

Ranking and Allocating Funds to Eligible Title I, Part A Schools

Under Title I, Part A
Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)



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Introduction to Ranking and Allocating Funds To Eligible Title I, Part A Schools

Intent of the Law

Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) provides federal dollars to schools to help disadvantaged children meet high academic standards. Current appropriation does not provide enough money to serve all eligible children; therefore, the intent of the law is to **concentrate the funds** in schools with the highest percentages of poverty and to provide **sufficient funds** to make a difference in the academic performance of these students.

The Numbers

75%	Building must be served.
35%	Building may be allocated funds, even if below district average.
125%	Minimum per-pupil allocation if building below 35% poverty is served.

Note: 40% is used to determine if a building is eligible to become a schoolwide project. It does **not** affect allocation.

Basis of Allocation

75% Rule	Used for buildings with over 75% poverty.
District Average	Used for buildings below 75% poverty (do not use if grade spanning).
Grade Span	Used for buildings below 75% (do not use if using district average).
Feeder	Poverty percent based upon school buildings which “feed” into the building.
35% Rule	Used to reach buildings below district average but over 35% poverty.
Waiver	Extends eligibility of a building which was both eligible and served in prior year, for one additional year.
Less than 1000	If district student population is less than 1000, the district may allocate in any manner it chooses as long as buildings served have programs which make a difference.

Ranking Schools and Allocating Funds

In order to determine which schools will receive Title I, Part A funds, each district with more than **1,000** enrolled students must put its schools in **rank order** from highest to lowest concentrations of poverty. In addition to the rank order process, the district must determine its **districtwide average** poverty rate. This is automatically calculated in iGrants. Generally, only those schools above the districtwide average are **eligible** to receive funds.

Once the schools are in rank order, the district allocates Title I, Part A funds **only** to eligible schools. Since the district must make sure that each eligible school receives enough money to make a difference, it is possible that not all eligible schools will receive funds.

Allocation Based on Poverty

Funds may not be provided to schools based solely on academic need; poverty is the determiner. The district must consider the incidence of poverty in each of the buildings when determining funding allocations based upon the per-pupil expenditures (PPE). The poverty criteria most commonly used is the number of free and reduced priced lunch (FRPL) students. However, other poverty measures such as the number of students from families receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) or receiving Medicaid are acceptable. The same measure of poverty should be used for the entire district. The district determines the data to be used, but it must be meaningful and typical. The same data **must** be used district-wide and data should maintain consistency from year to year.

Poverty Bands

Schools are sorted by poverty on the Public School Page of iGrants. There are priorities or bands that must be used in allocating funds.

- **Band 1**—Schools with greater than 75% poverty **MUST** be served.
- **Band 2**—Schools above the district average may be served.
- **Band 3**—Schools below the district average but above 35% poverty may be served.

It is important to remember:

- Band 1 applies to **all** buildings, regardless of grade span.
- Before applying Bands 2 and 3, district personnel must decide whether to allocate using one of the following:
 - **District average**—buildings above the district average are served in order regardless of grade span.
 - **Grade span**—eligible buildings in each grade span are served in rank order for the grade span.
- Grade span and district average should never be used together. Use one **or** the other.

Per-Pupil Expenditures

The PPE is determined by dividing the building allocation by the number of low income students in the building. This is automatically calculated in iGrants. The per-pupil amount, not necessarily the total building allocation, is the determinant of the rank order of the building. ***A building with higher poverty may not have a lower PPE amount than one with lower poverty following either the district average or grade span.***

125% Rule

When any building with less than 35% poverty is served, the per-pupil amount must be at least 125% or 1.25 times the district per-pupil amount. This calculation, based upon the allocation before set asides are deducted, is calculated automatically in iGrants. The 125% rule only applies when the district average is less than 35%.

Since higher poverty buildings must receive **at least** the same PPE amount as lower poverty buildings, this requires that all buildings in the district receive at least 125% of the district PPE.

Examples of Allocation Using Poverty Bands

District A—the 75% and higher poverty buildings receive 1.4 times the PPE, 74% to 55% buildings receive 1.35 times the PPE and 54% to 35% buildings receive 1.25 times the PPE. (Note: numbers are for illustration only, any numbers or bands could be used as long as buildings with higher poverty receive at least as much per pupil as lower poverty buildings.) If a building below 35% poverty is served, the PPE must be at least 1.25 times the district per-pupil amount.

District B—has less than 1000 students and does not need to follow rank order rules. The district’s two buildings are different grade spans. The district allocates the same PPE amount for both buildings, but would only need to insure a viable program in each.

District C—the highest to lowest poverty schools eligible to receive services are assigned a PPE amount in descending order leaving some allocation “space” between buildings to accommodate expenditure changes throughout the year.

District D—demonstrates first grouping those buildings with 75% or more poverty, then uses grade span groupings.

Special Circumstances

Waiver

To help mitigate the effect of fluctuation in poverty levels between years, districts are permitted to serve a school which would not otherwise be eligible **if** the school was **both** eligible and served the prior year. “Waiver” must be chosen as the basis. This is **only available for one additional year**. When using this basis, district personnel should check the comment field for the building and reference ESEA 1112(b)(1)(C).

Feeder

FRPL applications are the most common method of identifying low income students. Experience shows high school and middle school students are less likely to participate in the FRPL programs than elementary students. Therefore, these schools may not be identified as eligible for Title I, Part A services, or if eligible, may not receive as high an allocation as their actual poverty rate would require. The “feeder pattern” concept permits the district to project the number of low-income children in a middle school or high school based on the average poverty rate of the elementary school(s) attendance areas that feed into the school. When using this option, choose “feeder” as the basis, check the comment field for the building and explain the low income percentage calculation.

Private Schools

Determining Low-Income Criteria—Allocations to children attending private schools are also based on the number of low income students using the same or equivalent low income measures as discussed above. Since this information may be difficult to obtain for private school students, districts may request private school officials wishing to participate to provide the same or comparable information on children attending private

schools. Include this low income information in the districtwide poverty count on the allocation page and the private school page of iGrants.

Dollars Follow the Child—Through timely and meaningful consultation, the private schools and district staff determines the services provided and students to be served. This consultation should take place early in the year, before decisions for the next year are made. The district provides, or contracts for services provided. The district obtains and holds legal title to equipment used for the Title I, Part A program at the private school. **No funds are ever given directly to the private schools.**

Steps to Allocation-Public School Buildings

Step 1—Determine the poverty measure to be used for determining low income in the district. The poverty measure chosen must be consistent across the district. Most districts use FRPL lunch data.

Step 2—Determine amount available to be allocated to buildings. Complete the allocation page of the iGrant application. Begin with the total entitlement then determine the amount of set asides to be deducted. Mandatory set asides are:

- At least 1% of the entitlement for parent involvement (only for those districts with an entitlement of \$500,000 or more).
- Homeless children.
- Neglected children in community day programs.
- At least 10% of the entitlement for professional development in districts not meeting adequate yearly progress (AYP) for two or more years.
- School improvement (transportation for public school choice, supplemental educational services).

Optional set asides for administration (including indirect costs), instructional programs, extended day and summer school, amounts for private school students, on-going professional development, additional parent involvement, incentives and awards should then be deducted. The amount remaining after all set asides are deducted from the entitlement is the ***amount available to be allocated to buildings***.

Step 3—Determine the PPE. This is the total entitlement amount for the district divided by the total number of public and private low income students. This amount multiplied by 125% or 1.25 must be used when any buildings below 35% poverty are eligible and served. This is automatically calculated in iGrants.

Step 4—Rank order all buildings in the district by percentage of low income students. This is automatically calculated in iGrants and buildings are sorted in rank order on the public school page.

Step 5—Allocate to buildings with over 75% poverty. These buildings must be served.

Step 6—After buildings with 75% poverty or above are served; determine **whether to group the remaining buildings into grade span groupings or the district as a whole**. This is a district decision. No building below the district wide average* can be served. If grade span grouping is used, they must be grade spans used in the district.

***Exception:** A building below the district average may be served if it is above the 35% poverty level.

Step 7—Determine the amount of funding for each building served. Remember the PPE amount for a higher poverty building cannot be less than that of a lower poverty building.

Step 8—Determine which buildings are in school improvement, e.g., have not made AYP for two years or more. Any building in school improvement which receives Title I, Part A funds **must** set aside and expend at least 10% of the building allocation to be used for professional development for that building's staff. The professional development should address the areas of instruction which caused the building to be identified for school improvement.

Note: Any of the required professional development set aside not expended for professional development as described above **must be expended** for that purpose the next year, **in addition to** the required 10% for the following year.

Steps to Allocation-Private School Buildings

Step 1—Consult with private schools to determine which will be served. Through consultation, determine which qualifying private schools wish to participate in the Title I, Part A program. Then determine where participating private school children would be enrolled if they attended a public school in the district. If the student would attend a building with a Title I, Part A program **and** the student is low income, that student will generate funds for the private school. Only eligible participating Title I, Part A schools can generate funds to provide services to private schools.

Step 2—Complete information on the allocation page of iGrants FP 201. Total district enrollment on the allocation page of iGrants should include all public school students and students attending private schools which have requested Title I, Part A services **and** reside in a public school attendance area within the district which offers a Title I, Part A program. Next, enter the total number of public school low income students and private school low income students on the top of the allocation page.

Step 3—Complete the information on the private school page. Once the number of private school children which would have been enrolled in each of the Title I, Part A funded public schools is determined, enter the:

- Name of each public school.
- Public school's Title I, Part A allocation.
- Number of low-income private school students from the school's attendance area.
- Number of low-income students in the public school.

Note: iGrants will automatically enter the amount of equitable share from the information on the allocation page into the private school pages. In order for this information to be accurate, go to each participating private school page and click save when any changes are made to the allocation page. Saving will automatically update the data.

Ranking Eligible Title I, Part A Schools Test Case Examples

Test Case Example #1

The enrollment for the school district is 4,734. Since this is more than 1000, ranking of eligible schools is necessary. FRPL applications are used as the poverty measure. Before allocations can be made to schools, required set asides for parent involvement and services to homeless students who do not attend Title I, Part A schools must be deducted.

Optional set asides for administration costs (including indirect costs) and the summer school program are taken by the district further reducing the amount of funds available to allocate. After deductions for set asides, \$559,765 is available to allocate to schools. Clinton has 77.93% poverty. Since this is over 75%, the school falls into the first band and must be served.

Remaining schools are ranked by poverty percentage. District personnel decide to serve all remaining eligible schools using district average. Jefferson, Monroe, Hamilton, Stevens and Franklin are above the district average of 33.52%. Therefore, they are eligible to be served. Since all schools are above 35% poverty, the 125% rule does not apply. Allocations are made making sure the PPE is never lower in a higher poverty school than in a lower poverty school.

Test Case Example #2

The enrollment for the school district is 579; therefore, ranking of eligible schools is not required, but information on enrollment and low income students is still needed. FRPL applications are used as the poverty measure. Since the allocation to the district is less than \$500,000, there is no required set aside for parent involvement. The district has no neglected facilities or private schools. Both buildings have Title I, Part A programs where any homeless children would be served.

Optional set aside amounts for administration (including indirect costs) and professional development are deducted from the entitlement, leaving \$27,463 to allocate to schools. As long as schools are able to fund a viable Title I, Part A program, allocations can be in any amount or order. Both schools are eligible and either or both may be served. District personnel decide to distribute it equally by PPE.

Test Case Example #3

Since the enrollment for the school district is greater than 1000, ranking of schools is necessary. FRPL applications are used as the poverty measure for the district. Since the district entitlement is more than \$500,000, at least 1% must be set aside for parent involvement. Additionally, not all buildings will have Title I, Part A programs; therefore, a set aside for homeless children is needed. There are no neglected institutions in the district. No private schools have chosen to participate in Title I, Part A services.

District personnel decide to set aside administrative (including indirect costs), as well as amounts for professional development and to provide services to preschool students. No buildings have poverty rates greater than 75% (Band 1). All buildings down to the district average of 19.99% are eligible to receive allocations.

However, district personnel decide to fund buildings with greater than 25% poverty to enable more meaningful programs to be provided. The district could use either district average or grade span as the basis. The amount available for allocation after set asides, \$776,894, is distributed to schools. Since schools with less than 35% poverty are given allocations, the 125% rule applies.

This means the minimum per pupil amount must be at least the district entitlement divided by the total number of low income students, times 1.25 or 125%. *[15,870 divided by 3173 times 1.25 = \$347.47.]* The PPE is in declining order to insure no building with higher poverty receives a lower PPE than one with lower poverty.

Test Case Example #4

In this example, total enrollment is 3,696. Since this is more than 1000, it is necessary to rank buildings. FRPL applications are used as the poverty measure. The amount of allocation available to allocate to buildings is determined by deducting the required and optional set asides.

Both West Elementary and Stevens Junior High Schools have over 75% poverty and must be served (Band 1). District personnel decide to use grade span basis for buildings down to the district average (Band 2). Young Elementary has a lower poverty percentage than Gray and may not receive more PPE. However, Harbor High School, as a different grade span, may. East Elementary and Miller Junior High schools are below the district average but are eligible using the 35% rule (Band 3). The PPE must follow in order of poverty for their respective grade spans. Since no schools below 35% poverty are eligible the 125% rule does not apply.

If any of the buildings served with Title I, Part A funds have been identified for school improvement; at least 10% of the building allocation must be set aside and used for professional development for building staff to address the reasons for the identification.

Test Case #1

Low Income Measure (F & R)
 Entitlement \$570,000
 Enrollment 4,734
 District Average 33.52%
**Serving 35% Buildings
 and Above**

Adjusted Entitlement Calculation

Total Allocation	\$570,000
<i>Required:</i>	
1% Parent Involvement	\$5,700
Homeless	\$1,000
<i>Optional:</i>	
Administration (+ indirects)	\$1,535
Summer School	\$2,000
	\$559,765 ←→

Amount available for
 allocation to buildings.

Must serve greater
 than 75% schools.

The district can only
 serve to this point.

All buildings served
 are over 35% poverty
 so 125% rule does
 not apply.

BUILDING	GRADE SPAN	ENROLLMENT	LOW INCOME	% LOW	ELIGIBLE	BASIS	FUNDING	PPE
Clinton	K-5	145	113	77.93%	Yes	75% +	\$113,000.00	\$1,000.00
Jefferson	K-5	357	201	56.30%	Yes	Dist. Avg.	\$130,650.00	\$650.00
Monroe	K-5	261	122	46.74%	Yes	Dist. Avg.	\$73,200.00	\$600.00
Hamilton	K-5	529	205	38.75%	Yes	Dist. Avg.	\$112,000.00	\$500.00
Stevens	6-8	598	224	37.46%	Yes	Dist. Avg.	\$92,000.00	\$400.00
Franklin	K-5	493	181	36.71%	Yes	Dist. Avg.	\$38,915.00	\$215.74
Bush	K-5	222	70	31.53%	No	N/A	\$559,765.00	
Roosevelt	6-8	569	145	25.48%	No	N/A		
Adams	9-12	1560	326	20.90%	No	N/A		
		4734	1587	33.52%			Total Expended	

Explanation:
 All eligible buildings above the districtwide average may be served. Bush, Roosevelt, and Adams buildings are not eligible because they are under the districtwide average. Clinton is the highest poverty building and has the highest PPE. The remaining buildings allocate funds making sure buildings with higher poverty never receive less PPE than those with lower poverty.

Test Case #2

Low Income Measure (F & R)
 Entitlement \$28,111
 Enrollment 579
 District Average 23.14%
**No Requirement to Rank
 Order Buildings**

Adjusted Entitlement Calculation

Total Allocation **\$28,111**

Optional:

Administration (+ indirects) \$148

Professional Development \$500

\$27,463



Amount dedicated to programs.

All buildings can be served.



BUILDING	GRADE SPAN	ENROLL-MENT	LOW INCOME	% LOW	ELIGIBLE	BASIS	FUNDING	PPE
High School	6-12	360	88	24.44%	Yes	N/A	\$18,035.00	\$204.94
Elementary	K-5	219	46	21.00%	Yes	N/A	\$9,428.00	\$204.94
		579	134	23.14%			\$27,463.00	

Enrollment Less than 1000

↑

Total Expended

↑

Explanation:
 All buildings in this district are eligible for service because the enrollment size is less than 1,000 students. The district is not required to rank order buildings.

Low Income Measure (F & R)
 Entitlement \$919,366
 Enrollment 15,870
 District Average 19.99%
Using the 125% PPE Rule

125% of PPE = \$347.47

Adjusted Entitlement Calculation

Total Allocation **\$919,366**

Required:

1% Parent Involvement \$9,193

Homeless \$5,000

Optional:

Administration (+ indirects) \$58,932

Professional Development \$32,360

Preschool \$36,987

\$776,894 ←→

Amount available for buildings.

Rule:
 The districtwide average is less than 35%; therefore, 125% of the PPE must be used to fund all buildings above the districtwide average.

Explanation:
 Eligible buildings are above the districtwide cutoff and are eligible to be served. This district elected to serve the top 8 eligible buildings and spread the money by using 125% of the PPE as required. The district could have funded down to the district average.

BUILDING	GRADE SPAN	ENROLL-MENT	LOW INCOME	% LOW	ELIGIBLE	BASIS	FUNDING	PPE
Image	K-6	588	208	35.37%	Yes	Dist. Ave	\$145,600.00	\$700.00
Orchards	K-6	543	176	32.41%	Yes	Dist. Ave	\$114,400.00	\$650.00
Sunset	K-6	476	146	30.67%	Yes	Dist. Ave	\$87,600.00	\$600.00
Marrion	K-6	521	159	30.52%	Yes	Dist. Ave	\$91,425.00	\$575.00
Silver Star	K-6	563	171	30.37%	Yes	Dist. Ave	\$94,050.00	\$550.00
Fircrest	K-6	621	181	29.15%	Yes	Dist. Ave	\$95,025.00	\$525.00
Burton	1-6	527	145	27.51%	Yes	Dist. Ave	\$72,500.00	\$500.00
Hearthwood	K-6	617	166	26.90%	Yes	Dist. Ave	\$76,294.00	\$459.60
Covington	7-9	903	224	24.81%	Yes	N/A		
Crestline	K-6	606	147	24.26%	Yes	N/A		
Ellsworth	K-6	569	133	23.37%	Yes	N/A		
Sifton	K-6	532	118	22.18%	Yes	N/A		
Cascade	7-9	740	163	22.03%	Yes	N/A		
Pioneer	K-6	420	87	20.71%	Yes	N/A		
Mill Plain	K-6	692	125	18.06%	No	N/A	\$776,894.00	
Pacific	7-9	993	153	15.41%	No	N/A		
Burnt Bridge	K-6	578	73	12.63%	No	N/A		
Wy'east	7-9	1,049	130	12.39%	No	N/A		
Harmony	K-6	579	70	12.09%	No	N/A		
Evergreen	10-12	1,770	203	11.47%	No	N/A		
Mount View	10-12	1,349	150	11.12%	No	N/A		
Riverview	K-6	634	45	7.10%	No	N/A		
		15,870	3,173	19.99%		←→		

↑
Total Expended

Adjusted Entitlement Calculation

Low Income Measure (F & R)
 Entitlement \$800,000
 Enrollment 3,696
 District Average 44.43%
Grade Span Grouping

Total Allocation	\$800,000
<i>Required:</i>	
1% Parent Involvement	\$8,000
Homeless	\$5,000
Neglected	\$2,000
10% SES	\$8,000
Private Schools	\$5,000
<i>Optional:</i>	
Administration (+ indirects)	\$41,000
Professional Development	\$80,000
Summer School	\$10,000
	\$641,000

Note:
 For purposes of this example, assume transportation for public school choice was met with funds other than Title I, Part A.

Amount available for allocation to buildings.

75% or greater buildings must be served. ←→

Remaining schools are ranked by grade span. ←→

Buildings below district average but above 35% poverty must be served. ←→

BUILDING	GRADE SPAN	ENROLLMENT	LOW INCOME	% LOW	ELIGIBLE	BASIS	FUNDING	PPE
West Elem.	K-6	304	246	80.92%	Yes	75% +	\$123,000.00	\$500.00
Stevens JHS	7-8	417	320	76.74%	Yes	75% +	\$158,400.00	\$495.00
Gray Elem.	K-6	285	206	72.28%	Yes	Grade Span	\$92,700.00	\$450.00
Harbor HS	9-12	177	96	54.24%	Yes	Grade Span	\$39,360.00	\$410.00
Young Elem.	K-6	218	110	50.46%	Yes	Grade Span	\$46,750.00	\$425.00
East Elem.	K-6	418	165	39.47%	Yes	35%	\$66,000.00	\$400.00
Miller JHS	7-8	640	245	38.28%	Yes	35%	\$114,790.00	\$468.53
Central Elem	K-6	221	48	21.72%	No	N/A	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sound HS	9-12	1016	196	19.29%	No	N/A	\$0.00	\$0.00
			1632					
			10				\$2,700.70	
		3696	1642	44.43%			\$641,000.00	
							Total Expended	

Explanation:
 The district must serve both buildings above 75% poverty. The remaining buildings were rank ordered by grade span. All buildings above the districtwide average are eligible for service, as well as those 35% and above. Since no buildings below 35% are eligible, the 125% rule does not apply.