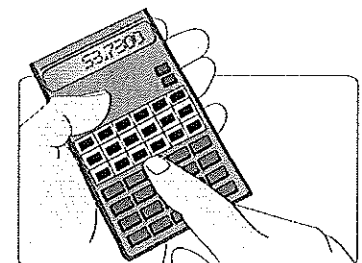


USD Budget: Fund Summaries

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. General | 11. Driver Training | 21. Special Revenue |
| 2. Federal Funds | 12. Extraordinary School | 22. Contingency Reserve |
| 3. Supplemental General | 13. Food Service | 23. Textbook & Student Material
Revolving |
| 4. Adult Education | 14. Professional Development | 24. Tuition Reimbursement |
| 5. Four year old At Risk | 15. Parents As Teachers | 25. Bond & Interest #1 |
| 6. Adult Supplemental | 16. Summer School | 26. Bond & Interest #2 |
| 7. K-12 At Risk | 17. Special Education | 27. Special Education
Cooperative |
| 8. Bilingual Education | 18. Vocational Education | |
| 9. Virtual Education | 19. Gifts and Grants | |
| 10. Capital Outlay | 20. Special Liability | |
-

- GENERAL FUND** – Under current law, this fund is equalized and the cash balance is usually very small. The balance is created by excess local property tax and the balance reduces the succeeding year's state aid. Expenditures from the general fund are limited by state law and may be transferred to numerous program and weighted funds such as four-year-old at-risk, K-12 at-risk, bilingual education, driver education, food service, parents as teachers, vocational education, professional development, etc.
- FEDERAL FUNDS** – The cash balance is very small and consists of only money that will be spent in the immediate future.
- SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL FUND** – This is money that is carried over from the prior year due to underspending the budget or from receiving more property tax than necessary to fund the budget. The balance is carried over to reduce the succeeding year's property tax.
- ADULT EDUCATION FUND** – This money is primarily from a mill levy that is used for adult basic education programs (GED).
- FOUR-YEAR-OLD AT-RISK FUND** – The money in this fund is part of the general fund which is transferred to the four-year-old at-risk fund. Carryover funds will help support the succeeding year's budget.
- ADULT SUPPLEMENTAL FUND** – This fund consists primarily of fees collected for non-credit classes.
- K-12 AT-RISK FUND** – These funds have been transferred from the general fund to help finance the succeeding year's budget—normally spent within the first month of the fiscal year. The revenue generated by free lunch students must be spent on programs for students that meet the definition of at-risk and charged to this fund.
- BILINGUAL EDUCATION FUND** – Revenue in this fund comes from the school district's general fund. The general fund receives money from the state as a result of the weighting of bilingual students.

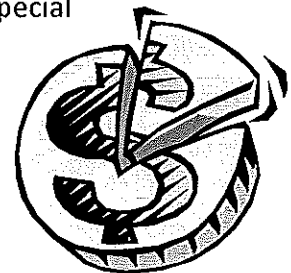


USD Budget: Fund Summaries

9. **VIRTUAL EDUCATION FUND** – These are funds transferred from the general fund to fund virtual education.
10. **CAPITAL OUTLAY FUND** – This money consists of mill levy that could vary from zero to eight mills. The money must be spent for capital outlay items as identified in state statutes. Revenue in this fund cannot be spent for operating expenses. Many school districts will try to build up cash in this fund for special projects.
11. **DRIVER TRAINING FUND** – Revenue in this fund is received from student fees, state driver education state aid, and transfers from the general fund. Carryover funds will help fund the succeeding year's budget.
12. **EXTRAORDINARY SCHOOL FUND** – This fund is used by very few school districts for before and after school programs. Revenue is received from fees and general fund transfers. The cash balance in this fund is normally very small.
13. **FOOD SERVICE** – This fund receives revenue from the federal government (approximately 70 percent), a small amount from the state, and student fees. Federal guidelines provide that this fund should not exceed a three-month operating balance unless there are special circumstances.
14. **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT** – The Kansas Legislature eliminated any state aid for professional development. Therefore, school districts have transferred some money into this fund from the general fund to finance professional development activities.
15. **PARENTS AS TEACHERS FUND** – All parents as teachers expenditures are paid from this fund. Revenue in this fund is state aid and transfers from the general fund. The district is required to match 65 percent of the state aid.
16. **SUMMER SCHOOL FUND** – Revenue in this fund consists of fees and general fund transfers. The cash balance in this fund is normally very small.
17. **SPECIAL EDUCATION FUND** – The money for special education is primarily transferred from the general fund to help operate special education programs for the first 3.5 months of the fiscal year. The state does not provide any money for special education until at least October 15 each year. There needs to be a reasonable balance in this fund in order to operate for the first 3.5 months of the fiscal year.

Special Note: USD budgets submitted for 2009-10 school year estimate that special education expenditures for the first 3.5 months of the fiscal year will be approximately \$224.7 million. Districts indicated they carried over approximately \$183 million.

18. **VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUND** – Revenue in this fund consists of a small amount of federal Carl Perkins money and general fund transfers. The general fund receives money from the state as a result of the weighting of vocational students. The cash balance in this fund is normally very small.



USD Budget: Fund Summaries

19. **GIFTS & GRANTS FUND** – This fund consists of gifts to the school district such as scholarships and individual gifts for a specific purpose. This fund may also include some private grants. Any balance carried forward is usually scholarship funds and can only be spent as per the wishes of the donor.
20. **SPECIAL LIABILITY FUND** – This money consists of a mill levy authorized for special liabilities such as attorney fees, judgments, etc.
21. **SPECIAL REVENUE FUND** – This special fund is used by very few school districts. This is primarily a reserve fund for health care, uninsured losses, and workman’s compensation.
22. **CONTINGENCY RESERVE FUND** – This fund is authorized under law and recently increased by the Legislature from six percent to ten percent of the general fund for the purpose of allowing school districts to maintain an adequate contingency reserve for emergencies.
Special Note: School districts are authorized to have a cash balance of ten percent of their general fund in the contingency reserve fund. Budgets submitted for the 2009-10 school year indicate the statewide average carryover in the contingency reserve fund is 5.4 percent.
23. **TEXTBOOK & STUDENT MATERIAL REVOLVING FUND** – This fund consist primarily of fees for the purchase of textbooks and general fund transfers.
24. **TUITION REIMBURSEMENT FUND** – This is a holding fund for school districts with state contracts for special education services. The cash balance in this fund is normally very small.
25. **BOND & INTEREST #1 FUND** – Revenue in this fund is generated by a mill levy and is available for the payment of bond and interest. The majority of money will be used to pay principal and interest payments in the fall of the fiscal year.
26. **BOND & INTEREST #2 FUND** – Revenue in this fund is generated by a mil levy and is available for the payment of bond and interest. The majority of money will be used to pay principal and interest payments in the fall of the fiscal year.
27. **SPECIAL EDUCATION COOPERATIVE FUND** – Revenue in this fund is primarily for school districts who are a sponsoring district of a special education cooperative to fund the program until other resources become available.

Special Note: USD budgets submitted for 2009-10 school year estimate that special education cooperative expenditures for the first 3.5 months of the fiscal year will be approximately \$58.6 million. Coops indicated they carried over approximately \$24 million.

TOTAL – Total cash balance of unified school district budget reported July 1, 2009.

NOTE: The following funds receive revenue from the general and supplemental general funds: four-year-old at-risk, K-12 at-risk, bilingual, vocational, special education, food service, driver’s education, professional development, and parents as teachers. If the fund has a cash balance to begin the year, then the transfer from the general fund can be reduced by that amount and transferred to another fund.