# What is the School Site Council?

## San Diego County Office of Education 2015

updated September 2018

Education should be a joint effort of parents, teachers, administrators, and other school staff - those whose common goal is the success of all students...

#### Legislative Intent

Ed code requires the SSC to develop, and annually revise, the Single Plan for Student Achievement for programs funded by the Consolidated Application and other funding sources.

#### Consolidated Applicaton Federal Funds

- Title I: Part A. Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards (NCLB Sec. 101)
- Title II: Part A: Teacher Quality (NCLB Sec. 2101)
- Title III: LEP Students, (NCLB Sec. 301), and Immigrant funds
- We do not currently qualify for Title I funds.

## State Funds with SPSA Requirements

#### LCFF Base Funds

#### LCFF Supplemental

 Designed for target students, but should reach all students

#### Prop 20 (Lottery Funds)

Learning Loss Mitigation Funds

## LCFF and SPSA

The state Local Control Funding Formula is funded at the district level

- From LCFF regulations:
  - Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP) must be consistent with school plans
  - The information in the LCAP may be supplemented by information contained in other plans.
  - Best Practice -The LCAP should be shared with, and input requested from, school site level advisory groups (such as SSC) to facilitate alignment between school-site and district-level goals and actions.

SSCs do not have any governance authority over the LCFF funds

#### **Responsibilities of the SSC**

Analyze the academic achievement of the students at the school, including subgroups. Develop plans to meet the needs identified by the data.

Work with other school advisory and parent groups, regarding developing/revising the SPSA. (ELAC-mandatory)

Get input from all school stakeholders for the SPSA.

#### **Responsibilities of the SSC**

- Approve the SPSA and all proposed expenditures, in accordance with all state and federal laws (e.g. Title 1) and regulations.
- > Provide on-going monitoring of the implementation of the SPSA.
- > Annually evaluate the effectiveness of the SPSA.

Recommend SPSA to the Board of Trustees for their approval.

## Responsibilities of the SSC Members

- Participate in reviews of the SPSA and school programs for compliance/ quality.
- Attend meetings regularly and share the experience and information with others (those you represent).

For Program Improvement Schools -work with the district to ensure that the improvement plans are appropriate and integrated into the SPSA. Areas Outside the Scope of School Site Councils

School management

 Acting as a grievance committee

- Policy-making
- Political organizations
- Site personnel decisions

Fund-raising

 Acting as an extension of the PTSA or site social group

Adapted from CTA SSC presentation

#### **Composition of an Elementary SSC**

The SSC shall be composed of the principal and:

- Classroom Teachers selected by teachers at the school, with classroom teachers comprising the majority of the SSC staff
- Other school personnel selected by <u>other</u> school personnel at the school
- Parents of pupils attending the school selected by such parents
- Community members if selected by parents.

Selection will be according to by-laws if those exist (recommended). Keep records of the process.

## The Principal

The law is very clear that the principal is an active, voting member of the council

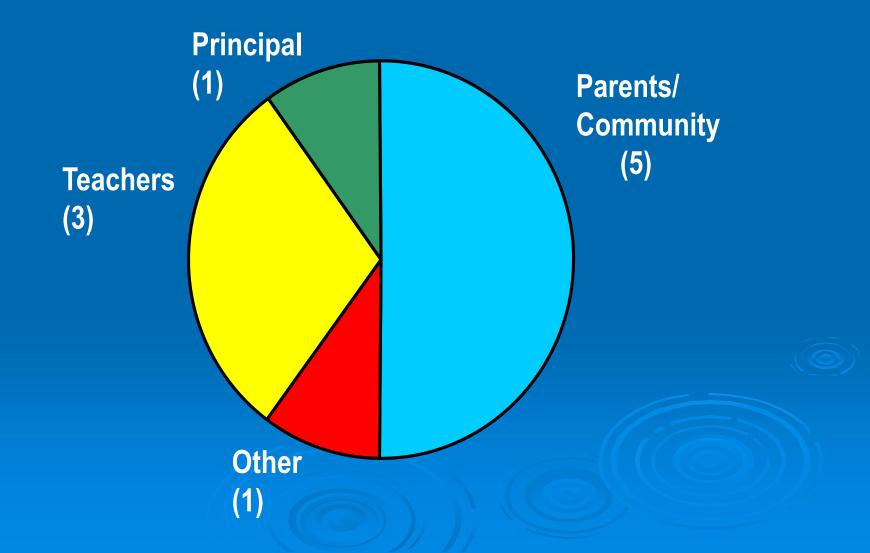
SSC attendance and responsibilities can not be assigned to a vice principal or other designee permanently

> He/she has no administrative authority over the council\*

In addition, the principal may not veto a decision of the council, or make plan or budget changes, without SSC approval

Source: California Institute for School Improvement (CISI) \*Source other than CISI

## **Elementary Configuration**



### How to Run Meetings

Meetings are subject to the requirements of the Greene Act and Robert's Rules of Order

- Notice of the meeting must be posted at the school site or other accessible place at least 72 hours before the meeting.
- The notice must specify the date, time and place of the meeting and the agenda, and indicate which items will be voted on (Action)





- Meetings must be open to the public. (Brown Act)
- The public may address the council on any item within jurisdiction of the council.
- The council cannot act on any action unknown when the agenda was posted unless, by unanimous vote, it finds a need for action unknown when the agenda was posted. (RARE)
- Questions and brief statements of no impact on pupils or employees that can be resolved by providing information need not be described on the posted agenda.
- If these procedures are violated, upon demand of any person, the council must reconsider the item at its next meeting, after allowing for public input on the item.



### **Accountability**

The School Board, Administration and SSC have separate but related responsibilities. Should an impasse occur, several remedies are available:

- > The council may appeal to the district board.
- The administration may recommend the Board not approve a plan.
- Individuals may file a formal complaint under the district's Uniform Complaint Procedure.
- The local governing board may develop policies to regulate or inform councils and staff in the performance of their duties.

#### **Important Categorical Concepts**

> Allowable Expenditures with Categorical Funds:

 Must be reasonable and clearly delineated within the approved SPSA

 Must relate to SPSA goals for academic achievement and the funding guidelines

Must be supplemental; beyond the base/core program.

#### **Thank You!**

As a member of the SSC, your voice represents those of your direct stakeholders.

Your input is always welcome at meetings.

We are looking forward to a great year!