

Department of Education & Workforce

SCHOOLWIDE AND TARGETED ASSISTANCE

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PRESENTERS:

DEW, OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

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Department of Education & Workforce

TOPICS COVERED

- Purpose of Title I and SNS
- TA vs SW
- SW: Why and How
- SW Planning and Implementation
- SW Waivers
- SW Pooling
- Resources

PURPOSE OF TITLE I & SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT

Purpose of Title I



Provide supplemental federal funds.



Ensure all students have fair, equal and significant opportunities to obtain high-quality education.



Focus on improving the academic achievement of low-achieving students.

ESEA REQUIREMENT:
SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT

- Districts must ensure the use of their federal education funds supplement, not supplant the state and local resources used for education
- Generally, the compliance test for districts meeting supplement, not supplant is based on three presumptions of supplanting:
  - *Federal funds are used to provide services required under other federal, state or local laws;*
  - *Federal funds are used to provide services provided with non-federal funds in the prior year;*
  - *Federal funds are used to provide services to eligible students, while those same services are provided to non-eligible students with non-federal funds.*
- These three presumptions still apply to all ESEA programs except Title I, Part A.

SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT

Title I, Part A Methodology:

- The compliance test for supplement, not supplant for Title I, Part A was changed under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).
- To demonstrate compliance a LEA must demonstrate that the methodology used to allocate State and local funds to each school receiving assistance under Title I, Part A ensures that such school receives all the State and local funds it would otherwise receive if it were not receiving assistance under Title I, Part A.
    - In other words, the LEA's methodology for allocating state and local funds to school buildings is "Title I neutral" and does not take the building Title I status into consideration when allocating resources.
- Some LEAs are exempted from needing to demonstrate a methodology.
- For more information, see our Guidance to Comply with ESEA Supplement Not Supplant Requirements.

TARGETED ASSISTANCE VS. SCHOOLWIDE

THE "TARGETED ASSISTANCE" (TA) MODEL

- ✓ Services are targeted to specific at-risk students
- ✓ Only identified students may participate in Title I-funded activities
- ✓ Use of funds is limited to specific Title I rules (supplement not supplant)
- ✓ Building must be at or above 35 % **OR** above the district's percentage of free and reduced price lunch (FRPL) to qualify for Targeted Assistance

THE "SCHOOLWIDE" (SW) MODEL

- ✓All students may participate in Title I funded activities
- ✓Maximizes flexibility in using funds
- ✓Focus is on whole-school reform, targeting achievement of lowest-achieving students
- ✓Building must develop a SW plan based on a comprehensive needs assessment
- ✓Building must be at or above 40% poverty (i.e. Free and Reduced or Community Eligibility Provision) to qualify for SW (or have a waiver).

TA AND SW SIDE BY SIDE COMPARISON

Targeted Assistance (TA)	Schoolwide (SW)
• Only serves specific targeted at-risk students and staff who serve those students • Requires Multi-Criteria Selection Process and Rank Order of Students • Must adhere to SNS • At or above 35% FRPL OR above district FRPL average	• May serve all students • Adherence to SNS is district methodology • Focus is on whole-school; targets lowest achieving • Must implement a schoolwide plan based on needs assessment • At or above 40% FRPL **Requires one year of planning/consultation**
	

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Q: Which of these buildings is eligible for TA?

	IRN	Building Name	Grade Span	Adjusted Enrollment	Low Income Students	
					Number	Percent
A.	[redacted]	[redacted] Elementary School	K-4,P	483	139	28.78%
B.	[redacted]	[redacted] Middle School	5-8	436	120	27.52%
C.	[redacted]	[redacted] High School	9-12	510	127	24.90%
	Totals:			1429	386	27.01%

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

A: A and B

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C.	[redacted]	[redacted] High School	9-12	510	127	24.90%
	Totals:			1429	386	27.01%

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Q: Which of these buildings is eligible for SW?

IRN	Building Name	Grade Span	Adjusted Enrollment	Low Income Students	
				Number	Percent
A.	[redacted] Elementary School	K-5	289	165	57.09%
B.	[redacted] Elementary School	K-5	297	154	51.85%
C.	[redacted] Elementary School	K-5	676	216	31.95%
D.	[redacted] Elementary School	K-5	324	95	29.32%
E.	[redacted] Elementary School	K-5	469	130	27.72%
F.	[redacted] Elementary School	K-5	378	79	20.90%
G.	[redacted] Elementary School	K-5	470	78	16.60%
H.	[redacted] Middle School	6-8	764	283	37.04%
I.	[redacted] Middle School	6-8	852	230	27.00%
J.	[redacted] High School	9-12	2372	690	29.09%
[redacted]	[redacted]				
Totals:			6958	2120	30.47%

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THINGS TO CONSIDER AND REMEMBER

- A Schoolwide One Plan may be integrated into an existing plan
- Existing schoolwide programs may continue; amend plan every 3 years is recommended/Cohort year
- OPs are required to be available to the public in an understandable format and in a language parents can understand
- Title I staff must be properly licensed and supplemental
- Family/community engagement must occur

THINGS TO CONSIDER AND REMEMBER

- Required set asides: Homeless students, districts are required to set aide funds to address needs of homeless students in the district; any student (don't have to be in Title I served building.)

- Parent family engagement – Districts with over $500,000 in Title I, must set aside 1% of allocation. Districts may spend 10%, but remaining must be distributed to Title I buildings.

- Equitable services for children that attend a Non-Public Chartered school that is participating in the Title I program.

SCHOOLWIDE: WHY AND HOW?

WHY IMPLEMENT A SW PROGRAM?

- Entire educational program
- Academic performance of all students
- Whole-school reform
- More flexibility in using funds

HOW TO BECOME SCHOOLWIDE

1. Contact your Federal Programs Specialist
2. Engage in planning 1 year PRIOR
3. Conduct SW Needs Assessment
4. Develop SW Plan
5. Submit SW Waiver if applicable*
6. Submit Title I Application

SCHOOLWIDE WAIVERS

SW WAIVER ELIGIBILITY

What is a Schoolwide Waiver?

A SW waiver is granted by the SEA and allows a Title I school to operate a schoolwide program without meeting the 40 percent poverty threshold

Is our building eligible for a Schoolwide Waiver?

A building is eligible if it meets the following criteria:

1. It is currently utilizing Title I funds for a Targeted Assistance (TA) service type
2. Must submit a SW Title I Plan in One Plan

STEPS TO APPLY (FORM IN CCIP)



Select a specific area from their building report card.



Explain why this measure was chosen and its expected impact.



Provide a timeline for improvements, the expected results and how the school will monitor progress.



Describe the activities the school will perform to work toward selected outcomes



Schools may reapply annually if it is determined they are making progress.

SCHOOLWIDE POOLING

WHAT IS SW POOLING?



Does not mean you can purchase a pool. Well maybe. It depends.

SCHOOLWIDE POOLING

Districts can choose to do SW Pooling.

Pool or combine Federal with State and Local Funds.

Building level budgeting with all funds pooled to improve the entire building's educational program.

Can only be done with SW Title I Buildings.

Must be able to demonstrate programs put into pool.

STEPS TO SW POOLING



1. DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT;



2. DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN;



3. DETERMINE THE VARIOUS GRANTS AND STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS TO INCLUDE IN THE POOL TO MEET IDENTIFIED NEEDS.

BENEFITS OF SW POOLING



One budget;



One plan;



Leveraging of resources and flexibility in use of funds;



Quicker rate of spending down federal funds.

Less carryover or loss of funds.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

District places fund in the pool at its own discretion;

District must budget for any required set-asides the grants require and any non-pooled funds, for example, required amounts set aside for nonpublic equitable services, professional development or family engagement;

Districts must complete the budget details page in the CCIP for all grants in the pool.

Schoolwide pooling of funds does not exclude the school from (a) Health, Safety and Civil Rights requirements (b) Maintenance of Effort (c) Comparability and (d) Supplement not Supplant requirements

UPCOMING CHANGES UNDER CONSIDERATION

Limits on allowable costs – If not allowable under federal funds, then district must be able to demonstrate there were enough funds in the pool for required and unallowable costs.

Evaluating if high risk districts should be able to pool.

Determining when and how a district will enter into the pool.

RESOURCES



TITLE I, SCHOOLWIDE WAIVER GUIDANCE



TITLE I SCHOOLWIDE POOLING



FEDERAL PROGRAMS CONSOLIDATED APPLICATION TIMELINE

RESOURCES

Six Critical Questions for Using Federal Funds: Six Critical Questions for Using Federal Funds

Schoolwide Guidance: Schoolwide Guidance

TA vs. SW: Targeted vs Schoolwide

Title I: Spending Guide: Title I Spending Guide

Ohio's Evidence Based Clearinghouse: Ohio's Evidence Based Clearinghouse

ODE's Resource Supporting Use of Evidence: Resources Supporting the Use of Evidence in Education

Class Size Reduction Flowchart: Class Size Reduction Decision-Making Flowchart

Ohio Department of Education & Workforce

QUESTIONS?

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