

ADM—entire school	ADM—high school component	Small school adjustment	Small high school adjustment	Total adjustment
1-50	NA	12.5	NA	12.5
1-50	1-50	12.5	6.25	18.75
51-99	1-50	² 12.5-0.5	6.25	18.75-6.75
51-99	51-99	¹ 12.5-0.5	² 6.25-0.25	18.75-0.7
99	1-50	0.5	12.5	12.5
99	51-99	0.5	² 12.5-0.5	12.5-0.5

¹The amount of the adjustment is within this range. The exact figure depends upon the results obtained using the formula in § 39.141.

²The amount of the adjustment is within this range. The exact figure depends upon the results obtained using the formula in § 39.144.

§ 39.146 Is there an adjustment for small residential programs?

In order to compensate for the additional costs of operating a small residential program, OIEP will add to the total WSUs of each qualifying school as shown in the following table:

Type of residential program	Number of WSUs added
Residential student count of 50 or fewer ISEP-eligible students	12.5.
Residential student count of between 51 and 99 ISEP-eligible students.	Determined by the formula $((100-X)/200)X$, where X equals the residential student count.

GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION ADJUSTMENT

§ 39.160 Does ISEF provide supplemental funding for extraordinary costs related to a school's geographic isolation?

Yes. Havasupai Elementary School, for as long as it remains in its present location, will be awarded an additional cost factor of 12.5 WSU.

Subpart C—Administrative Procedures, Student Counts, and Verifications

SOURCE: 70 FR 22205, Apr. 28, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 39.200 What is the purpose of the Indian School Equalization Formula?

OIEP uses the Indian School Equalization Formula (ISEF) to distribute Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) appropriations equitably to Bureau-funded schools.

§ 39.201 Does ISEF reflect the actual cost of school operations?

ISEF does not attempt to assess the actual cost of school operations either at the local school level or in the aggregate nationally. ISEF is a relative distribution of available funds at the local school level by comparison with all other Bureau-funded schools.

§ 39.202 What are the definitions of terms used in this subpart?

Homebound means a student who is educated outside the classroom.

Home schooled means a student who is not enrolled in a school and is receiving educational services at home at the parent's or guardian's initiative.

School day means a day as defined by the submitted school calendar, as long as annual instructional hours are as they are reflected in § 39.213, excluding passing time, lunch, recess, and breaks.

Three-year average means:

- (1) For academic programs, the average daily membership of the 3 years before the current year of operation; and
- (2) For the residential programs, the count period membership of the 3 years before the current year of operation.

§ 39.203 When does OIEP calculate a school's allotment?

OIEP calculates a school's allotment no later than July 1. Schools must submit final ADM enrollment figures no later than June 15.

§ 39.204 How does OIEP calculate ADM?

OIEP calculates ADM by:

- (a) Adding the total enrollment figures from periodic reports received from each Bureau-funded school; and

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(b) Dividing the total enrollment for each school by the number of days in the school's reporting period.

§ 39.205 How does OIEP calculate a school's total WSUs for the school year?

(a) OIEP will add the weights obtained from the calculations in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section to obtain the total weighted student units (WSUs) for each school.

(1) Each year's ADM is multiplied by the applicable weighted student unit for each grade level;

(2) Calculate any supplemental WSUs generated by the students; and

(3) Calculate any supplemental WSUs generated by the schools.

(b) The total WSU for the school year is the sum of paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section.

§ 39.206 How does OIEP calculate the value of one WSU?

(a) To calculate the appropriated dollar value of one WSU, OIEP divides the systemwide average number of WSUs for the previous 3 years into the current year's appropriation.

(b) To calculate the average WSU for a 3-year period:

(1) *Step 1.* Add together each year's total WSU (calculated under paragraph (b) of this section); and

(2) *Step 2.* Divide the sum obtained in step 1 by 3.

§ 39.207 How does OIEP determine a school's funding for the school year?

To determine a school's funding for the school year, OIEP uses the following seven-step process:

(a) *Step 1.* Multiply the appropriate base academic and/or residential weight from §39.103 by the number of students in each grade level category.

(b) *Step 2.* Multiply the number of students eligible for supplemental program funding under §39.107 by the weights for the program.

(c) *Step 3.* Calculate the school-based supplemental weights under §639.107.

(d) *Step 4.* Add together the sums obtained in steps 1 through 3 to obtain each school's total WSU.

(e) *Step 5.* Add together the total WSUs for all Bureau-funded schools.

(f) *Step 6.* Calculate the value of a WSU by dividing the current school year's funds by the average total WSUs as calculated under step 5 for the previous 3 years.

(g) *Step 7.* Multiply each school's WSU total by the base value of one WSU to determine funding for that school.

§ 39.208 How are ISEP funds distributed?

(a) On July 1, schools will receive 80 percent of their funds as determined in §39.207.

(b) On December 1, the balance will be distributed to all schools after verification of the school count and any adjustments made through the appeals process for the third year.

§ 39.209 When may a school count a student for membership purposes?

If a student is enrolled, is in attendance during any of the first 10 days of school, and receives at least 5 days' instruction, the student is deemed to be enrolled all 10 days and shall be counted for ADM purposes. The first 10 days of school, for purposes of this section, are determined by the calendar that the school submits to OIEP.

(a) For ISEP purposes, a school can add a student to the membership when he or she has been enrolled and has received a full day of instruction from the school.

(b) Except as provided in §39.210, to be counted for ADM, a student dropped under §39.209 must:

- (1) Be re-enrolled; and
- (2) Receive a full day of instruction from the school.

§ 39.210 When must a school drop a student from its membership?

If a student is absent for 10 consecutive school days, the school must drop that student from the membership for ISEP purposes of that school on the 11th day.

§ 39.211 What other categories of students can a school count for membership purposes?

A school can count other categories of students for membership purposes as shown in the following table.