UNDERSTANDING FEDERAL AND STATE ALLOCATIONS

Factors That Affect The FY 2017 Title I, Part A Allocations

- Census Data
- Non-Census Data
- State per-pupil expenditures
- LEA Eligibility and amount appropriated
- Hold-harmless guarantee
- School Improvement allocations
- Free and reduced lunch counts do not factor into the Title I allocations

Census Data

- USDE used updated 2014 Census data to calculate FY 2017 Title I allocations.
- Use of updated 2014 Census estimates continues process initiated by Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended, that requires Census data be updated annually.

2014 Census Updates

2014 Census updates are "model" – based estimates that incorporate data from—

- The most recent decennial census and intercensal population estimates (2010)
- The American Community Survey (ACS);
- Federal income tax returns;
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – Formerly know as the Food Stamp program;
- The Supplemental Security Income program;
- Surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Non-Census Data

- Children in local neglected or delinquent institutions
- Children in foster homes
- Children in families above poverty receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) assistance
- Non-census children account for 3% of total count of formula children

State Per-Pupil Expenditure (SPPE) Data

- Factor changes yearly and is a proxy for the cost of education in each State.
- The formula adjusts each school district's formula number to account for the State's PPE.
- FY 2017 allocations use SPPE data updated to FY 2014.

Eligibility for 4 Major Types of Grants

- Basic Grants
  - If poverty + other >= 10 and poverty + other > 2% of district population then the district is eligible
- Concentration Grants
  - If poverty + other >= 15% of district population or >= 6,500 then the district is eligible
- Targeted Grants
  - If poverty + other >= 10 and poverty + other > 5% of district population then the district is eligible
- Education Finance Incentive Grants (EFIG)
  - If poverty + other >= 10 and poverty + other > 5% of district population then the district is eligible
- The state receives an allocation for all 4 of the grant types for each LEA based on the USDE calculation.

Hold-Harmless Guarantee

- A hold-harmless guarantee is established for each LEA of 85, 90, or 95% of their previous year's state determined allocation.
- The hold-harmless percentage depends on the formula child rate of each LEA.
  - Poverty percentage less than 15% = 85% hold-harmless rate
  - Poverty percentage greater than 15% and less than 30% = 90% hold-harmless rate
  - Poverty percentage greater than 30% = 95% hold-harmless rate
- The hold-harmless rate is applied to all 4 major grant types individually for each LEA.
- If necessary, ratable reduction to LEA allocations greater than the hold harmless amount so that LEA allocations less than the hold harmless amount can be increased.

School Improvement Allocation

- Compare, individually, each LEA's FY 2017 allocation to their FY 2016 allocation, before state administration or school improvement is deducted.
- Proportionate reduction of allocation only from those LEA's that their total allocation is greater than the previous years allocation.
- The school improvement pool of money is derived from all LEA's that have an increase, regardless if the LEA receives school improvement funds.

School Improvement Example #1

- Increase in FY 2017 Title I allocation before state admin compared to FY 2016 before state admin
  - LEA FY 2016 Title I allocation = $1,000,000
  - LEA FY 2017 Title I allocation = $1,100,000
  - In FY 2017 $100,000 is subject to School Improvement before state administration is deducted.
    - $1,100,000 - $100,000 (School Improvement)= $1,000,000
      - $1,000,000 * 1%= $10,000 (State Admin 1%)
      - $1,000,000 - $10,000
    - FY 2017 Final Title I allocation = $990,000

School Improvement Example #2

- Decrease in FY 2017 Title I allocation before state admin compared to FY 2016 before state admin
  - LEA FY 2016 Title I allocation = $1,200,000
  - LEA FY 2017 Title I allocation = $1,100,000
  - The FY 2017 allocation is not subject to School Improvement before state admin
    - $1,100,000 - $0 (School Improvement) = $1,100,000
      - $1,100,000 * 1% = $11,000 (State Admin 1%)
      - $1,100,000 - $11,000
    - FY 2017 Final Title I allocation = $1,089,000

SI Possible Impact In Comparing Year to Year Allocations

- If an LEA's FY 2016 allocation was subject to School Improvement (due to increase), but the FY 2017 allocation is not subject to School Improvement (due to decrease), the final FY 2017 allocation may be higher than the final FY 2016 allocation.
  - In FY 2016 LEA #1 was subject to the School Improvement deduction because their allocation increased by $100,000 from FY 2015.
  - In FY 2017 LEA #1 was not subject to the School Improvement deduction because their allocation decreased by $10,000 from FY 2016.

School Improvement Year to Year Comparison Sample

- FY 2016 allocation = $1,100,000
  - $1,100,000 - $100,000 (SI) = $1,000,000
    - $1,000,000 * 1% = $10,000 (State Admin 1%)
    - $1,000,000 - $10,000
    - FY 2016 Final allocation = $990,000
- FY 2017 allocation = $1,090,000
  - $1,090,000 - $0 (SI) = $1,090,000
    - $1,090,000 * 1% = $10,900 (State Admin 1%)
    - $1,090,000 - $10,900
    - FY 2017 Final allocation = $1,079,100
- Increase in FY 2017 final allocation of $89,100, even though the LEA's determined allocation decreased by $10,000.

Title I, Part D – Neglected and Delinquent

- Line item on the Title I, Part A allocation
- Allocated an allocation for basic, targeted, concentration, and EFIG just like an LEA.
- Subject to the same hold-harmless guarantee and set asides as an LEA
- Once the final N&D amount is determined we calculate on a per pupil basis, based on the number of delinquent children submitted on the annual neglected and delinquent report in each LEA

Title I, Part C – Migrant Education

- Allocated on a per pupil amount in 7 weighted categories
  - Child count (Preschool 3-5 years and K-12 resident for one day in September through August)
    - Weight = 2.0
  - Child count (Out of School Youth resident for one day in September through August)
    - Weight = 1.0
  - Child count Limited English Proficient (LEP)
    - Weight = 1.5

Title I, Part C - Migrant

- Weighted categories (cont'd)
  - Child count (Failing/most at risk of failing and educational interruption during regular school year
    - Weight = 2.0
  - Child count (Failing in Reading or Math)
    - Weight = 1.5
  - Child Count (Received Supplemental Service in Migrant Education Program (MEP)-funded regular school year program
    - Weight = 1.0
  - Child Count (Received Supplemental Service in MEP-funded summer term program
    - Weight = 1.0

Title II, Part A

- Base allocation
  - The base allocation is equal to the FY 2002 allocations for Title II and Class Size Reduction.
  - To establish a base amount for new LEA's we use ADM and Free and Reduced data to establish a 2002 base amount.
  - FY 2017 Base amount = $31,834,757
- Flow through funds
  - 80% based on ages 5-17 poverty count provided by the USDE
  - 20 % based on ages 5-17 population count provided by the USDE
  - FY 2017 Flow Through amount = $1,716,985

Title III, Part A – English Language Enhancement

- LEP portion of the allocation (95% of grant less state admin)
  - Number of LEP students in FY 2016 used for FY 2017 calculation
- Immigrant portion of the allocation (5% of grant less state admin)
  - Determined by comparing the immigrant student count in FY 2016 to the average immigrant count in FY 2014 and FY 2015.
    - FY 2016 immigrant count increases by 10 or more from the average of FY 2014 and FY 2015 immigrant count, the LEA receives an immigrant allocation.

Title VI, Part B – Rural and Low-Income School Program

- LEA must meet both eligibility criteria to be eligible for Title VI, Part B funds.
- Eligibility Criteria
  - Poverty (Percentages provided by USDE)
  - Rural (Determined by USDE)
- Allocation is calculated on the Average Daily Attendance (ADA) of the eligible LEA's.

Title VI, Part B Eligibility

- Poverty (Percentages provided by USDE)
  - 20% or more of the children ages 5 to 17 served by the LEA are from families with incomes below the poverty line.
- Rural (Determined by USDE)
  - LEA's are assigned a locale code 1 through 8.
  - Locale codes 6, 7, or 8 meet the rural criteria portion of eligibility.

Title VI, Part B Locale Codes

- Locale Codes
  - 1 = Large City: A principal city of a Metropolitan Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA), with the city having a population greater than or equal to 250,000.
  - 2 = Mid-size City: A principal city of a Metropolitan CBSA, with the city having a population less than 250,000.
  - 3 = Urban Fringe of a Large City: Any incorporated place, Census designated place, or non-place territory within a Metropolitan CBSA of a Large City and defined as urban by the Census Bureau.

Title VI, Part B Locale Codes

- Locale Codes (cont'd)
  - 4 = Urban Fringe of a Mid-size City: Any incorporated place, Census designated place, or non-place territory within a Metropolitan CBSA of a Mid-size City and defined as urban by the Census Bureau.
  - 5 = Large Town: An incorporated place or Census designated place with a population greater than or equal to 25,000 and located outside a Metropolitan CBSA or inside a Micropolitan CBSA.
  - 6 = Small Town: An incorporated place or Census designated place with a population less than 25,000 and greater than or equal to 2,500 and located outside a Metropolitan CBSA or inside a Micropolitan CBSA.

Title VI, Part B Locale Codes

- Locale Codes (cont'd)
  - 7 = Rural, outside Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA): Any incorporated place, Census designated place, or non-place territory not within a Metropolitan CBSA or within a Micropolitan CBSA and defined as rural by the Census Bureau.
  - 8 = Rural, inside CBSA: Any incorporated place, Census designated place, or non-place territory within a Metropolitan CBSA and defined as rural by the Census Bureau.

Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education

- 70% allocated on a per pupil amount based on ages 5-17 poverty count provided by the USDE
- 30 % allocated on a per pupil amount based on ages 5-17 population count provided by the USDE

IDEA – Part B

- Base allocation
  - The base allocation is allocated by using the special education child count on December 1, 1998.
  - Total base amount = $51,763,442
- Flow through funds
  - 85% based on enrollment (FY 2016 ADM)
  - 15% based on poverty (FY 2016 CEP Direct Certification counts)
  - FY 2017 Flow through amount = $109,049,069

IDEA, Part B - Preschool

- Base allocation
  - The base allocation is allocated by using the special education preschool child count on December 1, 1996.
  - Total base amount = $3,981,010
- Flow through funds
  - 85% based on enrollment (FY 2016 Grade K ADM + Pre-K Special Education child count)
  - 15% based on poverty (FY 2016 CEP Direct Certification counts)
  - Total flow through amount = $513,988

English as a Second Language - State

- Funds are allocated using a per pupil amount based on the preceding years LEP student count

State Preschool

- Funds are allocated using a per pupil amount based on the preceding years Special Education preschool student count

Questions

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