

Presented by Josh McClung

Tuesday, July 12, 2022

Presentation Outline

- ➤ Special Education Funding
- > FY23 vs. FY22 IDEA Allocations
- > Fiscal Impact of Public Charter Schools
- ➤ Maintenance of Effort
- ➤ New Risk Ratio for Special Ed Monitoring
- ➤ Special Ed Finance Tools
- > Additional Resources
- Questions and Discussion



FY23 Special Education Funding <u>Entitlements</u> Reimbursements Competitive <u>Grants</u> • IDEA Out-of-State Placements • School-Age (611) • Guideposts to Out-of-County Graduation • Preschool (619) Placements (formerly Grad • State Aid for • High Cost/High 20/20) Special Education Acuity West Virginia DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



Guideposts to Graduation (GPtG)

This initiative is replacing Grad 20/20 and will run through the 2025-2026 school year

LEAs are **NOT** required to participate or submit an application

Funding is contingent upon the WVDE's approval of annual application (due in June) and must be used to support graduation and post-secondary outcomes for SWD ages 14-21

Approved grant awards will be made available in the coming weeks - \$726,450 of IDEA discretionary funding was made available for this purpose this year



Difference in FY23 vs. FY22 Allocations

There was a significant difference in FY23 IDEA allocations amounts vs. FY22

FY22's allocations included supplemental ARP funds, which was **one-time** funding

Generally, LEAs saw an increase in IDEA funding vs. FY21 (which was the last "normal" year)





Fiscal Impact of Public Charter Schools

Public charter schools can receive IDEA funding if they are <u>eligible</u> to serve students with disabilities - They don't have to be currently serving SWDs to receive funding.

FY23 allocations and grant awards will be adjusted for existing LEAs following the October 1 child count.

Base payment amounts will be adjusted based on the individual students transferring in/out of LEAs, and the remaining amount will be allocated based on population and poverty data.



Maintenance of Effort

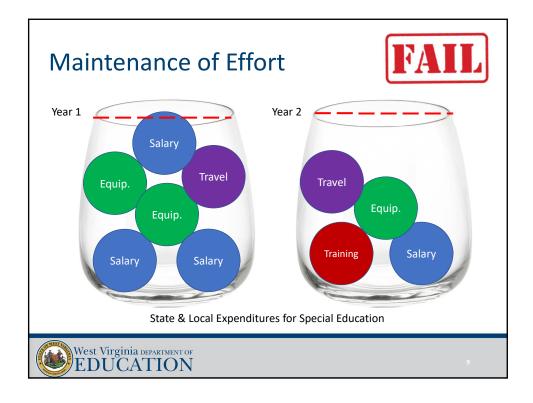
IDEA funding is intended to assist LEAs in meeting their financial obligation to provide special education and related services to students with disabilities. The amount of local or state and local funds expended to provide education to SWD determines the level of "effort" that must be maintained year-to-year.

This is the "Supplement, not Supplant" test for IDEA.

The "particular cost test" no longer exists for IDEA, meaning if an LEA meets MOE, a particular cost previously covered with state and/or local funds can be covered with IDEA funds without violation.



Maintenance of Effort Year 1 Year 2 Equip. Salary Equip. Travel Travel Equip. Equip. Equip. Salary **Training** Salary Salary State & Local Expenditures for Special Education West Virginia DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MOE Eligibility and Compliance

Eligibility Test

- LEA must <u>budget</u> as much local or state & local funds for special education as spent the previous year
- Tested during the budgeting process

Compliance Test

- LEA must <u>spend</u> as much local or state & local funds for special education as the previous year
- Tested at the end of the fiscal year (or when final fiscal data is available)



Failing MOE Eligibility and Compliance

Failing Eligibility Test

 LEA may not receive an IDEA allocation for the year of failure

Failing Compliance Test

- LEA must repay an amount equal to the short fall with non-federal funds
- · Possible single audit finding



Four Methods for Calculating MOE

An LEA only needs to meet $\underline{\text{ONE}}$ of the following to meet the MOE requirements for IDEA:

- 1. Total local and state expenditures for SWD
- 2. Local only expenditures for SWD
- 3. Per student amount of local and state expenditures for SWD
- 4. Per student amount of local only expenditures for SWD



MOE Exceptions

There are five allowable exceptions by which an LEA may reduce its level of expenditures below the level for the most recent fiscal year for which data are available (eligibility) or for the preceding fiscal year (compliance):

- 1) The voluntary departure, by retirement or otherwise, or departure for just cause, of special education or related services personnel;
- 2) A decrease in the enrollment of children with disabilities;



1

MOE Exceptions (cont.)

- 3) The termination of the obligation of the agency to provide a program of special education to a particular child with a disability that is an exceptionally costly program because the child has 1) left the jurisdiction, 2) aged out of special education, or 3) no longer needs the program of special education;
- **4)** The termination of costly expenditures for long-term purchases, such as the acquisition of equipment or the construction of school facilities; and
- **5)** The assumption of cost by the high-cost fund operated by the SEA under §300.704(c).



MOE Adjustment

When an LEA's IDEA Part B 611 allocation increases from the previous year, the LEA may be eligible to reduce the amount required to meet the LEA MOE eligibility and compliance standards by up to 50 percent of the amount of the increase, if it meets other requirements.

This was most commonly used with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (AARA) funds in 2009. This is something to look into with the supplement ARP funding last year.



15

Is your LEA eligible for the MOE adjustment?

LEA received an increase in Section 611 (school-age) funds

LEA's determination is "Meets Requirements"

Action has not been taken against LEA by the SEA

LEA's responsibility for providing FAPE has not been taken by SEA

LEA has not been found to have significant disproportionality



MOE Implications of COVID-19

There will <u>NOT</u> be a waiver of MOE or Excess Cost requirements for IDEA as a result of the pandemic.

OSEP issued guidance documents and FAQs regarding IDEA flexibility to assist SEAs and LEAs navigating some of these concerns:

QA on IDEA Fiscal Flexibilities, June 26, 2020 (PDF) (ed.gov)

QA Use of Funds Part B, June 25, 2020. (PDF) (ed.gov)



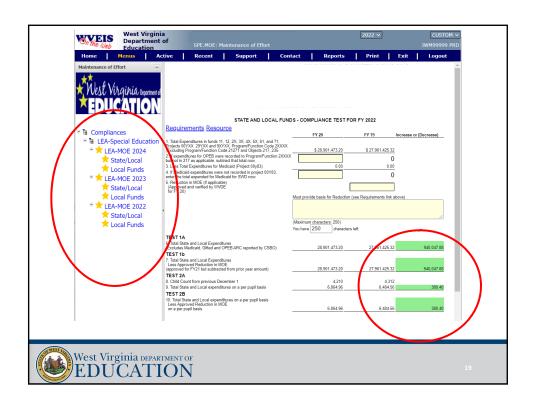
17

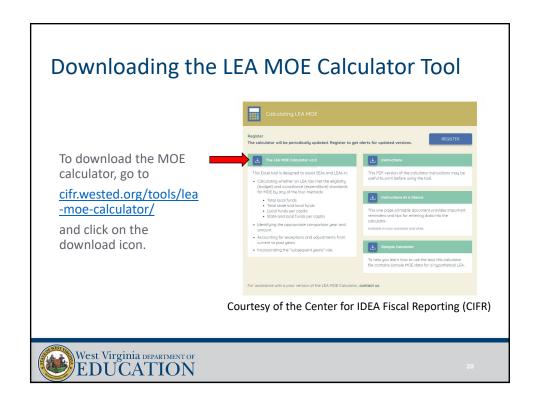
Special Ed Finance Tools: MOE

LEAs can gather MOE Compliance data using the application on WOW SPE200 \rightarrow SPE.MOE



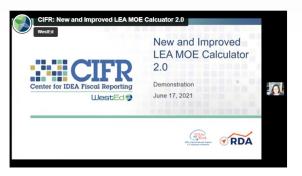




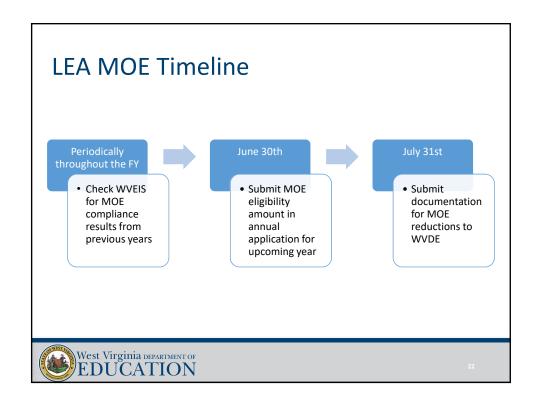




There is a demonstration video available on how to use the tool at https://cifr.wested.org/resource/lea-moe-calculator-2-0-demonstration/.







New Risk Ratio for Special Ed Monitoring

OSEP has required SEAs to begin using some form of risk-based monitoring for LEAs' special education programs, if one is not currently in place.

Our new risk ratio matrix, which assesses the LEAs risk of noncompliance to the state, considers 5 programmatic and 5 fiscal factors.

We will begin using this system in the 2022-2023 school year (in addition to the current cyclical monitoring that occurs every 4 years).



23

		Risk Factor	Level of Risk	Points
	1. Most recent LEA	Needs Substantial Intervention	Very High	3
	determination	Needs Intervention	High	2
		Needs Assistance	Medium	1
		Meets Requirements	Low	0
	2. LEA has new key personnel	Multiple new key personnel in the past year	Very High	3
	(Specal Ed Director,	One new key personnel in the past year	High	2
	Treasurer/CSBO, or	New key personnel in the past 3 years	Medium	1
	Superintendent)	No new key personnel in the past 3 years	Low	0
E	3. Special education population	More than 10 points over state average	Very High	3
ra	is higher than state average	More than 5 points over state average	High	2
Program		Over state average	Medium	1
4		At or under state average	Low	0
	4. Number of violations of	9 or more in the past 3 years	Very High	3
	noncompliance from state	4 to 8 in the past 3 years	High	2
	complaints	1 to 3 in the past 3 years	Medium	1
		None in the past 3 years	Low	0
	5. County Support and	Intensive	Very High	3
	Accountability for Student	Support	High	2
	Academic Achievement and	On Watch	Medium	1
	Success Identification	No Identification	Low	0



Fiscal	6. LEA total IDEA subgrant	Greater than \$3,000,000	Very High	3
	amount (Section 611 and 619)	\$1,750,000 to \$3,000,000	High	2
		\$500,000 to \$1,750,000	Medium	1
		Less than \$500,000	Low	0
	7. LEA failed to spend an	Over 50% remaining	Very High	3
	appropriate amount of funds by	40-49% remaining	High	2
	June 30th	30-39% remaining	Medium	1
		Under 30% remaining	Low	0
	8. LEA failed to meet MOE	Did not meet any MOE test	Very High	3
	compliance requirements	Met one MOE test, with reductions	High	2
		Met one MOE test, without reductions	Medium	1
		Met multiple MOE tests	Low	0
	9. LEA has had special	Repeatedly in the past 3 years	Very High	3
	education related single audit	Once in the past year	High	2
	findings	Once in the past 3 years	Medium	1
		None in the past 3 years	Low	0
	10. LEA has been identified as	Yes	Very High	3
	having significant	No, but has in the past 3 years	High	2
	disproportionality (CCEIS)	No, but is at risk	Medium	1
		No	Low	0



25

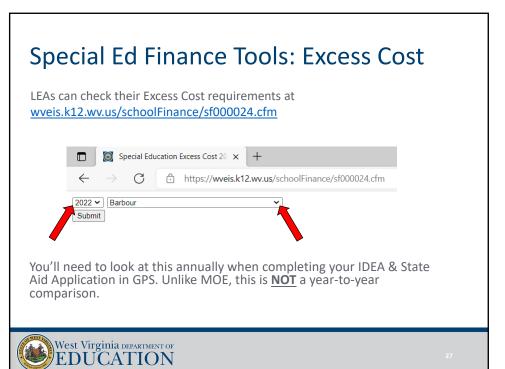
What does your risk score mean?

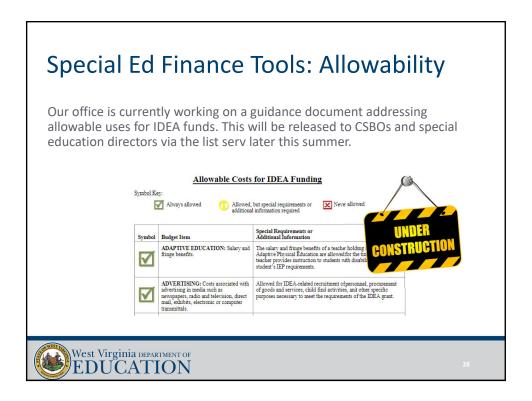
Risk Determination	Monitoring Activities	Risk Score
Very High Risk	On-site monitoring required	24 or more points
High Risk	Desk review required	21 to 23 points
Medium Risk	Need for desk review determined by support team	18 to 20 points
Low Risk	No additional monitoring required	17 or fewer points

Very High Risk LEAs: On-site monitoring will follow our normal special ed monitoring protocol, with additional focus on areas of high risk.

High Risk LEAs: Desk review will be primarily focused on areas of high risk.







Additional Resources for LEAs

Center for IDEA Fiscal Reporting (CIFR) – cifr.wested.org

- LEA MOE Organizer
- Understanding LEA MOE PowerPoint Slides
- MOE Reduction Eligibility Decision Tree
- COVID-19 Fiscal Resources

Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) – <u>sites.ed.gov/idea</u>

(This is the federal governing body for special education)

WVDE Office of Special Education - wvde.us/special-education/finance/



20

Questions and Discussion

Thank you for your time! Enjoy the rest of the conference!



