

School Year 2024 - 2025

Private / Nonpublic School Federal Program Descriptions

ESEA Title I, Part A - Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged

Title I, Part A of Public Law 114-95, was enacted to provide financial assistance to districts to expand and improve their educational programs to meet the needs of students who are at risk of failing to meet the state's challenging academic standards.

- Title I projects must be designed to provide supplemental services to assist children at the elementary and secondary school levels to achieve the state's challenging academic standards. Projects may include services to preschool children.
- The development of programs, activities, and procedures for the involvement of parents of participating public and private/nonpublic school children, including parental input into the planning, design, and implementation of the district's Title I project, is required.
- A district is eligible to receive funds based on poverty factors and other related criteria established in Public Law 114-95. Grants are awarded to eligible districts as after review and approval of the local application by the OPI.
- Private/nonpublic school students with academic needs who reside in eligible Title I attendance areas may receive equitable services to the extent possible with the funds generated by low-income private/nonpublic school students.
- Districts should receive notification from the OPI of their final Title I allocation during the months of June or July, if Congress has appropriated funds for the program on schedule.
- Funds may be used to provide supplementary services to increase the academic levels of low-achieving students in Title I eligible schools and may benefit all students in approved schoolwide programs.

ESEA Title I, Part C – Migrant Education Program

The Migrant Education Program is a federally funded state educational agency (SEA) operated program that provides supplemental instructional and supportive services to eligible migrant children to help them overcome educational disruptions and disadvantages. A child who is younger than 22 and who was not graduated from high school or who does not hold a High School Equivalency Diploma and who has moved with his/her parent (or by herself/himself in the case of emancipated youth) across state, county, school district boundaries within the preceding 36 months to see or obtain temporary or seasonal employment in agriculture, fishing, dairy, or timber related work is eligible for service once documented by a trained specialist. Sub grants for the Migrant Education Program are based on the number and needs of eligible children located throughout the state.

ESEA Title II, Part A-Supporting Effective Instruction

The Purposes of this part of this title is to provide grants to State educational agencies and sub grants to local educational agencies to:

- 1) Increase student achievement consistent with the challenging State academic standards;
 - 2) Improve the quality and effectiveness of teachers, principals, and other school leaders;
 - 3) Increase the number of teachers, principals, and other school leaders who are effective in improving student academic achievement in schools; and
 - 4) Provide low-income and minority students greater access to effective teachers, principals, and other school leaders.
- All public local educational agencies (LEAs) are eligible to apply. If there are nonprofit private/nonpublic schools within a district boundary, the local district must include the private/nonpublic school core teachers in its Title II, Part A, program if the private/nonpublic school teachers wish to participate. The LEAs shall consult with appropriate private/nonpublic school officials during the design, development and implementation of the district Title II, Part A, program.
 - Privat/nonpublic schools may only receive professional development services for core teachers under Title II, Part A.
 - Program plans must be based upon effective instructional strategies. Such plans shall be developed to address the greatest needs of students and staff, with a priority to raise student achievement, particularly of low performing students. These needs are identified through an assessment of local needs, which include the needs of private/nonpublic school students and staff. Services for private/nonpublic schools must be equitable in comparison to services for district public school teachers.

ESEA Title III --- Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant Students

The purposes of this part are:

- 1) To help ensure that English learners, including immigrant children and youth, attain English proficiency and develop high levels of academic achievement in English;
- 2) To assist all English learners, including immigrant children and youth, to achieve at high levels in academic subjects so that all English learners can meet the same challenging State academic standards that all children are expected to meet;
- 3) To assist teachers (including preschool teachers), principals and other school leaders, State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and schools in establishing, implement, and sustaining effective language instruction educational programs designed to assist in teaching English learners, including immigrant children and youth;
- 4) To assist teachers (including preschool teachers), principals and other school leaders, State educational agencies to develop and enhance their capacity to provide effective instructional programs designed to prepare English learners, including immigrant children and youth, to enter all-English instructional settings; and
- 5) To promote parental, family, and community participation in language instruction educational programs for the parents, families, and communities of English learners.
 - Funding for school districts will be allotted on a formula basis according to the number of EL and immigrant students in the district. Title III, Part A grants (E-Grants) must be at least \$10,000 per LEA or consortium.
 - Supports supplemental language instruction programs, professional development, and family engagement.
 - Administration costs are limited to 2 percent at the LEA level.
 - Accountability has shifted to Title I for ESSA.
 - Demonstrated improvements in English proficiency.
 - Annual assessments for EL students.
 - LEAs assure consultation and parental notification.

ESEA Title IV, Part A---21st Century Schools: Subpart 1-Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

The purpose of this subpart is to improve students' academic achievement by increasing the capacity of State, local educational agencies, schools, and local communities to:

- 1) Provide all students with access to a well-rounded education;
- 2) Improve school conditions for student learning; and

- 3) Improve the use of technology in order to improve the academic achievement and digital literacy of all students.

This grant can be administered either by formula or competitive grant application. If by formula, then a district must receive a minimum of \$10,000 to operate in Title IV program. As the amount of federal funds distributed to the OPI is relatively small, very few districts would meet the \$10,000 threshold. If this is the case, then the funds must be given to all districts in an equal amount, and only to those districts that received a Title I allocation in the previous year. Funds can only be used for Title I or Title II program purposes, and they must be transferred to that program. Equitable share amount for private schools must be kept in the Title IV Part A program, but used to either Title I or II program purposes.

ESEA Title IV, Part B---21st Century Community Learning Centers

- The 21st Century Community Learning Center Funds provide opportunities for academic enrichment during, before school, after school, and summer hours in a community learning center environment. Services must reinforce and complement regular academic programs and offer literacy and educational development to families.
- Projects must offer students a broad array of additional services and activities, such as youth development, drug and violence prevention, counseling, art, music and recreation, technology education, character education development. Families must be offered opportunities for literacy and related educational development. Programs must conform to the principles of effectiveness.
- Funds are accessed through a competitive grant program administered through the OPI. Grants are awarded for up to five years, with annual reapplication required.
- Eligible applicants for the 21st Century Community Learning Center grant program include public schools, community-based organizations, other public or private/nonpublic entities, or a consortium of two or more of such agencies or entities. Eligibility for a 21st CCLC grant is determined through the ESSA requirements.

School Nutrition Programs

School Nutrition Programs, within the Division of Health Enhancement and Safety, administer the School Nutrition Programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The programs are: National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Afterschool Snack Program, Special Milk Program, Summer Food Service Program, USDA Food Distribution Program, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, and the Montana Team Nutrition Program. School Nutrition Programs work with schools and communities to

provide children with access to healthful meals and snacks that nourish their minds and bodies and school nutrition environments that encourage healthful lifestyles.

A private/nonpublic nonprofit school may make written application to the OPI to operate the School Nutrition Programs. The Private/nonpublic nonprofit school must submit a signed agreement, common assurances, and free and reduced-price policy statement to affirm that it will administer the programs according to the provisions of those documents. A private/nonpublic nonprofit school is also required to submit documentation from the Internal Revenue Service state that it has tax-exempt status under section 501©(3) of the internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) funds are for the purpose of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities, beginning at age 3, who have been identified as eligible under the requirements of IDEA and state administrative rules. The public school district in which a student lives is required to provide free appropriate public education, or FAPE, to the child with disabilities. However, if a parent enrolls the child in a private/nonpublic elementary or secondary school, the district in which the private/nonpublic elementary or secondary school is located is only obligated to conduct child find services and those special education and related services it has determined it will provide in accord with the requirements of 34CFR 300.130-144.

SPECIAL EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES ENROLLED BY THEIR PARENTS IN PRIVAT/NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS

In accord with the requirements under IDEA 2004, the public school must consult with private/nonpublic school representatives and representatives of parents of parentally placed private/nonpublic school children with disabilities who attend private/nonpublic elementary or secondary schools within its district's boundaries. The Public -school district is obligated to:

- Implement a child find process for the purpose of determining whether a student suspected of a disability has a disability as defined under IDEA and state administrative rules.
- Calculate a proportionate share if its IDEA Part B funds for the purpose of providing special education and related services to IDEA- eligible parentally enrolled private/nonpublic elementary or secondary school students within its district's boundaries. The proportionate share calculation is based on the district's October 1 child count of IDEA-eligible private/nonpublic students.
- Provide special education and related services to IDEA-eligible private/nonpublic school children in accord with a services plan, based on the proportionate share of IDEA funds available and the services determined to be provided by the public school following its consultations with private/nonpublic school representatives.

The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Act of 2006

This program provides funding assist high schools in paying the additional costs of approved career and technical education programs. Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs eligible for CTE funding include: agriculture education, health sciences education, business education, family and consumer sciences education, industrial / technology education, and marketing education. Programs must be taught by instructors endorsed in the respective curricular area.

The CTE is an organized instructional program that provides integrated academic and technical curriculum to prepare secondary/postsecondary students for employment, continuing education, and a career.

- Title I, known as the basic grant, requires that 85 percent of the total funds be allocated by formula to LEAs and postsecondary vocational schools.
- Private/nonpublic schools may participate through a public school; private/nonpublic schools cannot apply for funds directly.