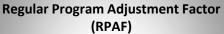


Step 2: Adjustments are made for student characteristics



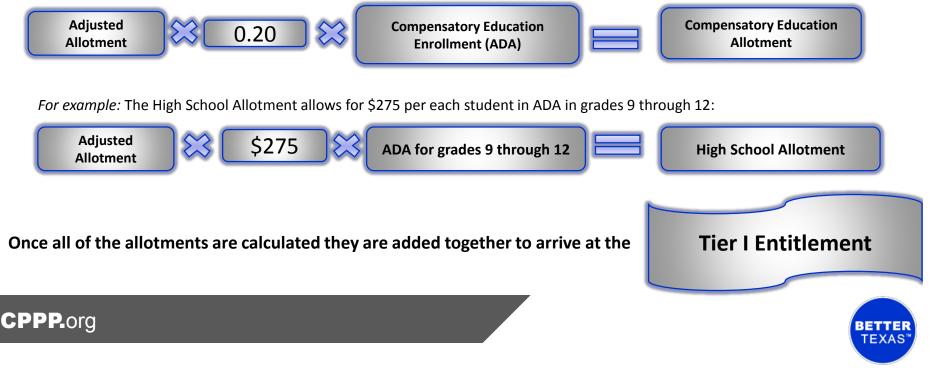




Created in 2011 to reduce the regular program allotment. It was set to 100% for 2014 and 2015, effectively eliminating this reduction before it expires at the close of FY2015

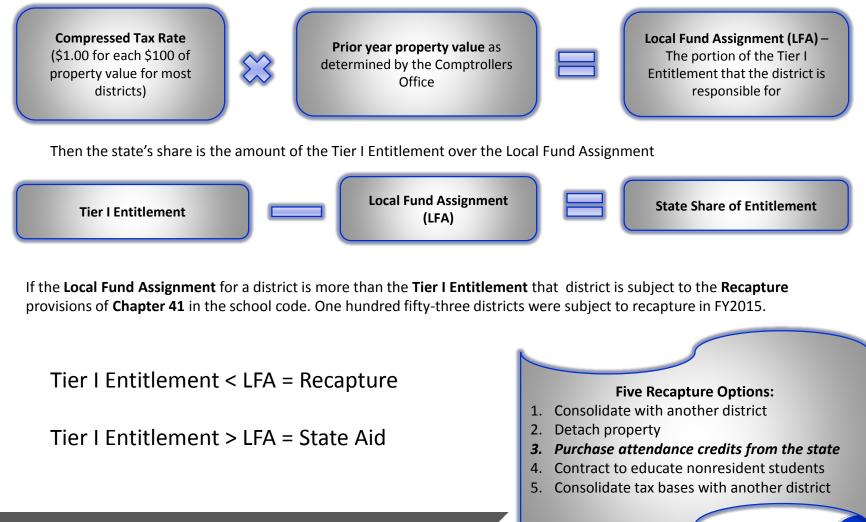
Then make adjustment for the weights or allotments attributed to special populations. Weights and allotments are assigned for Compensatory Education (0.20), Special Education (1.1 to 5.0), Career & Technical (1.35), Advanced Course Career & Technical, Bilingual/ESL (0.1), Pregnancy Related Services (2.41), Military Allotment (only by appropriation), Gifted & Talented (0.12), Public Education Grant (0.1), High School Student, New Instructional Facility Allotment, Transportation Allotment.

For example: The Compensatory Education weight is a 20% add-on for a student that is economically disadvantaged:



Step 3: Calculate the State and Local Share of the Tier I Entitlement

First determine how much revenue can be generated through local property wealth:



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Now on to Tier II....

Tier II funding is based on Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA)

Take the Tier I Entitlement

(subtract) Transportation Allotment

(subtract) New Instructional Facilities Allotment

(subtract) High School Allotment

(subtract) 50% of the Cost of Education Index



Adjusted Tier I Entitlement





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