

Appendix B School Funding Formulas

This appendix details the funding formulas used to allocate resources to schools. The appendix is organized in the following sections:

- District schools
 - Student-based budgeting (SBB)
 - Allocations of special education teachers and paraprofessionals
 - Allocations of supplemental bilingual teachers for English learners (ELs)
 - General education allocations to specialty and alternative schools
- Charter schools, contract schools, and Alternative Learning Opportunity Programs (ALOPs)
 - SBB
 - Non-SBB
 - Supplemental funding for schools in independent facilities
 - Special education
 - Allocations of supplemental bilingual teachers for English learners (ELs)
- Allocations of other discretionary funds to all schools

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

STUDENT-BASED BUDGETING (SBB)

SBB is used to determine the resources a school receives for core instruction. SBB is a per-pupil funding allocation weighted based on grade level and diverse learner category.

For FY2021, the per-pupil allocation, or base rate, was increased to \$4,665.35 from the FY2020 rate of \$4,506.93. The base rate is allocated for students in grades 4–8. Students in grades K–3 receive a weight of 1.07, meaning their allocation is 7 percent higher than the base rate. This allocation reflects the district’s goal of lower class sizes in early grades. High school students receive a weight of 1.24, meaning their allocation is 24 percent higher than the base rate. This allocation provides high school teachers with two preparation periods and ensures high school students are able to meet all graduation requirements.

Diverse learners are required to receive instruction in the least restrictive environment (LRE), which means they should remain in a general education classroom whenever practicable. A diverse learner’s LRE category is based on how much time per school day the student is learning outside of the general education classroom:

Table 1: LRE Categories for Diverse Learners

LRE Category	Amount of the School Day Spent Outside of the General Education Classroom
LRE 1	Less than 20%
LRE 2	Between 20% and 60%

LRE 3	More than 60%
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Because elementary LRE 1 and LRE 2 students receive a significant portion of their core instruction in the general education classroom, they receive the same per-pupil SBB funding. These students also receive additional funding to compensate for time outside of the general education classroom. Students with LRE 3 status receive 40 percent of the per-pupil SBB rate because it is assumed they receive their instruction in core subject areas from diverse learner teachers and are in a general education classroom only for special periods such as art, music, or physical education.

High school LRE 1 students receive the same funding as general education students because they may be in the general education classroom for every period. Students with LRE 2 status receive 70 percent of the high school per-pupil SBB rate because they will likely receive instruction from diverse learner teachers for at least two periods in core subject areas. Students with LRE 3 status receive 40 percent of the high school per-pupil SBB rate because it is assumed they only take elective subjects in the general education setting. More information on additional funding for diverse learners is detailed later in this chapter.

Table 2: FY2021 SBB Rates

Enrollment Category	SBB Weighting	SBB Rates
K–3 Gen Ed / LRE 1 / LRE 2	1.07	\$4,991.92
4–8 Gen Ed / LRE 1 / LRE 2	1.00	\$4,665.35
9–12 Gen Ed / LRE 1	1.24	\$5,785.03
K–3 LRE 3	40% of 1.07	\$1,996.77
4–8 LRE 3	40% of 1.00	\$1,866.14
9–12 LRE 2	70% of 1.24	\$4,049.52
9–12 LRE 3	40% of 1.24	\$2,314.01

Total Amount of SBB Allocation

For FY2021, the SBB allocation is \$1.67 billion, which is a \$43 million increase from the FY2020 budget.

Table 3: Distribution of SBB Allocation for FY2020 and FY2021 (in thousands)

	FY2020	FY2021
Base SBB Rate Allocation	\$1,361,714	\$1,376,021

Teacher Salary Adjustment for District Schools	\$32,510	\$31,613
Multiple Building Adjustment for District Schools	\$1,325	\$1,950
Misc Adjustments	\$932	\$932
Equity Grant	\$30,694	\$44,466
Other Adjustments	\$2,292	\$3,772
Contingency	\$4,290	\$5,481
Total SBB Dollar Distribution	\$1,433,757	\$1,464,235
Cost of Foundation Positions for District Schools	\$188,522	\$201,025
Total SBB Allocation	\$1,622,279	\$1,665,260

Enrollment Counts for SBB Adjustments

Initial funding for SY2020–21 is based on the 20th-day enrollment count in SY2019–20. This approach ensures schools will not see a budget reduction in the fall, even if enrollment declines. However, if a given schools' enrollment in the fall exceeds 20th-day enrollment in SY2020–21, they will receive additional SBB funding. This model allows schools to plan confidently for the year ahead and provides school-based staff greater certainty about their positions.

The following rules apply to the counting of enrollment for funding purposes:

- Official enrollment counts are based on enrollment data collected by the district student information system on a specified enrollment count date.
- Students are not included in the enrollment count if they are not scheduled at the school or if they have not been in attendance for at least one full school day as of the enrollment count date.
- Schools are responsible for ensuring that enrollment, scheduling, and attendance information is up to date in CPS' student information system by the enrollment count date.
- If a student is included in the enrollment count, but enrollment and attendance records are subsequently updated to show that the student was not enrolled in the school on the enrollment count date, the student shall be retroactively excluded from the enrollment count, and the school's funding shall be adjusted accordingly.

SBB Funds Distributed Outside of the Per-Pupil Rate

The SBB model includes four categories of funding that is distributed to district schools outside of the per-pupil rates.

Foundation Positions

Every district school is allocated three foundation positions—one principal, one counselor, and one clerk—in addition to the school's per-pupil allocation. The total cost of foundation positions in

district-run schools in FY2021 is \$201 million.

Teacher Salary Adjustment

The teacher salary adjustment allocation is provided to mitigate the financial shortfall for schools with an average SBB teacher cost that exceeds the district-wide average cost. Both the district-wide and school-specific teacher salary averages are calculated, and the district schools that have a higher average staff salary than the overall district average receive a teacher salary adjustment to help pay their staff costs. The averages are adjusted based on estimated resignations and retirements that will take effect before SY2020–21. The exact adjustment amount is calculated by multiplying the difference between the school’s average and the district’s average by the number of staffed teachers at the school, then subtracting the estimated resignations and retirements. The teacher salary adjustment is recalculated every year to account for school and district staffing changes. Therefore, it is possible for a school to receive a teacher salary adjustment this year and not receive one next year. In FY2021, the calculated average SBB teacher cost is \$104,891, and the total cost for teacher salary adjustments in district-run schools is \$31 million.

Equity Grants

To ensure that students who attend schools with low or declining enrollment rates receive the benefits that their peers attending larger schools receive, CPS provided \$44 million in equity grant funding to 255 elementary (ES) and high schools (HS) that need additional support. Schools below a specific enrollment threshold (450 for ES and 600 for HS) and whose location is deemed “underutilized,” will receive an equity grant that equals \$800 for ES and \$1,200 for HS per student below the threshold. Neighborhood schools, regardless of utilization status, located in economically disenfranchised areas also receive an additional \$100,000 allocation.

Multiple Building Adjustment

For SY2020-21, there were 26 schools with a branch building that is a significant distance from the main school building that received a \$75,000 allocation. This allocation is provided to help cover the staffing costs of a clerk or other administrative support needed at the second building.

The total cost of the FY2021 multiple building adjustment in district-run schools is \$2 million.

ALLOCATIONS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS

Diverse Learner Allocation

In FY2021, schools received an allocation of centrally-funded special education teachers and paraprofessionals to serve diverse learners outside of cluster programs.

A school’s FY2021 diverse learner allocation is based on the number of special education teachers and paraprofessionals needed to deliver the support and services defined in their students’ Individualized Education Plans (IEP). Initial allocations are determined by each schools’ special education population as of Spring 2020. Allocations may be updated during the year in response to changes in student support needs.

Cluster Programs

Schools with cluster programs receive additional centrally-funded positions for each cluster program, as shown in the following table:

Table 5: Cluster Allocations

Type of Cluster Program	No. of Teachers	No. of Paraprofessionals
Mild/Moderate	1	2
Severe/Profound	1	3
Deaf/Hard of Hearing	1	1
Vision Impairment	1	1
Multisensory	1	1
Early Childhood Instructional	1	1

Additional centrally-funded paraprofessional positions have been allocated for students in cluster programs who require full-time dedicated paraprofessional support.

ALLOCATIONS OF SUPPLEMENTAL BILINGUAL TEACHERS FOR ENGLISH LEARNERS

Supplemental bilingual funding is determined by the Office of Language and Cultural Education (OLCE). In FY2021, OLCE continued the allocation of supplemental bilingual teachers based on the allocation model introduced in FY2016.

All schools are legally required to provide Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) and/or Transitional Programs of Instruction (TPI) for their EL students. Supplemental bilingual resources are allocated to district-run schools to support student needs based on EL enrollment.

Table 6: Supplemental Bilingual Position Allocations for District-Run Schools

EL Enrollment	250 +	200-249	100-199	50-99	20-49	Less than 20
Supplemental Position (EL Resource Teacher)	1.0 SUP TBE/TPI teaching	1.0 SUP TBE/TPI teaching	0.5 SUP TBE/TPI teaching	0.5 SUP TBE/TPI teaching	0.5 SUP TBE/TPI teaching	-
Per-Pupil Allocation	-	-	-	-	-	\$450/pupil
DLE Coordinator (DLC)	Each traditional CPS school approved for a Dual Language Education (DLE) Program (implementing or in a planning year) receives a 0.5 supplemental (SUP) DLC position.					

Bilingual Advisory Committee Funding	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	-
EL After School Tutoring (EL Grades 2-8, 9-12)	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	-
ELPT Annual Stipend	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$1,000	\$1,000

Twenty-six schools received a position allocation, based on program enrollment, to support dual language programs in FY2021.

Additionally, OLCE will provide Title III funding to support after-school tutoring programs to provide bilingual and English as a Second Language (ESL) academic support for EL students. There were 245 schools eligible to apply for the \$5,500 tutoring funds.

- 245 schools with 20 or more EL students will receive \$1.3 million in Title III funding to launch EL after-school tutoring programs, altogether serving more than 45,000 EL students.
- 434 schools are eligible to have their designated EL Program Teacher (ELPT) receive a stipend that varies from \$1,000–\$3,000 a year, depending on the number of ELs in the program.
- 302 schools are eligible to receive \$1,000 in Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC) funds once they submit proof that they have established a BAC.

GENERAL EDUCATION ALLOCATIONS TO SPECIALTY AND OPTIONS SCHOOLS

Specialty Schools

Within the district, 10 specialty schools primarily serve students with significant diverse learning needs; three early childhood centers have only pre-kindergarten students. Because of the specialized focus of these schools, core instruction funding is not provided through SBB. As such, these schools receive additional staff positions, as well as funding for non-personnel resources. Most of the classroom teachers are special education teachers or early childhood teachers, both of which are funded by the Office of Diverse Learner Supports and Services and the Office of Early Childhood Education.

Specialty schools also receive the following general education resources:

- Foundation positions, one principal, one counselor, and one clerk, which is the same administrative base that all district schools receive through SBB.
- A staff allocation of general education teachers to ensure that teachers in self-contained classrooms receive coverage for their preparation periods; these teachers generally teach art, music, or physical education.
- An allocation for non-personnel items, equal to \$35,000 per school, plus \$150 for each Pre-K student, \$300 for each elementary school student, and \$400 for each high school student.

Alternative Schools

There are four alternative schools within the district that provide a pathway toward high school graduation for students who have dropped out of traditional high schools (e.g., over-age students without enough credits to graduate, pregnant students, or students in confinement).

These schools include:

- Consuella B. York Alternative High School (located at the Cook County Jail)
- Nancy B. Jefferson Alternative High School (located at the Cook County Juvenile Temporary

Detention Center)

- Simpson Academy High School for Young Women (serving pregnant students)
- Peace and Education Coalition High School (serving students at risk of dropping out or returning dropouts)

These schools are not funded through SBB, nor is their funding based on any formula tied to enrollment. Enrollment counts at alternative schools can often be misleading, given the highly-transient nature of the student body population. Rather, the core allocation given to alternative schools is based on the programs run at the school and the needs of the students served.

CHARTER SCHOOLS, CONTRACT SCHOOLS, ALTERNATIVE LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS (ALOPs), AND SAFE SCHOOLS

STUDENT-BASED BUDGETING (SBB)

Like most district schools, charter schools, contract schools, and Alternative Learning Opportunity Programs (ALOPs) receive funding for their core instruction through SBB. The SBB rates for these schools, however, are modified to include additional components of SBB distributed to district schools outside of the per-pupil formula. These allocations, including foundation positions, teacher salary adjustment, multiple building adjustment, and equity grants, are translated to per-pupil amounts and added to the base rate to determine a modified base rate for charters, contracts, and ALOPs.

Table 7: Calculation of Modified SBB Base Rate for Charter Schools, Contract Schools and ALOPs

	FY2021 District School Allocation	District School Enrollment	Per-Pupil Equivalent
Foundation Positions	\$201,024,738	275,744	\$729.03
Teacher Salary Adjustment	\$31,613,602	275,744	\$114.65
Multiple Building Adjustment	\$1,950,000	275,744	\$7.07
Equity Grant	\$44,466,800	275,744	\$161.26
Per-Pupil Equivalent for Contract/ALOP	\$279,055,140	275,744	\$1,012.01
District School Base Rate			\$4,665.35
Modified Charter/Contract/ALOP Base Rate			\$5,677.36

The modified SBB base rate for charter schools, contract schools, and ALOPs is applied using the same weights as used for district schools, as outlined in Table 8.

Table 8: FY2021 SBB Rates for Charter Schools, Contract Schools, and ALOPs

Enrollment Category	SBB Weighting	SBB Rates with Equivalents
K-3 General Education / LRE 1 / LRE 2	1.07	\$6,003.93
4-8 General Education / LRE 1 / LRE 2	1.00	\$5,677.36
9-12 General Education / LRE 1	1.24	\$6,797.04
K-3 LRE 3	40% of 1.07	\$3,008.78
4-8 LRE 3	40% of 1.00	\$2,878.15
9-12 LRE 2	70% of 1.24	\$5,061.53
9-12 LRE 3	40% of 1.24	\$3,326.02

NON-SBB

Charter schools, contract schools, ALOPs, and Safe School programs receive a per-pupil equivalent for services that are provided in-kind to district schools, including operations and maintenance, security, Chicago Board of Education-funded programs (e.g., magnet, selective enrollment), and Central Office management. The non-SBB allocation is the entire amount of general funds in the operating budget, excluding special education, SBB allocation, and a limited set of items that are classified as district-wide shared obligations.

Table 9: FY2021 Non-SBB Allocation

	FY2021 Budget (in \$ thousands)
General Funds Excluding Special Education (Funds 115, 129, 210, 230)	\$4,099,611
Less SBB (Includes foundation positions, teacher salary adjustment, multiple buildings adjustment, equity grants)	\$2,039,476
Less Supplemental Aid	\$260,391
Less State Bilingual Funding	\$35,482
Less District-Wide Shared Obligations	\$1,020,301
Amount of Non-SBB to be Distributed on Per-Pupil Basis	\$743,961

Table 10 lists the district-wide shared obligations that are not included in the non-SBB allocation:

Table 10: District-Wide Shared Obligations

	FY2021 Budget (in \$ thousands)
Unfunded Pension Liability	\$ 619,001
Facilities Supplement for Charter/Contract/ALOP	\$72,339
Interest on Short-Term Debt	\$18,800
Core Instruction for Options, Specialty, Safe Schools	\$9,886
Real Estate Leases	\$18,796
Risk Management/Insurance	\$9,160
Transportation/Drivers Ed	\$1,855
Early Childhood (funded with General Funds)	\$58,881
New and Expansion Schools/School Transition	\$3,249
Offsetting revenue from Charters, JROTC, and E-Rate	\$69,335
Contingency	\$25,000
Vacancy Savings	\$114,000
Total District-Wide Shared Obligations	\$1,020,301

After removing the district-wide shared obligations, the non-SBB rate was based on an estimated non-SBB allocation of \$743 million. The non-SBB allocation includes the following categories of funding:

Table 11: FY2021 Non-SBB Allocation By Category

Category	Description	FY2021 Budget (in \$ thousands)
Operations	Operations and maintenance of school buildings, including cost of engineers, custodians, utilities, repairs, and Central Office operations management	\$348,950

Security	Security guards in school buildings and Central Office management of security operations	\$91,737
IT Phone/Data Network	Telephone and high-speed data wiring and network infrastructure in school buildings	\$28,498
Central Office Services	Central Office services funded from local sources, other than operations, security, and IT phone/data	\$159,102
School-Based Programs	Funding for magnet, selective enrollment, IB, STEM, JROTC, and other programs that provide supplemental funding to schools from local funds	\$103,097
Vacancy Savings	Estimated amount that district-run schools will underspend in SBB or other local funds due to vacancies—in FY2021, district-run schools are not allowed to reallocate vacancy savings for other purposes.	\$(114,000)
Subtotal of Above Items		\$617,384
Non-SBB Tuition	Charter per-pupil share of the above spending categories	\$126,578
Total Non-SBB		\$743,962

The non-SBB base rate is determined by dividing the components of the non-SBB allocation by the total weighted enrollment for district-run schools. For the first three components—operations, security, and IT phone/data networks—the total weighted enrollment includes charter school students who attend school in a CPS-owned facility.

Total weighted enrollment for the non-SBB rate is not the same as the total weighted enrollment for the SBB rate for the following reasons:

- 1) Diverse learner students are counted the same as general education students in the non-SBB rate. Some diverse learners receive a different SBB rate because much of their instruction is provided by special education teachers. Since the non-SBB rate is based on the administrative and operational support provided to schools, general education and diverse learner students are counted the same way.
- 2) Enrollment for all schools is included—not just SBB schools.

The following table shows the calculation of the FY2021 non-SBB base rate:

Table 12: Calculation of FY2021 Base Non-SBB Rate

Category	FY2021 Budget	Weighted Enrollment	Per-Pupil Amount
Facilities and Maintenance	\$348,950	317,596	\$1,098.72

Security	\$91,737	317,596	\$288.85
IT Phone/Data Network	\$28,498	317,596	\$89.73
Central Office	\$159,102	301,252	\$528.14
Programs at Schools	\$103,097	301,252	\$342.23
Vacancy Savings	(\$114,000)	301,252	(\$378.42)
Total	\$617,384		\$1,969.24

The following table shows the FY2021 non-SBB rates for all grade levels:

Table 13: FY2021 Non-SBB Rates

Non-SBB Rates	ES K-3	ES 4-8	HS 9-12
Weighting	1.07	1.00	1.24
Per-Pupil Amount for All Schools	\$2,107.09	\$1,969.24	\$2,441.86

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR SCHOOLS IN INDEPENDENT FACILITIES

In FY2021, charter school, contract school, and ALOP facilities not owned by CPS will receive a facility supplement of \$1,625.00 per pupil to cover the costs of renting or owning the school facility. The FY2021 rate reflects an increase of \$167.25 from the FY2020 rate of \$1,457.75, reflecting the increase in per-pupil spending on the district's debt service related to capital improvements on CPS buildings.

Charter and contract schools that are housed in a CPS-owned building do not receive the facilities supplement but are allowed to occupy the CPS-owned facility at the nominal rental rate of \$1 per year.

Enrollment Counts for SBB, Non-SBB, and Facilities Supplement Adjustments

SBB, non-SBB, and facilities supplement funding for charter and contract schools is based on two enrollment counts per the CPS calendar: a first semester count date on the 20th school day determines first semester funding and a second semester count date on the 10th day of the second semester determines second semester funding.

Beginning in FY2020, charter and contract schools have been funded on the greater of the prior and current year enrollment counts for each semester to reflect the same funding policy CPS applies to district schools.

SBB, non-SBB, and facilities supplement funding for ALOP schools will remain based on quarterly enrollment counts as verified by attendance.

The following rules apply to the counting of enrollment for funding purposes:

- Enrollment counts are based on enrollment data in the district’s system after the close of business on the enrollment count date.
- Students are not included in the enrollment count if they are not enrolled at the school on the enrollment count date, or if they were not enrolled for at least one full day as of the enrollment count date. Schools are responsible for ensuring that enrollment, scheduling, and attendance information is up to date in CPS’ student information system on enrollment count dates.
- If a student is included in the enrollment count, but enrollment and attendance records are subsequently updated to show that the student was not enrolled in the school on the enrollment count date, the student will be retroactively excluded from the enrollment count, and the school’s funding will be decreased accordingly.

Safe School Program

CPS funds one Safe School program for students who have been expelled from traditional schools due to violence. It is funded like an ALOP, with a floor of 100 students, regardless of the actual number of students enrolled, to ensure that spots are available when needed. CPS receives a Regional Safe School grant from the State of Illinois, which helps pay these costs.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Charter and Contract School Special Education Funding

In SY2020–21, charter and contract schools will receive a per-pupil allocation based on the number of students with IEPs at each school. Similar to district school allocations, we used a March 2020 enrollment snapshot to determine each school’s allocation for SY2020–21, based on the following rates:

Table 14: Special Education Per-Pupil Funding Rates

	LRE 1	LRE 2	LRE 3
Elementary School	\$11,845.00	\$14,214.00	\$17,767.50
High School	\$9,594.45	\$11,513.34	\$14,392.19

Instead of reimbursements for services rendered, these per-pupil amounts will be paid on a quarterly basis along with regular charter and contract tuition payments. These per-pupil allocations will not be automatically adjusted, but schools with extraordinary resource needs may request a review of their funding.

ALOP Special Education Funding

ALOP schools are assigned special education teacher and paraprofessional positions using the same allocation methodology as district-run schools.

Table 15: Special Education Reimbursements

Position	Maximum for average position	Maximum for any individual position

Allocated teacher positions (license required)	\$92,700	\$113,300
Allocated paraprofessional (license required)	\$41,200	\$54,590
Clinician allocation (license required)	\$92,700	\$113,300

1. Special Education Teacher Reimbursement

- a. The school will hire its own special education teacher(s) based on the school's population of students with disabilities. CPS will reimburse the school on a quarterly basis. This reimbursement will be based on CPS' determination that each special education teacher possesses the proper license(s) as required by the State of Illinois and that the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) teacher positions for reimbursement does not exceed the CPS-approved allocation for the school.
- b. The maximum reimbursement rate for any FTE special education teacher is \$113,300 per year. The maximum reimbursement rate for all FTE special education teachers for each school is an average per-teacher reimbursement rate of \$92,700 per FTE special education teacher.
- c. The quarterly reimbursement to the school for FTE special education teachers will be the lesser of the (i) product of the maximum reimbursement rate multiplied by the number of CPS-approved, FTE teachers for the percentage of the quarter's instructional days for which the teacher was employed; or (ii) aggregate sum of the actual salaries and benefits paid to CPS-approved special education teachers employed at the school for the percentage of the quarter's instructional days for which the teacher was employed.

2. Special Education Paraprofessional Reimbursement

- a. The school will hire its own paraprofessionals to provide the necessary supports required by its students' IEPs.
- b. CPS will reimburse the school on a quarterly basis. This reimbursement will be based on CPS' determination that each special education paraprofessional providing instructional support is highly qualified in accordance with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) standards and that the number of FTE paraprofessional positions for reimbursement does not exceed the CPS-approved allocation for the school.
- c. The maximum reimbursement rate for any FTE special education paraprofessional is \$54,590 per year. The maximum reimbursement rate for all FTE special education paraprofessionals for each school is an average per-paraprofessional reimbursement rate of \$41,200 per FTE paraprofessional.
- d. The quarterly reimbursement to the school for FTE special education paraprofessionals will be the lesser of the (i) product of the maximum reimbursement rate multiplied by the number of CPS-approved FTE paraprofessionals for the percentage of the quarter's instructional days for which the paraprofessional was employed; or (ii) aggregate sum of the actual salaries and benefits paid to the CPS-approved, special education paraprofessionals employed at the school for the percentage of the quarter's instructional days for which the paraprofessional was employed.

3. Special Education Clinician Reimbursement

- a. If clinicians are required by the students' IEPs, the school will hire its own clinicians to provide

- the necessary supports.
- b. The school may have the Board furnish clinicians to serve the school’s students with disabilities, only if a waiver is given by CPS.
 - c. If the school hires its own clinicians, then CPS will reimburse the school on a quarterly basis. This reimbursement will be based on CPS’ determination that each clinician possesses the proper license(s) as required by the State of Illinois and that the number of FTE clinicians does not exceed the CPS-approved allocation for the school.
 - d. The maximum reimbursement rate for any FTE clinician is \$113,300 per year. The maximum reimbursement rate for all FTE clinicians for each school is an average per-clinician reimbursement rate of \$92,700 per FTE clinician.
 - e. The quarterly reimbursement to the school for FTE clinicians will be the lesser of the (i) product of the maximum reimbursement rate multiplied by the number of CPS-approved FTE clinicians at the school for the percentage of the quarter's instructional days for which the clinician was employed; or (ii) aggregate sum of the actual salaries and benefits paid to the CPS-approved clinicians at the school for the percentage of the quarter's instructional days for which the clinician was employed.

4. Special Education Case Manager Reimbursement

- a. The school shall appoint and pay a salary and benefits to its own qualified case manager.
- b. CPS will provide the school with a stipend for a qualified case manager that is equivalent to the amount given to case managers at district-run schools. The amount of the stipend is to be determined, pending an agreement between the Board and the Chicago Teachers Union.
- c. A case manager shall be deemed qualified if he or she has appropriate licenses and/or certifications as determined by the district. At least two years’ experience in the field of special education is recommended/preferred.

An individual serving as a case manager may receive only one stipend, even if the individual is serving more than one school. Related service providers are allocated using the same staffing formulas as district-run schools. The district will continue to reimburse schools for the actual cost of the related service providers. Schools are expected to hire their own related service providers and are reimbursed for their expenses at the following rate:

Table 16: Special Education Reimbursements

Position	Maximum for average position	Maximum for any individual position
Related service providers (license required)	\$92,700	\$113,300

ALLOCATIONS OF SUPPLEMENTAL BILINGUAL FUNDING FOR ENGLISH LEARNERS

Charter/contract schools, ALOPs, and Safe School programs (collectively, “charter schools”) receive supplemental bilingual grant funding based on EL enrollment in the following tiered system:

Table 17: State Funding for Charter Schools

Tier	EL Enrollment	No. of Schools	FY2021 Supplemental Funding Allocation
1	100+ EL students enrolled	40	\$46,000
2	0 to 99 EL students enrolled	93	\$450 per EL student

Table 18: Federal Title III Funding for Charter Schools

Tier	EL Enrollment	No. of Schools	FY2021 Supplemental Funding Allocation
1	250+ EL students enrolled	6	\$46,000
2	0 to 249 EL students enrolled	127	\$104 per EL student

Illinois Charter School Law now requires all charter schools to provide bilingual instruction to EL students. Charters are on a reimbursement system and must submit requests for reimbursement for expenses related to EL instruction. Charter schools are allocated grant funds in lieu of positions because Charter Management Organizations operate independently of CPS. Therefore, CPS cannot allocate positions but can allocate equitable funding based on EL enrollment at charter schools.

CHARGES AND FEES

Facilities Charges for Schools in CPS-Owned Facilities

Charter schools, contract schools, and ALOPs occupying a CPS-owned facility are responsible for the operating costs of the building. Schools are charged for facilities costs based on per-pupil rates reflecting the average operating costs throughout the district.

Facilities charges are assessed for facilities and maintenance, security, and IT, with the per-pupil rates for each listed in Table 19. The FY2021 rate for each charge is the same as the corresponding component in the calculation of the base non-SBB rate (see Table 12, above).

Table 19: Per-Pupil Rates for Facilities Charges

Deduction Type	FY2020 Rates	FY2021 Rates
Facilities and Maintenance	\$1,045.38	\$1,098.72
Security	\$258.24	\$288.85
IT	\$85.72	\$89.73
Total Facilities Charge	\$1,389.34	\$1,477.30

Schools can opt out of the district’s security and IT services. Charter and contract schools that are the sole occupant of a CPS facility can also opt out of facilities and maintenance services. Schools that are sharing a facility with another school are not allowed to opt out of facilities and maintenance services.

Schools will not be charged for any component of the facilities charges from which they have opted out.

Employer Pension Contribution Charges

Under the SBB model, charter schools receive per-pupil funding based on an SBB allocation that includes the amounts spent on employer pension costs of certified teachers. For this reason, each contract school reimburses the district for the employer pension costs for its employees who participate in the Chicago Teachers Pension Fund. Schools are charged 11.16 percent of the salary costs of participating employees, consistent with the pension normal cost estimates for FY2021. Pension payments are deducted from quarterly tuition payments. Pension charges will not apply to special education teachers, aides, or clinicians.

Administrative Fee

Schools are charged a three percent administrative fee to cover the district’s costs in overseeing schools and programs. The following table shows how the administrative fee is assessed for each funding source.

Table 20: Administrative Fees

Funding Source	Fee	How Admin Fee Will be Charged
SBB	3%	Total fee for SBB, non-SBB, SA, and Special Education will be deducted from quarterly tuition payments.
Non-SBB	3%	
Supplemental Aid (SA)	3%	
Special Education	3%	
Facilities Supplement	–	No admin fee.
Title I	–	No admin fee. District’s administrative costs are deducted prior to the allocation of Title I funds.
Title II	–	No admin fee. District administrative costs covered in Title I.
Title III	2%	Admin fee is capped at 2% per grant rules. 2% fee deducted from Title III payments.
State Bilingual	3%	Fee deducted from state bilingual payments.

ALLOCATIONS OF OTHER DISCRETIONARY FUNDS TO ALL SCHOOLS

Supplemental Aid (SA)

As part of the FY2021 budget, charter schools, contract schools, and ALOPs will receive Supplemental Aid (SA) funding for Pre-K–12 students, which will follow the same spending rules as local funds. Funds are distributed to the schools in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled who are eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals under the federal Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the National School Lunch Act as of a single point in time from the previous school year.

ESSA Title I

CPS allocates federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Title I funds to schools with high concentrations of low-income children that need supplementary services. The formula used to determine a school's eligibility for these funds is based on the ratio of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and free and reduced-price lunch school data as a percentage of enrollment. The data must be collected at a single point in time for the entire school system, and the district used January 9, 2020 as the collection point for FY2021.

In FY2021, the Title I poverty index is the weighted average of the number of students ages 5–17 who qualify for free or reduced-price lunch (70 percent weight) and the number of students ages 5–17 who qualify for TANF (30 percent weight), rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Once data is collected, CPS ranks schools and allocates additional funding. Schools with a poverty index below 40 do not receive Title I funds, even if the school has eligible students. However, if a school meets the poverty threshold for Title I eligibility one year, but their poverty index decreases to below 40 the next year, they may retain their Title I eligibility per federal provisions under ESSA.

Schools have received a Title I allocation based on their calculated Title I poverty index and their enrollment on January 9, 2020. Schools with higher concentrations of poverty receive more Title I funds per eligible students. The per-pupil allocation rate increases as the poverty index for the schools increases. A school with a poverty index of 40 receives an allocation of \$671 per eligible student. As the poverty index increases by one, the per-pupil allocation increases by \$13.42 per pupil. A school with a poverty index of 41 receives \$684.42 per pupil. A school with a poverty index of 50 receives \$805.20 per pupil.

Schools can budget SA and Title I funds at their discretion but must remain in compliance with regulations and guidelines. It is important to remember that the poverty rate calculations for Title I are more stringent than the calculations for SA. SA considers only the number of students who qualify for free and reduced meals, and it is not unusual for CPS schools to have poverty rates of 99 or 100 percent using that measure. The Title I poverty measure also looks at the number of students who qualify for TANF, and far fewer CPS students meet this standard.