OSPI Special Education 2023 Annual IDEA B Application

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❖ IDEA Annual Grant Application

- Timelines
- Regulations
- Availability of Funds
- Maintenance of State Financial Support (MFS)

❖ IDEA Annual Grant Application Budget

- Administration
- State-Level Activities
 - Required
 - Optional
 - High-Cost Fund (Safety Net)





- Special Education State Funding
- Special Education Federal Funding
- **❖** American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) IDEA Funds
 - Funds Released
 - Requirements
 - Allowable Uses
 - Budgeting
 - Allocations & Claims

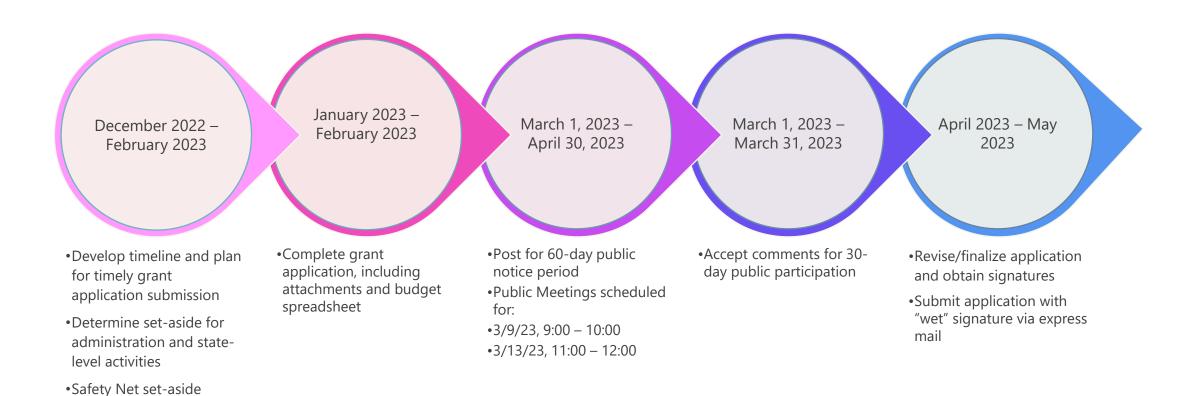
Questions





IDEA PART B ANNUAL GRANT APPLICATION

ANNUAL IDEA GRANT APPLICATION TIMELINE



•Gather information for Maintenance of State Financial Support (MFS)

comment

•Plan for 60-day publication notice and 30-day public



REGULATIONS

- Single State application, 20 USC 1232d(b)(7)
- State administration, 20 USC 1407(a)
- Effect of this subpart, 34 CFR §76.100-106
- When a State may begin to obligate funds, 34 CFR §76.703
- Maintenance of State financial support, 34 CFR §300.163
- Public participation, 34 CFR §300.165
- Annual description of use of Part B funds, 34 CFR §300.171
- State administration, 34 CFR §300.199
- Grants to States, 34 CFR §300.700-705
- State-level activities, 34 CFR §300.704, Section 441(b)(7) of GEPA
- Eligibility, 34 CFR §300.804-817



AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Budget Period

- Funds are made available to states:
 - July 1, 2023 September 2024

Performance Period

- Section 611 Funds are obligated and receive in two (2) payments;
 - July partial funds received for July September
 - October remainder of funds are received
- Section 619 Funds are obligated in full in July

Liquidation Period

- Funds must be obligated (spent) by end of September
- Liquidated by January 28th
 - OSPI must submit all financial and other required reports

MAINTENANCE OF STATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT (MFS)

July - December

 Identify and contact other state agencies that provide, or may provide, services to children with disabilities, pursuant to IEPs.

December - February

 Gather information for Section V (MFS) of the state grant application from SEA and other state agency sources.

December - February

• If it appears that the state may not meet MFS, the Fiscal Program Supervisor will review all the steps in the calculation process for any potential

December -February

 Review and verify funds and sources of funds made available for prior year and current year.

March

 Calculate total funds made available.
 Provide data for Section V of Part B application and obtain certifications.

errors



ANNUAL IDEA ANNUAL GRANT APPLICATION BUDGET



STATE-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

- Required Activities
 - Monitoring
 - Enforcement
 - Complaint Investigation
 - Mediation





STATE-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

- Optional Authorized Activities
 - Support and direct services
 - Behavioral interventions
 - Personnel shortages
 - Capacity building
 - Paperwork reduction
 - Use of technology
 - Transition programs
 - Alternative programming
 - Appropriate accommodations
 - Technical assistance



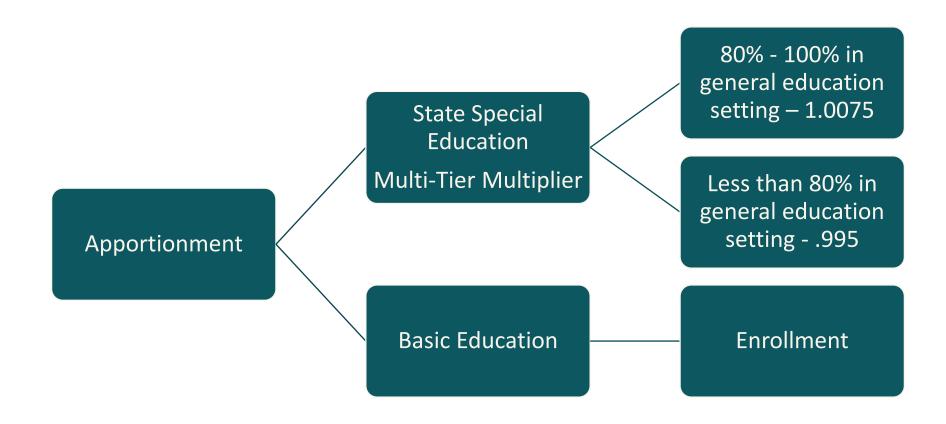
HIGH-COST FUND (SAFETY NET)

- \$14,787,000 is set-aside for Safety Net
- Important Dates

Deadline for Receipt of Application at OSPI	Type of Application	Oversight Committee Meeting Date	Meeting Location
March 10, 2023	High-Need Individuals (HNI)	June 21-22, 2023	Zoom
May 12, 2023	HNI (Updates Only) and Community Impact (CI)	June 21-22, 2023	<u>Zoom</u>
	Final Verification & Award Meeting	August 10, 2023	Zoom

For more information on Safety Net and the application process, please contact the Safety Net team at safety.net@k12.wa.us.

STATE K-12 FUNDING



Calculations can be found on the LEA's <u>Apportionment</u> and <u>1735T</u> Reports (https://www.k12.wa.us/policy-funding/school-apportionment/safs-report-api).



STATE FUNDING

Special Education State Allocation Formulas

Allocation for students ages 3–5 not enrolled in kindergarten:

The annual average headcount of students ages 3–5 who have not enrolled in kindergarten who are eligible for and receiving special education, multiplied by the district's BEA, multiplied by **1.15.**

Example:

Your district has 10 students, ages 3–5 not enrolled in kindergarten, and eligible for special education services.

Your district's BEA is \$5,022.90 Your district receives \$57,763

10 students * \$5,022.90 BEA * 1.15 = \$57,763





STATE FUNDING

State Allocation for students ages 5-21 and enrolled in K-12:

The annual average headcount of students eligible for and receiving special education services ages 5–21 and enrolled in K–12 (limited to 13.5 percent of annual average K–12 resident FTE), multiplied by the district's BEA, multiplied by the special education cost multiplier rate of:

- •1.0075 for students eligible for and receiving special education who spend 80 percent or more of their school day in general education settings.
- •0.995 for students eligible for and receiving special education who spend less than 80 percent of their school day in general education settings.

Example:

Your district has 1000 basic education students Your district has 135 students with IEPs Your district's BEA is \$5,022.90 Your district's Fed Funds Integration Rate Per Student is \$17.75

•Tier 1 Multiplier: (1000 * 13.5%) * ((\$5,022.90 * 1.0075) - 17.75) = \$680,780.93 •Tier 2 Multiplier: (1000 * 13.5%) * ((\$5,022.90 * 0.995) - 17.75) = \$672,304.79





IDEA FUNDING SECTIONS 611 AND 619

- 611 eligible students 3 21
- ☐ 619 eligible students 3 -5
 - **BASE** amount is allocated based on 75% of FY1999's federal grant
 - 85% of remaining funds are allocated based on the previous year's October Enrollment of Public and Private Schools on the basis of relative POPULATION of children ages 3 -21
 - **15%** is allocated based on POVERTY in the previous year's Poverty Level report card



FEDERAL FUNDING FORMULA EXAMPLE

- SEA award = \$250,000,000 Admin = \$5,000,000 (2%) State Set-Aside = \$27,000,000 (11%)
- Remaining balance = \$218,000,000
- Enrollment total for all LEAs = 1,000,000

Poverty Level for all LEAs = 50,000

- LEA X Enrollment = 1,000 LEA X Poverty = 100
- Formula Grants
 - LEA X = \$65,000 (FY 1999 Base Amount)
 - (LEA X Enrollment/Total LEA X Enrollment) x (.85 x Remaining Balance) = Population Allocation

 $(1,000/1,000,000) \times (.85 \times $218,000,000) = $185,300$

LEA X Poverty/Total LEA X Poverty) x (.15 x Remaining Balance) =

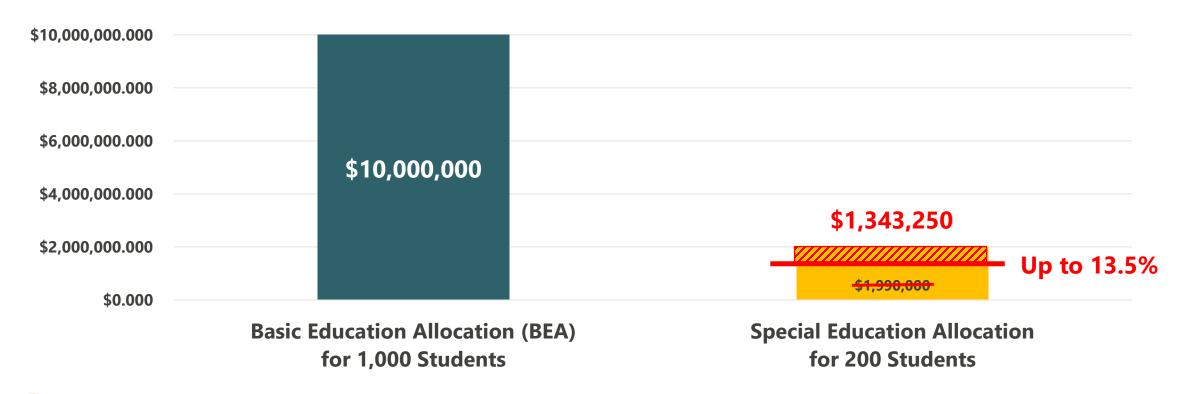
 $(100/50,000) \times (.15 \times 218,000,000) = $65,400$

Total Allocation = \$315,700



Special Education Funding in WA State

- Basic Education Allocation (BEA) rate = \$10,000 x All Students
- **■** Special Education Allocation calculation = BEA rate x 0.995 x Students with IEPs





Decision Package: Fully Fund Special Education

- > School districts in Washington spend over \$400M more per year than they receive in special education funding. This gap is covered by local funding sources.
- > OSPI is requesting that our State Legislature:
 - > Remove the 13.5% cap on K-12 state special education funds;
 - ➤ Increase the special education multipliers, including the Pre-K multiplier and the tiered K-12 multiplier; and
 - > Sustain the statewide investment for inclusionary practices.
- House Bill 1436, Senate Bill 5311/House Bill 1211, Senate Bill 5511, Senate Joint Memorial 8007



What Does This Mean for Students, Families & Schools?

- Fully funding special education would close the \$400M gap in special education and remove district reliance on local funding for the costs of special education services.
- Fully funding special education would increase availability of local funds for preventive services and interventions for <u>all</u> students, including social emotional learning, mental health supports, and enrichment activities.

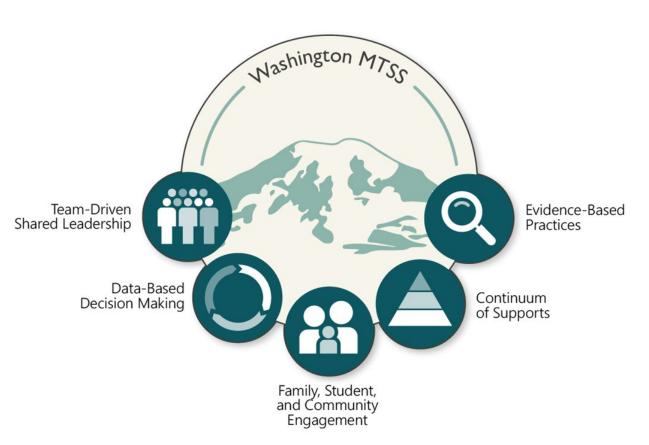


What about accountability?

- Washington is required to measure and address over-representation in special education, in identification, placement, and discipline.
- Disproportionality is a measure of the likelihood that a student from a particular group (e.g., race/ethnicity) will be identified, disciplined, or segregated at a higher rate than other students.
- OSPI also monitors special education funding, programming, outcomes, and dispute resolution trends.
- Inclusionary Practices funding supports professional development for education partners statewide within a multi-tiered system of support (MTSS) framework.



5 Core Components of <u>WA MTSS</u>



- Team Driven Shared Leadership
- Data Based Decision Making
- Family, Student, and Community Engagement
- Continuum of Supports
- Evidence Based Practices



Defining Disproportionality in Special Education

- Students identified as having disabilities in Washington are more likely to be male, BIPOC, and experiencing poverty.¹
- States are federally required to evaluate and address district-level disproportionality in special education related to the **identification**, **placement**, and **discipline** of students with IEPs, by race/ethnicity.
- Disproportionality is a mechanism to measure and analyze adult responses to student needs, across shared student identities race and ability.

¹Theobald, R. J., Goldhaber, D. D., Gratz, T. M., & Holden, K. L. (2019). Career and Technical Education, Inclusion, and Postsecondary Outcomes for Students With Learning Disabilities. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, *52*(2), 109–119. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022219418775121





AMERICAN RECOVERY ACT PLAN (ARP) IDEA FUNDS



RELEASE OF AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT (ARP) IDEA FUNDS

- \$3 billion in American Rescue Plan (ARP) IDEA funds were released on July 1, 2021
- \$61,695,668 was made available in WA
 - \$52,703,791 for Part B IDEA Section 611
 - \$4,410,281 for Part B IDEA Section 619
- Prepare, prevent, and respond to the pandemic





ARP REQUIREMENTS

- Expenditures must be tracked
- Excess Cost
- Supplement NOT Supplant
- Private School Participation
- Proportionate Share
- CEIS/CCEIS
 - May choose to use Sections 611 & 619, or
 - Only Section 611, or
 - Only Section 619





ARP ALLOWABLE USES

- Most common expenditures:
 - special education teachers and administrators;
 - related services providers (speech therapists, psychologists, etc.);
 - materials and supplies for use with students with disabilities;
 - professional development for special education personnel; professional development for regular education teachers who teach SWDs; and
 - specialized equipment or devices to assist students with disabilities





ARP BUDGETING

- Thoughtful Expenditures
 - Consider sustainability
 - Focus on gaps/challenges from COVID
- Must be obligated (spent) by September 30, 2023
 - 100% Carryover has been uploaded to 2022-23
- May affect Maintenance of Effort (MOE)





ARP ALLOCATIONS AND CLAIMS

- Big push to have all districts apply for ARP funds.
- 15 districts have not yet applied (started with 33).
- 34 districts had not yet submitted FP18 carryover (started with 63).
- ARP funding allocations can be found <u>here</u>.
- These funds will go away as of August 31, 2023.



American Rescue Plan (ARP) IDEA Funds

American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds are intended to Prevent, Prepare, and Respond to the pandemic. <u>2021-22 APR allocations for Washington</u> included:

ARP Funds	Total Allocation	Spent as of August 31, 2022	Spent as of January 31, 2023
Ages 3 to 21 (Section 611)	\$53,703,790	\$24,710,736	
Ages 3 to 5 (Section 619)	\$4,410,281	\$1,775,624	

These funds were carried over into 2022-23 and must be spent by August 31, 2023. In fall 2022, OSPI Special Education will contact districts that have not yet applied for or expended these funds, to explore options for reallocating unused funds.



Questions?



