TITLE IV, PART A STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT CAPACITY BUILDING

Title IV, Part A Capacity Building Overview

Title IV-A Topics

Purpose

LEA Funding Eligibility

Transferability of Title IV-A Funds

Title IV-A Program Overview

Statutory Spending Requirements for Title IV-A Funds

Carryover of Funds

Commonly Asked Questions

Title IV, Part A: Eligibility Overview

Title IV-A funds are allocated to all LEAs that received Title I, Part A in the preceding fiscal year.

The minimum Title IV, Part A allocation for an LEA is \$10,000.

Title IV, Part A: Eligibility Overview

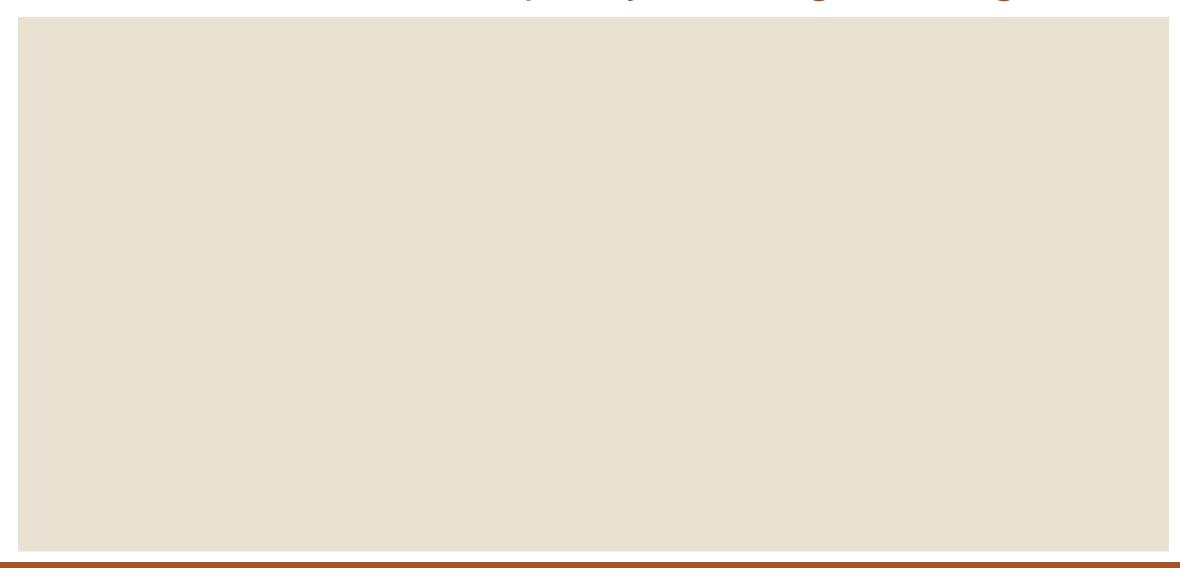
LEAs must consult and collaborate with required stakeholders in order to and

described in the Consolidated ESSA Application.

LEAs must provide equitable services to eligible non-public schools.

LEAs must engage in on-going consultation with the non-public schools about the funded activities in the Consolidated Application regarding program objectives and intended outcomes.

LEAs will periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the activities based on such objectives and outcomes.



Transferability of Title IV, Part A Funds

If an LEA has an allocation of \$30,000 or more, the LEA must do the following prior to transferring funds to another eligible program:

Conduct a Comprehensive Needs Assessment to inform the transfer of funds;

Engage in timely and meaningful consultation with appropriate private school officials;

Provide private school equitable services under the program(s) to which the funds are transferred into based on the total amount of available funds after transfer.

If the transfer results in a final allocation below \$30,000, the LEA does not need to follow the statutory spending requirement for distribution of funds across content areas. The EUT special rule still applies.

Transferability of Title IV, Part A Funds

If an LEA transfers funds into Title IV causing the new Title IV allocation to increase to \$30,000 or more, the LEA must abide by statutory spending requirements across content areas.

Title IV, Part A: Program Overview

Title IV, Part A of the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 is intended to improve students' academic achievement by increasing the capacity of States, local educational agencies (LEAs), schools, and local communities to provide all students with access to a well-rounded education, improve school conditions for student learning, and improve the use of technology in order to improve the academic achievement and digital literacy of all students.

Title IV, Part A: Program Overview

All programs and activities funded under Title IV, Part A for must be based on described in the Consolidated Application for ESSA-Funded programs and shall be with one or more of the three Title IV-A content area programs:

Well-rounded education (WRE)

Safe and healthy students (SHS) and

Effective use of technology (EUT).

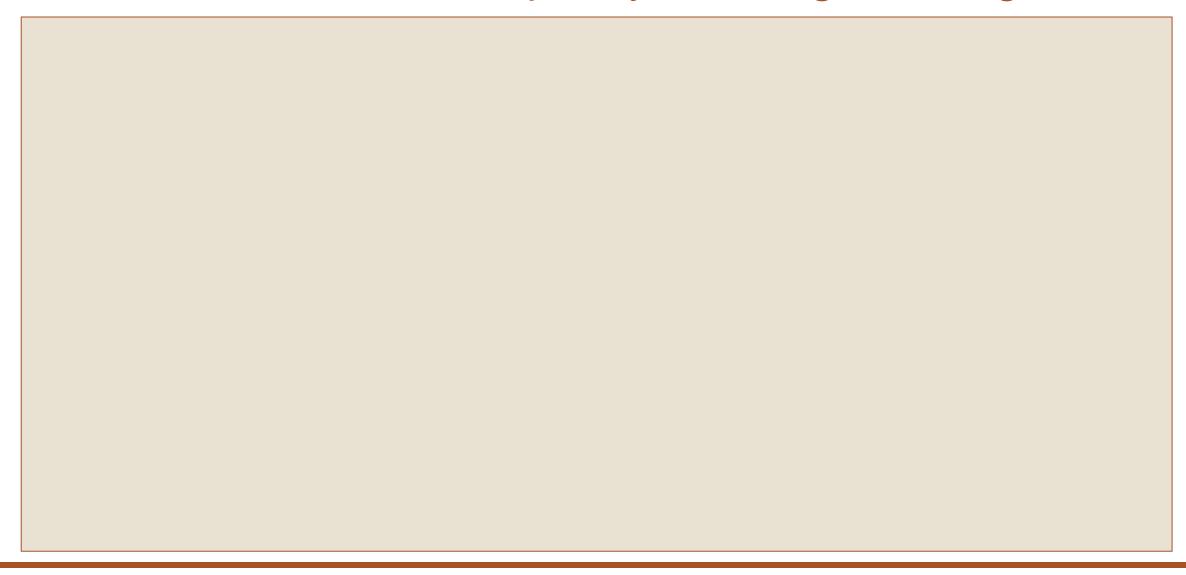
Title IV, Part A: Program Overview

What does it mean to be programmatically aligned?

Budget expenditures must be aligned to the content areas use of funds as planned for in the Consolidated ESSA Application. (Best practice is for LEAs to label expenditures by content area.)

Supplies and Materials (particularly EUT content area expenditures) must be itemized and described.

All proposed expenditures should be aligned with a Title IV-A program and identified as a need in the Consolidated Application.





Carryover of Title IV, Part A Funds

An LEA may carry over up to 100% from the previous school year's allocation.

If an LEA does not meet the spending requirements in the initial year, that commitment must be met in the carryover year.

Carryover of Title IV, Part A Funds

An LEA must continue to meet the previous school year's statutory spending requirements when accessing carryover funds across content areas as planned for in the previous school year's approved application.

For example, if the LEA's allocation was \$30,000 or more, the LEA must ensure that funds are spent as follows:

minimum of 20% in WRE program activities;

minimum of 20% in SHS program activities; and

a portion in EUT activities (no more than 15% infrastructure).

Commonly Asked Questions

Can we pay for/purchase:

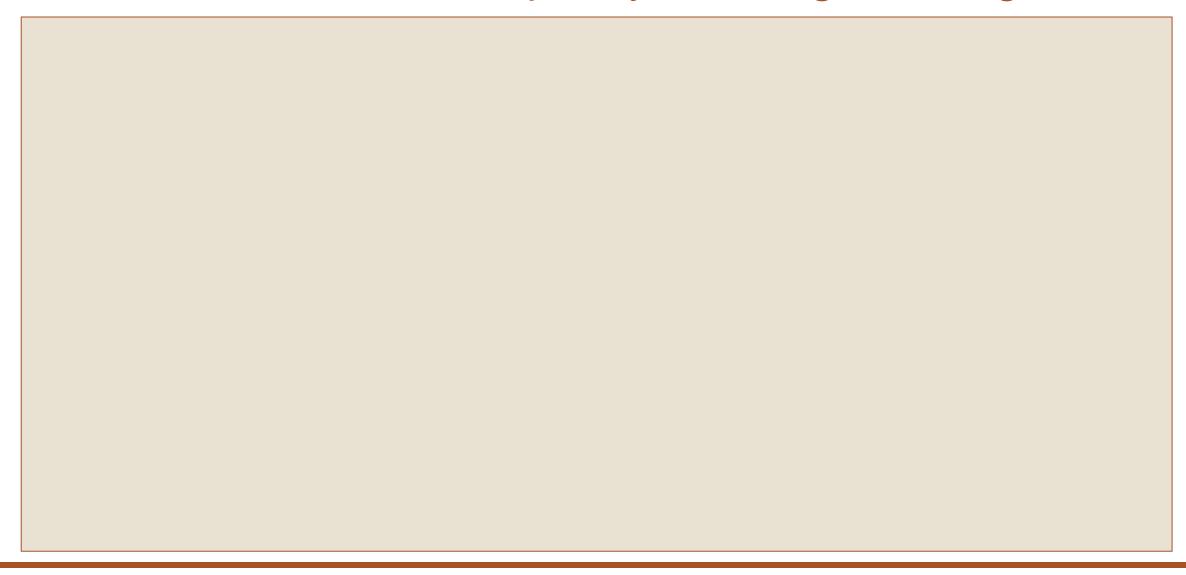
The answers are not simple!

b) The proposed use of funds for the activity must

presumed if any of the following is true, according to federal fiscal guidance (2 CFR Part 200, Appendix XI):

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Commonly Asked Questions

What are some examples of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)?

Some examples of CBOs are Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, after-school services, Cornell Cooperative Extension, 4 H, the Grange, sports organizations (Little League, CYO basketball, Pop Warner football), fire departments, parent-teacher associations/organizations, public libraries, food pantries/banks, Meals on Wheels, Habitat for Humanity, rescue missions, LGBTQ youth-serving organizations, Red Cross, Ronald McDonald House, Salvation Army, and the United Way.

It is best practice to consult and collaborate with a CBO with programmatic expertise.

Commonly Asked Questions

What are some examples of Local Government Representatives commonly used by schools?

Some examples are members of a local law enforcement agency, school resource officers, local juvenile court staff, local child welfare agency staff, local public housing agency representatives, village/town/city council representatives, village/town clerks, public school board of education members, or other local elected officials.

Thank you!

For additional information and resources, please visit our Title IV-A website at http://www.nysed.gov/essa/title-iv-part-student-support-and-academic-enrichment

If you have further questions, please contact conappta@nysed.gov

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