

Revised October 2020



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STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Overview of the Maintenance of Effort & Excess Cost Application

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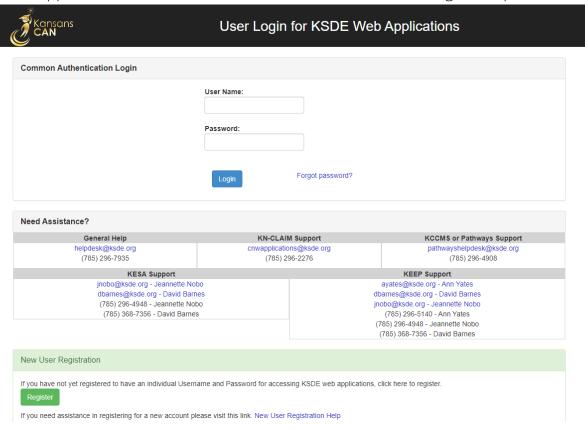


Registering

The KSDE authenticated applications website may be accessed at:

https://apps.ksde.org/authentication/login.aspx

Prior to accessing the LEA MOE application for the first time, new users will select the "Register" option.

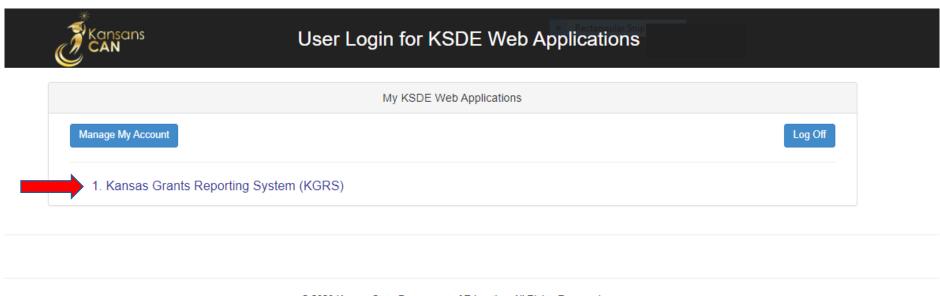


Special Education and Title Services



Sign-on

Staff responsible for entering data, (whether at the district, interlocal, or coop level), will need to request access by choosing the "Manage My Account" option and selecting "Kansas Grants Reporting System" from the list of choices.



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Access Application

Once registration is approved, LEA staff will be able to access the Maintenance of Effort and Excess Cost report through the "Kansas Grants Reporting System" application.

DISTRICT HOMEPAGE Search Options School Year 2019 - 2020 Data Collection Type Maintenance of Effort & Excess Cost ➤ Clear Search Data Collection Listing School Year Data Collection Type Status Action 2019 - 2020 Maintenance of Effort & Excess Cost Not Yet Submitted (4 Page 1 of 1 >> >> 2 100-Displaying records 1 - 1 of 1



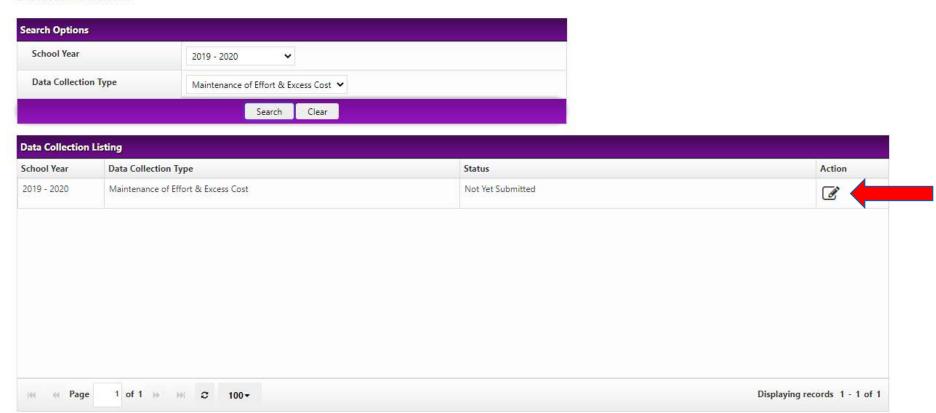
Standalone District

Begin by selecting the school year, data collection type, click search.

• Click the pencil in the action column to open the module.



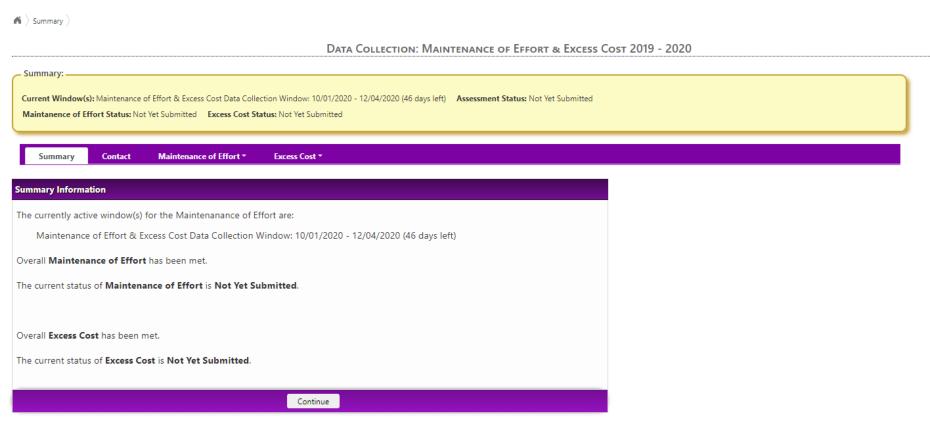
DISTRICT HOMEPAGE





Summary Page

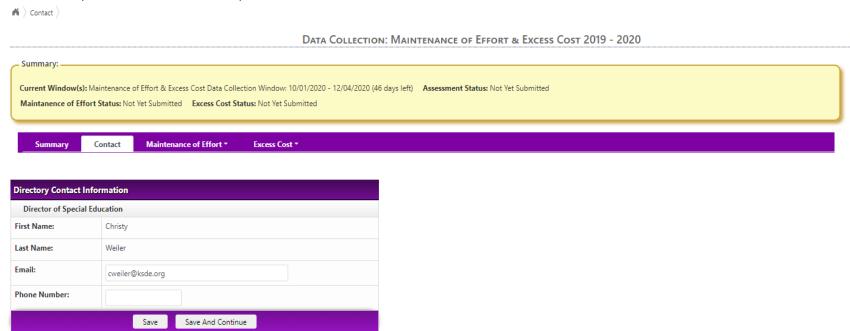
- The Summary page displays information helpful for the LEA to track the status of their progress and to check that all of the questions have been answered.
- This page also provides a quick reference for the due date of the collection and the number of days left to complete and submit.





Contact Page

- The contact information tab will auto-populate from the KSDE Directory information.
- Users will not be able to edit the name or email fields.
- The phone number field is optional.





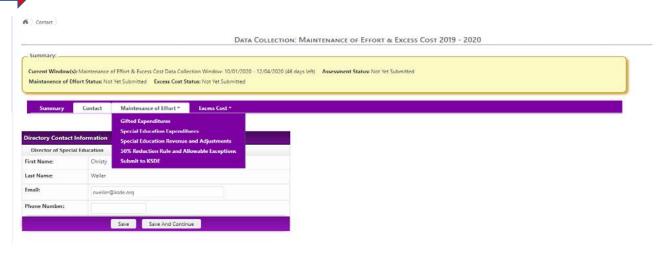
Maintenance of Effort & Excess Costs Drop Down List

The maintenance of effort and excess cost pages have been separated into two modules within the application. Each module will have its own submit button.

See "Appendix A-Understanding Special Education Maintenance of Effort (MOE)" for a deeper explanation of MOE.

Maintenance of Effort:

- Gifted Expenditures
- Special Education Expenditures
- Special Education Revenue and Adjustments
- 50% Reduction Rule and Allowable Exceptions
- Submit to KSDE *NEW FEATURE*

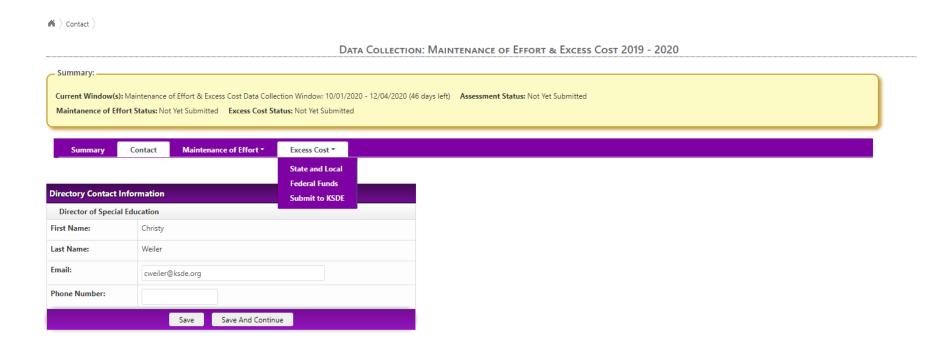




See "Appendix B-Notes on Excess Cost" for a greater explanation of Excess Cost.

Excess Costs

- State and Local
- Federal Funds
- Submit to KSDE *NEW FEATURE*

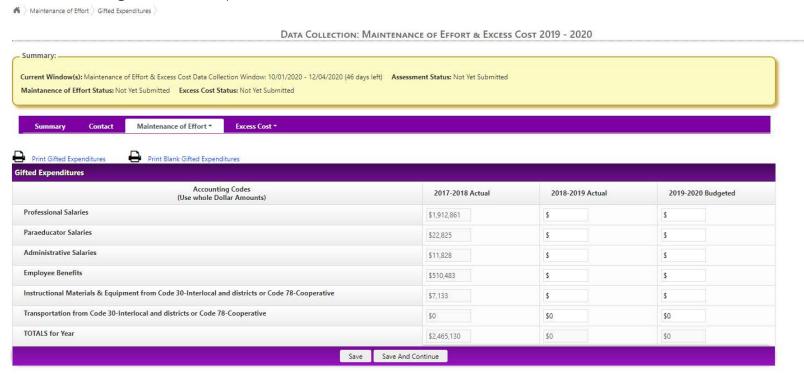




Maintenance of Effort

Gifted Expenditures

Enter actual LEA expenditures for each line item in the center column, and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year for the column to the right. When complete, click Save and Continue.

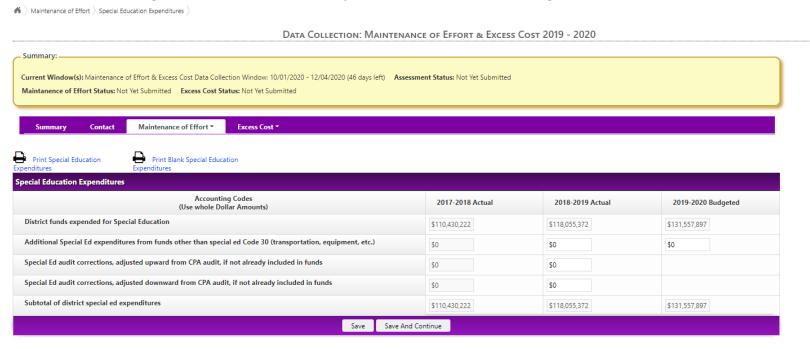




Maintenance of Effort

Special Education Expenditures

District funds expended are pulled from the LEA's budget. If necessary, enter adjustments for each line item in the center column, and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year for the column to the right. Click Save and Continue.

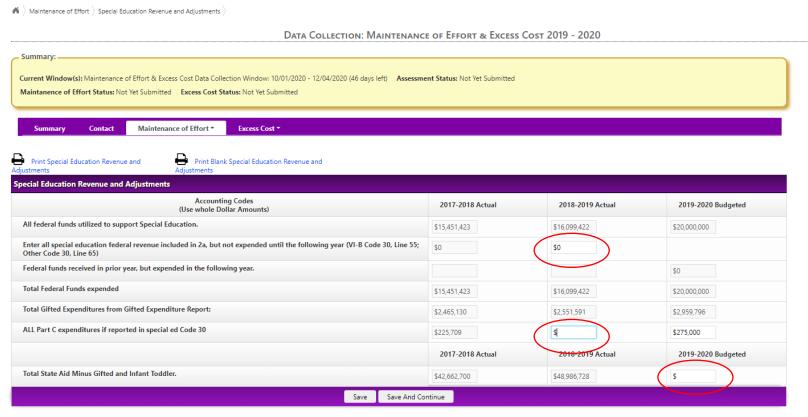


Maintenance of Effort



Special Education Revenue and Adjustments

If necessary, adjust federal funding drawdowns to reflect actual encumbered expenditures for each fiscal year. The gifted expenditures are pulled from the gifted page. The LEA can also enter all Part C expenditures, if applicable. LEA's will also complete the budgeted cell for Total State Aid Minus Gifted and Infant Toddler. Click Save and Continue.

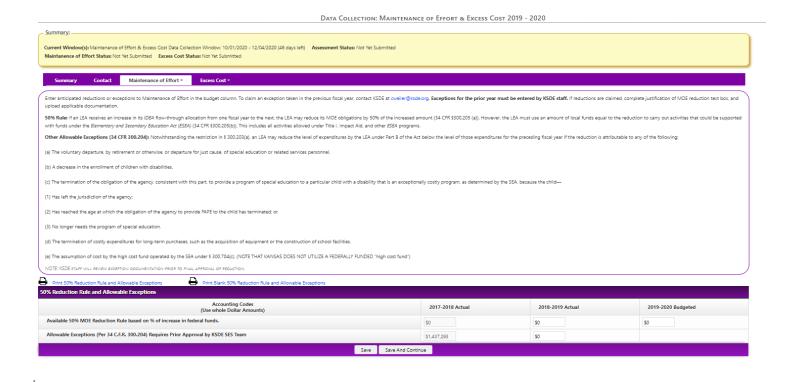




Maintenance of Effort

50% Reduction Rule and Allowable Exceptions

Enter any reductions or exemptions to Maintenance of Effort. If reductions are claimed, complete justification of MOE reduction text box, and upload applicable documentation. NOTE: As a best practice, all MOE exceptions should be claimed and documented, even if they are not immediately necessary in order to meet MOE for the current fiscal year. KSDE staff will review exception documentation prior to final approval of reduction



Special Education and Title Services

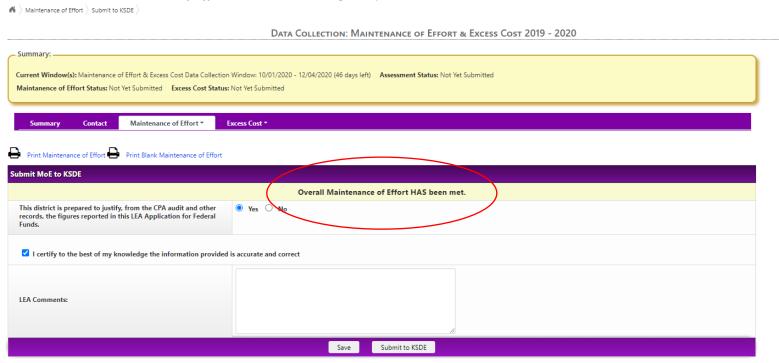


Maintenance of Effort

Submit

Review entries for errors, and select "Submit to KSDE" once complete.

A new feature added to the new module. When all entries have been completed, the LEA will be given a quick glance on whether they have met/not met maintenance of effort without running a report.





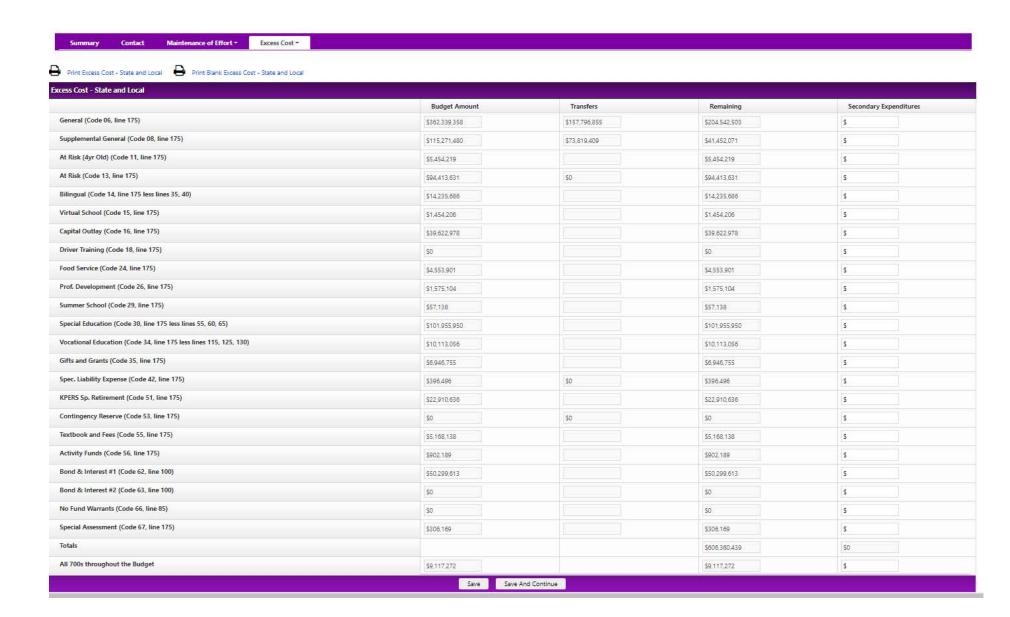
Excess Cost

Excess Cost - State and Local

See "Appendix B – Excess Cost" for a greater explanation of Excess Cost.

Input all secondary expenditures (grades 9-12) by line item. Locate specific code and line items in LEA's district budget actual expenditures. Elementary expenditure values will be calculated automatically by the system by subtracting the "Secondary Expenditure" value from those values in the "Remaining" column. Click Save and Continue.





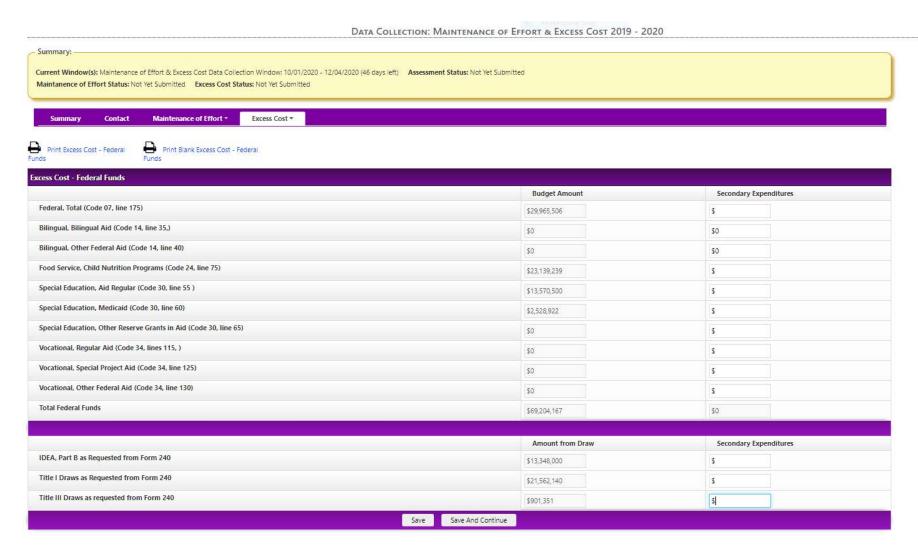


Excess Cost

Excess Cost – Federal Funds

Input all secondary federal funding (grades 9-12) by line item. Locate specific code and line items in LEA's district budget actual funding and Form 240 drawdowns. Elementary funding values will be calculated automatically by the system by subtracting the "Secondary Expenditures" value from those values in the "Remaining" column. Click Save and Continue.





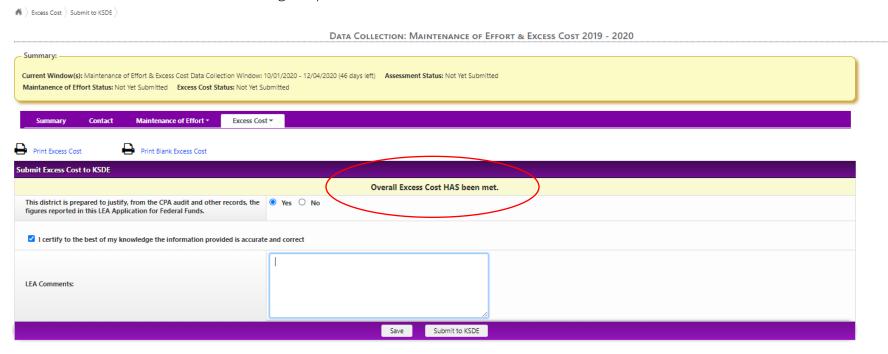


Excess Cost Submission

Submit

Review entries for errors, and select "Submit to KSDE" once complete.

A new feature added to the new module. When all entries have been completed, the LEA will be given a quick glance on whether they have met/not met excess costs without running a report.





Coops and Interlocals

Maintenance of Effort

After logging in as either a coop or an interlocal, the user should select the organization they wish to work with. Click the pencil in the action column to open the module.

DISTRICT HOMEPAGE Search Options School Year 2019 - 2020 Data Collection Type Maintenance of Effort & Excess Cost ▼ Organization Select an Organization Status Select an Assessment Status Maintenance of Effort Status / Excess ✓ Any Clear Data Collection by Organization Listing: Maintnenance of Effort Data Collection Type School Year Organization Status Maintenance of Effort Status Excess Cost Status Action Maintenance of Effort & Excess D0415 Hiawatha Maintenance of Effort Submitted; 2019 - 2020 Submitted to Coop/Interlocal Not Yet Submitted Excess Cost Not Yet Submitted 2019 - 2020 Maintenance of Effort & Excess D0430 South Brown County Not Yet Submitted Not Yet Submitted Not Yet Submitted Cost 2019 - 2020 Maintenance of Effort & Excess D0615 Brown Co KS Special Ed Not Yet Submitted Not Yet Submitted Not Yet Submitted Displaying records 1 - 3 of 3

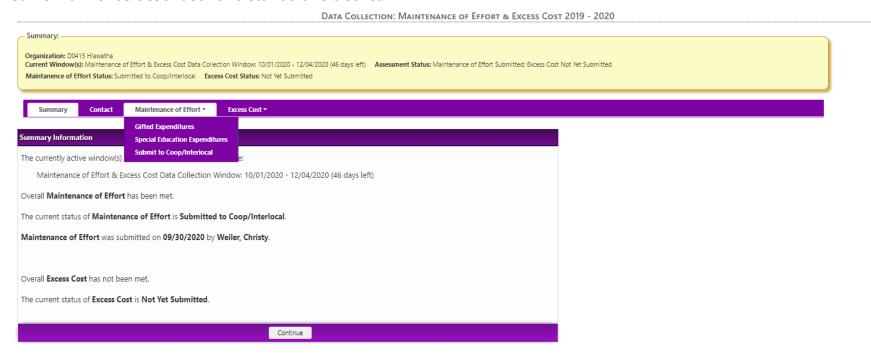


Coops and Interlocals

Maintenance of Effort

Member District Data

Once a member district has been selected, the user will input funding and expenditure data specific to that district in the same manner as described for a standalone district.



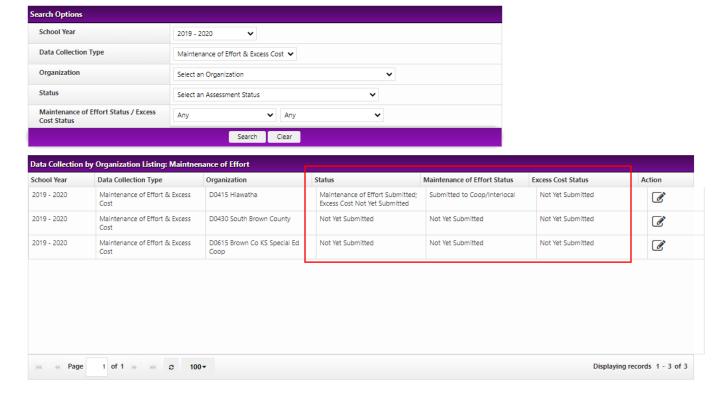


Maintenance of Effort

Review Member Data

At the coop/interlocal level, administrators may view the submission status of each member district on the homepage. The administrator may "un-submit" a submission if a member district needs to make corrections.

DISTRICT HOMEPAGE

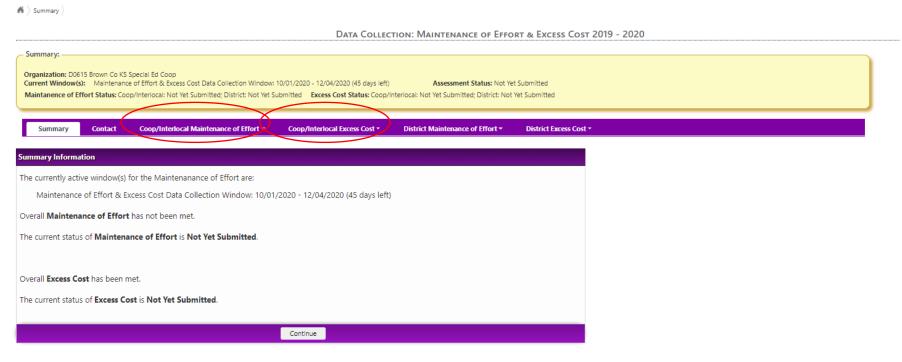




Maintenance of Effort

Coop and Interlocal Level Data – Summary Page

Once all member district data has been submitted, coop and interlocal data may be entered.

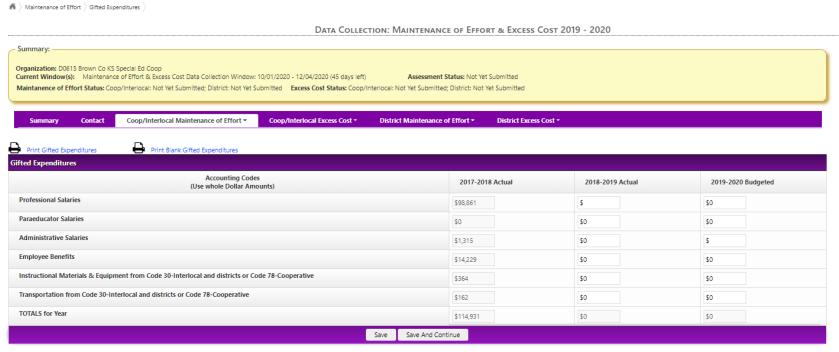




Maintenance of Effort

Coop and Interlocal Level Data - Gifted

Enter actual LEA expenditures for each line item in the center column, and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year for the column to the right. When complete, click Save and Continue.

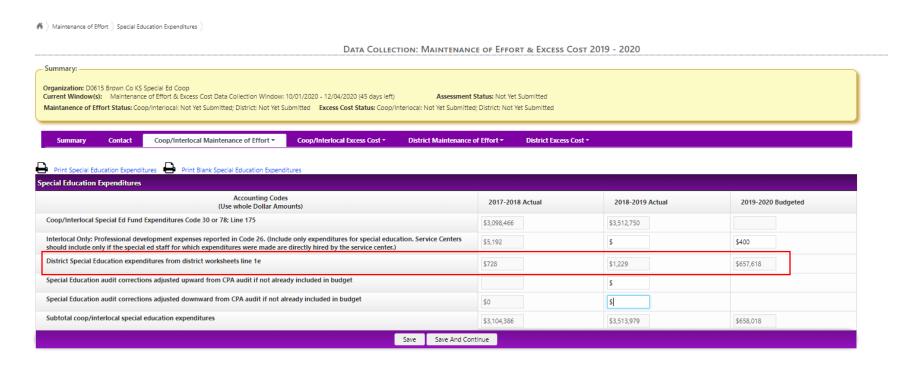




Maintenance of Effort

Coop and Interlocal Level Data – Special Education Expenditures

LEA funds expended are pulled from the LEA's budget. Member district funds are transferred from their reports to this page. If necessary, enter adjustments for each line item in the center column, and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year for the column to the right. Click Save and Continue.

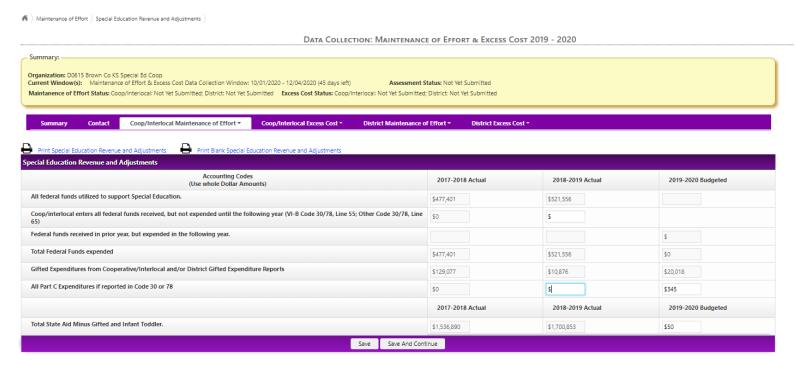




Maintenance of Effort

Coop and Interlocal Level Data – Special Education Revenue Adjustments

If necessary, adjust federal funding drawdowns to reflect actual encumbered expenditures for each fiscal year. The gifted expenditures from the coop/interlocal and member districts are pulled from the respective gifted pages. The LEA will enter all Part C expenditures, if applicable. LEA's will then complete the budgeted cell for Total State Aid Minus Gifted and Infant Toddler. Click Save and Continue.

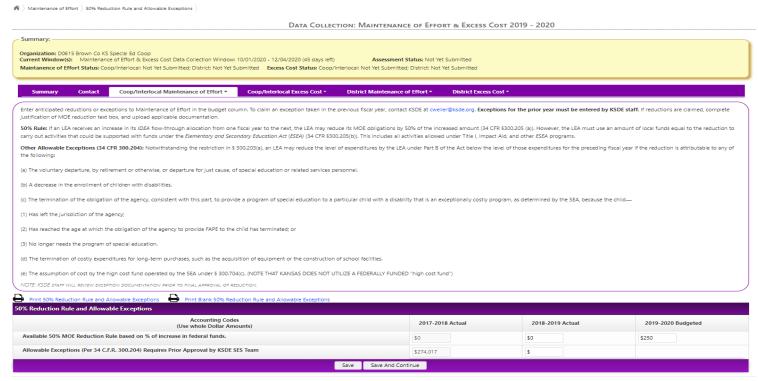




Maintenance of Effort

Coop and Interlocal Level Data – 50% Reduction and Allowable Exceptions

Enter any reductions or exemptions to Maintenance of Effort. If reductions are claimed, complete justification of MOE reduction text box, and upload applicable documentation. *NOTE: As a best practice, all MOE exceptions should be claimed and documented, even if they are not immediately necessary in order to meet MOE for the current fiscal year. KSDE staff will review exception documentation prior to final approval of reduction.*



Special Education and Title Services

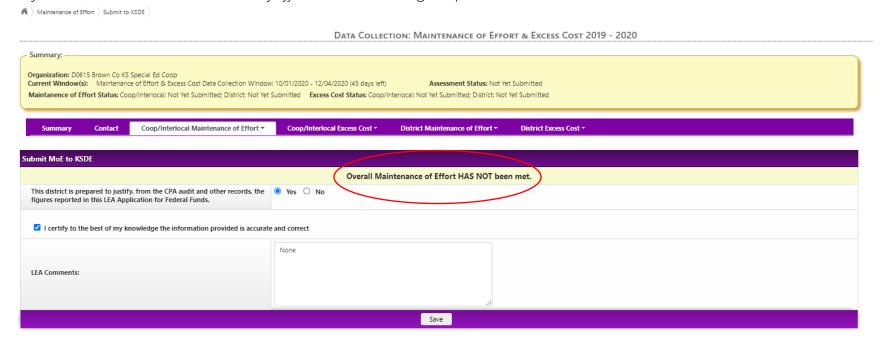


Maintenance of Effort

Submit

Review entries for errors, check member district submissions and select "Submit to KSDE" once complete.

A new feature added to the new module. When all entries have been completed, the LEA will be given a quick glance on whether they have met/not met maintenance of effort without running a report.

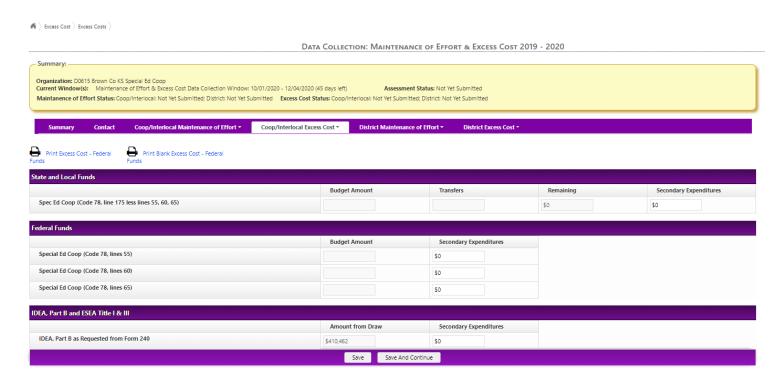




Coops and Interlocals Excess Costs

Coop and Interlocal Level Data – Excess Costs

Input all secondary state and local and federal funding (grades 9-12) by line item. Locate specific code and line items in LEA's district budget actual funding and Form 240 drawdowns. Elementary funding values will be calculated automatically by the system by subtracting the "Secondary Expenditures" value from those values in the "Remaining" column. Click Save and Continue.



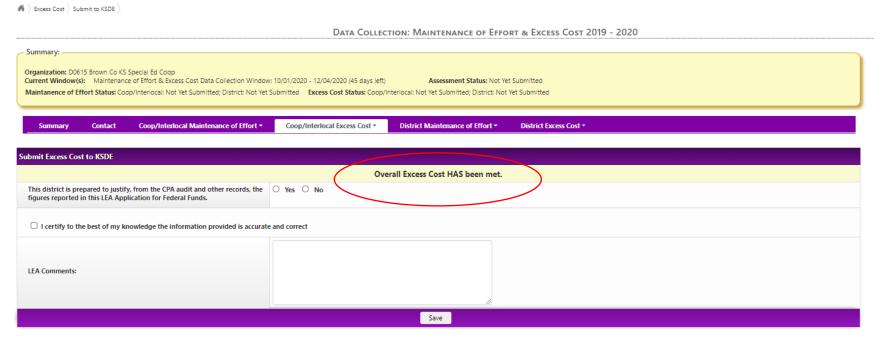
Special Education and Title Services



Coops and Interlocals Excess Costs

Coop and Interlocal Level Data - Submit

Once all member and interlocal/coop data has been entered and reviewed, the director may submit the report to KSDE. A new feature added to the new module. When all entries have been completed, the LEA will be given a quick glance on whether they have met/not met excess cost without running a report.



Appendix A

Understanding Special Education Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

What is meant by "Maintenance of Effort"?

The term "Maintenance of Effort," often shortened to "MOE," refers to the requirement placed upon many federally funded grant programs that the State Education Agency (SEA) and Local Education Agencies (LEA) demonstrate that the level of state funding and the level of local expenditures remain at least the same or more than the previous year. Failure to meet MOE requirements may result in corrective action, a process described toward the end of this summary.

The rules regulating MOE differ depending on the federal program requiring the effort. Some grant programs do not require MOE, whereas some grant programs such as *IDEA* have very specific rules documented in the federal regulations.

MOE and the Part B Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

Part B of the *IDEA*, which includes the language regarding *IDEA* funding allocations to the SEA and LEAs, includes MOE provisions applicable separately at both the state and local levels.

At the state level, Part B prohibits a state from reducing state financial support for special education and related services for children with disabilities below the amount of that support for the preceding fiscal year (34 CFR §300.163). In Kansas, we call this state financial support "special education categorical aid." Each year, the Kansas legislature determines the amount of state special education funding designed to supplement the local special education expenses. This is not federal funding, but

rather an appropriation made in Kansas's state budget. To meet the *IDEA* MOE state-level expectation, Kansas must continue to fund special education at the same level or more every year.

At the local level, as part of the MOE requirement and to be eligible the following year for federal IDEA funds, LEAs must budget the same amount for special education as it expended in the previous fiscal year. Provisions within the federal IDEA regulations assist LEAs in meeting MOE from one year to the next.

The most significant of these provisions is often referred to as the 50% Reduction Rule. In the case of the 50% Reduction Rule, if an LEA receives an increase in its *IDEA* flow through allocation from one fiscal year to the next, the LEA may reduce its MOE obligations by 50% of the increased amount (34 CFR §300.205 (a)). However, the LEA must use an amount of local funds equal to the reduction to carry out activities that could be supported with funds under the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act* (*ESEA*) (34 CFR §300.205(b)). This includes any activities allowed under Title I, Impact Aid, and other *ESEA* programs.

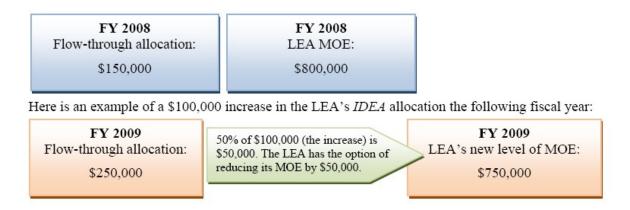
In order for KSDE to ensure local funds are expended equal to the Reduction, beginning in FY11, if an LEA applies the 50% Reduction Rule when completing the Special Education Maintenance of Effort online worksheet, the LEA will be required to report on actual local expenditures that support ESEA activities up to the Reduction claimed. For example, an LEA may claim local expenditures reported within "Code 11 and/or 13" of the School Finance Budget.

LEAs that take advantage of this opportunity <u>must</u> report on actual local expenditures incurred during the FY10 fiscal year as reported in the FY11 School Finance Budget.

If an LEA chooses to utilize the 50% Reduction Rule and reduce its MOE obligations, the LEA will maintain the new reduced MOE amount in subsequent years, until such time that an LEA increases the amount expended for special education services.

Example:

Sample base year that includes a \$150,000 federal allocation with a district's MOE obligation of \$800,000: (Districts can meet MOE on either local or state and local combined)



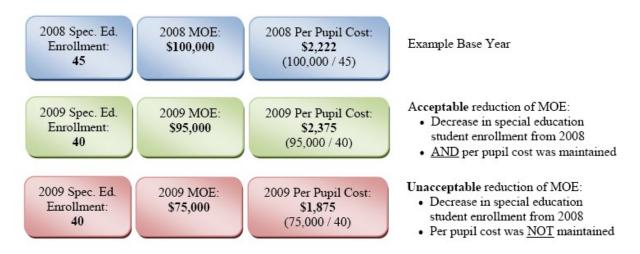
Other exceptions to lowering MOE (local/state costs not charged to a Federal grant) from one fiscal year to the next as provided by the law include: (34 CFR §300.204)

1. The voluntary departure, by retirement or otherwise, or departure for just cause, of special education or related services personnel.

EXAMPLE: A special education teacher retires, and the salary and fringe of this long-term and experienced teacher is \$90,000. The LEA would be allowed to reduce their MOE obligation by \$90,000. (A Reduction in Force (RIF) is not considered an allowable exception.)

EXAMPLE: A special education teacher resigns, and the salary and fringe of this long-term and experienced teacher is \$70,000. The LEA hires a replacement of this position at a lower salary rate at \$60,000, the LEA would be allowed to reduce their MOE obligation by the difference of \$10,000.

2. A decrease in the enrollment of children with disabilities. (KSDE calculates the expenditures per pupil within the MOE worksheet)



EXAMPLE: An LEA experiences a drop-in enrollment of children with disabilities; however, the per pupil cost for a special education student meets or exceeds the per pupil cost spent per special education student the previous year. If the number of children with disabilities decreases, and the amount spent per special education student also decreases below the previous year's amount, then MOE *cannot be reduced*.

3. A child with a disability that requires an exceptionally costly program either leaves the district, ages out, or no longer needs the special education program.

4. The termination of costly expenditures for long-term purchases, such as the acquisition of a vehicle used for special education transportation.

LEAs Restricted from Reducing Maintenance of Effort

There are provisions of the *IDEA* that limit whether an LEA may reduce local effort. Under IDEA section 616(f), if the SEA determines that an LEA is not meeting the requirements of Part B, including meeting targets in the <u>State's Performance Plan</u> (SPP), the SEA *must* prohibit that LEA from reducing its MOE. Therefore, if an LEA does not receive a Level of Determination of "Meets Requirements," the LEA cannot reduce its MOE, regardless of the 50% Reduction Rule.

LEAs that have been identified as having <u>significant disproportionality</u> are also restricted from reducing MOE. An LEA has significant disproportionality if identified as having a disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education as a result of inappropriate identification which is determined to be significant (above 4.0). LEAs in Kansas identified as having significant disproportionality are formally notified by the KSDE and must carry out activities to address the issue.

MOE and Coordinated Early Intervening Services

IDEA 2004 contains a provision at 20 U.S.C. 1413 (f), which permits LEAs to use up to 15 percent of their Part B funds for any fiscal year to develop and implement Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS).

Coordinated Early Intervening Services are intended for students who have not been identified as students with disabilities under *IDEA* but who are determined to need additional academic and behavioral supports to succeed in general education.

IDEA 2004 <u>requires</u> LEAs identified for significant disproportionality to reserve and expend 15% of its Part B allocation on CEIS activities in the year following notification.

Special Education and Title Services

IDEA Regulations state that any *IDEA* dollars that are expended towards CEIS activities must be deducted from the amount an LEA could have reduced their MOE through the 50% Reduction Rule (34 CFR §300.205(d)).

Examples of MOE reductions due to the 50% Reduction Rule with CEIS budgets:

LEA not identified with significant disproportionality (optional use of CEIS funding)	FY 2008 Allocation: \$900,000	FY 2009 Allocation: \$1,000,000 Increase of: \$100,000	Max CEIS Allowed: \$150,000 (15% of allocation)	Max MOE Reduction: \$50,000 (50% of increase)
Scenario 1:	FY 2009	CEIS	Subtract	Allowed MOE
	Allocation:	Budgeted:	\$10,000 from	Reduction:
	\$1,000,000	\$10,000	max MOE	\$40,000
Scenario 2:	FY 2009	CEIS	Subtract	Allowed MOE
	Allocation:	Budgeted:	\$40,000 from	Reduction:
	\$1,000,000	\$40,000	max MOE	\$10,000
Scenario 3:	FY 2009	CEIS	Subtract	Allowed MOE
	Allocation:	Budgeted:	\$50,000 from	Reduction:
	\$1,000,000	\$50,000	max MOE	\$0
LEA <u>identified</u> with significant disproportionality (required use of CEIS funding)	FY 2008 Allocation: \$900,000	FY 2009 Allocation: \$1,000,000 Increase of: \$100,000	CEIS Required: \$150,000 (15% of allocation)	LEAs identified as significantly disproportionate may not reduce MOE level
ONLY Scenario:	FY 2009 Allocation: \$1,000,000	CEIS Budgeted: \$150,000	LEA may not reduce MOE	Allowed MOE Reduction: \$0

KSDE Maintenance of Effort Processes

KSDE determines whether or not an LEA has met the requirements of MOE for *IDEA* by reviewing submitted LEA School Finance budget reports, annual reports, and other data collected by KSDE. The timeline for this process is:

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October-December – LEAs and districts verify Special Education MOE data within the MOE Application and submit by December 1 each year.

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December-January KSDE verifies LEA submissions and approves the MOE Application for districts meeting MOE.

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January–May Districts not meeting MOE – Final Review – Notification sent to districts not meeting MOE

June – Within 30 days of Notification, districts not meeting MOE must return funds to the U.S. Department of Education.

LEAs are required to follow Kansas Statutes and Regulations and utilize the Kansas Accounting Handbook for Unified School Districts. LEAs must account for special education expenditures and revenue within "Code 30 or 78." Each allocation received must be tracked separately to account for all expenditures.

Each year, budget information is submitted by LEAs to the KSDE School Finance Team, which is used to generate each LEA's special education MOE that compare actual special education expenditures from the LEA's previous year's actual special education expenditures. LEAs may meet the MOE requirement on any four (4) methods of a combination of state and local funds, a combination of state and local funds per capita, local funds only or local funds per capita.

If MOE is Not Met Prior to Submission:

If MOE is not met prior to submission, the LEA should carefully review financial data within the MOE application to determine if the amount of actual expenditures are correct.

If necessary, LEA's may submit budget revisions to actual expenditures reported to the School Finance Team. In many instances this will result in meeting MOE. If the expenditures are correct and MOE is not met, LEAs are encouraged to submit justification if one or more of the exceptions under CFR §300.204 apply. If MOE is not met, LEA's can upload documentation as justification for the exceptions being claimed. Please be sure to include with the justifications, the actual dollar amounts for each exception claimed.

If MOF is Not Met After Submission:

If KSDE determines that one of the MOE exceptions claimed by the district is not an allowable exception addressed in the Regulations (CFR §300.204), KSDE will contact the LEA and provide technical assistance as necessary to verify data and identify allowable exceptions.

If an LEA still cannot meet the MOE requirement after consultation with KSDE, the LEA is required to repay to the U.S. Department of Education using local funds, the difference from one year to the next of actual special education expenditures.

The following is an example of the reduction of an LEA's MOE and the repayment that must be made to the U.S. Department of Education.

2008-09 Special Education	2009-10 Special Education	Required
MOE	MOE	Repayment
\$1,334,220	\$1,319,225	\$14,995

Allowable Exceptions to Meeting MOE

When reducing local maintenance of effort for special education, LEAs may utilize any of the following options available:

- The voluntary departure or departure for just cause of special education personnel.
- Decrease in enrollment of children w/ disabilities.
- A "high cost" child moves out of the district, ages out, or no longer needs the program.
- The purchase of costly capital, such as a special education bus, is paid out.

In addition to the 50% Reduction Rule, all exceptions listed above may be utilized (if allowable) for the reduction of MOE. For example, an LEA is able to reduce its MOE by \$100,000 through the 50% Reduction Rule, and an additional \$20,000 due to a high cost child moving out of the district, for a total MOE reduction of \$120,000.

Appendix B

Notes on Excess Cost

WHAT IS EXCESS COST?

Excess Cost is a long-standing IDEA requirement that determines the average annual per-pupil expenditure by deducting all special education expenditures from the district's total expenditures, and is slated to become part of the A-133 audits, the annual CPA audits. Changes to the Excess Cost calculation method previously used in Kansas are necessary to best align with federal regulations. To ensure LEAs meet the requirements and are prepared for the impending audits, KSDE altered the Excess Cost calculation to match the specified format and include the mandatory separate calculation between secondary and elementary.

The Excess Cost calculation is designed to calculate the average annual per-student expenditure, which multiplied by the number of students with disabilities represents the amount the LEA is to spend before drawing VI-B money. The format and presentation of the Excess Cost worksheet reflects the IDEA requirements.

WHO SHOULD PROVIDE INPUT ON THE EXCESS COST WORKSHEET?

As a large portion of Excess Cost deals with the LEA's general budget, special education directors are advised to enlist the help of staff who are familiar with the LEA's budget. Such staff may include business managers, board clerks, or superintendents. Special education directors will need to identify the secondary specific expenditures of the "IDEA VI-B funds" line item along with a portion of the "Federal Funds" and "State and Local Special Education Expenditure" line items.

WHO COMPLETES THE LEA EXCESS COST WORKSHEET?

The worksheet entitled "LEA" is to be completed by the fiscal entity responsible for requesting and receiving Title VIB funds, which includes complying with all applicable federal requirements. LEAs include stand-alone districts, Coops, or Interlocals. Member districts of Coops and Interlocals will complete the Excel file titled "Excess Cost Worksheet Member District."

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE SPECIAL ED DIRECTOR IN THIS PROCESS?

The overall role of the special education director in this process is to coordinate the completion of the excess cost application by the appropriate staff who can answer the general education expenditure line items, complete the special education expenditure line items, review the completed report data for completeness and general accuracy, and submit the completed report to KSDE via the authenticated website.

Directors of Coops and Interlocals have a slightly more involved role. Coop/Interlocal directors will need to coordinate the completion of the Excess Cost - Member District portions of the authenticated application with the appropriate personnel of their member districts. Once the member district portions have been received from the member districts, directors will need to finalize the report by entering coop/interlocal level expenditure data.

WHY ARE THERE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE LEA AND MEMBER DISTRICT SECTIONS?

IDEA expenditures are not included as they are only applicable to the LEA. Child count numbers and the excess cost calculation per pupil was omitted from the member district section because the application is intended to only report the general expenditures of the member districts to the special education director in calculating excess cost and not to determine a member district's excess cost amount. Excess cost is not determined at the member district level because member districts are not ultimately responsible for requesting and receiving Title VIB funds.

WHY & HOW DO INTERLOCALS ENTER DATA AS BOTH A MEMBER DISTRICT AND LEA?

The Interlocal itself must complete and submit member district section as the Interlocal is a separate component of the LEA and has specific expenditures that must be accounted.

This is a good time to reiterate the Interlocal data that appear on the Member District section only represents the expenditures of the Interlocal itself. The data that appear on the Interlocal Level represents the entire LEA which comprises the Interlocal and all its member districts.

HOW WERE THE LINE ITEMS IN THE EXCESS COST WORKSHEET DETERMINED?

This table identifies the various data used to determine each line item in Excess Cost application.

Excess cost line item	Calculation of figure from published district		
	budget		

Total Expenditures State & Local	Total of listed Codes less transfers and reimbursements:		
	Code	Line	
	06	175	
	08	175	
	11	175	
	13	175	
	14	175	
	15	175	
	16	175	
	18	175	
	24	175	
	26	175	
	29	175	
	30*	175	
	34	175	
	35	175	
	42	175	
	51	175	
	53	175	
	55	175	
	56	175	
	62	100	
	63	100	
	66	85	
	67	175	

Special Education and Title Services

78**	175		
Subtract trans	sfers and reimburseme	nts from the	
total of the abo	total of the above Codes.		
	Lotal of the above codes.		
- c	T 6		
	<u>Transfers</u> are the 5200 subfunctions within each		
code listed abo	code listed above.		

Total Expenditures Federal	Total Code 7 plus IDEA Draws		
Capital Outlay	Total Code 16 plus all 700's (excluding those in		
	Code 16)		
Debt Service	Total Codes 62, 63, 66, and 67		
IDEA Part B	Total EA drawdown (as requested through Form		
	ID 240)		
	Index Description		
	09011 3-5 Private School PS		
	09050 Early Childhood Discretionary Spec Projects		
	10011 3-21 Private School PS		
	10040 Title VI-B Discretionary Spec Projects		
	13037 Special Edu-Part B Preschool (2009 ARRA)		
	13038 Special Edu-Part B Grants (2009 ARRA)		
	09010 Early Childhood Pass Thru		
	10010 Title VI-B Pass Thru		
Title I Part A	Total Title I drawdown (as requested through Form		
	240)		
	Index Description		
	01010 Title I Low Income		
	13030 Title I Grants to LEAs (2009 ARRA)		
Title III Parts A & B	Total Title III drawdown (as requested through		
	Form 240)		
	Index Description		
	13012 Title III English Language Acquisition		
State and Local special Ed. Funds	Total code 30 for stand-alone districts and		
	Interlocals (code 78 for Coops) less lines 55, 60, 65,		
	250, 251		
State and Local for programs under Title L	Total code 14 less lines 35 and 40		
State and Local for programs under Title I and	Total code 14 less lifles 35 and 40		
dilu			

Title	e		

*For member districts (including the sponsoring district), the amount included from code 30 is the total reported on line 175 less lines 250 and 251 as these lines are captured in Code 78 of the sponsoring district. Lines 250 and 251 are also not included in the aggregate listed for the LEA. Stand-alone districts not a member of a Coop/Interlocal do not subtract lines 250 and 251.

**Code 78 is only included in the LEA worksheet and not in the Member District worksheet † Interlocal service centers will not deduct line 55 of Code 06 from the Interlocal budget.

HOW DO I SEPARATE SECONDARY EXPENDITURES FROM TOTAL EXPENDITURES?

Use these guiding points in this order when identifying secondary specific expenditures.

- 1. Because secondary is defined as grades 9-12 (NG), districts may be able to view building level expenditures to successfully complete this task.
- 2. Districts that do not code expenditures by building or have secondary buildings that encompass additional grades than 9-12, should first capture all specifically identifiable costs for secondary that do not apply to elementary such as vocational programs, athletic programs, music programs (including marching bands), etc. then follow the third step in prorating expenditures.
- 3. All district wide expenditures that cannot be itemized by grade level should be prorated based on the September 20 student count present on the Excess Cost worksheet. Use the Dec 1 count to prorate special education expenditures.

NOTE: The United States Department of Education had issued specific guidance that proration should only be applied to those expenditures that cannot be itemized by grade level, such as shared utility costs within a single building that serves both secondary and elementary school students.

PRORATION MAY NOT BE USED IN LIEU OF AN LEA FAILING TO USE BUSINESS PRACTICES THAT ALLOW FOR DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY EXPENDITURES.

Further discussion on identifying secondary expenditures:

LEAs may find it helpful to first break out each Excess Cost line item into its composing budget codes (using the above table) before applying the three steps in identifying the secondary specific expenditures.

"State and Local" expenditures, the first line item on the Excess Cost worksheet, is a good example to demonstrate this method as it is the largest line item for most LEAs due to it encompassing the majority of the budget. The breadth of budget codes this line item includes can cause difficulty in identifying secondary specific expenditures due to the multiple budgetary functions involved. To simplify the process, we can look at the above table to identify the composing budget codes of the "State and Local" line item, identify the secondary specific expenditures of the involved codes, and then add the secondary specific expenditures of each code to determine the secondary specific expenditures for the "State and Local" line item. View Illustration 1 on the last page of this document for an illustration of this discussion.

Furthering the example, the above table identifies code 6 as a part of the State and Local line item. The district identifies secondary specific expenditures from code 6 then does the same for code 8, the next code of the State and Local line item. Some of the budget codes within the State and Local line item can be easily assigned to secondary such as Driver Training, Vocational Education, and the Activity fund. The

same is true for elementary, but we are only concerned in identifying the secondary because the worksheet will determine the elementary expenditures from the total.

As salaries are the preponderance of most budgets, salary schedules can be helpful in identifying secondary expenditures. LEAs will have to ensure they are reviewing salaries associated with the correct line item on the Excess Cost worksheet. Salaries attributable to code 7 (Federal funds) should only be considered when working with the "Federal Funds" line item of the Excess Cost application and not be included in the "State and Local" line item.