

Economic Disadvantaged Code Reporting Guidance For The 2014-2015 School Year

The following guidance for determining and reporting the PEIMS Economic Disadvantaged data (PEIMS data element E0785) is for Texas public school districts and charter schools for the 2014–2015 school year. The Texas Education Agency will be reviewing the Economic Disadvantaged reporting requirements during the 2014–2015 school year to determine what changes, if any, should be applied to the 2015–2016 school year and beyond.

Every Texas public school district and open enrollment charter school either participates or does not participate in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) as administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture. Additionally, each school that is required to report student enrollment data through the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) is also required to determine and report the economic disadvantaged status of each student reported.

For schools that offer the NSLP and/or the SBP, there are three options for accounting and claiming for meals served to students.

- Standard Accounting and Claiming of NSLP and SBP
- Provision 2 of NSLP and SBP
- Community Eligibility Program (CEP) of NSLP and SBP

The Standard Accounting and Claiming option requires that participating schools distribute and retrieve the official NSLP application forms for each family enrolling students in the school. Subsequently, these schools submit a monthly report of the highest number of eligible Free and Reduced Price NSLP students as well as information related to number of meals served to the same population.

The Provision 2 option requires that schools distribute and retrieve the official NSLP application forms for each family enrolling students in the school in the first year of operation only. The percentage of Free and Reduced Price eligible students of the school enrollment establishes the reimbursement rate. This reimbursement rate is in effect until the school is required to establish a new reimbursement and resurveys the total school enrollment population establishing a new base year.

The CEP option *does not allow* schools to distribute and retrieve the official NSLP application forms for each family enrolling students in the school. Instead, a reimbursement rate is established using the number of eligible students on the schools direct certification list as provided by the Texas Department of Agriculture.

Public school districts and charter schools that do not participate in the NSLP are not able to distribute and retrieve the official NSLP application forms for each family enrolling students in the school.

Regardless of the kind of NSLP offered by a Texas public school, students who are determined to be eligible for a free lunch by virtue of being on a direct certification list as provided by the Texas Department of Agriculture should be coded with Economic Disadvantaged Code 01 – “Eligible For Free Meals Under The National School Lunch And Child Nutrition Program”. For the 2014–2015 school year Economic Disadvantaged Code 01 should be interpreted to mean “Student is eligible for free lunch based on an approved NSLP application or direct certification under the NSLP”. Students who are found on a direct certification list are categorically eligible for a free lunch under the NSLP.

Regardless of the kind of NSLP offered by a Texas public school, students who are reported as Economic Disadvantaged Code 02 – “Eligible For Reduced-price Meals Under The National School Lunch And Child Nutrition Program” must be determined as eligible with an approved NSLP application. No exceptions exist for this rule.

Any other student who is determined to be economically disadvantaged through a means other than an official NSLP application or direct certification under the NSLP should be coded Economic Disadvantaged Code 99 – “Other Economic Disadvantage”. This would include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) students, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) students, and any other student who may be determined to be economically disadvantaged through the use of locally developed income survey forms. Examples include, but are not limited to, Pre-Kindergarten eligibility applications related to economic disadvantage status, migrant students, runaway students, and homeless students.

Schools that do not offer the NSLP to enrolled students must code all students as either 00 – “Not identified As Economically Disadvantaged” or 99 – “Other Economic Disadvantage” based on the results of a locally developed income survey form.

The following sample form may be adopted by a school district to create a locally developed income survey form. The income criteria on this form are only valid for the 2014–2015 school year.

[Sample Economically Disadvantaged Form \(Word, 36\)](#)

[Sample Economically Disadvantaged Form \(PDF, 158\)](#)

The following links to the Texas Education Agency website will provide a school with additional options to determine economic disadvantaged status for families/students filling out a local income survey form.

[2014-2015 Form SF-141R08 – English \(Word, 57 KB\)](#)

[2014-2015 Form SF-141R08 – English \(PDF, 49 KB\)](#)

[2014-2015 Form SF-141R208 – Spanish \(Word, 77 KB\)](#)

[2014-2015 Form SF-141R208 – Spanish \(PDF, 56 KB\)](#)

The following link is the income eligibility guidelines for determining whether a student is considered “Other Economic Disadvantaged.”

[Income Eligibility Guidelines for 2014-2015 \(PDF, 19 KB\)](#)

If you have any questions regarding the reporting of the Economic Disadvantaged Code through the PEIMS submissions, please first contact your ESC PEIMS office for assistance.