

Potential Funding Sources for Supports and Services in the Educational Support System (ESS) 2009-2010 School Year

- 1. Local /School Budget**—funds raised through taxes for the local school budget.
- 2. Consolidated Federal Programs Grants (Title I, IIA, IID, IV, V)** – Grants to support the success of disadvantaged students: Title I- supplemental academic help for disadvantaged students who are failing or at risk of failing the standards; Title IIA-teacher and principal training and recruitment programs; Title IID-expanded access to technology, Title IV-Safe and Drug Free Schools violence prevention and anti drug programs; Title V-flexible funding for a wide range of school activities including purchase of books, teacher training and innovative programs.
- 3. Limited English Proficient and Immigrant Students (Title III)** – Federal funds that must be used for the purpose of helping limited English proficient and immigrant students attain English language proficiency and increase core academic knowledge. Funds may be used to: develop high-quality language instruction educational programs; provide related professional development; and promote parental and community involvement.
- 4. Migrant Education (Title I, Part C)** - education for migratory students.
- 5. Title I Pass-Through** – available to Title I schools that did not make Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) and have been given School Improvement or Corrective Action status. Grant funds must be used to address the reasons the school did not make AYP.
- 6. 21st Century Grants** - Support for beyond-school programs (before school, after school, weekends, vacations and summer) in art, academics and athletics.
- 7. Act 230/BEST Grants** – BEST Grants may be used for training, program development, and building school and regional capacity to meet the needs of students with emotional behavioral problems. Act 230 grants, in match with local funds, may be used for training that result in lasting changes in the educational support system.
- 8. IDEA (Early Intervening Services)** – 15% of funds received under IDEA Part B (with some restrictions) used to provide early intervening services for students not identified as needing special education or related services but needing additional academic and behavioral supports to succeed in the general education environment.
- 9. State Special Education** - There are two areas of flexibility allowed under the State Funding formula – core staff time and the small group rule. Each school district has predetermined core staff FTEs established for professionals and paraeducators. Core staff designation may be assigned to specific staff members each year and the salary and benefits for core staff are allowed as special education costs, whether they are serving student with IEPs, 504 plans, and/or EST plans. Core staff cannot be used to cover staff in self-contained special education programs.

The second option for serving non-special education students with staff whose salary and benefits are reimbursed under the state funded formula is under the small group rule. This allows for a special education staff person, during non-core staff time, to serve a small group (not to exceed 8 students) as long as the majority of the students are receiving IEP services. Again, this does not apply to services in self-contained special education programs.

- 10. Medicaid Reimbursement** – Each supervisory union submitting Medicaid bills receives a percentage reimbursement of the funds generated to be used for reasonable costs of administering Medicaid claims, prevention and intervention programs in grades pre-K through 12 designed to ensure all students achieve the Vermont standards.
- 11. Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) School Based Health Access administered through the Vermont Health Department** – Schools are reimbursed for the time school nurses, guidance, and others spend on Medicaid related (non-direct clinical service) activities. Once schools are reimbursed, funds are used to expand and promote population based health related services (i.e. giving families information about Dr. Dinosaur and helping them enroll; helping children access services through their medical and dental home, funding school nurse positions, or support for the Tooth Tutor program).
- 12. Success Beyond Six** – School district funds contracted with Community Mental Health Centers for mental health professionals (home-school coordinators, counselors, case managers and social workers) to work in schools.
- 13. Child Nutrition Programs** – the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program (includes After School Snack Program and Seamless Summer Option) provide subsidies for meals served to students in public and private schools and residential childcare institutions. All meals are eligible for some subsidy, with meals for low-income students receiving additional reimbursement.
- 14. Child and Adult Care Food Program** – The Child and Adult Care Food Program provides funding to child care programs, like the EEE, or EEI, who are licensed, which can provide reimbursement for meals and snacks served to children in care. Meals are typically served at no charge to families and the programs receive reimbursement which is determined by the income levels of the families served, much like the school lunch and breakfast programs.
- 15. The Special Milk Program** – Subsidizes milk served in schools and non-residential child care programs that do not participate in the School Breakfast or School Lunch Program.
- 16. Early Education Initiative (EEI)** – EEI serves at-risk preschool children who are ineligible for, or inadequately served by, existing early childhood education programs. EEI services are coordinated with community programs to avoid duplication and to make the best possible use of resources.
- 17. Essential Early Education (EEE)** – EEE provides early childhood special education services for children ages 3 through 5.
- 18. Even Start Family Literacy** – Even Start is a federally funded program model that integrates adult, parenting and early childhood education into a comprehensive literacy program to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and low literacy. Even Start programs offer educational services primarily to children from birth through age 7 and their parents.
- 19. Building Bright Futures Direct Services (BBFDS)** – BBFDS funds are overseen by Building Bright Futures Regional Councils and are used to foster good outcomes for all young children and their families. Good outcomes are fostered through health care outreach, information and referral to community child development and family support resources and through providing developmentally appropriate opportunities for young children and empowering assistance for parents.

- 20. Tobacco Free Schools** - There are four primary goals for use of this funding source including, development and implementation of comprehensive school tobacco policy, provision of tobacco use prevention education, involvement of family and community in supporting school-based tobacco prevention initiatives, and coordination of tobacco prevention efforts. Funds may be used for coordination, curriculum and/or policy development and implementation.
- 21. Student Assistance Programs Grants (SAP)** – Grants from the Department of Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP) to schools for primary and secondary prevention of drug abuse, i.e. for education, screening and referral to a core team.
- 22. Grants** – Funds generated as a result of proposals written to foundations and agencies.
- 23. Parent Organizations or Community Donations and Volunteers** –Funds generated by parent or community organizations, or donations of goods and/or services from parents or community members/businesses.
- 24. Services Not Offered**
- 25. Other (please specify):**