

## Guidance on ELT

*This document is to provide clarity regarding recent questions about the 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC requirements pertaining to Expanding Learning Time (ELT).*

### Expanded Learning Time (ELT)

[Note that “expanded learning time” is not the same as “extended learning time” as defined in the law. 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC statute, and thereby this document, speaks to the former.]

#### Eligibility as per the RFP, pp 1-2:

*“Program funds may also be used to expand learning time to provide activities within the school day in schools implementing an expanded learning time program that provides students with at least 300 additional program hours per year before, during, or after the traditional school day, week or year. Expanded learning includes the time that a school expands its normal school day, week, or year to provide additional instruction or educational programs for all students beyond the State-mandated requirements for the minimum number of hours in a school day, days in a school week, or days or weeks in a school year. Applicants requesting use of 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds during the mandatory school day must demonstrate that the expanded learning program of the school(s) served, inclusive of the proposed 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC program, will provide students at least 300 additional program hours per year before, during, or after the traditional school day. Applicants applying for this must attest to the provision of the required 300 additional hours on the **Participating Schools Form** provided.*

*For the purposes of this RFP, the “traditional” school year is defined as 900 hours of instruction (typically 180 days x 5 hours per day) per year at the elementary level through grade 6, and 990 hours of instruction (180 days x 5.5 hours per day) in grades 7-12.*

*For the purposes of this RFP, the “mandatory” school day, week or year is defined as the hours of attendance that all students enrolled in the school are required to be present for.”*

#### FAQs

##### 1. Push-in services:

**Q.** Can 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds be used to provide supports/services to students, in small groups for example, during any regular school day class, including core subject classes, such as ELA or mathematics?

**A.** Possibly yes, if the following criteria are met:

- You can attest to the fact that the services supplement, and do not supplant, services that the school would otherwise provide without 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds. For example, 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds cannot be used to provide mandated AIS services

to students as those are services the school must provide without 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds.

- You enroll any student receiving day-school services in the 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC program and offer the full 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC program to that student, including out of school time programming. You collect enrollment forms for all enrolled students.
- Attendance for the activity is recorded in EZReports only for the enrolled students who received actual services during the push-in, NOT for the whole class. Each student receiving support will sign in and out of the service and their attendance is recorded by time in EZReports to reflect an accurate participation in 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funded services versus the entire period.
- *Note: Taking attendance for the whole class for an entire period could be an indication of supplanting, given that students are receiving daily instructional time during the mandatory school day in the absence of 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds.*

**Q.** Can 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds be used to push-in during school's Advisory period to lead a class or implement a particular curriculum?

**A.** Yes, it is acceptable to push-in during this period to lead a class or implement a specific curriculum serving the entire class, for example, a class on violence prevention, leadership, or college/career readiness curriculum. Enrollment and attendance taking rules as stated above apply.

**Q.** Can 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds be used to push-in during a regularly scheduled class, such as physical education, to teach the entire class on a regular basis?

**A.** No, that would be supplanting the regularly scheduled physical education curriculum, which is funded using the school's general fund.

2. Pull-out services:

**Q.** Can 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds be used to provide services/activities/programming to students who are pulled out of their regular academic classes, which includes their core subjects of ELA, math, science, and social studies, and any special classes such as art, music, physical education, etc., to receive those services?

**A.** No. 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds may not be used to offer programming to students in a pull-out model where students are pulled out of their regularly scheduled academic classes.

3. Lunch time and study hall:

**Q.** Can 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds be used to provide programming, such as a "lunch bunch" group or other enrichment programming during the lunch period or study hall?

**A.** Yes, it would be acceptable to offer programming during those non-academic times of the school day. Enrollment and attendance taking rules as stated above apply.

4. Counseling Services:

**Q.** Can 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC funds be used to provide counseling services?

**A.** As stated in the 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC federal statute and reiterated on Page 1 of the RFP, counseling programs are allowable, whether offered as part of approved ELT services during the non-academic times of the school day or during out of school time. Counseling services may be provided in a group or classroom-style setting. Individual counseling, or therapy to students and/or families is not allowable. However, the program may refer students and/or families to a mental health provider for direct individual services when appropriate.