

School Finance New Superintendents

Jennifer Okes

Agenda

Financial Reporting:

 Accreditation, Audits & Financial December, Budget & Appropriation, and Financial Transparency

Funding:

 Total Program Funding Formula, Funding Sources, Base Per Pupil Funding, 2017 Legislative Session

Other:

 BEST Program, School Nutrition, Grants Fiscal, Field Analyst Support Team, School Transportation, Contacts



Accreditation

Accreditation Report

- Required by 22-11-206 (4)(a)(I)&(II) C.R.S.
- Provides assurances that the district is in compliance with Article 44: Budget Policies and Procedures and Article 45: Accounting and Reporting
- Signed by Superintendent, Board President, and CFO
- Submitted with Annual Financial Report (Audit)
- Additional Information:

http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/Accreditation.htm



Audit & Financial December

Local Government Audit Law - 29-1-601 et all C.R.S.

- Audits submitted to school board by November 30th
- Audits submitted to the State Auditor and CDE by December 30th
- Extensions may be requested to February 28th through the Office of the State Auditor

Charter School Audits

- Each charter school is required to provide a separate independent gov't audit
- Authorizers may require submission earlier than November 30th
- Charter schools are included as a component unit of the district
- Charter school audits are submitted to CDE with district's audit



Audit & Financial December

If audit is not submitted timely:

- District may be in violation of the accreditation contract
- State Auditor may authorize withholding of property taxes
- CDE may miss deadline for consolidated financial data:
 - Federal funds would be withheld from the state and subsequently districts

Audit must match Financial December data submission

Optional Financial December Data Checklist

Additional Information:

http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/sfadministratehttp://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/fpphandbook<a href="http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/fpphandbook<a href="http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/fpphandboo



Budget & Appropriation

- Do not budget a deficit
- Submit proposed budget to BOE by June 1
- Adopt final budget and appropriation resolution by June 30
- Resolution needed to use beginning fund balance
- Review and change budget any time prior to January 31
- After January 31, adopt supplemental appropriation to spend additional funds
- Additional Information :

www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/sfbudgettraining



Financial Transparency: School Level Reporting

- School-Level Financial Reporting website will translate the expenditures into a format that is readable and comparable by a layperson.
 - FY2015-16 data goes live July 1, 2017
 - Based on data posted on district financial transparency webpages in Spring of 2017
 - Small rural districts are not required post school-level data, except for charter schools
- Additional Information:
 http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/sfFinancialTransparency
- ESSA Proposed Regulations require school-level per-pupil expenditures disaggregated by source of funds
 - FY17-18 data reported by December 31, 2018
 - CDE submitted comments: unreasonable timeline, burden on LEAs, unreasonable requirements for uniform statewide procedure

Total Program Funding Formula

Total Program Funding equals:

=(funded pupil count x

formula per pupil funding*)

+ at-risk funding + online & ASCENT funding

After Total Program is calculated, the Negative Factor is Applied (11.51% in FY 2016-17)

- *Base per pupil funding is adjusted by factors:
 - Cost of Living
 - Personnel & Non-personnel costs
 - Size of district

Additional Information:

http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/generalinfo



Funding Sources

- Total Funding (FY 2016-17: \$6.396 Billion)
- State Funding (\$4.115 B 64%)
 - General Fund
 - State Education Fund
 - State Public School Fund
- Local Funding (\$2.280 B 36%)
 - Property Taxes mill levies
 - Specific Ownership Taxes vehicle registration fees
- The percentage split varies widely for individual districts



Base Per Pupil Funding

2015-16

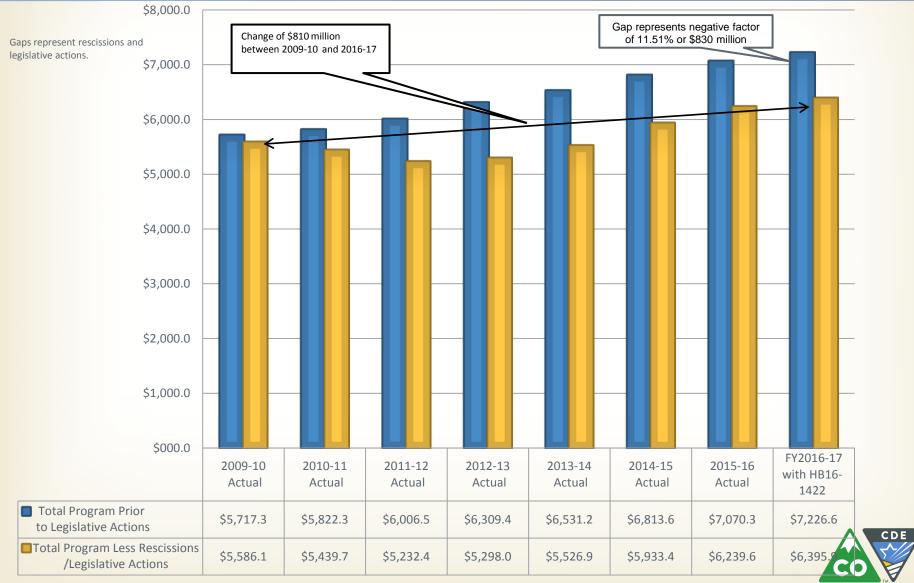
- Base Funding \$6,292.39
 - Increase of \$171.39
 - Inflation of 2.8%

2016-17

- Base Funding \$6,367.90
 - Increase of \$75.51
 - Inflation of 1.2%



State of Colorado Total Program Funding



2017 Legislative Session

November 2016	Governor Submits Budget Request for 2017-18 THIS IS ONLY A PROPOSAL!	
Late November/December 2016	Joint Budget Committee Hearings with Department The JBC hears about the 2017-18 Budget Request from the Department and seeks additional information	
January 2017	Governor Submits <i>Supplemental</i> Budget Request for 2016-17 Adjusts the Current Year Budget for actual Pupil Counts, AVs, etc. Governor Submits <i>Budget Amendments</i> for 2017-18 Revised estimates for next year's students, AVs, etc. based on current year actuals	
Spring 2017	JBC Develops State Budget Through Figure Setting and Long Bill Passed by General Assembly – HB16-1422 sets starting point	
Spring 2017	School Finance Bill Introduced and Passed Adjusts the Long Bill figures	

BEST Program

- The Division anticipates awarding both cash and leased purchased grants in the coming year
- Grants are available for any school capital improvement project with a focus on health, safety, security, overcrowding, technology and others
- Contact Division staff to get started on next year's BEST application
- Additional Information:
 http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/capconstbest



BEST Program

Updating the Statewide Facility Assessment

- The Division of Capital Construction recently implemented an inhouse assessment program to update the statewide facility assessment performed in 2010.
 - CDE assessors will make site visits to schools to assess facility conditions and suitability;
 - In the case the school already has an assessment program CDE will work with the district to obtain the relevant data points;
 - CDE assessors will update the assessment data on an ongoing basis;
 - The Capital Construction Assistance Board and the Division will use this data to solicit applications, review grant requests and provide technical support to schools.



Office of School Nutrition

- Contact CDE OSN upon the leave/hire of food service directors
 - Directors receive important weekly communication and updates
 - Old director has access to the claim and application system until OSN is contacted
- Relay training needs to OSN
 - Menu Planning and Purchasing
 - Meal Requirements and Dietary Specifications
 - Required State and Federal Documentation
- Additional Information:

http://www.cde.state.co.us/nutrition/nutritrainings



Office of Grants Fiscal

- Ensures that state and federal grant funds are administered in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations
- Determines local education agency (LEA) allocations
- Provides support and technical assistance to program managers and grantees
- Additional Information: http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefisgrant



Field Analyst Support Team Audits

- Audits to ensure accuracy of school finance and transportation funding
- Districts will be provided with an engagement letter outlining expectations, including audit documentation and data privacy
- Additional Information:
 http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/auditunit.htm



School Transportation Unit

- Regulations on minimum standards and operation, maintenance and annual inspections for school transportation vehicles
- School Transportation Advisory Reviews (STAR) are performed on a two year rotating cycle:
 - Fleet/Maintenance
 - Operations/Training
- Technical assistance reviews can be performed upon request.
- Additional Information:
 - http://www.cde.state.co.us/transportation



Primary Contacts

Name	Phone	Email	Primary Duties
Leanne Emm	303-866-6202	Emm_I@cde.state.co.us	Associate Commissioner
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Brehan Riley	303-866-6934	Riley b@cde.state.co.us	School Nutrition Director
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Rebecca McRee	303-866-6805	Mcree r@cde.state.co.us	FAST Operations Lead and Supervisor
Susan Miller	303-866-6656	Miller_s@cde.state.co.us	Transportation Analyst Lead
Brian Vasina	303-866-6655	Vasina_b@cde.state.co.us	Transportation Analyst
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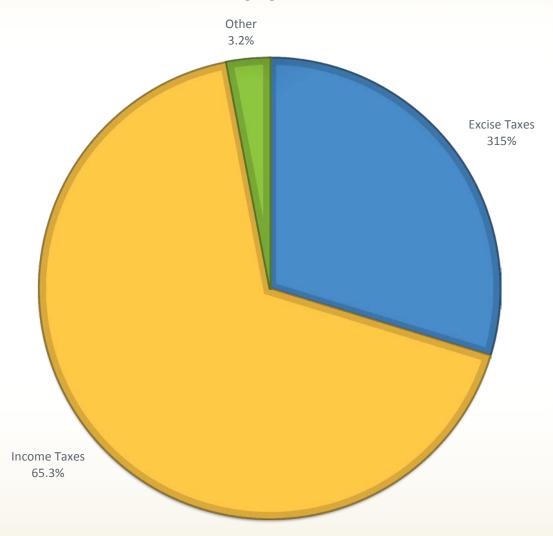


Additional Reference Materials

- State's General Fund Revenues and Expenditures
- Gallagher Amendment
- TABOR Amendment
- Amendment 23
- Categorical Program Revenues
- Mill Levy Overrides
- Marijuana Tax Revenue and Education

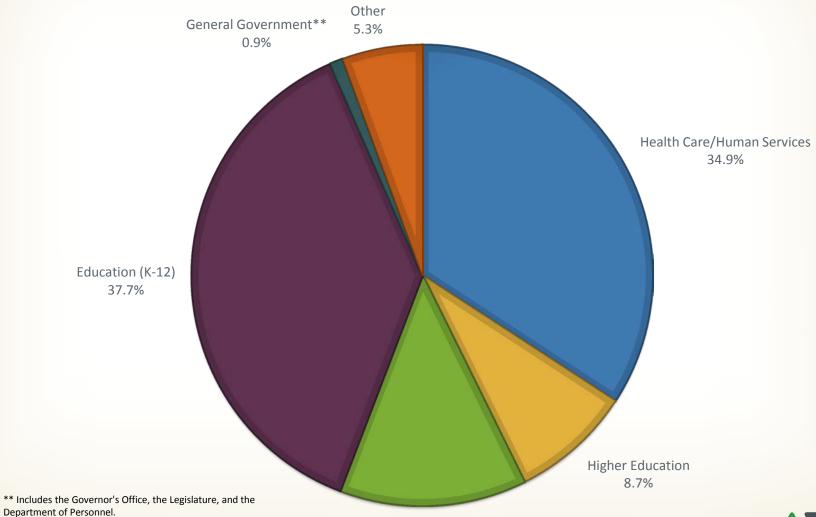


State of Colorado General Fund Revenue - \$10.536 Billion 2016-17





State of Colorado General Fund Expenditures - \$9.99 Billion 2016-17



Source Appropriations Report FY 2016-17; Joint Budget Committee

Corrections/Judicial 12.5%



Gallagher Amendment - 1982

- Intended to set the ratio of property taxes raised from both residential vs. business properties
 - Split 45% residential vs. 55% business statewide
 - Residential assessment rate resets every two years potentially
 - 7.96% since 2003 (Was 21% in 1985)
 - Under TABOR, this rate cannot rise without a vote of the people
- Has had the impact of lower property taxes contributing to school funding – the Total Program
- State share for K-12 education has increased to 64% from 44% while the local share has decreased from 56% to 36%



TABOR Amendment - 1992

- Impact of the TABOR amendment on school finance
 - Sets limits on the amounts of revenues that can be collected and retained by state and local governments including schools districts
 - Limits local property tax revenue growth
 - Requires voter approval for an increase in mill levies, or assessment rates
- Most districts have received voter approval to retain excess revenues – the State has not
 - When revenues exceed the limit, refunds must be given

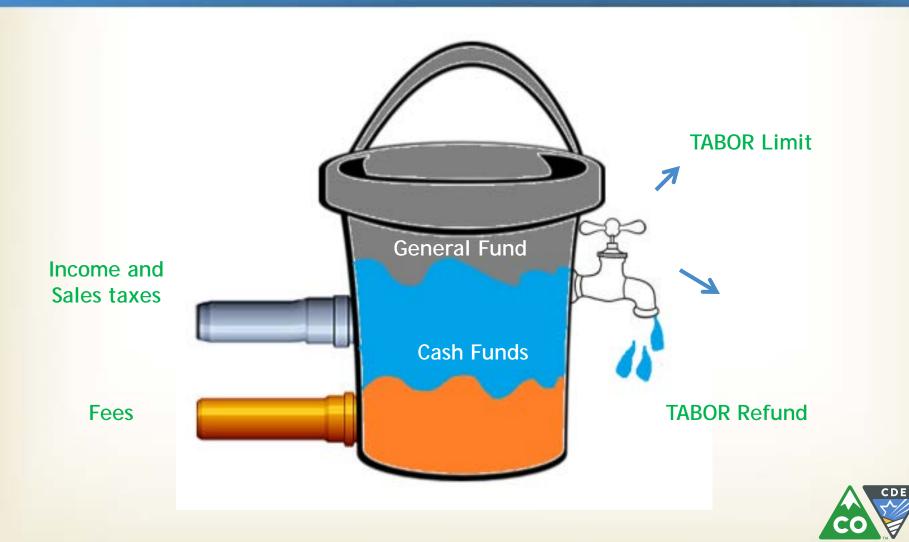


TABOR Amendment - 1992

- Between 1994 and 2006, school district mill levies were decreasing since assessed values were increasing at a rate greater than what TABOR allowed – inflation plus student growth
- This continued to cause the state portion of school funding to increase putting even greater pressure on the state budget
- Senate Bill 07-199 froze mill levies for districts at the 2006-07 levels
 - Total program mill levies cannot go higher than 27 mills some districts may have levies lower than this



A TABOR Simile From Office of State Planning & Budgeting



Amendment 23 - 2000

- Requires base per pupil funding to increase by inflation each year in addition to categorical funding
 - Categorical funding is provided for programs such as exceptional students, transportation and English language learners
- An additional one percent was included for 10 years to attempt to make up losses in funding in prior years
- The State Education Fund was created which transfers onethird of one percent of federal taxable income from the State's General Fund
- Creates additional pressures on the state budget with these requirements



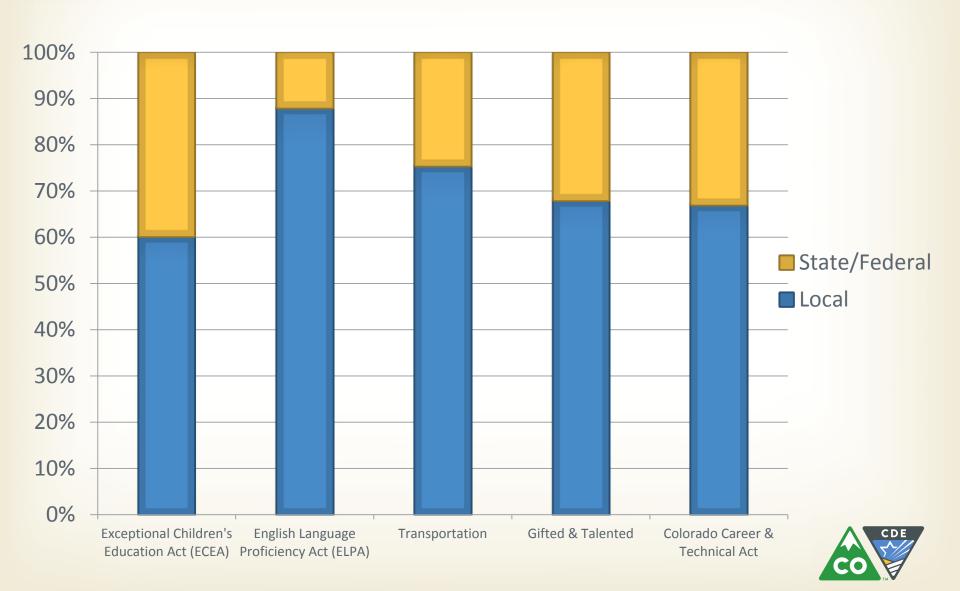
Categorical Program Revenue

- Funding provided for specific programs that serve particular groups of students or student needs
 - English Language Proficiency Act (ELPA)
 - Gifted and Talented Education
 - Special Education
 - Transportation
 - Vocational Education
 - Small attendance centers

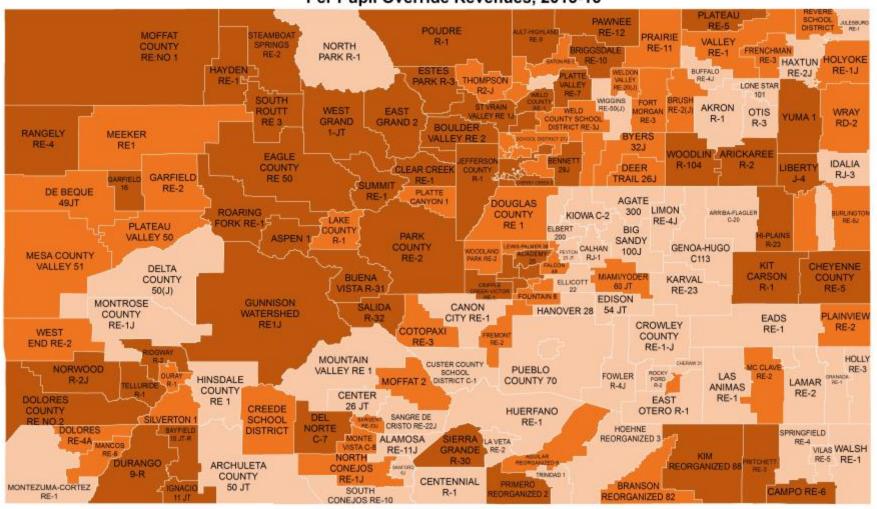
These sources of revenue do not cover the full cost of these programs.

Districts spent over \$1.4 billion on these programs. The state estimate of the "gap in funding" in 2013-14 was over \$900 million statewide.

2013-14 Estimated Categorical Gap



Per Pupil Override Revenues, 2015-16



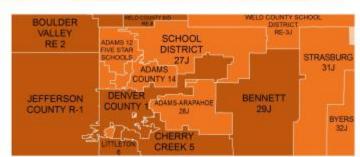
Legend

Per Pupil Override Revenues

No override or zero

Override at \$1000 or less per pupil

Override greater than \$1000 per pupil



Financial Transparency:; Mill Levy Overrides Report

- Required beginning in FY14-15 by CRS 22-2-113.8
- Report shows additional local property tax revenues each district is authorized to collect, actually collected, distributed to charter schools, distributed to non-charter schools and retained by district
- Addendums show capital construction and facilities funding, technology funding, and any other funding that the school districts distributes to charter schools of the district
 - Requested for 17 districts
- http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/milllevyoverriderevenuereport



Marijuana Tax Revenue and Education

- Excise tax: The first \$40 million in marijuana excise tax is credited to the state's Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) fund.
 - The BEST fund is used to renew or replace deteriorating public schools.
 - Revenue in excess of \$40 million is credited to the Public School Fund.
- Sales tax: 15% of the revenue from the 10% tax on marijuana retail sales is allocated to local governments. The remaining 85 percent is credited to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund (MTCF). The entirety of the 2.9% sales tax on retail and medical marijuana also is credited to the MTCF.
 - The General Assembly makes appropriations from the MTCF through the Long Bill or other bills.
 - In Fiscal Year 2016-17, CDE received almost \$8.5 million for behavioral health treatment in schools, school bullying prevention grants, drop-out prevention program and early literacy competitive grants.

