

# Verification Types and Logic (FRAM)

Last Modified on 10/22/2022 9:52 am CDT

[Standard Sample Size \(Error Prone\) Logic](#) | [Alternate Sample Size One \(Random\) Logic](#) | [Alternate Sample Size Two \(Error Prone Plus Categorical\) Logic](#)

**Classic View:** FRAM > Verification

**Search Terms:** Verification

The standard **Verification Type** for most districts is the **Standard Sample Size (Error Prone)**. The **Alternate Sample Size One (Random)** and **Alternate Sample Size Two (Error Prone Plus Categorical)** options are alternative methods of verification that require specific state permission.

Verification does not include the application type "Educational Benefits" or the eligibility type "Socioeconomic" (SES).

Infinite Campus allows district compliance with USDA guidelines through the following, built-in logic used by the Verification process:

## Standard Sample Size (Error Prone) Logic

The **Standard Sample Size (Error Prone)** is the standard samples size used for verification.

1. All approved applications on file as of October 1 of the current school year are gathered, including income and categorical-approved applications.
2. All applications in the sample that are considered "error-prone" -- within \$100 of the monthly and/or \$1200 of the yearly **Income Guide** -- are counted as the verification pool from which random selections are first made. If not enough error-prone applications exist, remaining applications are selected from the total number of applications included in the sample pool.

### Example

If a district has 2,000 approved applications, 60 of the "error-prone" applications are randomly selected for verification when using this option. For example,  $2,000 \text{ applications} \times 3\% = 60$ . If the result of this calculation is not a whole number, Campus automatically **rounds up** to the next whole number. For example,  $1,702 \text{ applications} \times 3\% = 51.06$  will result in 52 applications chosen for verification per USDA regulation.

However, if the district has only 40 actual error-prone applications on file, the remaining 20 applications will be randomly selected from the total number of applications (gathered in Step 1).

## Alternate Sample Size One (Random) Logic

The **Alternate Sample Size One (Random)** is an alternate method of verification that requires special state permission.

Select this option only as directed.

1. All approved applications on file as of October 1 of the current school year are gathered, including income and categorical-approved applications. This is the total number of applications to include in the sample.
2. The total number of applications (sample) is multiplied by 3% to determine the total number of applications requiring verification. The maximum number of applications required for verification is 3,000.

### Example

If a district has 2,000 approved applications, 60 of them will be randomly selected for verification ( $2,000 \times 3\% = 60$ ) when using this option.

## Alternate Sample Size Two (Error Prone Plus Categorical) Logic

The **Alternate Sample Size Two (Error Prone Plus Categorical)** is an alternate method of verification that requires special state permission. There are two parts to this type of verification.

Select this option only as directed.

1. All approved applications on file as of October 1 of the current school year are gathered, including income and categorical-approved applications. This is the total number of applications to include in the sample.
2. The total number of applications on file is multiplied by 1% (the sample size) to determine the total number of applications requiring verification. The maximum number of applications required for verification is 1,000.
3. All applications in the sample that are considered "error-prone" -- within \$100 of the monthly and/or \$1200 of the yearly **Income Guide** -- are counted as the verification pool from which random selections are first made. If not enough error-prone applications exist, remaining applications are selected from the total number of applications included in the sample pool.

### Example

If a district has 2,000 approved applications, 20 of them will be randomly selected for verification ( $2,000 \times 1\% = 20$ ) when using this option.

### Determining TANF, FDPIR and SNAP Verification Sample Size

1. Of the total number of applications included in the sample, identify all applications that list a

TANF, FDPIR or SNAP case number instead of income (indicating categorical approval).

2. Multiply the number of TANF/FDPIR/SNAP applications by  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a percent (0.5%) to receive the total number of TANF/FDPIR/SNAP applications that need to be verified.

**Example**

If a district has 1,000 SNAP/FDPIR/TANF applications, 5 of these applications will be randomly selected for verification (0.5% of 1,000 = 5) when using this option.