

Bemidji Public Schools



Preliminary Budget 2022-23

Independent School District No. 31
502 Minnesota Avenue
Bemidji, MN 56601
www.bemidji.k12.mn.us
218-333-3100

Kindergarten – Grade 3

Horace May Elementary School
J.W. Elementary School
Lincoln Elementary School
Northern Elementary School
Solway Elementary School

Grades 4 – 5

Gene Dillon Elementary

Grades 6 – 8

Bemidji Middle School

Grades 9 – 12

Bemidji High School

Early Education and Alternative Education Sites

Paul Bunyan Elementary School
Jack & Jill Preschool
Lumberjack High School
Lakeside Learning Center
First City School
Alternative Education Center

School Board

Carol L. Johnson	Chair
Sarah Young	Vice-Chair
Jeff Lind	Clerk
Gabriel Warren	Treasurer
Todd Haugen	Board Member
Ann Long Voelkner	Board Member

Administration

Tim Lutz (Outgoing)	Superintendent of Schools
Dr. Jeremy Olson (Incoming)	Superintendent of Schools
Krisi Fenner	Director of Business Services
Jordan Hickman	Director of Human Resources
Alexis Wilde	Director of Special Education
Colleen Cardenuto	Director of Curriculum and Administrative Services

Introduction

Bemidji Public Schools is located in northern Minnesota in Beltrami County and covers roughly 825 square miles. It serves approximately 4,700 pre-school through 12th grade students in the Bemidji area and surrounding communities.

Of the 328 school districts in the state of Minnesota, Bemidji Public School is the 41th largest district in the state based on enrollment, but one of the largest districts in the state based on geographical size.

The School district's 2021-22 student population composition reflects a lower level of overall diversity versus the state average. However, the school district serves a higher concentration of students in poverty and students requiring special education services.

The most significant of these funds for the operation of the school district is the general fund (Fund 01). The school district uses the general fund to cover the daily costs of educating nearly 4,700 students with a staff of about 900 across its 14 schools.

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Bemidji</u>	<u>State</u>
American Indian/Alaskan Native	23.23%	1.71%
Asian	0.62%	6.95%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.10%	0.10%
Hispanic/Latino	1.99%	10.52%
Black/African American	1.13%	11.65%
Two or More Races	4.37%	5.98%
White	68.56%	63.09%
<u>Special Population</u>	<u>Bemidji</u>	<u>State</u>
English Learner	0.14%	8.90%
Special Education	21.19%	16.89%
Free/Reduced	34.78%	31.58%
Homeless	1.56%	0.83%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education

Budget Fundamentals

Bemidji Public Schools operates a fiscal year from July 1 – June 30. The preliminary budget is presented for approval to the Bemidji School Board each June.

Minnesota school districts, charter schools, cooperative districts, area learning centers, private alternative schools, and non-public schools are required by law to submit financial reports and annual budgets. These financial reports include the detailed tracking of revenues and expenditures within Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS) fund classifications to meet legislative requirements for school districts and provide financial accountability for public fund allocations.

At its core, the preliminary budget authorizes the school district to begin fiscal operations for the year. The mechanics of the budgets being presented for each of the funds is the same. The total revenue and expense numbers from each fund's recent fiscal year 2022 budget revision completed in January 2022 is adjusted for items in which are known or expected to change for fiscal year 2023.

There are many tools available to complete as accurate of projections as possible. These tools include Minnesota Department of Education supported revenue forecast models and independent and locally designed and supported forecast models.

Bemidji School District's Financial Year

June	The preliminary budget is presented for approval to the school board
July	The school board reviews and approves the Long Term Facility Maintenance plan
September	The school board reviews and approves preliminary property tax levy for the next calendar year, which is the following school year.
December	The school board holds a truth-in-taxation hearing for the approval and certification of the final property tax levy for the next calendar year, which is the following school year. The school board also approves the resolution for district administration to analyze the financial condition of the school district.
December	The school district's prior year audit is presented for approval to the school board.
January	The school board approves the first budget revision for the current school year.

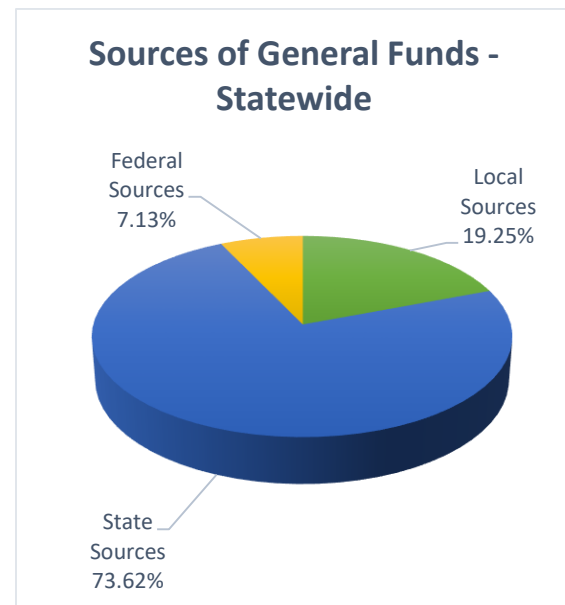
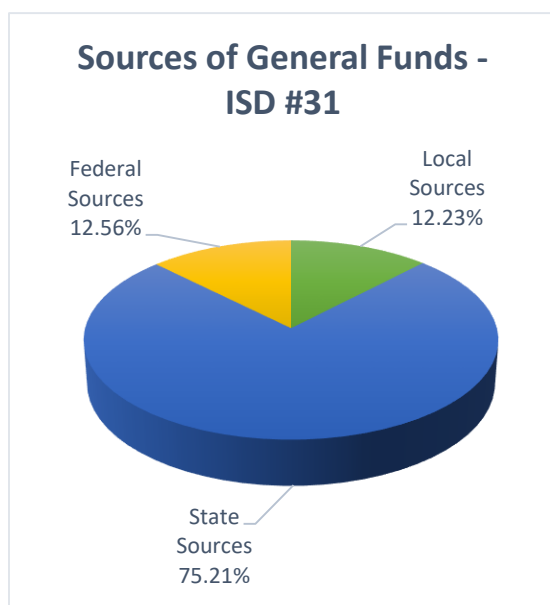
A school district's budget is comprised of categories called "funds". Each fund maintains its own separate revenues, expenses, and fund balances.

Fund Number	Fund Title	Common Purpose
01, 03, 05, 10 & 20	General	The account for all revenues and expenditures of the school district not accounted for elsewhere, i.e. educational activities, district instructional and student support programs, expenditures for the superintendent, district administration, normal operations and maintenance, pupil transportation and capital expenditures.
02	Food Service	To record financial activities of a school district's Food Service program.
04	Community Service	To record all financial activities of the Community Service program.
06	Building Construction	To record all operations of a district's building construction program that are funded by the sale of bonds, capital loans or major capital projects costing \$2,000,000 or more.
07	Debt Service	To record revenues and expenditures for a school district's outstanding bonded indebtedness, whether for building construction or operating capital and whether for initial or refunding bonds.
45	Postemployment Benefits Irrevocable Trust	To report resources set aside and held in an irrevocable trust arrangement for postemployment benefits.
47	Postemployment Benefits Debt Service	To record levy proceeds and the repayment of the Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) bonds.

Revenues for the budget are presented by source, which provides for a separation of revenues by source of funding. This identifies revenues of a general nature (such as property tax levies or general education aid) or for specific categorical programs. It best serves as a means of summarizing by major revenue classifications (e.g., local, state, or federal). Revenues by source are subdivided into the seven categories in the table below.

Revenue Category	Source Codes
Local Revenues	001-099
State Revenues	200-399
Federal Revenues (received through state agencies)	400-499
Federal Revenues (received directly)	500-599
Other Local Revenues	601-629
Sale of Bonds and Loans	631-640
Incoming Transfers from Other Funds	649-699

The graphs below show a comparison of revenue sources for the fiscal year 2021 audit results.

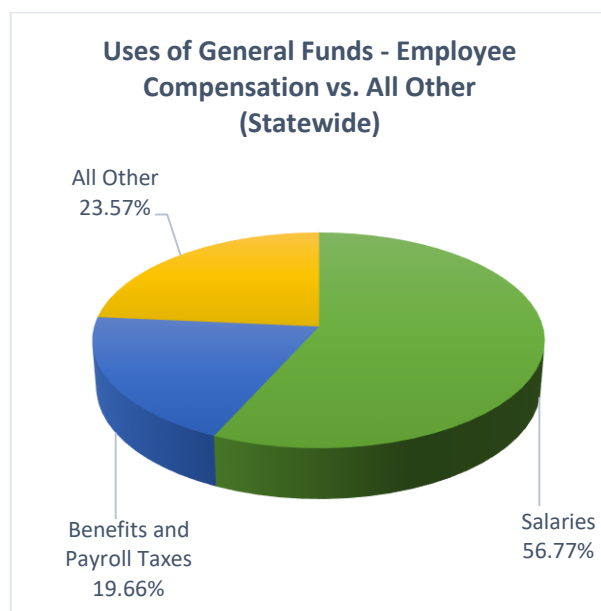
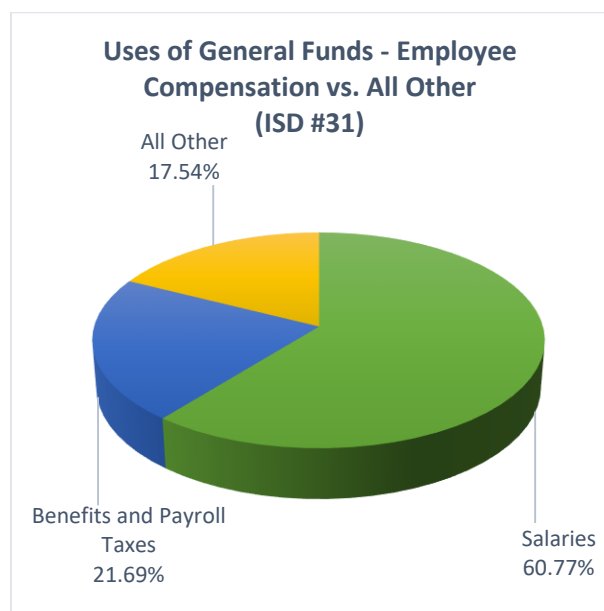


Source: Minnesota Department of Education

Expenses for the budget are presented by object, which provides expenditure detail as to the service or commodity purchased (e.g., salaries, bond interest, and technology equipment.) Expenses by object have eight major categories, which are listed in the table below.

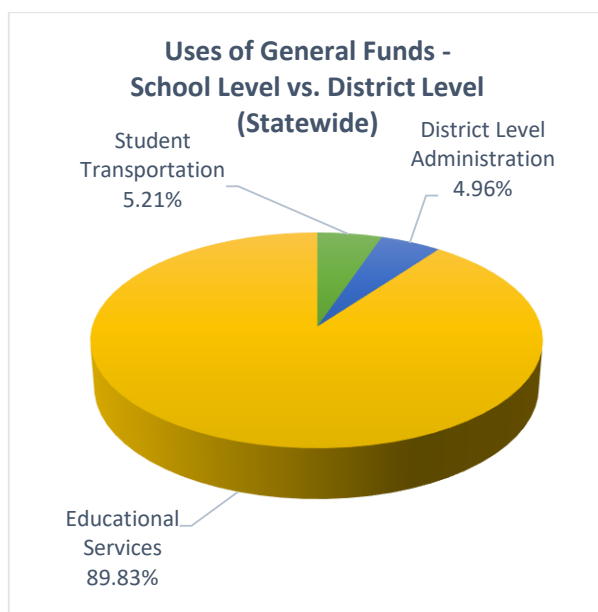
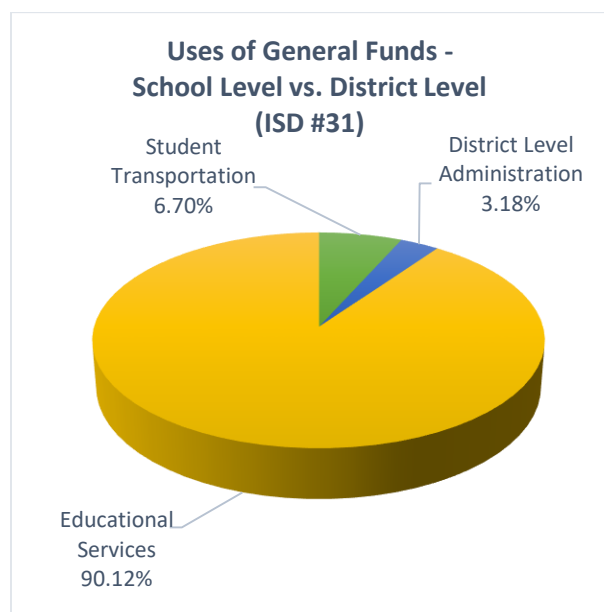
Expense Category	Object Codes
Salaries and Wages	110-199
Employee Benefits	210-299
Purchased Service	303-399
Supplies and Materials	401-499
Capital Expenditures	505-590
Debt Service	710-790
Other Expenditures	810-899
Other Financing Uses	910-920

The graphs below show a comparison of the composition of expense by object categories for the fiscal year 2021 audit results against the average of school districts across the state.



Source: Minnesota Department of Education

The graph below shows a comparison administration, educational services and transportation uses versus the state average.



Source: Minnesota Department of Education

PRELIMINARY BUDGET 2022-2023						
06/20/2022						
		Projected Beginning Balance 7/1/2022	Projected Revenue 2022-2023	Projected Expenditures 2022-2023	Projected Surplus/Deficit 2022-2023	Projected Ending Balance 6/30/2023
General Fund General Operations						
Fund 01 General			\$53,344,612	\$56,710,081	(\$3,365,469)	
Fund 10 Special Schools			\$1,696,863	\$1,707,668	(\$10,805)	
Fund 20 Federal Programs			\$7,111,246	\$5,111,246	\$2,000,000	
GFGO Total		\$8,001,863	\$62,152,721	\$63,528,995	(\$1,376,274)	\$6,625,589
Fund 03 Transportation		\$0	\$4,279,906	\$6,090,889	(\$1,810,983)	(\$1,810,983)
Fund 05 Capital Projects		\$4,012,077	\$2,978,432	\$3,459,758	(\$481,326)	\$3,530,751
General Fund Total		\$12,013,940	\$69,411,059	\$73,079,642	(\$3,668,583)	\$8,345,357
Fund 02 Food Service		\$451,545	\$3,566,500	\$3,656,315	(\$89,815)	\$361,730
Fund 04 Community Service		\$859,752	\$2,280,681	\$2,261,241	\$19,440	\$879,192
Operating Funds Total		\$13,325,237	\$75,258,240	\$78,997,198	(\$3,738,958)	\$9,586,279
Fund 06 Construction		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fund 07 Debt Service		\$1,028,115	\$2,862,190	\$2,999,000	(\$136,810)	\$891,305
Fund 47 OPEB Debt Service		\$104,751	\$543,478	\$514,743	\$28,735	\$133,486
Fund 45 OPEB Trust		\$1,277,127	\$465,000	\$950,000	(\$485,000)	\$792,127
Total All Funds		\$15,735,230	\$79,128,908	\$83,460,941	(\$4,332,033)	\$11,403,197

Below is the budget summary table by fund for year-end audited actual results for fiscal year 2021.

Fiscal Year 2021 (School Year 2020-21) - Audited						
General Fund (Funds 01,03,05,10 and 20)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Unassigned	\$1,672,084	\$63,487,098	\$59,977,408	\$270,000	(\$693,755)	\$4,758,019
Assigned: Q-Comp	\$26,566	\$884,955	\$918,664	\$0	\$7,143	\$0
Committed	\$577,793	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$577,793
Student Activities	\$419,695	\$95,340	\$144,323	\$0	\$0	\$370,712
Staff Development	\$99,904	\$342,639	\$71,670	(\$270,000)	\$0	\$100,873
Operating Capital	\$3,703,795	\$1,143,001	\$476,415	\$0	\$0	\$4,370,381
State Approved Alt. Program	\$25,808	\$604,733	\$783,774	\$0	\$153,233	\$0
Safe Schools Crime Levy	\$430,375	\$192,648	\$179,692	\$0	\$0	\$443,331
LTFM	(\$388,090)	\$1,938,094	\$1,481,755	\$0	\$0	\$68,249
Medical Assistance	\$706,192	\$919,501	\$1,045,662	\$0	\$0	\$580,031
Coop. Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$16,296	\$0	\$16,296	\$0
Learning & Development	\$0	\$1,052,110	\$1,052,110	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gifted & Talented	\$0	\$67,828	\$107,248	\$0	\$39,420	\$0
Basic Skills	\$0	\$3,966,182	\$3,966,182	\$0	\$0	\$0
Career Tech	\$0	\$162,602	\$760,641	\$0	\$598,039	\$0
Restricted	\$133,735	\$18,867	\$20,118	\$0	(\$8,635)	\$123,849
Non-spendable	\$474,401	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$111,741)	\$362,660
Total General Fund	\$7,882,258	\$74,875,598	\$71,001,958	\$0	\$0	\$11,755,898
Food Service (Fund 02)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Restricted	\$0	\$2,997,200	\$2,997,200	\$0	\$23,221	\$23,221
Non-spendable	\$46,007	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$23,221)	\$22,786
Total Food Service	\$46,007	\$2,997,200	\$2,997,200	\$0	\$0	\$46,007
Community Service (Fund 04)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Community Ed	\$217,742	\$861,594	\$803,566	\$0	\$0	\$275,770
E.C.F.E.	\$506,452	\$558,860	\$536,391	\$0	\$0	\$528,921
School Readiness	\$6,786	\$604,110	\$604,110	\$0	\$0	\$6,786
Adult Basic Ed.	\$8,009	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,009
Restricted	\$184,110	\$272,369	\$294,628	\$0	\$0	\$161,851
Total Community Service	\$923,099	\$2,296,933	\$2,238,695	\$0	\$0	\$981,337
Building Construction Fund (Fund 06)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total Building Construction	\$241,790	\$79	\$211,973	\$0	\$0	\$29,896
Debt Service (Fund 07)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total Debt Service	\$993,084	\$2,938,084	\$2,993,900	\$0	\$0	\$937,268
OPEB Irrevocable Trust Fund (Fund 45)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total OPEB Trust Fund	\$2,278,445	\$469,103	\$1,065,421	\$0	\$0	\$1,682,127
OPEB Debt Service Fund (Fund 47)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total OPEB Debt Service	\$153,624	\$513,569	\$511,966	\$0	\$0	\$155,227
Total All Funds	\$12,518,307	\$84,090,566	\$81,021,113	\$0	\$0	\$15,587,760

Below is the budget summary table by fund for the current fiscal year 2022 revised budget.

Fiscal Year 2022 (School Year 2021-22) – Revised Budget						
General Fund (Funds 01,03,05,10, and 20)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Unassigned	\$4,758,019	\$61,440,238	\$60,619,519	\$0	(\$705,037)	\$4,873,701
Assigned: Q-Comp	\$0	\$837,573	\$833,318	\$0	\$0	\$4,255
Committed	\$577,793	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$577,793
Student Activities	\$370,712	\$99,750	\$99,750	\$0	\$0	\$370,712
Staff Development	\$100,873	\$354,350	\$332,772	\$0	\$0	\$122,451
Operating Capital	\$4,370,381	\$1,115,591	\$1,678,326	\$0	\$0	\$3,807,646
State Approved Alt. Program	\$0	\$1,125,000	\$1,400,610	\$0	\$275,610	\$0
Safe Schools Crime Levy	\$443,331	\$193,243	\$197,007	\$0	\$0	\$439,567
LTFM	\$68,249	\$2,021,334	\$1,885,152	\$0	\$0	\$204,431
Medical Assistance	\$580,031	\$820,000	\$447,144	\$0	\$0	\$952,887
Coop. Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$16,628	\$0	\$16,628	\$0
Learning & Development	\$0	\$1,020,619	\$1,020,619	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gifted & Talented	\$0	\$66,565	\$106,863	\$0	\$40,298	\$0
Basic Skills	\$0	\$2,747,395	\$2,573,407	\$0	\$0	\$173,988
Career Tech	\$0	\$163,489	\$535,990	\$0	\$372,501	\$0
Restricted	\$123,849	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$123,849
Non-spendable	\$362,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$362,660
Total General Fund	\$11,755,898	\$72,017,147	\$71,759,105	\$0	\$0	\$12,013,940
Food Service (Fund 02)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Restricted	\$23,221	\$4,182,342	\$3,776,804	\$0	\$0	\$428,759
Non-spendable	\$22,786	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,786
Total Food Service	\$46,007	\$4,182,342	\$3,776,804	\$0	\$0	\$451,545
Community Service (Fund 04)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Community Ed	\$275,770	\$845,089	\$951,245	\$0	\$0	\$169,614
E.C.F.E.	\$528,921	\$557,972	\$598,199	\$0	\$0	\$488,694
School Readiness	\$6,786	\$579,572	\$547,804	\$0	\$0	\$38,554
Adult Basic Ed.	\$8,009	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,009
Restricted	\$161,851	\$250,906	\$257,876	\$0	\$0	\$154,881
Total Community Service	\$981,337	\$2,233,539	\$2,355,124	\$0	\$0	\$859,752
Building Construction Fund (Fund 06)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total Building Construction	\$29,896	\$0	\$29,896	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service (Fund 07)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total Debt Service	\$937,268	\$3,091,097	\$3,000,250	\$0	\$0	\$1,028,115
OPEB Irrevocable Trust Fund (Fund 45)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total OPEB Trust Fund	\$1,682,127	\$465,000	\$870,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,277,127
OPEB Debt Service Fund (Fund 47)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total OPEB Debt Service	\$155,227	\$458,507	\$508,983	\$0	\$0	\$104,751
Total All Funds	\$15,587,760	\$82,447,632	\$82,300,162	\$0	\$0	\$15,735,230

Below is the budget summary table by fund for the fiscal year 2023 preliminary budget.

Fiscal Year 2023 (School Year 2022-23) – Preliminary Budget						
General Fund (Funds 01,03,05,10 and 20)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Unassigned	\$4,873,701	\$59,497,348	\$61,917,641	\$0	(\$765,808)	\$1,687,600
Assigned: Q-Comp	\$4,255	\$837,573	\$837,573	\$0	\$0	\$4,255
Committed	\$577,793	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$577,793
Student Activities	\$370,712	\$148,250	\$148,000	\$0	\$0	\$370,962
Staff Development	\$122,451	\$351,413	\$351,413	\$0	\$0	\$122,451
Operating Capital	\$3,807,646	\$1,115,095	\$1,665,925	\$0	\$0	\$3,256,816
State Approved Alt. Program	\$0	\$1,065,000	\$1,415,438	\$0	\$350,438	\$0
Safe Schools Crime Levy	\$439,567	\$192,281	\$232,006	\$0	\$0	\$399,842
LTFM	\$204,431	\$1,863,337	\$1,793,833	\$0	\$0	\$273,935
Medical Assistance	\$952,887	\$500,000	\$461,681	\$0	\$0	\$991,206
Coop. Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$16,500	\$0	\$16,500	\$0
Learning & Development	\$0	\$1,020,619	\$1,020,619	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gifted & Talented	\$0	\$65,565	\$108,670	\$0	\$43,105	\$0
Basic Skills	\$173,988	\$2,544,989	\$2,544,989	\$0	\$0	\$173,988
Career Tech	\$0	\$189,039	\$544,804	\$0	\$355,765	\$0
Restricted	\$123,849	\$20,550	\$20,550	\$0	\$0	\$123,849
Non-spendable	\$362,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$362,660
Total General Fund	\$12,013,940	\$69,411,059	\$73,079,642	\$0	\$0	\$8,345,357
Food Service (Fund 02)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Restricted	\$428,759	\$3,566,500	\$3,656,315	\$0	\$0	\$338,944
Non-spendable	\$22,786	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,786
Total Food Service	\$451,545	\$3,566,500	\$3,656,315	\$0	\$0	\$361,730
Community Service (Fund 04)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Community Ed	\$169,614	\$921,401	\$935,211	\$0	\$0	\$155,804
E.C.F.E.	\$488,694	\$561,668	\$604,918	\$0	\$0	\$445,444
School Readiness	\$38,554	\$646,572	\$551,855	\$0	\$0	\$133,271
Adult Basic Ed.	\$8,009	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,009
Restricted	\$154,881	\$151,040	\$169,257	\$0	\$0	\$136,664
Total Community Service	\$859,752	\$2,280,681	\$2,261,241	\$0	\$0	\$879,192
Building Construction Fund (Fund 06)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total Building Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service (Fund 07)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total Debt Service	\$1,028,115	\$2,862,190	\$2,999,000	\$0	\$0	\$891,305
OPEB Irrevocable Trust Fund (Fund 45)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total OPEB Trust Fund	\$1,277,127	\$465,000	\$950,000	\$0	\$0	\$792,127
OPEB Debt Service Fund (Fund 47)						
	Beginning Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Transfer In (Out)	Excess (Deficit)	Ending Balance
Total OPEB Debt Service	\$104,751	\$543,478	\$514,743	\$0	\$0	\$133,486
Total All Funds	\$15,735,230	\$79,128,908	\$83,460,941	\$0	\$0	\$11,403,197

In creating a budget, certain assumptions and projections are made. The fiscal year 2023 general fund budget assumptions and projections include:

- Increase in general education formula aid of 2 percent.
- Decrease in Compensatory Revenue funding of 7 percent from prior year and 36 percent over two years (\$1.4M)
- No significant increase or decrease in enrollment from 2021-22.
- Estimated increase in unsettled employee costs for negotiated labor agreements.
- Estimated inflationary factor on expenditures.
- Planned spending of \$500,000 to renew curriculum cycle
- Planned purchase of two new school buses and possible addition of used school buses to address transportation needs
- An overall net decrease in revenues of 3.6 percent.
- An overall net increase in expenses of 1.8 percent.
- An overall net operating loss of \$3,738,958
- A decrease of the unassigned fund balance to a level equal to 3.62% percent of general fund expenses.

General revenue and expenses are separated into restricted and unassigned fund balances. The budget tables show the detailed separation of the general fund budget into the various unassigned and restricted accounts.

A portion – approximately 86 percent – of general fund revenue is without formal restrictions in how the funding is spent. These “unassigned” funds are what the district has the most local flexibility to spend on achieving the student-centered priorities. Thus, much of the local management of the budget becomes reliant on the more flexible “unassigned” area.

The unassigned segment of the budget has expenditures exceeding revenue by \$2,420,293, decreasing the unassigned fund balance to approximately \$1.7 million.

The Minnesota Department of Education calculates fund balance for the purposes of tracking school districts’ financial solvency. However, measurement of the fund balance for purposes of the school board fund balance policy slightly differs in how the fund balance percentage is calculated by the Minnesota Department of Education.

For purposes of a measurement for monitoring the fund balance in terms of the school board fund balance policy, the unassigned fund balance is calculated as a percent of total annual general fund expenditures.

School districts and charters schools are required to comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.83 – Expenditure Limitations, which requires that a district must limit its expenditures so that the calculation net unreserved general fund balance as of June 30 does not constitute Statutory Operating Debt (SOD).

According to Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.81, subdivision 2, SOD exists if the district’s operating debt is more than 2.5 percent of the most recent fiscal year’s expenditure amount.

If a school district reaches SOD as of June 30, by January 31 of the following year of SOD, the district and the school board are required to create and implement a Special Operating Plan, which is formally approved through a board resolution and submitted to the Minnesota Department of Education commissioner for

approval. A school district cannot freely operate with a negative unassigned fund balance in excess of 2.5 percent of its annual expenditures.

The Minnesota Department of Education's SOD calculation factors the unassigned fund balance as a percent of only the unassigned expenditures. Because the expenditures that are funded with unassigned revenue are lower than the overall expenses for the school district, this fund balance percentage is slightly higher than the percentage used for purposes of measurement against the school board fund balance policy.

MN Dept. of Ed (MDE) Calculation

Revised Budget Fiscal Year 2022	
Unassigned Fund Balance	\$4,873,701
+ Assigned Fund Balance	\$4,255
+ Non-Spendable Fund Balance	\$362,660
+ Restricted Fund Balance	\$123,849
= Unreserved Fund Balance	\$5,364,465
Unreserved Fund Expenses	\$61,464,837
Fund Balance % per MDE Calculation	8.73%

MN Dept. of Ed (MDE) Calculation

Preliminary Budget Fiscal Year 2023	
Unassigned Fund Balance	\$1,687,600
+ Assigned Fund Balance	\$4,255
+ Non-Spendable Fund Balance	\$362,660
+ Restricted Fund Balance	\$123,849
= Unreserved Fund Balance	\$2,178,364
Unreserved Fund Expenses	\$62,775,764
Fund Balance % per MDE Calculation	3.47%

Fund Balance Policy Calculation

Revised Budget Fiscal Year 2022	
Operating Fund Balance	\$5,455,749
Total Oper. General Fund Expenses	\$61,452,837
Fund Balance % per Policy	8.88%

Fund Balance Policy Calculation

Preliminary Budget Fiscal Year 2023	
Operating Fund Balance	\$2,269,648
Total Oper. General Fund Expenses	\$62,755,214
Fund Balance % per Policy	3.62%

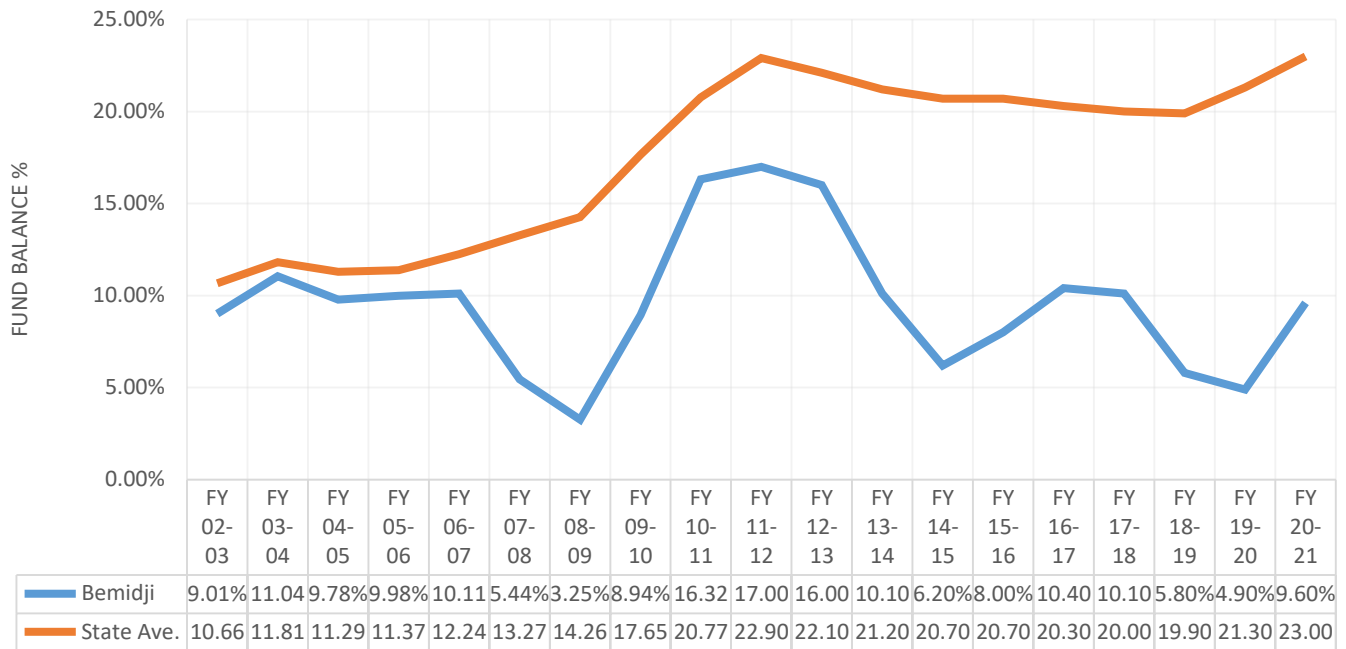
The table above is a comparison on how the fund balance percentage is calculated for each purpose as described above for the forecast budget for FY22 and preliminary FY23 budget.

As mentioned, the largest difference in the two calculations is that the fund balance is compared to only the expenses that are contained within the unreserved budget rather than the entire expenditures of the general fund budget.

While most school districts across the State measure their level of fund balances and establish board policy to guide overall management of the budget with the connectivity to the fund balance using the simpler calculation, all school districts are consistent in how the data is organized for the MDE calculation. Because of this, any school district in the State can see how they compare with their fund balance.

The graph below shows the historical average fund balance percentage for all school districts in the state, compared to Bemidji Public Schools' percentage, leading up to fiscal year 2021, which is the most recent data compiled by the Minnesota Department of Education.

BEMIDJI'S LEVEL OF FUND BALANCE COMPARED TO STATE AVERAGE



Over the years the school district has seen a pattern of deficit spending, requiring the use of fund balance as a means to fill the gap between recurring revenues and expenses, and then making reductions to balance the budget.

The school district sought voter approval of additional funding through a local operating levy, which failed in November of 2020 and again in November of 2021. This coupled with a loss of enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in a \$5.6-million-dollar reduction target in order to balance the budget.

The school district identified nearly \$4 million in reductions for the 21-22 school year. The district will use Federal ESSER II funds in FY 2022 to make up the difference between the reduction target and actual reductions made in order to maintain operations and keep existing staff employed.

When the 21-22 budget was revised in January, 2022. A reduction target of \$2 million was established. The reductions identified were reinstated by the board using ARP ESSER III funds in order to maintain class sizes and address student learning needs post pandemic.

Going forward, the district will need to see an increase in revenue, continue to make reductions, or both in order to balance the budget each year.

The school district would need to grow its fund balance by nearly \$12 million in order to reach a level comparable to the state average of 23 percent of annual expenses. The school district would need to grow its fund balance by nearly \$4 million to reach the board policy of 10 percent of annual expenses.

Based on the fiscal year 2021 fund balance for all school districts in the state – based on the SOD calculation described above – Bemidji Public Schools is currently ranked in the bottom 12 percent (299 out of about 339) slightly increasing from a rank of 315 with the fiscal year 2020 balances.

Funding

State basic general education aid serves as the district's primary funding source and this is based upon the basic funding formula. For 2022-23, the assumption used is an increase of 2 percent in the basic aid funding formula per student, along with a projection of flat enrollment from the 2021-22 year.

The basic funding formula is set by the legislation within the omnibus education bill. The funding bill that was passed in 2021 set the education funding formula increase of 2.45% for 2021-22 and 2% for 2022-23. Despite the formula increase the school district will see a net **decrease** in basic funding formula aid due to the decline in enrollment.

The components of state basic general education aid equal to the total funding for each category, multiplied by the school district's number of students as measured by "pupil units", as described in the enrollment section.

In addition to general foundational formula aid, approximately 90 percent of Minnesota school districts have additional operating funding as part of their local property tax levies.

These local levies provide additional revenues supported by increased real estate taxes for home and commercial property owners in their district.

Sources of the school district's funding can be divided into 3 main categories: local, state and federal.

- Local funds are primarily comprised of funding received from the local property tax levy and any fees that are generated by the school district.
- State funding is the largest source and includes aid received from the state's general budget.
- Federal funds primarily consist of funding for service to disadvantaged students, commonly referred to as Title funds and school nutrition assistance.

Enrollment

Because nearly all of a school district's revenue is based on the number of students it serves, accurately projecting student population is critical in developing an accurate budget for the upcoming year. Bemidji Public Schools uses an enrollment projection model that takes into account the following historical data and assumptions to project the district's future enrollment trends:

- 5-year average of number of annual births that later enter kindergarten
- 5-year historical average of transition rates between grades
- 5-year historical average of fall physical enrollment to ADM percentages

The enrollment model uses the rolling average from the most recent two years to calculate the percentage of students lost or gained as they transition between grades to project future transition losses or gains in each grade. From there, the senior class is removed each year, producing the overall enrollment projections.

	Enrollment History – End of Year ADM Data							Enrollment Projections – End of Year ADM Data				
	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27
EC	71.6	68.7	69.0	73.2	77.0	63.8	55.4	78.1	78.4	74.7	54.3	52.5
VPK	0.0	0.0	14.6	11.1	12.0	12.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
K	410.9	415.0	400.3	356.9	444.8	292.3	358.8	357.9	359.0	342.3	351.5	339.8
1	408.1	418.8	408.7	404.2	362.0	350.2	309.3	330.8	330.0	331.1	333.6	342.5
2	444.5	412.6	394.5	398.9	401.0	341.3	349.4	302.7	323.7	322.9	328.2	330.6
3	415.9	444.7	403.2	400.1	399.0	356.4	326.7	350.5	305.6	325.8	325.1	330.3
4	391.0	411.0	442.9	407.3	391.0	365.2	346.3	326.3	349.3	305.9	326.6	326.0
5	399.6	388.4	413.2	439.3	415.0	375.2	365.3	343.9	323.9	346.8	305.4	326.0
6	340.0	355.5	350.4	372.1	410.0	348.5	324.1	373.1	354.3	336.7	353.8	317.3
7	369.8	339.7	365.5	369.9	384.0	390.3	334.0	336.4	385.2	366.4	342.0	359.0
8	350.8	365.9	343.2	351.7	384.0	364.7	373.4	343.5	345.9	393.6	370.0	346.0
9	397.9	392.2	398.5	370.6	422.0	400.2	415.5	364.9	333.4	386.1	449.2	397.9
10	374.8	375.6	380.2	388.4	381.0	398.4	385.9	418.5	369.2	338.6	387.9	449.3
11	376.5	349.8	351.8	358.5	413.0	347.2	362.7	401.6	432.4	385.8	346.5	393.3
12	351.5	341.6	328.2	342.7	387.0	359.7	349.1	350.6	388.4	418.4	380.1	341.9
K-12	5,031.3	5,010.8	4,980.6	4,960.6	5,193.8	4,689.6	4,600.5	4,600.7	4,600.3	4,600.4	4,599.9	4,599.9
Pre K-12	5,102.9	5,079.5	5,064.2	5,044.9	5,282.8	4,765.6	4,669.4	4,692.3	4,692.2	4,688.6	4,667.7	4,665.9
% Change K-12		-0.41%	-0.60%	-0.40%	4.70%	-9.71%	-1.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.01%	0.0%

The enrollment model has forecasted annual average daily membership (ADM) for preschool through grade 12 enrollment to be 4,692 for the 2022-23 budget year, an increase of approximately 23 students from the current forecast of 4,669 at the end of the 2021-22 school year. Due to enrollment loss attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting unpredictability in fall enrollment that cannot be factored into the enrollment model, the district has chosen to project flat enrollment for the projection model until enrollment fluctuations stable out and a reliable pattern can be established for future projections.

The district's ADM enrollment for state aid payment factors the ADM of 4,692 by the weighting for each grade-level category to determine the pupil unit count. The pupil unit count is then multiplied by the general education aid formula amount to determine the total amount of state aid.

The table below illustrates the student weightings showing the change between 2021-22 and 2022-23 in terms of student enrollments in ADM converted to pupil units using the different weighting categories:

Student Weighting Structure for 21-22			
	ADM	Weighting	Pupil Units
Pre-kindergarten	68.9	1.00	68.9
Kindergarten – Grade 6	2,379.9	1.00	2,379.9
Grades 7-12	2,220.6	1.20	2,664.7
Total	4,669.4		5,113.5

Student Weighting Structure for 22-23			
	ADM	Weighting	Pupil Units
Pre-kindergarten	91.6	1.00	91.6
Kindergarten – Grade 6	2,385.2	1.00	2,385.2
Grades 7-12	2,215.5	1.20	2,658.6
Total	4,692.3		5,135.4

The student weighting structure for 2022-23 is based on the enrollment model. As stated above, the district will be using the current year weighting structure in projecting 2022-23 revenue.

Capital Funding and Expenditures

From two different sources – operating capital and long-term facilities maintenance revenue. While these revenues and expenditures are contained within the reserved account area of the general fund budget, it is important to highlight this financial area of the school district. The capital budget includes things such as maintaining facilities, furniture, fixtures and equipment (FF&E) and technology equipment needs. The tables below show a summary of the school district's capital budget for 2021-22 and 2022-23.

	Budget 2021-22	Budget 2022-23
<u>Beginning Balances</u>		
Operating Capital	\$4,370,381	\$3,807,646
Long-Term Facilities Maintenance (LTFM)	<u>\$68,249</u>	<u>\$204,431</u>
TOTAL BEGINNING BALANCES	\$4,438,630	\$4,012,077
<u>Revenue</u>		
Operating Capital Revenue	\$1,115,591	\$1,115,095
LTFM	<u>\$2,021,334</u>	<u>\$1,863,337</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	\$3,136,925	\$2,978,432
<u>Expense</u>		
BHS Athletics/Activities	\$25,025	\$25,000
Kindergarten School Equipment	\$0	\$0
Elementary School Equipment	\$31,034	\$30,876
Middle School Equipment	\$68,446	\$17,467
High School Equipment	\$45,391	\$34,582
Operations Equipment	\$265,000	\$255,000
Districtwide Building Improvements	\$600,000	\$600,000
Textbooks	\$500,000	\$560,000
Loader & DEC Lease Payment	\$143,430	\$143,000
Long-Term Facilities Maintenance (LTFM)	\$1,885,152	\$1,793,833
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$3,563,478	\$3,459,758
EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(\$426,553)	(\$481,326)
<u>Ending Balances</u>		
Operating Capital	\$3,807,646	\$3,256,816
LTFM	<u>\$204,431</u>	<u>\$273,935</u>
TOTAL ENDING BALANCES	\$4,012,077	\$3,530,751

Postemployment Benefits

Postemployment benefits refers to employer-paid benefits for retirees, excluding pension, and normally includes health insurance. For the school district and many across the state, these benefits primarily include retirement health care benefits that exist in current labor agreements.

Minnesota State Statute 471.61, Subd. 2b. states, “A unit of local government must allow a former employee and the employee’s dependents to continue to participate indefinitely in the employer-sponsored hospital, medical, and dental insurance group that the employee participated in immediately before retirement.” This means the school district is mandated or obligated to provide employees with indefinite access to its health benefits plan after retiring.

Although these benefits have been a part of school district and government finances for many years, beginning in fiscal year-end 2009, school districts were required to compute the sum of their current and future cost of providing these postemployment benefits and report this total as a liability on their financial statements.

Other government entities already had existing levy authority to cover a portion of the cost associated with their postemployment benefits from local taxes. Up until 2009, school districts had been forced to cover their entire postemployment costs on the pay-as-you-go method from their annual general funds. In the 2008, the Minnesota Legislature enacted a law (Minnesota Statutes, Section 475.52, Subdivision 6.) closing this inequity gap between other municipal government units and school districts. This law allowed school districts to compute their postemployment benefit liability and have the ability to issue bonds for the liability, with the bond proceeds structured to pay the ongoing cost of the postemployment benefits. At this time, a separate reserved fund (Fund 45) was established to account for this outside of the general fund financial operations of the school district.

In 2009, the school board approved the issuance of bonds to fund the current accrued liability and the bond proceeds were placed into a trust account. This trust account acts as a saving account in which the interest earnings and principal can only be distributed back to Bemidji Public Schools over time to pay for the postemployment benefit costs, which have normally been funded from their general education operating funds.

Because of Bemidji Public Schools’ size, an actuarial report must be completed every two years to assess any increases or decreases in the total liability. This report analyzes the employee and retiree bases and the district’s benefit structure to calculate the total current and future cost of funding the postemployment benefit commitments.

This report speaks of two types of costs: direct and implicit subsidies. The implicit subsidy is the indirect cost the district incurs for having retirees within the insurance pool. The direct subsidy is the amount the district currently pays in contributions toward retiree health insurance premiums according to the current provision in their employee labor agreements. These paid benefits have been historically bargained with its various employment groups.

In best addressing this issue, the school district developed a comprehensive three-step strategy, which involved:

1. Identifying the liability and obligation
2. Funding the current liability and obligation
3. Collectively reforming the structure of benefits with employees

The original intent of developing this funding structure by issuing the bonds and creating the trust as a long-term funding mechanism is to ensure payment of the direct benefits over the remaining duration of the benefit obligation sunset period, so that it permanently eliminates this expense burden on the school district's general fund. Thus, the overall objective is the management of this retirement benefit fund is reviewing and best forecasting returns and growth of the trust account funds at a rate and total amount sufficient to pay the current and projected remaining benefits.

The liability and obligation are defined, calculated, and illustrated in two different ways.

1. The liability amount includes information about the school district's current remaining eligible staff and calculates the value of those benefits the employees have already earned or accrued during the time they have worked for the school district thus far.
2. The net present value amount uses a number of assumptions to best forecast the total future cost of paying the benefits for the closed group over the expected remaining duration of the benefit payout and present value calculates this total future amount back to an amount in today's dollars.

The net present value amount for the current actuarial study reports the amount of funds needed in the trust account today to pay out the projected future benefits given the following assumptions:

- Rate of return on the trust funds
- Expected increases in medical premium cost
- Expected retirement age
- Average duration the retirement benefits are paid to the remaining eligible employees

This total estimated future amount is then calculated in today's dollars. Simply put, the net present value amount tells us how much the school district should have in the trust account today if the school district expects to earn 5 percent on these funds over time to pay for the future benefits given the assumptions used about future medical costs and how the school district's employees are going to retire and draw the benefit.

If the school district had a structure in which it was going to simply pay out to the remaining eligible employee only what they have accrued thus far in their years of service, the actuarial liability amount would be most relevant as this would reflect what the school district would presently pay employees to "buy them out" of what they have presently earned or accrued. However, the current payout strategy and structure includes a sunset payout of the originally structured benefits over time, which means the net present value calculation is the better measurement of the funding status given this benefit payout strategy and structure.

The future liability projections have increased over time based on actuarial assumptions around inflation, health care costs, and longevity data. The future liability decreases each year as employees retire and the associated benefits are retired with them. According to the most recent actual report completed in July 2021, the trust fund will fund 18% of the future liability projections.

Current legislation allows a school district to levy the unfunded portion of the OPEB liability, provided sunset clauses are in place in the employee agreements to sunset future benefit liabilities and fund benefits on a pay-as-you-go structure. The Bemidji school district has the required clauses in place but has relied on the irrevocable trust to fund the OPEB benefit payments rather than levying for them. As the trust fund depletes, the district will need to begin to levy for the unfunded portion of the OPEB liabilities.

Further detail regarding the OPEB future liability projections and irrevocable trust fund balance is available in the annual financial statement audit report which is published on the district website.

FUND 01

General

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$5,661,746	\$6,807,977	\$6,666,125	\$7,013,977	\$6,148,569
State	\$48,412,891	\$50,220,710	\$49,451,796	\$47,447,179	\$47,145,043
Federal	\$38,212	\$70,108	\$57,387	\$35,000	\$35,000
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$263,132	\$0	\$17,000	\$16,000
PERA/TRA Special Funding Contribution*	(\$1,921,475)	\$245,631	\$321,229	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$52,191,374	\$57,607,558	\$56,496,537	\$54,513,156	\$53,344,612
Salaries and Wages	\$36,129,812	\$36,977,602	\$34,171,965	\$36,028,365	\$37,515,847
Benefits	\$11,802,732	\$11,741,857	\$12,195,406	\$12,305,220	\$12,260,432
Purchased Services	\$5,148,191	\$4,761,114	\$4,203,214	\$4,956,867	\$4,387,593
Supplies and Materials	\$2,296,382	\$2,245,813	\$1,870,132	\$1,953,479	\$1,963,869
Capital Expenditures	\$159,514	\$614,358	\$602,810	\$343,000	\$494,614
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$21,647	\$122,956	\$72,204	\$102,621	\$87,726
Other Financing Uses	\$7,701	\$494,178	\$0	\$0	\$0
PERA/TRA Special Funding Expense*	(\$1,921,475)	\$245,631	\$321,229	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$53,644,504	\$57,203,509	\$53,436,960	\$55,689,552	\$56,710,081
Excess (Deficit)	(\$1,453,130)	\$404,049	\$3,059,577	(\$1,176,396)	(\$3,365,469)

* - The PERA/TRA Special Funding Contribution and Expense are non-operational figures based on the actuarial assumptions required by GASB 68.

FUND 02

Food Service

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$1,225,154	\$961,670	\$146,170	\$415,000	\$1,041,500
State	\$236,790	\$209,486	\$0	\$75,000	\$570,000
Federal	\$2,025,136	\$2,003,042	\$2,851,030	\$3,692,342	\$1,955,000
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$339,975	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$3,487,080	\$3,514,173	\$2,997,200	\$4,182,342	\$3,566,500
Salaries and Wages	\$1,185,439	\$1,268,758	\$1,184,720	\$1,217,784	\$1,244,398
Benefits	\$492,257	\$528,233	\$542,316	\$557,850	\$495,847
Purchased Services	\$110,902	\$93,756	\$42,728	\$84,370	\$66,070
Supplies and Materials	\$1,900,659	\$1,609,299	\$1,227,253	\$1,916,500	\$1,850,000
Capital Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$282	\$183	\$183	\$300	\$0
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$3,689,539	\$3,500,229	\$2,997,200	\$3,776,804	\$3,656,315
Excess (Deficit)	(\$202,459)	\$13,944	\$0	\$405,538	(\$89,815)

FUND 03

Transportation

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$492,211	\$473,072	\$478,479	\$500,500	\$480,500
State	\$3,565,274	\$3,781,888	\$3,812,397	\$3,814,406	\$3,799,406
Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$4,057,485	\$4,254,960	\$4,290,876	\$4,314,906	\$4,279,906
Salaries and Wages	\$2,854,535	\$2,869,666	\$2,865,708	\$2,951,680	\$3,010,712
Benefits	\$971,664	\$984,636	\$1,040,862	\$1,072,102	\$1,076,455
Purchased Services	\$176,376	\$200,215	\$221,691	\$204,599	\$216,422
Supplies and Materials	\$754,239	\$570,524	\$604,075	\$714,800	\$1,281,800
Capital Expenditures	\$476,651	\$477,597	\$0	\$201,000	\$505,500
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$5,233,465	\$5,102,638	\$4,732,336	\$5,144,181	\$6,090,889
Excess (Deficit)	(\$1,175,980)	(\$847,678)	(\$441,460)	(\$829,275)	(\$1,810,983)

FUND 04

Community Service

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$1,437,697	\$1,409,639	\$1,239,814	\$1,273,731	\$1,382,727
State	\$829,052	\$766,097	\$867,509	\$839,495	\$882,954
Federal	\$8,367	\$11,637	\$189,610	\$120,313	\$15,000
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$2,275,116	\$2,187,373	\$2,296,933	\$2,233,539	\$2,280,681
Salaries and Wages	\$1,473,697	\$1,663,966	\$1,526,698	\$1,543,130	\$1,482,132
Benefits	\$424,297	\$497,077	\$483,855	\$502,801	\$496,666
Purchased Services	\$177,824	\$148,118	\$115,376	\$119,400	\$89,150
Supplies and Materials	\$176,752	\$222,533	\$106,563	\$184,148	\$170,239
Capital Expenditures	\$1,947	\$2,038	\$495	\$500	\$14,500
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$0	\$926	\$5,708	\$5,145	\$8,554
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$2,254,517	\$2,534,658	\$2,238,695	\$2,355,124	\$2,261,241
Excess (Deficit)	\$20,599	(\$347,285)	\$58,238	(\$121,585)	\$19,440

FUND 05

Capital Projects

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$1,814,171	\$2,071,956	\$1,657,565	\$1,708,417	\$1,603,450
State	\$1,522,930	\$1,462,903	\$1,423,530	\$1,428,508	\$1,374,982
Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$3,337,101	\$3,534,859	\$3,081,095	\$3,136,925	\$2,978,432
Salaries and Wages	\$227,621	\$77,117	\$76,031	\$78,312	\$79,879
Benefits	\$94,617	\$29,507	\$32,059	\$33,020	\$33,134
Purchased Services	\$293,147	\$375,932	\$230,412	\$262,500	\$252,500
Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$560,855	\$0	\$560,000	\$560,000
Capital Expenditures	\$1,665,642	\$3,721,630	\$1,619,667	\$2,629,646	\$2,534,245
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$2,281,027	\$4,765,041	\$1,958,169	\$3,563,478	\$3,459,758
Excess (Deficit)	\$1,056,074	(\$1,230,182)	\$1,122,926	(\$426,553)	(\$481,326)

FUND 06

Building Construction

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$93,682	\$6,260	\$79	\$0	\$0
State	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$93,682	\$6,260	\$79	\$0	\$0
Salaries and Wages	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purchased Services	\$268,971	\$37,391	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Expenditures	\$4,307,367	\$370,959	\$211,973	\$29,896	\$0
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$4,576,338	\$408,350	\$211,973	\$29,896	\$0
Excess (Deficit)	(\$4,482,656)	(\$402,090)	(\$211,894)	(\$29,896)	\$0

FUND 07

Debt Service

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$3,125,449	\$3,403,066	\$2,826,056	\$2,986,097	\$2,750,190
State	\$101,875	\$106,039	\$112,028	\$105,000	\$112,000
Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$3,227,324	\$3,509,105	\$2,938,084	\$3,091,097	\$2,862,190
Salaries and Wages	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purchased Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service	\$4,685,700	\$3,185,850	\$2,993,900	\$3,000,250	\$2,999,000
Other Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$4,685,700	\$3,185,850	\$2,993,900	\$3,000,250	\$2,999,000
Excess (Deficit)	(\$1,458,376)	\$323,255	(\$55,816)	\$90,847	(\$136,810)

FUND 10

Special Schools

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$423,965	\$295,219	\$316,970	\$320,000	\$315,000
State	\$1,550,315	\$1,627,839	\$1,383,576	\$1,388,917	\$1,381,863
Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$1,974,280	\$1,923,058	\$1,700,546	\$1,708,917	\$1,696,863
Salaries and Wages	\$1,223,682	\$1,247,674	\$1,138,602	\$1,310,148	\$1,240,046
Benefits	\$418,020	\$414,375	\$394,131	\$418,787	\$419,463
Purchased Services	\$38,734	\$42,518	\$23,384	\$26,150	\$26,659
Supplies and Materials	\$24,250	\$23,016	\$10,580	\$17,851	\$14,700
Capital Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,800
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$1,704,686	\$1,727,583	\$1,566,697	\$1,772,936	\$1,707,668
Excess (Deficit)	\$269,594	\$195,475	\$133,849	(\$64,019)	(\$10,805)

FUND 20

Federal Programs

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal	\$2,883,160	\$3,615,283	\$9,306,544	\$8,343,243	\$7,111,246
Other Financing Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$2,883,160	\$3,615,283	\$9,306,544	\$8,343,243	\$7,111,246
Salaries and Wages	\$2,008,229	\$1,962,547	\$4,700,009	\$3,281,363	\$3,152,718
Benefits	\$672,158	\$1,358,686	\$1,665,358	\$1,046,334	\$1,104,796
Purchased Services	\$86,567	\$85,169	\$308,781	\$381,274	\$286,373
Supplies and Materials	\$66,800	\$92,246	\$2,064,279	\$470,739	\$420,628
Capital Expenditures	\$1,352	\$40,861	\$490,115	\$104,445	\$103,325
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$1,400	\$30,800	\$79,254	\$304,803	\$43,406
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$2,836,506	\$3,570,309	\$9,307,796	\$5,588,958	\$5,111,246
Excess (Deficit)	\$46,654	\$44,974	(\$1,252)	\$2,754,285	\$2,000,000

FUND 45

Postemployment Benefits Irrevocable Trust

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$25,245	\$56,692	\$17,519	\$15,000	\$15,000
State	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Sources	\$442,678	\$410,267	\$451,584	\$450,000	\$450,000
Total Revenues	\$467,923	\$466,959	\$469,103	\$465,000	\$465,000
Salaries and Wages	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benefits	\$837,841	\$661,396	\$1,065,421	\$870,000	\$950,000
Purchased Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$837,841	\$661,396	\$1,065,421	\$870,000	\$950,000
Excess (Deficit)	(\$369,918)	(\$194,437)	(\$596,318)	(\$405,000)	(\$485,000)

FUND 47

Postemployment Benefits

Debt Service

	Year-End Actual 2018-19	Year-End Actual 2019-20	Year-End Actual 2020-21	Revised Budget 2021-22	Preliminary Budget 2022-23
Local	\$593,709	\$380,684	\$509,843	\$455,507	\$539,478
State	\$4,074	\$3,211	\$3,726	\$3,000	\$4,000
Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Sources	\$2,725,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenues	\$3,322,783	\$383,895	\$513,569	\$458,507	\$543,478
Salaries and Wages	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purchased Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service	\$586,628	\$512,326	\$511,966	\$508,983	\$514,743
Other Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Financing Uses	\$2,670,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$3,256,628	\$512,326	\$511,966	\$508,983	\$514,743
Excess (Deficit)	\$66,155	\$128,431	\$1,603	(\$50,476)	\$28,735