



Title I Administrative Meeting May 12, 2015

#### What it is ....

**Braiding of funds** occurs when two or more sources of funds are spent for a purpose in such a way that the funds could still be accounted for separately.



Sometimes Federal funds are managed into separate structures, which has created service silos.





In many cases, this results in fragmentation and overlap of activities. These can be major obstacles to the efficient use of program resources





Braiding of funds can be considered as good project management.





#### **Braided Funding – What it is not.....**



Braiding is <u>not</u> putting two or more sources of funds together in such a way that it would be difficult or impossible to tell which source went for what purpose.



#### **Braided Funding -**



- Grant funds from several sources are coordinated to support a single initiative or strategy
- Funds from each grant remain visible
- Grant funds are used together to produce greater strength, efficiency, and/ or effectiveness.



#### **Braiding of funds**

- is a funding and resource allocation strategy that taps into existing categorical funding streams and uses them to support unified initiatives in as flexible and integrated a manner as possible
- can leverage various Federal funds by "braiding" them together to provide resources that support strategies that benefit students





Braiding of funds does not mean that requirements of the individual program go away.



#### Requirements

- Supplement not supplant
- Allowable uses of funds
- Reasonable and necessary





#### It is assumed that supplanting exists if -

An LEA uses Federal funds to provide services that the LEA is required to make available under State or local law, or other Federal law.



#### An Example





#### Winslow LEA

During the summer of 2014, Winslow LEA has just had an influx of unaccompanied youth. Here is the information that we know so far:

- There are 347 youth that have recently arrived.
- The youth are a mix of males and females, and are ages 15-18.
- 87, or 25 percent of them are homeless.
- 67, or 19 percent of them are awaiting placement in foster care.
- 112, or 32 percent of them do not speak English.
- 156, or 45 percent of them will attend a Title I school in the Fall.



#### What services could:

- McKinney-Vento provide?
- Title I provide?
- Title III provide?

Let's listen in ....





PREPARING WORLD CLASS STUDENTS

#### **McKinney-Vento**

McKinney-Vento Act funds must not replace the regular academic program and must be designed to expand upon or improve services provided as part of the school's regular academic program.

An *unaccompanied youth* is defined in the McKinney-Vento Act as a "youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian".

- Youth who are residing with a caregiver who is not a parent or guardian
- Youth who are living without the care of an adult



#### **McKinney-Vento**

An unaccompanied homeless youth must fit the definitions of both homeless and unaccompanied in the McKinney-Vento Act to receive assistance under the provisions in the law.

 An unaccompanied homeless youth is a youth who is not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian and lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.



#### **McKinney-Vento**

While many unaccompanied youth are homeless, not all are.

Only those youth who are both unaccompanied and homeless qualify for assistance under the McKinney-Vento Act.



#### Title I

Before using set-aside funds, LEAs should consider resources available through other means and leverage them accordingly.

- Supplement not supplant
- Cannot be used to meet requirements of other Federal programs, or Federal and/or State requirements
- LEAs may reserve funds for homeless students
- LEA may reserve funds for districtwide initiatives

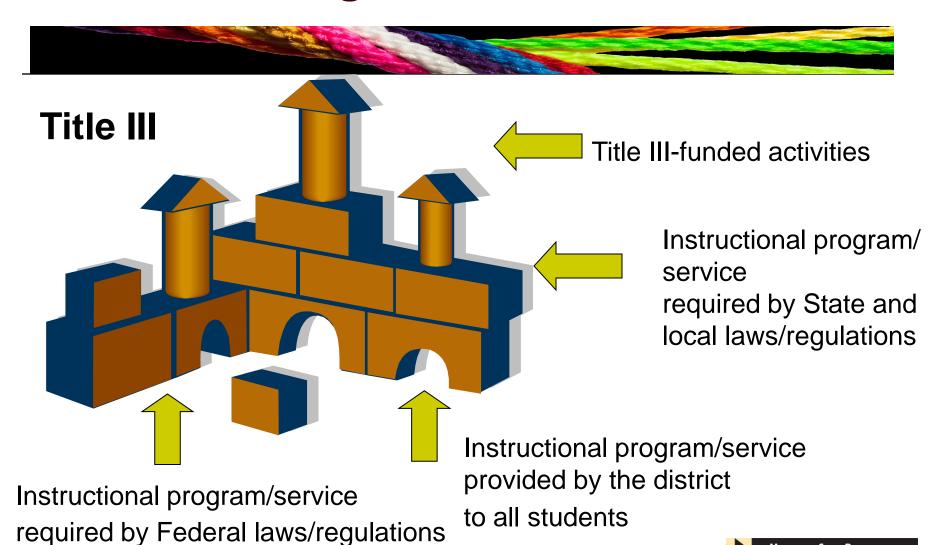


Title I

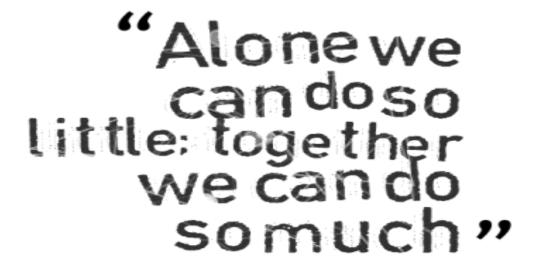
Schools

Non-Title I

Schools



**Preparing World-Class Students** 



Helen Keller Saturday - Sep 8, 2012(3:50 pm)



#### What other voices should be at the table?



