



LEA to School

- CDE sends allocation figures to individual LEAs
- The LEA budgets the funds for their schools based on the following:
- LEAs choose a poverty method to use in ranking their schools
 - Free and Reduced Meal
 - Number of students eligible for free and reduced meals in the previous school year
 - Free and Reduced Meal & Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)
 - Number of students eligible for free and reduced meals in the previous school year
 - Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)
 - Section 104(a) of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (Act) amended section 11(a)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to provide an alternative that eliminates the need for household applications for free and reduced-price meals in high-poverty LEAs and schools. This alternative, which is now part of the NSLP and SBP, is referred to as the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP).
 - To be eligible, LEAs and/or schools must meet a minimum level of “identified students” for free meals in the year prior to implementing CEP; agree to serve free breakfasts and lunches to all students; and agree to cover with non-Federal funds any costs of providing free meals to students above the amounts provided by Federal assistance. Reimbursement for each LEA or school is based on claiming percentages derived from the percentage of identified students, i.e., students certified for free meals through means other than individual household applications. The claiming percentages established in the first year for an LEA or school may be used for four school years and may be increased if the percentage of identified students rises for the LEA or school.
 - Free Lunch
 - Number of students eligible for free meals in the previous school year
 - Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
 - The **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** program is designed to help needy families achieve self-sufficiency. States receive block grants to design and operate programs that accomplish one of the purposes of the TANF program.
 - The four purposes of the TANF program are to:
 - Provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes
 - Reduce the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work and marriage
 - Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies
 - Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families
 - Medicaid
 - Medicaid provides health coverage to millions of Americans, including eligible low-income adults, children, pregnant women, elderly adults and people with disabilities. Medicaid is



administered by states, according to federal requirements. The program is funded jointly by states and the federal government.

- US Census Data
- LEAs assign funds to schools in Rank Order by poverty percentage using one of the following methods:
 - One School Per Grade Span
 - District may serve any school, 75% rule does not apply
 - Percentage District Wide
 - Any school above 75% poverty rate must be served. Only schools above the district-wide poverty rate may be served. Schools must be served in rank order regardless of grade span.
 - 35% Rule District Wide
 - Any school above 75% poverty rate must be served. Only schools above 35% poverty rate may be served. Schools must be served in rank order regardless of grade span.
 - Grade Span Grouping + District Wide Percentage
 - Any school above 75% poverty must be served, regardless of grade span. Only schools above the district wide poverty rate AND within the prioritized grade span(s) may be served. Schools must be served in rank order within the grade span.
 - Grade Span Grouping + Group Wide Percentage
 - Any school above 75% poverty must be served, regardless of grade span. Only schools above the grade span poverty rate AND within the prioritized grade span(s) may be served. Schools must be served in rank order within the grade span.
 - Grade Span Grouping + 35% Rule
 - Any school above 75% poverty must be served, regardless of grade span. Only schools above 35% poverty AND within the prioritized grade span(s) may be served. Schools must be served in rank order within the grade span.
 - Districts with enrollment less than 1000
 - District may serve any school. 75% rule does not apply.
- LEA may operate a Title I School utilizing one of two models:
 - Schoolwide Program
 - School must have at least 40% poverty
 - All students benefit. No distinction between eligible and ineligible students
 - School may budget by blending funds from Title I-A with Federal or Local funding sources
 - School must have a Schoolwide Plan
 - Targeted Assistance
 - No poverty threshold
 - Services are provided only to eligible students who are low-achieving or at risk of low achievement