### Determination of Title I, Part A Allocations

#### HOW USDE ALLOCATES TITLE I FUNDS TO STATES

The process used by the U.S. Department of Education (USDE) follows the allocation process outlined under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 as amended with Every Student Succeeds Act (ESEA) and accompanying guidance. The process (as outlined below) has also been approved by USDE [Sec.1124,1125,1125a](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/index.html).

- USDE uses the Census data from each district to determine the Title I allocation for each school district based upon four formulas written in ESEA [Sec.1125a](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/index.html):
  - Basic Grants
  - Concentrated Grants
  - Targeted Grants
  - Education Finance Incentive Grant (EFIG)

- Local Education Agency (LEA) are given an opportunity each December through March to review their annual Census and non-Census data updates and submit questions directly to the Census Bureau.

- USDE then adjusts the allocations if needed because of updates received.

- GaDOE receives the state allocation based on this methodology.

#### HOW GaDOE CALCULATES SET-ASIDES

The USDE formula first requires State Education Agencies (SEAs) to reserve a portion of the grant for required set-asides at the state level:

- **7% set-aside for School Improvement 1003a (SI)** which is used to assist identified Comprehensive Improvement Schools (CSI) and Targeted Improvement Schools (TSI)
- **1% set-aside for state administrative costs**
- Georgia does not participate in the optional Direct Student Services [Sec. 1003A](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/index.html)

GaDOE must then adjust USDE's LEAs' allocations to allow for state charter schools, which do not have geographic boundaries and were not included in the Title I allocation from USDE.

#### HOW GaDOE ALLOCATES TO LEAs

Charter School Adjustments

- Funds to state charter schools come from the districts which students are transferring from to attend the state charter school. Initial allocations for new charter districts and charter districts with significant growth (enrollment increasing 33% or adding a grade level) are based on projected poverty and enrollment data. Allocation adjustments for charter districts and their affected districts are made during the school year following a review of projected enrollment data to actual data from October FTE. Final allocations to all LEAs are based on the October FTE data.

#### HOW LEA ALLOCATES TO ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS, INCLUDING CHARTERS

**Hold Harmless (HH)**

- Hold Harmless (HH) calculation is applied [Sec. 1122](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/index.html)

- HH provision protects an LEA from receiving a decrease in their current year allocation based on the previous year’s allocation. The HH provision (based on 85%, 90% or 95% condition for an LEA) applies to the Basic, Concentration, Targeted and EFIG final calculations at the state level.

- Grant Award Notices (GAN) are uploaded for each LEA into the current FY Attachments tab in the Consolidated Application portal.

The LEA is required by GaDOE to reserve a portion of the allocation to calculate the following:

**Required Set-asides**

- 1% Family and Parent Engagement (for allocations greater than $500,000)
- Homeless
- Neglected and Delinquent (if applicable)
- Private School Equitable Services (if applicable)

**Optional Set-asides (samples below)**

- Administrative (including indirect cost and audit cost)
- Professional Learning
- Instruction

**Title I School Allocations:**

- LEA’s eligible Title I schools’ allocations are based on poverty threshold and academic need as determined by the LEA
- All schools, including locally approved charters, must be served in rank order of poverty percentage
- Schools with a poverty percentage above 75% must be served first
- After schools with 75% poverty are served, continue to rank order other schools by poverty
  - Grade-Span Grouping may be utilized
- The number of K-12 poverty students is used to determine each school’s poverty percentage
- Each school’s allocation is based on the K-12 poverty number multiplied by a per pupil amount (PPA)
- Often, funds are not available to serve all eligible schools in a district

For additional information please refer to [Title I Handbook](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/index.html) May 2020