ADA Contribution & Minimum Scheduling Requirements

Minimum Scheduling Requirements
ADA contributions normally cannot be counted if minimum scheduling requirements are not met. These are usually expressed in minutes, e.g., the minimum scheduling requirement for a high school student is 240 minutes.

Example: Sue is scheduled for 3 periods and one open period at a traditional 6 period high school (380 minutes); the minutes of her three periods equal 191 minutes. Sue does not contribute to ADA on days she is present to class.

Minimum Day Requirements:
A school's minimum day may be shorter in length (i.e. 180 minutes) than the minimum scheduling requirement (i.e. 240 minutes 4-12 grade). This is allowed if the appropriate averaging computation indicates that, overall, the school’s bell schedule/minutes meets the instructional minutes minimum scheduling requirements (i.e. 240 minutes 4-12 grade). The internal auditor performs this calculation to ensure sites are in compliance. The Zangle system does not compute this calculation and assumes that the District has performed it for all minimum days input in the system (a).

Example: High schools have a two day averaging minimum day minute requirement; with no day going below 180 minutes. If the regular bell schedule is 380 minutes and the CaHSEE bell Schedule is 185 minutes; the average of these two days is 282 minutes. The CaHSEE bell schedule meets the minimum day requirements.

If the site overall track schedule has been accepted as fulfilling minimum day requirements ((a) above):

(i) ADA can be counted for a student who is present as long as he is scheduled to the same number of periods in that site’s bell schedules or
(ii) If the student’s schedule shows fewer periods than that of the track, then the actual minimum scheduling requirement check must be performed. In this case, the student’s scheduled minutes must meet the minimum scheduling requirement or ADA cannot be counted for the day even if the student was present.

Example: John is scheduled for 4 periods equaling 254 minutes; the school site has 6 periods equaling 380 minutes. On the reduced Thursday John’s 4 periods equal 207 minutes; the school site had 6 periods. The system first checks to see if John is scheduled for 6 periods on the reduced Thursday ((i) above) –No he is not. The second check is to see if John meets the minimum scheduling requirements ((ii) above) - No he does not have 240 minutes. No ADA contribution is received for John on Thursdays when he is present to class.

Additionally these examples occur on testing day, minimum days, finals, etc.
Alternative Programs Minimum Scheduling Requirements

Normally, partial daily ADA contributions are not allowed in cases where minimum scheduling requirements are not met; in the normal case daily ADA contributions may be either 1.0 or 0. However, in certain situations where a student is concurrently enrolled in other educational programs like community college or ROP, the minimum scheduling requirements associated with the ADA contribution are more flexible and allow partial ADA contribution. The system determines if a student is in these programs by a course category code attached to the course code.

Partial ADA is calculated based on the number of minutes a student is scheduled in district classes in a day. The partial ADA contribution is calculated by dividing the actual scheduled minutes (excluding the concurrent enrollment) by the minimum scheduling minutes (i.e. 240 minutes 4-12 grade).

The minimum for the partial ADA is normally restricted as follows:

Concurrent College: In the case of high school scheduling with concurrent college scheduling, a student could contribute partial ADA if he’s scheduled in high school classes at least 180 minutes per day (180/240 = 0.75 ADA) and his schedule includes a concurrent college course. A concurrent college student who is scheduled for less than 180 minutes in high school classes will receive no ADA.

Example: Sue is scheduled for 3 periods at a traditional 6 period high school (383 minutes) and takes one concurrent class at the local college. The minutes of her three periods equal 191 minutes. Sue’s ADA contribution is 191/240 = 80% on the days she is present to class. On the reduced Thursday Sue’s three periods equal 159 minutes. Sue receives no ADA contribution on days she is present for class on Thursday because she is scheduled for less than 180 minutes.

ROP: In the case of a high school scheduling with scheduling in ROP classes taught by non-District employees (SCOE) or ROP jobsites classes the student could contribute partial ADA if he’s scheduled in high school classes at least 145 minutes per day (145/240 = 0.60 ADA). A ROP (SCOE or jobsite) student who is scheduled for less than 145 minutes in high school classes will receive no ADA.

This rule regarding SCOE and jobsite ROP classes applies through the 2012/2013 school year only due to Tier III Flexibility; after this time this rule applies to all ROP classes. Until the 2012/2013 school year ROP classes taught by District employees are considered part of a student’s 240 scheduling requirements due to Tier III flexibility. If students are multiple enrolled at two schools for ROP classes the system will count the minutes at both schools.

Example: Sally is scheduled for 2 periods at a traditional 4 period high school (385 minutes) and takes an ROP class through SCOE. The minutes of the two periods equal 191 minutes. Sally’s ADA contribution is 191/240 = 80% on the days she
is present to class. On the reduced Thursday Sally’s three periods equal 154 minutes. Sally receives 154/240 = .64 ADA contribution on days she is present for class on Thursday because she is scheduled for more than 145 minutes.

Example: Sally is scheduled for 3 periods at a traditional 6 period high school (383 minutes) and takes ROP classes at another District high school (taught by a District employee). Sally is multiple enrolled, with the primary enrollment at the regular high school and the part time enrollment at the ROP School; the ROP classes are considered part of Sally’s required scheduling minutes to contribute to ADA because the ROP class is taught by a District employee. The minutes of the three periods equal 191 minutes at her home school and 123 minutes at the ROP School. Sally’s ADA contribution is 191 + 123/240 = 100% on the days she is present to class. On the reduced Thursday Sally’s three periods equal 155 minutes at her home school and 101 minutes at the ROP School. Sally receives 155 + 101/240 = 100% ADA contribution on days she is present for class on Thursday because she is scheduled for more than 145 minutes. If Sally had not been properly multiple enrolled her ADA contribution on regular days would be 191/240 = 80% and the reduced Thursdays 155/240 = 65%.