



Data Notes
Part B Maintenance of Effort Reduction and
Coordinated Early Intervening Services
FFY 2010 Reporting Year

This document provides information, or data notes, on the ways in which states collected and reported data differently from the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) data formats and instructions. In addition, the data notes provide other explanations from states about their data. The Table 8 data are reported by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY), but some data notes refer to the School Year (SY).

Alaska

Several LEAs reported increased 619 funds for FFY 2010 as compared to FFY 2009. The increase in 619 funds in FFY 2010 was due to funds that were made available and were distributed to the LEAs.

The Stewart School reported zero 619 funds because it is a high school program only.

American Samoa

American Samoa does not receive funds for 619.

Arizona

Ahwatukee Foothills Prep Early College High School, Anthem Preparatory Academy, Arizona Agribusiness and Equine Center Inc, Compass Points International Inc, Leading Edge Academy Maricopa, and Sonorian Science Academy determination does not apply because they opened in SY 2010-11 (after Public Education Agency (PEA) determinations for 2009-10).

Murphy Elementary District voluntarily used only 4.47 percent of the IDEA 611 and 619 funds for Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS) in FFY 2010. The LEA indicated that the only use of the funds was for staff training and supplies. No students received CEIS during that fiscal year.

Phoenix Elementary District voluntarily used only 4.80 percent of the IDEA 611 and 619 funds for CEIS in FFY 2010. The LEA indicated that the only use of the funds was for staff training and supplies. The district will report students served during FFY 2011.

Several districts did not report 611 and 619 funds for FFY 2010 because they consolidated with other districts.

Arizona Department of Corrections did not report 619 funds or receive a determination because it is an adult correctional facility.

Arizona School for the Blind and the School for the Deaf did not report 619 funds because they do not serve preschool children. The children are considered residents of the district's count and funding.

Several charter schools did not report 619 funds because they are not authorized to have a preschool program.

Academics Plus Charter School, School of Excellence, and Haas Hall Academy did not serve special education students, so they did not receive a determination.

DDS and Division of Youth Services did not receive a determination because they are state agencies not school districts.

Several LEAs that were not required to use 15 percent of funds for CEIS in SY 2010-11 or did not voluntarily use up to 15 percent of IDEA 611 and 619 funds for CEIS in SY 2010 and reported no children receiving CEIS in SY 2010-11 used the carryover funds from previous year allocations to serve students.

In response to the significant increase in the dollar amount for FFY 2009 611 funds from 2011 to 2012, several LEAs were approved for supplemental funding after the due date of the FFY 2009 Table 8 data submission (May 1, 2011). Additionally, FFY 2009 Table 8 did not display “totals” for sections and columns in order to reconcile the data. Therefore, minor variations of amounts for a small number of LEAs resulted in adjustments that were made to the FFY10 Table 8 data submission that was due on May 1, 2012. This was in response to a year-to-year change report clarification request.

Arkansas

FFY 2009 was Osceola Communication Business Charter School's first year of operation, and the allocation (611, regular and ARRA) was based on a low enrollment count. Allocation is higher for FFY 2010 due to an increase in the enrollment count. Osceola Communication Business Charter School closed at the end of FFY 2010, so it did not receive a determination.

Jacksonville Light House Charter and Little Rock Preparatory Academy Charter were new charter schools in FFY 2010, so they did not report 611 funds for FFY 2009 and a determination.

Cossatot River School District did not report 611 funds and a determination in FFY 2009 because it consolidated with Wickes and VanCove School Districts.

Hope Academy Charter School and School of Excellence closed at the end of FFY 2009 so did not report 611 funds for FFY 2010.

Several LEAs reported students receiving CEIS, but not reserving funds in FFY 2010. These LEAs used carryover funds from previous years' allocations to serve students.

Bradford School District reported more 619 funds in FFY 2010 than in FFY 2009 because of an increase in the number of students.

Bureau of Indian Education

Some schools have not reported back. Others reported late enough that unusual patterns have not been completely followed-up on.

California

In California, special education funds (general and federal) are allocated to Special Education Local Plan Areas (SELPA). Each SELPA has to develop an allocation plan for its member districts. This allocation plan is approved by the SELPA Governance Board. The SELPA Governance Board consists of a representative from each of the member districts. In 2009-10, the SELPA and SELPA Governance Board

had to agree on how to allocate the one-time ARRA funds. For FY 2009-10, SELPAs used a variety of methods to allocate IDEA and ARRA IDEA funds, as follows: (1) SELPAs retained ARRA funds and provided one-time purchase or services for member districts and only allocated “regular” IDEA funds to member districts; (2) SELPAs that historically did not allocate IDEA 611 or IDEA 619 funds to member districts decided to retain the regular IDEA funds and allocate the ARRA IDEA 611 and ARRA IDEA 619 funds to member districts; (3) SELPAs flowed through the regular and ARRA funds per pupil or per ADA model. The majority of the SELPAs used allocation method #3.

In 2010-11, SELPAs received a slight increase in their IDEA 611 and IDEA 619 funds compared to their regular 2009-10 IDEA 611 and IDEA 619 funds. For districts whose SELPA retained ARRA IDEA funds, it is reasonable that their reported FFY 2009 IDEA 611 funds were less than their FFY 2010 IDEA 611 funds. It is also reasonable that the LEAs’ reported FFY 2009 IDEA 619 funds were less than FFY 2010 IDEA 619 funds because the 2010-11 IDEA fund allocation was slightly higher than the 2009-10 regular IDEA fund allocation.

The several LEAs that reported zero 611 funds for FFY 2009, but reported 611 funds for FFY 2010 were charters that were either not authorized or did not provide services to students with special needs in 2009-10. These charters were authorized and provided services to students with special needs in 2010-11.

The 49 LEAs that reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2010, but reported funds in FFY 2009 were districts whose SELPA retained the regular IDEA funds and allocated the ARRA IDEA 611 and ARRA IDEA 619 funds (method #2). With only a slight increase in IDEA 611 funds in FFY 2010, these SELPAs reverted to their traditional allocation process of not allocating IDEA 611 funds to member districts.

The increased number of LEAs that reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2010 (540) compared to zero 619 funds in FFY 2009 (458) was the result of: (1) SELPAs in 2009-10 that historically did not allocate IDEA 619 funds to member districts making the determination to allocate ARRA IDEA 619 funds to member districts in 2009-10 but not in 2010-11; and (2) the increase in 2010-11 in the number of authorized charter schools. These new charter schools received IDEA 611 funds, but did not receive IDEA 619 funds because they did not provide services to preschoolers with special needs in 2010-11.

Two districts used a portion of their CEIS funds in 2010-11 to develop the required Special Education Division – Coordinate Early Intervening Service (SED-CEIS) plan and did not serve students. These districts intended to use their remaining CEIS funds to provide CEIS-related services to students in SY 2011-12.

Two districts were significantly disproportionate based on 2007-08 data, which required them to use 2009-10 regular and ARRA IDEA funds for CEIS. These two districts developed SED-CEIS plans in 2009-10 and did not provide services to students. These two districts used 2009-10 CEIS funds to provide CEIS-related services to students in SY 2010-11. Because the IDEA funds (hence CEIS funds) are available for 2 school years, the California Department of Education believed that students who received CEIS based on 2009-10 IDEA funds (including ARRA funds) needed to be tracked in the FFY 2010 Table 8 report.

Colorado

The Colorado Department of Education (CDE) issues local levels of determination annually for the 58 Administrative Units and two of the State-Operated Programs. As required, the CDE uses the same criteria when issuing local levels of determination as the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), uses when making state-level determinations. Specifically CDE uses compliance indicators 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 20 when making determinations.

The mission of the Colorado Mental Health Institutes in Pueblo and at Ft. Logan is to psychopharmacologically stabilize children in order to place them somewhere else. Therefore, Colorado has decided to not issue determinations to the two Colorado Mental Health Institutes in Pueblo and at Ft. Logan for the following reasons:

- Student count in these facilities is extremely small, and data are not statistically significant. There are on average fewer than 15 children in the facility at any given time, and not all children placed there are in special education.
- Length of stay is approximately 10 days at these facilities. and therefore there is not significant time for the special education staff to evaluate eligibility (indicators 9, 10, and 11).
- Neither of these institutions takes students who are 3 years old, and therefore indicator 12 is not applicable.

Colorado has decided to not issue determinations to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for the following reasons:

- Student count in this facility varies throughout the year, but generally the child count is relatively small and not statistically significant. Colorado's child count date is December 1 annually. A typical child count for students with disabilities within the DOC on December 1 was 56 students.
- DOC does not have a child find obligation, therefore indicators 9, 10, and 11 are not applicable. Students come to DOC with an individualized education program (IEP) or they do not have one.
- DOC does not serve students who are transitioning from Part C to Part B, and therefore indicator 12 is not applicable.
- 34 CFR §300.324(d) provides that certain requirements do not apply to children with disabilities who are convicted as adults under state law and incarcerated in adult prisons, including the requirements in §300.320(b) (relating to transition planning and transition services) for those who age out before they are eligible to be released from prison. Therefore, indicator 13 is not a relevant factor for the DOC.

The CDE holds these State-Operated Programs accountable for implementing state and federal special education law through a variety of ways, including data collection, desk audits, and monitoring activities.

No Administrative Units (AUs) were required to use 15 percent for CEIS. Due to student mobility, students reported as having received CEIS in one AU may have received CEIS in another AU that voluntarily used CEIS funds, as a number of AUs did with their ARRA funds. It is entirely likely that an AU that did not use IDEA funds for CEIS would subsequently identify students who had received CEIS as eligible for special education services, even though the CEIS were not provided by the reporting AU. In addition, some AUs did voluntarily provide CEIS services to students during the 2008-09 and the 2009-10 school years. Those AUs may have reported students receiving special education services who had previously received CEIS from the AU previously, although the AU did not use funds for CEIS during the 2010-11 school year.

Colorado Mental Health Institute Ft. Logan is now closed, therefore, there were no FFY 2010 data reported.

Southwest BOCS merged with San Juan BOCES, therefore, there were no 611 or 619 funds reported for FFY 2010.

Weld Re5 Johnstown-Milliken was previously a member district of the Centennial BOCES LEA and is now a separate LEA. This LEA did not exist in FFY 2009, so it reported zero 619 funds for FFY 2009. It was previously a member district of the Centennial BOCES LEA and became its own LEA in FFY 2010.

The DOC, Division of Youth Services, Colorado Mental Health Institute Ft. Logan, and Colorado Mental Health Institute Pueblo do not serve preschool children, so there were zero 619 funds reported for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010.

Connecticut

Several LEAs reported zero 619 funds for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010. The Unified School Districts #1 and #2 had no students to report under Section 619, all of the other LEAs are exclusively Regional Secondary School districts and thus had no preschoolers enrolled.

The dollar amounts for FFY2009 611 and FFY2009 619 funds reported in May 2011 and May 2012 are correct. The difference totals of the May 2012 submission, as compared to May 2011 submission, for both 611 and 619 are due to additional refunds, based on used 611 and 619 funds, that the LEAs returned to the Connecticut State Department of Education.

There was a dramatic decrease in the number of LEAs that voluntarily chose to reserve funds for CEIS purposes, from 45 to 14. This was due to a reduction of IDEA entitlement funds as well as increased programmatic demands for the use of IDEA entitlement funds for students with disabilities in LEAs.

Delaware

Several districts/charters do not receive 619 funding as they do not provide services to children under 6 years of age.

District of Columbia

Euphemia L. Haynes added a grade in FFY 2009. Due to the increased student population, the 619 allocation amount for this LEA increased. Several schools closed prior to the determinations process.

The following LEAs were closed and did not receive IDEA Part B, 611 and 619 funding for FFY2010: Young America Works Public Charter School (PCS), Academy for Learning through the Arts PCS, and City Collegiate PCS.

The following LEAs did not receive a 619 allocation for FFY09 and FFY 2010 because they did not serve students ages 3 through 5: Integrated Design Electronics Academy PCS, Maya Angelou PCS, Options PCS, Washington Latin PCS, SEED PCS, Washington Math & Science & Technology PCS, Howard University Middle School of Math and Science PCS, Achievement Preparatory Academy PCS, Thea Bowman Preparatory Academy PCS, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services PCS, and National Collegiate Prep PCS.

Capital City PCS was required to set aside funds for CEIS during FFY10, which included SY 2010-11 and SY 2011-12. LEAs are allowed a full grant cycle to use CEIS funds set aside in a given federal fiscal year. The grant cycle runs from July 1, 2010 through September 30, 2012. Capital City has not reported on students who received CEIS as it is still serving students. The LEA elected to set aside funds for CEIS

for use in the SY 2011-12 year. Therefore, the LEA was not required to report on CEIS funds during SY 2010-11.

In the 2011 Table 8 data submission, FFY 2009 619 funds were reported as \$437,914, and in the 2012 Table 8 data submission, FFY2009 619 funds were reported as \$437,915. The difference of \$1.00 reflected the fact that the amount was rounded up to the dollar for May 2012.

Florida

Several LEAs that were not required to use 15 percent of for CEIS or did not voluntarily use up to 15 percent of IDEA 611 and 619 funds for CEIS in SY 2010-11 and reported children receiving CEIS in SY 2010-11, used ARRA funds that were set aside in 2009-10 for use in the 2-year period 2009-11.

CESA is Florida's Department of Corrections. It does not serve children ages 3 through 5. Therefore, no 619 funds were allocated to it in either FFY 2009 or FFY 2010.

Lab schools at Florida Atlantic University, Florida State University, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, and University of Florida did not serve children ages 3 through 5 in FFY 2009 and therefore received no 619 allocation.

Lab schools at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University and University of Florida did not serve children ages 3 through 5 in FFY 2010 and therefore received no 619 allocation.

In FFY 2009, 25 LEAs voluntarily set aside IDEA funds for CEIS. This number declined to 10 LEAs in FFY 2010. LEAs in Florida began a major push to fully implement Response to Intervention (RtI) during SY 2009-10 as the use of the discrepancy model for identifying students with specific learning disabilities became obsolete (via State Board of Education Rule amendments) July 1, 2010. This was also the year in which LEAs received ARRA funds so they had additional financial resources available to them. LEAs used their voluntary set aside to design, develop, and implement Tier 2 and 3 interventions in Florida's RtI model.

Georgia

Commission Charter Schools reported fewer 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010 because FFY 2009 was its first year as a charter.

Several charter schools reported zero 611 and 619 funds because FFY 2010 was the first year of their charters.

Guam

Guam does not receive 619 funds.

Idaho

Wings Charter Middle School reported fewer 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010 because its enrollment more than doubled from SY 2009-10 to SY 2010-11.

Blackfoot Community Charter, Monticello Montessori School, Another Choice Virtual Charter, and Sage International School reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2009 because these schools did not open until SY 2010-11.

Nampa Classical Academy reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2010 because the Idaho Charter Commission revoked this school's charter, and it was not in operation in SY 2010-11.

Several LEAs reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2009 and FFY 2010. This is because Idaho code does not authorize charter schools to operate preschool programs. Thus, charter LEAs do not apply for 619 funds.

Illinois

Southland Charter School was a new LEA for the 2010-11 school year. As such, the LEA had no 611 funds reported in FFY 2009.

Several districts did not serve students ages 3 through 5. As such, these LEAs had no 619 funds reported in FFY 2009.

For several LEAs, Illinois reported slightly different figures for amount reserved for required CEIS in each LEA or Educational Service Agency (ESA) in 2010-11 than the auto-calculated figure. This occurred because the SY 2010-11 allocations were projected, not final, at the time the set-aside amount was determined. As such, the SY 2009-10 final total allocations were used to determine the 15 percent CEIS set-aside amount.

Southland Charter School was a new LEA for the 2010-11 school year. As such, the determination under 34 CFR § 300.600(a)(2) that controls whether this LEA would be able to reduce MOE during SY 2010-2011 was reported as not available.

The LEA-Rochester Community Unit School District 3A voluntarily used up to 15 percent of funds for CEIS and reported no children receiving CEIS under IDEA in SY 2012-11. In this instance, the district did not expend the funds until May 2011, which did not allow for implementation of CEIS services to serve students without disabilities until SY 2011-12.

For several LEAs listed below, the state reported slightly higher figures for amount reserved for voluntary CEIS in each LEA or ESA for 2010-11 than the auto-calculated figure. For one LEA, Harvey School District 152, this occurred due to lack of oversight on behalf of the school district. In the remaining instances, this occurred because the SY 2010-11 allocations were projected, not final, at the time the set-aside amount was determined. As such, the SY 2009-10 final total allocations were used to determine the maximum 15 percent CEIS set-aside amount.

The number of LEAs that voluntarily reserved funds for CEIS increased from FFY 2009 to FFY 2010. At least part of this increase may have been due to the relationship between MOE and CEIS, which is described fully in 34 CFR, Part 300, and Appendix D:

“LEAs that seek to reduce their local maintenance of effort in accordance with §300.205(d) and use some of their Part B funds for early intervening services under §300.226 must do so with caution because the local maintenance of effort reduction provision and the authority to use Part B funds for early intervening services are interconnected. The decisions that an LEA makes about the amount of funds that it uses for one purpose affect the amount that it may use for the other....”

With ARRA, in FFY 2009, many LEAs were eligible to reduce MOE in accordance with 300.205(d). However, because of the interconnection between MOE and CEIS described in Appendix D, if the LEA was eligible and elected to reduce MOE, this decision would affect the district's ability to voluntarily reserve funds for CEIS. In FFY 2010, no LEAs reduced MOE in accordance with 300.205(d). As such,

LEAs were able to voluntarily reserve funds for CEIS in FFY 2010 without the limitations described in 34 CFR, Part 300, and Appendix D.

Indiana

Several LEAs had an increase in allocated funds from FFY 2009 to FFY 2010. Two factors affected the funding from FFY 2009 to FFY 2010: (1) The LEA had an increased enrollment from FFY 2009 to FFY 2010, and/or (2) the LEA had an increased number of students receiving free or reduced-price lunch in FFY 2010 than in FFY 2009.

The following LEAs were not yet open in FFY 2009 and thus reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2009: Andrew Academy, Hammond Academy, IN Connections Academy Virtual School, Indiana Math Science Academy North, Paramount School of Excellence, Padua Academy, Rock Creek Community Academy.

Several LEAs reported zero 619 funds for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 because they are all charter schools and do not have preschool enrollment.

The following LEAs reported reserving more than 15 percent of CEIS funds: East Allen County Schools, Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corp, Fort Wayne Community Schools because they budgeted 15 percent for CEIS but did not spend 15 percent: Elkhart Community Schools, Griffith Public Schools, Marion Community Schools. Are there 3 or 6 districts budgeting more? Indiana has put into place a more rigorous system for monitoring CEIS.

The New Albany-Floyd Co Con Sch reported zero in the dollar amount for reserving CEIS because this LEA used ARRA dollars for CEIS instead of Part B dollars.

The local determinations used data from FFY 2008. The following LEAs reported “+” (Not applicable) for the determinations because they opened in FFY 2009: The Bloomington Project School, Xavier School of Excellence, International School of Columbus.

The following LEAs reported “+” (Not applicable) for the determinations because they opened in FFY 2010: Andrew Academy, Hammond Academy, Padua Academy, Indiana Math Science Academy North, IN Connections Academy Virtual School, Paramount School of Excellence, Rock Creek Community Academy.

The following LEAs were eligible for an exception to MOE due to decreased student enrollment: Fort Wayne Community Schools, Gary Community School Corp, even though they did not receive a determination of meets requirements.

The following LEAs were eligible for an exception to MOE due to costly teachers leaving voluntarily and being replaced by a lesser paid teacher: Lake Central School Corp, School Town of Munster, Shelby Eastern Schools, Indianapolis Public Schools, Franklin Township Com Sch Corp, even though they did not receive a determination of meets requirements.

The following LEAs were eligible for two exceptions to MOE due to decreased student enrollment AND costly teacher left voluntarily and replaced by a lesser paid teacher: Hamilton Southeastern Schools, Shelby Eastern Schools, Scott County School District 2, even though they did not receive a determination of meets requirements.

The following LEAs were eligible for an exception to MOE due to decreased student enrollment: Clay Community Schools, Eminence Community School Corp, Fort Wayne Community Schools, Gary

Community School Corp, Gary Lighthouse Charter School, Griffith Public Schools, M S D Shakamak Schools, River Forest Community Sch Corp, School City of Hammond, Scott County School District 1, Tri-Creek School Corp, Yorktown Community Schools, Northwestern Con School Corp, Rising Sun-Ohio Co Com, even though they also reserved funds for CEIS.

The following LEAs were eligible for an exception to MOE due to costly teacher left voluntarily and replaced by a lesser paid teacher: Dekalb County Central United School District, Elwood Community School Corp, Franklin Township Com Sch Corp, Garrett-Keyser-Butler Com, Hope Academy, Lake Central School Corp, Lakeland School Corporation, Medora Community School Corp, M S D North Posey Co Schools, Richland-Bean Blossom C S C, Rochester Community Sch Corp, School Town of Munster, Whitley Co Cons Schools, Indianapolis Public Schools, even though they also reserved funds for CEIS.

The following LEAs were eligible for two exceptions to MOE due to decreased student enrollment AND costly teacher left voluntarily and replaced by a lesser paid teacher: Blackford County Schools, Flat Rock-Hawcreek School Corp, Franklin Community School Corp, Greater Clark County Schools, Hamilton Southeastern Schools, Milan Community Schools, New Castle Community Sch Corp, North Spencer County Sch Corp, Peru Community Schools, Scott County School District 2, Shelby Eastern Schools, South Dearborn Com School Corp.

The following LEA was eligible for an exception to MOE due to decreased student enrollment AND high cost student departure: Triton School Corporation.

The FFY 2009 allocations for 611 and for 619 were incorrect. They were reported correctly in the FFY 2012 Table 8. Also, in the FFY 2009 table, it was reported that the year used to make the LEA determinations was 2008-09 when it should have been reported as 2007-08.

Iowa

Only nine intermediate units called Area Education Agencies received section 619 funding.

Kansas

DOC S0525, Kansas School for the Blind S0604, Larned JJA S0410, Parsons State Hospital S0507, and Topeka Juvenile Facility S0319 did not receive 611 or 619 funds because they do not serve the 3 through 5 population.

Kentucky

While no districts had a reduction in maintenance of effort (MOE) pursuant to the provision in IDEA at Section 613(a) (2) (C) during 2010-11, several districts did reduce their MOE pursuant to other allowed exceptions of the IDEA such as reduction in child count and voluntary departure of special education staff. However as the instructions for reduction in MOE requested only the MOE reduction due to increased IDEA funds, the response was “not available” for all districts.

The Kentucky School for the Blind does not serve preschool-age children (ages 3 through 5) but does serve school-age children with visual impairments. As a result, this school does not receive a Preschool IDEA Grant but does receive a School-Age IDEA Flow-Through Grant.

Several districts were identified for CEIS for the prior school year. Because the districts had a 27-month period for which the funds were available, they carried over a balance of the 2009-10 CEIS funds and

provided CEIS services during SY 2010-11 to the children reported. However some of these districts did not have a 2010-11 reserved amount for CEIS because they were providing the service from the prior year's reserved amount that had not expired. The instructions for required and voluntary use funds for CEIS specifically indicated those districts that were required to or voluntarily use 15 percent of IDEA (611 and 619) funds due to significant disproportionality in SY 2010-11. The instructions did not address carryover funds from the prior year. However, the Table 8 form instructions stated to report the total number of children who received CEIS during the course of the reporting year (2010-11). As these children did receive CEIS services during SY 2011-12, the state included them, but the funds to provide the services were carried over from the 2009-10 grants.

Kentucky School for the Blind did not receive 619 funds for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010. The LEA does not serve preschool-age children (ages 3 through 5) but does serve school-age children with visual impairments. As a result, this school does not receive a Preschool IDEA Grant but does receive a School-Age IDEA Flow-Through Grant. It is not a traditional district in that it has no specific boundaries.

Campbellsville Independent Schools, Ashland Independent Schools, and Fulton Count Schools reported students as receiving CEIS, but no CEIS funds were reserved that were required or voluntarily used in SY 2010-11. In each of these districts, the students were identified for CEIS for the prior school year. Because a district has a 27-month period for which the funds are available, each carried over a balance from the 2009-10 CEIS funds and provided CEIS services during the 2010-11 school year to the children reported. However the schools did not have a 2010-11 reserved amount; rather, they used funds from the prior year reserved amount that had not yet expired. The instructions for reserving CEIS funds specifically indicate those districts that were required to use 15 percent of IDEA (611 and 619) funds due to significant disproportionality in SY 2010-11. The instructions do not address carryover funds from the prior year. However, they state to report the total number of children who received CEIS during the course of the reporting year (2010-11).

While no districts had a reduction in MOE pursuant to the provision in IDEA at Section 613(a) (2) (C) during 2010-11, several districts did reduce their MOE pursuant to other allowed exceptions of the IDEA such as reduction in child count and voluntary departure of special education staff. However as the instructions requested only the MOE Reduction due to increased IDEA funds, the response was "not available" for all districts.

Louisiana

For LEAs that were required to use 15 percent of funds for CEIS and reported no children receiving CEIS in SY 2010-11, the state imported the data for the CEIS funds from its Egrants system. Therefore, the SEA calculated the amounts for the set aside. Despite numerous attempts to collect these data, the self-reported portion of the table was not obtained from the LEAs.

LEAs that voluntarily used up to 15 percent of IDEA 611 and 619 funds in FFY 2010-11 reported no children receiving CEIS in SY 2010-11. For Cameron and Vernon, no students who received CEIS services were identified during that school year.

LEAs reported different figures for the amounts reserved for voluntary CEIS during 2010-11 and calculated amounts reserved for voluntary CEIS . Despite numerous attempts to collect these data, no data were received from these LEAs.

LEAs that reported zero 611/619 funds for FFY 2009 or FFY 2010 and reported determination as not applicable represent charter organizations that were not open both years.

The LEAs that failed to submit data were charter organizations. The SEA enlisted the school choice staff in assisting with this data collection. LEAs not meeting the requirements for data submissions in a timely manner will be subject to review and penalties by the SEA.

Maine

Several LEAs reported less 611 and 619 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. The increase in allocated funds was due to increased student population and/or increased poverty population.

Several LEAs reported zero 611 and 619 funds in FFY 2009. Regional School District (RSU) LEAs were formed during school district consolidation in 2009-10, which created new consolidated entities in 2010 from previously individual units. The new units did not exist in 2009. Two (Lakeville and Macwahoc) did not have students in 2009.

Several LEAs reported the determination under 34 CFR § 300.600(a)(2) that controls whether the LEA may be able to reduce MOE during SY 2010-11 as not applicable. Determinations for 2009-10 were provided to the new district identity for those districts involved in the consolidation during the 2009-10 school year. The consolidated LEAs did not receive a determination separately in 2009-10 because they were included in the consolidated unit.

Maryland

The CEIS plan, voluntarily adopted by Baltimore City, was approved in March 2011. In the limited time remaining during SY 2010-11, Baltimore City was able to complete (2,838) progress monitoring assessments for students K-3 to obtain diagnostic information from data regarding early literacy skills development (phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, comprehension and vocabulary). In addition to assessment administration, system-wide and school-based professional development was provided to school staff to assist teachers with using and analyzing the data to determine instructional implications, as well as to identify interventions and purchase instructional materials. Zero was reported in the section "Total number of children receiving CEIS under the IDEA in the LEA/ESA during SY2010-2011" since students who were evaluated to determine the supports necessary for success in a general education environment will receive CEIS interventions in SY 2011-12 and will be tracked for the following 2 years.

In SFY 2011, the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) calculated the 15 percent after reductions of other IDEA requirements (i.e., parentally Placed Private School Students), based on MSDE's misinterpretation of 34 CFR § 300.226. This calculation resulted in \$232 under expenditure of the required preschool (619) funds for CEIS activities for Prince George's County only. Since this time, MSDE's interpretation of the federal register has been clarified based upon question #22 in OSEPs 08-09 memo.

Massachusetts

Several LEAs reported fewer 611 funds for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010. These LEAs included new charter schools, new regional schools, and an adjustment from sending schools.

Spirit of Knowledge Charter School reported zero 611 funds for FFY 2009 because it opened in FFY 2010.

Gloucester Community Arts Charter reported zero 611 funds for FFY 2009 because funds were held for compliance activity.

Robert M. Hughes Academy Charter reported zero 611 funds because it closed at the end of FFY 2009.

Several LEAs reported zero 619 funds FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 because these LEAs did not serve 3 through 5 year olds.

Massachusetts allows the MOE reduction for districts with a “need technical assistance” determination.

Michigan

Saginaw School District reserved 15 percent of allocation for CEIS and spent the dollars in year two. Therefore, there were no students reported (not applicable) during year one of the 2010-11 grant.

DeTour Arts and Technology Academy, Wellspring Preparatory High School, West Michigan Aviation Academy, Michigan Virtual Charter Academy, Taylor International Academy, Detroit Leadership Academy, and University Yes Academy did not report determinations because they were new charter schools in FFY 2010.

Department of Human Services, DOC, and Department of Community Health (Mental Health) did not receive determinations because they are state-operated programs.

Kent Independent School District, Oakland Schools, and Wayne Regional Educational Service Agency (RESA) had no determination issued because they provided no direct service to students.

Several LEAs reported less 611 and 619 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. In the state, these funds are distributed to intermediate school districts (ISDs). The ISDs can retain funds and provide direct services to students and/or distribute funds to their LEAs. Allocations can fluctuate from year to year based on the number of students with disabilities reported by an ISD or LEA.

Several LEAs reported zero 611 and 619 funds in FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 because the state funds were distributed to ISDs (see above).

The FFY 2009 611 and 619 allocations reported different numbers for the May 2011 and May 2012 submissions. Some LEA amounts reported in the May 2011 Table 8 submission were subsequently identified as an approved grant application amount, rather than the LEA’s total allocation amount. An LEA’s approved amount may be less than the amount it was allocated until its grant application has been determined to be 100 percent approvable. The May 2012 submission reflected all LEA allocation amounts. Differences between reported amounts were attributed to differences between some LEAs’ approved amounts (May 2011) and their total allocated amounts (May 2012).

Micronesia

The Federated States of Micronesia did not receive 619 funds under IDEA for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010.

Minnesota

Lionsgate Academy, Metro Deaf School, and Fraser Academy reported fewer 611 and 619 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. Funds for FFY 2009 were distributed based on enrollment and poverty counts. The three charter schools mentioned above had an increase in enrollment and or poverty counts from FFY 2009 to FFY 2010 and therefore received an increase in federal funds in FFY 2010.

The Academy of North Minneapolis Charter School was new in FFY 2010 and did not receive any funds in FFY 2009. The other LEAs that did not receive 611 funds for FFY 2009 were in cooperative agreements with different fiscal hosts in FFY 2009 but exited those agreements in FFY 2010. The data for these LEAs for FFY 2009 were included with their fiscal host (LEA) at that time.

Four charter schools were closed in FFY 2010, so they did not receive 611 funds in FFY 2010.

Several LEAs were charter and other special schools that served selected grade levels and were not eligible for 619 funds.

For several LEAs using voluntary CEIS funds in SY 2010-11 and reported no children receiving CEIS in SY 2010-11, CEIS funds may be used for personnel development on scientifically based programs to support at-risk students. Students will not be reported until the programs are in the implementation stage.

The FFY 2009 619 funds reported in the May 2011 data submission were different from those reported in the May 2012 data submission. The decrease occurred because specific charter schools did not serve students in the 3 through 5 year age range in FFY 2009. The 619 funds expired and were reallocated to LEAs with the greatest need.

Mississippi

Greene County School District reported fewer 619 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010 because it declined reallocation of ARRA funds in FFY 2009. Holmes County School District reported fewer 619 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010 because the 3- through 5-year-old count increased from 58 to 191.

Coahoma County and Forest County High Schools reported zero 619 funds for FY 2009 and FFY 2010.

For Newton County School District, the calculated 15 percent of combined 611 and 619 allocations from FFY 2010 did not match the reported amount that was reserved for CEIS in SY 2010-11. The \$12.25 the LEA reported as reserved for CEIS was unspent carryover from SY 09-10.

The dollar amount for FFY 2009 611 funds and FFY 2009 619 funds reported in May 2011 and May 2012 have different allocation funds. The state used an incorrect source document for May 2011 reporting. This was found and corrected for the May 2012 submission. The May 2012 dollar amounts are correct. The state decided not to resubmit FFY 2009 data due to time constraints.

There was a significant increase in the number of LEAs/ESAs that voluntarily reserved funds for CEIS in FFY 2010 compared to FFY 2009. The increase was due to statewide budget restrictions; an increased number of LEAs chose to voluntarily reserve funds for CEIS activities.

Missouri

Several LEAs reported zero 611 and 619 funds in FFY 2009 and no determinations because they were new charter schools that opened in fall 2010.

Several LEAs were component schools of the St Louis Special School District 096-119 (SSD) and did not receive 611 funds directly. All 611 funds go through the SSD.

Several LEAs were new charter schools as of SY 2009-10; all opened in fall of 2009 and did not operate Early Childhood Special Education programs during first year.

Montana

Three LEAs reported fewer 611 funds for FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. Dodson and Fromberg consolidated from having a separate elementary and high school district to having a single K-12 district between FFY 2009 and FFY2010, resulting in the high school NCES ID being assigned to the K-12 district, thus showing a larger allocation for FFY 2010. Spring Creek Elementary saw an increase in its enrollment count from FFY 2009 and FFY 2010, resulting in an increase in its enrollment/poverty allocation.

Two LEAs reported fewer 619 funds for FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. Dodson and Fromberg consolidated from having a separate elementary and high school district to having a single K-12 district between FFY 2009 and FFY2010, resulting in the high school NCES ID being assigned to the K-12 district, thus showing a larger allocation for FFY 2010.

Several LEAs reported zeros for FFY 2010 611 funds. Those districts no longer existed in FFY 2010. Dodson Elementary and Fromberg Elementary were both consolidated into the high school districts to form K-12 districts, and the others were abandoned and attached to other operating districts in the state.

Several LEAs reported zeros for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 619 funds. Those are standalone high school districts; they do not provide services to students ages 3 through 5, so they do not receive IDEA preschool allocations.

Several LEAs reported zeros for FFY 2010 619 funds. Those are standalone high school districts or elementary districts that were abandoned and attached to other districts between FFY2009 and FFY2010.

Nebraska

There were no children ages birth through 5 in several districts that reported zero 619 funds during the year allocation determinations were made.

Two districts that reported zero 611 funds were consolidated into other districts.

Several districts reported using more than 15 percent of voluntary CEIS funds than the amount reserved for SY 2010-11 because they did not have or use ARRA funds in 2010 compared to 2009.

New Hampshire

Enrollment and poverty change each year according to the October counts for those years. Students move within and out of a district, which affects the counts. This resulted in higher funds for FFY 2010 than FFY 2009.

New Jersey

The Ethical Community Charter School reported fewer 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. The school opened in FFY 2010 so was not eligible for ARRA, but it did receive a regular IDEA allocation that year.

Several LEAs reported fewer 619 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. These schools had a bigger enrollment/poverty than the year before.

Several LEAs reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2009 because they did not exist in FFY 2009.

Several LEAs reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 because they were not eligible (these were high school districts, vocational schools, and charters that did not serve 3 through 5 year olds).

New Mexico

The total amount of funds reduced for MOE increased from FFY 2009 to FFY 2010. New Mexico was still evaluating and investigating these reductions. It is very possible that one of the causes for the reduction was the availability of ARRA funds in 2010-2011. The economy's impact on funding, both in terms of federal and state allocations, had affected every LEA. Some potential causes included the retirement of older, more experienced, and higher paid teachers. New Mexico experienced a noticeable decline in student enrolment during the last 3 years. The state found some instances where the per capita expenditures by LEAs had been very high and were now approaching more normal ranges. The state also saw instances where the per capita decrease in MOE was very slight, but the decrease in student enrolment made the reduction look more severe than it was. Many LEAs re-negotiated contracts to save money. Ultimately, these LEAs received the same services (or even improved services) for less money.

Several LEAs reduced MOE and reserved funds for CEIS for the following reasons:

Aztec Municipal Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$200,279)	Not justified but reduced liability: Was allowed to reduce MOE. Based on per capita expenditures with a reduction in student count from 605 to 576 and a decrease in expenditures from \$5,083 to \$4,992, the actual reduction in MOE is lowered to \$147,863
Belen Consolidated Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$627,432	Not justified but reduced liability: Based on per capita calculations, the actual reduction in MOE was lowered to \$383,050. Student count decreased from 855 to 815. Per capita expenditures decreased from \$6,111 to \$5,641.
Bernalillo Public Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$163,909	Not justified but reduced liability: Based on per capita calculations, the actual reduction in MOE was lowered to \$33,500. Student count decreased from 517 to 500. Per capita expenditures decreased from \$7,662 to \$7,595.
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$4,721	Justified: In 2009-10, the student count was 916, and the per capita expenditure was \$6,059. In 2010-11, the student count was 910, and the per capita expenditure was \$6,094. Despite a loss of student count, the per capita expenditure increased.

Carrizozo Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$27,699	Not justified but reduced liability: Reduction in student count from 27 to 21 and a limited reduction of per capita expenditures from \$4,561 to \$4,545 means that MOE was only decreased by \$336 (\$16 per year per student)
Cimarron Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$40,181	Not justified but reduced liability: Based on per capita calculations, the actual reduction in MOE was lowered to \$35,262. Student count decreased from 55 to 54. Per capita expenditures decreased from \$4,907 to \$4,354
Clayton Municipal Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$5,263)	Justified: Was allowed to reduce MOE and reduced by a nominal amount. (\$5,263). Justified by per capita increase from \$8,306 to \$10,463 despite losing 17 students.
Cobre Consolidated Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$271,932	Not justified but reduced liability: Reduction in student count from 188 to 181 and a limited reduction of per capita expenditures from \$10,753 to \$9,666 means that MOE was only decreased by \$196,747.
Corona Municipal Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$2,491)	Justified: Was allowed to reduce MOE and reduced by a nominal amount. (\$2,491). Justified by an increase in per capita from \$6,615 to \$9,095 despite a reduction in students with disabilities from 10 to 7.
Cuba Independent Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$128,928	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 108 to 96 and a limited reduction of per capita expenditures from \$8,167 to \$7,844 means that MOE was only decreased by \$31,008.
Dexter Consolidated Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$107,110	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 167 to 153 and a limited reduction of per capita expenditures from \$4,845 to \$4,588 means that MOE was only decreased by \$39,321.
Floyd Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$29,326	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 51 to 46 and a limited reduction of per capita expenditures from \$2,949 to \$2,606 means that MOE was only decreased by \$15,778.

Gilbert L Sena Charter High School	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$24,301	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 21 to 15 and a limited reduction of per capita expenditures from \$2,362 to \$1,705 means that MOE was only decreased by \$9,855.
Grady Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$26,515	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 19 to 16 and a reduction of per capita expenditures from \$3,474 to \$2,468 means that MOE was only decreased by \$16,096.
Jal Public Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$8,932	Justified: There was an increase in per capita expenditures from \$2,102 to \$2,163 and a modest decrease in MOE of \$8,932. The district is in a financially depressed area and is losing population due to lack of jobs.
Jemez Mountain Public Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$33,538	Justified: Compliant via increase in per capita from \$2,315 to \$3,838 and an increase in SWD from 38 to 42.
Las Vegas City Public Schools	Was Needs Assistance and not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$221,283	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 299 to 259 and a reduction of per capita expenditures from \$4,808 to \$4,696 means that MOE was only decreased by \$29,008.
Logan Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$28,673	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 54 to 53 and a reduction of per capita expenditures from \$3,554 to \$3,080 means that MOE was only decreased by \$25,122.
Los Alamos Public Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$290,534	Justification recommended: Petition (1) Voluntary Departure: An Instructional Assistant (IA) in job class 1712 retired May 2010. \$15,734 (0.8 full-time equivalent (FTE) was used to serve high-cost students. The IA position was not filled because high-cost students once served by the IA left the LEA. Petition (2) Voluntary Departure: An IA in job code 1712 resigned May 2010. \$13,202 (1.00 FTE) was used to serve high-cost students. The IA position was not filled because high-cost students once served by the IA left. Petition (3) Voluntary Departure: An IA in job code 1712 resigned May 2010.

	<p>\$15,799 (1.00 FTE) was used to serve high-cost students. The IA position was not filled because high-cost students once served by the IA left. Petition (4) Voluntary Departure: A Special Education Teacher paid \$62,824 annually in job code 1412 resigned May 2010 and was NOT replaced due to reduction in D-level students. Petition (5) Voluntary Departure: A Special Education Teacher with .6 FTE for special education and compensated \$41,082/yr. to provide services in job code 1412 for D-level students retired May 2010 and was not replaced due to reduction in D-level students. Petition (6) Voluntary Departure: A Special Education Teacher paid \$69,490/yr. in job code 1412 who served D-level students retired May 2010 and was not replaced due to reduction in D-level students.</p> <p>Termination of Obligation of High-Need Students: High- need students defined by the Puente para los Niños Fund (Risk Pool Fund)—(A) Definition of a high-need student in New Mexico: the average education cost per child is \$7,652.00. A high- need student is one whose cost to provide a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) is three times greater than the average amount per student or \$22,956. 1. The cost to provide FAPE to a high-need student with a disability must have a financial impact on the LEA’s or SSEP’s IDEA budget. Financial impact is defined in Section (B) below. 2. The cost to educate and provide FAPE to a high-need student with a disability must be greater than or equal to \$22,956. In addition, within the state fiscal year, the LEA or SSEP must have expended a minimum of 25 percent of the cost to provide FAPE to the student. E.g.: If the total cost to provide FAPE to a high-need student is \$60,000.00, the LEA or SSEP must have expended at least \$15,000 plus \$22,956 before applying for Puente para los Niños funds. Petition (7) Termination of Obligation of High-Need Student ID xxxx00729: The student’s costs amounted to \$52,565 annually; however, the</p>
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		<p>student's service time for the 2009-10 school year was only 40 days. The eligible reduction for this student is \$11,681.</p> <p>Petition (8) Termination of Obligation of High- Need Student ID xxxx30579: The student was served the entire 2009-10 school year. The cost to serve the student was \$33,626.00. The student left the LEA in 2010. The LEA reduced MOE by \$33,626.00.</p> <p>Petition (9) -Termination of Obligation of High-Need Student ID xxxx81866: The student's costs to the LEA amounted to \$31,616.00 annually; however, the student's service time for the 2009-10 school year was only 120 days. The student left the LEA to enroll in a residential services facility. The eligible reduction for this student is \$21,183.</p> <p>Petition (10) Termination of Obligation of High-Need Student ID xxxx08763: The student reached the age at which the obligation of the agency to provide FAPE to the child terminated. The student graduated in May of 2010. The costs to serve the student for the 2009-10 school year was \$40,663.00. The eligible reduction for this student is \$40,663.</p> <p>Summary: The LEA MOE justification totaling \$325,284 exceeded the LEA MOE deficit of \$290,434 and conformed to the allowable exceptions listed in CFR § 300.204.</p>
Loving Municipal Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$28,823)	Justified: Was allowed to reduce MOE. Justified by an increase in per capita from \$4,692 to \$4,817 despite a reduction from 78 to 70 students with disabilities.
Lovington Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$46,802	Justified: An increase in per capita from \$4,976 to \$5,188 despite a reduction from 610 to 576 students with disabilities.
Maxwell Municipal Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$4,458)	Justified: Was allowed to reduce MOE. Justified by an increase in per capita from \$7,913 to \$10,614 despite a reduction from 18 to 13 students with disabilities. The decrease in MOE is nominal (\$4,458).

Moriarty Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$124,807	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 463 to 462 and a reduction of per capita expenditures from \$5,465 to \$5,207 means that MOE was only decreased by \$119,116.
Mountainair Public Schools	Was Needs Assistance and not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$41,136	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 67 to 65 and a reduction of per capita expenditures from \$7,804 to \$7,412 means that MOE was only decreased by \$25,480.
Pecos Independent Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$240,947	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 94 to 77 and a reduction of per capita expenditures from \$7,133 to \$5,579 means that MOE was only decreased by \$119,658.
Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$209,617	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 291 to 271 and a reduction of per capita expenditures from \$4,992 to \$4,587 means that MOE was only decreased by \$109,755
Raton Public Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$1,667)	Justified: An increase in per capita from \$6,697 to \$7,867 despite a reduction from 207 to 176 students with disabilities. The decrease in MOE is nominal (\$1,667).
Ruidoso Municipal Schools	Was not supposed to reduce MOE but did by \$323,164	Not justified but decreased liability: Reduction in student count from 274 to 253 and a reduction of per capita expenditures from \$6,673 to \$4,959 means that MOE was only decreased by \$183,172.
Silver Consolidated Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$113,989)	Justified: Was allowed to reduce MOE. Justified by an increase in per capita from \$6,784 to \$6,888 despite a reduction from 363 to 341 students with disabilities.
Springer Municipal Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$1,379)	Justified: Was allowed to reduce MOE. Justified by an increase in per capita from \$4,734 to \$6,261 despite a reduction from 36 to 30 students with disabilities.

T or C Municipal Schools	Was allowed to reduce MOE (\$121,540)	Justified: Was allowed to reduce MOE. Justified by an increase in per capita from \$4,596 to \$4,909 despite a reduction from 255 to 214 students with disabilities.
Zuni Public Schools	Was Needs Assistance but reduced MOE by \$23,764	Justified & Findings Revised: Based on a reduction in student count from 193 to 187 and an increase in per capita expenditures from \$6,262 to \$6,336, MOE reduction is justified.

Several LEAs reported reducing MOE by more than 100 percent.

The Cottonwood Classical Prep was a small state charter secondary school that had a \$18,406 reduction in 611 funds. The school lost its only Level C student. Per capita amount dropped from \$9,059 with eight students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$678 with 20 students with disabilities in 2010-11.

The Gilbert L Sena Charter High School was a small state charter high school. \$42,723 reduction in 611 funds. School population decreased by 10 students (6 percent). Per capita amount dropped from \$2,362 with 21 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$1,705 with 15 students with disabilities in 2010-11.

The Cobre Consolidated Schools had a \$406,129 reduction in 611 funds. Student population decreased 20 students in 2010-11 with loss of 15 FTE. Lost 10 3Y/4Y Pre-K students. Per capita amount dropped from \$10,753 with 188 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$9,666 with 181 students with disabilities in 2010-11. Despite reduction, per capita was still substantial.

Grady Municipal Schools had a \$32,438 reduction in 611 funds. Lost eight students (7 percent) in 2010-11 with loss of 7 FTE. Lost 2 3Y/4Y Pre-K students. Per capita amount dropped from \$3,474 with 19 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$2,468 with 16 students with disabilities in 2010-11.

Hondo Valley Public Schools had a \$43,898 reduction in 611 funds. Student population decreased by three students (2 percent) in 2010-11 with loss of 3 FTE. Per capita amount dropped from \$14,057 with 15 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to a more reasonable \$7,063 with 19 students with disabilities in 2010-11. This is also a rural LEA.

House Municipal Schools had a \$22,964 reduction in 611 funds. Lost one Level D student. Per capita amount dropped from \$8,556 with 14 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to a more reasonable \$5,642 with 14 students with disabilities in 2010-11.

Logan Municipal Schools had a \$55,511 reduction in 611 funds. Per capita amount dropped from \$3,554 with 54 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$3,080 with 54 students with disabilities in 2010-11. Students with disabilities represented 21 percent of the total student population.

Melrose Public Schools had a \$52,811 reduction in 611 funds. It had a small decrease in student population and loss of 3.5 FTE. Lost two Level C students. Per capita amount dropped from \$2,830 with 67 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$2,093 with 60 students with disabilities in 2010-11. Students with disabilities represented 27 percent of the total student population.

Pecos Independent Schools had a \$179,803 reduction in 611 funds. It had a 4 percent decrease in student population (24 students) and loss of 28 FTE. Lost one of the two Level C students. Per capita amount dropped from \$71,333 with 94 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$5,579 with 77 students with disabilities in 2010-11. Despite reduction, per capita was still substantial.

Reserve Public Schools had a \$54,020 reduction in 611 funds. There was a decrease from four to three in 3Y/4Y students. Per capita amount dropped from \$6,847 with 35 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$5,203 with 40 students with disabilities in 2010-11. students with disabilities were 23 percent of student population. Very rural school. Despite reduction, per capita was still substantial.

Ruidoso Municipal Schools had a \$608,872 reduction in 611 funds, a 2 percent decrease in student population (43 students) and loss of 43 FTE. Level C and D students decreased from 78 to 58. Per capita amount dropped from \$6,673 with 274 students with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$5,949 with 253 students with disabilities in 2010-11. Despite reduction, per capita was still substantial.

Eunice Municipal School reduced CEIS by greater than 15 percent of funds. New Mexico was concerned that this error occurred. The LEA erroneously used ARRA funds in addition to 611 funds to meet its mandatory 15 percent CEIS obligation. This error remained under investigation.

Several LEAS reported zero 619 funds for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 because they were either new schools in 2010-11, and/or they did not serve 3 through 5 year olds.

Several LEAs were new state charters in 2010-11 and did not receive 611 funds in FFY 2009.

The New America School had an increase in 611 funds from FFY 2009 to FFY 2010. This was a state charter that increased population in 2010-11 to 320 from 228 in 2009-10 (40 percent growth) based on 40D membership.

Several LEAs reported students receiving CEIS, but did not report reserving CEIS funds. The LEAs provided CEIS through funds other than voluntary CEIS.

Eunice Municipal School reserved funds for CEIS, but did not provide CEIS to students. The district was in its first year of mandatory CEIS and did not report any students receiving CEIS.

Cottonwood Classical Prep reserved funds for CEIS, but did not provide CEIS to students. The district was a secondary school with no pre-K program or students.

The New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and Sequoyah district did not receive a determination because they are state-supported educational programs.

Several LEAs did not receive a determination because they were new charter schools that opened in 2010-11.

Carlsbad Municipal School had an increase in funds in 2009-10; the student count was 916, and the per capita expenditure was \$6,059. In 2010-11, the student count was 910, and the per capita expenditure was \$6,094. Despite a loss of student count, the per capita expenditure increased. This allowed the LEA to reduce MOE.

Los Alamos Public Schools reduced MOE because the MOE reduction totaling \$325,284 exceeded the LEA MOE deficit of \$290,434 and conformed to the allowable exceptions listed in CFR § 300.204.

Raton Public School reduced MOE because the LEA went from 2007 students in 2009-10 to 176 students in 2010-11. The decrease in MOE was nominal (\$1,667), and the per capita decrease was \$9.47 per student with disabilities. There was a per capita increase in expenditures from \$6,697 per student with disabilities in 2009-10 to \$7,867 per student with disabilities in 2010-11.

New York

Eleven LEAs were state agencies and special act districts. None of these 11 LEAs served students ages 3 through 5 so none received allocated 619 funds. These 11 LEAs were New York State OMH, New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Development, Greenburgh-North Castle Union Free School District, West Park Union Free School District, NYS DOC, Hopevale Union Free School District at Hamburg, Randolph Academy Union Free School District, NYS Office of Children and Family Services, George Junior Republic Union Free School District, Berkshire Union Free School District, Little Flower Union Free School District.

Nine districts did not identify any specific students in the NYS Student Information repository System (SIRS) as receiving CEIS. These districts were notified that they must make historical corrections in SIRS to identify these students. The nine districts were Springs Union Free School District, Hempstead Union Free School District, Frankfort-Schuyler Central School District, Levittown Union Free School District, Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District, Albany City School District, Schodack Central School District, Carmel Central School District, and North Merrick Union Free School District.

As referenced in last year's data note for the FFY 2009 data submission, 50 percent of the ARRA allocations were made available to the SEA in the NYS budget in each year (2009-10 and 2010-11). As a result, the allocations made available to districts also represented 50 percent of the ARRA funds for each year. Per the reporting requirements, the 2-year ARRA total was reported in the FFY 2009 Table 8 submission. This requirement resulted in a number of districts that were required to redirect funds to be reported as redirecting only 7.5 percent of funds in the FFY 2009 data submission and 20 districts to be reported in FFY 2010 data as exceeding 15 percent. These districts were: Frankfort-Schuyler Central School District, Amsterdam City School District, Bedford Central School District, New Hartford Central School District, Hicksville Union Free School District, Garden City Union Free School District, Broadalbin-Perth Central School District, Scotia-Glenville Central School District, Orchard Park Central School District, Afton Central School District, Ardsley Union Free School District, Connetquot Central School District, Medina Central School District, Brentwood Union Free School District, Albany City School District, Averill Park Central School District, Red Hook Central School District, Irvington Union Free School District, North Merrick Union Free School District, Gloversville City School District.

North Carolina

New charter schools reported zero 611 funds for FFY 2009 as they were not operational in FFY 2009, but received funding in 2010.

The LEAs that reported zero 619 funds for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 were 100 charter schools and 2 state-operated programs that did not receive preschool funding. The charter schools and state-operated programs do not provide preschool services. State law prohibits charter schools from providing P-K services.

Three new charters did not have data available for the determination process. The determination process is based on data from 2 years prior. Determinations for 2010-11 were based on data from 2008-09, determinations for 2011-12 were based on data from 2009-10, and determinations for 2012-13 were based on data from 2010-11.

CEIS funds carryover, and some LEAs used these carryover funds to support students. Therefore, they had students receiving CEIS during SY 2010-11 but did not request new CEIS funds (required or voluntary).

North Dakota

North Dakota School for the Deaf is a state facility; therefore, it did not receive a level of determination.

Northern Marianas

The Northern Marianas CNMI Public School System is a unitary system; there are no separate LEAs or ESEAs. The state does not receive Section 619 funds. The state does not report significant disproportionality based on race and ethnicity in identification, placement, or disciplinary actions; therefore it is not required to reserve funds for CEIS.

Ohio

Several LEAs reported fewer 611 and 619 funds for FFY 2009 than FFY 2010. These districts may have had an increase in average daily membership, students with disabilities count, or poverty, which would have increased the amount the following year.

Richard Allen Preparatory school reported zero 611 funds for FFY 2009. The district did not report any students with disabilities in FFY 2009.

Several LEAs reported zero 611 funds for FFY 2010 because they either closed or reported a zero child count.

Several LEAs reported zero 619 funds for FFY 2009 and/or FFY 2010 because they either had a zero child count, were new schools, or they did not serve 3- through 5-year-olds.

Sycamore Community City and Pickerington Local reported reserving more than 15 percent of funds for CEIS. These districts were contacted and are making up the difference for FFY 2013.

The Kelly's Island district is located in Lake Erie and reported no data; so the state did not have determination information for the district.

The College Corner district is located on the border with Indiana, and it reports through Indiana.

Several LEAs did not receive a determination because they were not in existence prior to the state issuing determinations.

Oklahoma

Merritt – CEIS reported incorrectly – reported as \$100,000 and should have been \$10,000.

LEA's reported less 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010: Grant consolidated with Goodland so therefore the allocation would be larger; Hanna population changed from 90-100; Stringtown population changed from 164 to 374; White Oak changed to add virtual school.

LEA's reported less 619 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010: Grant consolidated with Goodland so therefore the allocation would be larger; Kildare child count changed for 91-68; Peckham child count changed from 88-74; Smithville consolidated with Watson.

LEA's reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2009 and FFY 2010: Lakeside school is in a correctional facility.

LEA's reported reserving more or less than 15% of CEIS funds: Both Cleveland and Hodgen schools had to set aside CEIS; Merritt schools have the option to set aside up to 15%.

LEA's reported reserving more than 100% of allowable funds for MOE: Grant consolidated with Goodland so therefore the allocation would be larger; Hanna child count changed from 90-100; Stringtown child count changed from 164 to 374; White Oak changed to add virtual school.

LEA's reported reserving CEIS fund but did not report students receiving CIES: Hodgen District did not report correctly; These 67 schools did not report correctly.

LEA's reported reserving funds for CIES and reducing MOE: In FFY 2008, the Oklahoma Cost Accounting System (OCAS) was given the following information about reduction of maintenance of effort (MOE) by the USDE:

The flexibility amount was calculated by adding the FFY2008 611 funds and the total amount of ARRA 611 funds, instead of dividing the ARRA funds between FFY2008 and FFY2009. The local education agencies (LEA) could use the entire flexibility amounts, if needed and if they qualified, during the FFY2009. If they did not need the full amount they were allowed to take the remaining flexibility amount during FFY2010.

Oregon

Harney County Union High reported fewer 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. In 2009-10, Harney County Union High did not receive any (refused) ARRA funds.

Black Butte reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2009. In 2009-10, Black Butte refused IDEA funds.

Corbett reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2010, as the Corbett School District refused IDEA funds.

Several LEAs reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 as they did not serve students under the age of 6.

Centennial School District reported voluntarily reserving funds for CEIS, but did not report students as receiving CEIS. In 2010-11, Centennial SD used the dollars to develop and implement a professional development calendar to train staff on the Functional Behavior Assessment (FBA) process; develop a referral and monitoring process to ensure fidelity of the FBA; and provide training and coaching to district administrators regarding equity and culturally responsive practices. While these activities are allowable under IDEA as CEIS, it was impossible to determine the number of students receiving CEIS.

Palau

Palau does not receive any 619 funds.

Pennsylvania

Several LEAs were just starting out in FFY 2009 with low child counts. There was an increase in enrollment in FFY 2010, which increased the FFY 2010 allocations.

Several LEAs received no IDEA funds in FFY 2009 because they did not report any students with disabilities in that year's child count allocation. Allocations to school districts and charter schools are based on child count.

Several LEAs were reported as receiving zero 619 funds for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010. This was based on OSEP's direction on how to report these funds because the LEAs are consider Mutually Agreed-Upon Written Arrangements (MAWA) in the state. The state will work on the allocation process for future reporting years.

Part B 619, Early Intervention in Pennsylvania serves eligible children from age 3 to age of beginner. The 619 funds go to local programs that serve eligible children ages 3 to age 5. These funds are distributed primarily to local programs that have a MAWA with the Commonwealth. In addition, these funds also go to school districts that are serving eligible children age 5 who are in kindergarten. In any given year, there will be some school districts that do not have eligible children age 5 in kindergarten and therefore will not receive 619 funds. There were also a very limited number of school districts serving eligible children age 5 that denied the 619 funds based on the minimal award amounts.

The 611 funds are primarily distributed in the same manner in that they go to local programs and school districts that serve eligible children ages 3 through 5.

Rhode Island

Segue Institute and RIMA-Blackstone charter schools had an increase in the amount of funds from 2009 to 2010 because of an increase in enrollment each year as these schools continued to grow.

Trinity Academy and The Greene School are both charter schools that did not exist for FFY 2009, so they did not receive allocation funds.

The DOC and Department of Children, Youth, and Families were not required to report on the State Performance Indicators, so they did not receive a determination.

Segue Institute and RIMA-Blackstone charter schools were in the second year of operation, and cell size was below state minimum.

Trinity Academy and The Greene Charter schools were new LEAs, so no determinations were made for these districts.

Rhode Island Department of Education is investigating the Learning Community school's failure to report students receiving CEIS and providing targeted technical training.

South Carolina

The state reported that some LEAs had not voluntarily used up to 15 percent of IDEA 611 and 619 funds for CEIS in SY 2010-11, but reported students receiving CEIS under IDEA in SY 2010-11. The funds for the CEIS services that these students received in 2010-11 were reported in the budgeted amounts for 2009 from ARRA funds. These LEAs expended a portion of the budgeted amounts in both 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Several LEAs submitted new budgets regarding ARRA carryover funds and newly designated money to CEIS services for 2010-11. These CEIS expenditures for this portion of their ARRA funds were not reported in 2009 and were included in the 2010 reporting. One LEA was reported as exceeding the 15

percent for voluntary CEIS expenditures for 2010. However, this was due to the utilization of the ARRA carryover funds for 2010 for CEIS services. ARRA funds were included in the 2009-10 allocations and not the 2010-11 allocations.

The South Carolina Public Charter School District reported “not available” for its determination in 2008-09 because this LEA was newly formed during the 2008-09 year and did not receive a determination until 2009-10.

South Dakota

Bridgewater 43-6 and Emery 30-2 consolidated/closed prior to FFY 2010; amounts were entered under Bridgewater-Emery 30-3 for FFY10, which led to an increase in funds for FFY 2010.

Roslyn 18-2 closed in FFY10.

South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and South Dakota School for the Deaf do not receive 619 funds and reported zero 619 funds.

Tennessee

Alvin C. York Institute is a State Special School that only serves students in grades 9-12. For this reason, the school received no 619 funds to report in FFY 2009 and FFY 2010.

Texas

LEAs reported less 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010: The State verified that the local educational agencies with less IDEA-B Formula funds in 2009-2010 than 2010-2011 is attributed to one or more of the following factors:

1. LEAs were ineligible to receive American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds based on OSEP guidance.
2. LEA declined participation in 2009-2010 IDEA-B Formula ARRA funding.
3. For the 2010-2011 school year, LEA received an increase in IDEA-B funding due to significant expansion [Charter School Expansion Act of 1998 - Public Law 105-278] or because the LEA had a significant increase in student counts which impacts allocations.

LEAs reported less 619 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010: The State verified that the local educational agencies (LEAs) with less IDEA-B Preschool funds in 2009-2010 than 2010-2011 is attributed to one or more of the following factors:

1. LEAs were ineligible to receive American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds based on OSEP guidance.
2. LEA declined participation in 2009-2010 IDEA-B Preschool ARRA funding.
3. For the 2010-2011 school year, LEA received an increase in IDEA-B funding due to significant expansion [Charter School Expansion Act of 1998 - Public Law 105-278] or because the LEA had a significant increase in student counts which impacts allocations.

LEAs reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2009: The State verified the local educational agencies (LEAs) with zero IDEA-B Formula funds in 2009-2010 is attributed to OSEP guidance which allowed for ineligibility when the LEA was not operational in the 2008-2009 school year.

LEAs reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2010: The State verified that 17 of the 18 LEAs identified in this category with zero IDEA-B Formula funds for the 2010-2011 school year is attributed to the closure of open-enrollment charter schools or school district consolidations. Based on OSEP guidance, the Texas School for the Deaf (TSD) was only eligible for 2009-2010 IDEA-B Formula ARRA funds based on their population and poverty criteria. With the 2010-2011, TSD was not eligible for a regular IDEA-B Regular Formula grant.

LEAs reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2009: The State verified LEAs in this category with zero IDEA-B Preschool funds for the 2009-2010 school year is attributed either to nonparticipation (i.e., declined funding), ineligibility based on OSEP guidance for LEAs that were not in operation in the 08-09 school year, or the LEA was ineligible because they did not meet the age range eligibility for ages 3 to 5.

LEAs reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2010: The State verified LEAs in this category with zero IDEA-B Preschool funds in the 2010-2011 school year is attributed to either nonparticipation (i.e. declined funds), closure of the charter schools, or consolidation with another LEA.

LEAs reported reserving more or less than 15% of CEIS funds and no students receiving CEIS: The State verified that Children First Academy (CFA) of Dallas was not required to reserve required 15% of 2010-2011 IDEA-B Formula and IDEA-B Preschool funds for CEIS. Therefore, Children First Academy (CFA) of Dallas accurately reported that they did not serve student with CEIS reservation in the 2010-2011 school year. The State has made a correction to reflect that Children First Academy (CFA) of Houston was required reserve 15% of their 2010-2011 IDEA-B Formula and IDEA-B Preschool funds for CEIS.

LEA reported “+” (Not applicable) for their determination: The State verified four local educational agencies did not receive a 2010 determination because these LEAs were not in operation during the year the information was collected or the LEA consolidated with another LEA.

LEAs reported reserving CEIS funds and no students receiving CEIS: The State verified that LEAs voluntarily budgeted amounts for Coordinated Early Intervening Service (CEIS), however the LEA later elected to use the funds budgeted for other allowable purposes and thus did not report or serve any students under the CEIS provision. The State does not require LEAs to amend the amounts budgeted for CEIS when the change is below a specific threshold, thus these LEAs reflected amounts for CEIS even though they did not actual use fund for CEIS provisions.

Utah

One LEA (Davis School District) was found to have significant disproportionality in 2010-11 and chose to set aside 15 percent of FFY 2011 funds for CEIS due to the timeline of the determination. The LEA was therefore reported as not required to set aside in SY 2010-11 because it was required to set aside funds in SY 2011-12. This LEA will be included in the May 2013 submission as providing mandatory CEIS.

Three LEAs reported fewer 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010 because the LEAs experienced an increase in enrollment, which affected the calculation of population. Utah Virtual Academy increased enrollment from 441 to 1,297 students. Open High School increased enrollment from 600 to 645 students. Vista at Entrada increased enrollment from 300 to 683.

Four LEAs reported fewer 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010 because the LEAs experienced an increase in the number of students reported as economically disadvantaged, which affected the calculation of poverty. Excelsior increased poverty from 0 to 148. Open High School increased poverty from 0 to 24. Oquirrh Mountain increased poverty from 0 to 133. Vista at Entrada increased poverty from 0 to 125.

Six LEAs reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2009. These LEAs were opened in 2010-11 and did not receive funds in 2009-10. LEAs opening in 2010-11 were Quail Run Primary School, Maria Montessori Academy, Weilenmann School of Discovery, Bear River Charter School, Good Foundation Academy, and Summit Academy High School.

Two LEAs reported zero 611 funds in FFY 2010. These LEAs waived their IDEA allocation for 2010-11. The LEAs that elected to waive their IDEA allocations were Beehive Science and Technology Academy and Itineris Early College High School.

A total of 45 LEAs reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2009. These LEAs reported 0 students ages 3 through 5. Each LEA was either a secondary school or did not offer a kindergarten program for the 2009-10 school year.

A total of 43 LEAs reported zero 619 funds in FFY 2010. These LEAs reported 0 students ages 3 through 5. Each LEA was either a secondary school or did not offer a kindergarten program for the 2010-11 school year.

Five LEAs reported determination as “not applicable.” These LEAs were not open in 2009-10 (the reporting year) and therefore did not receive a compliance determination. One other LEA that opened in 2010-11 (Summit Academy High School) was originally intended to affiliate with Summit Academy and was therefore reported as Met Requirements in alignment with the elementary program. The Utah State Charter Board later approved the request of the Charter School to establish as an independent LEA.

The 611 and 619 FFY 2009 funds reported in May 2011 were different from those reported in May 2012. Two LEAs that were reported in May 2011 were not included in the May 2012 report because these LEAs closed at the end of the 2009-10 school year (FFY 2009). The LEAs did not receive any IDEA funds in the 2010-11 school year (FFY 2010). They were excluded from the report because they were not included in the list of active LEAs when the May 2012 report was developed. The amount of funds awarded to these two LEAs in FFY 2009 was equal to the difference in the reported allocation of funds: CBA Center \$16,583, Success School \$18,686, Total: \$35,269. The state does not think the data need to be resubmitted because the report is on MOE, and these LEAs did not have an obligation for MOE at the time of the report.

Vermont

Battenkill Valley Supervisory Union, Milton ID Supervisory District, and Chittenden South Supervisory Union: If significant disproportionality is not identified and an LEA chooses to use funds for CEIS, the LEA may use up to the maximum amount allowed for CEIS (15 percent) and may reallocate any unspent funds during the time that the funds are available for obligation. Vermont requires an IDEA-B grant for each fiscal year, using the funds made available for the current fiscal year as well as carryover from previous fiscal years. Since this LEA was not identified with significant disproportionality and unspent CEIS funds may be reallocated during the 27 months that the funds are available for obligation, the amount budgeted for CEIS exceeded 15 percent of the current year's allocation.

Springfield Supervisory District and Windham Southwest Supervisory Union used SY 2010-11 CEIS funds for staff training; no children directly received CEIS under the IDEA during SY 2010-11. These

two LEAs will report the number of students who benefited from the staff trainings paid with SY 2010-11 CEIS funds during the SY 2011-12 reporting process.

Virgin Islands

The total amount Saint Thomas/Saint John District was due to collect including the ARRA was \$3,707,936.00. However, when the sanction of 177,895.00 was applied, the total fund amount became \$3,530,041.00, thus resulting in fewer 611 funds in FFY 2009 than in FFY 2010. The breakdown is below:

(+) ARRA \$150,036
(+) Regular Award \$3,557,900
(-) Sanction \$177,895
= \$3,530,041

The Virgin Islands Department of Education, State Office of Special Education had not applied in the past for 619 funds. The mandated school age for public education is ages 5 to 18. Most 3- and 4-year-olds are served by the Department of Human Services, Head Start Programs, or in private preschool/day care centers. However, children ages 3 and 4 years old are provided services as appropriate supported by IDEA Part B 611 funds.

Washington

Central Valley School District reported \$3,551 as the amount spent for voluntary CEIS in SY 2010-11. It reported zero children receiving CEIS because the district purchased assessment materials to be used for evaluations to determine the supports that students need to succeed in the general education environment. The district will report students who received CEIS during SY 2011-12.

Walhuke voluntarily used the unspent portion of its FY 2009 ARRA 15 percent CEIS reservation in the 2010-11 school year, which led to more than 15 percent of the FFY 2010 allocations being reserved for CEIS.

West Virginia

The Office of Institutional Education Programs generally has no students with disabilities ages 3 through 5 enrolled in its programs. Therefore, no funding was provided for students ages 3 through 5.

Two LEAs used remaining ARRA funds reserved during FFY 2009 during school year 2010-11 to provide CEIS. Thus, the number of students receiving CEIS and the number subsequently found eligible were reported in columns D2 and D3, respectively, although these LEAs neither voluntarily used or were required to use CEIS funds based upon FFY 2010 allocations.

Wisconsin

The Chetek School District and the Weyerhaeuser Area School District merged for SY 2009-10 to become the Chetek-Weyerhaeuser Area School District. The amounts reported for 611 fund allocation for FFY 2009 and 619 fund allocation for FFY 2009 were the sums of the allocations for the two school districts prior to the merge, so this resulted in an increase in FFY 2010 funds.

Inland Seas School of Expeditionary Learning, an independent charter school reported for the FFY 2009 data collection, closed prior to SY 2009-10, so it reported zero funds in FFY 2010.

Three new independent charter schools, King's Academy, Urban Day School, and Veritas High, opened for SY 2009-10, so they reported zero funds for FFY 2010.

The LEAs that set aside funds for CEIS from the ARRA grant expended the funds during SYs 2009-10 and 2010-11. All CEIS dollars expended from ARRA funds, however, were reported on the FFY 2009 Table 8. Both the required and voluntary CEIS dollars for SY 2010-11 reported in FFY 2010 reflect only those dollars expended from the LEA's FFY 2010 Section 611 and Section 619 allocations. These LEAs reserved funds in FFY 2009 and spend the carryover funds in FFY 2010.

Eighteen LEAs reported children receiving CEIS during SY 2010-11, yet they reported no dollar amount as reserved for either required or voluntary CEIS in SY 2010-11. These 18 LEAs set aside funds for CEIS only from the ARRA grant. All CEIS dollars expended from ARRA funds were reported on the FFY 2009 Table 8.

Several LEAs did not have a preschool population and as such were not awarded a 619 (preschool) allocation. The Academy of Learning & Leadership was an independent charter school that closed prior to the start of SY 2010-11. As the charter school was still open on July 1, 2010, the beginning of the grant award, a 611 (flow-through) allocation was awarded. The 619 allocation would have been minimal (\$100-\$200). Because we knew the charter school was closing, the 619 funds were redistributed.

Wyoming

Fremont #14 and #38 did not participate in ARRA funding, so there was an increase in FFY 2010 funds.

Washakie #1 spent CEIS funds on Professional Development, and therefore all students benefited from this activity.