How can my school pay for Power2Achieve Curriculum, Toolkit Professional Development, or Culture of Excellence and Ethics Assessment?

Here are a few ideas:

Title I Funds – used for programs that support learning (adult or student) that supports at risk students
http://www2.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/index.html

Title I, Part A (Title I) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended (ESEA) provides financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic standards. Federal funds are currently allocated through four statutory formulas that are based primarily on census poverty estimates and the cost of education in each state.

IDEA part B – 15% of the IDEA grant can be allocated to early intervention or RTi
http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/idea.html

Improve student achievement through school improvement and reform. ARRA funds should be used to improve student achievement and help close the achievement gap. In addition, the SFSF requires progress on four reforms previously authorized under the bipartisan Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, and the America Competes Act of 2007:

- Making progress toward rigorous college- and career-ready standards and high-quality assessments that are valid and reliable for all students, including English language learners and students with disabilities;
- Establishing pre-K to college and career data systems that track progress and foster continuous improvement;
- Making improvements in teacher effectiveness and in the equitable distribution of qualified teachers for all students, particularly students who are most in need;
- Providing intensive support and effective interventions for the lowest-performing schools.
- Provide intensive district-wide professional development for special education and regular education teachers that focuses on scaling-up, through replication, proven and innovative evidence-based school-wide strategies in reading, math, writing and science, and positive behavioral supports to improve outcomes for students with disabilities.
- Develop or expand the capacity to collect and use data to improve teaching and learning.

and http://www.rtinetwork.org/getstarted/develop/federal-funding-to-support-rti

Title II funds – part of No Child Left Behind http://www2.ed.gov/nclb/landing.jhtml

This blueprint builds on the significant reforms already made in response to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 around four areas: (1) Improving teacher and principal effectiveness; (2) Providing information to families to help them evaluate and improve their children's schools; (3) Implementing college- and career-ready standards; and (4) Improving student learning and achievement in America's lowest-performing schools by providing intensive support and effective interventions.

School Improvement Grant funds http://www2.ed.gov/programs/sif/index.html

School Improvement Grants (SIG), authorized under section 1003(g) of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Title I or ESEA), are grants to State educational agencies (SEAs) that SEAs use to make competitive sub-grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) that demonstrate the greatest need for the funds and the strongest commitment to use the funds to provide adequate resources in order to raise substantially the achievement of students in their lowest-performing schools.

School Dropout Prevention Program http://www2.ed.gov/programs/dropout/index.html

The High School Graduation Initiative (HSGI) awards discretionary grants to State educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs) to support the implementation of effective, sustainable, and coordinated dropout prevention and re-entry programs in high schools with annual dropout rates that exceed their state average annual dropout rate. Funds also may be used to support activities at middle schools that feed into high schools that have dropout rates that exceed the State average annual date.

Safe & Supportive Schools Grant funds http://www2.ed.gov/programs/dvpsafeschools/index.html

Grants support LEAs in the development of communitywide approaches to creating safe and drug-free schools and promoting healthy childhood development. Programs are intended to prevent violence and the illegal use of drugs and to promote safety and discipline. Coordination with other community-based organizations (CBOs) is required. This program is jointly funded and administered by the departments of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services. The appropriation amounts listed above do not include funds appropriated for the departments of Justice and Health and Human Services.

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities: Governor Grants
http://www2.ed.gov/programs/dvpgovgrants/index.html

This program provides support to governors for a variety of drug and violence prevention activities focused primarily on school-age youths. Governors use their program funds to provide support to local education agencies (LEAs), community-based organizations, and other public and private nonprofit entities for drug and violence prevention activities that complement the state education agency (SEA) and LEA portion of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program.

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities: State Grants
http://www2.ed.gov/programs/dvpformula/index.html

The program provides support to SEAs for a variety of drug-abuse- and violence-prevention activities focused primarily on school-age youths. SEAs are required to distribute 93 percent of funds to local education agencies (LEAs) for drug-abuse and violence-prevention activities authorized under the statute. These activities may include: developing instructional materials; providing counseling services and professional development programs for school personnel; implementing community service projects and conflict resolution, peer mediation, mentoring and character education programs; establishing safe zones of passage for students to and from school; acquiring and installing metal detectors; and hiring security personnel. The formula for the distribution of funds to LEAs is based on the state's prior year share of Title I (ESEA) funds (60 percent) and enrollment (40 percent).

School Leadership Program http://www2.ed.gov/programs/leadership/index.html

This program provides grants to support the development, enhancement, or expansion of innovative programs to recruit, train, and mentor principals (including assistant principals) for high-need LEAs. The School Leadership program provides competitive grants to assist high-need local educational agencies (LEAs) with recruiting, training, and retaining principals and assistant principals. A high-need LEA is defined as one that: (1) either serves at least 10,000 children from low-income families or serves a community in which at least 20 percent of children are from low-income families; and (2) has a high percentage of teachers teaching either outside of their certification or with emergency, provisional, or temporary certification.

Innovative Programs Grant funds http://www2.ed.gov/programs/innovative/index.html

This is a state-administered formula grant program designed to improve student academic achievement nd the quality of education for all students. Funding may be used for the following purposes: to support local education reform efforts; to provide funding to enable SEAs and LEAs to implement promising education reform programs and school improvement programs that rely on scientifically based research; to provide a continuing source of innovation and education improvement, including support programs that provide library services and instructional and media materials; to meet the education needs of all students, including at-risk youths; and to develop and implement education programs to improve school, student, and teacher performance, including professional development activities and class-size reduction programs. Funded programs must be: (1) tied to promoting challenging academic achievement standards; (2) used to improve student academic achievement; and (3) part of an overall education reform strategy. The program provides funding for 27allowable program areas, including instructional and educational materials, technology, school improvement, school and education reform, and meeting the education needs of at-risk students.

Other options for funding:

Professional Development budget lines

Common Core State Standards funding

State level funding for bullying prevention