

EXPLANATION OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

BALANCE SHEET

Assets: Items of value owned by the District, such as checking accounts, investments, receivables, (amounts due such as postponed taxes, funds due from other governments) and prepaid expenses (items paid this year – to be used next year).

Liabilities: Obligations owed by the District, such as payroll payables and related District fringe benefits of employees.

Fund Balance: Difference between the assets and liabilities.

REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES

Local Sources: 100% of general fund tax levy, mobile home fees, sale of materials and supplies to students, admissions to athletic events and drama presentations, interest earnings from general fund monies, student fees and fines, rental of property and equipment, and other miscellaneous receipts paid locally.

Inter-district Payments: Direct payment from another school district for tuition or special education aid.

Intermediate Sources: State aid payments received by CESA #2 and forwarded to the District for services purchased through CESA #2.

State Sources: General state revenue in lieu of property taxes, and aid intended to reimburse a specific object – special education, transportation, and library expenditures.

Federal Sources: General federal revenue intended to reimburse a specific object – special education, reading, class size reduction, safe and drug free schools, teacher training, etc.

All Other Sources: Sale of land, buildings or capital equipment, non-capital insurance losses.

GENERAL FUND 10:

EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES

Instruction: Includes the activities dealing directly with the interactions between staff and students excluding special education.

Support Services: Services which facilitate and enhance instruction, provide for the well-being of students, and supplements the teaching process excluding special education.

Non-Program Transactions: Funds available for transfer to the Food Service Fund to cover a deficit, should one exist at the end of the year. Food Service cannot have a year end deficit. Also includes a transfer to the Special Projects Fund to account for the deficit in special education costs.

All expenditure accounts include the following if applicable: salaries, employee benefits, purchased services, non-capital objects, capital objects, insurance and other objects.

SPECIAL PROJECT FUNDS (21, 23, 27, 29):

Includes special education fund, Fund 27, which accounts for all special education costs.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS (38, 39):

Debt tax levy and related funds are accounted for in this fund, along with expenditures for long-term debt retirement. A separate checking account must be maintained for this fund.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS (41, 45, 48, 49):

These funds are used to account for financial resources used in the acquisition of capital objects, construction of capital facilities, or maintenance projects. Another fund, Fund 41, accounts for capital expansion funds received through the district tax levy.

FOOD SERVICE FUND 50:

Federal regulations require that the food service fund be accounted for separately. All food service receipts and expenditures must be recorded in this fund. If there is money available in the fund at the end of the fiscal year, it is carried over the following year. If there is a deficit in the fund, the difference must be made up by money budgeted in the non-program transaction account.

COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND 80:

This fund is used to account for community service activities.

PACKAGE AND COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FUNDS (91, 93, 99):

Under Statute 66:30 school districts may, through written agreement, develop cooperative programs with one of the cooperating districts designated as the fiscal agent for the project.