Who’s in the Audience?

- Brand new
- Some experience
- Give me the clicker! (a lot of experience)
Who’s in the Audience?

• Business Manager
• ESEA Coordinator
• Administration
• IDEA Coordinator
• Teacher
• Other

Learning Objectives

• Provide an overview of the laws and statutes regulating the funds.
• Explain how Title I, Part A funds are allocated to districts.
• Demonstrate how the funds are distributed to eligible schools.
• Discuss other issues regarding fiscal compliance.
ESEA and Title I, Part A

- Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965.
- Title I, Part A funds are targeted to high-poverty school districts and provide supplementary education to students who are educationally disadvantaged or at risk of failing to meet the state standards.

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

ESEA was reauthorized as Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) on December 10, 2015.
Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

Other ESSA sessions to consider:

- Title I Supplement not Supplant Requirements and Determining Allowable Costs – New Provisions Under Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)
- ESSA’s Requirements for Equitable Participation of Private Schools
- Allowable Costs, WUFAR, and WISEgrants
- ESSA’s Maintenance of Effort Requirements and Title I Comparability Reporting

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

DPI has and will continue to update the website with technical assistance regarding ESSA.

Visit dpi.wi.gov/esea or dpi.wi.gov/title-i for more up-to-date information and details, including the Wisconsin Consolidated State Plan.
ESSA Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

ESSA Plan Timeline

- Stakeholder Consultation Summer, 2017
- State Plan Submitted September 18, 2017
- State Plan Approved January 16, 2017
- Assurances Due June 30, 2018
- Public and Legislative Review of Draft Plan
- LEA Plan Draft Template Opened November 15, 2017
- LEA Plans Available to Submit in WISEgrants

Distribution of Funds

U.S. Department of Education

WI Department of Public Instruction (SEA-State Education Agency)

Local School District (LEA-Local Education Agency)

Title I School
Allocation of Funds to LEAs

The formula is based on:
- the state’s average per pupil expenditure, and
- the LEA’s count of children from low-income families.

US Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) are used to determine poverty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEA Poverty Percentage</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Financial Incentive</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Private School Equitable Participation

- Title I services are designed to meet the needs of private school students as determined by the consultation.
- Title I services provided by the public school must supplement the private school's educational services (similar to a targeted assistance school).
- Private school per pupil amounts are determined based on the total number of low income private school students residing in served public school attendance areas.

Private School Equitable Participation

- The proportional share for private school equitable participation is based on the LEA's total allocation and must be determined before reservations are taken.
- LEAs typically use the previous year’s student counts in served attendance areas to determine the allocation.
Reservations

• Title I gives the option for the LEA to take funds “off the top” of their allocation for various reasons before making per pupil amount allocations to buildings

• This is at the discretion of the LEA – some choose to take none

• Parent Involvement reservation:
  • Required if the allocation is greater than $500,000
  • One percent must be reserved for parent involvement activities

Reservations

• Other reservations can include, but are not limited to:
  • administrative costs
  • centralized services
  • professional development
  • services to eligible students who do not attend Title I schools (i.e. homeless or migrant students)
  • additional resources for Title I Targeted Support Identification and Comprehensive Support and Improvement Identification.

• Public and private reservations are taken separately.
Title I School Eligibility

Schools eligibility is determined through ranking. The ranking is based on the number of children in poverty in an attendance area (school).

- Includes children who attend private schools both inside and outside of the district and live in a school’s attendance area when all private schools participate in Title I.
- Enrollment count for all public school students must be done on the same date. Enrollment count for private school students should be on a comparable date.
This Pic might actually be best since the updated reservation page has 10% info on Admin reservations. Since that is going away we likely wouldn't want to highlight it.

Peaden, Kyle  DPI, 1/18/2018
Title I School Eligibility

LEAs may use one of the following measures:
- Census data,
- National School Lunch Act data,
- W-2 data,
- Medicaid data, or
- A composite of the above measures.

Private schools do not have to use the same measures as the LEAs, but should use comparable measures.

Title I Enrollment Calculation

BLUE SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total School Enrollment</th>
<th>226 Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Income</td>
<td>100 Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Low Income</td>
<td>126 Students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\frac{100}{226} = \text{Percent Low Income}\quad 44\%
\]
Title I Enrollment Calculation

**RED SCHOOL**

Total School Enrollment
300 Students

Low Income
150 Students

Non-Low Income
150 Students

\[
\frac{150}{300} = \text{Percent Low Income} \approx 50\%
\]

Options to Rank Schools

**Title I School Eligibility Ranking**

- LEAs serve schools in rank order based on poverty data.
- LEAs must serve all schools with a poverty rate of 75 percent or higher.

- An LEA’s poverty average
- Grade span grouping using the LEA’s poverty average
- Grade span grouping using the grade span's poverty average
- 35% Rule
- Fewer than 1,000 students exemption
- Only one school per grade span exemption
Ranking and Per Pupil Amounts

**Ranking Options**

- District Poverty Average 46.10 %
- Grade Span Grouping – Using Grade Span Poverty Average
- Fewer than 1,000 Students Exemption
- One School per Grade Span Exemption

**High School Ranking Exception**

An LEA may serve a high school with a poverty level between 50 and 75 percent before it serves other schools with a poverty at or below 75 percent.
High School Ranking Exception

Determining Per Pupil Amounts

- Per pupil amounts are determined for each public school.

- The same per pupil amount can be allocated for each eligible school:
  - Lower per pupil amounts may be allocated for lower poverty schools.
  - A school may not receive a lower per pupil amount than another school that falls below it in rank order.
Determining Per Pupil Amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendance Area (School)</th>
<th>Grade Span</th>
<th>Poverty Percent</th>
<th>Per Pupil Amount</th>
<th>Attendance Area Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red School</td>
<td>K-5</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 Low Income Students</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue School</td>
<td>K-5</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Low Income Students</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green School</td>
<td>K-5</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>$900</td>
<td>$360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Low Income Students</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private School Per Pupil Amounts

The proportional share for private school equitable participation is based on the LEA’s total allocation and must be determined before reservations.

- Private school per pupil amounts are no longer tied to a specific attendance area
- Determined separately from the public schools and done after reservations are taken
Private School Per Pupil Amounts

Example:

$13,000 private school proportional share
$1,000 private school reservations

$12,000 / 20 low income private students in served attendance areas = $600 private per pupil amount
regardless of which private school they attend or which served attendance area they reside in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private School</th>
<th>Low Income Enrollment 17-18 Served Attendance Areas</th>
<th>Title I-A Instructional Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private School A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private School B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private School C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per Pupil Amounts

Public Schools

$1,000 Per Pupil Amount

$1,000 Per Pupil Amount

$900 Per Pupil Amount

Divided among schools according to ranking after reservations are taken.

Private Schools

$600 PPA

$600 PPA

$600 PPA

Divided equally among number of low income students after reservations are taken.
Targeted & Schoolwide Comparison

**Targeted Assistance Program**
- Supplemental instructional services
- Specific students who have been identified as failing
- Not necessarily low-income students

**Schoolwide Program**
- Comprehensive strategies
- ALL STUDENTS
- Eligible schools

Common Allowable Costs

Budget items must address needs identified in the district’s annual needs assessment. Common allowable costs include:

- salary and fringe benefits of staff providing Title I services, such as teachers and paraprofessionals
- contracted costs of staff providing Title I services
- instructional media and supplies
- training and travel for staff providing Title I services.
Is it Allowed?

- This is the most common question LEAs ask DPI.
- This is the most common question DPI consultants ask each other.

The answer is: **It depends**

Is it Allowed?

- Are the costs necessary and reasonable?
- How does the item relate to the needs assessment or schoolwide plan?
Title I, Part A Supplement not Supplant

LEAs are required to identify the methodology used to allocate state and local funds to Title I schools and demonstrate that these schools receive all of the state and local funds they would be entitled to, even if they were not Title I schools.

Title I, Part A Supplement not Supplant

LEAs must ensure that the Title I schools received all of the state and local funds and/or resources they would have received if they did not participate in Title I.

LEAs cannot take away state/local funds from Title I schools because they are Title I schools.
Other Financial Requirements

Maintenance of Effort
• To demonstrate state/local effort is maintained

Comparability
• To demonstrate that LEAs provide comparable state/local resources to Title I schools and non-Title I schools

Time and Effort
• To demonstrate that staff charged to the federal program actually worked on the federal program

Grant Period & Carryover Policy

Fiscal Year: July 1 to June 30

LEA’s Allocation*
Less than $50,000
• There is no limit on the amount of funds that can be carried over from year to year.

LEA’s Allocation*
Greater than $50,000
• LEAs may carry over 15 percent of the total allocation.
• LEAs must apply for a waiver to carry over more than 15 percent of the total allocation. This is only allowed once every three years.

*Allocation plus any funds transferred to TI-A
Claim Process

- Use WISEgrants to make claims
  - Claim forms will reflect the most recently approved budget.
  - Claim forms (aligned with the PI-1086) can be downloaded as PDFs.
- Submit electronic claims at least quarterly (encouraged)
- In WISEgrants, a user with authorization rights must sign-off on each claim before it is sent to the DPI grant accountant.

Technical Assistance

Title I Shorts
http://dpi.wi.gov/title-i/titleshorts

WISEgrants Weekly
http://dpi.wi.gov/wisegrants/weekly
## Contacts

**Title I Education Consultant Directory**

http://dpi.wi.gov/title-i/consultant-directory

**Title I Network Coordinators**

http://dpi.wi.gov/title-i/network/contacts