



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF **EDUCATION**

***Within District Allocations
Title I Rank & Serve
With Arizona State Statute Considerations***

Our Goal:

- To discuss the Within District Allocation Process and Arizona State Statute provisions related to Rank and Serve.
- Use case examples to demonstrate the rank and serve possibilities for Arizona School Districts
- How to document within GME your process

ESEA Field Day Questions



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ESEA Field Day Questions



What is Ranking and Serving and Within District Allocations?

A process after Local Education Agencies (LEAs) complete their Integrated Action Plans (IAP) that determines which schools should receive federal funds. The goal is to concentrate resources in schools with the highest percentages of children from economically disadvantaged families.



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What are ranking and serving within district allocations?

If you love reading statutes, and want to see the source of the content to follow:

[Sec.1113 of 20 USC § 6313: Eligible School Attendance Areas](#)

[Within-District Allocations Under Title I Part A, Non-Regulatory Guidance Feb 2022](#)



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Updated Guidance:

We have updated guidance and support for Within District Allocations and added state statute provisions.

**** This includes 7 methods of ranking and serving within a district. Update to include data requirements and considerations for High School preference.**

****October 1 data creates the common (standard) poverty metric. All schools are required to report Income eligibility data at the student level.**



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Method	Rank order	Who Must Be Served	Who May Be Served	Other Considerations
Administrative Option	Rank order DOES NOT apply	N/A	Any school may be served	LEA enrollment count must be less than 1,000 students
One school per grade span	Rank order DOES NOT apply	Any school may be served		The district must have no more than one school in each grade span (Elementary, Middle, High), with no overlapping grades amongst buildings in the LEA. (Note: For the Consolidated Application, ADE defines Elementary as K-5 or K-8, Middle as 6-8, and High as 9-12. If local policy categorizes schools differently, please get in touch with your program specialist
LEA-Wide Average Poverty Rate	Rank Order Applies	Schools whose poverty rate is above 75%	Schools whose poverty rate is above the LEA's poverty rate	Schools must be served in rank order regardless of grade span
35% Rule LEA-Wide	Rank Order Applies	Schools whose poverty rate is above 75%	Schools whose poverty rate is above 35%	Schools must be served in rank order regardless of grade span
Grade Span Grouping + LEA Wide Average Poverty Rate		Schools whose poverty rate is above 75% (regardless of grade span)	Schools within the prioritized grade span(s) whose poverty rate is above the LEA's poverty rate	A grade span must be prioritized (can be more than one) and school must be served in rank order within the prioritized grade span(s)
Grade Span Grouping + Grade Span Average Poverty Rate		Schools whose poverty rate is above 75% (regardless of grade span)	Schools within the prioritized grade span(s) whose poverty rate is above that of the applicable grade span	A grade span must be prioritized (can be more than one) and school must be served in rank order within the prioritized grade span(s)
Grade Span Grouping + 35% Rule		Schools whose poverty rate is above 75% (regardless of grade span)	Schools within the prioritized grade span(s) whose poverty rate is above 35%	A grade span must be prioritized (can be more than one), and the school must be served in rank order within the prioritized grade span(s)
Grade Span Grouping + One Building Per Grade Span		Schools whose poverty rate is above 75% (regardless of grade span)	Any school may be served	LEA must have building with no overlapping grade spans (one building per grade span)

Data requirement:



The state defined the date and data. October 1 data for poverty measures include the federal requirements for gathering poverty and ASRS 19-501.

This requirement impacts flexibilities and considerations with CEP, Poverty Preference, and 1.6 Multiplier.

****October 1 data creates the common (standard) poverty metric. All schools are required to report Income eligibility data at the student level.**



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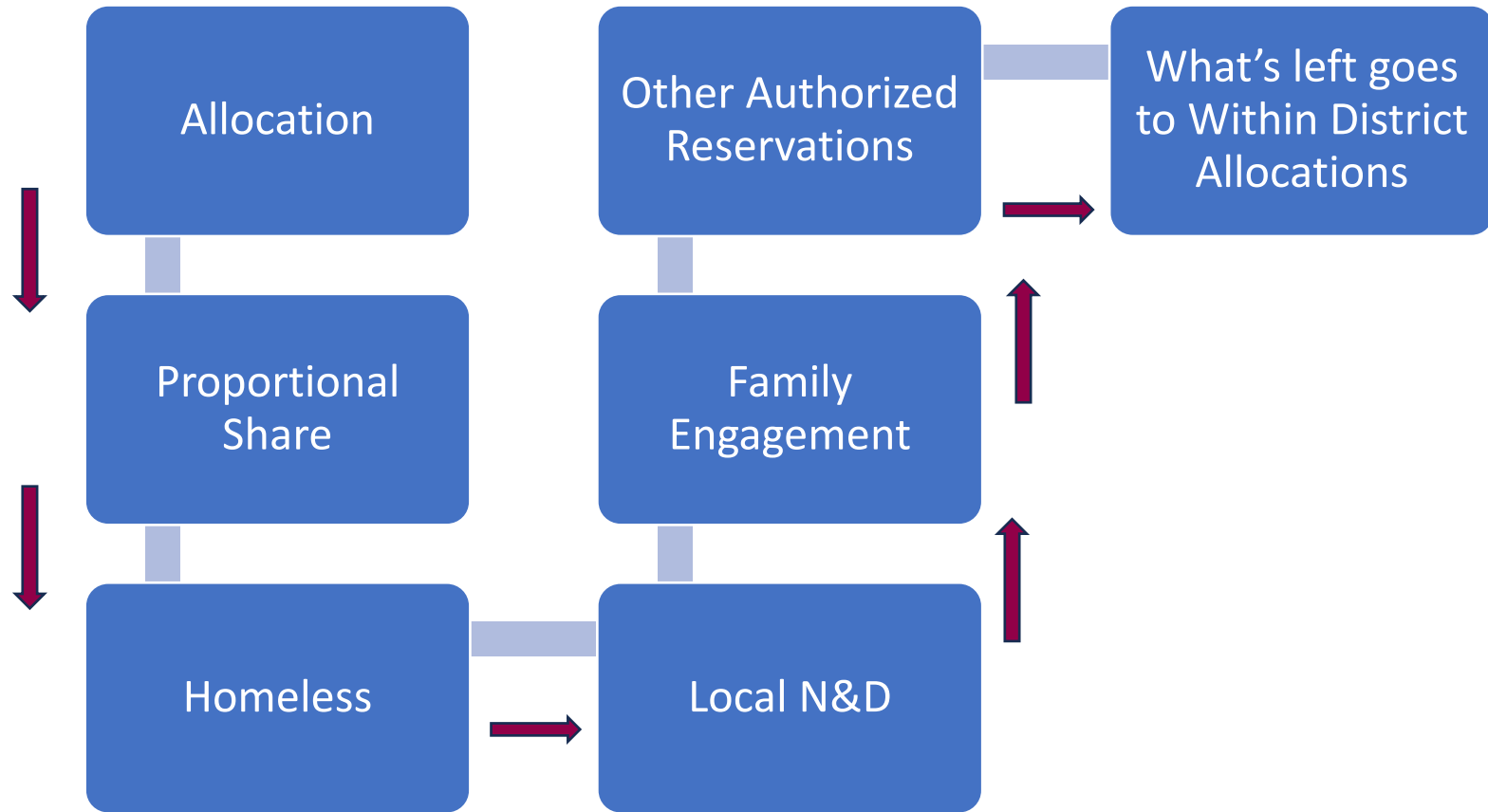
Foundations of consideration

Allocation	Required reservations	Allowable Reservations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title I• Transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equitable Services• Parent and Family Engagement• Homeless Children and Youths; Children in Local Institutions for Neglected Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children in local institutions (Community Day Programs)• Financial Incentives, Implementing improvement plans, attracting and retaining teachers (<5)• Admin of Title I programs (grant admin only)• Other activities (Early Childhood, School Improvement, and coordinated services)

** Reservations should be made with the mindset that the preponderance of funds will go directly to serve children and will be used at the local level.

**LEA should not and cannot use all or most funds as LEA set asides

Preparing for Rank and Serve



Process for Ranking and Serving your LEA

- ✓ Identify Schools within District Boundaries (Charter LEA schools within CTDS)
- ✓ Rank schools based on October 1 Poverty data and Enrollment data – Choose the preference method
- ✓ Determine the Allocation for each school – Align to Cost Allocation plans and ensure Comparability

**** In 1994, 2001, and 2015, Congress prioritized Title I funding to support high-poverty high schools before serving higher elementary schools to ensure College and Career Readiness.**



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Poverty for schools

Data State determined date – October 1. - Students enrolled with documented poverty

Using the strict process of ranking and serving – Using Arizona LEA

Grades Served	Enrollment (Oct. 1)	Oct. 1 Eligibility 1 & 2	Poverty Percentage
K-5	600	456	76%
K-5	425	200	47%
6-8	800	486	61%
6-8	840	325	39%
9-12	1976	988	50%
Total	4641	2455	53%

Poverty for schools – Scenario one

Grades Served	Enrollment (Oct. 1)	Oct. 1 Eligibility 1 & 2	Poverty Percentage
K-5	600	456	76% (1)
K-5	425	200	47% (4)
6-8	800	486	61% (3)
6-8	840	325	39% (5)
9-12	1976	988	50% (2)

LEA Total – 4640 – 2455 – 53%

**Ranking based on income 1 & 2 percentage only is clean and without regard to grade span.

- 75% of schools MUST be in the priority group, regardless of grade span.
- Additionally, if a High school is at 50% or above, priority should be given over any. Elementary school or middle school, less than 75%

Using Grade Span Option – Use only If.....

- **Must happen AFTER serving 75% qualifying schools**
- **Must happen after High School Priority (50-75%)**
- **If there are remaining funds**

To do this:

Use district-wide poverty

OR

poverty LEA-wide of the relevant grade span that is above 35%



Poverty for schools – Using Grade Span Priority

Grades Served	Enrollment (Oct. 1)	Oct. 1 Eligibility 1 & 2	Poverty Percentage
K-5	600	456	76%
K-5	425	200	47%
6-8	800	486	61%
6-8	840	325	39%
9-12	1976	988	50%

Remember: LEA-wide poverty is 53%
Grade Span Poverty is 64%

Grades Served	Enrollment (Oct. 1)	Oct. 1 Eligibility 1 & 2	Poverty Percentage	Eligibility
K-5	600	456	76%	Eligible
K-5	425	200	47%	Not Eligible
Total	1025	656	64%	

Poverty for schools – Using Grade Span Priority

Grades Served	Enrollment (Oct. 1)	Oct. 1 Eligibility 1 & 2	Poverty Percentage
K-5	600	456	76% Eligible
K-5	425	230	54% Not Eligible
6-8	800	486	61%
6-8	840	325	39%
9-12	1976	988	50%

Remember: LEA-wide poverty is 53%
Grade Span Poverty is 49%

Grades Served	Enrollment (Oct. 1)	Oct. 1 Eligibility 1 & 2	Poverty Percentage	Eligibility
6-8	800	486	61%	Eligible
6-8	840	325	39%	Not Eligible
Total	1640	811	49%	

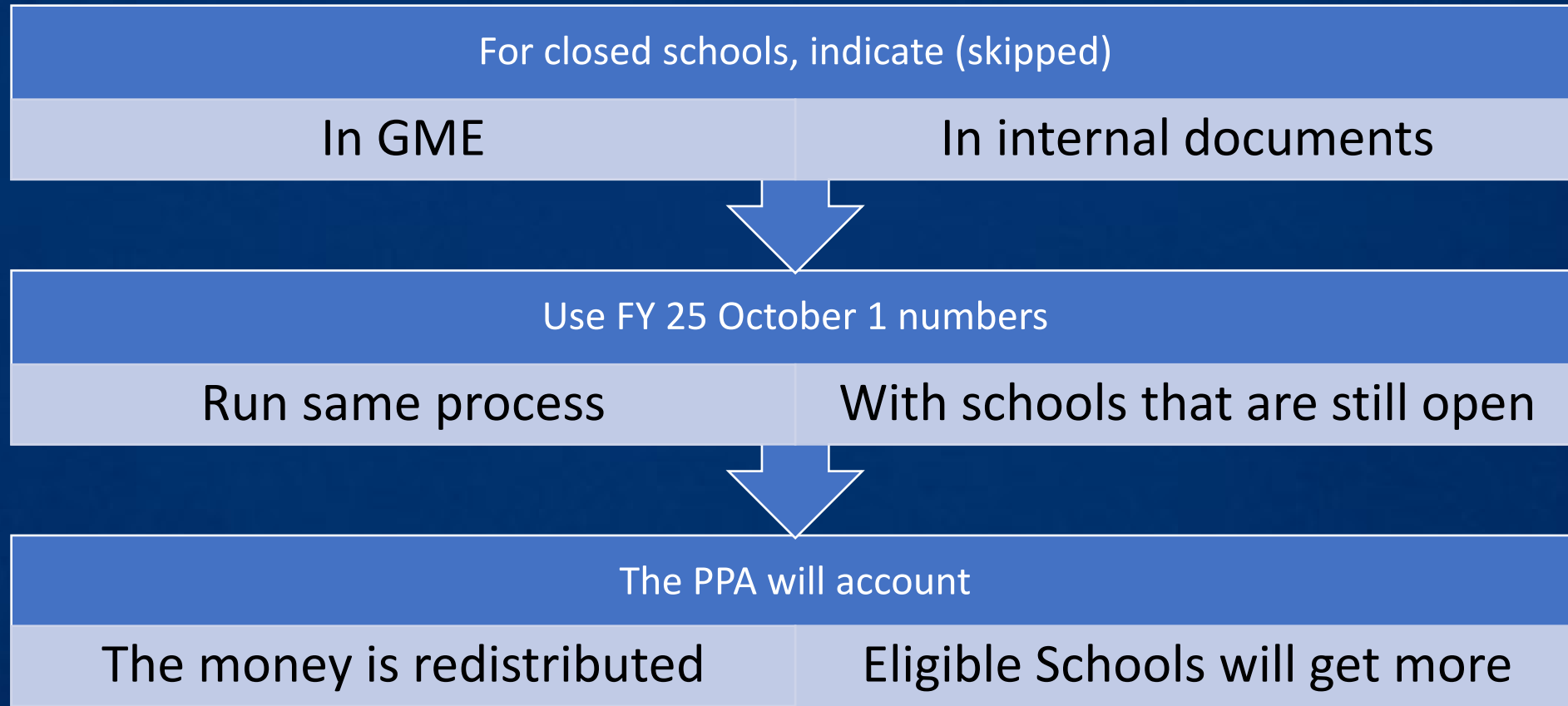
Ranking comparison

Grades Served	Enrollment (Oct. 1)	Oct. 1 Eligibility 1 & 2	Poverty Percentage	Strict	Grade Span
K-5	600	456	76%	Yes	Yes
K-5	425	230	54%	Yes	No
6-8	800	486	61%	Yes	Yes
6-8	840	325	39%	Yes or no (No)	No
9-12	1976	988	50%	Yes or No (Yes)	Yes

Remember: LEA-wide poverty is 53%
 Grade Span K-5 Poverty is 64%
 Grade Span 6-8 Poverty is 49%

Consideration – Closing Schools

When schools close, you will run the same ranking process. When you allocate, you can decide how you wish to fund schools based on new enrollment patterns and needs within a school that is accepting new students.



Allocations

You are not required to allocate the same per-pupil amount to each participating school.

You **MUST** allocate higher to higher poverty if you do not do levelized allocation amounts

125% - Rule – Only applies if you serve and allocate to schools with less than 35% poverty

Ranking must be done without respect to what an LEA has always done or making arbitrary decisions NOT to fund a grade span or schools. Ranking **MUST** follow all abilities and requirements.



What about CEP and the 1.6 Multiplier?

The 1.6 Multiplier is used to approximate is intended to approximate Qualifying school meals.

You have 3 options:

Use the 1.6 Multiplier for CEP (Direct Certifications) – Absence of other data.

Use the number of Direct Cert. CEP and Non-CEP – Not relevant unless data issues

Apply the 1.6 to the Direct cert in both CEP and Non-CEP

*****With Common Poverty factor in AZ these are not relevant unless there are outstanding circumstances***

*****Using October 1 data should provide the best data and be considered the first option before other flexibilities are considered.***



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