

ADOPTED BUDGET User Friendly Yersion

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Board of Education



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Board President's Message

Every year the Santee School District Board of Education adopts the District's annual budget. We consider this to be one of our most important responsibilities. The budget sets direction for educational programs and services which support the District's Vision and Mission. Implementing California State Standards and the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBAC) system requires dedicated financial resources and significant staff development. Balancing these demands with increased pressures on our budget from added costs requires disciplined decision making and thoughtful foresight.

California uses a funding distribution system, called the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), to allocate revenue to Districts. The LCFF requires school districts to develop and adopt a Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP), which consists of goals to address the State's eight priorities and specific actions designed to increase and/or improve services for students. At the heart of Santee's LCAP is the 1:1 Digital Learning Program. The District now provides every student a digital device to enhance their learning. Providing digital resources of this magnitude requires a significant investment in support staff, infrastructure, professional development, devices, on-line educational resources, and an on-going replacement/refreshment plan. The Board of Education and Administration believe the Digital Learning Initiative is transforming student learning and accelerating improvement in academic achievement for all students.

This year's LCAP and budget contains new actions focused on learning recovery and acceleration to help students transition back to full-time learning after a year of distance learning and hybrid instruction. Due to unprecedented increases in State revenues, and significant allocations from the Federal Government to address learning loss experienced during the pandemic, the District is able to substantially increase services for all students this year.

As always, we sincerely appreciate the help and support of the Santee community in assuring all Santee School District students are well prepared for the future.

Please visit the <u>Budget Webpage</u> to obtain the latest information on the District's budget.

Barbara Ryan President, Board of Education

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Superintendent's Message

Santee School District has a long-standing history of providing a high-quality education for all students. The adoption of the annual District budget is a critical action that impacts the strength of the educational program offered and determines the effectiveness of overall District operations and services.

Based on the Santee School District Board of Education's ongoing commitment to students, the primary focus when developing the budget for the upcoming school year is student learning and recovery post-pandemic. The State's funding method for school districts, the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), requires every school district to develop and adopt a Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP). The LCAP contains specific action steps and services designed to improve student learning, along with the costs associated with each action step. In addition to LCFF funding, the LCAP also includes all the one-time federal and state funding provided to school districts in support of learning recovery; and student and staff safety.

Santee School District's LCAP goals, action steps, and services are designed to support the District's vision, mission, belief statements, and Board of Education goals. The District's LCAP has designated funding for ongoing counseling support, standards-aligned instructional materials, social-emotional learning curriculum, temporary reduction of class sizes in grades 4 – 8, instructional intervention services, and professional learning for certificated and classified employees. In addition to these core and supplemental services, students in Santee School District will have benefitted from 1:1 technology for seven years. We believe we are preparing students with the foundational, technological skills necessary for high school, college, and career just as we prepare our students to be readers, writers, mathematicians, and critical thinkers.

Adoption of the District's budget requires completion of a lengthy document called the Standardized Account Code Structure (SACS) Form, which is submitted to the San Diego County Office of Education and the California State Department of Education for approval. Although this form is the "official budget," it is cumbersome and not very "user-friendly." Therefore, this "user-friendly" version was developed for the Governing Board to share the financial condition of the District with the community and staff. The <u>complete SACS document</u> can be accessed on the District's website and is on file in the Business Office at 9625 Cuyamaca Street, Santee, CA; copies of which are available upon request.

Dr. Kristin Baranski Superintendent

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Fiscal Philosophy

The District's philosophy of managing its finances and expending its resources is encapsulated in the charts on the next two pages. The first chart depicts the fact that the District must use its limited funds to purchase the following resources at the best prices:

- ✓ **People** Quality staff who are appreciated and paid justly and fairly
- ✓ **Places** Facilities maintained in good repair and working order
- ✓ **Things** Computers, printers, copiers, pencils, paper, textbooks, office supplies, and instructional supplies
- ✓ Ideas Software, curriculum, and innovative teaching strategies

These resources are then focused on one over-arching goal: **increasing student achievement**. A public school district will never have enough funds to pay for everything wanted and needed. Therefore, the Board of Education gives direction to administration, through the Budget document, as to its funding priorities and where the resources should be focused. At times, because of limited resources, these priorities are developed from a series of choices or trade-offs such as "do we increase salary for our People to attract and retain the best, or do we buy more Things like computers to increase the use of instructional technology?" The Annual Adopted Budget then can be viewed as a tool by which the Board communicates its values and priorities for that year to staff and the community.

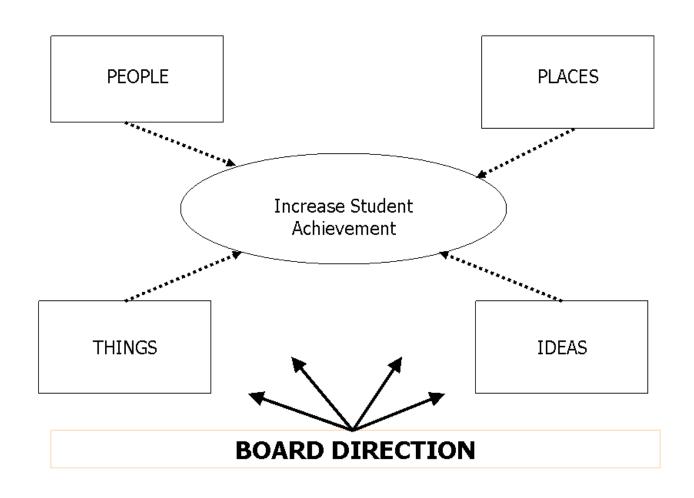
The second Fiscal Philosophy Chart depicts the way the District chooses to make the choices that it must regarding its finances. At the center is the Financial Purpose proclaiming that the District is proactive and takes its fiscal responsibility very seriously. To that end, the District's culture reflects certain values that drive decision-making. Specifically, District administration and the Board believe in accurately accounting for every dollar and fully disclosing information to stakeholders as it becomes available through constant monitoring and evaluation of data.

With these values as the foundation, the District then uses certain strategies to manage its finances and promote fiscal health. These strategies are divided into two categories: independent and dependent. The independent strategies are those that do not depend on other strategies for success. In other words, the District can actively **Maximize Revenues**, AND/OR **Control Costs**, AND/OR **Protect Assets** and be successful at any one or all of them. However, to be able to **Create Flexibility** and give the District some choices in spending, **Target Resources** to achieve the District's goals and objectives, and **Remunerate Employees** with fair and just compensation, it must first be successful at doing all of the independent strategies. In other words, the District will find it difficult to have flexibility in spending to target resources and remunerate employees if it does not first maximize revenues, control costs, and protect its assets.

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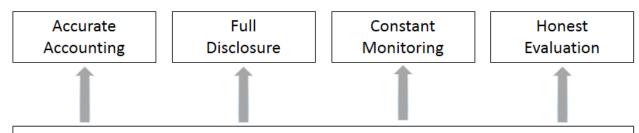
THE TARGET:



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- - - CORE FISCAL VALUES- - -



Financial Purpose:

With integrity and transparency, we proactively manage the finances of the District in order to promote fiscal solvency and flexibility; considering every dollar precious for the purpose of maximizing educational benefits for students consistent with the District's goals and objectives.

---STRATEGIES---

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Budget Assumptions

The District's budget is developed each year using a set of assumptions. These assumptions represent the best-known information at the time of development and reflect the latest projections of funding from the State of California and the Federal Government. 40% or more of the State's General Fund budget goes toward funding for public education so the District's budget is based almost entirely on what is reported at the State level. Preparation and finalization of the District's Adopted Budget is generally completed before the State adopts its budget. Consequently, the District's Adopted Budget is based on the latest report from the State outlining its intentions for the following year; otherwise known as the "May Revise."

While the May Revise generally reflects the final funding levels that will appear in the State's Adopted Budget, some changes do occur. Therefore, the District's Adopted Budget should be viewed as a preliminary snapshot of projected revenues and expenditures for the coming year, which may change when the State's final budget is approved. These changes are made using a series of budget revisions that are taken to the Board for approval throughout the year as more up-to-date information becomes available. The remainder of this User Friendly Budget document contains references to many of the most significant budget assumptions.

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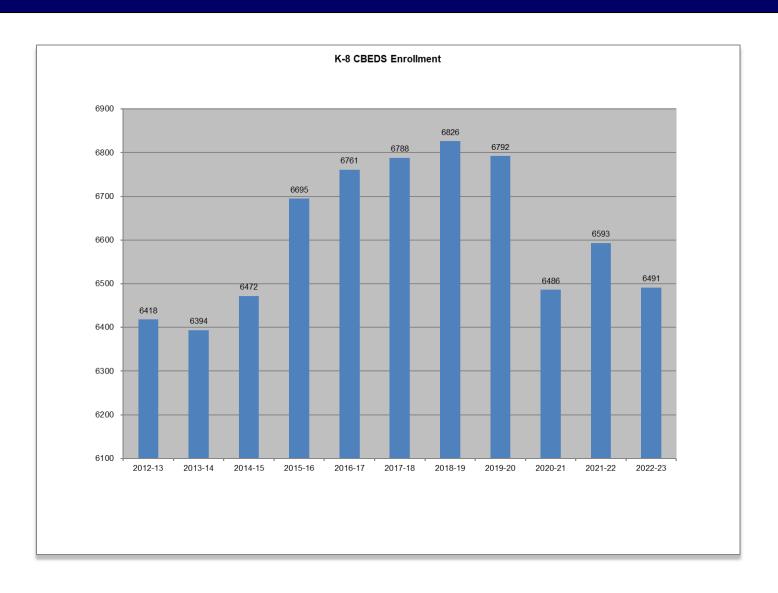
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Enrollment and ADA Trends

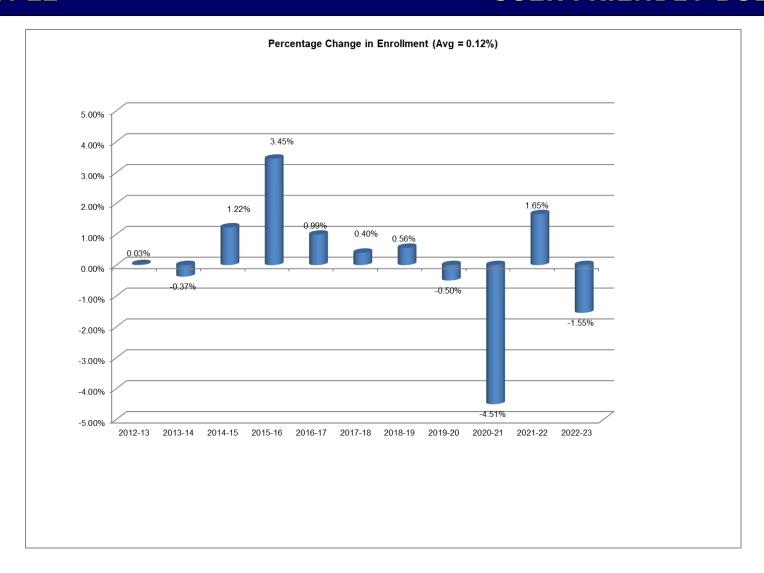
The interplay between the number of students enrolled in the District and the average number that actually attend on any given day can have serious consequences to the District's revenue. Over half of the revenue received in the District pertains directly to the actual attendance of students. Furthermore, the District only receives money for a student's attendance, NOT for their enrollment. Therefore, the District monitors attendance trends and enrollment very closely. The following charts depict some historical trends related to enrollment and ADA (average daily attendance):

- 1) Total Enrollment as of the first week of October (CBEDS day or California Basic Education Data System) for previous years and projections for the budget year and two subsequent years.
- 2) Percentage Change in enrollment from year to year.
- 3) Enrollment by Grade Level for previous years and the projected budget year.
- 4) Enrollment and ADA for previous years and the projected budget year.
- 5) ADA as a percentage of CBEDS Enrollment for previous years and the projected budget year.

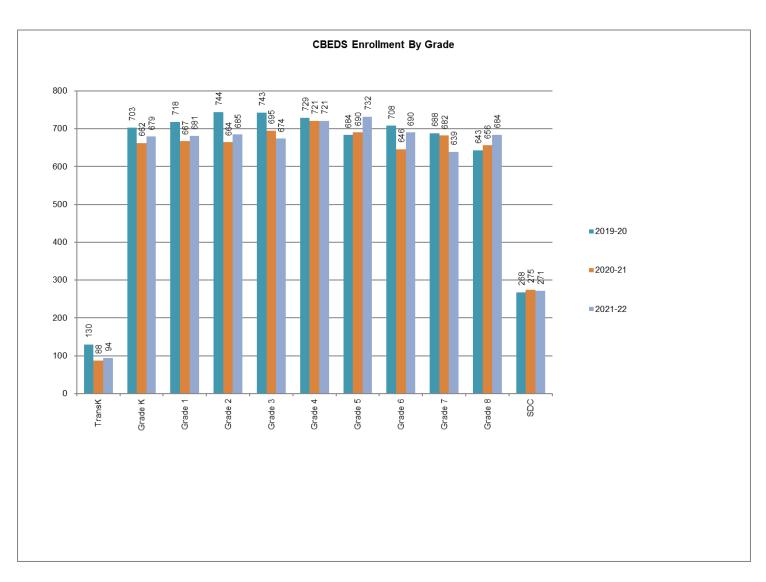
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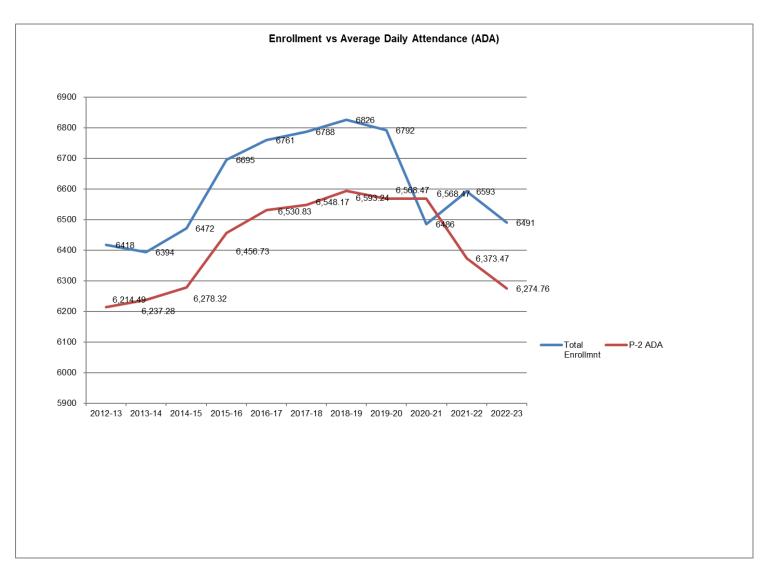
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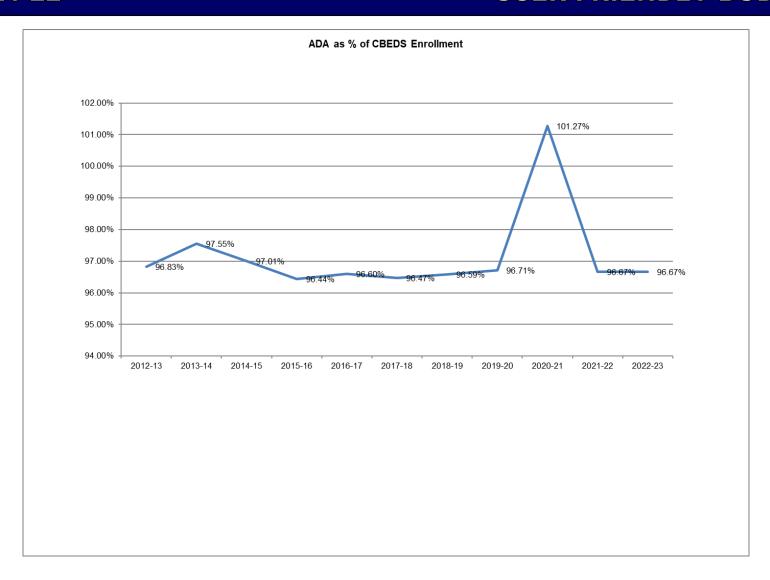
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Fund Accounting

The District uses Fund Accounting methods, governed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), whereby funds are divided into separate "accounting entities," each designating a separate and unique purpose for the monies accounted for within the fund. The funds currently maintained by the District and reported in the Adopted Budget are listed below:

Fund Number	Fund Description	Fund Purpose
1	General Fund	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with the District's general operations. This fund is sub-divided into Unrestricted and Restricted sources and uses.
12	CDC/State Preschool Fund	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with the District's Federal and State funded child development and preschool program.
13	Cafeteria Fund	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with the District's Federal and State funded program for feeding students breakfast, lunch, and snacks.
14	Deferred Maintenance Fund	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with the District's contribution and the State's match for performing major repairs and maintenance of facilities.
17	Special Reserve Other Than for Capital Outlay	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with funds set aside by the Governing Board for economic uncertainties above the 3% required by law.
21	Building Fund	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with General Obligation Bond proceeds.
25	Capital Facilities Fund	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with the collection and use of Developer Fees and Former Redevelopment Agency Funds.
35	County School Facilities Fund	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with monies received from the State School Facility Program for constructing and modernizing schools.
40	Special Reserve for Capital Outlay	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with the District's solar initiative, technology reserve, bus replacement reserve, and facility needs set-aside.
63	Enterprise Fund	Reports the revenues and expenditures associated with funds received from participants in the District's Out of Schooltime Programs (Project SAFE and YALE Preschool).

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Projected Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes To Fund Balance For All District Funds

The tables on the next two pages are a snapshot of all District funds and the projected income, outgo, and change to the fund balance of each. Income includes funds received from outside sources (such as the Federal or State Government) as well as those received from other funds within the District. Outgo includes expenditures for salaries, benefits, books, equipment, debt service, and transfers to other funds within the District. It also includes indirect/direct costs credited to the Unrestricted General Fund and charged to other funds. This is usually done by calculating a percentage of the total expenditures of a special fund or restricted revenue source (this percentage is determined by the State and changes each year) and transferring these amounts to the Unrestricted General Fund. This essentially reimburses the Unrestricted General Fund (reduces its expenditures) for the administrative overhead costs incurred for the operation of the other funds or restricted revenue sources.

Outgo also includes a line item called "Contributions To Restricted Programs" which represents the amount the Unrestricted General Fund must supplement a Restricted Funding source in order for its revenue to equal its expenditures. Most programs within the District are required to be self-supporting (i.e. to make enough revenue to support their expenditures) but a few are not. These include Special Education and Routine Restricted Maintenance.

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					Child Dev	Cafeteria	Deferred Maint	Special Reserve		Special Reserve
LN#	Description	Unrest	eneral Fun Rest	a Ttl	Fund 12	Fund 13	Fund 14	Fund 17		Fund 40
1	INCOME:	- Gill Got	11001	16						
2	LCFF Sources	61,707,885	414,040	62,121,925	0	0	0			
3	Federal Revenue	75,000	2,459,689	2,534,689	0	2.490.932	0			21.737
4	Other State Revenue	1,245,343	6,406,406	7,651,749	327,776	183,203	0			21,707
5	Other Local Revenue	218,255	5,102,839	5,321,094	697	17,448	7,371	32,844		58,269
6	Interfund Transfers In	0	0,102,033	0,021,004		0	500.000	32,044		2,598,524
7	Other Sources	0	0	0	0	0	000,000			2,000,024
8	Total Income	63,246,483	14,382,974	77,629,457	328,473	2,691,583	507,371	32,844		2,678,530
9	OUTGO:		.,	,,	0=0,110			,		_,,
10	Certificated Salaries	25.536.728	10,918,521	36.455.249	126,259					
11	Classified Salaries	6,818,060	4,486,719	11,304,779	111,863	940,291	0			0
12	Employee Benefits	10,808,828	9,200,295	20,009,123	77,421	320,114	0			0
13	Books and Supplies	948.509	3,969,594	4,918,103	52,451	1,581,600	0			397,455
14	Services, Other Operating Expenses	3,375,211	2,736,232	6,111,443	2.600	76,166	577.208			49,299
15	Capital Outlay	0	820,000	820,000	0	125,000	0			77,573
16	Other Outgo	841,549	0	841,549	0		0			260,848
17	Transfers of Indirect/Direct Costs	-1,175,022	1,094,144	-80,878	2,080	78,799				
18	Interfund Transfers Out	2,598,524	500,000	3,098,524						
19	Other Uses	0	0	0						
20	Contributions to Restricted Programs	11,784,609	-11,784,609	0	0	0				
21	Total Outgo	61,536,996	21,940,897	83,477,893	372,674	3,121,970	577,208	0		785,175
22	Change in Fund Balance	1,709,487	-7,557,923	-5,848,436	-44,201	-430,387	-69,837	32,844		1,893,355
23	Projected Beginning Fund Balance	21,497,751	11,063,075	32,560,826	88,868	1,227,063	542,670	3,137,333		4,648,498
24	Projected Ending Fund Balance	23,207,239	3,505,152	26,712,390	44,667	796,676	472,833	3,170,177		6,541,853
25	Committed Fund Balance	0	0	0			472,833	3,170,177		
26	Non-Spendable Fund Balance	507,039		507,039		104,566				
27	Restricted Fund Balance	0	3,505,152	3,505,152	44,667	692,110				6,541,853
28	Assigned Fund Balance	454,983		454,983						
29	Unassigned - Economic Uncertainty	2,504,337	0	2,504,337						
30	Remaining Unassigned	19,740,881	0	19,740,880	0	0	0	0		0
							Inst Mtls:	1,585,088	Solar:	138,072
							Furn:	1,585,088	Tech:	4,744,491
									Vehcle:	659,289
									FacIty:	1,000,000

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		Building Fund 21	Capital Facilities Fund 25	County School Facilities	Enterprise Fund 63	Yale	Project SAFE
LN#				Fund 35			
1	INCOME:						
2	LCFF Sources						
3	Federal Revenue						
4	Other State Revenue						
5	Other Local Revenue	223	632,398		2,901,434	777,536	2,123,898
6	Interfund Transfers In	0	0		0	0	0
7	Other Sources						
8	Total Income	223	632,398	0	2,901,434	777,536	2,123,898
9	OUTGO:						
10	Certificated Salaries				0		0
11	Classified Salaries		0		2,131,377	604,504	1,526,873
12	Employee Benefits		0		862,861	269,183	593,678
13	Books and Supplies	0	0		106,816	33,576	73,240
14	Services, Other Operating Expenses	0	15,000		205,101	58,591	146,510
15	Capital Outlay	0	0				
16	Other Outgo		681,010				
17	Transfers of Indirect/Direct Costs						
18	Interfund Transfers Out	0	0		0		0
19	Other Uses				0		0
20	Contributions to Restricted Programs						
21	Total Outgo	0	696,010	0	3,306,155	965,854	2,340,301
22	Change in Fund Balance	223	-63,612	0	-404,721	-188,318	-216,403
23	Projected Beginning Fund Balance	21,321	1,380,561	0	1,017,404	234,302	783,102
24	Projected Ending Fund Balance	21,544	1,316,949	0	612,683	45,984	566,699
25	Committed Fund Balance						
26	Non-Spendable Fund Balance						
27	Restricted Fund Balance	21,544	845,654	0	45,984	45,984	
28	Assigned Fund Balance		471,294		566,699		566,699
	Unassigned - Economic Uncertainty						,
	Remaining Unassigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dev Fees:	334,080				
		Frmr RDA:	471,294				
		Land:	511,576				
			,,,,,				

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Projected Ending General Fund Balance

The projected ending fund balance is the accumulation of the differences between revenues and expenditures in previous years, the current year, and the budget year. Since the current year is not closed prior to development of the Adopted Budget, the ending fund balance for the current year is estimated based on the latest financial data and becomes the basis for the beginning fund balance in the budget year. Therefore, this balance is subject to change once the books are closed for the year.

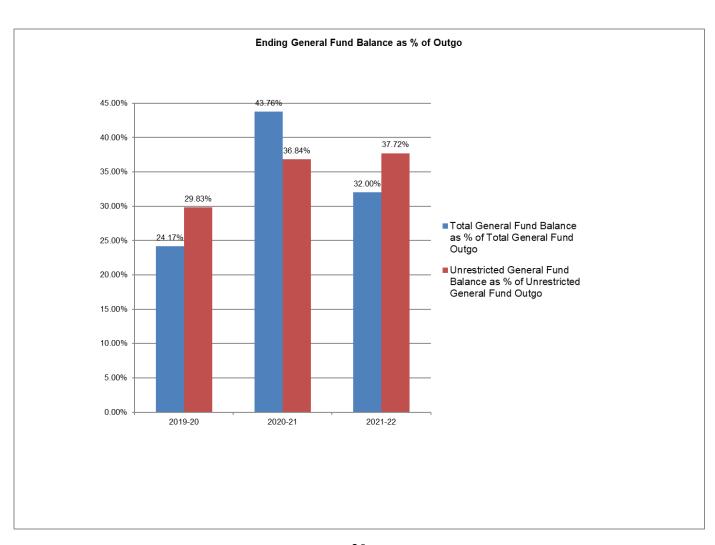
A good indicator of financial health is the percentage of expenditures the District maintains in its ending fund balance. The higher this percentage, the more "cushion" the District has to guard against unexpected fluctuations in revenues or expenditures. Some portions of the ending funding balance must be reserved for specific purposes and are therefore considered non-discretionary. An analysis of Ending Fund Balances and components of it are presented in the following two pages:

- 1. Total Ending General Fund Balance as a Percentage of Total General Fund Outgo/Expenditures
- 2. Unrestricted General Fund Balance as a Percentage of Total Unrestricted General Fund Outgo/Expenditures
- 3. Analysis of Components of General Fund Balances

On March 11, 2009, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 54 which takes effect for financial statements for fiscal years issued after June 15, 2010. The purpose of this new accounting requirement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer classifications. GASB 54 incorporates the following five categories of fund balance:

- Non-Spendable Fund Balance Amounts that are not in a spendable form or are required to be maintained intact. Examples are inventory, pre-paid expenses, and revolving cash fund amounts.
- Restricted Fund Balance Amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers (such as grantors), or enabling legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers.
- <u>Committed Fund Balance</u> Amounts subject to internal constraints self-imposed by the District's highest level of decision making authority. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the Board of Education taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally.
- <u>Assigned Fund Balance</u> Amounts the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Assignments may be established by the governing board or by a designee of the Board. Examples include site carry-overs and accrued vacation.
- <u>Unassigned Fund Balance</u> Amounts representing the residual balance in the General Fund that has not been assigned to other funds and that are not in the other classifications. The Reserve For Economic Uncertainty falls into this classification.

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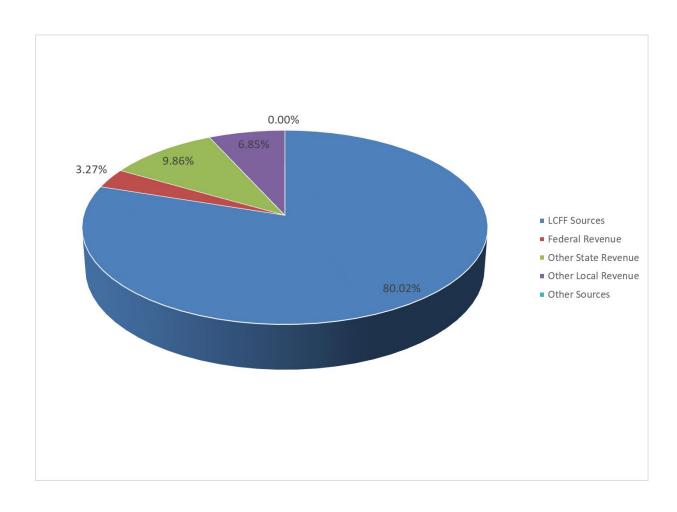
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	Components of I	Ending General	Fund Balance a	and Other Rese	rves			
		202	1-22	202	0-21	2019-20		
Description	Discretionary?	% of Outgo	\$ Amt	% of Outgo	\$ Amt	% of Outgo	\$ Amt	
Economic Uncertainty Reserve	No	3.00%	2,504,337	3.00%	2,232,511	3.00%	2,219,973	
Non-Spendable	No	0.61%	507,039	0.69%	507,039	0.69%	507,039	
Committed	No	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	
Restricted/Categorical Carry-Overs	No	4.20%	3,505,152	14.87%	11,063,075	-0.50%	(364,749)	
Assigned for Vacation Carry-over	No	0.55%	454,983	0.62%	454,983	0.62%	454,982	
Assigned for School/Dept Budget Carryovers	No	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.35%	254,702	
Fund 17 Reserve	Yes	0.00%	0	4.22%	3,137,333	4.20%	3,104,788	
Unassigned/Unappropriated	Yes	23.65%	19,740,881	24.60%	18,303,219	20.02%	14,809,760	
Total Fund Balances and Reserves		32.00%	26,712,391	47.98%	35,698,159	28.37%	20,986,494	

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General Fund Sources Of Money



The adjacent chart depicts the relative amounts of the various sources of funds available for use in the General Fund for the budget year. These sources are:

- LCFF Sources those monies received for the attendance of students through the Local Control Funding Formula. This money is derived from a dollar amount, which is adjusted each year, multiplied by average daily attendance or ADA (the average number of students in attendance on any one day) and is funded by local property taxes and State income taxes, corporate taxes, and sales taxes.
- Federal Revenue those monies received from the Federal Government.
- Other State Revenue non-LCFF monies received from the State for other programs commonly referred to as Categorical Programs.
- 4. Other Local Revenue monies received from local sources other than Property Taxes.
- Other Sources those monies received from sources other than those listed above.

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Revenue Categories

The table on the next page depicts the categorization of the various revenues to be received in the General Fund based on their allowed use and their expected duration. Unrestricted revenue sources are those that the District has discretion over using for any expenditure allowed by law. Restricted revenues are those that are designated to be used only for specific purposes or only on a designated population, as stipulated by the grantor or donor. On-going monies are those that can reasonably be expected to continue at about the same level or higher in future years. One-time monies are designated as such for one of four reasons:

- The funds are only given once by the grantor or donor with no obligation or commitment to continue the funding.
- The funds are subject to such volatility that their amount from year to year is relatively uncertain.
- The funding stream is expected to end in the near future.
- The funds are only released as the result of a competitive grant for which an application must be submitted and approved.

In general, it is not financially prudent to use one-time monies to fund on-going expenditures, such as salaries and benefits, unless the positions that are funded by the source will end at the same time the revenue stream ends.

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Q1: Unrestricted/On-Going	Revenue	Q2: Unrestricted/One-Time	Revenue	Q3: Restricted/On-Going R	evenue	Q4: Restricted/One-Time	Revenue
Description	Amount	Description	Amount	Description	Amount	Description	Amount
State Aid LCFF	42,356,168	Mandated Cost Reimbursement	0	Title I	595,166	Tobacco Use Prevention	35,793
Prop Taxes LCFF	19,351,717	Other Local Revenue	0	IDEA LcI Ent Pl94-142	1,359,993	Santee Ready for Life	111,639
M&O PL 81-879	50,000			IDEA Preschl	65,645	In-Person Instruction Grant	1,941,189
MAA	25,000			IDEA Prschl Staff Dev	497		
Lottery	1,029,963			Title II Tchr Quality	137,213		
CAASP Testing	0			Title III Imm Ed	0		
Mandated Cost Block Grant	215,380			Title III LEP	67,954		
Interest Earnings	80,000			Prop 20 Lottery	335,686		
Other Local Revenue	138,255			Special Education From SELPA	3,925,523		
				Special Education Prop Taxes	414,040		
				Special Ed- Low Incidence	87,694		
				Special Ed Prop 98 Mental Health	397,027		
				Special Ed Federal Mental Health	21,582		
				Special Ed-Preschool	505,750		
				ASES from SDCOE Consortium	583,872		
				ASES Parent Fees	0		
				Medi-CAL Reimbursement	100,000		
				STRS On-Behalf Payments	3,696,711		
Total Quadrant 1 Revenue	63,246,483	Total Quadrant 2 Revenue	0	Total Quadrant 3 Revenue	12,294,353	Total Quadrant 4 Revenue	2,088,621
		Total Unrestricted Revenue:	63,246,483			Total Restricted Revenue	: 14,382,974

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USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Local Control Funding Formula

Starting in 2013-14, the State implemented a new funding distribution system for K-12 public education. The previous system used a calculation of the Revenue Limit, which was a school district's major source of Unrestricted revenue stemming from student attendance, and various Categorical Programs, the funding for which was to be spent on specified types of expenditures or populations of students. Over time, according to the Governor, the system became complex, inequitable, and too reliant upon State direction over the use of school district resources. To remedy this situation, the Governor and Legislature combined Revenue Limit funding and most Categorical Programs into one funding stream called the Local Control Funding Formula or LCFF.

The LCFF distributes funds to school districts based on a calculation of Base Grants, which vary by grade span; Supplemental Grants for the unduplicated count of English Language Learners, students qualifying for free or reduced priced meals, or Foster Youth students; and Concentration Grants for school districts with populations of Supplemental students exceeding 55% of total enrollment. For those districts that previously received funding for Transportation and Targeted Instructional Improvement Grants, these amounts became separate add-ons to the LCFF formula.

The LCFF established a target funding level to reach in 2020-21 based on the foregoing calculation and then compares that amount to the amount of funding a school district received in the prior year. The difference is to be funded in annual increments to the extent of additional available State General Funds each year. In 2018-19, the LCFF became fully funded, thereby reaching the target two years ahead of schedule.

Use of LCFF funds is governed by a document called the Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP). The LCAP is essentially a strategic planning document which links financial resources to a district's goals and objectives. School districts are required to adopt an LCAP once every three years and to update it annually. The LCAP development process involves a significant amount of stakeholder input to help inform decision-making for the formation of Goals and Action Steps to increase or improve services for all students. Supplemental funds from the LCFF are to be targeted to specific sub-groups to demonstrate an increase or improvement of services over and above that provided for all students.

The District's LCAP can be accessed on the home page of its website at www.santeesd.net.

The table on the following page contains the details of the LCFF calculation and estimated funding for the budget year:

2021-22

<u>2021-22</u>					
			Grade Spans		
Factor	Component	K-3	4-6	7-8	Total
Base Grant	Prior Year Base Grant	\$7,702.00	\$7,818.00	\$8,050.00	
	COLA	5.07000%	5.07000%	5.07000%	
	Adjusted	\$8,092.00	\$8,214.00	\$8,458.00	
Augmentations	K-3 CSR	\$841.57			10.40%
Supplemental	EL Student Counts CBEDs				595
	F/R Student Counts CBEDs				2,177
	EL not F/R Counts CBEDs				262
	Total Estimated Unduplicated Count for Supplemental				2,439
	Current Year CBEDs Enrollment				6,593
	Estimated % of Population for Supplemental				37.93%
	Supplement to Base Amount per Student	\$1,786.71	\$1,642.80	\$1,691.60	20.00%
	Supplement to Base Weighted for District	\$677.68	\$623.09	\$641.60	
Concentration	Per Student Increase for Concentration Factor	\$4,467.00	\$4,107.00	\$4,229.00	50.00%
	Estimated Supplemental student count over 55% of population				0
Total	Per Student Grant	\$9,611.25	\$8,837.09	\$9,099.60	
ADA	Total	3,053.76	2,146.56	1,368.15	6,568.47
Entitlement Funding	Base Grant	24,711,026	17,631,844	11,571,813	53,914,682
	Supplemental	2,069,457	1,337,501	877,805	4,284,763
	Concentration	0	0	0	0
	K-3 CSR (2020-21 Target = 24:1)	2,569,953			2,569,953
	Sub-Total	29,350,436	18,969,345	12,449,617	60,769,398
Add-Ons	Home to School Transportation				358,105
	TIIG				576,547
	Adjustment				3,835
Total	Total Estimated 2021-22 Target		Per ADA:	\$9,394.56	61,707,885
Current Funding	Prior Year LCFF Funding (Adjusted for ADA changes)				59,009,349
	Difference				2,698,536
	Adjustment				
100.00%	Estimated 2021-22 LCFF Funding Increase			4.57%	2,698,536
	Estimated 2021-22 Total LCFF Funding				61,707,885

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Funding For Learning Recovery and COVID-19 Response and Protection

On March 13, 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Santee School District, along with the 41 other school districts in San Diego County, made the difficult decision to close schools in order to slow the spread of the coronavirus. Schools remained closed through the end of the 2019-20 school year and students were taught at home using a distance learning model of instruction. For the 2020-21 school year, all students continued in distance learning through mid-September until schools began to open for in-person instruction in a hybrid model. Providing distance learning and in-person instruction in the midst of a pandemic requires enormous human and financial resources. The Federal Government and State of California provided several separate allocations of funding for COVID-19 Response/Protection and to mitigate the impacts of learning loss.

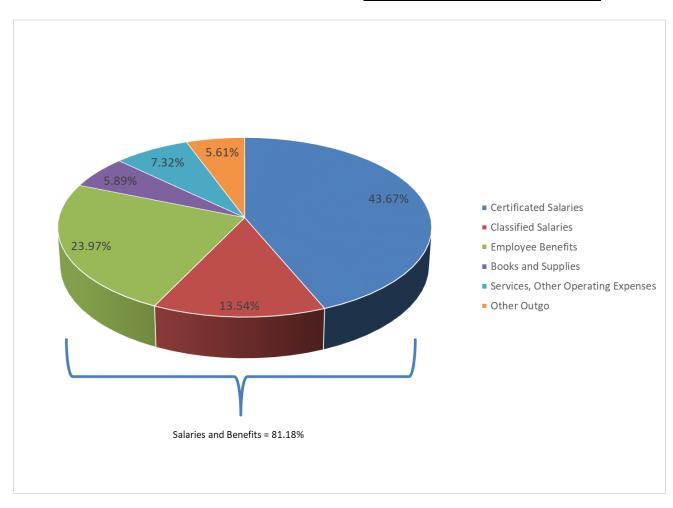
Below is a summary of the funding provided; and prior and projected spending of those funds:

			2019	9-20	202	0-21	202	1-22	202	2-23	To	tal
Title	Source	Purpose	Revenue	Expend	Revenue	Expend	Revenue	Expend	Revenue	Expend	Revenue	Expend
		COVID Protection										
SB 117	State	and Response	\$114,602	\$ 65,431		\$ 49,171					\$114,602	\$114,602
		COVID Protection										
ESSER	Federal	and Response	\$445,738			\$ 445,738					\$445,738	\$445,738
		Learning Loss and										
CARES Act	Federal	COVID Response		\$ 788,817	\$ 3,882,709	\$ 3,093,892					\$3,882,709	\$3,882,709
COVID Learning												
Loss Mitigation	State	Learning Loss			\$507,349	\$ 507,349					\$507,349	\$507,349
In-Person		Learning Loss and										
Instruction Grant	State	COVID Response			\$1,941,189			\$ 1,941,189			\$1,941,189	\$1,941,189
Expanded Learning												
Opportunity Grant	State	Learning Loss			\$4,265,762			\$ 3,996,952		\$ 268,811	\$4,265,762	\$4,265,762
		Learning Loss and										
CRRSA	Federal	COVID Response			\$2,041,214			\$ 2,041,353			\$2,041,214	\$2,041,353
		Learning Loss and										
ARP	Federal	COVID Response			\$4,662,199			\$ 1,867,201		\$2,794,998	\$4,662,199	\$4,662,199
COVID Relief		Child Nutrition Addtl										
Funds	Federal	Costs			\$219,407	\$219,407					\$219,407	\$219,407
		Total	\$560,340	\$854,248	\$17,519,829	\$4,315,557	\$0	\$9,846,695	\$0	\$3,063,808	\$18,080,169	\$18,080,308

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

General Fund Uses Of Money



The adjacent chart depicts the relative amounts of the various uses of funds in the General Fund for the budget year. These uses are:

- Certificated Salaries payments to employees whose jobs require State certification or credentials.
- Classified Salaries payments to employees whose jobs do not require State certification or credentials.
- 3. **Employee Benefits** payments for benefits required by law or voluntarily provided by the District. This includes contributions to retirement programs, social security and medicare, State unemployment insurance, worker's compensation for work-related injuries, and health and welfare programs.
- 4. **Books and Supplies** payments to vendors for the purchase of textbooks, library books, and supplies used for instruction or in offices.
- Services, Other Operating Expenses payments to vendors for professional or contracted services, utilities, phones, and insurance.
- 6. **Capital Outlay** payments to vendors for the purchase of equipment, facilities, or facility upgrades costing \$5,000 or more per item.
- Other Outgo payments for debt service or transfers to other funds.

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Certificated Staffing

The table below depicts the projected certificated staffing levels for the budget year:

				. J	aval 5-1	ntian .												i	D-1	almala	Vi 5	dualu-!-	<u>~</u>	her ³
	2020-21	2021-22		Gen	eral Educa	2021-22	Budget			202	0-21 Spec	ial Educa	tion	202	1-22 Spec	cial Educa	tion	! !	Princ	cipals	vice Pr	incipals	Oti	ier
	TK-8	TK-8		TK-8		Lrng	Daagot	LA Spec/				Zuuou				J.u. 2000	<u> </u>	į						
School	Gen Ed	Gen Ed	Buffer	Gen Ed	Diff	Recvry	EAK	IRTs	Other ¹	SDC	RSP	SLP	Other ²	SDC	RSP	SLP	Other ²	Changes	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Oning Body	24.00	25.00	4.00	20.00	0.00	5.00		0.00		5.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	! :	100	4.00	4.00	4.00	į	
Cajon Park	34.00	35.00	1.00	36.00	2.00	5.00		2.00		5.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	5.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	į	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	i	
Carlton Hills	25.00	25.00		25.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	1.50	ļ	4.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	į	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Ì	
																		VI Program to			Ī		Ī	
Carlton Oaks	32.00	32.00		32.00	0.00	5.00		2.00		5.00	3.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	3.50	1.00		SDCOE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	I I	
Chet F Harritt	25.00	27.00		27.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	1.50		1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	1.00		Addtl 1.0 FTE RSP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	}	
Ollott Hallia	20.00	27.00		27.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	i		1.00	1.00	1.00		
Hill Creek	29.00	30.00	2.00	32.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	2.00		2.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	İ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
	00.00	00.00	0.00	0400	4.00			0.00		4.00	0.00	4.00		4.00	0.00	4.00		! :	100	4.00	4.00	4.00	<u> </u>	
Pepper Drive	33.00	32.00	2.00	34.00	1.00	4.00		2.00		1.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	i İ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	! !	
PRIDE Academy	20.00	25.00		25.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	1.50		0.00	1.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.00	0.00	<u> </u>	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	!	
Rio Seco	35.00	37.00		37.00	2.00	5.00		2.00		5.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	<u> </u>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		-
Sycamore Canyon	15.00	17.00		17.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.50		7.00	1.50	4.00	0.00	7.00	1.50	4.00	0.00	!	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	į	
oyoumoro ounyon	10.00	17.00		17.00			1.00	1.00		7.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	İ	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total	248.00	260.00	5.00	265.00	17.00	37.00	5.00	16.00	0.00	30.00	21.00	15.00	2.00	30.00	22.00	15.00	0.00	į	9.00	9.00	7.00	8.00	0.00	0.00
Superintendent					0.00													<u> </u>]]		1.00	1.00
Santee Success					0.00													į			i		1.00	1.00
Program	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.00													!						
Aternative																		Addtl SDC for			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Education	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.00									1.00				SSP	ļ					
Special Education Centralized					0.00						3.00	1.60	11.00			1.60	11.00	! !					2.00	2.00
Human Resources/																		į			į		į	
Pupil Services					0.00													!			<u> </u>		2.00	2.00
Education Services					0.00				12.00									į					4.00	4.00
																		i						
Grand-Total	250.00	262.00	5.00	267.00	17.00	37.00	5.00	16.00	12.00	30.00	24.00	16.60	13.00	31.00	22.00	16.60	11.00	i 	9.00	9.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	
¹ Admin Interns, Dem	onetration	Toochore	Councele	ro/Social V	Norkoro C	shool Euro	lad IDTa	Curricul	Pocoura	Topoboro		District 1	Total Non-I	/lanageme	ent Certific	ated FTE:	380.60		Di	strict Tota	Certificat	ed Manage	ment FTE:	26.00
² Mobility, VI, APE, Psy					vorkers, S	chool Fund	ied IKTS,	Curriculum	Resource	e reacners														
³ Superintendent, Ass			-																					

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Statutory Benefit Rates

Salary and benefit costs are the largest portion of the District's expenditures. In addition to health and welfare benefits, the District is required to contribute to various entities, as a percentage of payroll, for benefits set in law. These are called Statutory Benefits. Below are the projected rates (as a percentage of salary) for the prior year, the budget year, and estimates for the subsequent years of the Multi-Year Projection:

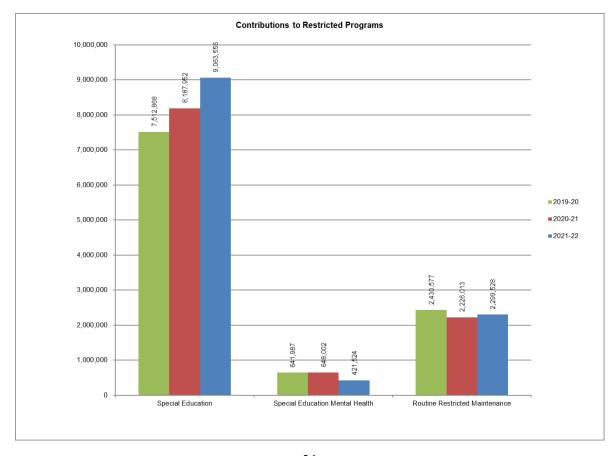
Statutory Benefit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
STRS (State Teachers Retirement System)	16.15000%	16.92000%	19.10000%	19.10000%
PERS (Public Employees Retirement System)	20.70000%	22.91000%	26.10000%	27.10000%
FICA (Social Security)	6.20000%	6.20000%	6.20000%	6.20000%
ARS (Alternative Retirement System to Social Security)	1.30000%	1.30000%	1.30000%	1.30000%
MEDI (Medicare)	1.45000%	1.45000%	1.45000%	1.45000%
SUI (State Unemployment Insurance)	0.05000%	1.23000%	0.20000%	0.20000%
W/Comp (Workers Compensation Insurance)	2.09000%	2.19000%	2.30000%	2.42000%

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Contributions To Restricted Programs By The Unrestricted General Fund

The programs, or restricted funds, that do not receive enough revenue from sources outside of the District to pay all of their expenditures are depicted on the chart below. The difference between revenue received for these programs and total expenditures is paid from the Unrestricted General Fund and is sometimes referred to as "Contributions to Restricted Programs." In the case of Routine Restricted Maintenance, this contribution amount is set by law with specified set-aside requirements. For this year the requirement is 3% of total general fund outgo.



2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Interfund Transfers

Transfers between funds of the District are transfers of cash in order to accomplish certain purposes. Below are the interfund transfers included in the Adopted Budget and planned for the subsequent two years:

From Fund	To Fund	Purpose	Budget Year Amount	Year+1 Amount	Year+2 Amount
			0	0	0
		Total Interfund Transfers In:	0	0	0
Fund 1: General	Fund 13: Cafeteria Fund	Unpaid Meal Accounts	0	10,000	10,000
Fund 1: General	Fund 40: Capital Outlay	Technology Equipment Replacement Reserve	1,410,000	410,000	410,000
Fund 1: General	Fund 40: Capital Outlay	Hill Creek Solar Project Debt Service	163,524	170,065	176,868
Fund 1: General	Fund 40: Capital Outlay	Solar Project Inverter Replacement Set-Aside	25,000	25,000	25,000
Fund 1: General	Fund 40: Capital Outlay	Deferred Maintenance, GO Bond, or Capital Facilities Fund	1,000,000	0	0
	Total Interfund	Transfers Out - Unrestricted General Fund:	2,598,524	615,065	621,868
Fund 1: General RRMA	Fund 14: Deferred Maintenance	Major repair/replacement of building and grounds components	500,000	500,000	500,000

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

School Budget Allocations

The table below depicts budget allocations to schools from various sources. The LCFF allotment uses a similar calculation as the district level Local Control Funding Formula allocating proportionately more funds to schools with higher populations of low socio-economic, English Learner, and Foster Youth students. Title 1 is a federal program to serve disadvantaged students. Prop 20 Lottery funds can only be used for instructional materials:

School	LCFF 0000###	Title 1 3010	Prop 20 Lottery 6300	Learning Recovery 32XX	Outdoor Learning 32X	Total Funding 2021-22
Pepper Drive	51,619	207,834	18,053	22,725	50,000	350,230
Carlton Hills	32,671	0	13,465	16,950	40,000	103,086
Sycamore Canyon	16,295	0	7,448	11,625	30,000	65,368
PRIDE Academy	30,194	117,533	11,022	13,875	40,000	212,624
Cajon Park	47,877	0	20,019	25,200	60,000	153,096
Chet F Harritt	30,993	0	12,790	16,100	40,000	99,883
Carlton Oaks	37,772	0	16,822	21,175	50,000	125,768
Rio Seco	47,144	0	20,198	25,425	60,000	152,767
Hill Creek	35,924	156,092	14,399	18,125	50,000	274,539
Total	330,488	481,459	134,215	171,200	420,000	1,537,362

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Normal Annual Cost Increases

Each year, the District experiences cost increases from the prior year due to contractual provisions with employee groups, benefit rate changes set in statute or by action of governmental agencies, and inflationary pressures for various services. These cost increases are generally paid from the increase to the LCFF Base Grant, which is the primary funding source for operational expenditures. When the increase to the LCFF Base Grant is greater than normal cost increases, there are additional funds available for other purposes. When the LCFF Base Grant increase is insufficient to pay for normal cost increases, these cost increases must be paid for from other sources such as the reserve or by reducing expenditures in other areas in order to balance the budget.

Below is a summary of the normal cost increases estimated for the budget year and two subsequent years in comparison to the projected change to the LCFF Base Grant:

Normal Annual Cost Increases:	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Step & Column Salary Increases - STA	703,749	711,030	711,723
Step & Column Salary Increases - CSEA	210,871	214,323	216,026
Step & Column Salary Increases - SAA	80,122	81,133	81,414
Retirement Systems	506,502	1,116,739	103,445
Other Statutory Benefits	602,951	(444,894)	57,791
Property & Liability Insurance	(60,430)	161,923	194,308
Utilities	100,000	105,950	113,313
Non-Salary Special Ed Costs	(118,529)	187,841	202,869
Non-Salary RRMA Costs	(152,050)	49,475	54,423
Total Normal Cost Increases	1,873,187	2,183,520	1,735,310
LCFF Base Grant Change	2,717,065	(401,063)	849,268
Difference	843,878	(2,584,583)	(886,042)

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Multi-Year Projection

The District analyzes the effects of its decisions on the budget year and the subsequent two years in order to anticipate adjustments to revenues and expenditures that must be made before the budget year begins. These affects are derived by taking the budget year and projecting revenues and expenditures based on projected COLAs (Cost of Living Allowance), step & column increases for employees (those resulting from employees moving up on the salary schedule), negotiated salary increases, inflation, and other known or anticipated factors. Although this process is fraught with uncertainty, the method used helps the District to understand the ramifications of financial decisions on subsequent years. For example, negotiated salary increases not only affect the year in which the increase is made, it also compounds into future years. These factors must be considered in order to maintain financial health and flexibility.

It is important to note that the Multi-Year Projection is just that, *a projection* based on a set of assumptions known or anticipated at the time the projection is formulated. Therefore, it is not a forecast predicting future outcomes.

In addition to providing a Multi-Year Projection, Interim Reports also require one of three certifications:

- POSITIVE: The District CAN meet its financial obligations for the entire Multi-Year Projection period.
- QUALIFIED: The District MAY NOT be able to meet its financial obligations for the entire Multi-Year Projection period.
- NEGATIVE: The District WILL NOT be able to meet its financial obligations for the entire Multi-Year Projection period absent a State loan and intervention.

Although the District certifies one of the above, the County Office of Education, under Assembly Bill (AB) 1200 requirements, maintains fiscal oversight and may change a district's certification, if they deem it appropriate.

The table on the next page displays the best estimates available of the expected condition of the General Fund for the budget year and two subsequent years based on known factors and assumptions outlined in this User Friendly Budget document.

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

General Fund Multi-Year Projection

	2020-21 2021-2		-22	2 2022-23			2023-24		
Item	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	
Beginning Fund Balance	18,246,456	-364,749	\$21,497,751	\$11,063,075	\$23,207,239	\$3,505,152	\$23,494,648	\$100,000	
Fund Balance Adjustments	nd Balance Adjustments 0		1		 				
Total Income	\$61,616,911	\$27,479,239	\$63,246,483	\$14,382,974	\$62,594,122	\$12,441,785	\$63,506,122	\$12,435,024	
Total Outgo	\$58,365,616	\$16,051,415	\$61,536,996	\$21,940,897	\$62,306,713	\$15,846,937	\$65,604,252	\$12,434,959	
Change in Fund Balance	\$3,251,296	\$11,427,824	\$1,709,487	(\$7,557,923)	\$287,408	(\$3,405,152)	(\$2,098,130)	\$65	
Ending Fund Balance	\$21,497,751	\$11,063,075	\$23,207,239	\$3,505,152	\$23,494,648	\$100,000	\$21,396,518	\$100,065	
Undesignated/Unappropriated	\$18,303,219	\$0	\$19,740,881	\$0	\$20,177,827	\$0	\$18,070,768	\$0	
Economic Uncertainty Reserve	\$2,232,511		\$2,504,337		\$2,344,610		\$2,341,176		
und 14+17 Reserve \$3,137,333			\$0		\$0		\$0		
Total Reserves	\$23,673,062		\$22,245,218	¦ !	\$22,522,437		\$20,411,944		
Budget Reserve as % of Expenditures	31.81%		26.65%		28.82%		26.16%		
Other Internal Cash Available (FN 14, 25, 40)		\$15,861,423		\$6,671,109		\$3,335,555			
GF Cash Reserve with Fund 17 (lowest month)	21.72%	\$16,162,197	19.87%	\$16,585,446	22.72%	\$17,757,720	TBD		
			<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>	Amount	<u>Value</u>	Amount	Value	
		COLA:	5.07%		2.48%		3.11%		
Assumed LCFF Rev Change (w/ ADA changes):		4.57%	\$2,698,536	-0.89%	(\$550,404)	1.51%	\$924,453		
Assumed LCFF [Base Only] Rev Change (w/ ADA change		ADA changes):	4.71%	\$2,717,065	-0.65%	(\$401,063)	1.39%	\$849,268	
*Included Annual Operating Co	st Increase Impac	t to LCFF Base:	3.24%	\$1,873,187	3.54%	\$2,183,520	2.84%	\$1,735,310	
Estimated Structural Surplus/(Deficit)			\$1,869,941		(\$1,084,239)		(\$1,928,230)		
		GAP Funding:	100.00%	A:DOF	100.00%		100.00%		
		erve Equivalent:	834,717		781,486		780,273		
		LCFF Increase:	590,093		617,079		611,575		
1% Salary Increase Equivalent:			558,107		563.881		569,714		

2021-22

USER FRIENDLY BUDGET

Budget Condition

The District endeavors to continually evaluate the condition of its budget and multi-year projection in order to respond thoughtfully and appropriately to changes in assumptions, preferably before conditions reach a crisis level. The condition of the budget is measured by the interplay of the following three factors to determine a Current State described by one of four colors; each with a set of possible, escalating remedial actions:

- 1. **Reserve Percentage**: The amount of remaining Unassigned fund balance divided by Total Outgo (17% = 2 months of expenditures [*Optimal*]; 10% = about 1 month of expenditures [*Tolerable*]; 3% [*Insufficient*] (State Required Minimum) = less than 2 weeks of expenditures)
- 2. On-Going Income Minus On-Going Outgo: Positive Result [Structural Surplus]; Negative Result [Structural Deficit]
- 3. <u>Cash Flow</u>: All obligations met with General Fund cash [*Optimal*]; Internal borrowing needed [*Tolerable*]; External borrowing needed [*Insufficient*]

Current State	Condition	Measure	Operator	Budget Year	Budget Yr+1	Budget Yr+2	Possible Remedial Actions		
GREEN =	GREEN =	Reserve %	At least 4 of	>=17%	>=10%	>=10%	Manage budgets with normal/routine methods		
x	X Healthy fiscal	On-Going INCOME minus OUTGO	met	STRUCTURAL DEFICIT <=\$500k	STRUCTURAL DEFICIT <=\$1m				
	condition	Cash Flow	AND	Obligations met w/ General Fund cash	Obligations met w/ General Fund cash				
	YELLOW =	Reserve %	- AND/OR	<17%			Contain costs; minimize/eliminate discretionary expenditures, where possible; enact MINIMAL impact budget reductions		
	Some signs of pending fiscal	On-Going INCOME minus OUTGO	AND/OR	STRUCTURAL DEFICIT >\$0k; <=\$1m	GROWING STRUCTURAL DEFICIT				
	disturbance	Cash Flow	OR	Interfund borrowing needed	Interfund borrowing needed				
	ORANGE = Prominent	Reserve %	AND/OR	<14%	<12%		Enact MINIMAL to MODERATE impact budget reductions		
	signs of pending	On-Going INCOME minus OUTGO	AND/OR	STRUCTURAL DEFICIT >\$1m	STRUCTURAL DEFICIT >\$1m				
	fiscal distress	Cash Flow	OR	External borrowing needed	External borrowing needed				
	RED = Reserve %		OR	<10%, AND	<3%	<3%	Enact SUBSTANTIAL impact budget reductions		
	Significant fiscal	On-Going INCOME minus OUTGO	UK	STRUCTURAL DEFICIT >\$0					
	distress	Cash Flow							

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Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is defined as those financial obligations that will not be paid in one year. These include General Obligation Bonds, Certificates of Participation, leases, and other term loans. The chart below depicts the District's outstanding long-term debt and the amount of funds needed to satisfy principal and interest payments for the budget year:

	Beginning			Increases (Incl		Principal			Ending	Due in One
Description	Balance	Audit Adjustments	Audit Beg Balance	Accreted Intrst)	Payments	Decreases	Interest	Other Decreases	Balance	Year
Series A GO Bonds - 5-1-1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Series B GO Bonds - 8-20-2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Series C GO Bonds - 8-20-2008	3,728,567	0	3,728,567	0	255,000	255,000	0		3,473,567	
Series D GO Bonds - 8-20-2008	7,548,148	0	7,548,148	0	0	0	0		7,548,148	
Series E GO Bonds - 5-1-2011	3,342,228	0	3,342,228	0	0	0	0		3,342,228	
2015 GO Bond Refunding - 12-16-2015	24,581,005	0	24,581,005	0	1,743,118	1,198,893	544,225		23,382,112	
2016 GO Bond Refunding - 2-3-2016	10,556,162	0	10,556,162	0	124,465	124,465	0		10,431,696	
2017 GO Bond Refunding - 7-26-17	10,055,000	0	10,055,000	0	728,400	275,000	453,400		9,780,000	
2019 Series A GO Bond Reauthorization	14,370,000	0	14,370,000	0	2,363,424	2,135,000	228,424		12,235,000	
Total GO Bonds	74,181,110	0	74,181,110	0 /	5,214,408	3,988,358	1,226,049	0	70,192,751	3,988,358
2008 COPS - 10-7-2008	1,755,157	0	1,755,157	0	0	0	0		1,755,157	
CREBs 6-2-10	670,000	0	670,000	0	206,422	160,000	46,422		510,000	
2015 COPS Refunding - 12-22-2015	21,550,000	0	21,550,000	0	1,381,163	545,000	836,163		21,005,000	
Total COPS	23,975,157	0	23,975,157	0	1,587,585	705,000	882,585	0	23,270,157	705,000
Total Property Indebtedness	98,156,267	0	98,156,267	0	6,801,992	4,693,358	2,108,634	0	93,462,908	4,693,358
QZAB (Due Nov 2020)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Retirement Incentives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Premium on GO Bonds	4,966,928	0	4,966,928	0	0	0	0		4,966,928	
Premium on COPS	647,808	0	647,808	0	0	0	0		647,808	
Vacation Carry-Over	454,983	0	454,983	0	0	0	0		454,983	
2016 Lease for 3 busses - 5 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
2017 Lease for 3 busses - 7 Years	152,432	0	152,432	0	54,419	49,068	5,350		103,364	49,068
Total Other	6,222,151	0	6,222,151	0	54,419	49,068	5,350	0	6,173,083	49,068
Total Long-Term Debt	104,378,417	0	104,378,417	0	6,856,411	4,742,426	2,113,984	0	99,635,991	4,742,426

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Cash Flow

The District projects and monitors the flow of cash into and out of its General Fund in order to ensure that there is an adequate cash balance in any given month to pay its bills when they become due. This task becomes even more crucial when the State defers revenue payments owed to school districts into future months, and in some cases into the subsequent fiscal year. The largest outflow of cash is for payroll expenditures paid at the end of each month and because the timing of cash receipts is often misaligned with cash disbursement schedules, the District must plan ahead and may need to use temporary borrowing mechanisms in months when cash balances are insufficient.

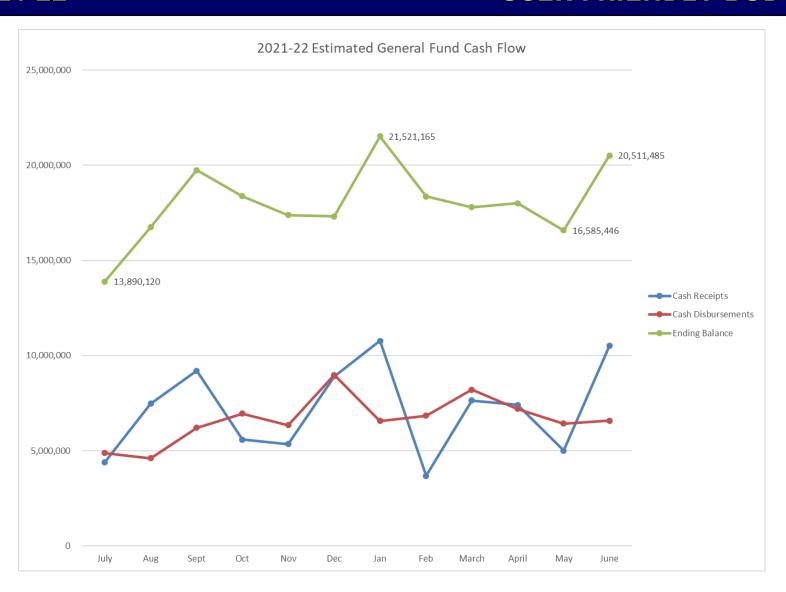
The District has four available methods for short-term cash borrowing:

- 1) <u>Internal Borrowing:</u> The District can borrow monies from certain of its other funds for temporary transfer into the General Fund. If the transfer occurs 120 or more days from the end of the fiscal year (June 30), then the amount borrowed must be repaid to the lending fund on or before June 30. If the transfer occurs less than 120 days from the end of the fiscal year, then the amount borrowed must be repaid before the end of the subsequent fiscal year. Except for amounts borrowed from General Obligation Bond funds, Internal Borrowing requires no payment of interest.
- 2) <u>Tax Revenue Anticipation Note (TRAN):</u> The District can issue a particular type of short-term debt instrument, called a TRANs, at the beginning of a fiscal year under very stringent IRS rules. There are additional costs for issuance and payment of interest. To be considered a tax exempt instrument, the District must re-pay the notes on or before the last day of the same fiscal year in which the notes are issued. In some limited cases, the District can issue TRANs to cross fiscal years but the borrowing costs are much higher.
- 3) <u>County Office of Education Loan:</u> The District can borrow from the County Office of Education to the extent that they have available funds. However, since County Offices typically face the same type of revenue restrictions and declines as school districts, it is rare for them to have available cash to lend. There are additional costs for interest.
- 4) <u>County Treasury Loan:</u> The District can borrow from the County Treasury to the extent of available funds and typically only up to 85% of expected future tax receipts. Generally, the debt must be repaid before the end of the same fiscal year in which the funds are borrowed. However, in recent years the County Treasury has developed a program for Inter-Year borrowing so that the amount borrowed can be paid back in the subsequent fiscal year. There are additional costs for interest.

The chart on the following page depicts the projected Cash Flows in the General Fund for the budget year:

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Reserves

Current law requires the District to maintain a minimum budget reserve level to cushion against unforeseen circumstances and conditions. This reserve, called the Economic Uncertainty Reserve, is essentially a savings account and is expressed as a percentage of total General Fund outgo. Depending on the size of a District, the required percentage can range from 1% to 5%. Specific required budget reserve percentages are as follows:

Percentage Level	District ADA
Greater of 5% or \$62,000	0 to 300
Greater of 4% or \$62,000	301 to 1,000
3%	1,001 to 30,000
2%	30,001 to 400,000
1%	400,001 and over

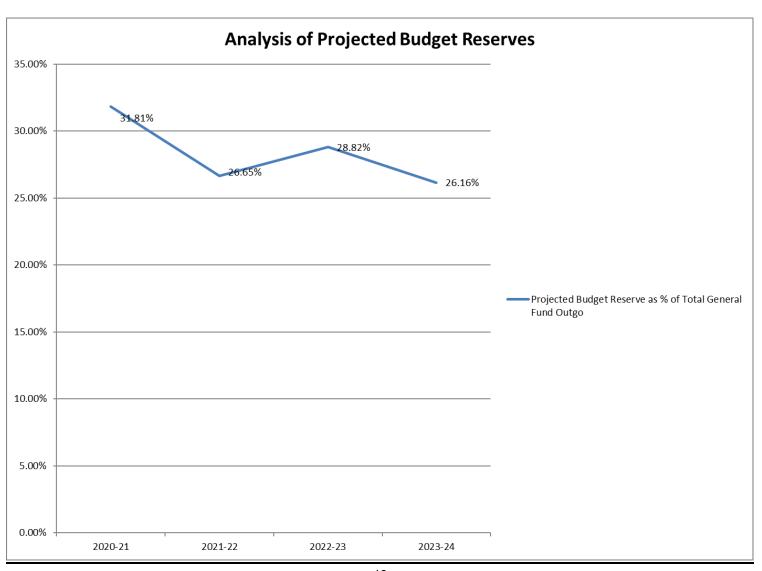
The amount of projected budget reserves for the District is shown on page 35 in the Multi-Year Projection. The District expects to meet the minimum required reserve level of 3% for the 3-year Multi-Projection period under current assumptions.

It is important to note that a <u>budget reserve</u> is not a <u>cash reserve</u> since the calculation incorporates cash and other current assets such as Accounts Receivable. Therefore, it is possible, and in fact likely, that a district could maintain the minimum budget reserve and still run out of cash. This is because a portion of the ending budget reserve in any given year is made up of Accounts Receivable; amounts owed but not yet paid. The amount of cash supporting the budget reserve declines when the State relies on deferrals: a budget balancing technique in which apportionment payments to school districts are deferred to subsequent months and into the subsequent fiscal year. Currently, the State has eliminated all deferrals.

The chart on the next page depicts the projected budget for the prior year and the 3-year period of the Multi-Year projection:

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6 Keys To Analyzing Fiscal Health

- 1. Is there deficit spending (i.e. do expenditures exceed revenues)? This can be determined by referencing line 22 of the table on Page 17. If this amount is negative, it reveals deficit spending. If this amount is positive, it reveals surplus spending. Deficit spending can be expected on the Restricted side of the General Fund, since schools and departments often carry-over categorical funding into the next year and combine it with revenue for that year in order to make larger purchases. However, deficit spending on the Unrestricted side can have serious consequences, since this requires the District to dip into reserves (accumulations of the excess of revenues over expenditures in past years) to meets its obligations and cannot be continued if fiscal health is to be maintained.
- 2. What programs are encroaching on the Unrestricted General Fund and by how much? This can be determined by analyzing the chart on page 30.
- 3. Have reserves been established for unfunded liabilities and funds to be used for specific purposes? This can be determined by referencing Lines 25 through Line 30 of the table on page 17.
- **4.** Have sufficient reserves been established for Economic Uncertainties? This can be determined by referencing the Multi-year Projection on page 36. Pursuant to State requirements, this amount must be at least 3% of the total General Fund expenditures.
- 5. Are one-time monies, or fluctuating monies, being used to fund recurring expenditures? This can be partially determined by comparing the total Unrestricted/On-Going Revenues reported on page 24 to the Total Outgo reported on Line 21 of the table on page 17 in the Unrestricted column, less any known one-time expenditures. If the expenditures from this analysis exceed the on-going revenue, this can indicate that one-time monies are being used to fund recurring expenditures. This same analysis can be done with the Restricted/On-Going Revenues and Restricted Salaries and Benefits. However, there are times when one-time monies from Restricted sources will be used to pay for salaries and benefits that are expected to end when the program funding ends.
- 6. Do multi-year and cash flow projections indicate that the District will be able to meet its financial obligations for the budget year and the subsequent 2 years? This can be determined by referencing the table on Page 36 and graph on page 40. If the Budget Reserve as a % of Total General Fund Outgo exceeds 3% in all 3 years AND the cash flow projection for the current year indicates no cash deficit and sufficient cash balances to accommodate unforeseen circumstances, this indicates the District can meet its financial obligations for that period. If Undesignated/Unappropriated Fund Balance is negative, or the Budget Reserve is less than 3% in any year, or the cash flow projection indicates cash deficits or insufficient balances to accommodate unforeseen circumstances, it can indicate that the District may either have to increase revenues or reduce expenditures to meet its financial obligations.

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Reading The Standardized Account Code Structure (SACS) Forms

Reading and understanding a school district's budget document can be cumbersome and confusing. The State of California mandates the forms and methods to be used when adopting and reporting budget information at the following intervals:

- Adopted Budget June for the subsequent budget year
- First Interim Report December as of October 31st
- Second Interim Report March as of January 31st
- Third Interim Report June as of April 30th (only required if Second Interim is "Qualified" or "Negative")
- Unaudited Actuals September as of June 30th

The following information should help the reader of these documents to identify the important numbers that summarize a school district's financial condition:

1. Form 01 – General Fund

- a. Check Line D1a on page 1. Are there large transfers in that are supporting operations?
- b. Check Line D1b on page 1. Are there large transfers out indicating the General Fund's support of other funds or programs?
- c. Check Line D3 on page 1. Are contributions to other programs excessive? Are they growing or declining?
- d. Check Line E on page 2. Is there a surplus (more received than spent) or a deficit (more spent than received)?
- e. *Check Line F2e on page 2*. Is at least the minimum required for the District (3% of total General Fund outgo) reserved? Are there other appropriate amounts reserved that have been specified for particular purposes?
- f. Check Line F2e on page 2. Is the Undesignated/Unreserved Fund balance positive and sufficient to absorb other unforeseen circumstances?

2. Form 12 – Child Development Fund

- a. Check Line D1a on page 1. Are there large transfers in indicating support from other funds?
- b. *Check Line D1b on page 1*. Are there large transfers out? Why?
- c. Check Line E on page 2. Is there a surplus (more received than spent) or a deficit (more spent than received)?
- d. Check Line F2 on page 2. Is the fund balance zero or positive?

3. Form 13 – Cafeteria Fund

- a. Check Line D1a on page 1. Are there large transfers in indicating support from other funds?
- b. *Check Line D1b on page 1*. Are there large transfers out? Why?
- c. Check Line E on page 2. Is there a surplus (more received than spent) or a deficit (more spent than received)?
- d. Check Line F2 on page 2. Is the fund balance sufficient to support on-going operations, including equipment replacement?

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4. Other Funds

- a. *Check Line E on page 2*. Is there a surplus (more received than spent) or a deficit (more spent than received)? Is the surplus too large indicating that not enough funds are being spent?
- b. Check Line F2 on page 2. Is the fund balance sufficiently positive but not too large?
- 5. Form A. Is the District's ADA increasing or declining?

6. Adopted Budget and Unaudited Actuals ONLY

- a. Form DEBT How much long term debt does the District have?
- b. Form NCMOE Did the District meet its Maintenance of Effort requirement for No Child Left Behind?
- c. Report SEMA Are the Special Ed expenditures paid from state and local sources higher than previous year in total or per capita?
- d. Report SEMB Are the Special Ed expenditures paid from state and local sources higher than previous year in total or per capita?
- 7. **Technical Review Checks/Standards & Criteria** Are tests Passed or Failed? For failed tests, are explanations reasonable and accurate?

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Glossary Of Terms

- 1. **ADA** Average daily attendance determined by taking the total of number of days students are present at school and dividing by the number of school days in the period measured. This figure is used to determine a school district's Revenue Limit income, the single largest source of revenue in the General Fund.
- 2. **CBEDS** California Basic Educational Data System. Refers to a count of enrollment as of the first school day in October.
- 3. **COLA** Cost of living allowance calculated each year by the State of California that measures the change in the cost of operating a public agency. The measurement includes changes in all costs including utilities, insurance, Health & Welfare, statutory benefits, supplies, and salaries.
- 4. **COPS** Certificates of Participation issued by a public entity as debt to be paid back from a designated revenue stream.
- 5. **CPI** Consumer Price Index which measures the increased cost of goods and services to an employee over a period of time.
- 6. **Deficit Spending** Outgo (expenditures) exceeding Income (revenue) in a particular year. This reduces ending fund balance.
- 7. Fund Balance The accumulation of income in excess of outgo since inception of the fund.
- 8. **GO Bonds** General obligation bonds issued by a public entity to be paid back over time from property tax revenue.
- 9. LCAP Local Control Accountability Plan: the strategic planning document that governs expenditure of Local Control Funding Formula funds.
- 10. LCFF Local Control Funding Formula: the primary mechanism used by the State of California (starting in 2013-14) to distribute State funds to K-12 school districts. The formula includes a Base Grant for funding core programs and increasing or improving services for all students; Grade Span Adjustments for implementing K-3 Class Size Reduction and 9-12 Career Technical Education; Supplemental Funds for increasing or improving services for unduplicated count students (those qualifying for free/reduced lunch, categorized as English Learners, or designated as Foster Youth); Concentration Grant Funds for districts with an unduplicated count population of 55% or more; and fixed add-ons for a few prior Categorical Programs.
- 11. **Lottery** Funding received by school districts from the State of California from earnings from all Lottery games. 50% of the amount of Lottery Revenue received goes to school districts in 2 forms: UNRESTRICTED which can be used for any purpose and, RESTRICTED which must be used only for instructional materials.
- 12. **One-Time Revenue** Funds that are only expected to be received in one year or that fluctuate enough from year to year that amounts are uncertain.
- 13. **On-Going Revenue** Funds that are expected to be received in multiple years at a fairly steady and known rate.
- 14. **Proposition 98** A 1988 voter-approved amendment establishing the minimum amount of funding for K-14 education in the State.
- 15. **Restricted Revenue** Funds received from sources that stipulate how the funds must be used.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS (cont)

- 16. **Step & Column** Automatic increases in salaries for employees as a result of moving up and over on the salary schedule. Step increases are automatic every year for completing another year of service. Column increases occur as a result of an employee obtaining sufficient units or credits at a college or university.
- 17. **Structural Deficit** On-going Outgo (expenditures) exceeding on-going Income (revenue).
- 18. **Structural Surplus** On-going Income (revenue) exceeding on-going Outgo (expenditures)
- 19. Surplus Spending Income (revenue) exceeding Outgo (expenditures) in a particular year. This increases the ending fund balance.
- 20. **Unrestricted Revenue** Funds received from sources that do not require the funds to be spent on a particular purpose. In general, these funds can be spent for any lawful purpose and typically go toward the payment of salaries and benefits for teachers, office staff, and administrators; as well as for most operational expenses such as utilities, insurance, etc.