



Interim Budget

Fiscal Year
2021-22



Message from the Superintendent



Dear Racine Unified School District Community,

The development and approval of an annual budget that prioritizes the advancement of student achievement and District success is an important focus for the Superintendent and Board of Education. We remain resolute in this focus as we make progress in our battle against the pandemic. Despite the challenges, RUSD staff, families and community partners dedicated themselves to putting our students first.

I am proud to share with you a fiscal year 2021-2022 budget that is intentional and focused on our strategic goals as outlined in the District's five-year strategic plan, *Raising Racine 2022*. The key to this strategic plan is our commitment to continuous improvement practices and monitoring progress toward our goals.

A critical component of *Raising Racine 2022* is to assure financial resources and annual budgets are student-centered and aligned to District priorities identified through the strategic planning processes. To that end, a few key highlights of our budget include:

- Dedicated core subject staff to support students in grades 6-12 virtual courses
- Funding support for our nationally recognized high school Scholastic Esports Program
- Modernization of our credit recovery platform
- All RUSD schools will continue to participate in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) program. This program allows the District to serve breakfast and lunch at no cost to all enrolled students without the need to establish eligibility through an income application.
- Growth and expansion of the Title I Parent & Family Resource Center sites to increase access for families to acquire at-home learning materials to support their child's academic success, family literacy and education, parent education, community resources and referrals.
- Coordination and collaboration with local municipalities, community stakeholder groups, staff, students and families on the implementation of the District's long-range facilities master plan.

We continue to maintain our flat property tax levy rate (\$9.49) as promised in the District's successful 2020 referendum. The new school buildings and the major improvements we're making in line with our [Long-Range Facilities Master Plan](#) are all thanks to the referendum endorsement we received from our community. We are grateful every day for your ongoing support.

RUSD leadership is committed to continuing to develop and adopt fiscally sound, student-centered budgets closely aligned to the priorities and goals of our strategic plan, mission and vision.

Racine Unified Schools are the best educational choice in Southeastern Wisconsin. This is our top priority and goal as we continue to move our District forward. #UnifiedTogether with you.

Eric Gallien, Ph.D.
Superintendent

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Administration



Dr. Eric Gallien,
Superintendent of Schools



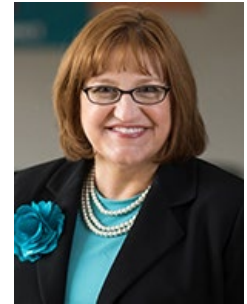
Jeff Serak,
Chief Financial Officer



Jody Bloyer,
Chief of Schools



Soren Gajewski,
Chief Academic Officer



Shannon Gordon,
Chief Operating Officer



Stacy Tapp,
Chief of Communications
& Community
Engagement



Tim Peltz, Chief
Information Officer



Kimberly Walker,
Chief Legal Officer

Board of Education



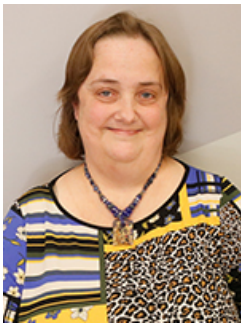
Ms. Amy Cimbalnik



Mr. Scott Coey,
Board Clerk



Ms. Auntavia Jackson



Ms. Julie McKenna



Ms. Dulce Cervantes
Canteras



Ms. Allyson Docksey



Mr. Brian O'Connell,
Board President



Mr. Matthew Hanser,
Board Vice President



Ms. Kimberly Hoover,
Board Treasurer

Governance – Budget Policies

The Board of Education of the Racine Unified School District utilizes a Coherent Governance structure that enables the board to lead the organization through policies rather than by approving administrative recommendations. The Board of Education policies are done through enacting operational expectations (OE) of the administration. This model changes the focus of the board so instead of making operational decisions, they review and approve policy decisions as well as monitor how the administration meets their expectations as outlined in their Operational Expectations.

The Board of Education's policies for budgeting and financial planning exist in Operational Expectation 5 – Financial Planning.

Operational Expectation (OE-5) Financial Planning

To summarize this expectation related to budgeting, the Superintendent will develop and present to the Board of Education an annual budget utilizing best practices that includes stakeholder input and aligns to the District's strategic plan and priorities. The budget document is expected to provide an understanding to the public as to revenue, expenditure and staffing allocations to departments, programs and schools as well as assumptions used to develop such allocations. The proposed budget is required to assure a fund balance of between 15% and 20% of general operating expenditures. In addition, the budget proposal must maintain a stable property tax rate for levies related to April 2020 approved referenda.

The Board of Education also provides guidance to the administration through *Guiding Change Documents*. As part of the Board adopted Long-Range Budget and Fiscal Planning Guiding Change Document, they outlined the recognized challenges, methods to achieve results, and unacceptable means to achieve change.

Challenges include declining enrollment, insufficient state and federal resources, increased competition from outside schools, inefficient infrastructure, and ability to retain and recruit staff.

Methods for results include funding a capital projects plan, scrutinize expenditures for effectiveness and connection to strategic goals, tax rate stability, and utilize proven instructional programs.

Unacceptable methods include exceeding class size limits, spending below a 15% fund balance, and failing to adequately fund facilities maintenance.

Schools

Specialty Schools

Racine Alternative Learning
Bull Early Education Center
RUSD Montessori at Goodland

Elementary Schools

Dr. Jones Elementary
Fratt Elementary
Janes Elementary
Jefferson Lighthouse Elementary
Julian Thomas Elementary
Knapp Elementary
Olympia Brown Elementary
Red Apple Elementary
Roosevelt Elementary
S.C. Johnson Elementary
Schulte Elementary
Wadewitz Elementary
West Ridge Elementary

K-8 Schools

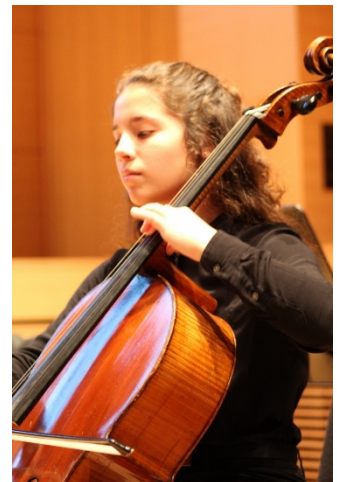
Gifford School
Gilmore Fine Arts
Jerstad-Agerholm School
Mitchell Middle School

Middle Schools

Starbuck IB Middle School
The R.E.A.L. School (6-12)
Walden III (6-12)

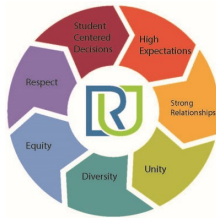
High Schools

Case High School
Horlick High School
Park High School
The R.E.A.L. School (6-12)
Walden III (6-12)



Raising Racine 2022

Raising Racine 2022 is the new strategic plan that promises to serve as the basis for the leadership and instructional work of the District for the next five years. This plan builds upon the District's vision, mission, core values, priorities and guiding change frameworks.



- **North Star Mission and Vision:** All students will graduate career and/or college ready
- **Core Values:** Student-Centered Decisions, High Expectations, Strong Relationships, Unity, Diversity, Equity and Respect

District Priorities:

- Be the educational choice for families in the southeast region of Wisconsin
- Accelerate higher levels of student performance
- Close achievement gaps
- Ensure positive, engaging environments
- Endorse learning paths for post-secondary training, college and career readiness for every student

Pillars of Excellence:

- Student Learning
- Culture and Environment
- Partnerships & Community
- Financial & Operational Excellence

The key to the strategic plan is a commitment to continuous improvement practices and monitoring progress toward goals. A critical component of *Raising Racine 2022* is to assure financial resources and annual budgets are student - centered and aligned to District priorities identified through the strategic planning processes.

Budget Initiatives by Pillar



Partnerships & Community

- Growth and expansion of the Title I Parent & Family Resource Center sites to increase access for families to acquire at-home learning materials to support their child's academic success, family literacy & education, parent education, community resources and referrals.
- Family Empowerment Series: Increase community stakeholder partnership and collaboration to strengthen outreach capacity and impact to address hardships such as food insecurity, promote families learning together and family bonding.
- Coordination and collaboration with local municipalities, community stakeholder groups, staff, students and families on the implementation of the District's long-range facilities master plan.



Financial & Operational Excellence

- District fund balance is sustained at more than 15% for financial stability
- Completion and implementation of District Long Term Facilities Master Plan
- Continued updated operations based on return to in-person learning



Student Learning

- Dedicated Core Subject Staff to Support Students in Grades 6-12 Virtual Courses
- Funding Support for our Nationally Recognized High School Scholastic Esports Program
- Modernization of our credit recovery platform as we transfer to a new vendor
- Prioritizing diverse materials in early learning classroom, starting with the purchase of books for classrooms



Culture & Environment

- All RUSD Schools will continue to participate in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) program. This program allows the District to serve breakfast and lunch at no cost to all enrolled students without the need to establish eligibility through an income application.

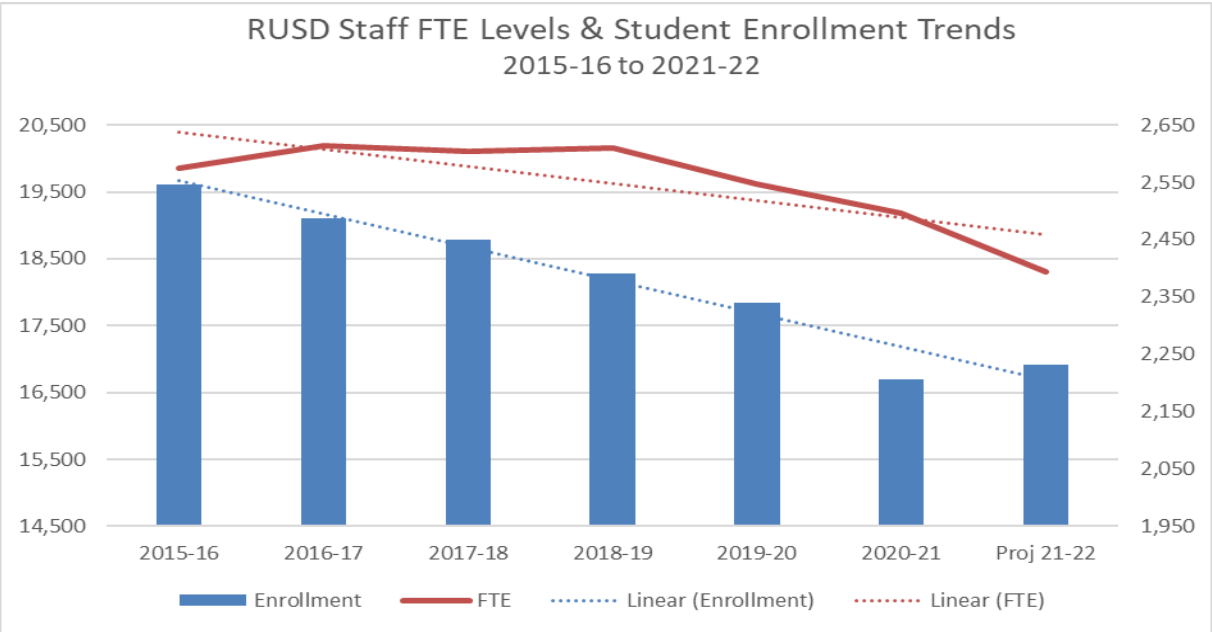
Building the Budget – Challenges

As with most school Districts in Wisconsin, Racine Unified School District has been faced with several challenges which impact financial operations. Ultimately the District must work diligently to meet the many and diverse needs of the students, families, and the community while operating under Wisconsin’s school finance system and utilizing all available funds.

Challenges That Shaped Budget Development

Almost every budget planning year begins with an assumed structural deficit. This year was no different as the District began the year estimating a \$9.5 M deficit. As the current fiscal year closes, we are estimating a \$5.4 M deficit for the 2021-22 school year. Contributing factors to the funding challenge include:

- **COVID-19 Pandemic** – The District continues to face challenges in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As we look to bring our students back in a more normal capacity, continued planning is required to assure the safety of our students and staff.
- **Academic Needs of Students** – The District continues to work to meet student learning goals, improve academic achievement in schools and meet the special service needs of students. The District will also continue the Academies of Racine structures in high schools.
- **Uncertainty of Funds** – While the District has received federal CARES, GEER, and ESSER dollars to address learning loss, mental health, and school safety concerns, we continue to face uncertainty in the future sustainability of funds to cover operational expenditures.
- **Declining Enrollment** – Continued declining enrollment creates ongoing decreasing revenue forcing the District to make cuts in staffing and department budgets.
- **Staffing Costs** – Staff and benefit costs were expected to increase as the District works to maintain compensation levels that retain and recruit employees.



Building the Budget – Challenges & Strategies

- **Operational Cost Increases**- Costs were expected to increase for operational costs, pupil transportation and other expenses.
- **Declining enrollment** – District funding is linked to the number of students enrolled. The District’s declining enrollment trend requires reducing expenses by about \$10,500 per student. Since 2015-16, student enrollment has declined by more than 10%. During the last fiscal year RUSD experienced a decline of 657 students requiring an estimated reduction of expenses by \$6.9 million.

Strategies to Alleviate Budget Challenges

Strategies were developed by the administration to move the District toward a balanced budget for 2021-22. Those budget strategies included:

- **Reduce & Right Size Staff** – Since staff costs make up more than 69% of the operations budget, staffing efficiencies were needed. Strategic reductions in staff would be made by:
 - Targeted reductions at schools that operate inefficiently when compared to other District and peer District schools
 - Adjusted staff at schools based on enrollment patterns
 - Evaluate all District staffing for operational efficiencies
- **Generate Federal Funding Carryover** – Work to make available federal funds in 2020-21 to carry over to the 2021-22 budget in order to maintain staff.
- **Target Efficiency Focus on Comparable Expenditures** – Seek efficiencies in functional areas that show District expenditures exceed averages of peer Districts.
- **Continued Reduction of Departmental Budgets** – Seek efficiencies in departmental budgets in order to save funds to re-allocate to District priorities.
- **Recognize Savings Due to Remote Learning** – District allocated \$600,000 of FY21 savings for FY22 budget.
- **ERP Upgrade**- Allocated \$1,000,000 of FY21 savings to fund a District initiative to upgrade our ERP software to DPI approved system.
- **Facilities Master Plan** – Complete long-term facilities master plan and develop strategies to make funds available for needed facility needs.
- **ESSER 2/3 Federal Funds**- District allocated ESSER dollars can be used to maintain the operation of and continuity of services in LEA’s and continuing to employ existing staff of the LEA.

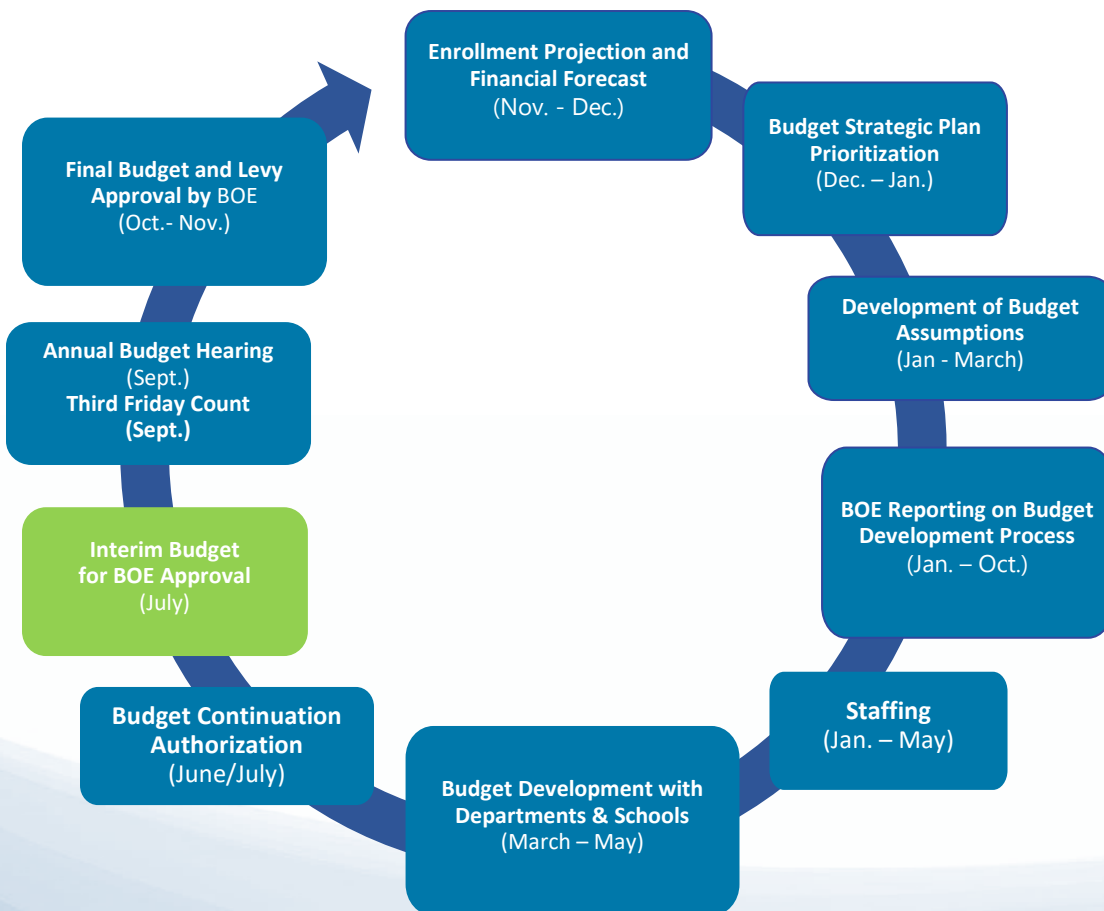
The Budget development process moved forward utilizing the strategies outlined by administrative leadership.

Building the Budget - Process

The process for developing the budget followed a year-long cycle which utilized input from the Board of Education, District Leadership, principals, staff and the community. In addition, the RUSD Strategic Plan provides a framework for prioritizing funding allocations during the budget process.

Budget Tracking

Monthly budget tracking was provided to the Board of Education during scheduled work sessions. Budget targets, strategies, and funding status updates related to addressing the \$5.4 million budget deficit were shared, reviewed and discussed. These meetings provided an opportunity for input from the Board of Education and the public. As the budget process continued, reduced staffing, adjusted department budgets and federal action to provide more revenues to the District ultimately led to a proposed budget that is balanced.



Building the Budget – Assumptions

The budget is prepared in conformance with laws and regulations applicable to local governments within the State of Wisconsin. This document is accurate as of the date of preparation. Outside actions by the School Board or other regulatory agencies could impact the accuracy of this document.

Initial assumptions for building the 2021-22 budget included continued declining student enrollment, increased employee costs, higher pupil transportation costs, technology needs and increased federal funding through ESSER dollars. This led to an estimated budget deficit of \$5.4 million dollars.

Revenue Impacts:

- RUSD spending authority through the state revenue limit is expected to remain flat a \$0 increase in per pupil spending.
- Enrollment for Revenue Limit purposes is expected to decline by 493 full time equivalency students which will require further reductions in subsequent fiscal years.
- The approved April 2020 referendum will provide \$8,640,761 in funding for school improvements as well as student technology. The amount of funding is limited utilizing the Board of Education tax rate control policy.
- Under current law, an additional \$600,000 of state special education aid is expected as the reimbursement rate is estimated at 28.2 %. General aid used to reduce property taxes increased by \$1.83 million.
- The District currently has \$12.2 of ESSER 2 funds allocated to staffing and programming for the 2021-22 school year. The amount of ESSER 2/3 funds is expected to grow after input from community stakeholders is received and plans are created.

Expenses and Efficiencies:

- Staffing expenses were decreased by \$6.2 million due to adjustments, school closings, and savings due to attrition.
- Enrollment in private voucher schools is projected to increase by 340 students causing expenses for private school vouchers to increase by over \$2.9 million. Open enrollment expenses are projected to increase by \$800,000.
- The total lease cost for technology including student technology and copy machines is \$2.36 in Fund 10.
- Departmental budgets will continue to be analyzed for cost savings to reduce the District deficit.

Compensation:

- Employee compensation was adjusted by the 1.23% consumer price index, as outlined by state law, as well as funding for educator lane advancement.
- Employee health benefits costs are projected to increase by \$0.

District Funds

Wisconsin school finance practices and governmental accounting rules require that the District segregate financial transactions into distinct accounting entities, called “funds”. Funds are used to report on-going annual costs of operating the District, to account for capital projects financed through borrowing, or to place revenues and record transactions in a trust. The funds used by RUSD include the following:

- General Fund (Fund 10)
- Special Education Fund (Fund 27)
- Special Revenue Fund (Funds 21 & 29)
- Debt Service Funds (Funds 38 & 39)
- Capital Project Funds (Funds 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 & 49)
- Food Service Fund (Fund 50)
- Community Service Fund (Fund 80)

Debt service funds include all transactions related to the payment of general obligation debt and refinancing of debt. At times a refinancing of debt may inflate expenditure levels in the debt service funds.

Capital project funds are created whenever acquired resources are restricted for the acquisition or construction of specific capital projects or purchase of capital items. Racine Unified School District reports on six capital project funds.

The community service fund allows for the segregation of financial transactions related to community use of facilities and programs operated for the benefit of the entire community.

All revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for each fund are accounted for separately and reported to DPI.

The District also operates and manages the following two trust funds which are not included in total District expenditures:

- Private Purpose Trust Fund (Fund 72) - Intended to account for donations to benefit private individuals. Scholarships are accounted for in this fund.
- Employee Benefit Trust Fund (Fund 73) - The OPEB Trust Fund accounts for resources held in trust for post-employment benefit plans legally established as an irrevocable trust.



Revenues & Expenditures Effect on Fund Balance

The following statement combines all funds, providing an overall picture of the District's financial operation in a single table. Overall, the District will have an increase of fund balance of approximately \$2.7 million attributed to an increase in capital project funds.

Change in Fund Balance FY 2021-22

Fund	Beginning	Revenues and Other Financing Sources	Expenditures and other Financing Uses	Change	Ending Fund Balance
General	46,745,612	285,632,557	286,232,557	(600,000)	46,145,612
Special Revenue	1,115,527	1,000,000	1,239,269	(239,269)	876,258
Special Education	-	55,012,503	55,012,503	-	-
Special Revenue	66,426	1,058,885	1,058,885	-	66,426
Debt Service	1,745,929	15,215,375	15,717,823	(502,448)	1,243,481
Capital Projects	13,841,248	14,147,513	9,045,673	5,101,840	18,943,088
Food Service	2,035,350	10,976,474	10,394,066	582,408	2,617,758
Community Service	2,169,361	6,000,000	7,628,429	(1,628,429)	540,932
Totals	67,719,453	389,043,307	386,329,205	2,714,102	70,433,555
Overall Change in Fund Balance				2,714,102	
Change in Operating Fund Balance *				828,812	

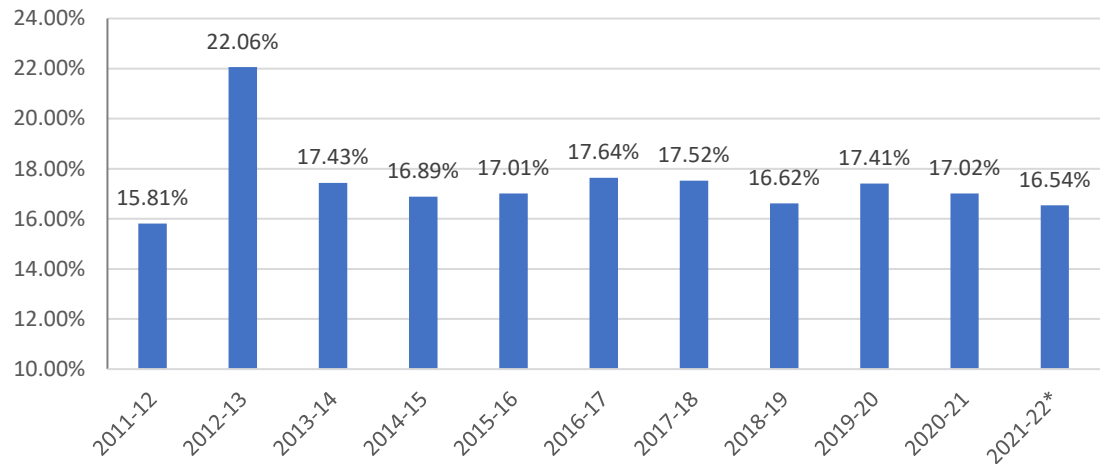
*All funds except capital projects and debt service

The projected 2021-22 ending balance for the General Fund (Fund 10) is projected to exceed 16% which is within the Board of Education guidelines.

The District has set aside \$1M for the implementation of a new ERP system.

The Board of Education has approved \$600,000 of FY21 carry-over to be spent in FY22.

RUSD General Fund Balance



Revenue – Where It Comes From

Property taxes:

Revenue from taxable property located within the bounds of the school District.

Local & intermediate sources:

Primarily student fees, earnings on investments, tuition for students from other Districts, sales, donations and rental charges.

State sources:

Equalization aid used to reduce school property taxes and categorical aid for targeted school programs.

Federal sources:

Revenue for projects funded by the federal government, include federal grants and reimbursements for medical services provided to students.

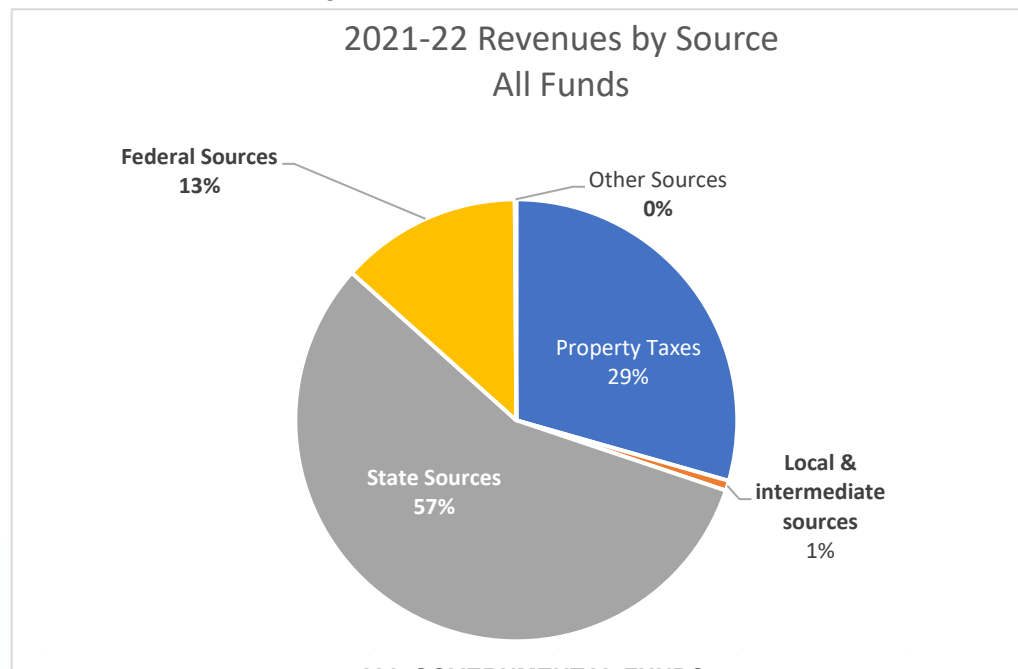
Other revenue: Miscellaneous revenues, including refunds, premiums and sales of assets.

Property tax revenues will remain steady.

State funding increases include state general aid and an increase in special education funds.

The increase in local sources of revenue reflects student fee collections.

Federal revenue is 43% higher due to the anticipation of using ESSER 2/3 dollars.



ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

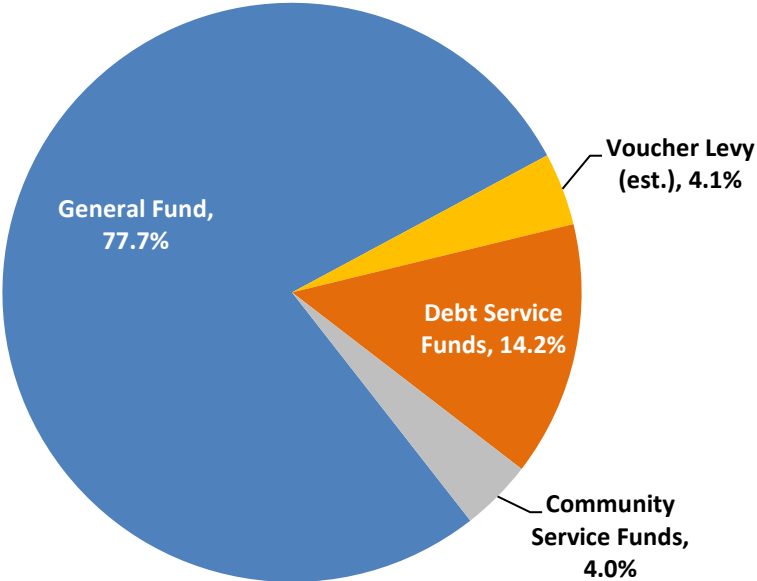
INTERIM BUDGET

	2021-22 INTERIM		Change	
			Amount	Percent
Revenues by Source				
Property Taxes	\$100,298,149	29.42%	\$42,136	0.00%
Local & intermediate sources	2,505,060	0.73%	\$1,164,761	86.90%
State Sources	192,570,923	56.48%	\$409,519	0.20%
Federal Sources	45,179,676	13.25%	\$13,581,341	43.00%
Other Sources	388,725	0.11%	(\$607,435)	-61.00%
Total Revenues	340,942,533		\$14,590,322	4.50%

Revenue Property Tax Information

Property taxes are levied into the General Fund, Debt Service Funds, Capital Expansion Fund and Community Service Fund. The amount of property taxes a school District is permitted to raise in the general and debt service funds is controlled by revenue limits through state law.

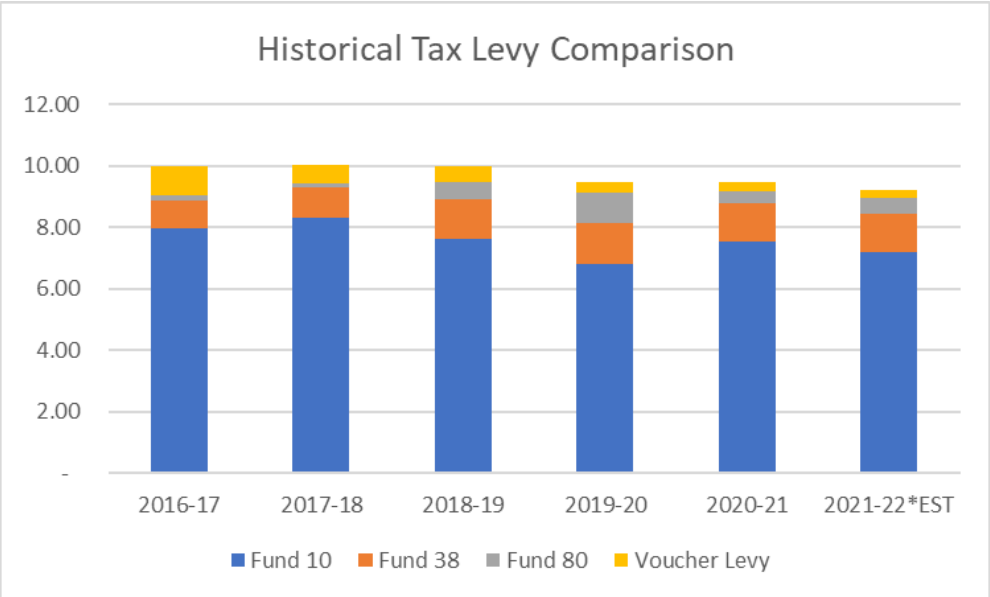
2020-21 Property Tax Levy by Fund



The General Fund receives over 77.6% of all property tax levy funds. The voucher levy is estimated to increase by 3% of the total levy.

The estimated 2021-22 property tax rate of \$9.23 is lower than the 2020-21 rate and incorporates the Board of Education Tax Rate Control policy.

The Community Service levy increased due to Aquatic Center construction.



Expenditures

ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET	2021-22 INTERIM	Change Amount	Percent	NOTES
Revenues by Source						
Property Taxes	\$93,465,547	\$100,256,013	\$100,298,149	\$42,136	0.0%	1
Local & intermediate sources	4,005,354	1,340,299	2,505,060	\$1,164,761	86.9%	2
State Sources	189,724,721	192,161,404	192,570,923	\$409,519	0.2%	
Federal Sources	28,690,623	31,598,335	45,179,676	\$13,581,341	43.0%	3
Other Sources	189,095	996,160	388,725	(\$607,435)	-61.0%	
Total Revenues	316,075,340	326,352,211	340,942,533	\$14,590,322	4.5%	
Expenditures by Function						
Instruction						
Regular Instruction	90,677,003	93,663,313	95,382,548	\$1,719,235	1.8%	4
Vocational Instruction	5,024,939	4,867,721	5,661,278	\$793,557	16.3%	4
Special Instruction	39,034,939	38,458,857	39,100,979	\$642,122	1.7%	4
Other Instruction	7,398,282	7,322,789	8,163,052	\$840,263	11.5%	4
Total Instruction	142,135,163	144,312,680	148,307,857	\$3,995,177	2.8%	
Support Service						
Pupil Services	18,436,450	18,443,043	18,999,859	\$556,816	3.0%	4
Libraries & Instructional Support	17,566,333	19,576,624	19,968,541	\$391,917	2.0%	4
General administration	3,316,573	3,072,058	3,290,785	\$218,727	7.1%	4
Building administration	12,176,427	12,251,302	12,687,572	\$436,270	3.6%	4
Business & operations	38,362,734	57,708,573	44,902,460	(\$12,806,113)	-22.2%	5
Central services	4,376,603	3,728,777	2,889,412	(\$839,365)	-22.5%	
Insurance	1,155,161	1,501,575	1,069,613	(\$431,962)	-28.8%	
Debt payments	21,786,698	48,840,525	18,080,141	(\$30,760,384)	-63.0%	6
Other support services	5,197,797	7,227,350	6,545,459	(\$681,891)	-9.4%	
Food service	7,575,798	5,253,946	10,394,066	\$5,140,120	97.8%	7
Community service	6,438,359	9,028,603	7,628,429	(\$1,400,174)	-15.5%	8
Total Support Services	136,388,933	186,632,376	146,456,337	(\$40,176,039)	-21.5%	
Non-program transactions	37,222,353	43,684,939	45,848,130	\$2,163,191	5.0%	
Gross Total Expenditures	315,746,449	374,629,995	340,612,324	(\$34,017,671)	-9.1%	
Difference of revenues over expenditures	328,891	(48,277,784)	330,209	\$48,607,993		
Other financing rev (exp)	5,651,337	52,642,878	(458,448)	(\$53,101,326)	-100.9%	6
Net change in fund balance	5,980,228	4,365,094	(128,239)	(\$4,493,333)		
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	33,547,441	39,527,669	43,892,763	\$4,365,094	11.0%	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$39,527,669	\$43,892,763	\$43,764,524	(\$128,239)	-0.3%	9

All Funds Expenditures – NOTES

The number corresponds to the note column on the Expenditure Detail Table on the previous page.

1. Property tax rate expected to decline over prior year. Funding remains level due to expected increase in property value across the district.
2. Increase over prior year is due to resuming the collection of dues and fees as district returns to normal operations.
3. Federal revenue increase is due to receipt of federal ESSER II & ESSER III dollars.
4. Increase in expenditures attributed to several factors including:
 - a. return to normal district operations
 - b. approval of staff CPI wage & benefit increase (1.23%)
5. Decrease largely attributed to construction costs that occurred in 2020-21 (Aquatic Center).
6. Change here reflects the districts strategy to refinance debt in 2020-21.
7. Food service cost increases attributed to return to in-person learning and increases in number of meals served.
8. Community service costs include the costs of construction of the Aquatic Center, the reduction here is due to fewer construction costs in FY22 than FY21.
9. Increase attributed to increased costs for voucher students attending non-public schools
10. Fund balance change due to planned district strategy to cover \$600,000 for student count audit adjustment.

Expenditures

Instruction and instructional and pupil support make up 55% of all funds expended.

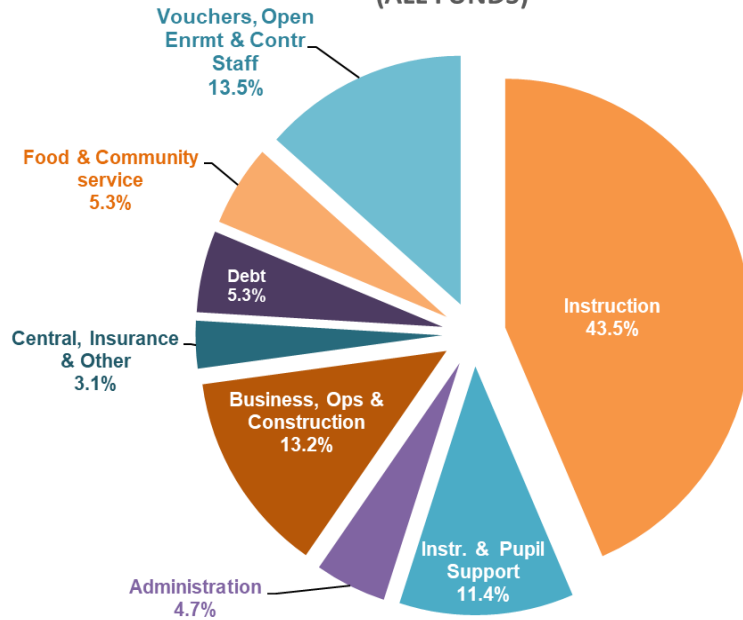
Business, operations, and construction makes up 13% of all spending and is used to support students and schools through pupil transportation, school maintenance and improvements to buildings.

Vouchers, Open Enrollment & Contracted Staff make up 13.5%, up from 11.6% in 2020-21.

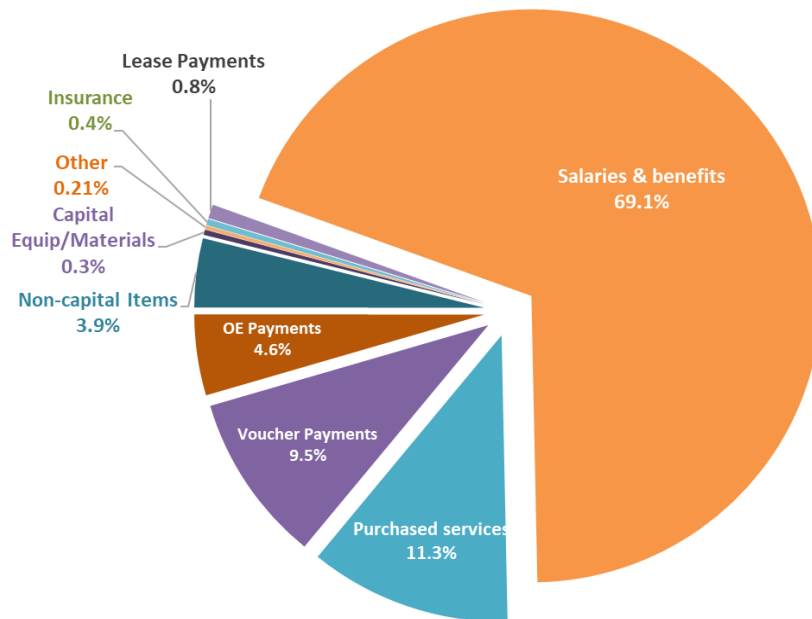
Salaries and benefits make up 69.1% of budgeted expenditures in the General and Special Education budget.

DPI reporting requires payments for private school vouchers to be recorded as an expense in the General Fund. They make up 9.5% of general operating fund expenses, up from 8.6 in 2020-21.

**2021-22 - EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION
(ALL FUNDS)**



**2021-22 - EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT
General & Special Education Fund**



Staffing

The following table compares Full Time Equivalency (FTE) staff changes over the FTE levels reported in the original budget document last October. Staffing levels from prior years are also provided. The table breaks down the information by employee group and whether the positions are funded by general or federal funds. The total FTE includes counts for teacher overloads and contracted employees. The costs associated with the staff are reflected in the budget.

The staffing process generated an overall decrease in staff of an estimated -102.65 FTE.

Federal funds will be used to maintain school instructional support staff for FY22.

Staff adjustments were made based on impacts due to student enrollment decline.

Comparison of Staff by Employee Group Fiscal Year 2018-19 through 2021-22

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Proposed 2021-22	FY21-22 Change	FY21 % Chg
Certified Administrators						
- Gen or Non-Grant Funds	97.50	84.10	83.30	85.10	1.80	2.2%
- Federal Grant Funded	6.00	11.70	10.50	6.90	-3.60	-34.3%
TOTAL	103.50	95.80	93.80	92.00	-1.80	-1.9%
Teaching Staff						
- Gen or Non-Grant Funds	1,587.61	1,551.62	1,528.18	1,465.35	-62.83	-4.1%
- Federal Grant Funded	110.65	120.15	108.24	104.54	-3.70	-3.4%
TOTAL	1,698.26	1,671.77	1,636.42	1,569.89	-66.53	-4.1%
Educational Assistants						
- Gen or Non-Grant Funds	387.51	370.76	362.57	328.11	-34.46	-9.5%
- Federal Grant Funded	11.80	11.00	8.00	18.00	10.00	125.0%
TOTAL	399.31	381.76	370.57	346.11	-24.46	-6.6%
Secretaries & Clerical						
- Gen or Non-Grant Funds	118.60	109.30	103.10	97.85	-5.25	-5.1%
- Federal Grant Funded	6.00	6.60	7.60	5.60	-2.00	-26.3%
TOTAL	124.60	115.90	110.70	103.45	-7.25	-6.5%
Buildings and Grounds						
- Gen or Non-Grant Funds	184.73	187.18	187.46	181.35	-6.11	-3.3%
- Federal Grant Funded	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
TOTAL	184.73	187.18	187.46	181.35	-6.11	-3.3%
Professional Support						
- Gen or Non-Grant Funds	91.50	87.35	90.13	94.19	4.06	4.5%
- Federal Grant Funded	8.75	6.50	7.12	6.56	-0.56	-7.9%
TOTAL	100.25	93.85	97.25	100.75	3.50	3.6%
GRAND TOTAL	2,610.65	2,546.26	2,496.20	2,393.55	-102.65	-4.1%

Enrollment

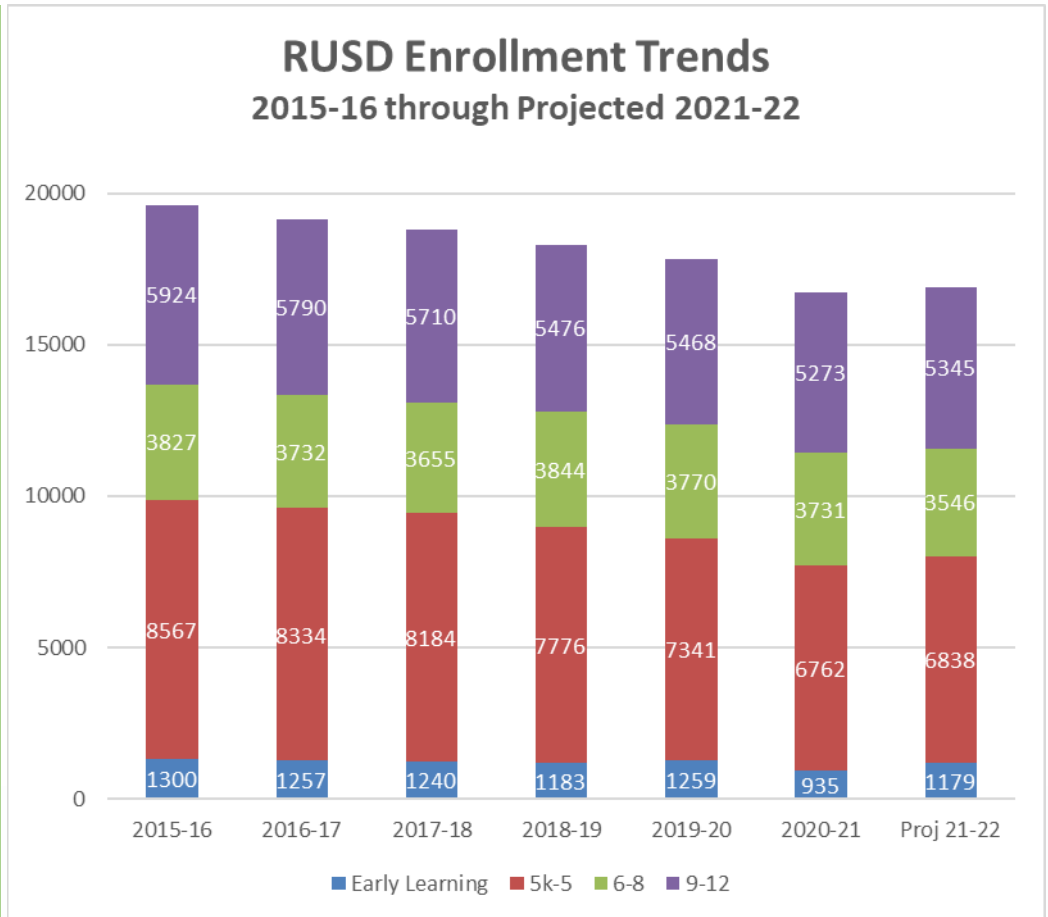
School District revenues and costs are directly related to the number of pupils served as well as the curriculum and support programs offered. The number of staff a school District needs is directly related to the number of students served. Long-term facility needs are also based on projected enrollment. Consequently, enrollment constitutes the beginning point for the calculation of budgets.

Total student enrollment in RUSD is projected to increase by 207 students. This is largely attributed to projected increases at 4K and K levels with return to in-person learning.

Students who open enrolled to other Districts is projected to increase by 12 to 1,594.

FY22 Enrollment decline/increase by grade level over last year:

Grades 9-12	1.37%
Grades 6-8	-4.96%
Grades K-5	1.12%
3YR & 4 YR	26.05%



The COVID-19 pandemic caused an adverse impact on RUSD enrollment especially at the early learning and elementary school levels for the 2020-21 school year. The impact of the pandemic on District enrollment continues to cause uncertainty on enrollment for the 2021-22 school year. The District projects an enrollment increase for the first time in years, largely due to the projected return of students at the 4K and Kindergarten levels.

General Fund

The general fund is used to account for all financial transactions relating to the District's operations, except for those required to be reported in other funds.

An additional \$1.8 million of general aid is used to reduce the property tax levy.

The increase in Federal funds will cover expenses related to the District COVID-19 response plan.

\$2.36M in technology leases is included for student technology and copy machines through a four-year lease.

Transfers to other funds include \$32.34 million to the special education fund and \$7.4 million of referendum for the Long-Term Capital Improvement Fund.

Increase in instruction include \$2.3M purchase of ELA curriculum

CPI increase of 1.23% for staff

General Fund Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET	2021-22 INTERIM	PERCENT CHANGE
Revenues by source				
Property Taxes	\$69,398,082	\$82,729,239	\$80,766,999	-2.37%
Local sources	1,559,752	197,157	951,175	382.45%
Intermediate sources	220,000	342,022	394,385	15.31%
State sources	177,004,401	178,045,564	177,581,765	-0.26%
Federal sources	15,001,114	20,291,318	25,609,233	26.21%
Fund Transfers and other revenues	144,302	6,202,038	663,534	-89.30%
Total Revenues	263,327,651	287,807,338	285,967,091	-0.64%
Expenditures by functional area				
Instruction	102,581,414	105,650,074	108,091,568	2.31%
Pupil Services	11,968,900	11,616,914	11,911,878	2.54%
Libraries and instructional support	14,852,975	16,684,033	16,762,107	0.47%
General and Building Administration	15,355,862	15,256,019	15,861,664	3.97%
Business, operations & other	42,685,468	47,610,220	47,152,877	-0.96%
Debt payments	1,489,727	2,075,838	2,362,318	13.80%
Total support services	188,934,346	198,893,098	202,142,412	1.63%
Non-program transactions (Voucher & OE)	35,562,692	41,991,570	44,526,785	6.04%
Transfers to other funds	38,583,615	45,322,670	39,897,894	-11.97%
Total expenditures and other financing	263,080,653	286,207,338	286,567,091	0.13%
Difference of revenues over expenditures	246,998	1,600,000	(600,000)	-137.50%
Fund balance beginning of year	44,898,614	45,145,612	46,745,612	3.54%
Fund balance end of year	45,145,612	46,745,612	46,145,612	-1.28%

More than two-thirds of District operations are accounted for in the General Fund budget. Initiatives included in the General Fund budget are:

- Federal Title funds used for supplemental programming provide instructional support for students, families, and many eligible private schools.
- Support staff and programs for students, teaching staff, and families.
- Funding for building maintenance, security, technology, and regular pupil transportation for public and private school students.

Special Projects Funds

Special Projects Funds are used to account for transactions funded by distinct funds or for operations the Department of Public Instruction requires to be segregated from the General Fund. RUSD utilizes the following Special Projects Funds:

Fund 21: Special revenue trust funds hold revenues from sources like gifts, donations, or private groups like PTAs or booster clubs to be expended on District operations subject to the intent of the donation.

Fund 29: Special projects fund which accounts for federal and other revenues received for Extended Day programs.

The local sources of revenue are funds from school fundraising and donations to allocated to a special revenue trust fund.

The Extended Learning Program operates in the Special Projects Fund using almost \$1.058M in federal grants funding for programs at schools.

Federal funding carry-over from FY21 is the reason for the increased FY22 federal revenue.

Special Projects Fund Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET*	2021-22 INTERIM	PERCENT CHANGE
Revenues by source				
Local & intermediate sources	\$1,319,912	\$304,236	\$1,000,000	228.69%
Federal sources	603,327	734,380	1,058,885	44.19%
Total revenues	1,923,239	1,038,616	2,058,885	98.23%
Expenditures by functional area				
Total Instruction	857,909	617,945	1,586,100	156.67%
Pupil services	36,819	162,356	132,711	-18.26%
Instructional & staff support	261,234	252,286	360,607	42.94%
Administration	67,568	34,387	7,244	-78.93%
Business Operations & Other	127,952	48,867	119,281	144.09%
Total expenditures	1,351,482	1,115,841	2,205,943	97.69%
Difference of revenues over expenditures	571,757	(77,225)	(147,058)	
Fund balance beginning of year	518,702	1,090,459	1,013,234	
Fund balance end of year	\$1,090,459	\$1,013,234	\$866,176	-14.51%

*Note: Amount changed to reflect unaudited actual amount.

The largest of these funds is the special revenue trust Fund 21. Implementation of new accounting standards (GASB 84) require school transactions using monies from fundraisers to flow through special project fund accounts. The 2021-22 budget breakdown for each fund's revenues and expenses are as follows:

	Fund 21	Fund 29
Total Revenues	1,000,000	1,058,885
Total Expenses	1,239,269	1,036,087

Special Education Fund

This fund is used to account for special education and related services funded in part with state or federal special education aid. Fund transfers includes \$32.34 million from the general fund to the special education fund to cover expenses not funded by state or federal revenues. No fund balance or deficit can exist in this fund.

State revenue increase and fund transfer decrease attributed to additional state funding for special education.

Federal revenue increased due to ESSER II and IDEA grant funds received to support special education.

The increased expenses in instruction, pupil services and inst. support reflect spending related to ESSER II.

The increased cost for business and operations reflects assumed higher pupil transportation costs due to social distancing requirements.

Non-program transactions include the use of contracted special education staff.

Special Education Fund Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET	2021-22 INTERIM	PERCENT CHANGE
Revenues by source				
Local & intermediate sources	\$15,517	\$0	\$0	
State sources	\$12,554,147	\$14,055,934	\$14,989,158	6.64%
Federal sources	\$6,148,770	\$5,803,913	\$7,683,284	32.38%
Fund Transfers and other revenues	\$34,852,261	\$33,696,410	\$32,340,061	-4.03%
Total Revenues	53,570,695	53,556,257	55,012,503	2.72%
Expenditures by functional area				
Instruction	38,695,840	38,044,661	38,627,427	1.53%
Pupil Services	6,430,731	6,663,773	6,955,270	4.37%
Instructional support	2,452,124	2,640,305	2,845,827	7.78%
General and Building Administration	33,120	20,000	20,000	0.00%
Business, operations & other	4,001,938	4,064,093	4,688,591	15.37%
Central Services	31,302	22,580	50,500	123.65%
Insurance	286,661	241,466	233,359	-3.36%
Total support services	51,931,716	51,696,878	53,420,974	3.34%
Non-program transactions	1,638,979	1,680,961	1,321,345	-21.39%
Transfers to other funds	0	178,418	270,184	51.43%
Total expenditures	53,570,695	53,556,257	55,012,503	2.72%
Difference of revenues over expenditures	(0)	0	0	
Fund balance beginning of year	0	(0)	(0)	
Fund balance end of year	(0)	(0)	(0)	

- Over 25.2% of instructional costs for the District are accounted for in the Special Education Fund budget. During the 2020-21 school year, students with disabilities made up 18.76% of the total student population.
- Initiatives included in the Special Education Fund budget include curriculum for students for alternative achievement standards and expanding augmentative communication systems.

Debt Service Funds

Under Department of Public Instruction guidelines, two separate funds are used for reporting transactions related to repayment of the general obligation debt and refinancing of debt issues and other District obligations. The District extensively uses the debt fund for debt issuances that were not approved through a referendum and transactions are subject to state revenue limits. The other fund is for referendum approved debt which is exempt from state revenue limits. The District no longer utilizes this fund.

Tax levies assessed for the repayment of long-term debt principal and interest must be recorded in these funds. These funds may not be used for other purposes as long as related debt remains. The debt payment amounts are established at the time the school board approves a resolution to borrow.

Revenues from the REAL Fieldhouse continue to be used to help offset debt costs for acquisition of the building.

Debt principal and interest payments are lower this year due to refinancing \$5.4 M of debt last year which will save \$1,28M over the life of remaining payments.

Debt defeasance completed in 2020-21 saving the district \$246,000 in interest.

Debt Service Funds Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET	2021-22 INTERIM	PERCENT CHANGE
Revenues by source				
Property taxes	\$14,067,465	\$13,626,774	\$13,531,150	-0.70%
Investment Earnings and Other	37,461	8,000	7,500	-6.25%
Other financing sources	5,610,570	33,284,368	1,676,725	-94.96%
Total revenues	19,715,496	46,919,142	15,215,375	-67.57%
Expenditures for debt payments				
Principal & Interest	20,207,256	46,432,960	15,717,823	-66.15%
Other fees and expenses	58,775	319,843	0	-100.00%
Total expenditures	20,266,031	46,752,803	15,717,823	-66.38%
Difference of revenues over expenditures	(550,535)	166,339	(502,448)	-402.06%
Fund balance beginning of year	2,130,125	1,579,590	1,745,929	10.53%
Fund balance end of year	\$1,579,590	\$1,745,929	\$1,243,481	-28.78%

The budget anticipates acquiring debt for construction of the Aquatic Center. Community Service funds support \$2 million in debt service payments related to the Aquatic Center.

The District's bond rating as determined by Moody's Investors Service remains at Aa3 which is considered a very strong credit worthiness. The District is using just 10% of the legal debt limit which is based on the total equalized property values.

Capital Projects Funds

Capital Project Funds are used to segregate revenues and expenditures related to major capital projects. Typically, these projects are financed through borrowing approved by the Board of Education but may include resources from the sale or disposition of property. The use of segregated funds makes it easier to track expenditures utilizing dedicated financing sources.

Energy efficiency projects at schools have reduced utility costs that must be used to reduce property taxes.

The District is completed a Long-Term Facility Master Plan that will provide comprehensive information as to meeting our facility needs. This extensive plan has been shared with the public and will be continuously updated.

Capital Projects Funds
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET*	2021-22 INTERIM	PERCENT CHANGE
Total revenues & financing	3,979,472	26,011,335	5,444,633	-79.07%
Total capital project expenditures	2,008,605	18,220,221	3,185,134	-82.52%
Difference of revenues and expenditure:	1,970,867	7,791,114	2,259,499	-71.00%
Fund balance beginning of year	11,966,687	13,937,554	21,728,668	
Fund balance end of year	\$13,937,554	\$21,728,668	\$23,988,167	10.40%

Approximately \$5.4 million has been allocated for school improvements and maintenance projects to reflect initial implementation of the Long-Term Facility Master Plan.

Food Service Fund

All revenues and expenditures related to pupil and elderly food service activities are recorded in the food service fund and operate separately from District general operating funds. The Food Service Fund is completely self-sufficient with all expenditures paid from revenues of the fund.

Food Services in the District, which includes meal production in District kitchen facilities, are largely operated through a contract with Aramark. District staff coordinate and support the food service program by delivering prepared meals to schools, cleaning, providing lunch-room supervision, and processing free and reduced-price meal applications.

98% of the revenues are from federal funds through the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs.

Payments to Aramark for food service management represent 76% of the expense to food service funds.

7% of available funds have been designated for equipment purchases and facility improvements.

357,188 breakfasts and 360,008 lunches were served from July 2020 through February 2021 via curbside meal service for all children age 18 and younger.

Food Service Fund Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET	2021-22 INTERIM	PERCENT CHANGE
Revenues by source				
Local sources	\$615,366	\$191,823	\$148,200	-22.74%
State sources	166,173	59,906	0	-100.00%
Federal sources	6,937,412	4,768,724	10,828,274	127.07%
Total Revenues	7,718,951	5,020,453	10,976,474	118.64%
Expenditures for food service				
Salaries & benefits	1,008,008	667,842	1,064,270	59.36%
Purchased services	5,322,268	3,165,622	7,980,350	152.09%
Food & supplies	908,461	1,108,598	634,446	-42.77%
Furniture & equipment	306,121	300,000	700,000	133.33%
Other	30,940	11,884	15,000	26.22%
Total food service expenditures	7,575,798	5,253,946	10,394,066	97.83%
Difference of revenues over expenditures	143,153	(233,493)	582,408	
Fund balance beginning of year	2,125,690	2,268,843	2,035,350	-10.29%
Fund balance end of year	\$2,268,843	\$2,035,350	\$2,617,758	28.61%

While all RUSD schools are eligible for the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), due to the pandemic the District is currently eligible for the Summer Food Service Program through the 2021-22 school year. Our District will be utilizing the SFSP rates due to them being greater than the CEP rates.

Community Service Fund

This fund is used to account for activities that benefit the entire community, Including community recreation programs, community use of facilities, non-special education preschool, day care services and non-educational after school programs.

Salaries and benefits include funds for staff for after-school programs for youths throughout the Racine area.

Community Service program expenditures includes \$3.4 million for construction of the new community Aquatic Center.

Community Service Fund Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET*	2021-22 INTERIM	PERCENT CHANGE
Revenues by source				
Property taxes	\$10,000,000	\$3,900,000	\$6,000,000	53.85%
Local sources	\$102,262	\$271,800	\$0	-100.00%
Total Revenues	10,102,262	4,171,800	6,000,000	43.82%
Expenditures				
Salaries & benefits	1,751,138	1,441,704	1,904,624	32.11%
Other Community Service Expenditures	4,687,221	7,586,899	5,723,805	-24.56%
Total expenditures	6,438,359	9,028,603	7,628,429	-15.51%
Transfers to other funds	0	0	0	
Total expenditures and other financing	6,438,359	9,028,603	7,628,429	-15.51%
Difference of revenues over expenditures	3,663,903	(4,856,803)	(1,628,429)	
Fund balance beginning of year	3,313,164	6,977,067	2,120,264	-69.61%
Fund balance end of year	\$6,977,067	\$2,120,264	\$491,835	-76.80%

The community service fund currently provides for:

1. Costs for Extended Learning and summer youth programs that are not paid with federal funds.
2. Programs such as Parent University, family engagement, and community mental health initiatives.
3. Construction and operation costs of the community Aquatic Center.
4. The Montessori program for 3-year-old students.
5. The cost of custodial service costs related to community use of facilities and not paid by rental charges assessed to the user, such as scout troops, parent-teacher organizations, etc.
6. Community information and outreach.
7. Support for the Lighthouse Brigade marching band.
8. Community use of the R.E.A.L. School Fieldhouse.
9. Parent-Child Oriented Classroom program for 3-year-old students and parents
10. County & Municipal recreational community program initiatives, including support for Pritchard Park and Horlick Field.

OPEB Trust Fund

The Fund 73 OPEB Trust Fund is used to account for resources held in trust for formally established defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans or employee benefit plans. Such plans must be legally established in accordance with state statutes, federal laws and Internal Revenue Service requirements.

Specific requirements for use of this fund have been established by the Department of Public Instruction. This fund applies to all post-employment benefit plans where the District is providing such benefits by contribution to a legally established irrevocable trust.

For the Fund 73-Employee Benefit Trust Fund, estimated contribution amounts for RUSD are determined through an analysis performed by Hays Benefit Services. In-order-for the District to receive state or federal aid, on contributions to the fund, the District must allocate to the fund 105% of the actual expenses for post-employment benefits.

The intention of building up funds in the OPEB trust allows the investment earnings and the balance to be used to pay for future retiree benefit costs.

Employee Benefit Trust Fund Statement in Change in Net Assets INTERIM BUDGET

	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 ADJ BUDGET	2021-22 INTERIM	PERCENT CHANGE
Earnings on investments	136,771	65,366	66,000	0.97%
Other	4,984,682	5,322,810	5,651,901	6.18%
Total Revenues	5,121,453	5,388,176	5,717,901	6.12%
Expenditures for trust funds	4,758,494	5,079,407	5,220,270	2.77%
Difference of revenues over Expenditures	362,959	308,769	497,631	61.17%
Fund balance beginning of year	9,598,776	9,961,735	10,270,504	3.10%
Fund balance end of year	\$9,961,735	\$10,270,504	\$10,768,135	4.85%

Addenda: DPI Budget Hearing Publication

Wisconsin school Districts operate under provisions outlined in the state constitution and state law. DPI provides guidance and specific financial reports that are important aspects of the process of building the budget and managing District finances. Under state law, the school District must hold a hearing on the proposed budget. The DPI recommended publication for the budget hearing is provided below.

RACINE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Budget Summary for the School Year 2021-22
INTERIM BUDGET

A budget hearing on the budget is scheduled for Monday, September 27, 2021 at 5:30 pm in the Board Room at the Administrative Service Center, 3109 Mount Pleasant Street.

GENERAL FUND	2019-20 Audited Actual	2020-21 Budget	2021-22 Proposed Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	44,898,614	45,145,612	46,745,612
Ending Fund Balance	45,145,612	46,745,612	46,145,612
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
Transfers-In (Source 100)	60,252	5,908,175	334,534
Local Sources (Source 200)	70,957,834	82,926,396	81,718,174
Inter-district Payments (Source 300 + 400)	220,000	342,022	394,385
Intermediate Sources (Source 500)	0	0	0
State Sources (Source 600)	177,004,401	178,045,564	177,581,765
Federal Sources (Source 700)	15,001,114	20,291,318	25,609,233
All Other Sources (Source 800 + 900)	84,050	293,863	329,000
TOTAL REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	263,327,651	287,807,338	285,967,091
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES			
Instruction (Function 100 000)	102,581,414	105,650,074	108,091,568
Support Services (Function 200 000)	86,352,932	93,243,024	94,050,844
Non-Program Transactions (Function 400 000)	74,146,307	87,314,240	84,424,679
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	263,080,653	286,207,338	286,567,091

SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND	2019-20 Audited Actual	2020-21 Budget	2021-22 Proposed Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	736,924.10	1,272,231	1,181,951
Ending Fund Balance	1,280,421.08	1,181,951	1,130,684
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	54,819,968.34	54,854,405	57,313,420
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	54,276,471.36	54,944,685	57,364,687

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS	2019-20 Audited Actual	2020-21 Budget	2021-22 Proposed Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	2,657,457	2,130,125	1,584,179
Ending Fund Balance	2,130,125	1,584,179	1,394,585
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	14,446,939	19,718,035	15,770,329
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	14,974,271	20,263,981	15,959,923

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	2019-20 Audited Actual	2020-21 Budget	2021-22 Proposed Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	11,966,687	13,937,554	21,728,668
Ending Fund Balance	13,937,554	21,728,668	23,988,167
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	3,979,472	26,011,335	5,444,633
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	2,008,605	18,220,221	3,185,134

FOOD SERVICE FUND	2019-20 Audited Actual	2020-21 Budget	2021-22 Proposed Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	2,125,690	2,268,843	2,035,350
Ending Fund Balance	2,268,843	2,035,350	2,617,758
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	7,718,951	5,020,453	10,976,474
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	7,575,798	5,253,946	10,394,066

COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND	2019-20 Audited Actual	2020-21 Budget	2021-22 Proposed Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	3,313,164	6,978,542	2,169,361
Ending Fund Balance	6,978,542	2,169,361	540,932
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	10,103,737	4,219,422	6,000,000
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	6,438,359	9,028,603	7,628,429

Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

ALL FUNDS	2019-20 Audited Actual	2020-21 Budget	2021-22 Proposed Budget
GROSS TOTAL EXPENDITURES -- ALL FUNDS	354,328,073	420,148,063	380,803,200
Interfund Transfers (Source 100) - ALL FUNDS	-38,612,564	-45,351,434	-39,920,692
Refinancing Expenditures (FUND 30)	5,390,000	27,908,404	0
NET TOTAL EXPENDITURES -- ALL FUNDS	321,105,509	402,705,033	340,882,508
PERCENTAGE INCREASE -- NET TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES FROM PRIOR YEAR		25.41%	-15.35%

PROPOSED PROPERTY TAX LEVY

FUND	2019-20 Audited Actual	2020-21 Budget	2021-22 Proposed Budget
General Fund	69,398,082	82,729,239	80,766,999
Non-Referendum Debt Service Fund	14,067,465	13,626,774	13,531,150
Referendum Debt Service Fund	0	0	0
Capital Expansion Fund	0	0	0
Community Service Fund	10,000,000	3,900,000	6,000,000
TOTAL SCHOOL LEVY	93,465,547	100,256,013	100,298,149
PERCENTAGE INCREASE -- TOTAL LEVY FROM PRIOR YEAR		7.27%	0.04%

The below listed new or discontinued programs have a financial impact on the proposed 2021-22 budget:

DISCONTINUED PROGRAMS	FINANCIAL IMPACT
Savings from Staffing Efficiencies	\$6,200,000
NEW PROGRAMS	FINANCIAL IMPACT
ELA Curriculum	\$2,300,000
Aquatic Center Construction Funds	\$2,000,000
Federal COVID-19 Response	\$12,200,000

Addenda: Glossary of Terms

Acronyms

3K – Three-Year-Old Kindergarten
4K – Four-Year-Old Kindergarten
5K – Five-Year-Old Kindergarten
DPI – Department of Public Instruction
FTE – Full Time Equivalency
GASB – Governmental Accounting Standards Board
OPEB – Other Post-Employment Benefits
WUFAR – Wisconsin Uniform Financial Accounting Requirements

Definitions

Audit – An examination of records and documents, and the securing of other evidence, for one or more of the following purposes. (a) To attest to the fairness of management’s assertion in financial statements, (b) Evaluate whether management has efficiently and effectively carried out its responsibilities, (c) Determining the propriety of transactions, (d) ascertaining whether all transactions have been recorded, and € determining whether transactions are accurately recorded in the accounts and in the statements drawn from the accounts.

Budget – a plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed revenues and expenditures for a given accounting period.

Categorical Aid – State or federal aid which is intended to finance or reimburse some specific category of instructional or supporting program or to aid a particular target group of pupils. The District may use the aid only for the purpose for which it is paid. (Also see general aid) Wisconsin categorical aids include special education, library (Common School Fund), driver education aid, integration aid, food service, bilingual/bicultural and other state aids. Federal categorical aids include No Child left Behind, IDEA (special education), vocational education, food service, and other programs.

Capital Projects – These funds are used to account for financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of capital facilities. These include land, improvements to land, buildings and building improvements and infrastructure.

Debt Service – Expenditures for the retirement of principal and payment of interest on a debt.

Deficit – Occurs when budgeted spending exceeds budgeted income.

DPI - Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. This state agency oversees public education and libraries in Wisconsin, as prescribed by the state constitution and state law.

Equalization –

- The process by which the Wisconsin Department of Revenue converts all local assessor determined property values, by municipality, to a uniform level. (also see property valuation).
- The process of ensuring a minimum tax base (the guaranteed valuation) for the support of education for each pupil in Wisconsin, so that school Districts which spend at the same level will tax at the same rate.

Addenda: Glossary of Terms

Equalized Aid – a component of general state aids distributed to school Districts based on a formula that takes into consideration each individual District's equalized valuation, membership ad costs.

Fiscal year – A 12-month accounting period at the end of which a school District determines its financial condition and the results of its operations and closes its books. Wisconsin school Districts have a July 1 through June 30 fiscal year.

FTE (Full-Time Equivalency) – The number of total hours worked divided by the maximum number of compensable hours in a full-time schedule.

Fund Balance – Represents the cumulative of surpluses and deficits over the years. The fund balance is often equated with the financial condition of a school District; however, it does not take into consideration long-term obligations (see Net Assets). Fund Balance contracts with cash balance in that it includes certain amounts that are owed to or owed by the school District.

Levy – (verb) to impose taxes or special assessments. (noun) The total of taxes or special imposed by a governmental unit.

Levy Rate – In property taxation, the amount of tax to be raised divided by the value of property to be taxed; often expressed in mills of the tax per dollar of property value, hence the term 'mill rate.' (also see Property Valuation)

Open Enrollment – A school enrollment program that allows parents to apply for their children to attend school in a school District other than the one in which they reside.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)– Benefits that an employee will begin to receive at the start of retirement but excludes pension benefits paid to the retired employee. Examples of other post -employment benefits that a retiree can receive are health and dental insurance premiums, life insurance premiums and deferred compensation arrangements.

Property Valuation – The dollar value placed on land and buildings for purposes of administering property taxes. There are two commonly used methods of describing property valuation: assessed and equalized valuation may either include or exclude a TIF increment.

Revenue Limit – The maximum amount of revenue that may be raised through state general aid and property tax for the General, Non-Referendum Debt (authorized after August 12, 1993), and Capital Expansion funds, also referred to as Funds 10,38 and 41 respectively.

Addenda: Glossary of Terms

Wisconsin Uniform Financial Accounting Requirement (WUFAR) – A system of classification of financial transactions using uniform definitions and code numbers, as prescribed by the DPI for school Districts under Statute 115.28 (13). The dimensions common to all school Districts in Wisconsin are:

- Fund – An independent fiscal and accounting entity, with its own set of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures, used to account for financial transactions in accordance with laws, regulations, or restrictions. The DPI requires reporting of various revenues and expenditures within specified funds.
- Function – an account designation that categorizes a reason or purpose served by a particular expenditure or made possible by a particular receipt.
- Location – an account designation that categorizes financial transactions by the building, department or operating unit given cause for the transaction.
- Object – an account designation that categorizes an article or service obtained from a specific expenditure.
- Source – an account designation that classifies revenues and other receipts according to their origin, such as local, state, or federal.
- Project – An account designation that categorizes the funding source of an expenditure or receipt. This coding is most often associated with projects that are funded with state or federal grants.

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