

The U.S. Office of Education will give to the State departments all the information it can assemble that may assist the States to make the allocations within counties.

4. Q. Will all school districts be eligible to receive basic grants under Title I?

A. No. When satisfactory data are available to the Commissioner on a district basis, a local school district will be eligible to receive a grant only if the number of children aged 5-17, inclusive, from families having an annual income of less than \$2,000, together with the AFDC children, is at least 100 or equal to 3 percent or more of the total number of all children aged 5-17, inclusive, in the district whichever is less, except in that it shall in no case be less than 10. When satisfactory data are not available on a district basis the county must have at least 100 eligible children. Regulations will cover those cases involving districts located in more than one county.

5. Q. May local educational agencies join together for the purpose of carrying out programs under Title I?

A. Yes, if each local educational agency is otherwise eligible and they wish to do so.

6. Q. Is there a maximum limitation on the amount of basic grant funds to a school district?

A. During fiscal year 1966 (school year 1965-66) a basic grant to a school district may not exceed 30 percent of the local educational agency's current expense budget.

7. Q. Why is there a limitation on the maximum basic grant to any local educational agency in the first year of the program?

A. The establishment of a maximum amount of funds payable under the basic grant program during the first year to 30 percent of the local school agency's budget is included as a prudent expenditure safeguard. Local educational agencies would probably not have an adequate opportunity to plan, establish, and carry out a program of greater magnitude than this within the amount of time available before the effective date of Title I. No such maximum is applied for subsequent years inasmuch as greater planning time will be available.

8. Q. Will there be coordination between education programs under Title I and community action programs sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity?

A. Yes. The law requires that local school boards develop Title I programs in cooperation with the public or nonprofit agencies responsible for community action programs in their locality. Genuine working relationships should be established both during the planning and development phase and during the period of program operation.

9. Q. How does a school district qualify for a special incentive grant?

A. Title I provides for making special incentive grants during fiscal years 1967 and 1968 to school districts which are eligible to receive basic grants for those years. The special incentive grant would be provided to each school district which is eligible to receive a basic grant for those years and which has endeavored to improve the education it provides as measured by increases in per pupil expenditures for education within the school district during fiscal years 1965 and 1966.

10. Q. How may incentive grant funds be used?

A. Although the amount of the incentive grant would be based on increases in the per pupil expenditure for all students in the district, incentive grants, like basic grants, may be expended only for programs or projects designed to meet the educational needs of educationally deprived children.

11. Q. Must a child be in a school attendance area with a high concentration of low-income families in order to receive benefits under this Title?

A. Yes. The intent of the Title is to focus attention upon the problems of low-income areas and to concentrate the programs in such areas. Any other approach would be general aid—which is not the intent of this legislation—or would lead to the undesirable labeling of individual children scattered throughout the school district. There can be more than one area of concentration of impoverished children in a single school district.

12. Q. Are program benefits limited to children of low-income families?

A. No. Once the attendance area and schools have been selected on the basis of concentrations of children from low-income families, educational deprivation factors will be used to determine who participates in the program. If, for example, the program is to improve reading performance, all persons in this attendance area needing such help could participate.

13. Q. Who is an educationally deprived child under this Title?