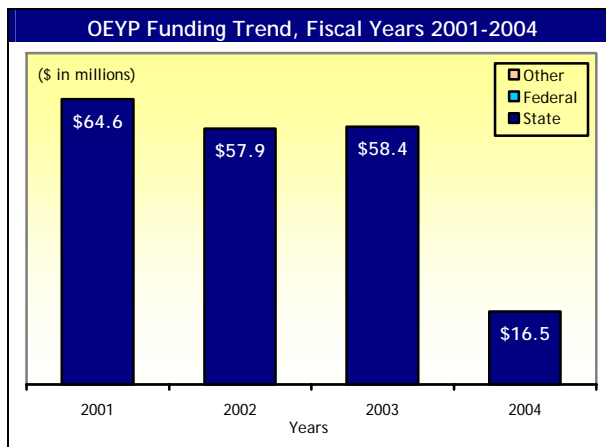


Summary by the Texas State Auditor's Office on:

Optional Extended Year Program (OEYP)

GAA, Page III-11, Rider 29 (78th Legislature) and TEC, Sections 29.082 and 42.152(p)-(u)

Funding Sources, Fiscal Year 2004		
Federal	State Appropriations ^a	Other
\$ 0	\$ 16,500,000	\$ 0
Funding Method	Formula allotments	
No. of Allotments	628	
Range	\$61 - \$1,428,109 ^b	
Eligible Entities	LEAs	



Flow of OEYP Funds, Fiscal Years 2001-2004							LEAs, Other Entities, Students, and Parents Served	
Year	Appropriated	Budgeted	Awarded	Expended	Deobligated	Lapsed	LEAs	Students
2001	\$ 64,636,684	\$ 64,636,684	\$ 61,049,137	\$ 53,329,728	\$ 7,654,224	\$ 11,306,956	686	187,562
2002	\$ 57,883,000	\$ 57,883,000	\$ 57,494,477	\$ 51,904,205	\$ 5,926,556	\$ 5,978,795	672	187,978
2003	\$ 58,420,000	\$ 58,420,000	\$ 58,188,052	\$ 51,718,398	\$ 4,871,456	NYA	683	217,477
2004	\$ 16,500,000	\$ 16,335,000	\$ 16,334,979	NYA	NYA	NYA	628 ^c	NYA
Totals	\$197,439,684	\$197,274,684	\$193,066,645	NYA	NYA	NYA	2,669	NYA

UA - Unavailable NA - Category does not apply NYA - Not yet available (as of report date)

^a State Compensatory Education set-aside.

^b Awards amounted to an entitlement of \$121 per student.

^c The number of LEAs is an estimate based on the minimum number of at-risk students (per PEIMS) that eligible LEAs were required to serve during 2003-04.

Targeted Students and Grade Levels

Students in grades K-11 who are not likely to be promoted to the next grade and twelfth-graders who are not likely to graduate are targeted students. Only districts with at least 35 percent of students coming from economically disadvantaged families are eligible for OEYP funds. The program funds extended instruction for no more than 10 percent of an eligible district's at-risk students.

Program Components

Program Component	Required/Recommended/Allowed
Counseling/Case Management	
Diagnostics-Based Intervention	
Academic Intervention	✓
Small Group Instruction/Limited Class Size	✓
School-Day or Out-of-School Activity	Out-of-School
Computer Assisted Instruction	✓
Literacy/ESL/Bilingual Instruction	✓
College Preparation	

Program Component	Required/Recommended/Allowed
Career Preparation	
Mentoring	✓
Professional Development	✓
Parental Involvement/Education	✓
Community Involvement/Services/Enrichment	
Pregnancy and Parenting Services	
Children's Day Care	
Safe Environment	

The information in these program summaries has been compiled from multiple sources of varying reliability and is unaudited. Sources include the Texas Education Agency, the U.S. Department of Education, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, universities, colleges, and other nonprofit organizations.

Comments

The OEYP program provides additional instruction to help potentially failing students in grades K-12 to obtain the skills necessary for promotion to the next grade. It is intended to reduce and ultimately eliminate retention of students in their grade levels. For districts with high concentrations of educationally disadvantaged children, OEYP partially funds 30 additional instructional days in extended school days, Saturday sessions, intercessions, or summer school for classes of no more than 16 students. OEYP instructional strategies must be tailored to ensure that participants gain the skills to be successful in the following year, and OEYP teachers must have completed training in the specific instructional skills required for teaching at-risk students outside of the regular school day. The 73rd Legislature started the OEYP in 1993 on a pilot basis. The 74th Legislature expanded the program to include grades K-8 and the 78th Legislature expanded it to include all grades, K-12.

Evaluation*

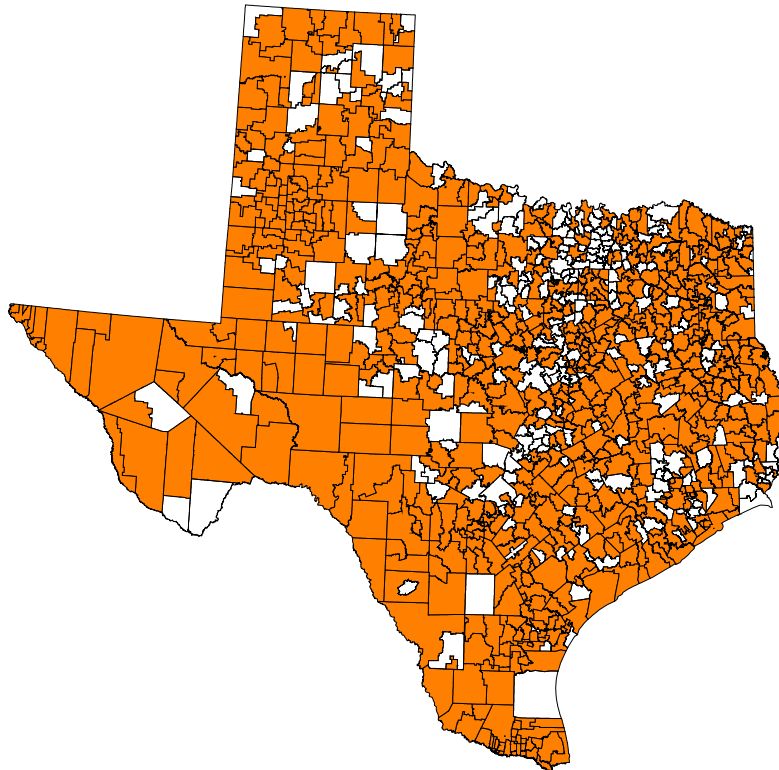
TEA contracted with the Texas Center for Educational Research (TCER) to evaluate the OEYP for 1999-2002. TEA plans to prepare a final report in December 2004, but TCER's preliminary results indicated the following about OEYP students:

1. Although the OEYP students' TAAS passing rates in all subjects and across all years were considerably below state passing rates, the OEYP students made greater gains in passing rates than were made statewide.
2. OEYP student attendance rates for the regular school year were comparable with the state average.
3. As expected, however, retention rates within each grade of each of the three program years remained higher than average state retention rates for that school year.

* In most cases it is not possible to isolate the effects of funding for a single program on students' performance because districts applying for state funding for at-risk students are required to combine local, state, and federal resources to maximize services to at-risk students. For the same reason, a single program's cost does not provide a meaningful basis for determining the cost per student of a desired or achieved outcome.

Optional Extended Year Program (OEYP)

Statewide Distribution, School Years 2000-01 through 2003-04
(Divided by LEA jurisdictions)



The information in these program summaries has been compiled from multiple sources of varying reliability and is unaudited. Sources include the Texas Education Agency, the U.S. Department of Education, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, universities, colleges, and other nonprofit organizations.