

Overview of No Child Left Behind

New Federal Programs Directors' Conference

Tennessee Department of Education


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History of Elementary and Secondary Education Act

- ESEA first passed in 1965 as a major component of President Johnson's initiative for the War on Poverty.
- Purpose was to narrow the academic gap between students from poverty and their wealthier counterparts and to help desegregate public schools.
- Largest pot of federal money going into states for K-12 education.
- No Child Left Behind is the latest reauthorization of the ESEA.



Basic Principles of ESEA

- Funds are to supplement not supplant.
- Districts must meet maintenance of effort requirements.
- There must be comparability between Title I and non-Title I schools.
- Funds can only be used for “allowable purposes” with eligible students or schools.
- Recipients must demonstrate that the funds are making a positive impact.

Reauthorization of ESEA

- President Clinton version – Improving America’s Schools Act (IASA)
- President Bush’s version – No Child Left Behind (NCLB)
- NCLB was supposed to be reauthorized by January 2008
- Continuing Resolution
- President Obama and Secretary Duncan have a goal to reauthorize this year or next
- Don’t know the name of their version

The Principles Behind H.R. 1

- Closing the achievement gap and increasing accountability by rewarding success and sanctioning failure.
- Promoting more choice for parents and making more information available for parents.
- Improving teacher quality.



No Child Left Behind

- 10 Titles with different parts.
- Most of the titles have money attached to them.
- Title I Part A is the most well-known. In Tennessee, Title I Part A counts for over \$470 million (\$194 million is ARRA) out of about \$650 million this fiscal year.



Different Kinds of Grants

- Formula Grants (Title I Part A, Title II Part A and D, Title III, Title IV, Title V, and Title VI) – We use a consolidated application for these programs.
- Discretionary Grants
 - State Administers-21st Century Learning Centers, Reading First, IID Education Technology Competitive, Homeless, Title I School Improvement Grants, etc.
 - USDOE Administers-Charter Schools, American History, Early Reading First, Teacher Incentive Fund



No Child Left Behind

A Desktop Reference

- Available at
<http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/nclbreference/index.html>
- Review the titles by looking at the Table of Contents and Web Diagram



Two major issues in NCLB

- Accountability for student performance at the state, district, and school levels
- Ensuring all students are taught their core academic subjects by teachers who are “highly qualified”



Two Major Changes in NCLB

- Parental Choice/Notification
 - Public school choice, supplemental education services
 - Notify parents of status of school and status of teachers who teach their children
- Transferability of funds
 - Titles IIA, IID, IV, and V
 - District can only transfer into Title IA , not out of



Tennessee's Approach to Administration of NCLB Programs

- Consolidated application for formula grants
- Tennessee Comprehensive Systemwide Planning Process required
- Office of Federal Programs administers most of the programs
- Comprehensive technical assistance through NCLB Field Service Consultants
- Comprehensive Monitoring across all federal programs
- WE ARE TRYING TO ELIMINATE A FRAGMENTED APPROACH!

Fiscal Issues

- Start of grant period – July 1 for most grants
- Grant period – 15 months and 12 months of carry-over (Tydings Amendment)
- Pull from the oldest money first
- How we allocate the funds for different formula grants – Title IA is the most difficult to understand

DATA ELEMENTS USED IN FINAL SY 2009-10 ALLOCATIONS

- **Income year 2007 census estimates**
- **Updated SY 2007-08 SPPE (State Per Pupil Expenditure) data**
- **Data on neglected/delinquent children and foster children counted in October 2008**

Preliminary and Final Allocations

- USDOE provides state with preliminary allocations for Title I in Spring
- TDOE calculates preliminary allocations for all LEAs after that
- LEAs use preliminary allocation amounts to submit their NCLB Consolidated Application and budgets for approval by July 1
- USDOE provides state with final allocations
- TDOE calculates final allocations for all programs for all LEAs
- LEAs develop and submit final NCLB budgets and amendments to application (if necessary) in fall

LEA ELIGIBILITY

- Basic Grants: At least 10 formula children and the number must exceed 2 percent of the district's 5-17 population.
- Concentration Grants: More than 6,500 formula children or 15 percent of the district's 5-17 population
- Targeted Grants: At least 10 formula children and the number must be at least 5 percent of the district's 5-17 population.
- Education Finance Incentive Grants: Same as Targeted Grants

HOLD-HARMLESS GUARANTEE

- All 4 formulas provide for a variable hold-harmless guarantee for each LEA of 85, 90, and 95% of their previous year's allocation
- The hold-harmless percentage depends on the formula child rate of each LEA
- For Basic, Targeted, and EFIG, an LEA must meet the eligibility criteria in order for hold-harmless protection to apply
- For Concentration Grants, the hold-harmless provision applies to an LEA for four years even if it no longer meets the eligibility criteria

Formula for Shelby County Title I allocation

| Year | # in poverty 5-17 | Neg/Del | Foster | Total Formula | Total Population 5-17 | Percentage of Formula Children |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2003-04 | 2,465 | 201 | 65 | 2,731 | 53,944 | 5.06% |
| 2004-05 | 2,231 | 201 | 65 | 2,495 | 53,259 | 4.69% |

Allocations for Shelby County Title I

| Year | Basic | Concentration | Targeted | EFIC | Total |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| FY 2003 | 1,694,176 | 0 | 352,473 | 324,585 | 2,371,234 |
| FY 2004 | 1,701,139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,701,139 |

Title IIA Allocations

1. Take the amount district had for Eisenhower and Class-Size Reduction last year of IASA
2. If money left over at state level, then:
 - 20% is proportion of 5-17 population in state
 - 80% is proportion of 5-17 population of poverty students according to Census

Titles IID and III

- Title IID
 - Proportion that district gets of state's Title IA allocation
- Title III
 - Proportion of limited English proficient or ELL students that the district reported in October
 - Also immigrant grant for immigrant student increase

Title IV and V

- Title IVA
 - 60% is allocated to districts based on the proportion of Title IA for preceding FY
 - 40% is allocated to districts based on the enrollment of public and participating private schools students
- Title V (zero funded by Congress)
 - 90% based on enrollment of public and participating private students
 - 10% based on poverty students
- Title VI
 - Proportion of students in eligible rural districts

Data Collection Equals Funds

- Accurate data collection is necessary to maximize funds and maintain compliance.
- Familiarize yourself with the various data requirements prior to the school year so accurate data is collected.

For more information

- Office of Federal Programs
 - <http://www.tennessee.gov/education/fedprog/index.shtml>
- US Department of Education
 - www.ed.gov
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