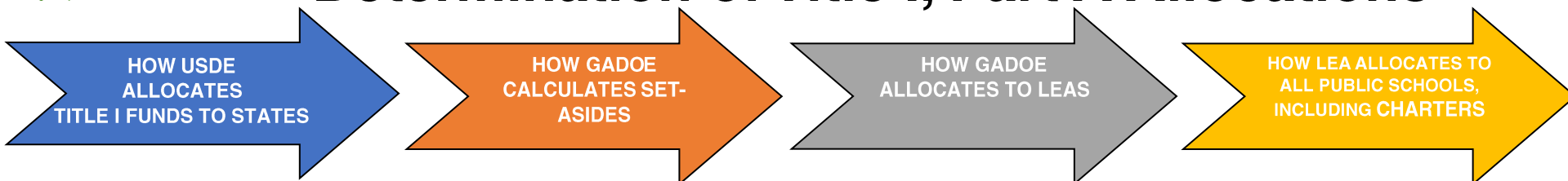


Determination of Title I, Part A Allocations



<p>The process used by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) 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. Its process has also been approved by the United States Department of Education (ED) (Sec.1124,1125,1125a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDE then uses the Census data of each district to determine the Title I allocation to each school district based upon four formulas written in ESEA (Sec.1125a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Grants Concentrated Grants Targeted Grants Education Finance Incentive Grant (EFIG) LEAs 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 	<p>The USDE formula first requires State Education Agencies (SEAs) to reserve a portion of the grant to calculate required set-asides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<p>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 ED</p> <p>Charter School Adjustments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 is made during the school year following a review of projected enrollment data to actual data from October FTE collected during a school year. Final allocations to all LEAs are based on the October FTE data. <p>Hold Harmless (HH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold Harmless (HH) calculation is applied (Sec. 1122) HH provision protects an LEA from getting 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 	<p>GaDOE first requires the LEA to reserve a portion of the allocation to calculate the following: The LEA is required by GaDOE to reserve a portion of the allocation to calculate the following:</p> <p>Required Set-asides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% Family and Parent Engagement (for allocations of \$500,000 or greater) Homeless Neglected and Delinquent (if applicable) Private School Equitable Services (if applicable) <p>Optional Set-asides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative (including indirect cost and audit cost) Professional Learning Instruction <p>Title I School Allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEA's eligible Title I schools is 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade-Span Grouping can be used The number of K-12 poverty students is used to determine each school's poverty percentage and number Each school's allocation is based on the K-12 poverty number multiplied
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