issues that are directed outwardly, by the child, toward the external social environment. They usually involve behavioral excesses.

Step 3: After top 3 internalizing and top 3 externalizing students are identified. Gate 2/Universal Screener will be administered to identify students - Students whose scores meet the internalizing or externalizing criteria on Gate 2 go into the first round of intervention (i.e. CICO).

**PBIS Check In Check Out CICO – Key Features - Minimum 20 school days of frequency
10-15% of students**

- Same intervention for all
- Same CICO time
- School-wide goals
- Same daily progress report (DPR)
- DPR goes home daily (Daily Progress Report)

Step 4: After students are identified for the first round of intervention, an awareness letter and parent scripts (district developed) will go home notifying them of their child's entry into PBIS Check In/Check Out Intervention. CICO will begin with the assistance of PBIS Tier 2 team.

Step 5: If CICO is not successful after 20 school days (or as defined by PBIS Tier 2 team), use DPR data and other (i.e. attendance, office referrals, etc.) to determine if Individual CICO (ICICO) is necessary, which is done with individual features such as place or person.

Step 5 (Continued): If CICO is not successful after 20 school days (or as defined by PBIS Tier 2 team), use DPR data and other (i.e. attendance, office referrals, etc.) to determine if:

a) Individual CICO (ICICO) is necessary (*Done with individual features such as place or person) See Above

OR

b) Social Academic Instructional Group (SAIG) is necessary

i. Problem-Solving Group

ii. Pro-social Skills Group

iii. Academic Behaviors Group

Individualized CICO – Key Features

- School-wide goals
- Same daily progress report
- Including-
 - o Mentoring
 - o Extra period
 - o Change location
 - o Change Adult
 - o Parent signoff

Social Academic Instructional Group Key Features (SAIG)

- 1:3-5 student ratios for 2 – 4 weeks min.
- Problem-Solving Group
- Pro-social Skills Group
- Academic Behaviors Group

Step 6: If ICICO is used and is not successful after 20 school days, evaluate the need for SAIG or an FBA/BIP – OR - If SAIG is not successful after first cycle, evaluate the need for continued SAIG (second round) or an FBA/BIP. IF FBA and BIP are created – Go to CARES Process.

Step 7: If after ICICO or SAIG implementation, sufficient progress is not being made: The teacher will meet with the building administrator to discuss the need for a

CARES referral

- o Review the Intervention Planner and student CICO, ICICO or SAIG daily progress report data.
- o CARES case manager is assigned by administrator

Step 8: The classroom teacher and/or the individual providing the intervention will meet with CARES case manager to complete the CARES referral form in FileMaker.

Step 9: Contact the parent to explain that a referral is being made and how the process will work.

Step 10: The classroom teacher will meet with the CARES case manager (and school psychologist/social worker) prior to CARES meeting to review the data collected to be presented at the CARES meeting.

- Determine the need to complete Problem Behavior Checklist and/or Motivational Assessment Scale

Step 11: CARES meeting

- o The CARES case manager and referring teacher will briefly share the case.
- o Complete the Brief FBA/BIP (Pathway form).
- o The CARES team will determine the next steps

Process may include, but is not limited to:

Parent Interview Student Interview Teacher Interview

Observations Strengths/Difficulty Interest Inventory

Other assessments as needed

Brief FBA/BIP Key Features* (2 to 4 weeks min.):

- Address only one behavior that is operationally defined (observable and countable)
- Interventions chosen based on function
- Direct instruction of behavior is provided
- 1+ strategy for prevention
- 1+ strategy for minimizing reinforcement of problem behavior
- 1+ strategy for reinforcing the use of desired behaviors
- Data for plans reviewed bi-weekly

***Monitored by BIP data Track and Daily Progress DPR Point Sheets.**

Step 12: An individualized instruction plan (The Targeted Intervention Plan) will be created. Tier II intervention should be provided as a part of this plan. The progress monitoring tool targets should be determined by the team and the CARES follow-up meeting should be set.

Step 13: Before the follow-up meeting, CARES case manager will follow up with the individual providing intervention to discuss interventions being used during the process.

Step 14: CARES Follow-Up meeting

If a Brief FBA/BIP is not successful after a maximum of 4 weeks, evaluate the need for Tier III Intervention.

The CARES Case Manager needs to have the parent sign the **Permission to Screen Form** (check the "other" box). This form needs to be signed if you plan to use the data for eligibility purposes in the future.

a) Complex FBA/BIP

Process includes:

- i. Standardized Screeners (i.e. BESS, etc.)
- ii. Observations

b) *Set next Follow-Up meeting*

Complex FBA/BIP Key Features:

- *Interventions designed based on function*
- *Direct instruction of behavior is provided*
- *Address multiple settings and behaviors*
- *Highly individualized interventions*
- *Must use SIMEO data tools*

Step 15: CARES Follow-Up meeting #2

If Complex FBA/BIP is not successful after a maximum of 3 weeks, evaluate need for a TIER III WRAP. This may include referrals to community resources (i.e. counseling agency, crisis intervention team/SASS, Promise Council, etc.).

Wraparound Features*:

- *Highly individualized interventions*
- *Team includes family/school/ community/natural supports*
- *Frequent team meetings*
- *Must use SIMEO data tools*

**Students at-risk for change of placement move immediately to Complex FBA/BIP and Wrap*

Step 16: *If the student is not making sufficient progress, as defined by school-based decision making rules, the CARES team and/or the PBIS problem solving team may consult with the building administrator and proceed to a special education referral.*

We use Zones of Regulation for students who are having difficulty with their emotions in a social setting. It is a way to help students be pro-active in recognizing their emotions and help them to adjust their emotions so that they can function successfully in all settings at school. This is our second year for implementing these strategies.

8. *Include any activity information regarding professional development and other activities for teachers, paraprofessionals, and other school personnel to improve instruction and use of data from academic assessments, and to recruit and retain effective teachers, particularly in high need subjects.*

High quality and ongoing professional development is available for all staff to enable children to achieve state academic content standards.

Professional development opportunities are widely available for teachers and staff at Parkside Elementary School. Staff members participate in professional training provided through classes offered by the district and regional offices. In addition, the staff regularly participates in collaboration time in order to build capacity and work together toward school improvement. Time has been allotted on 8 early-out days by the school district for teachers to meet.

In addition to these professional development opportunities, teachers have access to a variety of other invaluable resources provided by the literacy and math team including coaching meetings for lesson development and modeled instruction as well as a variety of professional books and other resources.

Parkside also utilizes the teacher leadership capacity of its staff by encouraging staff members to lead professional development during institute days and faculty meetings as well as encouraging staff members to visit each other's classrooms to learn from our own staff best practices and strategies.

While local opportunities are the most widely used form of professional development, staff members also attend workshops and conferences outside the district offerings. They also take graduate courses offered through various universities and the Regional Office of Education (ROE).

9. Describe any activity information regarding strategies for assisting preschool children in the transition from early childhood education programs to local elementary school programs.

Careful consideration will be given to children transitioning from early childhood programs (Head Start, Pre-K, Early Childhood Education) to kindergarten. These identified students will be given high priority regarding classroom placement and referral for additional assessment. Whenever possible, a transition meeting is held in the spring with the early childhood staff, kindergarten staff, parents, and administration.

THE SCHOOLWIDE PLAN (section 1114)

Any eligible school that desires to operate a schoolwide program shall develop a comprehensive plan (or amend a plan for such a program that was in existence on the day before the date of the enactment of the Every Student Succeeds Act)

(A) IN GENERAL

1. USE OF FUNDS

(A) ELIGIBILITY

Schoolwide programs may consolidate and use these funds with other Federal, State and local funds to upgrade an entire educational program that serves an eligible school attendance area that is not less than 40 percent of the children are from low-income families, or not less than 40 percent of the children enrolled in the school are from such families.

(B) EXCEPTION

If a schoolwide program will best serve the needs of the students at the eligible school attendance area (which less than 40 percent of the children are from low-income families, or a school for which less than 40 percent of the children enrolled in the school are from such families) by improving academic achievement and other factors, then that school may receive a waiver from the State educational agency.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF STUDENTS IS NOT REQUIRED

(A) GENERAL

Participation in a schoolwide program means a school does not have to identify any children or individuals as eligible or as receiving services provided as supplementary.

(B) SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

A school participating in a schoolwide program can only use these funds to supplement where non-Federal sources may not be available, which includes funds needed to provide services that are required by law for children with disabilities and English learners; in accordance with the method of determination described in section 1118(b)(2).

3. EXEMPTION FROM STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

(A) EXEMPTION

Please note that the Secretary may exempt schoolwide programs from statutory or regulatory provisions of any other noncompetitive formula grant program administered by the Secretary (other than formula or discretionary grant programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.), except as provided in section 613(a)(2)(D) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1413(a)(2)(D))), or any discretionary grant program administered by the Secretary, to support schoolwide programs if the intent and purposes of such other programs are met.

(B) REQUIREMENTS

A school that chooses to use funds from such other programs shall not be relieved of the requirements relating to health, safety, civil rights, student and parental participation and involvement, services to private school children, comparability of services, maintenance of effort, uses of Federal funds to supplement, not supplant non-Federal funds (in accordance with the method of determination described in section 1118(b)(2)), or the distribution of funds to State educational agencies or local educational agencies that apply to the receipt of funds from such programs.

(C) RECORDS

Schoolwide schools must maintain records that demonstrate the use of funds from all Federal programs. These records must address the intent and purposes of each of the Federal programs that were consolidated to support the schoolwide program. Separate fiscal accounting records or the identification of specific activities is not required.

(B) PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The comprehensive plan shall be:

1. Developed during a one-year period, unless:
 - the local educational agency determines, in consultation with the school, that less time is needed to develop and implement the schoolwide program; or
 - the school is operating a schoolwide program on the day before the date of the enactment of the Every Student Succeeds Act, in which case such school may continue to operate such program, but shall develop amendments to its existing plan during the first year of assistance after that date to reflect the provisions of this section.
2. Developed with the involvement of parents and other members of the community to be served and individuals who will carry out such plan, including teachers, principals, other school leaders, paraprofessionals present in the school, administrators (including administrators of programs described in other parts of this title), the local educational agency, to the extent feasible, tribes and tribal organizations present in the community, and, if appropriate, specialized instructional support personnel, technical assistance providers, school staff, if the plan relates to a secondary school, students, and other individuals determined by the school;
3. In effect for the duration of the school's participation under this part and reviewed and revised, as necessary, by the school.
4. Available to the local education agency, parents, and the public, and the information contained in such plan shall be in an understandable format.
5. If appropriate, developed in coordination and integration with other Federal, State, and local services, resources, and programs, such as programs supported under this Act, violence prevention programs, nutrition programs, housing programs, Head Start programs, adult education programs, career and technical education programs, and schools implementing comprehensive support and improvement activities or targeted support and improvement activities under section 1111(d).
6. Based on a comprehensive needs assessment of the entire school that takes into account information on the academic achievement of children in relation to the challenging State academic standards, particularly the needs of those children who are failing, or are at-risk of failing, to meet the challenging State academic standards and any other factors as determined by the local educational agency.

(C) PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

A school that operates a schoolwide program under this section may use funds available under this part to establish or enhance preschool programs for children who are under 6 years of age.

(D) DELIVERY OF SERVICES

The services of a schoolwide program under this section may be delivered by nonprofit or for-profit external providers with expertise in using evidence-based or other effective strategies to improve student achievement.

(E) USE OF FUNDS FOR DUAL OR CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT PROGRAMS

1. IN GENERAL

A secondary school operating a schoolwide program under this section may use funds received under this part to operate dual or concurrent enrollment programs that address the needs of low-achieving secondary school students and those at risk of not meeting the challenging State academic standards.

2. FLEXIBILITY OF FUNDS

A school using funds received under this part for a dual or concurrent enrollment program described in paragraph (1) may use such funds for any of the costs associated with such program, including the costs of;

- i. training for teachers, and joint professional development for teachers in collaboration with career and technical educators and educators from institutions of higher education, where appropriate, for the purpose of integrating rigorous academics in such program;
- ii. tuition and fees, books, required instructional materials for such program, and innovative delivery methods; and

iii. transportation to and from such program.

3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to impose on any State any requirement or rule regarding dual or concurrent enrollment programs that is inconsistent with State law.