Excess Cost

Policy and Guidance

IDEA Part B funds consist of two federal grants to states to help school districts provide a free appropriate public education to students with disabilities:

- The Grants to States for the Education of Children with Disabilities program (authorized under Section 611 of IDEA) to support students with disabilities ages 3 to 21, and;
- The Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities program (authorized under Section 619 of IDEA) to support students with disabilities ages 3 to 5.

State education agencies allocate subgrants of both Section 611 and Section 619 funds to local educational agencies (LEAs). LEAs may only use IDEA Part B Section 611 and Section 619 funds to pay for the excess cost of providing special education and related services to eligible students with disabilities.

Students with disabilities require extra support and services that generate additional costs for LEAs. IDEA requires, at 34 CFR §§300.16 and 300.202(b), and at Appendix A to Part 300, that an LEA use its IDEA funds for costs of special education and related services that are in excess of the costs for all students. This ensures that the LEA spends at least as much on children with disabilities as they do on children without disabilities before using IDEA funds. IDEA is meant to help supplement these additional costs of providing special education and related services, not the entire cost of educating a student with a disability.

An LEA is not required to spend local funds first in order to meet the excess cost requirement. An LEA meets the excess cost requirement if it has spent at least a minimum amount of non-IDEA dollars for the education of children with disabilities. Compliance with the excess cost requirement is evaluated by looking a district's aggregate spending for elementary and secondary students in a given school year. Rather than looking at any particular cost to determine if it is a "general cost" or an "excess cost," the USBE SES Fiscal Team examines how much, on average, each LEA spent per student in the last school year. This amount consists of all non-IDEA funds, including state, local, and other federal funding. Districts must have a separate calculation for the per-student amount for elementary school students and the per-student amount for secondary school students.

Calculating Excess Costs for Elementary and Secondary Students

Each LEA must calculate the minimum average amount spent **separately** for students with disabilities enrolled in its elementary schools and for students with disabilities enrolled in its secondary schools. LEAs may not compute the minimum average amount it must spend on the education of students with disabilities based on a combination of enrollment in its elementary schools and secondary schools.

Under USBE Administrative Rules R277-400-2, elementary schools are defined as a school with grades K-6 and secondary schools are defined as a school with any of the grades 7-12.

It is important to note that some students with disabilities continue to receive education services until they are no longer eligible and age out at 22 years of age or until they receive a regular high school diploma. These students may be receiving some regular education and some special education services during these years. Costs of education for post-high school students with disabilities may be entirely paid from special education funds.

Excess Costs Calculation

The excess costs calculation is based on funding levels from the prior fiscal year and the year reported. This is made up of two parts:

<u>Part I</u>. Calculate the amount that the LEA must spend on the general education costs of educating students with disabilities before it can spend IDEA Part B funds on the excess costs of special education.

<u>Part II</u>. Determine how much the LEA actually spent on the general education costs of educating students with disabilities to ensure that it was equal to or exceeded the required amount.

In order to determine the average expenditure per student for elementary and secondary separately, the following is provided as guidance for LEAs in allocating funds to elementary and secondary schools.

Excess Cost Calculation Form

Calculation forms are available on the USBE website at: https://schools.utah.gov/specialeducation/programs/fiscal?mid=5094&tid=2

To use the calculator, the total LEA costs must be available for:

- Total Federal, State, and local expenditures for elementary and secondary separately.
- Capital outlay and debt service for elementary and secondary students separately.
- Title I and Title III costs for elementary and secondary students separately.
- Any State or local funds used for any Title I and/or Title III program for elementary and secondary students separately.
- State and local special education funds for elementary and secondary students separately.

Excess Cost Allocation Instructions

For most costs, the preferred allocation would be based upon school location codes. If all costs are not separated by school location codes, then the following guidance is provided:

Function Number and Title	Area	Description
Function 1000— Instructional	Salaries	Costs of teacher salaries and instructional aidesshould be allocated by location. There is no alternative for salaries in function code 1000.
	Benefits	If fringe benefits are not allocated to function code 1000, the Social Security costs should be calculated proportionally based upon salaries at the school level. Retirement and other fringe benefits should be allocated proportionally based on the teacher salaries for the level (elementary vs. secondary) served and allocated to the instruction function.
	Contracted services	There should be adequate documentation toallocate the costs by level (elementary vs.secondary) based on the purchase orders and invoices from contractors.
	Supplies	There should be adequate documentation to assign supply purchases to the school location and then allocate costs by level (elementary vs. secondary).
	Equipment	There should be adequate documentation to assign equipment purchases to the school location, and then allocate costs by level (elementary vs. secondary).
	Dues and fees	There should be adequate documentation to assign dues and fees costs to the school location, and then allocate costs by level (elementary vs. secondary).
	allocated based upon	odes should be charged to other functions and the instructions for that function. Other objects such as indirect costs or other training codes.
Function 2100— Support Services Students	Salaries	The salaries for school personnel should also be coded to the specific school location they work at. For itinerant workers who do not work on a regular basis at a set location, but are assigned day to day tasks based upon needs; their salaries should be allocated proportionally based upon student population counts by level (elementary vs. secondary).

	Benefits	If fringe benefits are not allocated to function code 2100, the Social Security costs should be calculated proportionally based upon salaries at the school level. Retirement and other fringe benefits should be allocated proportionally based upon teacher salaries for the level (elementary vs. secondary) served and allocated to the Support Services Students function.			
	All other costs if not directly attributed to schools should be divided proportionally based upon the student populations in elementary and secondary schools.				
Function 2200— Support Services Staff	Salaries	Direct services such as media centers should be charged to the school level. All other costs such as staff in-service and other curriculum uses should be divided proportionally based upon student population in elementary and secondary schools.			
	Benefits	If fringe benefits are not allocated to function code 2100, the Social Security costs should be calculated proportionally based upon the salaries at the school level. Retirement and other fringe benefits should be allocated proportionally based upon the teacher salaries for the level (elementary vs. secondary) served and allocated to the Support Services Staff function.			
		irectly attributed to the school level should the student populations in elementary s.			
Function 2300— Support Services District Administratio n					
Function 2400— Support Services School Administratio n	All costs in this function should already be coded to the school level, and therefore no allocation of costs in this function other than those at the school level would be appropriate.				
Function 2500—Support Services Central	andsecondary based	on should be divided between elementary upon the proportion of student ntary and secondary schools.			
Function	Salaries	All direct services such as custodial			

2600—Support Services— Operation and Maintenance of Plant		salaries should already be charged directly to the school level. Any other salaries such as LEA maintenance salaries should be divided proportionally based upon student populations in elementary and secondary schools.
	Benefits	If fringe benefits are not directly allocated to function code 2600, the Social Security costs should be calculated proportionally based upon salaries at the school level. Retirement and other fringe benefits should be allocated proportionally based upon the staff salaries for the level (elementary vs. secondary) and allocated to the Support Services Operation and Maintenance of Plant function.
	Contracted services	Contracted services which have not been directly charged to the school level should be divided proportionally based upon the student populations in elementary and secondary schools.
	Utilities	Most utility services are tied to a metering system. All metered utilities should be directly charged to the school and divided proportionally based upon the school level (elementary vs. secondary) usage. For any unmetered utilities, such as irrigation water or other bulk-type charges, the costs should be charged based upon the school using the utilities. If a utility is shared because two or more schools are close enough in proximity to share the service, the utility cost should be divided between the sharing schools based upon student populations and counted in the costs for the respective level, either elementary or secondary.
	Materials and Supplies	All materials and supplies used in the schools should be directly charged to the school's location and divided proportionally based on school level (elementary vs. secondary). For maintenance materials and supplies, if a job costing system is in place the materials should be charged to the locations receiving the materials. If no job costing system is in place the maintenance materials and supplies costs should be divided proportionally based upon student population and counted in the costs for the

		respective level, either elementary or secondary.
	All Equipment	Any equipment purchased for school use should be charged to the school level (elementary vs. secondary). All maintenance equipment should be divided proportionally based upon the studentpopulation and counted in the costs for the respective level, either elementary or secondary. (This only applies to equipment purchased andcharged to the General Fund.)
Function 2700— Support Services Student Transportation	upon the student pop	nction should be divided proportionally based ulation and counted in the costs for the elementary or secondary.

Excess Costs Calculation Examples

Part I – Average Expenditure per Student

Elementary Example, Part I

The following example shows how to calculate the average per pupil amount an LEA must spend for the education of each of its elementary school students with disabilities, before it may use funds under IDEA Part B for the excess costs of special education.

- 1. Determine the total expenditures for elementary school students from all sources (Local, State, Federal including IDEA Part B) in the previous school year.
- 2. Subtract capital outlay and debt service.
- 3. Subtract Special Education, Title I-A, Title III-A & B Federal, State, and Local funds.
- 4. Determine the average annual per pupil expenditure for elementary school students for the previous year, including students with disabilities.
- 5. Determine the total minimum amount of funds that the LEA must spend on the education of elementary school students with disabilities before using IDEA Part B funds.

	State funds	\$ 6,000,000.00
4	Local funds	\$ 500,000.00
1.	All federal funds	\$ 600,000.00
	Total expenditures from all sources	\$ 7,100,000.00

		\$	
	Less capital outlay & debt service	60,000.00	
2.	Total expenditures less capital outlay and debt service	\$ 7,040,000.00	
	IDEA Section 611 (3-21) funds	\$ 200,000.00	
	IDEA Section 619 (3-5) funds	\$ 250,000.00	
	ESEA Title I-A funds	\$ 50,000.00	
	ESEA Title III-A & B funds	\$ 500,000.00	
3.	State special education funds	\$ 100,000.00	
	Local special education funds	\$ 50,000.00	
	State or local funds used for Title I-A	-	
	State or local funds used for Title III-A & B	-	
	Less subtotal: restricted program expenditures for schools	\$ 1,150,000.00	
	Total expenditures, minus capital outlay, debt service, and other federal, state & local funds	\$ 5,890,000.00	
4.	Total Average Daily Membership (ADM) student enrollment (all students)	800.000	
4.	Average annual per pupil expenditure (APPE)	\$ 7,363.00	
	Child count of students with disabilities as of Dec 1	100.000	
	Average annual per pupil expenditure	\$ 7,363.00	
5.	Total minimum amount the LEA must spend on the education of students with disabilities from state, local, and other Federal funding sources, before using IDEA funds to offset the Excess Costs of special education.	\$ 736,250.00	

The same procedure must be followed to calculate the excess costs for students with disabilities in the LEA's secondary schools.

Secondary Example, Part I

The following example shows how to compute the average per pupil amount an LEA must spend for the education of each of its secondary school students with disabilities before it may use funds under IDEA Part B for the excess costs of special education.

- 1. Determine the total expenditures for secondary school students from all sources (Local, State, Federal including IDEA Part B) from the previous school year.
- 2. Subtract capital outlay and debt service.
- 3. Subtract Special Education, Title I-A, Title III-A & B Federal, State, and Local funds.
- 4. Determine the average annual per pupil expenditure for secondary school students from the previous year, including students with disabilities.
- 5. Determine the total minimum amount of funds that the LEA must spend on the education of secondary school students with disabilities.

	State funds	\$ 7,000,000.00
	Local funds	\$
1.		500,000.00
''	All federal funds	\$
	All lederal fullds	700,000.00
		\$
	Total expenditures from all sources	8,200,000.00
		\$
	Less capital outlay & debt service	70,000.00
2.		70,000.00
	Total expenditures less capital outlay and debt service	0.430.000.00
		8,130,000.00
	IDEA Section 611 (3-21) funds	\$
	1527 Section 611 (5 21) rands	250,000.00
	IDEA Section 619 (3-5) funds	-
		\$
	ESEA Title I-A funds	50,000.00
		\$
	ESEA Title III-A & B funds	500,000.00
		\$
	State special education funds	100,000.00
3.		
	Local special education funds	\$
	'	50,000.00
	State or local funds used for Title I-A	\$
	State of local farius asca for filic 170	50,000.00
	State or local funds used for Title III-A & B	-
		\$
	Less subtotal: restricted program expenditures for schools	1,000,000.00
	Total expenditures, minus capital outlay, debt service, and	\$
	other federal, state & local funds	7,130,000.00
	Total ADM student enrollment (all students)	7,130,000:00
	Total ADM Student emoninent (all students)	700.000
4.	Average annual per pupil expenditure (APPE)	\$ 10.405.74
		10,185.71
	Child count of students with disabilities as of Dec 1	110.000
5.	Average annual per pupil expenditure	\$
	- Average annual per pupil experialiture	10,185.71

Total minimum amount the LEA must spend on the education	
of students with disabilities from state, local, and other Federal	\$
funding sources, before using IDEA funds to offset the Excess	1,120,428.57
Costs of special education.	

Part II - Determining Actual Expenditures

Once the amount of State and local funds that must be spent on the education of students with disabilities is calculated, the amount actually expended is determined using data from the LEA's Financial Annual Program Report (APR). Expenditures must be calculated separately for elementary and secondary in order to compare with the elementary or secondary amount calculated in Part I.

Below is an example of determining expenditures using programs in which elementary students might participate:

Step 6. Calculate the prevalence rate of students with disabilities for elementary schools (separate from rate for secondary). The prevalence rate is the percentage of students with disabilities when compared to the total student population.

Step 7. Take the amount spent on students in elementary grades as defined by the LEA from the APR in each funding program in which elementary students with disabilities participate:

- Schedule A: General Education
- Schedule B: Special Education. Include only program expenditures from program codes listed below:
 - o 1205 Special Education Add-On
 - o 1210 Special Education Self-Contained
 - o 1215 Special Education Preschool
 - o 1220 Extended Year Program for Severely Disabled
 - o 1225 Special Education State Program
 - o 1230 Spec Ed Intensive Services
 - o 1278 Extended Year Special Educators
 - o 1295 Unique Local Special Education Programs
 - o 5878 Extended Year for Special Ed Teachers
- Schedule C: Applied Technology Education
- Schedule D: Special Populations
- Schedule E: Quality Teaching Block Grant
- Schedule H: Restricted State and Federal. Include only program expenditures from program codes listed below:
 - o 100 Driver Education (Classroom)
 - o 5295 Professional Development
 - 5320 Contingency Fund
 - o 5324 Grants for Educators in High Need Schools
 - 5368 School Nurses

- 5380 SOEP Home School & Private
- o 5385 State-Wide Online Ed
- 5420 School Land Trust Program
- 5470 Computer Adaptive Testing
- 5602 Chief Privacy Officer (CPO)
- 5607 National Board Certified Teacher
- 5608 School Mental Health
- 5609 Driver Education -- Vehicles
- 5610 Driver Education -- Behind-The-Wheel
- o 5619 Charter School Local Replacement
- 5622 Teacher Retention Program
- o 5627 Innovative Student Improvement Program
- o 5637 Dual Immersion Program
- 5642 Elementary School Counselor
- o 5643 STEM Lab Pilot
- 5644 STEM Endorsement Incentive
- o 5645 Pilot Programs
- o 5646 Pilot Assessment Project
- o 5647 PRIME Pilot
- o 5648 Partnership for Student Success
- 5655 Digital Teaching & Learning Program
- 5657 Early Graduation Competency Based
- 5660 Financial Literacy
- 5662 Outdoor Recreation Grant Program
- o 5664 Anti-Bullying Program
- 5666 Grants for Professional Learning
- o 5667 Grants for New & Aspiring Principals
- 5668 Effective Teachers in High Poverty Schools
- o 5669 Early Learning Training & Assessment
- o 5670 Competency Based Learning Amendments
- o 5672 Substance Abuse Prevention
- o 5674 Suicide Prevention
- 5676 Intergenerational Poverty
- 5677 Computer Science Initiative for Public Schools
- 5678 Teacher and Student Success Program (TSSA)
- 5679 Student Health and Counseling Support Program
- 5687 School Turnaround Program
- o 5690 Peer Assistance
- 5693 Strengthening College and Career Readiness
- 5694 Early Warning Pilot Program
- 5695 Corona Relief- State

- 5696 School Safety Pilot
- 5805 Early Literacy Program
- 5830 Dropout Prevention
- o 5835 National ACT Test Reimbursement
- 5845 Charter School Mentoring
- o 5846 State Charter School Start-Up
- 5862 Instructional Technology
- 5876 Educator Salary Adjustments
- 5877 Extended Year Special Educators
- 5890 Volkswagen Settlement Awards
- o 5910 Charter Levy Program
- 7190 Other Unrestricted Grants Direct from Federal Government.
- o 7250 Unique Local Federal/State Unrestricted Programs
- o 7323 Star Talk (NSA Grant)
- o 7326 ROTC
- o 7330 Indian Education Programs
- o 7350 High Quality School Readiness (TANF)
- o 7352 Kindergarten Supplemental Enrichment
- o 7355 Americorps
- o 7380 ETI E-rate
- 7390 Unique Federal Direct Restricted Programs
- o 7501 Improving Americas Schools Act
- o 7503 FUEL
- 7508 Javits Accelerated Readers
- o 7590 Other Restricted Grants
- 7603 Service Learning
- o 7625 Charter Schools Start-up
- o 7640 Trust Lands Grand Staircase
- o 7685 SAMSHA Aware
- o 7699 Unique Local Federal-State Restricted Programs
- 7700 Federal-Intermediate Programs
- Schedule I: One Time & Other Bills
- Schedule J: Non-Instructional. Include only program expenditures from program codes listed below:
 - o 3700 Community Services Programs
 - o 3710 Community Recreation
 - 3720 Civic Services
 - 3730 Public Library Services
 - 3740 Custody and Child Care Services
 - o 3750 Welfare Activities

- o 3800 Other Community Services Programs
- o 8070 State School Lunch Programs
- o 8075 Child & Adult Care Food Program
- o 8079 Other Child Nutrition Programs
- o 8080 Pandemic EBT
- o 8081 CNP Emergency COVID-19 Operating Costs
- o 8503 Swimming Pools
- Schedule L: ESEA. Include only program expenditures from program codes listed below:
 - o 7210 ESSER CARES Program
 - o 7215 ESSER II CARES Program
 - o 7220 GEERS CARES Program
 - o 7225 ESSER III ARP Program
 - o 7230 GEERS II CARES Program
 - o 7280 Other USBE CARES Programs
 - o 7290 Non-USBE CARES Programs
 - o 7310 CARES Payroll Protection Program
 - o 7606 Migrant Education Consortium
 - o 7650 UPSTART Reading
 - o 7830 Fed ESEA Title I C Migrant Children
 - o 7840 Fed ESEA Title I D Neglected & Delinquent (YIC)
 - o 7860 Fed ESEA Title II A Teacher Quality
 - o 7865 Federal Title II B Math Science Partnerships
 - o 7890 Fed ESEA Title IV A Student Support & Acad. Enrich.
 - 7900 Fed ESEA Title IV Subpart 2 Community Service Centers
 - o 7905 Student Support Services
 - o 7910 Fed ESEA Title IV B Community Learning Centers
 - o 7915 21st Century Supplemental
 - o 7920 Fed ESEA Title V A Innovative Programs
 - o 7930 Fed ESEA Title VI A Assessment
 - o 7940 Fed ESEA Title V B Rural & Low-Income Schools (RLIS)
 - 7950 Fed ESEA Title VII B Homeless Education
 - o 7960 Fed ESEA Title VI American Indian/Alaska Native Ed.
 - o 7970 Out-of-School Time Career Pathway
- **Step 8.** Multiply each expenditure amount by the prevalence rate for elementary students with disabilities. Please note, the total expenditure amount from Schedule B will be included.

Step 9:

Step A. Total the actual expenditures for the education of students with disabilities.

Step B. Compare total with the required expenditure amount from Part I.

Elementary Example, Part II

Step 6. This LEA has defined elementary for purpose of its excess costs calculation as grades K–6. The amount of non-Federal funds calculated in Part I that needs to be spent on the education of students with disabilities prior to expending IDEA Part B funds is \$736,250.00. The LEA has 800 students enrolled in grades K–6. The LEA has 100 students with disabilities in grades K–6. The prevalence rate of elementary students with disabilities is 100/800 = 12.5%.

6.	Total minimum amount the LEA must spend on the education of students with disabilities from state, local, and other Federal funding sources, before using IDEA funds to offset the Excess Costs of special education	\$736,250.00
	Prevalence rate of students with disabilities	12.5%

Steps 7-8:

	ogram Expenditures for Grades K-6 ite & Local Funds as reported in the AFR/APR)	Elementary	Prevalence Rate	Amount to be spent on Elementary Students with Disabilities
7-8.	Schedule A: General Education	\$3,248,000.00	12.5%	\$ 406,000.00
	Schedule B: Special Education Include only program expenditures from program codes listed below: o 1205 - Special Education - Add- On o 1210 - Special Education - Self- Contained o 1215 - Special Education - Preschool o 1220 - Extended Year Program for Severely Disabled o 1225 - Special Education - State Program o 1230 - Spec Ed - Intensive	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 500,000.00

	1		1	
Services				
o 1278 - Extended Year - Special				
Educators				
o 1295 - Unique Local Special				
Education Programs				
o 5878 - Extended Year for Special				
Ed Teachers				
Schedule C: Applied Technology	\$	125,000.00	12.5%	\$
Education				15,625.00
Cabadula Di Caasial Danulations	\$	35,000.00	12.5%	\$
Schedule D: Special Populations				4,375.00
Schedule E: Quality Teaching Block	\$	93,000.00	12.5%	\$
Grant				11,625.00
Schedule H: Restricted State and	\$	387,000.00	12.5%	\$
Federal			12.570	48,375.00
Include only program expenditures				.5,575.65
from program codes listed below:				
o 100 - Driver Education -				
(Classroom)				
o 5295 - Professional				
Development				
o 5320 - Contingency Fund				
o 5324 - Grants for Educators in				
High Need Schools				
o 5368 - School Nurses				
o 5380 - SOEP - Home School &				
Private				
o 5385 - State-Wide Online Ed				
o 5420 - School Land Trust				
Program				
o 5470 - Computer Adaptive				
Testing				
o 5602 - Chief Privacy Officer				
(CPO)				
o 5607 - National Board Certified				
Teacher				
o 5608 - School Mental Health				
o 5609 - Driver Education				
Vehicles				
o 5610 - Driver Education				
Behind-The-Wheel				
o 5619 - Charter School Local				

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Replacement		
o 5622 - Teacher Retention		
Program		
o 5627 - Innovative Student		
Improvement Program		
o 5637 - Dual Immersion Program		
o 5642 - Elementary School		
Counselor		
o 5643 - STEM Lab Pilot		
o 5644 - STEM Endorsement		
Incentive		
o 5645 - Pilot Programs		
o 5646 - Pilot Assessment Project		
o 5647 - PRIME Pilot		
o 5648 - Partnership for Student		
Success		
o 5655 - Digital Teaching &		
Learning Program		
o 5657 - Early Graduation –		
Competency Based		
o 5660 - Financial Literacy		
o 5662 - Outdoor Recreation		
Grant Program		
o 5664 - Anti-Bullying Program		
o 5666 - Grants for Professional		
Learning		
o 5667 - Grants for New &		
Aspiring Principals		
o 5668 - Effective Teachers in High		
Poverty Schools		
o 5669 - Early Learning Training &		
Assessment		
o 5670 - Competency Based		
Learning Amendments		
o 5672 - Substance Abuse		
Prevention		
o 5674 - Suicide Prevention		
o 5676 - Intergenerational Poverty		
o 5677 - Computer Science		
Initiative for Public Schools		
o 5678 - Teacher and Student		
Success Program (TSSA)		
o 5679 - Student Health and		

<u></u>	
Counseling Support Program	
o 5687 - School Turnaround	
Program	
o 5690 - Peer Assistance	
o 5693 - Strengthening College	
and Career Readiness	
o 5694 - Early Warning Pilot	
Program	
o 5695 - Corona Relief- State	
o 5696 - School Safety Pilot	
o 5805 - Early Literacy Program	
o 5830 - Dropout Prevention	
o 5835 - National ACT Test	
Reimbursement	
o 5845 - Charter School Mentoring	
o 5846 - State Charter School	
Start-Up	
o 5862 - Instructional Technology	
o 5876 - Educator Salary	
Adjustments	
o 5877 - Extended Year Special	
Educators	
o 5890 - Volkswagen Settlement	
Awards	
o 5910 - Charter Levy Program	
o 7190 - Other Unrestricted	
Grants Direct from Federal	
Government.	
o 7250 - Unique Local	
Federal/State Unrestricted Programs	
o 7323 - Star Talk (NSA Grant)	
o 7326 - ROTC	
o 7330 - Indian Education	
Programs	
o 7350 - High Quality School	
Readiness (TANF)	
o 7352 - Kindergarten	
Supplemental Enrichment	
o 7355 - Americorps	
o 7380 - ETI E-rate	
o 7390 - Unique Federal Direct	
Restricted Programs	
o 7501 - Improving Americas	

Schools Act			
o 7503 - FUEL			
o 7508 - Javits – Accelerated			
Readers			
o 7590 - Other Restricted Grants			
o 7603 - Service Learning			
o 7625 - Charter Schools Start-up			
o 7640 - Trust Lands Grand			
Staircase			
o 7685 - SAMSHA Aware			
o 7699 - Unique Local Federal-			
State Restricted Programs			
o 7700 - Federal-Intermediate			
Programs			
Schedule I: One Time & Other Bills	\$ 9,400.00	12.5%	\$
Schedule I. One Time & Other Bills			1,175.00
Schedule J: Non-Instructional	\$ 14,000.00	12.5%	\$
Include only program expenditures			1,750.00
from program codes listed below:			
o 3700 - Community Services			
Programs			
o 3710 - Community Recreation			
o 3720 - Civic Services			
o 3730 - Public Library Services			
o 3740 - Custody and Child Care			
Services			
o 3750 - Welfare Activities			
o 3800 - Other Community			
Services Programs			
o 8070 - State School Lunch			
Programs			
o 8075 - Child & Adult Care Food			
Program			
o 8079 - Other Child Nutrition			
Programs			
o 8080 - Pandemic EBT			
o 8081 - CNP Emergency COVID-			
19 Operating Costs			
o 8503 - Swimming Pools			
Schedule L: ESEA	\$ 259,000.00	12.5%	\$
Include only program expenditures			32,375.00
from program codes listed below:			

o 7210 - ESSER CARES Program			
o 7215 - ESSER II CARES Program			
o 7220 - GEERS CARES Program			
o 7225 - ESSER III ARP Program			
o 7230 - GEERS II CARES Program			
o 7280 - Other USBE CARES			
Programs			
o 7290 - Non-USBE CARES			
Programs			
o 7310 - CARES Payroll Protection			
Program			
o 7606 - Migrant Education			
Consortium			
o 7650 - UPSTART - Reading			
o 7830 - Fed ESEA Title I C -			
Migrant Children			
o 7840 - Fed ESEA Title I D -			
Neglected & Delinquent (YIC)			
o 7860 - Fed ESEA Title II A -			
Teacher Quality			
o 7865 - Federal Title II B - Math			
Science Partnerships			
o 7890 - Fed ESEA Title IV A -			
Student Support & Acad. Enrich.			
o 7900 - Fed ESEA Title IV -			
Subpart 2 Community Service			
Centers			
o 7905 - Student Support Services			
o 7910 - Fed ESEA Title IV B -			
Community Learning Centers			
o 7915 - 21st Century			
Supplemental			
o 7920 - Fed ESEA Title V A -			
Innovative Programs			
o 7930 - Fed ESEA Title VI A -			
Assessment			
o 7940 - Fed ESEA Title V B - Rural			
& Low-Income Schools (RLIS)			
o 7950 - Fed ESEA Title VII B -			
Homeless Education			
o 7960 - Fed ESEA Title VI -			
American Indian/Alaska Native Ed.			
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o 7970 - Out-of-School Time		
Career Pathway		

Step 9. Compare with the required expenditure amount from Part I.

Amount required to be spent on the education of elementary students with disabilities before using IDEA Part B funds for the excess costs of special education.	\$ 736,250.00
Amount of actual expenditures from above (must be equal to or greater than line above).	\$ 1,021,300.00

The LEA exceeded the required expenditure amount and therefore may use IDEA Part B funds for the excess costs of special education of elementary students with disabilities.

Secondary Example, Part II

Step 6. This LEA has defined secondary for the purpose of its excess costs calculation as grades 7–12. The amount of non-Federal funds calculated in Part I that needs to be spent on the education of secondary students with disabilities prior to expending IDEA Part B funds was \$1,120,428.57. The LEA has 700 students enrolled in grades 7–12. The LEA has 110 students with disabilities in grades 7–12. The prevalence rate of secondary students with disabilities is 110/700 = 15.7%.

6.	Total minimum amount the LEA must spend on the education of students with disabilities from state, local, and other Federal funding sources, before using IDEA funds to offset the Excess Costs of special education	\$1,120,428.57
	Prevalence rate of students with disabilities	15.7%

Steps 7-8.

Program Expenditures for Grades 7-17 (State & Local Funds as reported in the AFR/APR)		Elementary	Prevalence Rate	Amount to be spent on Secondary Students with Disabilities
7-	Schedule A: General Education	\$4,562,000.00	15.7%	\$716,885.71
8.	Schedule B: Special Education	\$ 350,000.00		\$350,000.00
	Include only program expenditures			
	from program codes listed below:			
	o 1205 - Special Education - Add-On			

o 1210 - Special Education - Self-			
Contained			
o 1215 - Special Education -			
Preschool			
o 1220 - Extended Year Program for			
Severely Disabled			
o 1225 - Special Education - State			
Program			
o 1230 - Spec Ed – Intensive Services			
o 1278 - Extended Year - Special			
Educators			
o 1295 - Unique Local Special			
Education Programs			
o 5878 - Extended Year for Special Ed			
Teachers			
Schedule C: Applied Technology	\$ 146,000.00	15.7%	\$ 22,942.86
Education			
Schedule D: Special Populations	\$ 25,000.00	15.7%	\$ 3,928.57
Schedule E: Quality Teaching Block	\$ 63,000.00	15.7%	\$ 9,900.00
Grant			
Schedule H: Restricted State and	\$ 524,000.00	15.7%	\$ 82,342.86
Federal			
Include only program expenditures			
from program codes listed below:			
o 100 - Driver Education -			
(Classroom)			
o 5295 - Professional Development			
o 5320 - Contingency Fund			
o 5324 - Grants for Educators in High			
Need Schools			
o 5368 - School Nurses			
o 5380 - SOEP - Home School &			
Private			
o 5385 - State-Wide Online Ed			
o 5420 - School Land Trust Program			
o 5470 - Computer Adaptive Testing			
o 5602 - Chief Privacy Officer (CPO)			
o 5607 - National Board Certified			
Teacher			
o 5608 - School Mental Health			
o 5609 - Driver Education Vehicles			
o 5610 - Driver Education Behind-			

The-Wheel	
o 5619 - Charter School Local	
Replacement	
o 5622 - Teacher Retention Program	
o 5627 - Innovative Student	
Improvement Program	
o 5637 - Dual Immersion Program	
o 5642 - Elementary School	
Counselor	
o 5643 - STEM Lab Pilot	
o 5644 - STEM Endorsement	
Incentive	
o 5645 - Pilot Programs	
o 5646 - Pilot Assessment Project	
o 5647 - PRIME Pilot	
o 5648 - Partnership for Student	
Success	
o 5655 - Digital Teaching & Learning	
Program	
o 5657 - Early Graduation –	
Competency Based	
o 5660 - Financial Literacy	
o 5662 - Outdoor Recreation Grant	
Program	
o 5664 - Anti-Bullying Program	
o 5666 - Grants for Professional	
Learning	
o 5667 - Grants for New & Aspiring	
Principals	
o 5668 - Effective Teachers in High	
Poverty Schools	
o 5669 - Early Learning Training &	
Assessment	
o 5670 - Competency Based Learning	
Amendments	
o 5672 - Substance Abuse Prevention	
o 5674 - Suicide Prevention	
o 5676 - Intergenerational Poverty	
o 5677 - Computer Science Initiative	
for Public Schools	
o 5678 - Teacher and Student	
Success Program (TSSA)	
o 5679 - Student Health and	

Counseling Support Program		
o 5687 - School Turnaround Program		
o 5690 - Peer Assistance		
o 5693 - Strengthening College and		
Career Readiness		
o 5694 - Early Warning Pilot Program		
o 5695 - Corona Relief- State		
o 5696 - School Safety Pilot		
o 5805 - Early Literacy Program		
o 5830 - Dropout Prevention		
o 5835 - National ACT Test		
Reimbursement		
o 5845 - Charter School Mentoring		
o 5846 - State Charter School Start-		
Up		
o 5862 - Instructional Technology		
o 5876 - Educator Salary		
Adjustments		
o 5877 - Extended Year Special		
Educators		
o 5890 - Volkswagen Settlement		
Awards		
o 5910 - Charter Levy Program		
o 7190 - Other Unrestricted Grants		
Direct from Federal Government.		
o 7250 - Unique Local Federal/State		
Unrestricted Programs		
o 7323 - Star Talk (NSA Grant)		
o 7326 - ROTC		
o 7330 - Indian Education Programs		
o 7350 - High Quality School		
Readiness (TANF)		
o 7352 - Kindergarten Supplemental		
Enrichment		
o 7355 - Americorps		
o 7380 - ETI E-rate		
o 7390 - Unique Federal Direct		
Restricted Programs		
o 7501 - Improving Americas Schools		
Act		
o 7503 - FUEL		
o 7508 - Javits – Accelerated Readers		
 o 7590 - Other Restricted Grants	 	

	o 7603 - Service Learning					
	o 7625 - Charter Schools Start-up					
	o 7640 - Trust Lands Grand Staircase					
	o 7685 - SAMSHA Aware					
	o 7699 - Unique Local Federal-State					
	Restricted Programs					
	o 7700 - Federal-Intermediate					
	Programs					
	Schedule I: One Time & Other Bills	\$	5,000.00	15.7%	\$	785.71
	Schedule J: Non-Instructional	\$	19,000.00	15.7%	\$	0.00
	Include only program expenditures					
	from program codes listed below:					
	o 3700 - Community Services					
	Programs					
	o 3710 - Community Recreation					
	o 3720 - Civic Services					
	o 3730 - Public Library Services					
	o 3740 - Custody and Child Care					
	Services					
	o 3750 - Welfare Activities					
	o 3800 - Other Community Services					
	Programs					
	o 8070 - State School Lunch					
	Programs					
	o 8075 - Child & Adult Care Food					
	Program					
	o 8079 - Other Child Nutrition					
	Programs					
	o 8080 - Pandemic EBT					
	o 8081 - CNP Emergency COVID-19					
	Operating Costs					
	o 8503 - Swimming Pools					
-	Schedule L: ESEA	\$	330,500.00	15.7%	¢ [51,935.71
	Include only program expenditures	Ψ	330,300.00	15.770	Ψ .	11,955.71
	from program codes listed below:					
	. •					
	o 7210 - ESSER CARES Program					
	o 7215 - ESSER II CARES Program					
	o 7220 - GEERS CARES Program					
	o 7225 - ESSER III ARP Program					
	o 7230 - GEERS II CARES Program					
	o 7280 - Other USBE CARES					
	Programs					

o 7290 - Non-USBE CARES Programs		
o 7310 - CARES Payroll Protection		
Program		
o 7606 - Migrant Education		
Consortium		
o 7650 - UPSTART - Reading		
o 7830 - Fed ESEA Title I C - Migrant		
Children		
o 7840 - Fed ESEA Title I D -		
Neglected & Delinquent (YIC)		
o 7860 - Fed ESEA Title II A - Teacher		
Quality		
o 7865 - Federal Title II B - Math		
Science Partnerships		
o 7890 - Fed ESEA Title IV A - Student		
Support & Acad. Enrich.		
o 7900 - Fed ESEA Title IV - Subpart 2		
Community Service Centers		
o 7905 - Student Support Services		
o 7910 - Fed ESEA Title IV B -		
Community Learning Centers		
o 7915 - 21st Century Supplemental		
o 7920 - Fed ESEA Title V A -		
Innovative Programs		
o 7930 - Fed ESEA Title VI A -		
Assessment		
o 7940 - Fed ESEA Title V B - Rural &		
Low-Income Schools (RLIS)		
o 7950 - Fed ESEA Title VII B -		
Homeless Education		
o 7960 - Fed ESEA Title VI - American		
Indian/Alaska Native Ed.		
o 7970 - Out-of-School Time Career		
Pathway		

Step 9. Compare with the required expenditure amount from Part I.

Amount required to be spent on the education of secondary students with disabilities before using IDEA Part B funds for the excess costs of	\$ 1,120,428.57
special education.	
Amount of actual expenditures from above (must be equal to or greater than	\$
line above).	1,238,721.43

The LEA exceeded the required expenditure amount and therefore may use IDEA Part B funds for the excess costs of special education of secondary students with disabilities.

The excess cost calculations for Part I and Part II for elementary and secondary must be submitted to the USBE SES Fiscal Specialist as part of the LEA's funding application.

Frequently Asked Question and Answers

What is the difference between Excess Cost and LEA Maintenance of Effort?

Under IDEA, excess cost¹ refers to the additional expenditures generated by providing special education instruction and related services to students with disabilities attending the LEA. Maintenance of Effort² is the expectation that LEAs expend at least the same amount of local and state funding for special education and related services as it expended in a prior fiscal year.

How is the supplement not supplant provision related to Excess Cost?

Excess Cost is defined as costs that are in excess of the average annual per student expenditure level for an elementary school or secondary school student. IDEA Part B funds are allocated to fund expenses associated with special education that require additional funding in comparison to costs incurred by students without disabilities. The Excess Cost Calculation is one method defined by IDEA to ensure that LEAs are not using federal funds to supplant local and state funds by determining the minimum amount that should be spent to provide core instruction to students with disabilities.

Are there any exceptions to the Excess Cost requirement?

Yes, an LEA may use IDEA funds to pay for all of the costs directly attributable to the education of a child with a disability at any of these ages; 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 20, or 21 if no local or state funds are available for non-disabled children of these ages. The LEA must still comply with the non-supplanting and other requirements of Part B in providing the education and services for these children.

¹ §300.202(a)(2)

² §300.203