

2024 GAINS Conference

GaDOE Financial Review Updates

May 3, 2024

Agenda

- Past Budget Appropriation Reminders
- Amended FY 24 Budget
- FY 25 Initial Budget
 - Salary Increases
 - Custodian Supplement
 - Nutrition Supplement
- School Security Grants
- Various Legislation
- Capitalizing Bulk Purchases
- E-Rate
- Clean Bus Program
- ESSER Survey Reminders
- Period of Obligation
- Indirect Cost Worksheet
- Federal Grant Balances

REMINDER

Amended FY 2022 Transportation Allotments

- Individual letters were distributed to transportation directors and finance officers.
- Cash of \$188,001,658– this is not bus bonds
- **\$153,928,170 for bus replacement funds**
- Grant #821
- General Ledger Fund 100, Program Code 2412
- Funds must be spent by June 30, 2025

REMINDER

Amended FY 2022 Transportation Allotments

- \$34,071,830 – safety incentives – Grant #822, General Ledger Program Code 2413
- \$5,000,000 – alternative fuel incentives – Grant #824, General Ledger Program Code 2414
- Plan on distributing these funds through an application process
- Funding is intended to be a three-year appropriation – spent by June 30, 2025

REMINDER

Amended FY 2023 Budget: School Security Grants

- Email to Superintendents and Finance Officers on April 18, 2023
- \$115,700,00 funded state-wide; \$50,000 per school
- One-time purchase of goods or services within this scope
- Excludes ongoing expenses such as salaries, rent, or vehicles
- Invoice must be dated on or after March 10, 2023
- GAORS Invoice Application utilized
- No reimbursements were to be issued until after June 30, 2023
- Requests for reimbursement must be submitted no later than March 1, 2024
- Fund 100, Revenue Source 3800, Function Code 2600, Program Code 1695
- Funding expires June 30, 2024

Amended FY 2024 Budget: \$1,000 Salary Supplement

- \$188,309,453 for Educators and Support Staff – Grant #855
- Included RESAs, GNETS, Preschool
- Paid out of GAORS on Friday, December 29, 2024
- Fund 100, Revenue Source 3800, Program Code 1462
- Expense to the various functions with object code 199
- No Completion Report Necessary
- Grant in GAORS recently updated to Program Code 1463
 - **DO NOT CHANGE HOW YOU RECORDED ON THE GENERAL LEDGER – USE 1462**
- Pre-K supplement was separate – utilize Fund 560, Program Code 1540

Initial FY 2025 Budget – HB 916 Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

QBE Regular Earnings – FY 2024 Initial	\$13,144,014,393
QBE Regular Earnings – FY 2025 Initial	\$14,101,605,664
Enrollment Growth and T&E	\$243,550,636
Increase for Certified State Salary Scale - \$2,500	\$367,862,211
Increase for Employer Contribution Health Insurance	\$242,421,120
Increase funds for TRS increase	\$67,122,281
Increase in State Charter School Supplement	\$40,194,505
Decrease in Math & Science Supplement	-\$1,419,901
Increase in Charter System Grant	\$301,659
Various Changes Related to Charter Schools, Military Counselors, Custodian Supplement, Local Charter Supplement	-\$2,441,240

Initial FY 2025 Budget – HB 916 Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

Non-QBE Formula Grants:	
Custodian Salary Supplement \$1,000	\$8,499,000
Sparsity Grants – Increase based on enrollment data	\$255,709
Residential Treatment Facilities – Decrease based on attendance	-\$389,615
Sparsity Grants – Certified Salary Increase	\$461,897
Residential Treatment Facilities – Certified Salary Increase	\$296,944
Increase funds for Mentorship Program for Teacher Retention	\$250,000
Provide one-time grant funds for CPR training and equipment for student health and safety	\$362,000
Increase funds for supplemental sparsity grant	\$200,000
Increase funds for Dyslexia Screening	\$1,522,090

Initial FY 2025 Budget – HB 916 Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

GNETS	
Declining Enrollment	-\$4,261,708
Increase in Salary	\$1,638,923
Increase in Employer Rate of Health Insurance	\$576,720
Preschool Disabilities Services	
Increasing Enrollment	\$7,121,204
Increase in Salary	\$1,552,098
Increase in Employer Rate of Health Insurance	\$1,059,936

Initial FY 2025 Budget – HB 916 Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

Agriculture Education	
Increase in Salary Scale for Certified Employees	\$513,154
Increase in Employer Rate of Health Insurance	\$368,946
Increase Funds for 8 new Extended Day/Year Programs	\$88,000
Increase Funds for 2 Young Farmer Positions	\$192,000
Curriculum Development	
Regional literacy coaches with at least one at each RESA; supplements for 950 school literacy leads upon the completion of an accredited training model; training for various local educators	\$6,111,300

Initial FY 2025 Budget – HB 916 Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

Equalization	
Increase	\$266,786,906
Total FY 25 Equalization	\$1,022,847,487
Local Five Mill Share	
Increase	-\$183,872,858
Total FY 25 Local Five Mill Share	-\$2,753,394,408

Initial FY 2025 Budget – HB 916 Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

Local Five Mill Share – O.C.G.A. §20-2-164 – LFMS cannot be in excess of 20% of overall QBE Earnings

As Calculated:	-\$3,159,739,060
Reduction Based on Overall Ratio at State Level:	\$406,344,652
Total FY 25 Local Five Mill Share	-\$2,753,394,408

Initial FY 2025 Budget – HB 916 Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

Pupil Transportation	
Increase for 4.1% salary increase to the salary earnings in the pupil transportation formula	\$5,009,178
Increase funds for additional state support for school districts statewide by reflecting updated bus count and 40% of operational costs	\$200,000,000
Total FY 25 Pupil Transportation	\$353,759,373

FY 25 Bus Driver Base Salary Schedule

- FY 2024 – 5.1% Salary Increase
 - Salary - \$10,395.35
 - Social Security - \$794.83 (7.65%)
 - Sick Leave - \$125
 - Requirement Medical Examination - \$30
 - Total - \$11,345.18
- FY 2025 – 4.1% Salary Increase – Total \$5,009,178
 - Salary - \$10,821.56
 - Social Security - \$827.42 (7.65%)
 - Sick Leave - \$125
 - Requirement Medical Examination - \$30
 - Total - \$11,803.98

T&E and Health Insurance Increase

- Certified Salary Scale to increase by \$2,500 on all steps, increasing the base salary to \$43,592.
 - Because the increase is a flat rate to all steps, this change does not affect the calculation of T&E.
- Certified Health Insurance to increase to \$1,760 pmpm effective July 1, 2024.
 - This change will be applied to the payroll month of July, due to SHBP in August, for coverage in August. You will not increase the June payroll deduction.
- Classified/Non-Certified Health Insurance to increase to \$1,580 pmpm effective January 1, 2025.
 - This change will be applied to the payroll month of January, due to SBHP in February, for coverage in February. You will not increase the December payroll deduction.
- Health Insurance increase subject to DCH Board approval.

Certified Base Salary

Initial FY 2025 Budget

Adjustment of the base salary schedule to increase salaries for certified employees, effective September 1, 2024. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Includes: teachers, media specialists, special education specialists, technology specialists, counselors, social workers, psychologists, superintendents, principals, assistant principals	\$367,862,211
FY 2025 Salary Scale includes an additional \$2,500 <u>added to each step</u>	New salary scale to be released after State Board approval

Certified Base Salary

Base Salary	FY 2025 Factors	FY 2025 Certified Base
Base	2 months at \$41,092 10 months at \$43,592	\$43,175.34
Retirement	20.78%	\$8,971.84
Medicare	1.45%	\$626.00
Sick Leave for 8 Days		\$150.00
Total (10 mo)		\$52,923.18
Teacher Aides		\$17,641.06

FY 2025 Budget Considerations – Pending Governor Approval

- TRS Employer rate is increasing to 20.78% from 19.98%
- SHBP certified employer rate is increasing to \$1,760 from \$1,580
- These increases affect the Salaries/Benefits Payable calculation and should be considered when posted as of June 30th.

- Example: To calculate the increase in the benefit expense, run the May payroll, save a copy to excel, and change the deduction for the SHBP and the TRS within excel. Use the updated balances to upload the payables in the Financial System.

FY 2025 Budget Considerations – Pending Governor Approval

- Nutrition Budget includes a 4.1% increase for salaries.
- Total funding increase of \$1,353,794
- Calculation set forth in O.C.G.A. §20-2-187
- State Board Rule stipulates the amount of lunches to be served in an 8 hour day by each employee as 85
- Formula calculates the amount of employees needed
- Divides number of employees needed by amount of funding appropriated to determine base salary
- It does not fund a 4.1% salary increase for every nutrition employee
- Intent of increase in funding is to utilize for salaries

FY 2025 Budget Considerations – Pending Governor Approval

- Includes \$6,333,713 in state funding for the cost of breakfast and lunch for reduce-paying students.
- Reimbursement will work just like the reimbursement with the ARP ESSER III funds except the program code.
- Utilize Program Code 9600 since state funds.
- Do NOT use 9400 after the 2023-2024 school year for the reimbursement of costs.

FY 2025 Budget Considerations – Pending Governor Approval

- School Nurse Funding for FY 2025 increased by \$1,180,026
 - Salary increase of 4.1%
- Raised pay for RN in formula to \$55,609
- Raised pay for LPN in formula to \$39,544
- TRS rate of 20.78% applied
- Medicare rate of 1.45% applied
- (Note: Does not mean you have to pay at that rate)
- Salary is earned based on FTEs reported. You earn positions. (O.C.G.A. §20-2-186)
- Minimum grant \$20,000 for state charter schools, \$45,000 for traditional school districts
- State support is 50% of the calculated amount based on FTEs

O.C.G.A Code Section 20-2-220

In any fiscal year in which school bus drivers or full-term school food service managers or food service employees receive any increase in state funds in their salaries, a local unit of administration shall not decrease any local salary supplement for such personnel below the local supplement amount received in the immediately preceding fiscal year by those personnel of that local unit of administration unless such local unit of administration has conducted at least one public hearing regarding such decrease, notice of which hearing the local unit shall cause to be published in the legal organ of the county one time at least 7 days prior to the date of the hearing.

O.C.G.A Code Section 20-2-220

Code was established before O.C.G.A. §20-2-167.1 required 2 public meetings before initial budget approval

Discuss the salary scale recommendations as part of your budget approval process.

What is the salary rate for all employees? Are salary raises sustainable? Has funding increased/decreased? Supply chain issues? Cost of programs?

Teacher Retirement System Rates

- Employer Rates
 - FY 2024 – 19.98%
 - FY 2025 – 20.78%
- Employee Rates
 - FY 2024 – 6%
 - FY 2025 – 6%

FY 25 School Security Grants – Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

- School Security Grants - \$108,905,000
 - *Provide funds to establish school security grants for safety infrastructure and POST certified personnel*
- Details for uses have not yet been provided
- Adding a new functional code in FY 2025 to account for School Safety/Security Activity
- Proposed – 2660 School Security and Safety – activities concerned with maintaining a safe and secure environment for students and staff. Include costs associated with security plan development and implementation, security monitoring devices, security personnel, security equipment, school crossing guards, school fire alarm and other monitors, and any other costs incurred in an effort to ensure the basic security and safety of students and staff.

Legislation HB 1122 – Sent to Governor 4.3.2024

- “Local Education Agencies” shall earn salaries for:
 - Superintendent
 - Assistant Superintendents
 - Secretary
 - Accountant
- Nursing formula calculated in same manner for charter schools
- Charter Schools earning one principal for every school reporting a principal on October CPI for every 300 FTEs in grades K-8, one principal for every school reporting a principal on October CPI for 9-12 grades.
- Requires all schools and school systems to publish accountability rankings on their website.

Legislation SB 233 – Sent to Governor 4.2.2024

- Creates a Georgia Education Savings Authority to establish and administer student assistance programs.
- The Governor's Office of Student Achievement will publish a list of the lowest 25% performing schools.
- Allow capital outlay funds to be used for voluntary pre-kindergarten programs operating under Georgia's PreK Program.
- Beginning July 1, 2026, and continuing thereafter, if a local unit of administration enrolls a student pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection and requires the student to pay tuition, the amount of tuition such local unit of administration may charge to such student shall not exceed total revenues less federal revenues less state revenues per full-time equivalent student for the local unit of administration that enrolls such student.

Legislation – Sent to Governor 4.2 and 4.3.2024

- HB 808 - All tangible personal property of a taxpayer, except motor vehicles, trailers, and mobile homes, shall be exempt from all ad valorem taxation if the actual fair market value of the total amount of taxable tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer within the county, as determined by the board of tax assessors, does not exceed \$20,000. (was previously \$7,500)
- HB 1019 - Increase homestead exemption from \$2,000 to \$4,000 – requires a constitutional amendment to be voted on in November 2024.
- HR 1022 - Allows General Assembly to limit increases in the assessed value of homesteads.

Capitalizing Bulk Purchases of Small Value Items

- GASB Implementation Guide 2021.1 Updated
- Question 7.9.8 in Implementation Guide 2015-1 5.1. Q—Should a government’s capitalization policy be applied only to individual assets or can it be applied to a group of assets acquired together? Consider a government that has established a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 for equipment. If the government purchases 100 computers costing \$1,500 each, should the computers be capitalized?
- A—Capitalization policies adopted by governments include many considerations such as finding an appropriate balance between ensuring that all significant capital assets, collectively, are capitalized and minimizing the cost of recordkeeping for capital assets. A government should capitalize assets whose individual acquisition costs are less than the threshold for an individual asset if those assets in the aggregate are significant. Computers, classroom furniture, and library books are examples of asset types that may not meet a capitalization policy on an individual basis, yet could be significant collectively. In this example, if the \$150,000 aggregate amount (100 computers costing \$1,500 each) is significant, the government **should** capitalize the computers.

Capitalizing Bulk Purchases of Small Value Items




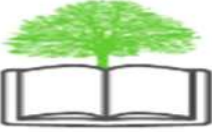
- Effective FY 2024
- FMGLUA Chapter 1-17 – Capital Assets Updated
- LEAs should update their Capital Asset Policy to include a statement that bulk purchases of small value assets that are expected to have an estimated useful life in excess of 1 year will be capitalized if considered significant to the capital asset balance.
- Estimate useful life will be determined based on the assets purchased and the LEA's replacement plan.

What is E-Rate?

- The Education Rate (E-Rate) Program was created in 1997 by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as authorized by the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
- CFDA 32.004 Universal Service Fund (USF) – Schools & Libraries
- **PURPOSE:** The E-Rate program designed to enhance affordable access to advanced telecommunications and information services for public and nonprofit elementary and secondary schools and libraries.
- **HOW E-RATE WORKS:** Provides discounts on the costs of eligible telecommunications services
 - broadband internet access
 - internal network connections
 - managed internal broadband services
 - and basic maintenance of internal connections



Benefits of E-Rate

 <p>Savings of 20-90%</p>	<p><u>Discounts</u> 20% to 90% of the pre-discount price of eligible services. The discounts are based on the percentage of student enrollment eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the national school lunch program.</p>
 <p>Greater Access</p>	<p><u>Technology Where Students Need It – School and Home</u> Many American families lack the financial means to afford high-speed internet, and others in rural areas also lack access to internet service providers.</p>
 <p>24/7 Learning Opportunities</p>	<p><u>24/7</u> Students and teachers can connect beyond the walls of schools and outside of typical time frames.</p>
 <p>Green Education</p>	<p><u>“Green” Teaching</u> Online and web-based teaching saves paper and eliminates the need for students to carry around a book for each class subject.</p>

E-Rate Financial Reporting

FUND 475 - E-Rate Federal Communications Program

Authorized by Congress as part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the E-Rate program was created in 1997 by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to enhance access to advanced telecommunications and information services for all public and nonprofit elementary and secondary schools and libraries. E-Rate provides discounts on the costs of eligible telecommunications services, broadband Internet access, internal network connections, managed internal broadband services, and basic maintenance of internal connections.

STATE PROGRAM CODE 4475	REVENUE SOURCE CODE 4300	CFDA #32.004
<p><u>E-rate Federal Communications Program</u> Funds reimbursed to LEAs for approved communication expenditures through the USF from the Schools and Libraries Fund. Revenues and Expenditures will be recorded using Fund 475 and Program 4475.</p>	<p><u>Categorical Grants - Direct From Federal Government</u> Grants received directly from agencies of the federal government, such as the Department of Agriculture, Energy, Defense or Education.</p>	<p>E-Rate - The schools and libraries Universal Service Fund program, commonly known as the E-rate program, helps schools and libraries to obtain affordable broadband. Discounts for support depend on the level of poverty and whether the school or library is located in an urban or rural area.</p>

E-Rate Financial & Audit Guidance

- GASB 24 defines pass-through grants as “those grants that are received by a recipient government to transfer to or spend on behalf of a secondary recipient. As a general rule, recipient governments should recognize all cash pass-through grants as revenue and expenditures or expenses in a governmental, proprietary, or trust fund.”
 - (Fund 475, State Program Code 4475, and Revenue Code 4300)

E-Rate Financial & Audit Guidance

- **E-Rate is Not subject to Single Audit**

- The FCC decided to waive the requirement for FY 2024. Per the SAM website, as of this date, it is still not subject to Single Audit.

- **Will be reconciling item between Exhibit E and the SEFA**





- **Why?** The expenditures are coded in federal fund 475 as reported on Exhibit E; however, the expenditures will not be on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) because they are not subject to Single Audit.

**Clean School Bus
REBATE Program**

**Clean School Bus
GRANT Program**



Clean School Bus Rebate Program

	The rebate program began collecting applications May 20, 2022.
	Awarded systems had until April 28, 2023 to submit payment request forms with purchase orders and will have until October 2024 to receive new buses, install eligible infrastructure (charging stations), and submit Close Out Forms.
	EPA permits school systems to apply as well as private fleets applying on behalf of the school systems.
	In addition to the funding for the replacement of buses, the EPA is providing funding for charging infrastructure between the electrical meter and the charging port.

Clean School Bus REBATE Program – Financial Reporting

Fund 100

The General Fund is used to record the activities for the Clean Bus Rebate Program.

Program Code 2415

Clean Fuel Bus Program – EPA Rebate Program

For selected districts, EPA will make funding available between 2022 and 2026.

Phase 1 is a REBATE program for zero emission and clean school buses. These are not ARP funds and **will not have a CFDA number.**

Revenue Code 4300

Revenue Direct from Federal Government

Grants received directly from agencies of the federal government, such as the Department of Agriculture, Energy, Defense or Education.

Clean School Bus REBATE - Financial & Audit Guidance

- Clean Bus REBATE is **Not** subject to Single Audit
- **Will be reconciling item between Exhibit E and the SEFA**
 - **Why?** The activity recorded for the rebate program will not be reported on the SEFA because it is not subject to Single Audit.

Clean School Bus (CSB) GRANT Program – Financial Reporting

Alphabet Listing Number (ALN) 66.045

The objective of this assistance is, to the maximum extent practicable, achieve nationwide deployment of clean school buses and zero-emission school buses and to ensure a broad geographic distribution of awards. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law or (BIL), appropriates \$ 5 billion for the program over five fiscal years (FY 22-26).

Fund 477

EPA Clean School Bus Fund

The CSB Program will fund the replacement of existing school buses with cleaner buses that result in better air quality on the bus, in bus loading areas, and throughout the communities in which they operate. The CSB Program works to reduce pollution emitted from existing school buses by replacing them with low and zero-emission school buses.

Program Code 2415

Clean Fuel Bus Program

Phase 2: For selected districts, EPA will make funding available between 2022 and 2026. The Clean School Bus Program works to reduce pollution emitted from existing school buses by replacing them with low and zero-emission school buses.

Revenue Code 4300

Revenue Direct from Federal Government

Grants received directly from agencies of the federal government, such as the Department of Agriculture, Energy, Defense or Education.

Clean Bus School GRANT - Financial & Audit Guidance

- Clean Bus GRANT Is subject to Single Audit
- Exhibit E and the SEFA should equal

Grant Program

CSB Rebates versus CSB Grants

While both grants and rebates provide selectees with award funds **prior** to purchasing eligible buses and infrastructure, there are a few differences between these types of funding programs:

	Rebates	Grants
Application Process	Quick and simple	Longer, more detailed
Selection Process	Random number generated lottery process	Evaluation of application materials and scoring criteria
Project period support, flexibility, and duration	Shorter project period; less support and flexibility in funding provided to applicants	Longer project period; may offer more support for recipients during the project, as well as flexibility in funding – such as covering project implementation costs - and timing of the project, such as longer project periods to complete the project.

EPA encourages school districts to consider which competition structure (grants or rebates) best suits their needs.



Application packages must be submitted to EPA via [Grants.gov](https://www.epa.gov/grants) no later than 8/22/23 at 11:59 p.m. ET.
For more information, please visit www.epa.gov/cleanschoolbus.





ESSER Funding Period Ends September 30, 2024

- What initiatives does the school district plan to continue?
- Staffing levels
- Class sizes?
- Technology?

Have a plan for sustainability

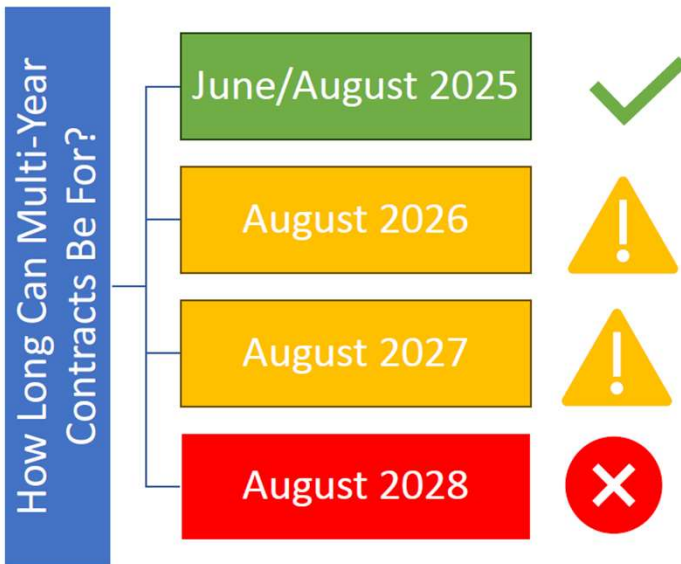


There is still over **\$850M** of mandatory allocation funds not drawn down by LEAs as of last week of April 2024. Time is running out!

ESSER Funding Period Ends September 30, 2024

March 2024 ESSER Open Office Hours Presentation:

Activities Beyond ARP Act Period of Performance



When the LEA enters the contract, document the analysis, leading to the decision to enter the multi-year contract.

For example, the LEA might document factors such as:

- the per-month cost of the multi-year contract is less than the cost of a shorter-term contract;
- the software license will be needed throughout the period of the contract;
- the LEA is allowed to enter the contract extending beyond the obligation and liquidation period under State and local procurement rules;
- prudent business practices and internal controls support entering the contract.

[ED Guidance, June 26, 2023](#)

ESSER Funding Period Ends September 30, 2024

March 2024 ESSER Open Office Hours Presentation:

§ 76.707 When obligations are made.

The following table shows when a State or a subgrantee makes obligations for various kinds of property and services.

Expand Table 

If the obligation is for -	The obligation is made -
(a) Acquisition of real or personal property	On the date on which the State or subgrantee makes a binding written commitment to acquire the property.
(b) Personal services by an employee of the State or subgrantee	When the services are performed.
(c) Personal services by a contractor who is not an employee of the State or subgrantee	On the date on which the State or subgrantee makes a binding written commitment to obtain the services.
(d) Performance of work other than personal services	On the date on which the State or subgrantee makes a binding written commitment to obtain the work.
(e) Public utility services	When the State or subgrantee receives the services.
(f) Travel	When the travel is taken.
(g) Rental of real or personal property	When the State or subgrantee uses the property.
(h) A pre-agreement cost that was properly approved by the Secretary under the cost principles in 2 CFR part 200, Subpart E - Cost Principles	On the first day of the grant or subgrant performance period.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1221e-3, 3474, and 6511(a))

[45 FR 22517, Apr. 3, 1980. Redesignated at 45 FR 77368, Nov. 21, 1980, as amended at 55 FR 14817, Apr. 18, 1990; 57 FR 30342, July 8, 1992; 79 FR 76094, Dec. 19, 2014]

Employees' salaries obligate **when they work**, not when they sign their contracts.

ESSER III obligations need to be made by September 30, 2024...

[34 CFR 76.707](#)

ESSER Annual Survey

- Completed Templates were due April 26, 2024
- Currently compiling and notifying LEAs of corrections
- 2022 can be restated at this time
- 2023 was final year of CARES ESSER I
- 2024 was final year of CRRSA ESSER II
 - Year 5 – FY 2024 ESSER II survey should include total expenses in prior year and current year that totals the amount of funds drawn down in the Grant.
- 2025 will be final year of the ARP ESSER III
 - Year 6 – FY 2025 ESSER III survey should include total expenses in prior year and current year that totals the amount of funds drawn down in the Grant.
 - Contracts with GaDOE funded with ESSER funds are excluded from survey.

Indirect Cost Rates – Audited Data

DE 46 Annual Financial Report (INITIAL Calculation of IDC Rates)

STATE		
FUND	100 General Fund	
ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1000-145.00	INTERPRETER	\$5,082,658.63
1000-161.00	TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST	\$71,025,122.24
1000-164.00	PHYSICAL/OCCUPATIONAL/MOBILITY/SPEECH THERAPIST	\$6,885,673.88
1000-166.00	YOUNG FARMER TEACHER	\$3,640,579.55
1000-172.00	ELEMENTARY COUNSELOR	\$82,105,536.09
1000-173.00	SECONDARY COUNSELOR	\$122,714,765.82
1000-178.00	GRADUATION COACH	\$1,780,983.82
1000-180.00	BUS DRIVERS	\$0.00
1000-181.00	MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, TRANSPORTATION MECHANIC, OT	\$40,353.56
1000-184.00	SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAM CAFETERIA	\$0.00
1000-190.00	OTHER MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	\$0.00
1000-191.00	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL	\$3,777,823.08
1000-195.00	TERMINAL LEAVE PAYMENTS	\$599,786.37
1000-196.00	RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PAYMENTS	\$6,000.00
1000-199.00	OTHER SALARIES AND COMPENSATION	\$18,388,121.39
1000-200.00	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$0.00
1000-210.00	STATE HEALTH INSURANCE	\$1,042,720,330.58
1000-220.00	FICA	\$320,796,372.12
1000-230.00	TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM	\$1,391,405,093.73
1000-240.00	EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	\$2,062,137.79
1000-250.00	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	\$953,167.35
1000-260.00	WORKMEN COMPENSATION	\$34,073,475.68
1000-270.00	ON BEHALF PAYMENTS	\$61,736.62
1000-280.00	BENEFIT IN LIEU OF SOCIAL SECURITY	\$51,681,389.81
1000-290.00	OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$103,464,406.13
1000-300.00	PURCHASED PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	\$131,584,620.21
1000-321.00	CONTRACTED SERVICE - TEACHERS	\$13,712,478.54
1000-322.00	CONTRACTED SERVICE - ART,MUSIC,P.E.	\$244,824.15
1000-323.00	CONTRACTED SERVICE -COUNSELORS	\$42,079.60
1000-324.00	CONTRACTED SERVICE -TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST	\$209,844.63
1000-332.00	DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING, FINGERPRINTING	\$29,999.30
1000-361.00	PER DIEM AND FEES	\$1,739,236.45

Audited Financial Statements (FINAL Calculation of IDC Rates)

	GENERAL FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	TOTAL
REVENUES				
Property Taxes	\$ 75,437,013.48	\$ -	\$ 27,381.27	\$ 75,464,394.75
Sales Taxes	2,469,630.64	16,813,752.20	-	19,283,382.84
State Funds	183,412,428.95	1,534,926.99	-	184,947,355.94
Federal Funds	17,942,917.69	-	-	17,942,917.69
Charges for Services	5,724,294.74	-	-	5,724,294.74
Investment Earnings	258,672.61	4,421.61	38.39	263,132.61
Miscellaneous	4,838,505.01	17,221.40	-	4,855,726.41
Total Revenues	290,083,663.12	18,370,322.20	27,419.66	308,481,404.98
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	185,636,106.32	-	-	185,636,106.32
Support Services				
Pupil Services	10,720,154.70	-	-	10,720,154.70
Improvement of Instructional Services	12,601,995.16	-	-	12,601,995.16
Educational Media Services	4,633,765.95	-	-	4,633,765.95
General Administration	1,175,560.96	-	-	1,175,560.96
School Administration	17,155,640.93	-	-	17,155,640.93
Business Administration	1,349,124.10	-	-	1,349,124.10
Maintenance and Operation of Plant	18,109,594.17	-	-	18,109,594.17
Student Transportation Services	16,625,513.34	-	-	16,625,513.34
Central Support Services	2,272,006.04	-	-	2,272,006.04
Other Support Services	258,502.62	-	-	258,502.62
Enterprise Operations	1,168,357.65	-	-	1,168,357.65
Community Services	299.43	-	-	299.43
Food Services Operation	13,706,630.05	-	-	13,706,630.05
Capital Outlay	-	8,840,683.80	-	8,840,683.80
Debt Services				
Principal	139,448.08	-	4,140,000.00	4,279,448.08
Dues and Fees	-	-	5,717.50	5,717.50
Interest	16,353.92	126,271.98	4,052,800.00	4,195,425.90
Total Expenditures	285,569,053.42	8,966,955.78	8,198,517.50	302,734,526.70

Federal Indirect Cost Rate must be calculated using audited financial amounts. 2 CFR Appendix VII to Part 200.

Indirect Cost Rates – Audited Data

Electronic Signature:						AMOUNTS USED TO CALCULATE INDIRECT COST RATES
Title:						
Date:						
				ADJUSTMENTS For LEA Input Only		
FUND DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION DESCRIPTION	OBJECT DESCRIPTION	Total	DEBIT	CREDIT	ADJUSTED EXPENDITURES
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	110 - TEACHERS	98,843,156.48			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	113 - SUBSTITUTE/TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE	1,247,039.88			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	114 - SUBSTITUTE/TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE	248,824.22			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	115 - EXTENDED DAY - TEACHERS	250,917.41			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	117 - EXTENDED YEAR	133,215.41			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	118 - ART,MUSIC,PE	11,710,225.31			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	140 - AIDES AND PARAPROFESSIONALS	5,483,856.08			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	142 - Salary Of Clerical Staff	133,395.44			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	172 - ELEMENTARY COUNSELOR	1,572,308.25			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	173 - SECONDARY COUNSELOR	2,849,869.67			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	178 - Graduation Coach	70,353.96			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	191 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL	44,885.68			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	199 - Other Salaries and Compensation	4,410.00			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	210 - State Health Insurance	18,036,905.97			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	220 - FICA	8,816,478.26			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	230 - Teachers Retirement System	25,409,850.67			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	250 - Unemployment Compensation	1,872.00			
100 - General Fund	1000 - INSTRUCTION	260 - Workmen Compensation	999,998.00			

Indirect Cost Rate Calculation

- Federal Indirect Cost Rate must be calculated using audited financial amounts. 2 CFR Appendix VII to Part 200.
- ANY adjustments made to expenditures (including transfers in or capital assets) after the submission of the DE 46 must be provided to GaDOE.
- The adjustments may be made by the LEA or proposed by the auditor.
- The adjustments must be provided by Fund-Function-Object.
- Failure to provide the requested information within 30 days of notice could limit LEAs to the minimum indirect cost rates for Restricted and Unrestricted.

NEW

Indirect Cost Rate Calculation

Clearance Letter:

NOTE: For FY 2023 audits, we ARE reducing the rates, unless there is a mitigating circumstance.

Federal guidelines require the indirect cost rate to be calculated with final, audited expenditure data. Please complete the attached worksheet, including all adjustments posted to the DE 46 by either the school system or auditors. Disaggregate the adjustments by fund, function, and object. The worksheet will need to be submitted even if your school system does not currently recover indirect costs, as the FY 2023 expenditures are needed for future rate calculations. *Failure to provide the requested information accurately and/or within 30 days could limit your system to the minimum indirect cost rates or, at GaDOE's discretion, restrict your system from participating in indirect cost recovery in future fiscal years. Current minimum restricted and unrestricted rates are set at 1% and 8%, respectively.*

NEW

Period of Performance

Uniform Guidance:

- Period of Performance – the time during which the non-Federal entity may incur new obligations to carry out the work authorized under the Federal award.
- A non-federal entity may charge only allowable costs incurred during the approved budget period of a federal award's period of performance. A period of performance may contain one or more budget periods.
- Financial obligations – orders placed for property and services, contracts and subawards made, and similar transactions during a given period that require payment by the non-federal entity during the same or a future period
- Unliquidated financial obligations – financial obligations incurred by the non-Federal entity that have not been paid (liquidated).

Period of Performance

This does not apply to state grants. State grants must be expended by June 30th, completion report due July 30th, remaining funds are surplus.

Uniform Grant Guidance §200.344

- The recipient must submit, no later than 120 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance, all financial, performance, and other reports as required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. A subrecipient must submit to the pass-through entity, no later than 90 calendar days (or an earlier date as agreed upon by the pass-through entity and subrecipient) after the end date of the period of performance, all financial, performance, and other reports as required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

Federal Grant Balances and the DE46

- On June 30th of each fiscal year, each federal fund balance should equal zero.
- **50** LEAs had at least one federal fund balance reported on the FY 2023 DE46
- DE46 W2035 – Warning Requiring Explanation when federal funds do not equal zero; will eventually increase to ERROR

Error or Warning Code	Description	Cause	Resolution	
W2035	Fund Balance for Federal Funds including Fund 150, if applicable, does not equal zero at fiscal year end. Fund 150 must have a zero fund balance to be accepted.	Fund Balance control code 0004 is not equal to zero; 0799 also is not equal to zero. Fund equity for all federal Title grants should zero at fiscal year though the grant period may extended until September 30. Grants Receivable should be set up to offset expenditures incurred through June 30, including salaries, benefits, and accounts payable.	Analyze any beginning fund balance in federal funds and determine if funds should be returned to Grants Accounting. Insure current year revenues and expenditures for each grant in the fund equal and that all payables and receivables for the current year are posted and fund equity is zero. For Fund 150, please ensure the appropriate transfers have been made to the fund to zero fund equity prior to closing.	Upgraded to Warning Requiring Explanation for FY 2023

Possible Reasons Federal Grant Balances Does Not Equal Zero

1. There is a beginning fund balance that should have been corrected in the previous fiscal year.
2. Revenue was received before an expenditure was incurred.
3. Revenue was received, but the expenditure was cancelled.
4. Revenue was received, but a payable / accrual not created.
5. Receivable not created to cover the expenditures.

Why Should Federal Grant Balances Equal Zero?

- Federal grants operate on a reimbursement basis only.
- As expenditures are incurred, revenue is earned.
- Fund balance is defined as the difference between assets and liabilities.
 - Revenues increase fund balance
 - Expenditures decrease fund balance
- Expenditures accrued for payables should have a matching receivable for the revenue earned.

QUESTIONS?



Contacts - Financial Review Division



<p>Amy Rowell Director, Financial Review and Grants Accounting Cell 404-710-6239 arowell@doe.k12.ga.us</p>		
<p>Saranna Charping saranna.charping@doe.k12.ga.us Financial Review</p>	<p>Brittany McCarty Cell 404-757-1000 brittany.mccarty@doe.k12.ga.us Financial Review</p>	<p>Chris Toles Cell 404-556-7376 chris.toles@doe.k12.ga.us Financial Review</p>
<p>Viola Darrington Cell 404-276-5046 vdarrington@doe.k12.ga.us Financial Review</p>		<p>Jasmine Williams Cell 404-719-7016 jasmine.williams@doe.k12.ga.us Financial Review</p>
<p>Liz Harlow Cell 404-416-2544 liz.harlow@doe.k12.ga.us Financial Review</p>	<p>Debara Montgomery Cell 404-308-9557 dmontgomery@doe.k12.ga.us Financial Review</p>	<p>https://www.gadoe.org/Finance-and-Business-Operations/Financial-Review/Pages/default.aspx</p>



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