

TITLE I, PART D PROGRAM HANDBOOK

Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and
Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk

CONTENTS

Overview	3
Purpose of Title I, Part D	3
Annual Count	3
State Operated Institutions Counts.....	3
Locally Operated Institutions Counts	4
How October Counts Feed Allocations	4
Subgrantee Eligibility	5
Subpart 1 Eligibility	5
Subpart 2 Eligibility	5
Serving Children and Youth	5
Subpart 1 Youth Eligibility to be Served.....	5
Subpart 1 Uses of Funds	6
Subpart 2 Youth Eligibility to be Served.....	7
Subpart 2 Uses of Funds	7
Annual Evaluations	8
Definitions	9
Appendix.....	10
State operated institution eligibility determination checklists	10
Locally operated institution eligibility determination checklists.....	11
Additional Resources.....	12

Program Authorization

SUBPART 1: STATE AGENCY PROGRAMS

The Title I, Part D (Title I-D), Subpart 1 State Agency program allocates funds to State educational agencies (SEAs) for supplementary education services. These services help provide education continuity for children and youth in State-run neglected and delinquent institutions for juveniles, community day programs, and adult correctional institutions, so that these children and youth can make successful transitions to school or employment after they are released.

SUBPART 2: LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY PROGRAMS

The Subpart 2 Local Educational Agency program requires each SEA to retain from its Title I, Part A (CFDA 84.010A) allocation, funds generated by the number of children and youth ages 5-17 living in local facilities for delinquent children, including adult correctional facilities. Funds may be used for LEAs with high proportions of youth in local correctional facilities and drop-out prevention programs for at-risk youth.

Legislation

[Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965](https://govinfo.gov/content/pkg/COMPS-748/pdf/COMPS-748.pdf) (govinfo.gov/content/pkg/COMPS-748/pdf/COMPS-748.pdf), as amended, Title I, Part D, Secs. 1401 — 1432; 20 U.S.C. 6421 — 6472.

Regulations

[Subpart D—Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk of Dropping Out \(34 CFR §200.90-91\)](https://ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=778fc144f13a90f02cbd3cee39a614b5&mc=true&node=sp34.1.200.d&rgn=div6) (ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=778fc144f13a90f02cbd3cee39a614b5&mc=true&node=sp34.1.200.d&rgn=div6)

Note, throughout this handbook, the terms “facility” and “institution” are used interchangeably.

OVERVIEW

Title I-D consists of two distinct programs, Subpart 1 for State operated institutions under the Alaska Department of Family and Community Services, Division of Juvenile Justice and Subpart 2 for locally operated institutions and at-risk programs.

Subpart 1
State operated
institutions

Subpart 2
Locally operated
institutions

The purpose of Title I-D is to:

- Improve educational services for children and youth in local, tribal, and State institutions who are neglected, or delinquent children and youth, so that they have the opportunity to meet the same challenging State academic standards that all children in the State are expected to meet.
- Provide these children and youth with services to successfully transition to further schooling or employment.
- Prevent youth who are at risk from dropping out of school and provide youth who drop out and children and youth returning from correctional facilities with a support system to ensure their continued education and the involvement of their families and communities.

ANNUAL COUNT

Each year in October, districts with neglected or delinquent institutions must provide youth counts to the Alaska Department of Education & Early Development (DEED). Counts are provided separately for State operated facilities and locally operated facilities.

State Operated Institutions Counts

The count for state operated facilities is a one-day count that occurs each year on the first school day of October of the current school year. All six state operated juvenile delinquent facilities must provide counts to DEED on [form 05-19-025](https://education.alaska.gov/forms/05-19-025.docx) (education.alaska.gov/forms/05-19-025.docx) by November 15th each year. Facilities must count neglected or delinquent children and youth, aged 20 or younger, who are enrolled in a regular program of instruction for at least:

1. 15 hours per week in an adult correctional institution; or
2. 20 hours per week in an institution for neglected or delinquent children and youth or in a community day program for neglected or delinquent children and youth.¹

State counts must be adjusted for the relative length of the school year. This is done by multiplying the student count by the number of days the regular program of instruction operates, divided by 180. The count form is created to perform this calculation.

Note, currently Alaska does not have any state operated neglected facilities, community day programs or adult correctional institutions that meet these requirements that DEED is aware of.

¹ 34 C.F.R. § 200.91(a)(1)

Locally Operated Institutions Counts

The count for locally operated facilities is a count for 30 consecutive days in October, running from October 1 through October 30. Counts must be completed using [form 05-19-024](https://education.alaska.gov/forms/05-19-024.docx) (education.alaska.gov/forms/05-19-024.docx) and provided to DEED by November 15th each year. Facilities must count all children and youth who are:

1. Aged 5 to 17, and
2. Who reside in locally operated institutions for neglected or delinquent children and youth.²

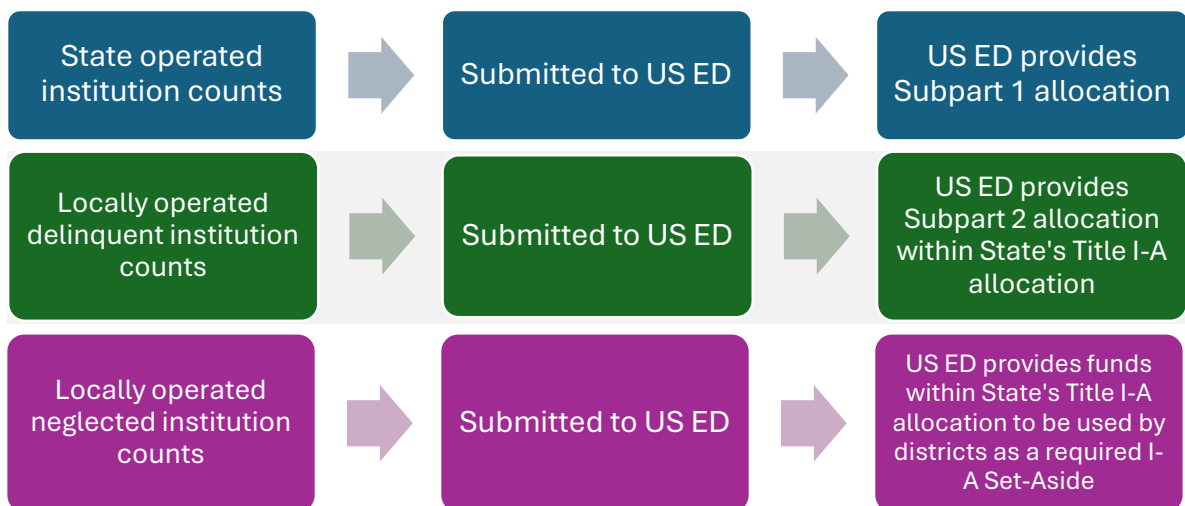
Institutions eligible to provide counts must meet the definition of an institution for neglected children and youth, or an institution for delinquent children and youth. Community day centers/programs are not eligible to provide counts, as youth do not *reside* in the institution.

In determining whether the institution is a neglected or delinquent institution, the primary purpose of the institution must be considered. One institution cannot provide both neglected and delinquent counts. If the primary purpose is to serve neglected children and youth, then all eligible children and youth in the institution must be counted as such. If the primary purpose is to serve delinquent children and youth, then all eligible children and youth in the institution must be counted as such. In Alaska, an institution's primary purpose can be determined through official missions, visions, or charters, or at least 51% of children and youth in the last year meeting the definition of either a neglected or delinquent child or youth.

Example: A locally operated institution serves some delinquent, some neglected, and some privately placed children and youth, depending on the current placements. It is unclear through their official mission, vision, or charter what their primary purpose is. When the institution looks at the enrollment data over the last year, it is determined that 63% of students were adjudicated delinquent. This institution should complete the annual count as a delinquent institution, and all children and youth aged 5-17 residing in the institution should be counted as such, regardless of their individual circumstances.

See [the appendix](#) for eligibility checklists and flowcharts.

How October Counts Feed Allocations



² ESEA section 1124(c)(1)(B)

SUBGRANTEE ELIGIBILITY

Subpart 1 Eligibility

State agencies that operate institutions for neglected or delinquent children and youth are eligible to receive a Subpart 1 subgrant. In Alaska, that is the six delinquent facilities operated by the Department of Family and Community Services, Division of Juvenile Justice. Subpart 1 funds are distributed proportionately based on October counts from the prior year. All six facilities receive funding to operate Subpart 1 programs within their facilities.

Alaska's State Operated Facilities

Anchorage – McLaughlin Youth Center

Fairbanks – Fairbanks Youth Facility

Juneau – Johnson Youth Center

Lower Kuskokwim – Bethel Youth Facility

Kenai – Kenai Youth Facility

Mat-Su – Mat-Su Youth Facility

Subpart 2 Eligibility

Districts with high numbers or percentages of children and youth residing in locally operated correctional institutions within their district or attending community day programs for delinquent children and youth to be eligible to receive a Subpart 2 subgrant. In Alaska, that is defined by a student count that generates a minimum \$10,000 award.

SERVING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Subpart 1 Youth Eligibility to be Served

To participate in a neglected or delinquent program, a child or youth must be:

1. 21 years of age or younger;
2. Entitled to free public education up to grade 12;³ and
3. Enrolled in a regular program of instruction at either an eligible institution or community day program for the required length of time (20 hours per week if in an institution or community day program for youth who are neglected or delinquent; 15 hours per week if in an adult correctional institution).⁴

Except under institution-wide projects, subgrantees must identify which students will be served based on multiple, educationally related object criteria, such as course credits earned, grades, performance on reading/language arts and mathematics diagnostic assessments given upon entering the institution, performance on State assessments, or identification for special education or as an English learner.

³ 34 C.F.R. §§ 200.90(a) and 200.103(b)(1)

⁴ ESEA section 1412(a)(1)(A); 34 C.F.R. § 200.90(b)

Subpart 1 Uses of Funds

In general, Subpart 1 funds must concentrate on providing participants with the knowledge and skills needed to make a successful transition to secondary school completion, career and technical education, further education, or employment.⁵ Programs and projects must support educational services that:

1. Except for institution-wide projects, are provided to children and youth identified as failing or most at-risk of failing to meet the challenging State academic standards;
2. Respond to the educational needs of such children and youth, including by supplementing and improving the quality of educational services provided to these children and youth; and
3. Afford such children and youth an opportunity to meet challenging State academic standards.⁶

Institution-Wide Projects

Through an [institution-wide project](https://neglected-delinquent.ed.gov/sites/default/files/iwpBrief.pdf) (neglected-delinquent.ed.gov/sites/default/files/iwpBrief.pdf), subgrantees may use Subpart 1 funds to serve all eligible children and youth in, and upgrade the entire educational effort of, that institution or program. Subgrantees do not need to individually identify students to serve (although students must still meet the eligibility requirements above to be served). To operate an institution-wide project, the subgrantee must have developed, and DEED must have approved, a comprehensive plan for that institution or program.⁷ The project plans must be uploaded annually to the ESEA Consolidated Application under the Title I-D, Subpart 1 Related Documents. Templates for the plan are [available here](https://education.alaska.gov/ESEA/titleI-D/Institution-Wide%20Project%20Template.docx) (education.alaska.gov/ESEA/titleI-D/Institution-Wide Project Template.docx).

The purpose of the institution-wide approach is similar to that of schoolwide programs operated under Title I, Part A. The authority enables a subgrantee to:

1. Focus on strategies built on institution-wide reforms that improve the overall educational program of an institution, rather than on add-on services for individual students;
2. Use Subpart 1 funds in coordination with other State and Federal funds for education programs to support comprehensive approaches that meet the educational needs of all children and youth in neglected or delinquent institutions; and
3. Use Subpart 1 funds more flexibly.

Institution-wide projects are a coordinated effort between both the institution staff and educational staff. Its basis is a comprehensive needs assessment of the entire institution, followed by identifying which needs can be addressed with Subpart 1 funds, and which other State and Federal funding streams can help address additional needs.

Transition Services

Subgrantees must use 15-30% of their Subpart 1 allocation to provide transition services. This includes programs and projects that concentrate on providing participants with the knowledge to make a successful transition to:

- ✓ Schools served by local educational agencies;
- ✓ Employment;
- ✓ Postsecondary education; or
- ✓ Career and technical training programs.

⁵ ESEA section 1415(a)(1)(B)

⁶ ESEA section 1415(a)(2)(B)

⁷ ESEA section 1416

Transition activities may include both within-institution pre-release activities as well as post-release activities. This could include activities in State-operated institutions as well as in the schools that students are transitioning to, such as schools served by the district.⁸ Examples of pre-release activities could include transition planning, preplacement programs that allow youth to audit or attend postsecondary education courses, and postsecondary education and job placement services and counseling. Examples of post-release activities could include job-based or post-secondary education counseling and support services, as well as the support of a transition team.

For more information about uses of funds, see the [Spending Quick Guide, Title I Part D](https://education.alaska.gov/esea/TitleI-Part-D) (education.alaska.gov/esea/TitleI-D).

Subpart 2 Youth Eligibility to be Served

All children and youth age 21 and younger who reside in a locally operated correctional institution are eligible to be served. Education programs for these children and youth should be of high quality and prepare children and youth for secondary school completion, training, employment, or further education. In addition, children and youth returning from correctional facilities to attend a school in the local school district are also eligible for Subpart 2 services. Finally, the district may also serve other at-risk children and youth in local schools through an at-risk program.⁹

Subpart 2 Uses of Funds

An LEA may use Subpart 2 funds for—

1. Programs that serve children and youth returning to local schools from correctional facilities, to assist in the transition of such children and youth to the school environment and help them remain in school in order to complete their education;
2. Dropout prevention programs which serve at-risk children and youth;
3. The coordination of health and social services for such individuals if there is a likelihood that the provision of such services, including childcare, drug and alcohol counseling, and mental health services, will improve the likelihood such individuals will complete their education;
4. Special programs to meet the unique academic needs of participating children and youth, including career and technical education, special education, career counseling, curriculum-based youth entrepreneurship education, and assistance in securing student loans or grants for postsecondary education;
5. Programs providing mentoring and peer mediation;
6. Programs for at-risk Indian children and youth, including such children and youth in correctional facilities in the area served by the LEA that are operated by the Secretary of the Interior or Indian Tribes;

At-Risk Programs

Districts receiving funds under Subpart 2 may use funds to operate an at-risk program in a local school if doing so does not have a negative impact on the academic and transition needs of students in locally operated correctional institutions.

The term “at-risk,” when used with respect to a child, youth, or student, means a school-aged individual who is at-risk of academic failure, dependency adjudication, or delinquency adjudication; has a drug or alcohol problem; is pregnant or is a parent; has come into contact with the juvenile justice system or child welfare system in the past; is at least one year behind the expected grade level for the age of the individual; is an English learner; is a gang

⁸ ESEA section 1418(a)(1)

⁹ ESEA sections 1421 and 1424; 34 C.F.R. § 200.90(a)

member; has dropped out of school in the past; or has a high absenteeism rate at school.¹⁰ This may include students who are receiving services under other Federal, State, or local programs, such as students identified as homeless or migratory students.

Programs may include but are not limited to:

- the ability to earn a diploma through accelerated learning;
- dual enrollment or early college programs;
- career and technical education;
- summer learning and enrichment;
- opportunity to earn a GED or recognized equivalent when earning a regular high diploma is not the best choice for the student, specifically those who are significantly overaged and under-credited

For more information about uses of funds, see the [Spending Quick Guide, Title I Part D](https://education.alaska.gov/ESEA/TitleI-D/Spending Quick Guide, Title I Part D 3.2025.pdf) (education.alaska.gov/ESEA/TitleI-D/Spending Quick Guide, Title I Part D 3.2025.pdf)

ANNUAL EVALUATIONS

Title I-D requires SEAs to annually submit information to the U.S. Department of Education (US ED) regarding the educational progress of students served with Part D funds.¹¹ The purpose of the Federal collection is to provide US ED with data that demonstrates the effectiveness of Title I-D educational programs relative to the opportunities students have and the progress they are making in local district schools. Districts must provide this information regarding the previous school term to DEED each year by October 31.

Evaluations should only report students who were served by Title I-D funds. Evaluations include data elements such as student demographics, institution type, average length of stay, average number of days served, academic and vocational outcomes, and assessment results.

Subpart 1 – [Form 05-24-011](https://education.alaska.gov/forms/05-24-011.xlsm) (education.alaska.gov/forms/05-24-011.xlsm)

Subpart 2, Local Institution – [Form 05-24-012](https://education.alaska.gov/forms/05-24-012.xlsm) (education.alaska.gov/forms/05-24-012.xlsm)

Subpart 2, At-Risk Program – [Form 05-26-033](https://education.alaska.gov/forms/05-26-033.xlsm) (education.alaska.gov/forms/05-26-033.xlsm)

¹⁰ ESEA section 1432(2)

¹¹ ESEA section 1431(a)

DEFINITIONS

Abandonment

See [Alaska Statute 47.10.013](#) (akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#47.10.013).

Community day program

A community day program is a regular program of instruction at a community day school operated specifically for neglected or delinquent children and youth.¹² For example, a community day program might serve delinquent children or youth who are under “house arrest” or electronic monitoring and live at home but are court ordered to attend school at a State-operated institution where they receive educational services.

Delinquent minor

See [Alaska Statute 47.12.990](#) (akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#47.12.990).

Institution for delinquent children and youth

An institution for delinquent children and youth is, as determined by the State, a public or private residential institution that is operated primarily for the care of children and youth who:

1. Have been [adjudicated to be delinquent](#) (akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#47.12.990) or in need of supervision; and
 2. Have had an average length of stay in the institution of at least 30 days.¹³ *Note, this second requirement only applies to state operated institutions.*
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Institution for neglected children and youth

An institution for neglected children and youth is, as determined by the State, a public or private residential institution, other than a foster home, that is operated primarily for the care of children and youth who:

1. Have been committed to the institution or voluntarily placed in the institution under applicable State law, due to [abandonment](#) (akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#47.10.013), [neglect](#) (akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#47.10.014), or death of their parents or guardians; and
 2. Have had an average length of stay in the institution of at least 30 days.¹³ *Note, this second requirement only applies to state operated institutions.*
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Neglect

See [Alaska Statute 47.10.014](#) (akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#47.10.014).

Regular program of instruction

A regular program of instruction is an educational program (not beyond grade 12) in an institution or a community day program for neglected or delinquent children that consists of classroom instruction in basic school subjects such as reading, mathematics, and career and technical education.¹³ The program must also be supported by non-Federal funds. In Alaska, this, in addition to the above, includes the following:

- Instruction that meets the State’s high school graduation requirements¹⁴,
- Instruction aligned to [Alaska’s challenging State academic standards](#) (education.alaska.gov/standards),
- A minimum school term of 180 days, unless approved by the commissioner.¹⁵

¹² ESEA section 1432(3)

¹³ 34 C.F.R. § 200.90(b)

¹⁴ [4 AAC 06.070](#) (akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#4.06.070)

¹⁵ [AS 14.03.030](#) (akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#14.03.030)

APPENDIX

STATE OPERATED INSTITUTION ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION CHECKLISTS

State Operated Institution for Delinquent Children and Youth	
Yes/No	Key Requirements*
	Is the State agency responsible for providing free public education to the children and youth in this program? ¹⁶
	Have the students in the institution been adjudicated to be delinquent or in need of supervision? ¹⁷ <i>Note the term “adjudicated” generally refers to a judicial determination (e.g., by a court or other tribunal), rather than a determination by a parent or guardian that a child is delinquent or in need of supervision.</i>
	Do the students in the institution have an average length of stay of at least 30 days? ¹⁸
	Are the students enrolled in a regular program of instruction for at least 20 hours per week? ¹⁹
	Does the program serve students who are under the age of 21? ²⁰

*All answers must be “yes” to be eligible to provide counts

State Operated Institution for Neglected Children and Youth	
Yes/No	Key Requirements*
	Is the State agency responsible for providing free public education to the children and youth in this program? ¹⁶
	Are students placed in the institution under applicable State law due to abandonment, neglect, or death of their parents or guardians? ²¹
	Do the students in the institution have an average length of stay of at least 30 days? ¹⁸
	Are the students enrolled in a regular program of instruction for at least 20 hours per week? ¹⁹
	Does the program serve students who are under the age of 21? ²⁰

*All answers must be “yes” to be eligible to provide counts

State Operated Community Day Program	
Yes/No	Key Requirements*
	Is the State agency responsible for providing free public education to the children and youth in this program? ¹⁶
	Does the program operate specifically for neglected or delinquent children and youth? ²²
	Are the students enrolled in a regular program of instruction for at least 20 hours per week? ¹⁹
	Does the program serve students who are under the age of 21? ²⁰

*All answers must be “yes” to be eligible to provide counts

¹⁶ ESEA section 1411

¹⁷ ESEA section 1432(4)(B); 34 C.F.R. § 200.90(b)

¹⁸ 34 C.F.R. § 200.90(b)

¹⁹ 34 C.F.R. § 200.91(a)(1)(i)

²⁰ 34 C.F.R. § 200.91

²¹ ESEA section 1432(4)(A); 34 C.F.R. § 200.90(b)

²² ESEA section 1432(3)

State Operated Adult Correctional Institution	
Yes/No	Key Requirements*
	Is the State agency responsible for providing free public education to the children and youth in this program? [ESEA section 1411]
	Are the students enrolled in a regular program of instruction for at least 15 hours per week? [34 C.F.R. § 200.91(a)(1)(i)]
	Does the program serve students who are under the age of 21? [34 C.F.R. § 200.91]

*All answers must be “yes” to be eligible to provide counts

LOCALLY OPERATED INSTITUTION ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION CHECKLISTS

Locally Operated Institution for Delinquent Children and Youth	
Yes/No	Key Requirements*
	Have the students in the institution been adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision? [ESEA section 1432(4)(b)] <i>Note the term “adjudicated” generally refers to a judicial determination (e.g., by a court or other tribunal), rather than a determination by a parent or guardian that a child is delinquent or in need of supervision.</i>
	Does the institution serve students between 5 to 17 years of age? [ESEA section 1124(c)(4)(B)] <i>Note that the institution does not have to serve students of all ages 5-17, nor does it have to serve only students ages 5 to 17. The institution does have to serve students within this age range.</i>
	Do the students live in the institution? [ESEA section 1432(4)(b)]
	Is the institution locally operated (public or private)? Institutions for children for which a State agency is responsible for providing free public education and included in the count for Subpart 1 may not be included in the local institution count. [ESEA section 1124(c)(1)(B)]

*All answers must be “yes” to be eligible to provide counts

Locally Operated Institution for Neglected Children and Youth	
Yes/No	Key Requirements*
	Are students placed in the institution under applicable State law due to abandonment, neglect, or death of their parents or guardians? [ESEA section 1432(4)(a)]
	Does the institution serve students between 5-17 years of age? [ESEA section 1124(c)(4)(B)] <i>Note that the institution does not have to serve students of all ages 5-17, nor does it have to serve only students ages 5-17. The institution does have to serve students within this age range</i>
	Do the students live in the institution? [ESEA section 1432(4)(a)]
	Is the institution locally operated (public or private)? Institutions for children for which a State agency is responsible for providing free public education and included in the count for Subpart 1 may not be included in the local institution count. [ESEA section 1124(c)(1)(B)]

*All answers must be “yes” to be eligible to provide counts

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

[DEED's Title I, Part D webpage](http://education.alaska.gov/esea/TitleI-D) (education.alaska.gov/esea/TitleI-D)

[Title I, Part D Non-Regulatory Guidance](http://ed.gov/media/document/tipd-non-regulatory-guidance-109074.pdf) (ed.gov/media/document/tipd-non-regulatory-guidance-109074.pdf)

[National Technical Assistance Center for the Education of Neglected or Delinquent Children & Youth \(NDTAC\)](http://neglected-delinquent.ed.gov/) (neglected-delinquent.ed.gov/)

[Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice](http://dfcs.alaska.gov/djj/Pages/default.aspx) (dfcs.alaska.gov/djj/Pages/default.aspx)

[US ED Title I, Part D webpage](http://ed.gov/grants-and-programs/formula-grants/formula-grants-special-populations/neglected-delinquent-or-at-risk-mdash-title-i-part-d) (ed.gov/grants-and-programs/formula-grants/formula-grants-special-populations/neglected-delinquent-or-at-risk-mdash-title-i-part-d)