

Financial Transparency Working Group



March 29, 2018

©2018 Edunomics Lab, Georgetown University

Zoom Platform

- Everyone is muted, but can unmute yourself
- No need to use video
- Use chat function to chat the group or individuals
- Please mention your state when you chat a comment or question

Agenda

- 1. Quick questions
- 2. Exclusions table review
- 3. True/False
- 4. State approaches to rule setting around expenditure coding: prescribe or not prescribe?

Group Questions

- 1. How is your state planning to count enrollment?
 - a) ADA
 - b) ADM
 - c) Other
 - d) Not sure

2. Has your state issued new (or changes to existing) accounting rules for LEAs around FT?

- a) Yes
- b) Not yet, but we will (when?)
- c) Not planning to do this
- d) Not applicable (for states that already have school level coding)

What to include in rules/coding communication for LEAs:

- \checkmark Reminder of opportunity this level of financial data provides.
- ✓ Description of process towards creating the rules (i.e. used a working group of LEAs).
- ✓ Necessary definitions, such as student, school or site, LEA, etc.
- ✓ Clear delineation of roles: what the LEA is doing vs. what the SEA is doing (i.e. if SEA will apportion all central office-coded expenditures, or if LEA needs to do that apportioning before sending data to SEA).
- ✓ Exclusions (and associated codes).
- ✓ Treatment of unique/complicated issues: pre-k, pensions, service centers that serve more than one LEA, LEAs that have no enrolled students, private funds.

Group Questions

- 3. How is your state handling Impact Aid?
 - a) Including at state/local level
 - b) Including at federal level
 - c) Not sure yet
- 4. Have you communicated with local school boards yet?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No, but are planning to (when?)
 - c) No, and not planning to (assume LEAs will do that)

Group Questions

- 5. Which if any state conferences/meetings are you planning to share info on FT
 - a) State ASBO
 - b) Principal associations
 - c) Superintendent associations
 - d) School board associations,
 - e) Other
- 4. Does your state require that school board members receive training on finances
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Not sure

IFR is LIVE!

(though we can still issue later versions if needed)

http://edunomicslab.org/interstate-financial-reporting/

- Feel free to share with your teams, or link to it in your communications with others.
- Ed-Fi is reworking the financial domain to ensure IFR data elements can be pulled via the Ed-Fi API (for states who use that).

Slight IFR Exclusions Tweaks

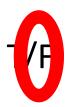
Exclusion	NCES Code IFR or O		
Adult Ed/Continuing Ed	Program 600	IFR Exclusion	
Capital	Object 450, 700-720; Function 4000 IFR Exclusion		
Community Services	Program 800 IFR Exclusion		
Debt	Object 800, 820 -835; Function 5000 IFR Exclusion		
Equipment	Object 730-739 Optional		
Extracurricular Activities	Program 900; Function 3300	Optional	
Food Service	Object 570, 630; Function 3100 Optional		
Pre-K	Level of Instruction 11 Optional		
Private Contributions	Revenue 1920	Optional	
Transfers	Object 900-960 Optional		
Transportation	Object 510-519; Function 2700 Optional		
Tuition	Object 560-569 Optional		

Notice that pensions are not excluded. Will your state's pension spending be fully included?

True/False

TF

1. States <u>must</u> issue a uniform procedure across all LEAs for how expenditures are applied across schools.



2. States can use an averaging methodology to apportion each district's total instruction costs across schools.



3. States can exclude small districts from the requirement.

To tell (districts how to code expenditures) **or not to tell:** that is the question....





©2018 Edunomics Lab, Georgetown University

Two ends of the spectrum

"Tightly controlled"

"Loosey Goosey"

Approach 1: SEA specifies which objects/functions assigned to schools, which to central Approach 3: LEAs make their own choices about which objects/functions assigned to schools, which to central

©2018 Edunomics Lab, Georgetown University

Approach 1: "Tightly controlled" SEA specifies objects or functions to be coded to schools

Benefits:

 Enables more comparability of the breakout of school-based expenditures and LEA shared expenditures across districts (note that the grand totals are comparable across schools and districts regardless of methodology).

Considerations:

- Requires apportioning methodology (how to divvy up a shared cost such as professional development) if it must be assigned to schools.
- Onerous for some LEAs to artificially separate central-level costs from schoollevel costs.
- May constrain LEA spending choices and stymie creativity and flexibility.
- SEA (not LEA) answers questions about why costs assigned to school vs central.
- Training of district financial staff.

Approach 3: "Loosey Goosey"

After teacher salaries, LEAs choose what is school vs central

Benefits:

- Districts will face healthy questions about their choices on how money is assigned, and can change spending strategy and coding approach over time.
- Lower requirements for training, implementation.

Considerations:

- Grand totals are comparable across all schools, although the partial sums coded to school and central will vary.
- Less uniformity in coding approaches statewide.

Minimum IFR criteria

©2018 Edunomic

	•	• District 1 •		
Criteria	Elementary School #11	-	Middle School #17	, Criteria Descriptions
A Enrollment	375	511	992	Students are counted at the school that serves them, regardless of district of origin. The counts reported here are not weighted. The method of student count (ADA, ADM) is up to each individual state.
Site-Level Expenditures				Expenditures accounted for at the school site include at a minimum the
B Federal	\$456	\$209	\$164	<u>actual</u> salary and benefit costs of the school site's full-time staff (as ESSA requires). These three numbers represent expenditures directly assigned to
C State/Local	\$6,111	\$4,756	\$5,998	school sites. D is the sum of B and C.
D Site-Level Total (Sum of B+C)	\$6,567	\$4,965	\$6,162	
Site Share of Central Expenditures				Any shared expenditures accounted for at a central level, but reattributed to
E Federal	\$161	\$161	\$161	the site level via state- or district-preferred method go here. Whether to
F State/Local	\$5,378	\$5,378	\$5,378	prescribe site- versus central-level accounting and, if so, what methods to use to separate the two are decisions left to each state. For schools where
G Site Share of Central Total (Sum of E+F)	\$5,539	\$5,539	\$5,539	all public funds are reported at school level, fields E, F and G can be zero. In this example, we have evenly distributed central expenditures across all schools using a per-pupil basis.
H Total School Expenditures (Sum of D+G)	\$12,106	\$10,504	11,701	This is the number states can use to make apples-to-apples comparisons across states. Critically, the sum of D and G represents the total public funds expended on behalf of students at the school.
				1
Total District Exclusions/	\$	\$2,416,986		These are total excluded expenditure amounts at the district level, remaining
Total District Expenditures	\$21,514,686			total district expenditures, and the list of excluded expenditures. IFR excludes certain expenditures and permits (but does not require) exclusion of others.
J Excluded Expenditures	Debt, capital, equipment, special education transfers to private schools, adult education, community services			See page 4 for chart listing IFR exclusions and optional exclusions and related NCES codes. If transfers are included in PPE reporting, student counts should be captured at the level of accountability. Effort should also be made to ensure funds are not counted twice: once at point of origin of transfer and again at level of transfer receipt.
K Enrollment Count Procedure	ADA, student count Oct. 1			Each state determines its count method used for Criteria A.
,				

E

Two ends of the spectrum

State landscape:

at this moment in time given what we know about how expenditures are currently coded or planned to be coded for FT year 1

"Loosey Goosey"

States doing this (NC, RI)

"Tightly controlled"

Approach 1: SEA specifies which objects/functions assigned to schools, which to central States doing this (CO, DE, GA, IL, IN, MA, MI, MS, NE, TX, UT, WV, WY)

Approach 4: Hybrid: SEA specifies minimum costs that must be assigned to school level. LEA chooses remaining. States doing this (CA, DC, HI, LA, ME, ND, OH, TN, VT, WA)

Approach 3: LEAs make their own choices about which objects/functions assigned to schools, which to central

State Websites – will keep updating

Nebraska

School Finance: https://www.education.ne.gov/fos/

ESSA: https://www.education.ne.gov/fos/annual-financial-report-school-district/201819-essa-financial-coding-information/

Report Card: <u>http://nep.education.ne.gov/State?DataYears=20162017#financial-results</u>

Maine

http://www.maine.gov/education/data/ppcosts/Historical/historical.html

http://www.maine.gov/education/data/indicators/indicators.html

New York

http://www.oms.nysed.gov/faru/Profiles/profiles_cover.html

Illinois

https://www.isbe.net/essa, FT info under "Site-Based Expenditure Reporting

Have more to share? Please send to Katie! Katie.Hagan@Georgetown.edu

Certificate in Education Finance

Finance Strategy, Policy & Leadership



TWO-DAY RESIDENCY JULY 31-AUGUST 1, 2018 Georgetown University, Washington, DC

Virtual classes every other Thursday following the residency ending on 11/15/2018

Please forward nominations via email to: Elizabeth.Ryan@georgetown.edu https://mccourt.georgetown.edu/cef

Next virtual meeting: April 17, 1-2pm ET

Topic: Resource Allocation Reviews

Need some one-on-one, state specific assistance? Set up a call with us! Email Katie to schedule (<u>katie.hagan@georgetown.edu</u>).

FiTWiG Supporters





