School Building Allocation 100% Rule-Title I

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Sources: Federal Programs
Key Words: Title I, Title I building allocation
Summary: Document contains instructions and guidance for completing the School Allocation Worksheet.

All districts must complete the School Allocation Worksheet for Title I application approval.

An LEA serving with Title I funds any school or attendance area at/above 35 percent poverty must allocate Title I funds on the basis of the total number of low-income children in each school or attendance area, but is not bound by 125 percent of the LEA's allocated per-pupil amount (PPA). However, in determining the PPA, the LEA should bear in mind the purpose of the funding is to enable children who are at risk to meet the state's challenging performance standards.

The LEA must allocate Title I funds to participating schools or attendance areas in the order the LEA ranked them on the Building Eligibility form. The building per-pupil allocations must be the same or in descending order.

SET ASIDES – The LEA may set aside funds for district-wide Title I efforts that affect all Title I-served buildings, such as the Title I coordinator/administrator salary, fiscal activities, district-wide parental involvement activities, the Migrant and/or Homeless Education allocation which supports activities not included in a separate grant, salary differential, district-wide preschool, or district-wide supplemental kindergarten. Set asides may also be used for Supplemental Educational Services and Transportation for Public School Choice for buildings in Title I School Improvement status. When you enter the set asides, they will automatically total and appear as "Total Set Aside." If you have no set asides, leave the spaces in this section blank.

> **Salary Differential –** Title I law requires that funds be allocated to schools or attendance areas on the basis of the number of children from low-income families in each school or attendance area. An inequity may occur, however, if schools with similar allocations offering similar instructional programs need to spend different amounts due to salary and fringe benefit costs of staff providing the instruction. To address this situation, an LEA may consider variations in personnel costs. The LEA may report longevity pay differentials or fringe benefit differentials as district-wide set-aside costs, rather than as part of the funds allocated to the schools or school attendance areas. The LEA may pay the differential salary and fringe benefits costs from set-aside funds. Only the beginning salaries and fringes would be reported and paid from the school building allocation. This policy must be applied consistently to the Title I staff serving both public and nonpublic school children throughout the LEA.

Supplemental Educational Services and Transportation for Public School Choice for Buildings in SI status – The district must spend a total amount equal to 20 percent of the district Title I allocation for these services, unless a lesser amount is needed, as follows: an amount equal to 5 percent of the district Title I allocation for Public School Choice transportation; an amount equal to 5 percent of the district Title I allocation for Supplemental Educational Services; and an amount equal to the remaining 10 percent of the district Title I allocation for either one or both.

The amount that a district must make available for each student receiving SES must be the lesser of: the LEA Per Child Amount listed under "Supplemental Educational Services" in this section of the Consolidated Application, or the actual costs of the services received by the student.

Please note, the LEA Per Child amount for SES is not the same as the Per Pupil Amount (PPA) used for building allocations. The LEA Per Child amount for SES is based on census poverty child counts, while the Per Pupil Amount for building allocations is based on free- and reduced-price meal applications.

TOTALS – The "Total Set Aside" will be automatically subtracted from the Total Title I Adjusted Allocation." The remaining allocation will appear as "Total Available for Building Allocations."

PER PUPIL AMOUNT (PPA) – The PPA will automatically calculate when you complete the building information on the building eligibility page and enter your set asides above. The PPA formula subtracts the set asides from the total Title I allocation, divides by the total number of low-income students in all Title I-served schools/attendance areas in the district, and multiplies by 100 percent. This worksheet allows the number of all low-income nonpublic school children to be included in the 100 percent formula (once the numbers are entered in column D of the next section, "School/Attendance Area Allocation Worksheet").

TITLE I SCHOOL ALLOCATION WORKSHEET - 100% RULE
School Attendance Area

PER PUPIL AMOUNT (PPA) – This number is carried over from the previous School Allocation Worksheet.

SCHOOL/ATTENDANCE AREA – When you complete the building information on the Building Eligibility page, the schools and their low-income data will automatically appear on this worksheet under column A, "School/Attendance Area," column B, "%" Low Income, and column C ,"#P," low-income public school students, in the order you have ranked the schools. The minimum PPA, as calculated in the formula, will multiply the total number of low-income public school students and appear in column E, "Minimum Allocation Public and Nonpublic."

To adjust your Actual PPA, you may enter the new amount in column F, "PPA." Column G, "P Amount," and column I, "Total," will then recalculate. The LEA is not required to allocate a higher PPA to schools or attendance areas with higher low-income percents than it allocates to schools or attendance areas with lower low-income percents. **However, if the LEA does not allocate a higher PPA, it must allocate the same minimum PPA to all schools or attendance areas.**

#NONPUBLIC (NP) – Enter the nonpublic school low-income data in column D, "#NP." The worksheet will multiply the minimum PPA and the total number low-income students (public and nonpublic school) and show the total "Minimum Allocation" amount in column E and the separate “Nonpublic Amount” in column H.

The LEA, in consultation with private school officials, must obtain the best available data on private school children who reside in participating school attendance areas. This worksheet allows the number of all low-income nonpublic school children (once the numbers are entered in column D) to be included in the previous Set Aside portion of the worksheet. This worksheet also allows the nonpublic PPA to match the PPA of the attendance area where the child lives, so the LEA will be able to accurately allocate Title I funds for eligible nonpublic school children.

LAST SCHOOL IN RANK ORDER – If remaining funds are not sufficient to fully fund the next ranked eligible school or attendance area (last one in rank order to be served), the district may serve the school or attendance area, if it determines the funds are sufficient to enable children to make adequate progress toward meeting the state's challenging performance standards. This applies to only the last building in rank order to be served. If funds are not sufficient to serve the last building, the LEA should increase the PPA for one or more buildings and serve fewer buildings.

TOTAL LOW INCOME/TOTAL ALLOCATIONS – The number of low-income public and nonpublic school students and the actual amount of the allocation for public and nonpublic school students will automatically total at the bottom of the page.