

Approved General Fund Budget

FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022



BEAUFORT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Beaufort, South Carolina
Frank Rodriguez, Ph.D., Superintendent
Tonya Crosby, CPA, Chief Financial Officer



Beaufort County School District
Beaufort, South Carolina
Approved Budget

For The Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 2022

Prepared By:

The Finance Department
Dr. Frank Rodriguez, Superintendent



Beaufort County School District

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Introductory



Beaufort County School District

2021 Board Members



Melvin Campbell
Vice Chair



Christina Gwozdz
Chair



David Striebinger
Secretary



Earl Campbell



William Smith



Tricia Fidrych



Richard Geier



Angela Middleton



Rachel Wisniewski



Cathy Robine



Ingrid Boatright

Christina Gwozdz, Chair

District 9

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Term Ending 2024

Melvin Campbell, Vice Chair

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Term Ending 2022

David Striebinger, Secretary

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Term Ending: 2022

Earl Campbell

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Term Ending 2024

Richard Geier

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Term Ending 2022

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Angela Middleton

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Term Ending: 2024

Ingrid Boatwright

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Term Ending: 2024

Tricia Fidrych

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Term Ending 2022

Cathy Robine

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Term Ending 2022

BEAUFORT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Administrative Office

2900 Mink Point Boulevard
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Senior Management

Dr. Frank Rodriguez, Ph.D.	Superintendent
Dr. Duke J. Bradley III, Ph.D.	Deputy Superintendent
Ms. Wendy Cartledge	Chief Legal Services Officer
Dr. Mary Stratos	Chief Instructional Services Officer
Ms. Tonya Crosby, CPA, CGFO	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Robert Oetting	Chief Operations Officer
Ms. Alice Walton	Chief Administrative and Human Resource Services Officer

Officials Issuing Report

Mr. Reggie Murphy, Financial Services Officer
Ms. Jennifer Hamblin, Director of Budget and Procurement
Mr. Louis Ackerman, Budget Coordinator



May 11, 2021

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen of the School Board,

As you know, when we were preparing our budget last Spring, we were just starting to feel the impact of the pandemic. When South Carolina schools were mandated to close in March, we honestly thought they would reopen in a month or so. Here we are over a year later, still feeling the economic and emotional effects across our community, the nation, and the world. Without question, this pandemic has impacted our daily lives in many ways, but perhaps the biggest effect of all has been felt in the education of our children, resulting in many performing below grade level.

The good news is, recent reports of COVID-19 cases and quarantines for our District are significantly trending downward. Thanks to our community medical partners, our employees were offered numerous opportunities to be vaccinated against the virus. Perhaps most importantly, the majority of our students are back in the classroom five days a week. Life is beginning to return to a sense of normalcy- something that we are grateful for.

Today, we are sharing the preliminary general fund budget for fiscal year 2021-2022, which includes the budget schedule, budget increases and decreases, and the projection of our financial position for the upcoming school year. Our recommendation addresses student achievement, complies with Board policy, and meets state and federal mandates.

This budget is developed with the District's strategic goals in mind and intentionally addresses compensation increases for all staff which aids the District in its goal of recruiting and retaining highly qualified staff. It addresses the need for additional teachers in areas of highly vulnerable populations such as multi-lingual learners and special education students. The proposed budget also includes a redistribution of teachers to address the needs of our most underperforming schools by reducing class size and providing interventions in literacy and mathematics.

In terms of compensation, teachers will receive a state-mandated step increase and a \$1,000 increase on the base teacher salary for teachers up to the 24th step. Also included is the restoration of a step increase not provided in 2011 as well as an increase of the maximum teacher step from 24 years to 25, **providing all teachers with an average 6% pay increase**. For full time classified staff and administrators, the proposed budget includes a step increase and a 2% cost of living increase, the total increase estimated at about 4%. The compensation increases move the District in the right direction, but we have to maintain that momentum in future years to be competitive with our surrounding Districts.

The budget document you are receiving today is the result of a tremendous effort on the part of a talented team. Developing a budget during a world-wide pandemic has been a challenging task. Now, more than ever, the administration recognizes the need for recruiting and retaining high quality teachers and support staff to maintain high expectations for students as well as providing staff with the resources needed to achieve desired results. The School District has persevered through a state-wide closure necessitating virtual instruction, followed by a transition to the hybrid model, and finally the resumption of full-time face-to-face learning instruction five days a week for the majority of our students, with approximately 25 percent remaining virtual. As a result, the need to address student achievement is greater than ever before. With the approval of this budget, the District can focus on achieving our long-term strategic goals as the District returns to full-time face to face teaching and learning.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Francisco J. Rodriguez", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Frank Rodriguez, Ph.D.
Superintendent

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tonya V. Crosby", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Tonya V. Crosby, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Executive Summary



The Beaufort County School District (BCSD) is pleased to present the FY 2022 Adopted Budget. This budget has been prepared in accordance with state regulations and local policies covering the twelve-month period from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022.

This document is the District's financial plan that will guide the Board, staff and stakeholders in working toward the District's commitment to "ensure excellence in education for every learner that prepares each with the knowledge, skills and personal responsibility to succeed in a rapidly changing global society."

Introduction

The District is proud to publish and disseminate budget information to the Board and our community. This budget permits the District to continue its progress toward its strategic goals for improving student success in Beaufort County and to focus on its priorities of maintaining classroom momentum, maximizing resources and minimizing tax increases.

The development, review and consideration of the 2021-2022 Budget (the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund and Food Service Fund) was completed with a review of every budget and how it met the objectives of the District's Strategic Plan. Information on each of these funds is included in this document.

This budget document and the year-end Annual Financial Report (AFR) are the primary sources used to present the financial plan and the results of programs and services of the District. The objective of this document is to provide transparency to the public about the District's financial plans and how those plans relate to the strategic goals. It represents the balance between the resources provided by the local, state and federal sources and the educational needs of students.



Reader's Guide to the Budget

The organization of this budget document fulfills several needs. First, the budget document provides transparent information on the resources needed to fulfill the organization's goals and beliefs. It is organized in a manner intended to enhance the reader's understanding of the Beaufort County School District's budget development, policies, management and processes and to foster community involvement in the budget process. It functions as a policy document, an operations guide, a financial plan and as a communications device. The document contains the four major sections listed and defined below.

- The **Introductory Section** is used to provide the reader of the adopted budget a quick look at the budget, and highlights not only information about the school district, but also the county in general. Information regarding student enrollment, factors impacting the budget, budget development process, priorities and long-term planning and projections. This section is designed to provide the reader with a quick snapshot of Beaufort County School District.
- The **Organizational Section** contains information about the organizational structure and general operations of Beaufort County School District. Outlined in this section are the processes, templates and policies that support the FY 2022 budget development.
- The **Financial Section** includes an organizational chart, fund description and structure along with budget data in both summary and program levels for the General Fund and a *Comprehensive Budget Report* of all District funds. This section provides information on the General Fund, the Special Revenue Funds, Education Improvement Act (EIA) Funds, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Food Service Fund, Internal Service Fund and the Pupil Activity Funds. It includes financial policies and a description of the budget process. Information on fund balance, revenue trends and expenditures are included in this section.

The **Capital Section and Debt Service Section** include information about the District's ongoing capital projects, funded through bond referenda and under the 8% constitutional debt limit.

- The **Informational Section** includes the following information of interest to District stakeholders:
 - Demographic Statistics
 - Principal Property Taxpayers
 - School Building Information
 - Property Assessment Information
 - List of Acronyms
 - Glossary

Facts About Beaufort County School District

The Beaufort County School District is the 10th largest school district in South Carolina. It serves 22,405¹ students in Beaufort County, which includes the City of Beaufort, Town of Hilton Head Island, Town of Bluffton and Town of Port Royal among many others. Nestled between Charleston, South Carolina and Savannah, Georgia, Beaufort County is composed of hundreds of barrier and sea islands and its warm climate, pristine beaches and vibrant culture attract many people to the area.

The School District operates 32 schools, one charter school and a vocational school. It provides a program of public education from pre-kindergarten through grade twelve. In addition to the regular educational programs, the District offers programs in areas such as vocational education, adult education, career and technology education, aeronautics and engineering, STEM, International Baccalaureate program, Advanced Placement, Montessori, Mandarin Chinese and early college high school.

The Beaufort County School District is governed by an 11-member elected board. Working within state laws and federal guidelines, the school board determines educational policy, employs the superintendent, authorizes the employment of all certified personnel on the recommendation of the superintendent and approves the annual operating, debt and capital budgets.

Board of Education members represent the electoral district in which they live and serve four-year terms on a staggered basis. Following each November election, the board meets in January to elect a chairman, vice chairman and a secretary, who serve in these positions for two years. Board members are paid for their service.

The District does not have fiscal autonomy from Beaufort County Council. The County Council reviews the proposed annual budget for reasonableness, approves the expenditure budget and levies the mills necessary to ensure enough tax revenue is generated to support the projected operating expenditures of the school district.

As one of the largest employers in Beaufort County, SC, the District employs approximately 2,800 people (including part-time employees). In addition, the District contracts several major services: food service, facilities maintenance, custodial maintenance, grounds maintenance and substitute teachers, providing additional employment for residents of Beaufort County.

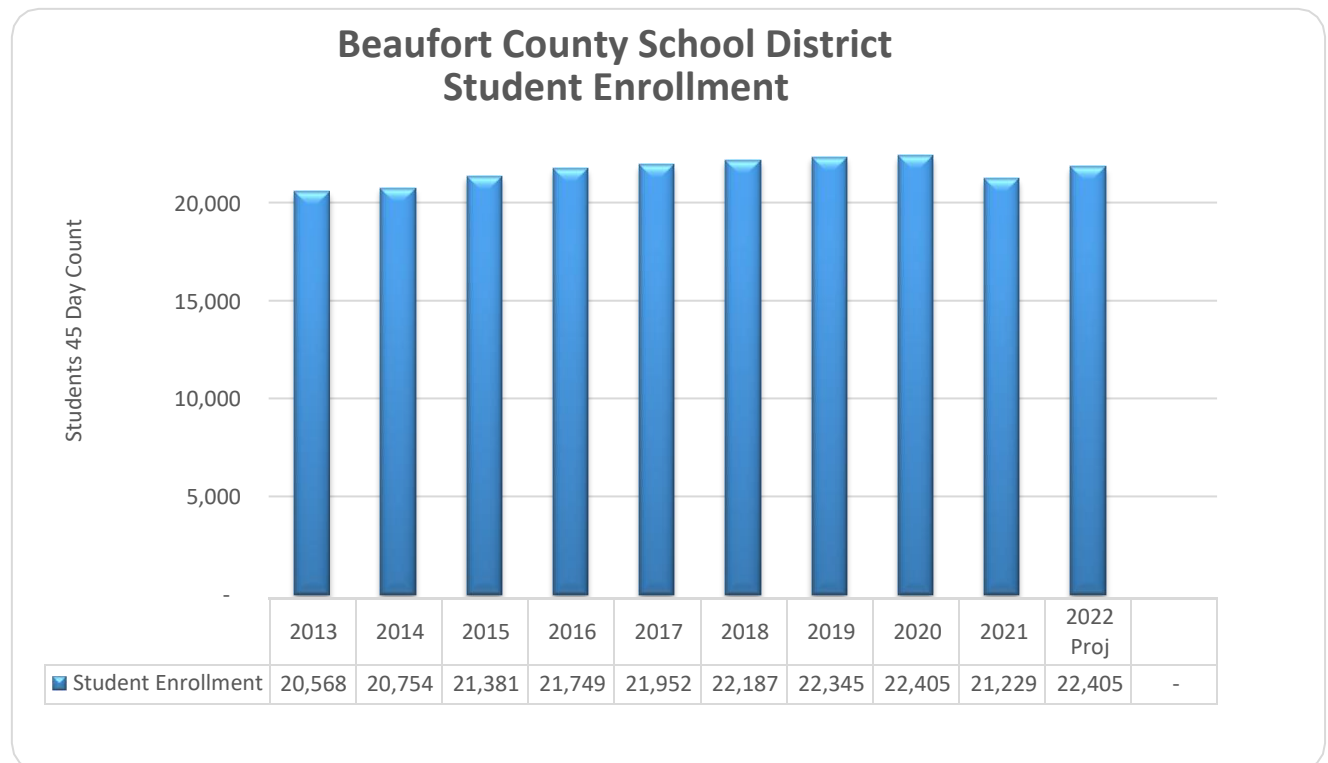
The region's major economic drivers continue to be tourism and the military, which in turn support a range of industries such as hospitality, arts and culture, retail, real estate, construction, healthcare and recreation.

The District is led by Dr. Frank Rodriguez, an experienced administrator, who has served the education community in a variety of capacities: as a secondary Social Studies teacher; as a program coordinator for the Florida Department of Education; and in the Palm Beach County schools as an elementary and secondary principal, Area Director of Transformation Schools, Assistant Superintendent over six district departments, Area Superintendent and as a Regional Superintendent.

¹ 2021-2022 projected enrollment

Student Enrollment

Student enrollment showed steady increases over the last several years until FY 2021. The effects of COVID-19 resulted in an enrollment reduction for FY 2021. Ninety percent of the reduction occurred in Pre-K through eighth grade, with thirty percent of the reduction occurring just in Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten. According to a parent survey, many students who left the District moved to charter schools, private and parochial schools, while others were homeschooled. BCSD is estimating conservatively that approximately 30% of students who left will return in FY 2022. The graph below depicts the trends of student enrollment over a 10-year period. Student growth over the FY 13 – FY22 period is projected to be 6.3%.



The administration is budgeting staffing and supplies based on the 2019-2020 45-day count, which is 22,405. The need for reduced class sizes, intensive interventions to reduce and remediate learning loss and retaining teachers is imperative for teaching and learning during the pandemic. Once enrollment stabilizes, we will realign our budget allocations with projections.

Beaufort County School District Comprehensive Budget FY 2022

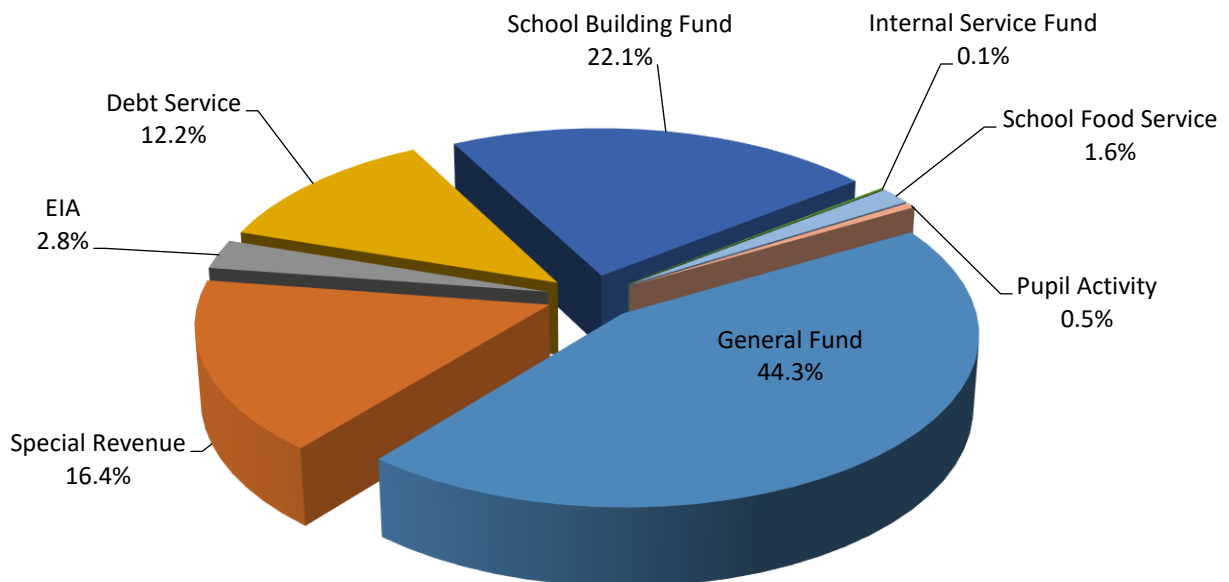
The 2021-2022 Comprehensive Budget include multiple funds, totaling \$619.3 million. The following chart provides all expenditure budgets by fund.

	2020-2021 Approved Budget	2021-2022 Proposed Budget	Change
Comprehensive Budget (Total)	\$488,969,892	\$619,265,695	\$130,295,803
General Fund	254,297,442	274,274,600	19,977,158
Special Revenue Funds	30,932,375	101,369,873	70,437,498 *
Education Improvement Act Funds	17,726,343	17,298,841	(427,502)
Debt Service Fund	75,639,253	75,304,947	(334,306)
School Building Fund	95,000,000	137,000,000	42,000,000 **
Internal Service Fund	900,000	900,000	-
School Food Service Fund	10,547,734	9,916,686	(631,048)
Pupil Activity Fund	3,926,745	3,200,748	(725,997)
Millage required for General Fund	114.0	121.6	7.6
Millage required for Debt Service	36.3	36.3	-
Total Millage Required	150.3	157.9	7.6

*ESSER II & ARPA funds

**Referendum Bond Funding

Overview of Expenditures FY 2022 Total =\$619,265,695





Budget Priorities

1. **Enhance safety and security procedures at all schools** - The safety of students and staff continues to be the District's No. 1 priority, and several additional measures were implemented for the 2021-2022 year. The FY 2022 budget will provide funding for armed security guards at each elementary school. This was an initiative brought forward by the Board of Education that will provide security coverage at all schools in the District either by armed security or through our School Resource Officer program. Approximately \$1M additional dollars were included in the FY 2022 budget to support this priority.
2. **Increased Student Achievement throughout District** – The School District has committed to increasing student achievement and narrowing the achievement gap expansion, a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, across all schools. Increased resources were included in the FY 2022 budget to fund additional Interventionist positions for core subjects such as Reading and Math in the lowest performing schools, as well as for the ESOL learners for schools with the highest student-teacher ratios. Also included are positions to reduce class size. School counselor positions were increased in five schools to transition to a 300:1 student to counselor ratio. Additional Instructional Support positions were included to provide the curricular support in the areas of Fine Arts, Gifted & Talented, secondary Math, secondary Science and Social Studies.
3. **Recruit and retain quality teachers and administrators** – In these challenging economic times with record unemployment, school districts are not exempt from staffing hardships. This specifically applies when teachers and administrators were asked to stretch their skills to provide the educational experience for our students during the COVID-19 pandemic. The School District has established a recruitment model that is essential to attracting and retaining high quality staff in current and upcoming years. Additions of Talent Acquisition Specialists and a Director of Inclusion/Recruitment will provide the staffing to recruit highly qualified teachers and staff as well as ensure diversity and inclusion in applicant pools and new hires. The District has partnerships with outside organizations to recruit teachers in high needs areas. This budget addresses the need for support at the school administration level and includes three new Executive Directors that will spearhead initiatives for our Principals and Assistant Principals. Employee engagement and competitive salaries are addressed in the FY 2022 budget to provide the needed compensation and professional development at all employee levels. Several initiatives that are funded in the FY2022 budget to address retention are: Retroactive and Current Year Step Increases, a \$1,000 increase to all certified employees' base pay, a 2% Cost of Living Adjustment for classified and administrative employees, restoring a waived certified staff step increase that was not funded in 2011-2012 to get all certified staff at the correct step, and raising the maximum step increase from 24 to 25 years to provide a pay increase for teachers with 24+ years of experience. Locality supplements will continue to be supported in the FY 2022

budget at the same rates as previous years: \$5,000 for certified staff and \$1,500 for all other employees.

Many of these priorities were established in prior budget years and our Board wants to remain consistent and focused on these core goals. As initiatives are implemented that have a direct impact on instruction, the School District continues to find ways to maximize resources to support these efforts.



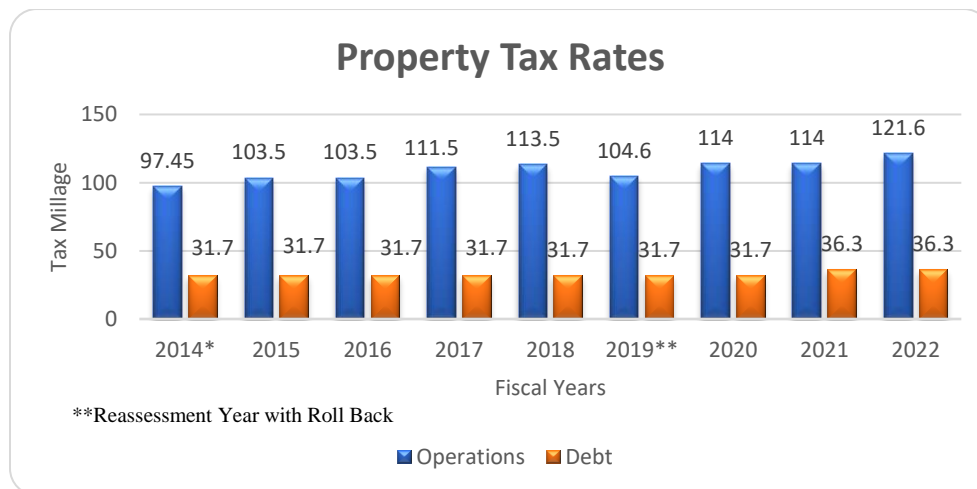
Impacting Factors for FY 2022 Budget Year

Taxpayer

During times of a stabilizing economy, the School District strives to hold tax increases to a minimum. This has been difficult due to state mandated cost increases on an annual basis. While the School District is anticipating enrollment increases, enrollment projections will be challenging as we continue to recover from the impacts faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Historically, the District has seen year over year growth which requires long-term planning for the addition of new schools to serve students. With new schools comes unavoidable operating cost increases. We will continue to work toward balancing the needs of the taxpayers with the growing operational needs of the School District in order to maintain a stable financial position and to accomplish the School District's overall mission.

Millage Levy

State law mandates a property reassessment every 5 years. In tax year 2018, the reassessment resulted in an overall increase in assessed value, presenting a need for a roll back of the operating millage in FY 2019. Operating millage was rolled back 8.5% to 104.6 mills which resulted in an estimated \$9.2 million shortfall in tax collections for FY 2019. County Council approved a 9.4 mill increase in the millage rate for FY 2020, which is the maximum allowed by state law and utilized all "lookback" millage available to the District. The millage for tax year 2021 was held at the FY 2020 rate due to a continuing resolution related to the budget due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The approved millage for FY 2022 includes a 7.6 mill increase. This increase is using the maximum increase allowed by state law and the available "lookback" millage. Debt service mills remained constant at 36.3 mills for FY 2022. Following is a graph of property tax millage for Beaufort County School District over a seven-year period:



Legislative Issues

Governor's Education Initiative

Act 388

The effects of Act 388, signed into law in June of 2006, continue to impact Beaufort County School District. Non-owner-occupied homes have decreased because owners are changing residency status in order to avoid paying for school operations property taxes. The revenue previously generated cannot be regained under the current legislation.

In addition to eliminating property taxes from owner-occupied residences, effective in FY 2007-2008, this same legislation established an annual millage increase limit for all local governments and school districts based on the most recent CPI increase plus the percent growth in county population over the previous year. Permission from the governing authority (County) must be granted to increase millage. Under state statute, districts who do not utilize the millage cap can bank the increases for three years. Districts may utilize this "lookback provision" and may add to the operating millage an amount not previously imposed for the three property tax years preceding the year to which the limit applies. Beaufort County School District utilized this provision in FY 2015, FY 2017, FY 2020 and FY 2022.

Index of Taxpaying Ability

In conjunction with the property tax relief constraints, the current Educational Finance Act (EFA) funding established in 1977 severely limits the funding Beaufort County receives due to a formula base that is based on assessed value. Our County is perceived to be one of the wealthiest in the State based on our assessed value; therefore, Beaufort County continues to receive the lowest percentage of state support for EFA funding in the state. After a period of several years in which the School District received no EFA funds, in FY 2017, the School District began to minimally benefit from this revenue source due to a drop in assessed value during reassessment and an increase in enrollment. FY 2022 EFA funding for the District is projected to decrease by about \$0.5 million from the FY 2021 amount due to the impact the COVID-19 pandemic had on enrollment.

Under these legislative constraints, along with the other state and federal mandates imposed, our District continues to be challenged to maintain our current level of operation. The School District must continue to make decisions that keep costs low to avoid using the fund balance.

Economic Conditions

The School District receives approximately 60% of its operating budget from Beaufort County property taxes. The remaining 37% is received from the State and 3% other sources; 49% of which is funded through sales tax reimbursement as a part of Act 388. Prior to enactment of Act 388 in 2006, our local support was as high as 91%. In FY 2021, the economy was directly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our School District, along with other businesses, had to learn to operate differently. These fluctuations in the economy have a direct impact on educational funding. New restricted limited term revenue sources have been provided to educational institutions to address specific concerns. While these additional resources will provide educational institutions with much needed funding for student achievement and

safety, and revenues are being received higher than projected, it continues to be important to pay close attention to revenue streams in fiscal year 2022.

Approximately 60% of the District's tax base is composed of Hilton Head Island, a popular destination for repeat annual visitors who either own a second home or consistently vacation on the island over consecutive years. The area is also home of the RBC Heritage Golf Tournament, an official PGA Tour event. Held annually since 1969, the tournament is hosted at Harbour Town Golf Links in April of each year and generates more than \$102 million into the State of South Carolina's economy attracting nearly 135,000 visitors annually.

The District also continues to derive economic benefits from the presence and expansion of military facilities, including the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot, the Marine Corps Air Station and the Beaufort Naval Hospital. Currently, the Marine Corps Air Station-Beaufort employs 7,253 Marines, Sailors, civilian and contract personnel in support of Marine Air Group 31. Its component squadrons and tenant units are readily deployable. At the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot, there are over 6,130 military and non-military personnel in our local areas supporting over 19,000 recruits per year. In 2017, approximately 66,600 people visited Parris Island. According to a 2017 study performed by the University of South Carolina's Darla Moore School of Business entitled "The Economic Impact of South Carolina's Military Community: A Statewide and Regional Analysis", the total economic impact of these three military installations on Beaufort and neighboring Jasper counties was \$2.3 billion and supported 19,060 jobs, generating \$1.0 billion in labor income.

In 2009, Beaufort City Council signed a resolution supporting the Department of Defense's proposal to locate up to 11 joint strike fighter jets at the Air Station beginning in 2013. Because the U.S. Marine Corps is concentrating its training for pilots and crews of the F-35B Joint Strike Fighter at Beaufort, additional families with school-age children are moving into the area.

Tourism is a major industry in Beaufort County. According to the Economic and Fiscal Impact Analysis entitled "Estimated Impact of 2018 Tourist Spending on Beaufort County, South Carolina," tourists spent approximately \$1.48 billion in Beaufort County and created over 16,500 jobs, representing approximately 15.1 percent of all jobs in Beaufort County.

The county's unemployment rate at 3.7% was below the State of South Carolina's rate of 4.5% as of June 2021, signaling better unemployment conditions than most counties in the state. The rate has continued to drop over the past few years, with the exception of 2020, when all unemployment rates increased due to COVID-19. The presence of military bases and the rebound of the tourism industry have contributed to this low rate.

Major taxpayers in the County remain virtually unchanged, with the top ten taxpayers including four local utility companies and major resorts. The County has a HUD median family of four's income of \$68,377 as of 2019. This income level continually ranks the County as one of the highest in the State and is above national levels.

Tourism, military and supporting industries have contributed to robust job growth in the county – with total employment expanding by over 30% in the 10 years through 2019. Discussions with local governments, developers, real estate professionals, planners, etc. and relevant data indicate that the economy will continue to recover at a steady pace. As the local economy continues to recover, the growth rate of the area will need to be continuously monitored to assess the impact of the growth on the area.

and how it affects our schools for future need. Per U.S. Census data for the Town of Bluffton, estimated population growth from 2010 to 2018 is 76.9% making it one of the fastest growing communities in the nation. Economic conditions and outlook of the county and state play a substantial role in the financial condition of the District. In FY 2021, Beaufort County Council approved an ordinance to impose school impact fees in service areas on the southern end of the county.



FY 2022 General Fund Highlights

This FY 2022 budget represents a balance between keeping momentum in student achievement, competitive retention, and minimizing taxpayer impact. Local tax revenues for FY 2021 are based upon a millage rate of 114.0. This represents no increase in mills from the prior year due to a continuing resolution required due to the pandemic that rolled the FY 2020 budget amount to FY 2021. While millage did not increase, expenditures related to operations continued to see inflationary increases. The District did see some expense lines reduced as a result of the closure of schools in March 2020 due to the pandemic. For FY 2022 County Council has approved a 7.6 mill increase, the maximum increase allowed by State law. This millage increase will utilize and exhaust all “lookback” millage available to the District under state law. This will increase the total operational millage for the District to 121.6 which is projected to yield \$165.2 million in revenue.

Historical Effects on the Budget

Student enrollment increased by 9.7% since 2009 (from 19,349 to 21,229) and five new schools were built to accommodate the growth. The additional growth has resulted in an increase of almost \$99 million in the General Fund budget over the last ten years even though \$22.9 million was cut between 2010 and 2013 to offset mandated increases by the State and other contractual requirements. During that period almost 200 positions were eliminated to balance the budget, and one elementary school was closed. Since 2013, the School District has been required to increase staff to meet the needs of growth in a diverse student enrollment. Due to the FY 2019 shortfall in tax revenue, the Board was faced with some difficult decisions to balance the FY 2020 budget. Budget cuts of \$2.7 million for positions, travel, professional development and instructional software were made to offset other necessary increases in the budget. The FY 2022 budget includes 39.2% increases in state mandates from the Department of Education. Also included is a 20.9% increase in employee compensation and benefits to provide teacher and staff increases for retention and to remain competitive in the marketplace. Major increases and decreases in the FY 2022 are summarized as follows:

	Amount	% of Total Increase
2020-2021 Budget	\$ 254,297,442	
State/Federal Mandates	\$ 7,834,465	39.2%
Employee Compensation & Benefits	\$ 4,177,831	20.9%
Operational Increases	\$ 3,421,337	17.1%
Student Achievement	\$ 1,402,297	7.0%
District Support	\$ 1,242,094	6.2%
Safety & Security	\$ 1,055,507	5.3%
Efficiency Study	\$ 843,627	4.2%
2021-2022 Proposed Budget	\$ 274,274,600	



Summary of Major Budget Changes

(Superintendent's Proposed Budget)

Expenditure Decreases:

1. **Reduce substitute allocation based on historical spending.**
Reduction: \$300,000
2. **Reduce 15 school-based positions based on projected enrollment**
Reduction: \$897,712

Expenditure Increases:

State and Federal Mandates

3. **FY 21 reinstated Salary Step Increase – Eligible Certified Staff**
Cost: \$1,904,116
4. **FY22 Salary Step Increase – Eligible Certified Staff**
Cost: \$1,676,381
5. **Increase Retirement – 1%**
Cost: \$1,513,741
6. **Health & Dental Insurance increase – 2.6%**
Cost: \$1,571,209
7. **Increase to Teacher Base Salary - \$1,000**
Cost: \$1,730,792
8. **5% Cost of Living Adjustment for Bus Drivers**
Cost: \$180,310
9. **Increased funding for 3.0 FTE: Special Education staff to support case load due to the increase of high needs students.**
Cost: \$262,828

Employee Compensation and Benefits

10. **Increase for Restored Teacher Step waived and unfunded by the state in 2011-2012**
Cost: \$1,522,606
11. **Raise the maximum teacher step from 24 to 25 years: Adds an additional year to the teacher salary schedule and provides all teachers (including those with 24+ years of experience) a step increase in the 2021-2022 school year.**
Cost: \$301,584

- 12. 2% Cost of Living Increase for Classified Staff and Administrators – This pay increase aligns with the \$1,000 teachers’ salary increase.**

Cost: \$883,171

- 13. FY 21 reinstated Salary Step Increase – Eligible Classified & Administrative Staff**

Cost: \$760,386

- 14. FY22 Salary Step Increase Classified & Administrative Staff**

Cost: \$710,084

Student Achievement

- 15. Increase 5.0 FTE: School-based positions in schools with projected enrollment growth**

Cost: \$398,235

- 16. Increase 5.0 FTE: School Counselors to support the proposed Board requested ratio of 250:1**

Cost: \$440,718

- 17. Increase 5.0 FTE: Multi-lingual teachers to transition toward a 60:1 ratio**

Cost: \$385,765

- 18. Reallocation of 15 positions and 1 assistant previous staffing reductions to provide interventions, reduce class sizes and expand early childhood programs.**

Cost: \$1,219,069

- 19. Increase of 9.5 positions in Instructional Services to support Math, Literacy, Science, Social Studies, Fine Arts, Health/PE and Gifted/Talented.**

Cost: \$1,220,752

- 20. Increase in Charter School-based allocation due to per pupil formula from State DOE and enrollment growth.**

Cost: \$761,582

- 21. Additional 10 support positions at district level in Human Resources, Operations, Technology, Finance and Transportation.**

Cost: \$996,609

Safety and Security

- 22. Increase of 15 trained and certified security personnel**

Cost: \$905,000

Operating Increases

- 23. General Operations and Maintenance increases – Maintenance, Custodial, Grounds, Utilities, Insurance, Stormwater and County garage.**

Cost: \$1,400,726

- 24. Increase in Services – School Resource Officer, Hilton Head Police Fees, Other**

Cost: \$222,644

- 25. Departmental Supplies & Materials – Instruction & Human Resources**

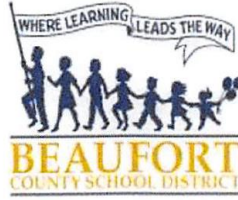
Cost: \$ 431,704



General Fund Long-Term Budget Projection

Below is a summary of the District's 5-year budget projection. Many assumptions are made as we predict future revenues and expenditures. Additional revenues are needed in FY 2022 and beyond to support the projected expenditures and keep the fund balance inside of the Board's desired target of 15% to 17%.

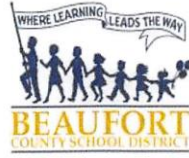
Beaufort County School District Multi-Year Budget Projection - General Fund					
FY2021 - FY2025 (\$ in millions)					
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Expenditures:					
Salaries	142.2	154.4	161.1	168.1	175.4
Benefits	58.1	63.2	66.0	70.6	73.7
New Students	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Supplies	10.1	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.7
Repairs and Renewals	35.6	34.7	35.0	35.4	35.8
New Schools	-	-	-		
Staffing for New Schools					
Charter School Allocation	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2
Total Expenditures	254.3	274.3	284.5	296.7	307.8
Increase/(Decrease)	4.8%	7.9%	3.7%	4.3%	3.8%
Revenues:					
Taxes	151.7	153.3	156.4	159.5	162.7
Additional Revenue Needed*	0.0	10.5	11.4	18.3	30.3
Other Local Revenue	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
State	94.0	98.3	100.3	102.3	104.3
Federal	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total Revenues	248.1	264.3	270.2	282.3	299.5
Other Financing Sources					
Transfers from Special Revenue	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5
Transfers from Other Funds	0.8	2.9	7.0	7.0	0.8
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	7.9	10.0	14.2	14.4	8.3
Total Revenue and Other Financing Sources	256.0	274.3	284.5	296.7	307.8
Surplus/Deficit	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Projected Fund Balance	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4
Projected Fund Balance as % of Next Year Expenditures	16.9%	16.3%	15.6%	15.1%	15.1%
* revenue needed to maintain fund balance to comply with Board policy					



Challenges Ahead

- **Reducing the Achievement Gap** – The Achievement Gap for the students of BCSD is the highest priority for FY 2022 and beyond. Beaufort County School District along with many other school districts across the country have measured a widening of the achievement gap due to the unprecedented teaching methods that the pandemic required. Our district will be utilizing both financial and human talent to provide the students of BCSD with the resource to narrow that achievement gap.
- **Student Growth and Diversity** - Enrollment projections will prove challenging as the district moves forward student achievement that was directly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The district did see a drop in enrollment in FY 2021, the number of students in poverty and students with limited English proficiency are still a recognized population in the District. Making sure that we address the specific needs of the diverse population of the District will continue to be a goal.
- **Unfunded Mandates** – There are many unfunded mandates that school districts are required by law to implement, each requiring a variety of additional resources. The School District will continue to comply with mandates, while seeking additional funding to support them.
- **Teacher Recruitment and Retention** – FY 2021 presented many recruitment and retention challenges. Teachers having to teach in unique and unprecedented ways has had a direct impact on the District's ability to recruit and retain highly qualified educators and supporting staff. The FY 2022 budget does begin to address the pay differential between Beaufort County Schools and other peer School Districts. Even with the increase in the FY 2022 budget, BCSD must to continue to provide Cost of Living Increases to be competitive in the marketplace. Continuation of raising teacher salaries, along with locality supplements, will be increasingly important over the coming years and continues to be a priority during budget preparation.
- **Fund Balance Reserves** - The Board recognizes the importance of maintaining the fund balance at a level that provides financial stability for the District in the event of a catastrophic occurrence. A healthy fund balance also helps to keep interest costs low when borrowing for capital renewal and improvement needs.

- **Facilities Maintenance** - Appropriately funding ongoing facility capital projects to prevent the accumulation of deferred maintenance costs.



Fund Balance

The Board fund balance policy (OE-5) requirement is the guide for long-term financing planning. During FY 2021, the Board adopted the maintenance of the unassigned fund balance to be no less than 10% of the next year's budgeted expenditures with a designated target between 15-17% of annual operating expenditures for the next fiscal year. Additionally, the Board wants to ensure that the goal of the fund balance is to avoid the bonding of a tax anticipation note. It is crucial to regularly update the District's long-range financial plans to meet these directives.

Board policy requires that budget projections are updated each year, used as a starting point for discussion and planning, and revised each year to reflect trends and factors affecting enrollment numbers. The policy requires a minimum of five years of historical data, as well as five years of projection. In addition, Board policy requires an annually updated five-year capital and debt plan. Typically, these projections are revised more frequently than required so as to monitor the District's borrowing capacity and financial stability.

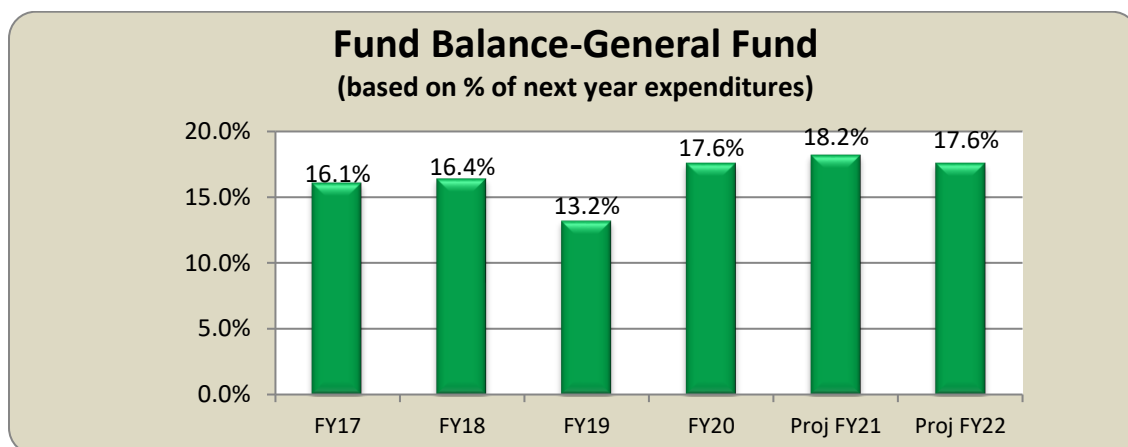
Changes in Fund Balance-General Fund

As demonstrated by the six-year comparison below, fund balance has been maintained at a level above the minimum amount prescribed in the fund balance policy for all years prior to FY 2019. Fluctuations in local tax collections have historically had a profound effect on the fund balance level. Below are historical summaries of the major changes in fund balance over the past several years:

- FY 2016 - Millage rates were held flat with expected increases in tax revenues as a result of increased property values. Movement of 6% properties to primary residences was underestimated, resulting in an overestimated mill value. The result was a shortfall in tax revenues of \$3.1 million. Coupled with a \$1.4 million shortfall in state revenue and savings in salaries and benefits of \$2 million, the result was a net decrease in fund balance of \$3.1 million.
- FY 2017 - Millage rates were increased by 8 mills to replace the shortfall in FY 2016 tax collections. Coupled with a \$12 million increase in expenditures, fund balance increased by \$7.6 million.
- FY 2018 – Millage rates were increased by 2 mills to account for the expected \$2.5 million decrease in state revenue. Coupled with a \$10.3 million increase in budgeted expenditures, fund balance increased by \$3.3 million
- FY 2019 - Beaufort County underwent a reassessment in tax year 2018. The value of a mill was overestimated during the reassessment process resulting in a \$ 9.2 million shortfall in local tax

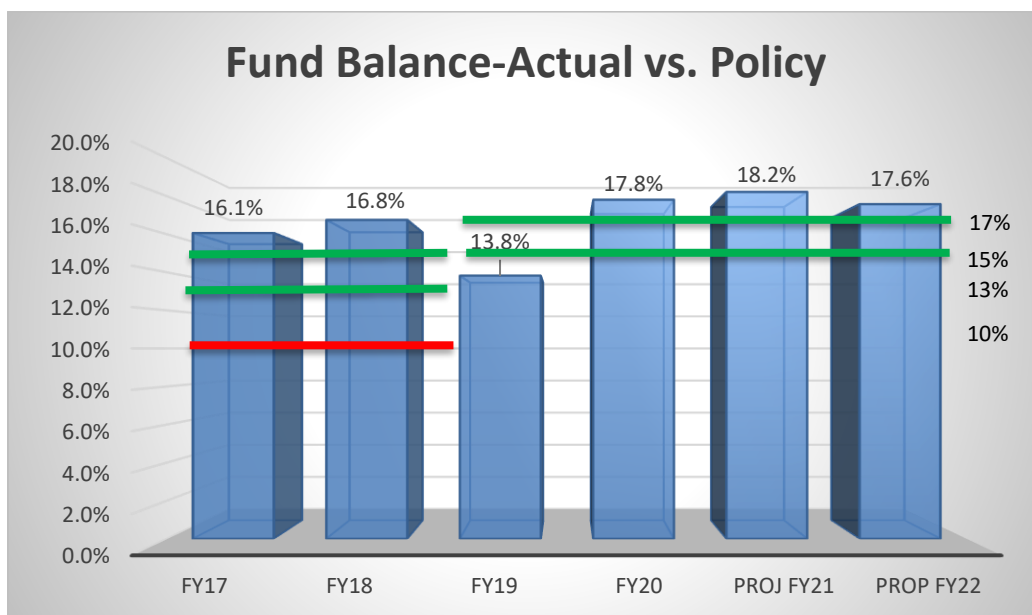
revenues. State revenue increased by \$9.1 million above the amount budgeted for FY 2018. There were \$5.0 million savings in expenditures, resulting in a \$6.1 million decrease in fund balance.

- FY 2020 - County Council approved a 9.4 mill increase in the mileage rate, the maximum increase allowed by State law. This millage increase utilized and exhausted all “lookback” millage available to the District under state law. This increased the total operational millage for the District to 114.0 which yielded \$148.4 million in tax revenue. The Administration recommended to the Board to request an additional 6.6 mills as allowed by state law to address “the deficiency of the preceding year”. The additional 6.6 mills were not approved by County Council in September 2019. State revenue increased \$8.2 million, \$4.8 million of which was new State Aid to Classrooms which offset the mandated 4% salary increase for teachers. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, expenditures were under budget by \$11.6 million, resulting in a \$11.2 million increase in fund balance.
- FY 2021 projected – The Board certified the FY 2021 budget, with a few minor revisions, to be the same as the FY 2020 budget. The uncertainty of local revenues coupled with the State passing a continuing resolution budget necessitated use of the prior year numbers. Revenues and other financing sources are projected to be \$256.0 million with expected expenditures of \$254.3 million, resulting in an anticipated increase in fund balance of \$1.6 million.
- FY 2022 proposed – The Administration proposed a balanced budget of \$274.3 million. The Board certified a 7.6 mill increase, the maximum allowable under state law, and county council ultimately approved the budget.
- FY 2023 and beyond - Until the millage rate can be stabilized to generate the revenue as approved by the County, fund balances will continue to be unpredictable in future years. The District and Beaufort County continue to actively work together to achieve a realistic collection rate. Maintaining a fund balance within Board policy is a major consideration during every budget deliberation.



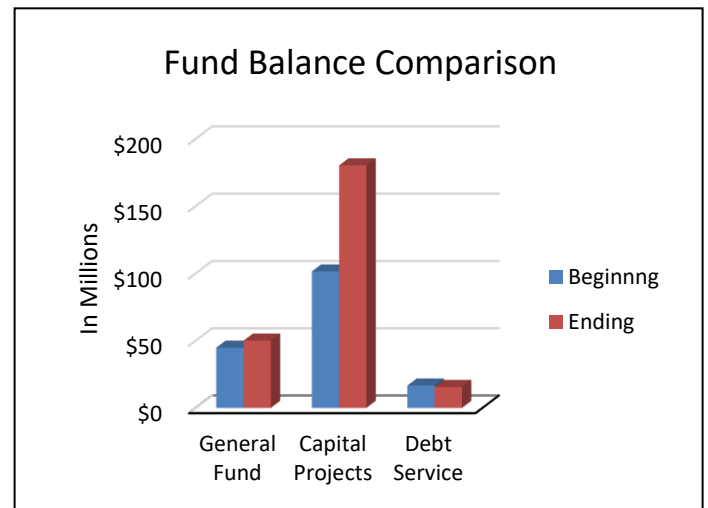
Fund Balance-Actual vs. Policy

Over the last several years, BCSD has successfully maintained its fund balance above the Board's minimum desired target of 13% of annual operating expenditures for the next fiscal year. Unanticipated state and local revenues and conservative spending have allowed the School District to rise above the 15% maximum threshold. Due to the local tax revenue shortfall caused by reassessment in FY 2019, fund balance fell below the new 15% minimum target level. Fund balance rebounded in FY 2020 to 17.6% and is projected to increase to 18.2% in FY 2021. Five-year projections show that additional revenues will be needed to maintain a fund balance within the range established by the Board. The School District will continue to maximize revenues and implement cost-savings measures in an effort to restore the fund balance to pre-reassessment levels.



Changes in Fund Balance

The following graph is a comparison of the beginning and projected ending fund balances for the General Fund, the Capital Projects Fund and the Debt Service Fund of the School District. The General Fund reserves are projected to increase by \$5.2 million during FY 2021. The Capital Projects Fund is expected to increase in FY 2021 due to referendum bond issuances. Debt Service Fund balance is projected to decrease by \$1.0 million due to the acceleration of principal payments in order to utilize fund balance.



Impact on the Taxpayer

Changes in fund balance can have an impact on the School District's bond rating. Just as individuals have their own credit report, school districts have a credit rating and are also measured on their financial health, among other factors. Fluctuations in fund balance can indicate uncertainty in the financial stability and may ultimately lead to a downgrade, potentially resulting in higher interest rates on borrowings. It is important for School District leaders and stakeholders to understand the importance of keeping a stable and healthy fund balance, particularly in times of anticipated construction and borrowing.



Conclusion/Budget Contacts

We appreciate the support provided by the Board, community and staff needed to develop the FY 2022 budget. Despite the many challenges facing the School District, this budget utilizes the resources allocated in a manner that produces the biggest gains in achievement for the students of Beaufort County. Our District has seen significant gains in student achievement in the past few years, and we intend to maintain that momentum.

This budget allows our School District to maintain our reserves at an acceptable level, one which is essential to our bond rating and ultimately saves money for taxpayers. More importantly, this budget is prepared with sound decision making, supporting our primary focus...the betterment of the students at Beaufort County School District.

Individuals who have questions regarding this budget document may contact:

Tonya V. Crosby, CPA
Chief Financial Officer
(843) 322-2397
budget@beaufort.k12.sc.us

Reggie Murphy
Financial Services Officer
(843) 322-2369
budget@beaufort.k12.sc.us

ORDINANCE NO. 2021/ 31

FY 2021-2022 BEAUFORT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEVY OF TAX FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES FOR BEAUFORT COUNTY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2021 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 2022, AND TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR SAID PURPOSES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY:

SECTION 1. TAX LEVY

The County Council of Beaufort County hereby appropriates the funds as detailed in Sections 3 and 4 of this Ordinance and establishes the millage rates as detailed in Section 2 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. MILLAGE

In Fiscal Year 2021-2022 and in accordance with the laws of South Carolina, the County Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to levy a tax on the following mills on the dollar of assessed value of property within the County.

School Operations	121.6
School Bond Debt Service (Principal and Interest)	36.3

The values listed above, in accordance with Section 6-1-320(A)(2) of the *Code of Laws of South Carolina*, 1976, as amended.

	Prior Year Millage	% Average CPI	% Population Growth	Allowable Annual % Increase of Millage Rate	Allowable Increase Of Millage Rate	Millage Rate Used	Millage Bank Balance
2019	104.6	2.44%	1.56%	4.20%	3.8	9.4	0.4
2020	114.0	1.81%	1.72%	3.53%	4.0	0	4.4
2021	114.0	1.23%	1.57%	2.80%	3.2	7.6	0.0

These taxes shall be collected by the County Treasurer, as provided by law, and distributed in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and subsequent appropriations as may be hereafter passed by the County Council of Beaufort County.

SECTION 3. SCHOOL OPERATIONS APPROPRIATION

An amount of \$274,274,600 is hereby appropriated to the Beaufort County Board of Education to fund school operations. This appropriation is to be spent in accordance with the school budget approved by the County Council of Beaufort County, and will be funded from the following revenue sources:

- A. \$163,467,115 to be derived from tax collections;
- B. \$ 98,308,315 to be derived from State revenues;
- C. \$ 660,000 to be derived from Federal revenues;
- D. \$ 1,763,500 to be derived from other local sources; and
- E. \$ 10,075,670 to be derived from inter-fund transfers.

The Beaufort County Board of Education is responsible for ensuring that the school expenditures do not exceed those amounts herein appropriated without first receiving the approval of a supplemental appropriation from County Council.

SECTION 4. BUDGETARY ACCOUNT BREAKOUT

The line-item budgets submitted by the Beaufort County Board of Education under separate cover for FY 2021-2022 are incorporated herein by reference and shall be part and parcel of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5. OUTSTANDING BALANCE APPROPRIATION

The balance remaining in each fund at the close of the prior fiscal year, where a reserve is not required by State or Federal law, is hereby transferred to the appropriate category of Fund Balance of that fund.

SECTION 6. TRANSFERS VALIDATED

All duly authorized transfers of funds heretofore made from one account to another, or from one fund to another during Fiscal Year 2022 are hereby approved.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall be effective July 1, 2021. Approved and adopted on third and final reading this 30th day of June, 2021.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

BY: _____


Joseph Passiment, Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Kurt Taylor, County Attorney

ATTEST:



Sarah Brock, Clerk to Council

First Reading, by Title Only: May 24, 2021 10:1

Second Reading: June 14, 2021 10:1

Public Hearings: June 30, 2021

Third and Final Reading: June 30, 2021 7:4



Accomplishments

Academic Highlights for 2020-2021:

With patience and determination, Beaufort County School District students, parents, employees and community members have given the district confidence that together, we can embark on our academic recovery efforts in order to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on student achievement. This is a challenge that districts across the state and nation are facing, and BCSD has been prepared and continues to be prepared to address this challenge with resources aligned to students' instructional needs.

- For the first time ever, BCSD had both virtual and in-person, year-long options for students. The year started virtually for all students, transitioned to hybrid, and then to in-person schooling five days a week for those who desired it. On average, we had approximately 30 percent of our students learning virtually at year's end, with the remaining 70 percent learning in our school buildings.
- The Class of 2020's high school graduation rate was 88.5 percent – up from 85.7 percent the prior year.
- Every fall, the AP Program recognizes high school students who have demonstrated outstanding college-level achievement through their performance on multiple AP Exams. The District's AP scholar awards for 2020-21 increased from 286 in 2019 to 327 for this year, an increase of 14.3 percent.
- Hilton Head Island High School is listed among South Carolina's Top 10 high schools in 2020 rankings by U.S. News and World Report magazine. Three of the District's high schools are ranked in South Carolina's Top 30, and all six are ranked in the state's top half.
- Battery Creek High School was certified and named as a Leader in Me Lighthouse School by Franklin Covey Education based on the quality of the school's student leadership programming modeled after the best-selling book "The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People."
- May River High School and Robert Smalls International Academy were authorized to offer students prestigious international academic programming that prepares them for the rigor of college. The Cambridge International Secondary Program, part of the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom, is offered for students ages 11 to 19. Battery Creek High School will be kicking off their second year of the curriculum this fall.

- Our district was awarded a \$12.8 million Magnet Schools Assistance Program (MSAP) grant funded by the US Department of Education, to be distributed over five years. The grant project, named Med-Tech 7, is focused on seven schools in the Beaufort and Whale Branch clusters, each of which will implement evidence-based, whole school arts integrated programming through Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM) curricula.
- The District had its largest dual enrollment at Technical College of the Lowcountry (TCL) and the University of South Carolina Beaufort (USCB) during the 2020-21 academic year to include summer courses. Our college scholarship program – the Building a Better Beaufort Scholarship, also called “B3” – pays up to two years of tuition costs at the TCL for qualified local high school graduates. Additionally, teachers took advantage of core-content courses offered through USCB.

Operational Highlights for 2020-2021:

- The South Carolina Department of Education designated Beaufort County as a Military Purple Star School District in recognition of its dedicated programming and school resources in support of military families.
- As a result of the District’s \$344 million bond referendum approved in 2019, the 2020-2021 school year began with the completion of the artificial turf football fields at Beaufort High School and Whale Branch Early College High School. By January 2021, the additions at May River High School and River Ridge Academy were being enjoyed by teachers and students. At the end of the school year, almost half of the referendum projects were under contract, all of which are closely monitored by the Citizen Led Oversight Committee, which meets to review and scrutinize the progress of the referendum projects.
- The District provided free childcare to employees during the 2020-21 school year, as well as counselling services, as part of an employee support campaign, **#BCSDYouMatter**.
- Since March of 2019 more than 3 million free meals were distributed to Beaufort County children by the District and its food services partner, Sodexo.
- Over the past 20 years, the District has never had a negative finding in any of its annual independent audits. In addition, the District’s finance staff has earned a national award for excellence from the Government Finance Officers Association for 29 consecutive years.
- Beaufort County School District continues to maintain an Aa1 credit rating from Moody’s Investors Service. This outstanding rating allows the district and taxpayers the benefit of low interest rates on school bonds.



For the Future

As Beaufort County looks to the future, there is great emphasis on *personalized* learning for all students. To achieve this, BCSD has embedded an **educational approach** that aims to customize learning for each student's strengths, needs, skills and interests within its general, accelerated and Career Education programs. In this, we recognize the core need to provide a base from which our students' curiosity and creativity can develop into confidence yielding internally motivated learners. Within the personalized learning environment, students can access interventions that build instructional support and accelerate learning; They can participate in quality learning experiences by teachers and leaders who continually seek to extend their professional growth; Students can participate in establishing their own individualized, challenging and attainable goals; and they can receive descriptive feedback on the mastery of those goals. In achieving this, students are recognized and empowered as individual learners, and instructional development is based on the ways that students learn.





Organizational





Beaufort County School District

Mission/Vision Statement

Mission

The Beaufort County School District, through a personalized learning approach, will prepare graduates who compete and succeed in an ever-changing global society and career marketplace.

Vision

We will work with families and our diverse community to ensure that students perform at an internationally competitive level in a learning environment that is safe, nurturing and engaging.

BCSD STRATEGIC PLAN 2021-2024

MISSION

Through a personalized approach, prepare Beaufort County School District graduates to compete and succeed in an ever-changing global society and career marketplace.

GOALS

I. STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

- a. Achieve NWEA MAP reading levels of 50% and above for 60% of students by 2nd grade.
- b. 82% of students in grades 3-8 will score “Meets or Exceeds” in ELA and Math.
- c. Close the achievement gap to a minimum of 8% on SC READY (ELA, math and end course exams) and meet College or Career-Readiness benchmarks.
- d. Achieve a grade of C or higher on end-of-course assessments.
- e. Reach an on-time graduation rate of 91%.
- f. Increase the annual rate of post-secondary and/or career/military-ready graduating students by 5%.

II. TEACHER/ADMIN QUALITY

- a. All licensed teachers and administrators undergo a minimum of 25 hours/year of professional development towards relicensing.
- b. District leadership will earn a satisfactory school climate rating of 85% per the Teacher/Climate Turnover Survey.
- c. Obtain a teacher retention rate of 88%.

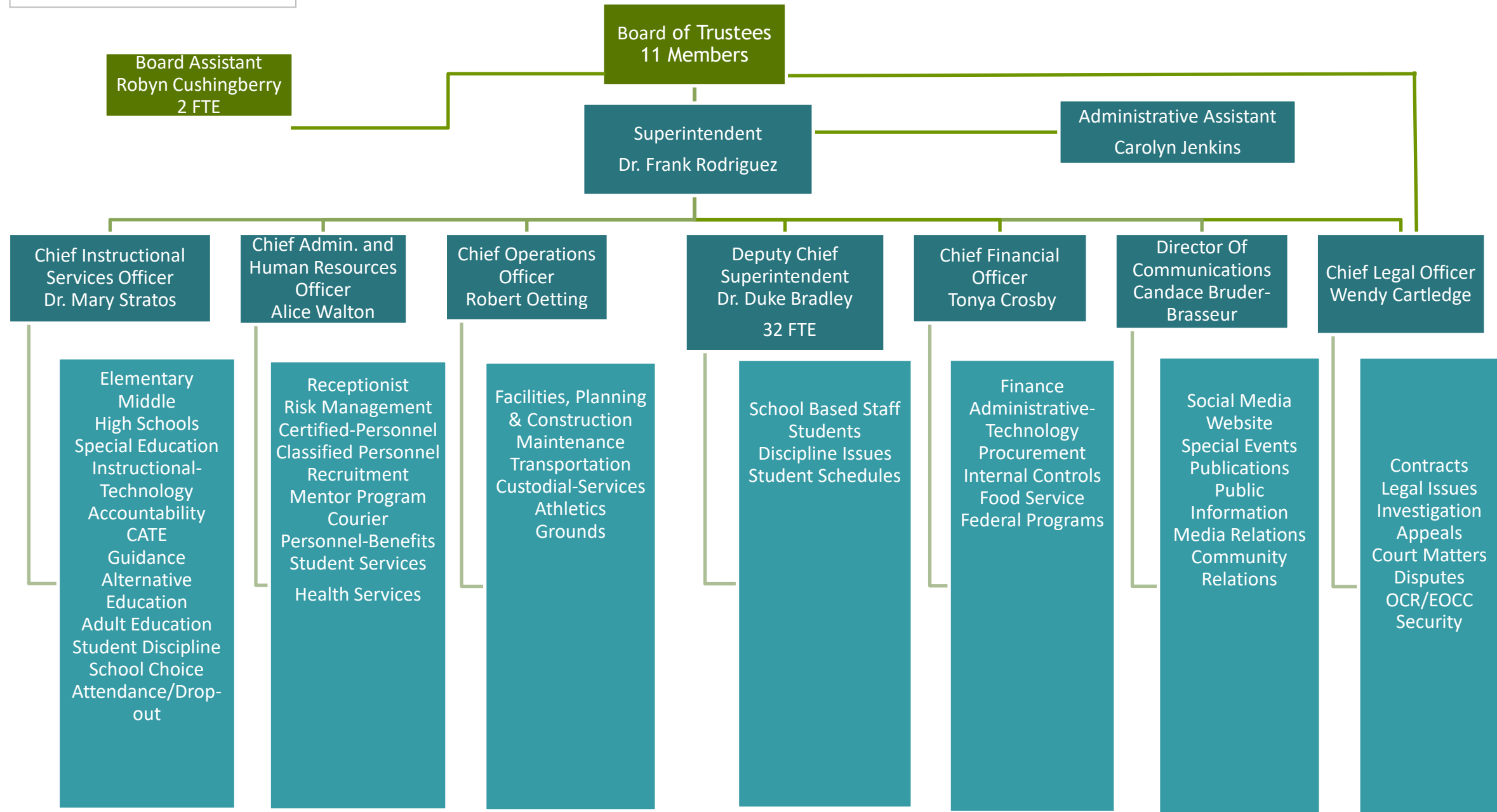
III. SCHOOL CLIMATE

- a. Increase student engagement levels per the SC School Report Card to a minimum of 68%.

IV. GIFTED & TALENTED

- a. Exceed SC Ready students scoring to a minimum of 80%.
- b. Increase the number of gifted and talented African American, ELL students, poverty by a minimum of 2% each year.
- c. Use a strengths-based approach to determine instruction that promotes academic and artistic talent development.
- d. Provide students opportunities for leadership, collaboration and career exploration.
- e. Offer challenging academic sessions for students at SISA2 every summer.
- f. Offer G&T endorsement for all K-8 classroom and fine arts teachers.

Organizational Structure Effective
July 2021



Beaufort County School District, 2021-2022 Budget



The Budget Process

Board Policy (OE-5) defines the Board's expectations for presentation of the budget. A multi-year, balanced budget must be presented annually that reflects anticipated changes in compensation, inflationary adjustments and other operational increases.

The annual budget is the financial plan for the operation of the school system. All financial processes begin with the adoption of the fiscal year budget. The budget provides the framework for both expenditures and revenues for the year. It translates educational programs and priorities for the District into financial terms.

The District will express its financial plan through three types of budgets: the operating budget, the capital budget and the debt service budget.

Operating budget - a budget for the provision of annual resources to support general operations of the District.

Capital budget - a budget for the provision of necessary sites, buildings, major improvements and equipment.

Debt Service budget - a budget for the provision of principal and interest payments on outstanding debt.

The General Fund is the only fund appropriated by the Beaufort County Council. The millage rate for the Debt Service Fund is set based on the total revenue needed for principal and interest payments as established by the School District.

The Operating Budget

The development of the **operating budget** begins late in the calendar year with the establishment of the budget calendar and ends with the adoption of the fiscal year budget by County Council near June 30th of each year. Below is a summary of the stages of the operating budget process for Beaufort County School District:

- Establish the Budget Calendar
- Determination of Budget Priorities
- Enrollment Projection
- Non-salaried School Budgets
- Salaried Budgets and Staffing Allocations
- Department budgets - Modified Zero Base
- Presentations to the Board
- Presentations to County Council
- Public Hearings
- Adoption of the Operating Budget



Establishing the Budget Calendar

The budget process begins with the development of the **budget calendar**. The calendar establishes the time frames necessary to develop the budget and seek approval from the Board of Education and the Beaufort County Council by June 30th of each year.

Budget Calendar

Fiscal Year 2021-2022

Budget Office	February 12	Budget Resources Packages distributed to Department Heads & Schools
Department Heads	March 1	Budget Requests due to Budget Office
Budget Office	March 22	Budget Office projects salaries & benefits
Budget Office	March/April	Budget Office reviews and summarizes the Budget Requests
Leadership Team/Principals	March	Leadership Team/Principals
BOE	March 20	Update of state increases (teacher step, COLA, benefits), tax collections, state revenue update
BOE	April 23	Budget work session
BOE Meeting	May 11	Board work session
Virtual Public Forum	May	Budget Presentations to Public
BOE	May 18	Budget Work Session
CC Finance Committee	May 24	Presentations to County Council Finance Committee
County Council	May 24	First Reading of the FY22 Budget with County Council
County Council	June 14	Second Reading of the FY22 Budget with County Council
County Council	June 28	Third Reading and Adoption of the FY22 Budget with County Council
Budget Office	July 1	Execution of FY22 Budget

Determination of Budget Priorities

The budget process continues with the Leadership Team setting **budget priorities** for the new fiscal year. The staff then translates the priorities into monetary terms and begins the process of developing the budget.

Priorities will be based upon the needs identified during the budget planning process as determined by the following:

- Academic achievement goals as specified by the Board
- The needs of the District so that all segments of District programs are treated equitably within the available resources
- State and/or federal legal requirements for funding of programs
- Requirements and regulations of the regional accrediting agencies
- Availability of fiscal and other non-economic resources
- Need of the District to meet fund balance requirements

Per Pupil Supply Allocation

The non-salaried budget is derived using an average per pupil cost for elementary, middle and high schools. The average per pupil allocation is multiplied by the number of students from the enrollment projection to generate a school's budget. A lump sum figure along with historical data is distributed to the principals to help them formulate their budget for the upcoming year. The FY 2020 budget was cut by \$5.00 per pupil.

	Original	Budget Cut amt.
High School PPA	\$170	\$165
Middle School PPA	\$146	\$141
Elementary School PPA	\$136	\$131

The 15-day membership report is used to determine any differential in the projected to actual enrollment. Schools exceeding the enrollment projection are given an additional allocation based on PPA multiplied by the number of students above the projected amount.

Academic Stipend Allocations

Level Allocations (60% of the allocation)
Elementary - \$2,122
Middle - \$15,591
High - \$29,933
Plus
Student Allocations (40% of the allocation)
\$8.11 per student Elementary and Middle
\$10.00 per student High

Athletic Stipend Allocations

Middle Schools

Stipends	\$54,478
Supplies	15,408
Transportation	<u>12,500</u>
Total	\$82,386

High Schools

High School athletic stipend, supply and transportation allocations are based on enrollment and location. The average allocation is \$391 per student, ranging from \$298,761 to \$325,068. Distance to region competitions are factored into the allocation.

Salaried Budgets & Staffing Formula

The enrollment projection is used, in conjunction with the **staffing formula**, for allocating funds for staff positions for the following school year. The teacher/student ratio is also taken into consideration. The staffing formula is used to define the staff resources that are believed to be necessary to achieve the Board's goals. The staffing model represents what a typical elementary, middle and high school should have for staffing based on the state's defined minimum program and accreditation standards. This model is designed to provide equity among the schools based on population and individual school needs and is reviewed each year for potential changes.

District administrators meet with each principal annually to discuss the staffing needs of the school. These meetings provide the principal an opportunity to express staffing needs in the supplemental and intervention programs based on data analyses. These needs are reviewed by district administrators for equity, appropriateness and availability of funds.

Certified staff are assigned based on different formulas for elementary, middle and high school (see staffing formula). For budget purposes, the Finance Office assigns a unit value for staff positions. A unit of certified staff is valued at the average teacher's salary plus benefits. Units are valued annually during budget development. The 10th day membership report will be used to determine the differential between the projected and actual enrollment. Staffing and supply allocations may be adjusted by the administration based on this information.

Projections of pay increases for certified staff are determined by the mandatory salary schedule established by the South Carolina Department of Education. The mandatory increase is placed into a formula, and a local supplement is added to the state's base. Any pay increases for certified staff in addition to those mandated by the South Carolina Department of Education must be approved by the Board. The state sets the tone of pay increases by mandating cost of living adjustments (COLA) for teachers. The administration proposes increases for other staff based on industry data, the consumer price index (CPI) and historical data.

Department budgets - Modified Zero Base (MZB)

The MZB format is used to determine the non-salaried budget for all programs that are not student driven. Each division administrator is responsible for the budget preparation of his or her division using the MZB format. Among others, the programs which use this format include:

- Early Childhood/Parenting
- Homebound
- Attendance and social work
- Health/Nursing
- Instructional Services
- Board of Education
- Office of Superintendent
- Facilities Planning and Construction
- Financial Services
- Operations and Maintenance
- Pupil Transportation
- Administrative and Human Resource Services
- Student Services
- Data Services
- Technology Services
- Public/Community Relations

Department heads are provided annually with a budget package which includes a copy of the department's most recent budget, including the amounts spent to date, a mission and objective form, and a budget request form. Each are asked to prepare a budget for their department based on current and projected needs, enter the information (in detail) into the budget module of the District's accounting software and return a signed copy of the forms to the budget office.

Presentations to the Board and Public

The Superintendent has the overall responsibility for budget planning. Principals must develop and submit budgets for their schools after seeking input from the school staff, the School Improvement Council, and a representative from the parent-teacher organization. The budgets submitted by the principals should reflect the principal's judgment as to the most effective way to use resources to achieve the educational objectives of the school.

The Superintendent recommends an annual operating budget to the Board through a series of budget presentations. The Board will consider the budget request as presented by the Superintendent and will review the allocations for fairness and consistency with the educational priorities of the school system. After approval by the Board, several presentations are made throughout the county to seek public opinion. The Board must approve the budget by majority vote and must certify it before the second reading with County Council.

Adoption of the Operating Budget

On the date specified by the Beaufort County Council, the Superintendent and the Board of Education will present, in a manner mutually agreed upon by the County Council and the Board of Education, the general operating budget for the operation of schools in the county for the ensuing fiscal year. Three readings of the budget occur before the operating budget is passed.

The final millage rates are set in June as a result of the joint efforts of School District and County staff. Any changes to the millage rate after the approval require an amended ordinance.

If the budget does not receive approval by June 30, the Superintendent will recommend that the Board adopt a continuing resolution based on last year's operating budget until the budget can be approved.

The Capital Budget

Each year a facilities assessment is completed to determine the capital renewal and improvement needs of the District. From this assessment, the Facilities, Planning and Construction office prepares a project listing for consideration by the Superintendent. The list is then presented to the Board of Education for approval. Funding is provided through the sale of general obligation bonds.

The Debt Service Budget

The budget for the debt service fund is determined by the financial needs to meet the principal and interest requirements on the outstanding debt. The amounts needed are then equated to a tax levy value, approved by the Board of Education, and the appropriate levy is established by the Beaufort County Auditor.





Beaufort County Schools At-A-Glance

Beaufort County School District is comprised of 19 elementary schools, 2 K-8 schools, 1 charter school, 6 middle schools and 6 high schools. BCSD enrollment for school year 2020-2021 was 21,229 students representing a decrease over the prior year. This reduction was a direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

SCHOOL NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	PHONE
Elementary Schools:				
Beaufort Elementary	1800 Prince Street	Beaufort	29902	843-322-2600
Broad River Elementary	474 Broad River Blvd.	Beaufort	29906	843-322-8400
Coosa Elementary	45 Middle Road	Beaufort	29907	843-322-6100
Daufuskie Island Elementary	22 Old Haig Point Road	Daufuskie Island	29915	843-842-1251
Hilton Head Island Early Childhood Center	165 Pembroke Drive	Hilton Head Island	29926	843-689-0400
Hilton Head Island Elementary	30 School Road	Hilton Head Island	29926	843-342-4100
Hilton Head Island School for the Creative Arts	10 Bus Drive	Hilton Head Island	29926	843-342-4380
James J. Davis Early Childhood Center	354 Keans Neck Road	Seabrook	29940	843-466-3600
Joseph S. Shanklin Elementary	121 Morrall Drive	Beaufort	29906	843-466-3400
Lady's Island Elementary	73 Chowan Creek Bluff	Beaufort	29907	843-322-2240
Michael C. Riley Elementary	200 Burnt Church Road	Bluffton	29910	843-707-0800
Mossy Oaks Elementary	2510 Mossy Oaks Road	Beaufort	29902	843-322-2900
Okatie Elementary	53 Cherry Point Road	Okatie	29909	843-322-7700
Port Royal Elementary	1214 Paris Avenue	Port Royal	29935	843-322-0820
Pritchardville Elementary	9447 Evan Way	Bluffton	29910	843-707-0500
Red Cedar Elementary	10 Box Elder Street	Bluffton	29910	843-707-0600
St. Helena Elementary	1025 Sea Island Parkway	St. Helena Island	29920	843-838-0300
Whale Branch Elementary	15 Stuart Point Road	Seabrook	29940	843-466-1000
K-8 Schools:				
River Ridge Academy (K-8)	3050 River Ridge Drive	Bluffton	29910	843-836-4600
Robert Smalls International Academy (K-8)	43 W. K. Alston Drive	Beaufort	29906	843-322-2500
Riverview Charter School (K-8)	81 SC-128	Beaufort	29906	843-379-0123
Middle Schools:				
Beaufort Middle	2501 Mossy Oaks Rd.	Beaufort	29902	843-322-5700
Bluffton Middle	30 New Mustang Drive	Bluffton	29910	843-707-0700
H.E. McCracken Middle	250 H.E. McCracken Circle	Bluffton	29910	843-706-8700
Hilton Head Island Middle	55 Wilborn Road	Hilton Head Island	29926	843-689-4500
Lady's Island Middle	30 Cougar Drive	Lady's Island	29907	843-322-3100
Whale Branch Middle	2900 Trask Parkway	Seabrook	29940	843-466-3000
High Schools:				
Battery Creek High	1 Blue Dolphin Drive	Beaufort	29906	843-322-5500
Beaufort High	84 Sea Island Parkway	Beaufort	29907	843-322-2000
Bluffton High	12 H.E. McCracken Circle	Bluffton	29910	843-706-8800
Hilton Head Island High	70 Wilborn Road	Hilton Head Island	29926	843-689-4965
May River High	601 New Riverside Road	Bluffton	29910	843-836-4900
Whale Branch Early College High	169 State Hwy S 7-549	Seabrook	29940	843-466-2700

**Beaufort County School District
Basic Staffing Allocation Formula
2021-2022**

Grades K-5

Name of School

Position	Enrollment	FTE		# of Work Days
Administrative Staff				
Principal	0+	1.0	@	260
Assistant Principal	0-750	1.0	@	210
	751+	2.0	@	210
Certified Staff				
Teachers	Pre-K	20 to 1	@	190
	Kindergarten	24 to 1	@	190
	Grade 1-3	22 to 1	@	190
	Grade 4	24 to 1	@	190
	Grade 5	24 to 1	@	190
Related Arts Teachers	Based on Formula			
School Counselor	0-750	1.0	@	190
	751+	2.0	@	190
School Librarian	0+	1.0	@	200
Literacy Coach	0+	1	@	195
Math or Science Coach	0+	0.5	@	195
ESOL Teacher	Based on Formula			
Literacy Teacher	Based on Formula			
Gifted & Talented Teacher	Based on Formula			
Classified Staff				
Pre-Kindergarten Assistant	1.0 per Pre-Kindergarten classroom		@	190
Kindergarten Assistant	1.0 per Kindergarten classroom		@	190
Social Worker	Case Driven			
Media Assistant	0+	1.0	@	190
Nurse (RN/LPN)	0+	1.0	@	190
Nurse Assistant	1000+	1.0	@	190
Data Specialist	0+	1.0	@	260
Bookkeeper	0+	1.0	@	260
Support Staff <i>Office Mgr, Admin. Assoc.</i>	0-750	1.0	@	260
	or 751+	1.0	@	260
	and	1.0	@	190
Bilingual Liaison	Case Driven			
Behavior Management Specialist	Case Driven			

**Beaufort County School District
Basic Staffing Allocation Formula
2021-2022**

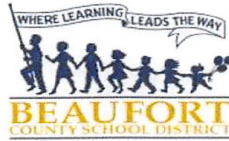
Grades Pre-K-8

Name of School

Position	Enrollment	FTE		# of Work Days
Administrative Staff				
Principal	0+	1.0	@	260
Assistant Principal	0-500	1.0	@	210
Curriculum Specialist	501-850	2.0	@	210
	851+	3.0	@	210
Certified Staff				
Teachers	Pre-K	20 to 1	@	190
	Kindergarten	24 to 1	@	190
	Grade 1-3	22 to 1	@	190
	Grade 4	24 to 1	@	190
	Grade 5	24 to 1	@	190
Related Arts Teachers	Based on Formula			
Middle School		21 to 1	@	190
School Counselor	0-750	1.0	@	190
	751+	2.0	@	190
Literacy Coach	0+	1.0	@	195
School Librarian	0+	1.0	@	200
Math or Science Coach	Based on Formula		@	195
ESOL Teacher	Based on Formula		@	190
Literacy Teacher	Based on Formula		@	190
Gifted & Talented Teacher	Case Driven		@	190
Classified Staff				
Pre-Kindergarten Assistant	1.0 per Pre-Kindergarten classroom		@	190
Kindergarten Assistant	1.0 per Kindergarten classroom		@	190
Social Worker	Case Driven			
Media Assistant	0+	1.0	@	190
Nurse (RN/LPN)	0+	1.0	@	190
Nurse Assistant	1000+	1.0	@	190
Data Specialist	0+	1.0	@	260
Bookkeeper	0+	1.0	@	260
Support Staff <i>Office Mgr, Admin. Assoc., Admin. Asst.</i>	0-750	1.0	@	260
	or 751+	1.0	@	260
	and	1.0	@	190
Bilingual Liaison	Formula Calculation			
Behavior Management Specialist	Case Driven			

Beaufort County School District				
Basic Staffing Allocation Formula				
2021-2022				
Grades 6-8				
Name of School				
Position	Enrollment	FTE		# of Work Days
Administrative Staff				
Principal	0+	1.0	@	260
Assistant Principal	0-500	1.0	@	210
	751+	2.0	@	210
Certified Staff				
Teachers	Middle School	21 to 1	@	190
<i>(low enrollment in related arts areas may result in itinerant staff)</i>				
School Counselor	0-500	1.0	@	190
	501-850	2.0	@	190
	851+	3	@	190
School Librarian	0+	1.0	@	200
Literacy Coach (State Reading)	0+	1.0	@	195
Math/Science Coach	0+	0.5	@	190
ESOL Teacher	Based on Formula		@	190
Classified Staff				
Social Worker	Case Driven			
Media Assistant	0+	1.0	@	190
Nurse (RN/LPN)	0+	1.0	@	190
Nurse Assistant	1000+	1.0	@	190
Data Specialist	0+	1.0	@	260
Bookkeeper	0+	1.0	@	260
Support Staff	0-500	1.0	@	260
	and	1	@	190
or	501+	1.0	@	260
	and	2	@	190
or	750-1000	1	@	260
	and	3	@	190
Behavior Interventionist	0+	1	@	180
Behavior Management Specialist	Case Driven			
Bilingual Liaison	Case Driven			

Beaufort County School District				
Basic Staffing Allocation Formula				
2021-2022				
Grades 9-12				
Name of School				
Position	Enrollment	FTE		# Of Work Days
Administrative Staff				
Principal	0+	1.0	@	260
Assistant Principal	0-750	1.0	@	220
	751-1000	2.0	@	220
	1001-1500	3.0	@	220
	1501+	4.0	@	220
Athletic Director	0+	1.0	@	220
Certified Staff				
Teachers		20.5 to 1	@	190
(low enrollment in related arts areas may result in itinerant staff)				
Guidance Counselor	300 to 1		@	205
Media Specialist	0+	1.0	@	200
Testing Lead Teacher	0+	0.5	@	190
ESOL	0+	1.0	@	190
Classified Staff				
Social Worker	501+	1.0	@	205
Media Assistant	0+	1.0	@	190
Nurse (RN/LPN)	0+	1.0	@	190
Data Specialist	0+	1.0	@	260
Bookkeeper	0+	1.0	@	260
Support Staff	0-750	3.0	@	190
	751-1000	4.0	@	190
	1001-1250	5.0	@	190
(one is 260 day, all other are 190 day)	1251+	6.0	@	260
Behavior Interventionist	0+	1.0	@	180
Behavior Mgmt Specialist	Case driven			



Beaufort County School District

Budgeted Positions FY2022

	District Staff	School Based	Adult Ed	Total
GENERAL FUND				
ADMIN	56	99		155
CERT	24	1625		1649
CLASS	221	508		729
PROF	14	48		62
SCBD	11			11
TOTAL	326	2280	0	2606

SPECIAL REVENUE				
ADMIN	1			1
CERT	10	90		100
CLASS	4	80		84
PROF	4	10		14
TOTAL	19	180	0	199

EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT				
ADMIN	1		1	2
CERT		28	1	29
CLASS		9	1	10
TOTAL	1	37	3	41

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND				
ADMIN	4			4
CLASS				0
TOTAL	4	0	0	4

FOOD SERVICE FUND				
CLASS	6			6
TOTAL	6	0	0	6

TOTAL	356	2,497	3	2,856
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Beaufort County School District, 2021-2022 Budget



Summary of Accounting Policies

Board Policies and Monitoring

The Beaufort County School District Board of Education (the “Board”) adopted a strategic governance process in May 2008, components of which have been periodically amended and updated. The Board established an updated strategic plan in Spring, 2014, to establish goals for the District over the next five years. As currently written, the Board’s strategic governance process allows the Board to:

- Manage the District’s affairs on a cost-effective basis.
- Authorize the Superintendent to serve as the educational and administrative leader of the District.
- Empower District employees to perform their jobs effectively and grow their personal competence; and
- Support each learner in developing his/her potential by providing an excellent education in a safe and nurturing learning environment.

With implementation of the strategic governance process, the Board established its commitments and responsibilities and adopted operational expectations (OE’s) for the District and District staff. The original Board commitments and responsibilities are not part of the Board Policies, revised and implemented in 2016. The OE’s are aligned to the District’s strategic plan and the Board policies. The OE’s are reviewed annually by the Board and Senior Management to directly correlate with the District’s vision, mission and the District’s five quality standards:

- Purpose and Direction
- Governance and Leadership
- Teaching and Assessing for Learning
- Resources and Support Systems
- Documenting and Using Results for Continuous Improvement

Reporting Entity

Board members are elected by the public, possess decision making authority in accordance with South Carolina law, and can significantly influence District operations. The Board is responsible for approving the annual operating budget, debt and capital budget.

The District is not fiscally independent; therefore, the Beaufort County Government acts in a fiduciary capacity by levying and collecting school taxes. Therefore, the annual operating budget must be approved by two governing bodies - the Board and the Beaufort County Council.

Two of the District's funds are appropriated, the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. The Beaufort County Council has the authority to create the budget ordinance. The ordinance, as presented in the Introductory Section of this document, specifies revenue sources that will generate the funds needed to support the appropriation amount. Millage levies for both funds are stated in this document.

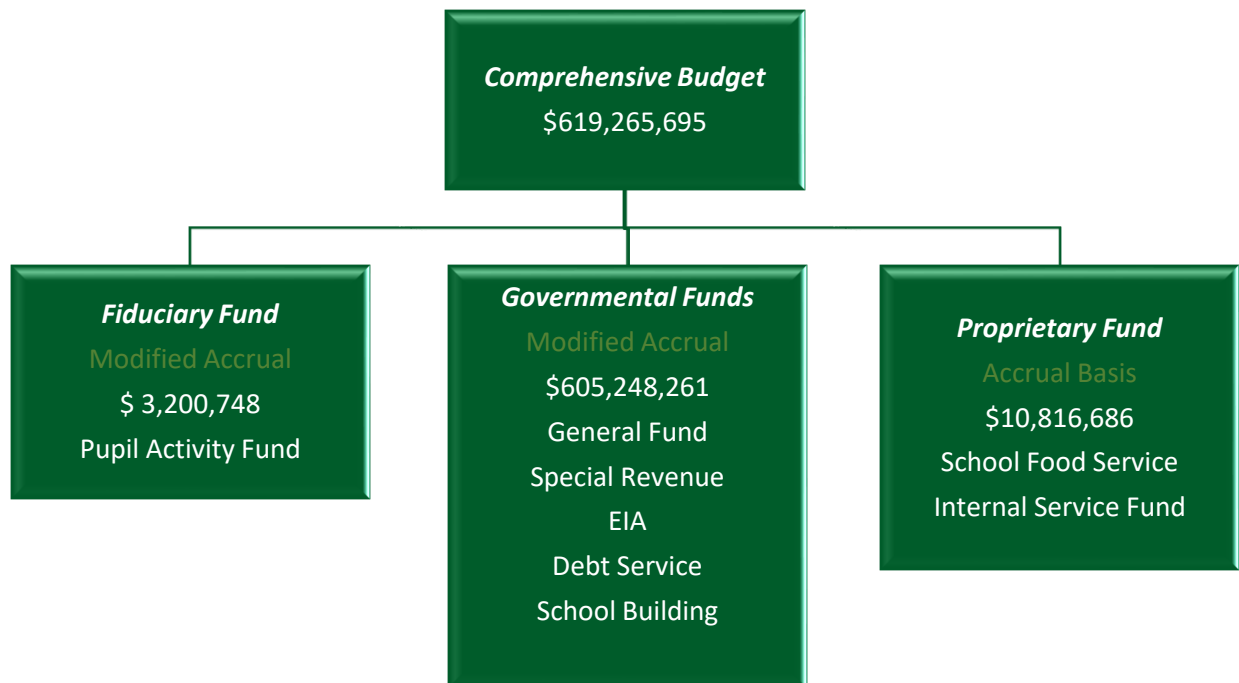
Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the timing of recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses in the accounts and in the financial statements when transactions are recorded. The basis of accounting used depends on the type of financial statements being prepared.

Beaufort County School District uses the budgetary basis of accounting in the preparation of its budget. It is important to readers of both the budget document and the School District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) to understand the differences between the two documents for them to make more informed decisions for the benefit of the students. Budgetary basis refers to the basis of accounting used to estimate financial sources and uses in the budget.

For purposes of financial reporting, the District follows generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Governmental agencies are required to use modified accrual accounting for governmental funds in the District's financial statements. The accrual basis of accounting is used for proprietary funds. **For purposes of this budget document, the budgetary basis of accounting and the GAAP basis of accounting are the same.**

Below is a depiction of the fund structure by basis of accounting:



The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requires that Annual Financial Reports (AFR) contain fund financial statements, as well as government-wide financial statements, each requiring a different basis of accounting.

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds and expendable fiduciary funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus; that is, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheets. Operating statements of these funds' present increases (revenues and other financial sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current position.

Proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary type fund operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in fund equity (net position).

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed for all governmental type funds and fiduciary funds of the School District. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual that is both measurable (the amount of the transaction can be determined) and available (the amount is collectible within the current period or soon thereafter). Expenditures, other than long-term debt and the long-term portion of accumulated vacation pay, are recorded when the fund liability is incurred. For the School District, available means they are expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

Accrual Basis of Accounting

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized by proprietary type funds, such as school food service, and government-wide financial statements. On the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when goods and services are received (whether cash disbursements are made at that time or not).



Other Financial Policies

Financial policies provide the Board of Education with a foundation for decision-making. These policies act as the guidelines and parameters by which the Board of Education must conform, and the goals toward which they must strive. Following is a discussion of various financial policies established by the Beaufort County School District.

Investments

The Board recommends the utilization of financial advisors when practicable to assist in managing the Board's debt portfolio, evaluating and executing transactions, monitoring and verifying fair pricing, making investment decisions and generally representing and acting in the Board's best interests.

The Board has an ongoing fiduciary responsibility to actively manage the proceeds of debt issued for public purposes in a manner that is consistent with state statutes governing the investment of public funds. Section 6.5.10 of the S.C. Code of Laws requires the School District's investments to be fully guaranteed by United States securities. Beaufort County School District's investments are fully collateralized.

Debt Policy

The School District, in conjunction with its Financial Advisor, manages its debt in accordance with the requirements of the SC Code of Laws and Article X, Section 15(7)(a) of the South Carolina Constitution. The objectives of the District's debt management policy include:

- Maintaining cost-effective access to the capital markets through prudent policies
- Maintaining moderate debt and debt service payments with effective planning and coordination
- Meeting significant capital demands through debt financing and alternate financing mechanisms
- Achieving the highest credit ratings
- Preventing large fluctuations in millage rates throughout the life span of the debt

Capital Expenditures

Board Policy requires the Superintendent to establish a cycle of renovation and new construction that provides classroom capacity consistent with instructional programs, as well as community and neighborhood needs. The District must develop and provide annual updates of a plan that establishes priorities for construction, renovation and maintenance projects.

Capital expenditures for referendum projects are kept within the specific projects approved in the referendum. Funds may not be transferred among the projects within a referendum and additional projects may not be added using these funds.

Capital expenditures for capital renewal projects are approved each year by the Board of Education and funded through the borrowing means commonly known as 8% funds. Issuance of these types of funds are allowable under state constitution. Groups of projects are managed as a whole, and projects cannot be added or changed. Budgets of individual projects within the year may be increased or decreased depending on availability of funds. Any funds remaining in an 8% project may be consolidated and transferred to the next year's project or to the debt service fund for reduction of principal amounts outstanding.

Procurement

The Beaufort County School District abides by the Board-adopted Procurement Code for decisions relating to the purchasing of goods and services. As a division of the South Carolina Department of Education, the School District's code must be "substantially similar" to the SC Procurement Code.

The Procurement Department, a department of the Financial Services Office, administers all solicitations for bid on District contracts, processes purchase orders and administers the Purchasing Card Program while adhering to the requirements of the Procurement Code.

Based on the Procurement policy, the Procurement Department also provides semi-annual reports to the Board regarding School District contracts with Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises.

Budgeting Controls

The Beaufort County School District maintains budgetary controls. The objective of budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the County Council of Beaufort County. Activities of the General Fund and Debt Service Fund are included in the annual appropriated budget. The legal level of control is at the fund level. To ensure compliance, budgetary controls are established by function and activity within each individual fund. The budgets of the District may be amended during the year with the appropriate approval levels.

Balanced Budget

A **balanced budget** is a budget for which expenditures are equal to revenues. It occurs when the total sum of money a government collects in a year is equal to the amount it spends on goods and services. The 2021-2022 approved budget of the Beaufort County School District is a balanced budget and is in compliance with policy.

Budget Transfers

The Superintendent grants principals/department heads the discretion to make non-salary budget transfers at the individual school level. Requests for changes to a school/departmental budget may be made by an electronic budget transfer. Budget transfers may only occur within a fund. For example, budget transfers reducing supplies in the General Fund and increasing supplies in a special revenue fund are not allowed. Budget transfers with line items exceeding \$5,000 must be approved by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Only the Superintendent or the CFO is authorized to approve transfers of salary line items in the General Fund.

Periodically, the CFO will examine budget categories and estimate the year-end status of each. Based on these estimates, the Superintendent authorizes his/her designee to make budget transfers within the major categories. Transfers outside of program functions (e.g. instructional, support, etc.) exceeding \$50,000 must be approved by the Board of Education.

Each school/department is given a copy of approved budget transfers and a copy is maintained in the Finance Office. The distribution of the school/department copy serves as notification that the transfer was posted to the general ledger.

Budget transfer requests within the capital project funds are requested in writing by the project managers. Transfers to/from the District's construction contingency accounts must be authorized by the Chief Operations Officer.

Carryover Funds

The administrative staff must operate the school system within the budget established for the department or school. Carryover funds in General Fund accounts are not permitted.

Fund Balance

The fund balance of governmental funds is the difference between its assets and liabilities, which represents available, expendable resources. This method of accounting focuses on working capital. The Board of Education is committed to providing sound, fiscal management for the District. In 2018, the Board modified its fund balance policy to maintain an unassigned fund balance no less than 15% of the next year's budgeted expenditures with a desired target between 15-17% of annual operating expenditures for the next fiscal year.

Summary of Policies



Each of the policies indicated above serves as a basis of decision-making for the administrators and the Board of Education of the Beaufort County School District.

SOURCES of REVENUE

The accounts of the School District are organized based on funds and object codes, each are considered self-balancing and maintained through separate accounting entities. Funds are categorized as Governmental Funds, Proprietary Funds, and Fiduciary Funds. Governmental funds generate revenues through appropriations. Proprietary funds are considered “self-operating” and will need to generate revenue to support the expenditures. In a Fiduciary Fund the School District acts as a trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The School District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Governmental Fund Types

General Fund - \$274,274,600

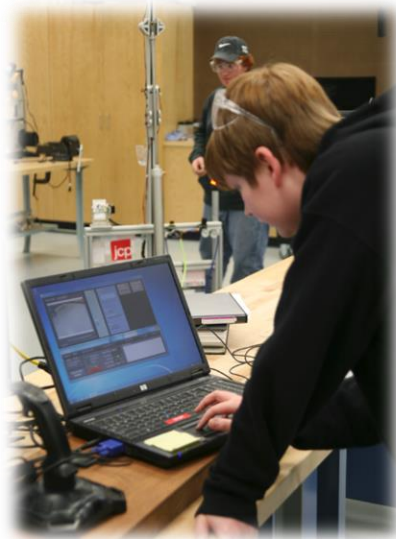
The General Fund is the largest operating fund of the School District. These resources are used to maintain daily operations across the District. The primary source of revenue for the General Fund is generated from state and local resources. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not allocated by law to other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. This fund is primarily used for classroom instruction and administrative support expenditures. This is a budgeted fund and the unassigned fund balance is considered a resource available for use. The FY 2022 budget expenditures amount to \$274,274,600 and reflects a 7.9% increase over the FY 2021 budgeted expenditures.

Special Revenue Funds - \$101,369,873

Special Revenue Funds are budgeted funds used to account for financial resources provided by federal, state, and local projects and grants. Revenue from specific sources is legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Each specific fund has defined objectives and responsibilities required by the funding source. These funds include but are not limited to Title I, Special Education, Adult Education and Medicaid. The special revenue budgets are amended on a frequent basis because of timing of the receipt of funds. An increase of \$9,548,443 is expected in FY 2021 from the federal Cares Act, Leap Funding and increased Title I funds. Special Revenues either fully or partially fund programs such as Special Education, Summer Reading Camp, Summer School, Literacy and many others.

Education Improvement Act - \$17,298,841

The Education Improvement Act (EIA) provides funding from the state through sales tax revenues. It includes but is not limited to At Risk Funds, Aid to Districts funds, National Board-Certified Teacher funding and pre-school programs. Since this source of funding is derived from sales tax, it is particularly volatile and is historically the target of budget reductions. An increase of \$3,489,812 is expected in FY 2021 primarily due to EIA carryover from FY 2020.



Debt Service Fund - \$75,314,947

The Debt Service Fund is a budgeted fund that is used exclusively for the payment of all long-term debt, principal, interest and related costs associated with the issuance of general obligation bonds for capital projects. The primary financing source for this fund is county property taxes. The \$8 million increase in debt service is primarily due to an increase in principal and interest payments in order to utilize existing fund balance.

Capital Improvement Fund - \$137,000,000

The Capital Projects Fund is used for long-term capital programs and construction projects. Resource are used for land acquisitions, school construction, equipping and renovation of all major capital facilities. The funding comes from the sale of general obligation bonds, either through bond referendum or 8% funds. There is currently no state funding for capital projects in South Carolina. Estimates of capital expenditures are based on the board approved 8% project and Referendum project for FY 2021. Referendum bond funding increased the school building fund by \$75,000,000 in FY 2021.

Proprietary Fund Types

The District's proprietary funds include School Food Service and the Internal Service Fund.

Internal Service Fund - \$900,000

The Internal Service Fund was established in FY 2006 to manage the insurance and risk management needs of the District. Transfers from the General Fund are made at fiscal year-end based on savings in General Fund insurance budgets and have accumulated to a level that is sufficient to support the School District's outstanding insurance claims.

School Food Service Fund - \$9,916,686

The School Food Service Fund is used to account for the financial resources provided by state and federal agencies in addition to payments from students and adults for breakfast and lunch programs. In this fund, payments for food, the contracted services of the School District's vendor and other costs relating to the provision of meals are included.

Fiduciary Fund Types

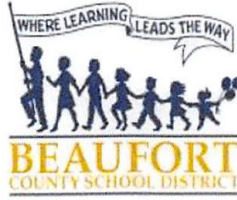
Pupil Activity Fund - \$3,200,748

The School District's Pupil Activity Fund is the only fiduciary fund. It is an unbudgeted fund which records and reconciles receipts and disbursements of funds related to student activity organizations.



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Financial Section



SUMMARY of FUNDS

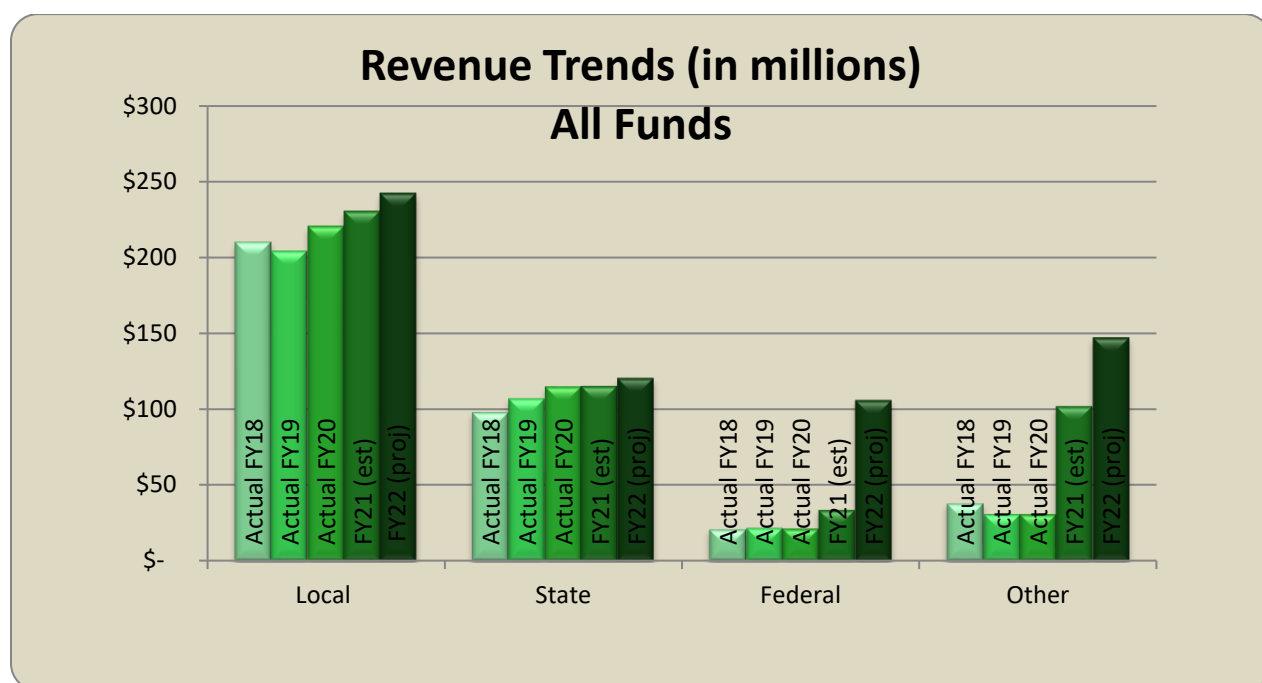
Fiscal Year 2022

Total Funds: \$619,265,695	General Fund	\$274,274,600
	Special Revenues	\$104,570,621
	EIA Funds	\$17,298,841
	Debt Service	\$75,304,947
	School Building Fund	\$137,000,000
	Food Service	\$9,916,686
	Internal Services Fund	\$900,000

*Per GASB guidance, the BCSD Pupil Activity Fund in the amount of \$3,200,748 was treated as a Special Revenue Fund.

Revenue Trends

Below is a five-year illustration of Beaufort County School District's revenues from all funding sources. The School District heavily depends on local tax revenues to support its basic operations; however, federal and state funds are essential to the District's instructional initiatives. The School District obtains its revenues from four primary sources: local property taxes, state revenues, federal revenues and other revenues, such as general obligation bond proceeds.

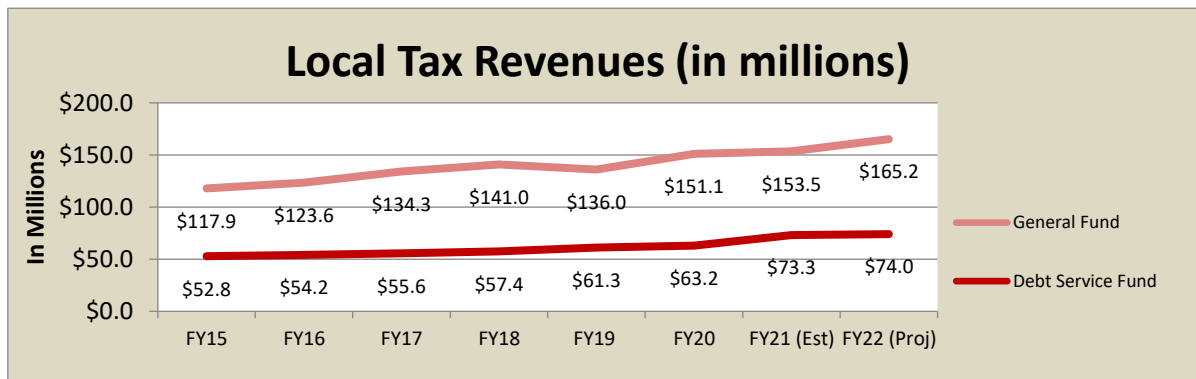


Local Revenues

Local property taxes are the primary source of revenue for the Beaufort County School District. Sixty three percent of all revenues are provided by local property taxes and other financing sources. The School District projects to receive \$239.2 million in local property tax revenues in FY 2022 based on operating and debt service millage requested from the Beaufort County Council.

The FY 2021 local property tax millage rate was held at 114 mills due to a continuing resolution of the prior year's budget. This action was directly related to the outbreak of COVID-19 during the budget development process. This resolution held the District's budget at the FY 2020 budgeted levels and did not account for any revenue and expenditure changes anticipated in FY 2021. This resulted in a need to request millage to support two years of expenditure changes due to additional needs and inflation. For FY 2022 County Council has approved a 7.6 mill increase, the maximum increase allowed by State law. This millage increase will utilize and exhaust all "lookback" millage plus any current year projected millage increase available to the District under state law. This will increase the total operational millage for the District to 121.6 which is projected to yield \$165.2 million in revenue.

The State's Act 388 eliminated full time resident property taxes as a source of income for supporting general operation of schools. Revenue was replaced by a state mandated 1% sales tax increase. Individuals who own and occupy their homes pay no taxes for school operations. Individuals who own but do not occupy their homes full time are assessed at a 6% rate and taxed for school operations. The passage of Act 388 has incentivized changes from 6% to 4% homes, resulting in lost revenue to the School District. Hundreds of homeowners are approved each year for a change in primary residency by Beaufort County, resulting in the elimination of their school operations taxes. Those funds are permanently lost to the school system. Those shifts from 6% properties to 4% have a direct impact on the calculation of the mill value. The graph below illustrates the local tax revenue trends over the last six years:



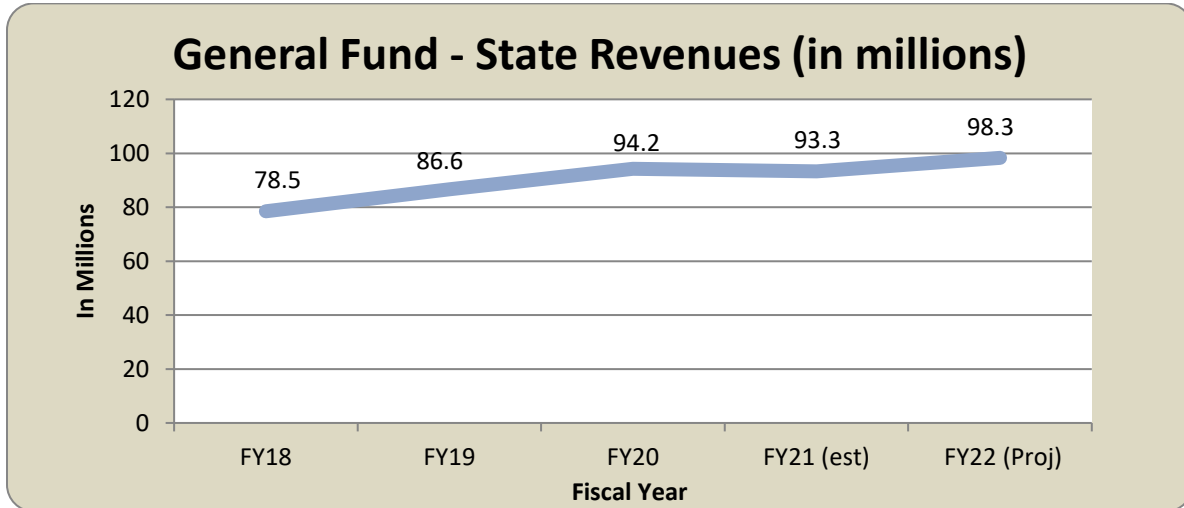
The Debt Service Fund, which is primarily funded with local property taxes, has experienced an increase in local property tax revenue since FY 2015. The mills have been held at 36.3 for the last three years to remain neutral while provided the requested funding for the debt program. With a goal of revenue neutrality, the 2022 millage rate approved will remain at 36.3 mills. The School District projects to see modest growth in the assessed value for the upcoming year. The millage rate for debt has been carefully managed to reach the levels needed to support the School District's capital improvement program and retire outstanding debt in a manner expected by bond rating agencies and bond holders.

State Revenues

State aid includes grants, state sales tax revenue and other state allocations. Of the \$121.0 million in state revenues projected for FY 2022, \$98.3 million is anticipated for the General Fund and are used to support the day-to-day operations of the School District. State revenues supporting the General Fund include the sales tax reimbursement on owner occupied residences, Education Finance Act (EFA) funds, school bus drivers' salary funds, reimbursement for local property tax relief, retiree insurance and homestead exemptions. Budget projections are provided each year on these revenue streams by the South Carolina Department of Education.

The state's primary funding formula uses an index of taxpaying ability, a measure of each county's wealth, to determine the amount of required support provided by the EFA. The measurement is based on the total assessed value of taxable property of each county as a percentage of the statewide total. According

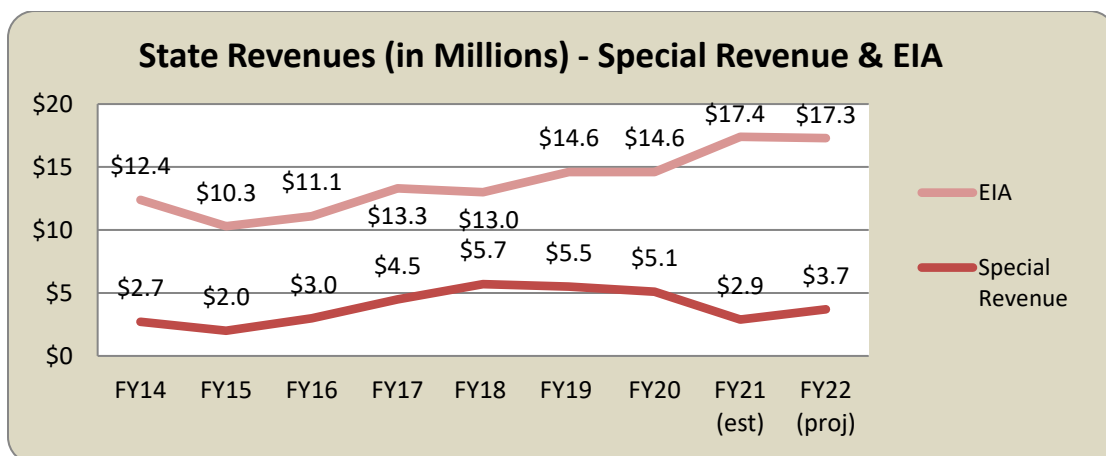
to the index, Beaufort County is one of the wealthiest counties in the state; therefore, it receives the one of the lowest percentages of state support for EFA funding in South Carolina. EFA payments have grown from zero funding in 2011 to an anticipated \$17.0 million in FY 2022 (up from \$15.5 million projected for FY 2021).



The State's Act 388 legislation replaced approximately \$68.9 million of the School District's local property tax revenues for owner occupied homes with \$47.4 million state sales tax revenue for FY 2021. Local property tax relief makes up the largest portion of state funding and has shown steady growth in the last several years.

Another \$21.0 million is expected to be received in the Special Revenue and the Education Improvement Act (EIA) funds. The Finance Office of the School District uses state budget projections, grant award letters and historical information to project the revenues from these sources for the FY 2022 budget.

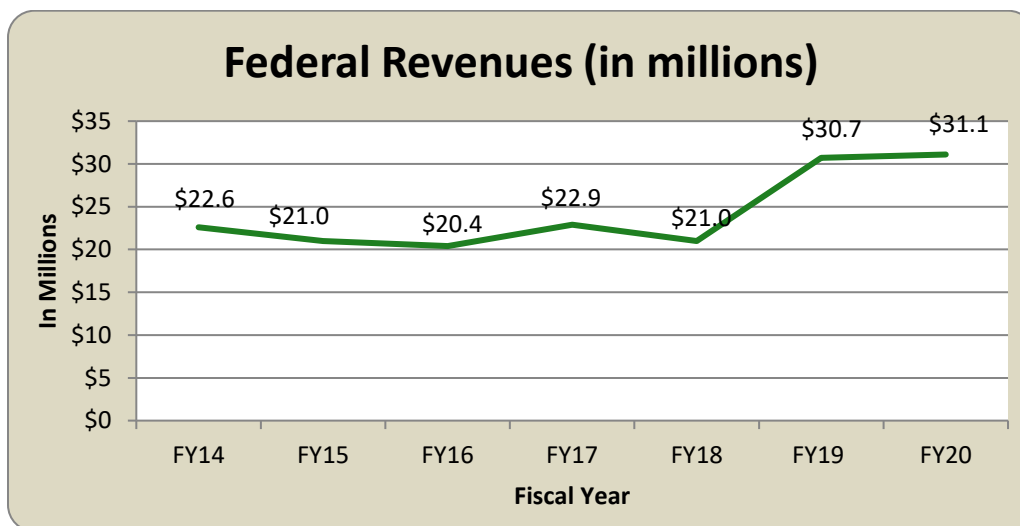
State revenues in Special Revenue funds are expected to slightly increase in the FY 2022 budget. State revenues in EIA funds are expected to decrease slightly in the FY 2022 budget.



Federal Revenues

Federal Revenues include Title I, E-rate and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), among others. Title I fund supports seventeen high-poverty schools in the District, an increase from sixteen in FY 2021, with intense focus on literacy. E-rate reimbursements are based on historical collections. E-rate funds are used to support ongoing initiatives of the Technology Division while Impact Aid is used to support the daily operations of the District. IDEA funds are used to support students with disabilities.

The School District expects an increase in federal revenues for FY 2020. USDA funding in the School Food Service Fund is expected to rise due to enrollment growth and the District's increased participation in the federal Community Eligibility Program, which increases the numbers of student participation in high poverty schools. The School District currently has eight schools participating in the program, which offers free lunches to 100% of students at these schools.



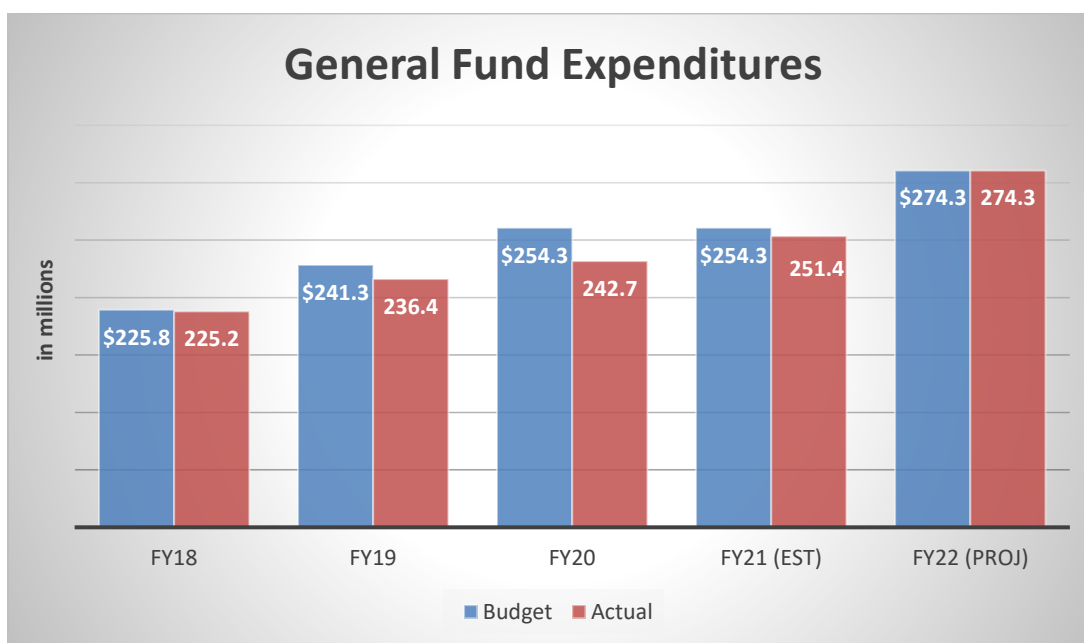
Other Revenues

Other sources of revenue include \$20.0 million of general obligation bonds used to support the District's 8% capital renewals and renovations. Transfers from other funds account for \$9.7 million of other revenues. These are derived from indirect costs and teacher salary increase funds transferred from Special Revenue Funds to the General Fund. The District approved a \$344M referendum in 2019 which has resulted in additional bond issuances beginning in FY2021 to fund the referendum projects.



Expenditure Trends

The FY 2022 General Fund budget request is in the amount of \$274.3 million, an increase of 7.9% from the FY 2021 budget of \$254.3 million. BCSD has a history of spending over 99% of its budget. Spending in FY 2021 is expected to come under budget by about \$5.2 million. This is the result of cost savings associated with transitioning to virtual learning from March 2019-June 2019 to reduce student and staff exposure to the COVID-19 virus. This pandemic provided savings not only in general classroom supplies and materials, but also overhead expenditures related to energy and building operations.



The chart on the following page provides a five-year comparison of expenditures. Below are historical summaries of the major changes in expenditures over the past few years:

- FY 2018 - Increases from state and federal mandates accounted for \$4.3 million of expenditure increases. Projected enrollment growth accounted for \$2.4 million which included additional teachers, academic stipends and school non-salary allocations. Locality supplements are provided to each teacher, an increase of \$1.9 million.
- FY 2019 – Increases from state and federal mandates accounted for \$6.7 million of expenditure increases. Projected enrollment growth accounted for \$1.9 million which included additional teachers, academic stipends and school non-salary allocations. Also included were step increases for all eligible teachers and a 1% cost of living increase equaling \$2.5 million. Step increases, and a 2% cost of living increase were also provided for all classified and administrative staff at a cost of \$1.65 million. Locality supplements for certified staff were increased by \$2,000 per staff

member for a total increase of \$3.8 million. Locality supplements for classified and administrative staff were increased by \$500 per staff member for a total increase of \$583,463.

- FY 2020 – A mandatory step increase and 4% cost of living increase for teachers accounted for \$6.8 million of expenditure increases. Mandated increases in fringe benefits accounted for \$3.2 million of the expenditure increases. Projected enrollment growth accounted for \$3.3 million which included additional teachers, teacher assistants, a guidance counselor, academic stipends, charter school allocation and school non-salary allocations. Step increases and a 2% cost of living increase were also provided for all classified and administrative staff at a cost of \$2.0 million. An additional 10% salary increase was included for bus drivers at an additional cost of \$295 thousand. \$1.2 million in budget reductions were made which primarily consisted of eliminating 25 computer lab assistant positions and 2 assistant principal positions. Expenditures were reduced by an additional \$500 thousand by eliminating the Summer Institute. The District elected to close schools and move to virtual learning in March of 2019. This decision resulted in significant savings in operating expenditures. Travel, general supplies, energy and substitute teacher costs were all reduced due to the closures and change in the instruction model.
- FY 2021 – Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the budget for FY21 was held at the FY20 budget via a continuing resolution. Expenditures were down in FY 2021 due to delays in the start of school, partial year virtual learning and hybrid (face to face and virtual learning) related to the pandemic. These factors provided significant savings in supplies and operating costs, such as energy and maintenance at the school locations due to students and personnel learning and working virtually. Additional expenditures were incurred as facilities reopened in the areas of PPE and infection control measures that were needed to provide a safe environment. The annual step increases, partially funded by the SCDOE, for FY21 was put on hold at the start of the fiscal year but was restored prior to the close of the fiscal year for all eligible employees. Also, the Board approved a recommendation from the Superintendent to provide employees with a one-time bonus for their commitment to work during the pandemic so the students of Beaufort County would continue to receive a quality education.
- FY2022 – State/Federal mandated totaling \$7.3M are included in the FY2022 budget. These included the annual step increases for eligible employees, \$1,000 increase to Base Teacher Salary, 1% increase in Retirement, Health & Dental increases, 3.0 FTE's for Special Education, 5.5 FTE's for Multi-Language (ESOL) and 5% cost of living increase for bus drivers. Additional compensation increases for recruitment and retention are \$3.7M including restoration of a waived step increase from 2011-2012 for certified staff, raising of the maximum step from 24 to 25 years and a 2% cost of living increase for certified and administrative staff. The FY2022 budget also includes \$900k expenditures for security at elementary schools. These additional funds will complete the request to have a security presence at all schools in the District. With the expectation to return to fully opened schools, \$3.5M was added to address student achievement funding many teaching, interventionist and support positions. While the pandemic continues, the FY2022 budget was built to support student success, safety and employee compensation while continuing to face the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Expenditures-5 Year Comparison

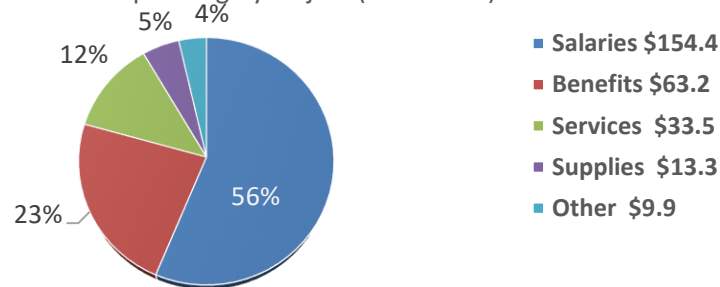
	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21 (est)	FY22 (proj)
Budget	\$ 225,764,555	\$ 241,317,106	\$ 254,297,442	\$ 254,297,442	\$ 274,274,600
Actual	\$ 225,190,159	\$ 236,431,470	\$ 242,679,136	\$ 251,434,417	\$ 274,274,600
Increase From Budgeted	\$ 10,312,560	\$ 15,552,551	\$ 12,980,336	\$ -	\$ 19,977,158
Prior Year	4.8%	6.9%	5.4%	0.0%	7.9%

Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and benefits comprise 79% of the School District's budget. This does not include all the salaries and benefits paid by our contracted services for food service, custodial, grounds and facilities maintenance. Through a formalized staffing process, school positions are standardized to provide equity among schools and are distributed based on projected student enrollment for FY 2021-2022. A staffing formula was established for each elementary, middle and high school. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, establishing a projection for FY 2022 brought forward many challenges. All possible scenarios were reviewed to determine the best projection with the unknown impact the pandemic might have on enrollment.

In 2016, a recruiting and retention plan was initiated in the form of locality supplements. The plan called for a \$1,000 supplement with annual increases over a five-year period for certified staff. The FY 2022 budget includes a \$5,000 supplement for teachers and a \$1,500 supplement for other full-time staff.

General Fund Spending by Object (in millions)



Enrollment is projected to grow 1,176 students in FY 2022 over FY 2021. This staffing model allowed for staffing to remain status quo for FY 2022.

The state of South Carolina requires an annual step increase for all eligible certified teachers. The cost of this budget item is \$2.0 million. Additionally, the Board approved step increases for all eligible administrative and classified staff. Athletic and academic stipend allocations are distributed to applicable schools each year based on projected enrollment.

Employee Benefits

The budget includes benefits including Social Security, Medicare, retirement, health, dental, life insurance and workers' compensation. Retirement benefits are managed by the SC Public Benefit Authority (PEBA),

and participation of employees of South Carolina school districts is mandatory. For FY 2020, the employer's share of retirement increased from 20.61% to 21.61%.

Health insurance premiums through the Blue Cross Blue Shield State Health Plan, the mandated plan for SC school districts, and dental insurance are estimated to increase by 0.0% as of January 1, 2020. Increased costs due to additional staff coupled with prior increases for the second half of the 2020 calendar year are expected to result in an increase of \$1.1 million. No increases are expected in Social Security, Medicare, dental, life insurance or workers' compensation. Benefit costs are estimated to increase by \$5.3 million to total \$58.2 million.



Instructional Programs

Many instructional programs and curricular initiatives are funded through Special Revenue and EIA (Education Improvement Act) funds. Below is a summary of the major instructional initiatives planned for the 2021-2022 school year and the Special Revenue funding sources which will support them. These programs may also be supported with general fund resources.

FY 2022 Utilization of Special Revenue Funds			
Instructional Initiatives	Intended Use of Program	Amounts	Special Revenue Funding Source
Title One	To supplement the core instructional programs at 16 high poverty schools	\$6,683,978	Title I
Special Education	The education of students with special needs in a way that addresses the student's individual differences and needs	\$4,349,061	IDEA, ESY and IDEA Preschool Funds
Improving Teacher Quality	Programs focused on preparing, training and recruiting highly effective teachers and principals	\$813,395	Title II-Teacher Quality
English Learners (EL)	An instructional program in English for speakers of other languages (EL) to teach basic vocabulary and grammar to students with a first language other than English	\$319,839	Title III
Adult Education	Program to increase adult literacy and to prepare adults for a high school diploma or its equivalency	\$149,808	Federal & State Adult Education Funds
Parenting & Family Literacy	Program provides a holistic, fully integrated, family-focused approach, providing parents and children most in need of improving their literacy skills with intensive, frequent and long-term educational and non-educational services.	\$585,668	Title I, At Risk Funds
Junior ROTC Program	A federal program sponsored by the United States Armed Forces in high schools to promote citizenship, leadership skills, and patriotism	\$1,147,022	Federal JROTC Funds, General Fund
Summer School for MS & HS grades 6-12	Additional instructional days for most at risk students in grades 6-12 and credit recovery opportunities	\$200,000	At Risk Funds
Student Health & Fitness-Nurses	Funding for elementary school nurses	\$150,414	Student Health & Fitness
Migrant Education	Support of high-quality education program for migratory children	\$177,349	Title I
Career and Technology Education	A planned program of courses and learning experiences that begin to explore options of career awareness	\$871,922	Federal & State CATE Funds
9th Grade Orientation	A 1-day orientation for rising 9th graders to augment transition from middle school to high school	\$25,000	At Risk Funds
Alternative Education	Program for middle and high school students with chronic discipline issues and violations of law	\$837,301	At Risk Funds
Literacy Coaches	Provide most elementary schools with a Reading Coach to lead Reading Professional Development	\$ 1,069,340	Read to Succeed & At Risk
Summer Reading Camp	State-required program for 3rd graders to increase reading skills, District supports 1st, 2nd and 4th graders with local funds for reading remediation	\$1,295,000	State Summer Reading Camp Funds, State Reading Funds, & At-Risk Funds
Student Support & Academic Enrichment	Program to improve student academic achievement by 1) providing access to a well-rounded education, 2) improve school conditions for student learning, and 3) improve the use of technology to improve academic achievement and digital literacy.	\$526,054	Title IV
Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES) Act	Pandemic Response and School Closures	\$4,903,078	SC CARES ESSER I
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act	Pandemic Recovery and Reopening of Schools	\$22,681,781	SC ESSER II
American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act	Learning Loss	\$50,976,622	SC ESSER III

Service Contracts

Major School District contracts include, School Resource Officers, substitute teachers, crossing guards, grounds, custodial and facilities maintenance and all are outsourced. The FY 2022 budget includes \$17.2 million for these major contracts with an average of a 3% CPI increase applied to existing contracts.

Supplies

The budget includes \$13.3 million of supply costs in the General Fund. This category includes energy costs, maintenance supplies, instructional materials for schools and operational supplies for the central office.

Supply Allocation

A supply allocation is distributed among all schools each year based on projected enrollment. This per pupil allocation was reduced by \$5.00 per student in the 2020 budget year which remains enforced in the FY 2022 budget. The allocation totals \$3.9 million for all schools, down to from \$4.1 million in the prior year. Budget cuts were necessary to offset increased cost of salaries and benefits.

Utilities

Utilities of \$8.9 million are incorporated in the budget. These costs include water and sewer, trash, telephone communication, electricity and propane gas. \$6.7 million of these costs are included in the supply category according to SC Department of Education guidelines.

Charter School

By approval of the Beaufort County School District Board of Education, the Riverview Charter School was established in Beaufort in the summer of 2009, opening its doors to approximately 494 students in grades kindergarten through six. The charter planned for a grade level increase each year until grade eight. Enrollment is projected to increase by 7 students to 691 in the 2021-2022 school year. Along with the increased students is an increase in their per pupil allocation of \$357 per student. Increases are attributable primarily to an increase in state revenue. The total allocation to the charter school is \$7.2 million, with a General Fund allocation of \$6.4 million and categorical funds of \$269,000. The charter school is funded on a weighted per pupil basis in compliance with a state formula. The School District receives no additional money to fund this expense.

Major Increases

The vast majority of the 2021-2022 General Fund budget increases address Strategic Goal #1 "Student Achievement." Maintaining current staffing levels and adding additional intervention staff and resources to support learning loss is the basis for narrowing the achievement gap. It is essential to Strategic Goal #1 to recruit and retain highly qualified teachers and administrators. This is Strategic Goal #2 and is being accomplished by increasing employee compensation to increase the districts base salaries to maintain and become more competitive in the marketplace.

Locality salary supplements of \$1,500 were provided to all classified and administrative staff and \$5,000 for certified staff in FY 2022 to help offset the high cost of living in the area. This initiative was established to achieve the Board's goal of raising the starting teacher salary to \$40,000. When combining the first-year teacher's salary of \$37,928 and the \$5,000, the District remains competitive as one of the highest starting salaries in the state.

Program expansion allows parents and students the opportunity to explore Career and Technology Education programs. Other choice options do not require budget increases as the School District intends to maintain the programs currently offered at no additional cost.

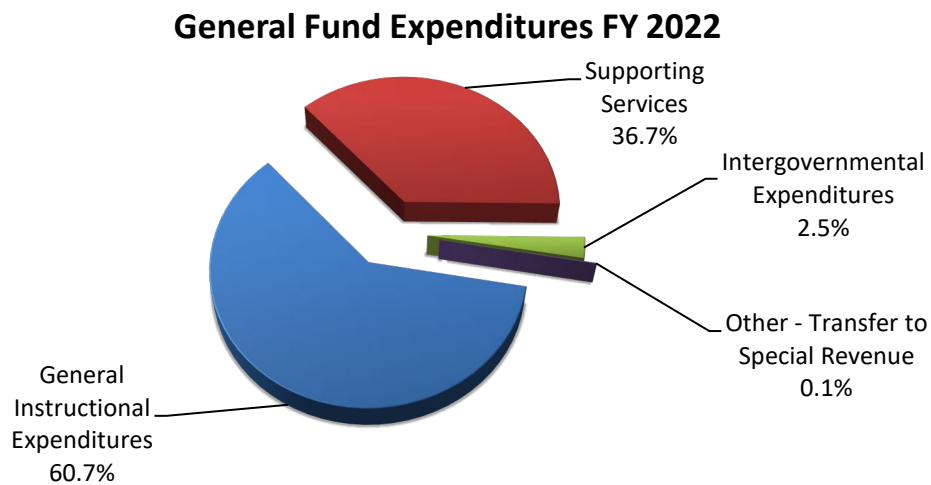
Many of the initiatives to address student performance will be funded through Special Revenue, EIA funds and ESSER funds, and will have little effect on the General Fund budget. Technology opportunities will be funded through Capital Projects Funds and will be supported with existing staff.

Increase Area	Strategic Goal	Amount
External:		
State/Federal Mandates	2	\$ 7,314,040
Local - Enrollment	1	839,776
Operational	1	2,488,233
Internal:		
Other-Locality/Non Teacher Step	2	9,335,109
Decreases		-
Net Increases		19,977,158
FY2020-2021 Budget		254,297,442
FY2021-2022 Approved Budget		\$ 274,274,600

Beaufort County School District 2021-2022 General Fund Budget

The FY2022 Proposed General Fund Budget is proposed at \$274.3 million. The chart below is an overview of funding sources and expenditure uses.

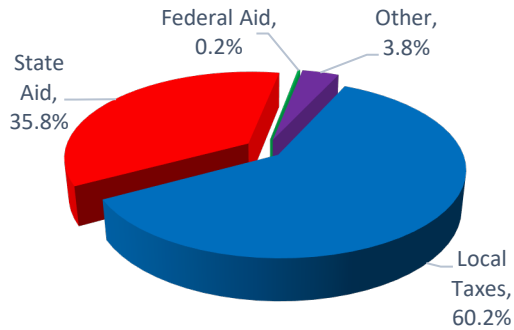
GENERAL FUND	2020-2021	2021-2022
REVENUE		
Local Revenue	\$ 151,651,605	\$165,230,615
State Revenue	93,347,306	98,308,315
Federal Revenue	690,000	660,000
Other-Transfers from Special Revenue	7,535,948	10,075,670
Total Revenues	\$ 253,224,859	\$274,274,600
EXPENDITURES		
Instructional Expenditures	\$ 154,323,779	\$163,429,295
Supporting Services	93,392,462	103,085,631
Intergovernmental Expenditures	6,471,201	7,694,674
Debt Service	110,000	65,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 254,297,442	\$274,274,600
Use of Fund Balance	\$ (1,072,583)	-
Grand Total	\$ 253,224,859	\$ 274,274,600



Beaufort County School District 2021-2022 General Fund Revenue and Expenditures Highlights

Where it comes from...

FY 2022 Revenue Sources



Local Taxes: Includes ad valorem tax and interest income

State Aid: Primarily includes sales tax revenue, Education Finance Act and other state revenue

Federal Aid: Includes Impact Aid and E-Rate

Other: Includes transfers from Special Revenue

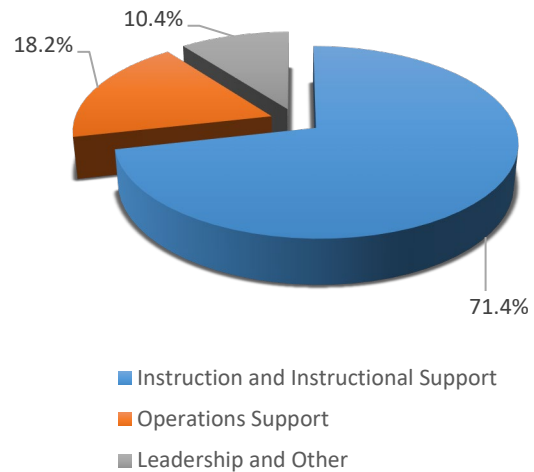
Instruction and Instructional Support: Includes costs associated with providing instructional programs. The costs of supporting those programs include, Attendance and Social Work, Guidance, Health, Psychological Services, Curriculum Development, Literacy, Media, Improvement of Instruction, Planning and Pupil Services Activities.

Operations Support: Includes costs associated with Fiscal Services, Maintenance, Student Transportation, Food Service, Security, Staff Services and Technology Services.

Leadership and Other: Includes the Office of the Superintendent, Board of Education, School Administration, Supervision of Special Programs, Facilities & Construction, Information Services, Payment to Other Governmental Units and Debt Service

Where is goes to ...

FY 2022 Expenditures



**Beaufort County School District
Multi-Year Comparison 2020, 2021 and 2022**

**Comparative Budgeted
Revenues and Expenditures
General Fund**

	FY 19-20 Original Budget	FY 19-20 Audited	FY 20-21 Original Budget	FY 20-21 Projected Actual	FY 21-22 Approved Budget	Variance with FY21 Orig Budget	% Change with FY21 Orig Budget
Revenue:							
Local Revenue:							
Property Taxes	\$ 149,733,105	\$ 148,559,066	\$ 149,733,105	\$ 151,733,106	\$ 163,467,115	\$ 13,734,010	9%
Other Local	1,918,500	2,561,322	2,991,083	1,719,455	1,763,500	(1,227,583)	-41%
Total Local Revenue	151,651,605	151,120,388	152,724,188	153,452,561	165,230,615	12,506,427	8%
State Revenue:							
Education Finance Act	\$ 17,062,545	\$ 17,026,578	\$ 17,062,545	\$ 15,462,341	\$ 16,984,367	\$ (78,178)	0%
Fringe Benefits / Retiree Insurance	13,166,789	13,800,961	13,166,789	13,197,712	14,441,553	1,274,764	10%
Reimbursement for Local Property Tax Relief	46,327,162	46,320,250	46,327,162	46,934,779	47,448,832	1,121,670	2%
Sales Tax - Owner Occupied	7,036,261	7,036,261	7,036,261	7,036,261	7,036,261	0	0%
Other State Revenue	9,754,549	9,992,006	9,754,549	11,376,095	12,397,302	2,642,753	27%
Transfer from Special Revenue Fund EIA	7,035,948	7,030,198	7,035,948	7,093,007	9,575,670	2,539,722	36%
Transfer from Other Funds	500,000	575,826	500,000	1,151,539	500,000	0	0%
Total State Revenue	100,883,254	101,782,080	100,883,254	102,251,734	108,383,985	7,500,731	7%
Federal Revenue:							
PL 874 (Impact Aid)	\$ 40,000	\$ 57,303	\$ 40,000	\$ 89,030	\$ 40,000	\$ -	0%
Other Federal Revenue (E-Rate)	650,000	950,396	650,000	833,741	620,000	(30,000)	-5%
Total Federal Revenue	690,000	1,007,699	690,000	922,771	660,000	(30,000)	-4%
Total General Fund Budgeted Revenues	\$ 253,224,859	\$ 253,910,167	\$ 254,297,442	\$ 256,627,066	\$ 274,274,600	\$ 19,977,158	8%
Expenditures:							
Salary and Benefits	\$ 201,353,525	\$ 195,100,123	\$ 200,906,308	\$ 201,149,448	\$ 217,666,874	16,760,566	8%
Non-salary	52,943,917	47,579,013	53,391,134	50,229,001	56,607,726	3,216,592	6%
Total expenditures	\$ 254,297,442	\$ 242,679,136	\$ 254,297,442	\$ 251,378,449	\$ 274,274,600	\$ 19,977,158	8%
Add to/(Use of) Fund Balance	(1,072,583)	11,231,031	-	5,248,617	-	-	
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 33,546,772	\$ 33,546,772	\$ 44,777,803	\$ 44,777,803	\$ 50,026,420		
Ending Fund Balance	32,474,189	44,777,803	44,777,803	50,026,420	50,026,420		
Fund Balance as % of Next Year's Expenditures	13.4%	17.6%	17.8%	18.2%	17.6%		

**Beaufort County School District
Three-Year Comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022**

**Comparative Budget Summary
Debt Service Fund**

Revenues by Source	2019-20	2020-21	2020-2021	2021-22	2020-21 to 2021-22	
	Audited Actual	Revised Budget	Projected Actual	Approved Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
Local						
Ad Valorem (Current and Delinquent)	\$ 62,493,114	\$ 72,002,139	\$ 72,897,949	\$ 73,626,928	\$ 1,624,789	2.26%
Other Local	661,223	425,500	385,500	355,000	(70,500)	-16.57%
Total Local Revenue	\$ 63,154,337	\$ 72,427,639	\$ 73,283,449	\$ 73,981,928	\$ 1,554,289	2.15%
State						
Homestead exemption	\$ 1,196,634	\$ 1,214,226	\$ 1,214,226	\$ 1,200,000	\$ (14,226)	-1.17%
Merchant's inventory tax	85,988	90,000	90,000	86,000	(4,000)	-4.44%
Other State Property Tax	47,946	50,000	50,000	92,500	42,500	85.00%
Total State Revenue	\$ 1,330,568	\$ 1,354,226	\$ 1,354,226	\$ 1,378,500	\$ 24,274	0.00%
Total Revenue	\$ 64,484,905	\$ 73,781,865	\$ 74,637,675	\$ 75,360,428	\$ 1,578,563	2.14%
Expenditures:						
Redemption of principal	\$ 53,530,900	\$ 61,090,721	\$ 61,090,721	\$ 58,639,000	\$ (2,451,721)	-4.01%
Interest	11,017,026	11,862,268	11,705,313	13,922,620	2,060,352	17.37%
Other Objects	24,939	25,000	151,729	25,000	-	0.00%
Total Expenditures	\$ 64,572,865	\$ 72,977,989	\$ 72,947,763	\$ 72,586,620	\$ (391,369)	-0.54%
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Premium on bonds sold	\$ 11,343	\$ -		\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	0.00%
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	319,253	-		-	-	0.00%
Transfer to EFC Debt Service Fund	(2,724,007)	(2,724,007)	(2,724,007)	(2,718,327)	-	-0.21%
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (2,393,411)	\$ (2,724,007)	\$ (2,724,007)	\$ (2,708,327)	\$ 10,000	-0.58%
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (2,481,371)	\$ (1,920,131)	\$ (1,034,095)	\$ 65,481	\$ 1,979,932	-103.41%
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 19,058,757	\$ 16,577,386	\$ 16,577,386	\$ 15,543,291		
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 16,577,386	\$ 14,657,255	\$ 15,543,291	\$ 15,608,772		
Fund Balance as % of Current Yr Expenditures	25.7%	20.1%	21.3%	21.5%		

**Beaufort County School District
Three-Year Comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022**

**Comparative Budget Summary
General Fund**

Revenues by Source	2019-20		2020-21		2020-2021		2021-22		2020-21 to 2021-22		
	Audited		Approved		Projected		Proposed		Increase/	Percent	
	Actual		Budget		Actual		Budget		(Decrease)	Change	
Local											
Ad Valorem (Current and Delinquent)	\$	148,559,066	\$	149,733,105	\$	151,733,106	\$	163,467,115	\$	13,734,010	9.17%
Other Local		2,561,322		2,991,083		1,719,455		1,763,500		(1,227,583)	-41.04%
Total Local Revenue	\$	151,120,388	\$	152,724,188	\$	153,452,561	\$	165,230,615	\$	12,506,427	
State											
Sales Tax Reimbursement on Owner Occupied		46,320,250		46,327,162		46,934,779		47,448,832	\$	1,121,670	2.42%
Fringe Benefits/Retiree Insurance		13,800,961		13,166,789		13,197,712		14,441,553		1,274,764	9.68%
Education Finance Act		17,026,578		17,062,545		15,462,341		16,984,367		(78,178)	-0.46%
Reimbursement for Local Property Tax Relief		7,036,261		7,036,261		7,036,261		7,036,261		-	0.00%
Other State Revenue		9,992,006		9,754,549		11,376,095		12,397,302		2,642,753	100.00%
Total State Revenue	\$	94,176,056	\$	93,347,306	\$	94,007,188	\$	98,308,315	\$	4,961,009	5.31%
Federal											
Other Federal Sources	\$	1,007,699	\$	690,000	\$	922,771	\$	660,000	\$	(30,000)	-4.35%
Total Federal Revenue	\$	1,007,699	\$	690,000	\$	922,771	\$	660,000	\$	(30,000)	-4.35%
Total Revenue	\$	246,304,143	\$	246,761,494	\$	248,382,520	\$	264,198,930	\$	17,437,436	7.07%
Expenditures:											
Instruction											
Salaries	\$	97,555,267	\$	101,839,585	\$	101,473,650	\$	108,521,229	\$	6,681,644	6.56%
Employee Benefits		39,863,471		41,259,430		40,365,122		44,219,691		2,960,261	7.17%
Purchased Services		7,381,519		8,448,415		7,721,565		7,903,304		(545,111)	-6.45%
Materials & Supplies		1,794,546		2,441,145		2,024,939		2,488,618		47,473	1.94%
Other		164,774		335,204		100,541		285,788		(49,416)	-14.74%
Total Instruction	\$	146,759,577	\$	154,323,779	\$	151,685,817	\$	163,418,630	\$	9,094,851	5.89%
Supporting Services											
Salaries	\$	40,904,228	\$	41,316,513	\$	42,495,746	\$	45,906,639	\$	4,590,126	11.11%
Employee Benefits		16,777,158		16,937,997		16,814,715		19,019,315		2,081,318	12.29%
Purchased Services		21,880,607		23,251,360		22,194,943		25,557,163		2,305,803	9.92%
Materials & Supplies		8,185,333		10,125,114		8,765,943		10,783,970		658,856	6.51%
Capital Outlay		32,941		241,100		392,293		190,960		(50,140)	-20.80%
Other		1,177,329		1,520,378		1,420,140		1,638,249		117,871	7.75%
Total Support	\$	88,957,596	\$	93,392,462	\$	92,083,780	\$	103,096,296	\$	9,703,834	10.39%
Community and Other Services											
Salaries	\$	-	\$	-	\$	200	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%
Employee Benefits		-		-		15		-		-	0.00%
Materials & Supplies		-		-		1,041		-		-	0.00%
Total Community and Other Services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,256	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%
Total Expenditures	\$	235,717,173	\$	247,716,241	\$	243,770,853	\$	266,514,926	\$	18,798,685	7.59%
Intergovernmental Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)											
Transfers to Special Revenue			\$	-	\$	(1,287)	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%
Debt Service		(39,975)		(50,000)		(65,640)		(65,000)		(15,000)	30.00%
Payment to Other Governmental Units		(67,117)		(55,000)		(87,119)		(75,000)		(20,000)	36.36%
Payment to Charter School		(6,744,871)		(6,748,092)		(7,343,550)		(7,509,674)		(761,582)	11.29%
Transfer to Food Service		(110,000)		(110,000)		(110,000)		(110,000)		-	0.00%
Transfers from Special Revenue		7,030,198		7,035,948		7,093,007		9,575,670		2,539,722	36.10%
Transfers from Other Funds		575,826		500,000		1,151,539		500,000		-	0.00%
Total Intergovernmental Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$	644,061	\$	572,856	\$	636,950	\$	2,315,996	\$	1,743,140	304.29%
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)											
	\$	11,231,031	\$	(381,891)	\$	5,248,617	\$	-	\$	(381,891)	
Beginning Fund Balance		33,546,772	\$	44,777,803	\$	44,777,803	\$	50,026,420			
Ending Fund Balance	\$	44,777,803	\$	44,395,912	\$	50,026,420	\$	50,026,420			
Fund Balance as a Percent of Expenditures		17.6%		17.7%		18.2%		17.6%			

Beaufort County School District
Three-Year comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022

Comparative Budgeted Expenditures and Other
Financing Uses -
General Fund

Expenditures by Program	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21 to 2021-22	
	Audited Actual	Approved Budget	Approved Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
Kindergarten Programs	\$ 9,590,336	\$ 10,163,272	\$ 11,610,734	\$ 1,447,462	14.2%
Primary Programs	26,101,605	28,806,463	29,390,059	583,596	2.0%
Elementary Programs	42,571,702	44,008,655	46,222,909	2,214,254	5.0%
High School Programs	31,009,542	34,315,819	35,837,558	1,521,739	4.4%
Vocational Programs	5,557,521	5,332,892	5,601,750	268,858	5.0%
Driver Education Programs	202,893	194,086	213,419	19,333	10.0%
Montessori Programs	1,011,517	985,105	1,056,247	71,142	7.2%
Special Education Programs	16,589,015	16,631,569	18,148,994	1,517,425	9.1%
Preschool Special Ed. Programs	1,059,488	740,051	1,209,488	469,437	63.4%
Early Childhood Programs	4,432,061	4,499,157	4,684,925	185,768	4.1%
Gifted & Talented Programs	3,065,177	2,974,713	3,064,337	89,624	3.0%
International Baccalaureate Programs	129,062	177,293	182,830	5,537	3.1%
Homebound	151,069	47,742	122,742	75,000	157.1%
Gifted and Talented Artistic	23,952	40,900	54,000	13,100	32.0%
Limited English Proficiency Programs	5,167,058	5,194,897	5,865,897	671,000	12.9%
Instr Prog Beyond Reg School Day	10,275	10,975	12,250	1,275	11.6%
Parenting Instruction	14,486	18,727	21,914	3,187	17.0%
Instructional Pupil	72,816	110,986	118,577	7,591	6.8%
TOTAL INSTRUCTION	\$ 146,759,575	\$ 154,253,302	\$ 163,418,630	\$ 9,165,328	5.94%
Attendance & Social Work	\$ 3,765,556	\$ 4,050,172	\$ 4,037,639	\$ (12,533)	-0.3%
Guidance	5,166,024	5,439,295	6,255,327	816,032	15.0%
Health Services	1,988,951	2,339,587	2,470,717	131,130	5.6%
Psychological	1,295,473	1,331,174	1,569,652	238,478	17.9%
Improvement of Instruction	7,222,883	7,561,813	9,687,398	2,125,585	28.1%
Media Services	4,118,566	4,258,513	4,302,996	44,483	1.0%
Supervision of Special Projects	291,224	347,406	332,583	(14,823)	-4.3%
Staff Development	258,356	491,483	369,537	(121,946)	-24.8%
Board of Education	607,831	741,240	752,558	11,318	1.5%
Office of Superintendent	400,478	438,070	421,573	(16,497)	-3.8%
School Administration	16,750,776	16,503,222	18,678,577	2,175,355	13.2%
Fiscal Services	1,889,004	1,889,887	2,307,005	417,118	22.1%
Facilities Acquisition	71,898	58,686	44,648	(14,038)	-23.9%
Maintenance & Operations	24,837,954	26,026,452	27,333,442	1,306,990	5.0%
Transportation	6,901,165	6,992,642	7,347,436	354,794	5.1%
Food Service	0	0	0	0	100.0%
School Safety	1,118,295	1,238,027	2,318,983	1,080,956	87.3%
Planning	115,391	117,417	122,470	5,053	4.3%
Information Services	438,248	443,671	425,088	(18,583)	-4.2%
Staff Services	3,431,596	3,529,980	4,372,018	842,038	23.9%
Technology	5,089,495	5,885,276	6,144,044	258,768	4.4%
Supporting Pupil Activities	3,198,434	3,297,035	3,802,605	505,570	15.3%
TOTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	\$ 88,957,598	\$ 92,981,048	\$ 103,096,296	\$ 10,115,248	10.9%
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	\$ 39,975	\$ 50,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 15,000	30.0%
Intergovernmental Expenditures					
Payments to other agencies	\$ 67,117	\$ 55,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 20,000	36.4%
Payment to Charter School	6,744,871	6,748,092	7,509,674	761,582	11.3%
Total Intergovernmental Expend.	\$ 6,811,988	\$ 6,803,092	\$ 7,584,674	\$ 781,582	11.5%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 242,569,136	\$ 254,087,442	\$ 274,164,600	\$ 20,077,158	7.9%
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfer - Food Service Fund	\$ (110,000)	\$ (110,000)	\$ (110,000)	\$ -	0.0%
Transfer - Special Revenue Fund			0	0	0.0%
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (110,000)	\$ (110,000)	\$ (110,000)	\$ -	0.0%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES					
AND OTHER FINANCING USES:	\$ 242,679,136	\$ 254,197,442	\$ 274,274,600	\$ 20,077,158	7.9%

**Beaufort County School District
Fiscal Year 2021-2022**

**Combined Budget Statement
All Funds**

Revenues by Source	Governmental Funds	Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds	Total
Revenue			
Local	\$ 240,142,835	\$ 5,366,020	\$ 245,508,855
State	120,734,393	-	120,734,393
Federal	97,350,844	8,694,945	106,045,789
		-	
Total Revenues	\$ 458,228,072	\$ 14,060,965	\$ 472,289,037
Expenditures			
Instruction	246,796,944	750,152	247,547,096
Supporting Services	125,275,801	13,018,282	138,294,083
Community Services	2,008,265	-	2,008,265
Intergovernmental Expenditures	8,839,017	130,000	8,969,017
Other	272,617	-	272,617
Debt Services	72,651,620	-	72,651,620
Facilities Acquisition & Construction Services	137,000,000	-	137,000,000
		-	
Total Expenditures	\$ 592,844,264	\$ 13,898,434	\$ 606,742,698
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(134,616,192)	\$ 162,531	\$ (134,453,661)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Proceeds of General Obligation Bonds	137,000,000	-	137,000,000
Premiums on Bonds Sold	10,000	-	10,000
Transfer to General Fund	(9,575,670)	(119,000)	(9,694,670)
Transfer to Food Service Fund	(110,000)		(110,000)
Transfer from General Fund	-	110,000	110,000
Transfer to Debt Services-EFC	(2,718,327)		(2,718,327)
Transfer from Special Revenue	9,575,670	-	9,575,670
Transfer from Other Funds/Indirect Cost	500,000	-	500,000
	\$ 134,681,673	\$ (9,000)	\$ 134,672,673
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ 65,481	\$ 153,531	\$ 219,012
Estimated Fund Balance/Net Position, July 1	\$ 247,114,426	\$ 9,339,400	\$ 256,453,826
Fund Balance/Net Position, June 30	\$ 247,179,907	\$ 9,492,931	\$ 256,672,838
Percentage Change in Fund Balance/Net Position	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%

Beaufort County School District
Fiscal Year 2021-2022

Combined Budget Statement
All Governmental Funds

Revenues by Source	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Education Improvement Act Fund	Debt Service Fund	School Building Fund	Total
Revenue						
Local	\$ 165,230,615	\$ 930,292	\$ -	\$ 73,981,928	\$ -	\$ 240,142,835
State	98,308,315	3,748,737	17,298,841	1,378,500	-	120,734,393
Federal	660,000	96,690,844	-	-	-	97,350,844
Total Revenues	\$ 264,198,930	\$ 101,369,873	\$ 17,298,841	\$ 75,360,428	\$ -	\$ 458,228,072
Expenditures						
Instruction	163,429,295	74,155,385	9,212,264	-	-	246,796,944
Supporting Services	103,085,631	21,100,593	1,089,577	-	-	125,275,801
Community Services	-	2,008,265	-	-	-	2,008,265
Payments to Charter School	7,509,674	1,329,343	-	-	-	8,839,017
Other	75,000	197,617	-	-	-	272,617
Debt Services	65,000	-	-	72,586,620	-	72,651,620
Facilities Acquisition & Construction Services	-	-	-	-	137,000,000	137,000,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 274,164,600	\$ 98,791,203	\$ 10,301,841	\$ 72,586,620	\$ 137,000,000	\$ 592,844,264
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ (9,965,670)	\$ 2,578,670	\$ 6,997,000	\$ 2,773,808	\$ (137,000,000)	\$ (134,616,192)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Proceeds of General Obligation Bonds	-	-	-	-	137,000,000	137,000,000
Premiums on Bonds Sold	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Transfer to Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to General Fund	-	(2,578,670)	(6,997,000)	-	-	(9,575,670)
Transfer to Food Service Fund	(110,000)	-	-	-	-	(110,000)
Transfer from General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Debt Service-EFC	-	-	-	(2,718,327)	-	(2,718,327)
Transfer from Debt Service-EFC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Revenue	9,575,670	-	-	-	-	9,575,670
Transfer from Other Funds/Indirect Cost	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
	\$ 9,965,670	\$ (2,578,670)	\$ (6,997,000)	\$ (2,708,327)	\$ 137,000,000	\$ 134,681,673
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,481	\$ -	\$ 65,481
Estimated Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 50,026,420	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,543,291	\$ 181,544,715	\$ 247,114,426
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 50,026,420	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,608,772	\$ 181,544,715	\$ 247,179,907
Percentage Change in Fund Balance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%

**Beaufort County School District
Fiscal Year 2021-2022**

**Combined Budget Statement
Non-Governmental Funds**

Revenues by Source	School Food Service	Internal Service Fund	Pupil Activity Fund	Total
Revenue				
Local	\$ 1,265,272	\$ 900,000	\$ 3,200,748	\$ 5,366,020
State	-	-	-	-
Federal	8,694,945	-	-	8,694,945
				-
Total Revenues	\$ 9,960,217	\$ 900,000	\$ 3,200,748	\$ 14,060,965
Expenditures				
Instruction	-	440,000	310,152	750,152
Supporting Services	9,667,686	460,000	2,890,596	13,018,282
				-
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,667,686	\$ 900,000	\$ 3,200,748	13,768,434
Total Intergovernmental Expend	\$ 130,000			130,000
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 162,531	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 162,531
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer to Other Funds/Indirect Cost	(119,000)	-	-	(119,000)
Transfer from General Fund	110,000	-	-	110,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (9,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (9,000)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ 153,531	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 153,531
Estimated Fund Balance/Net Position, July 1	\$ 5,052,064	\$ 1,473,311	\$ 2,814,025	\$ 9,339,400
Fund Balance/Net Position, June 30	\$ 5,205,595	\$ 1,473,311	\$ 2,814,025	\$ 9,492,931
Percentage Change in Fund Balance/Net Position	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%

**Beaufort County School District
Three-Year Comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022**

**Comprehensive Budgeted Revenue and
Other Financing Sources -
Summary - All Funds**

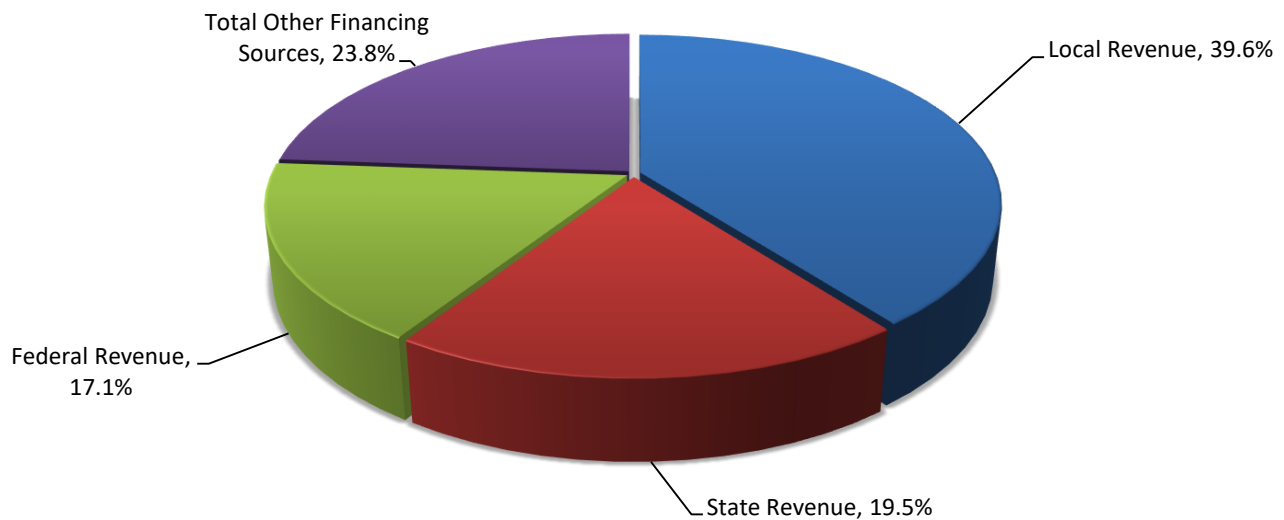
Revenue by Function	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2020-21 to 2021-22	
	Audited		Projected		Approved		Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
	Actual		Actual		Budget			
Local Revenue								
General Fund	\$ 151,120,388	\$	153,404,738	\$	165,230,615	\$	11,825,877	7.7%
Special Revenue Fund	955,709		1,139,245		930,292		(208,953)	-18.3%
Debt Service Fund	63,160,254		73,711,485		73,981,928		270,443	0.4%
School Building Fund	2,623,875		1,290,271		-		(1,290,271)	-100.0%
School Food Service	1,295,516		104,744		1,265,272		1,160,528	1108.0%
Internal Service Fund	969,581		873,139		900,000		26,861	3.1%
Pupil Activity Fund	3,200,748		1,771,416		3,200,748		1,429,332	80.7%
TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE	\$ 223,326,071	\$	232,295,038	\$	245,508,855	\$	13,213,817	5.7%
State Revenue								
General Fund	\$ 94,176,056	\$	93,347,306	\$	98,308,315	\$	4,961,009	5.3%
Special Revenue Fund	5,066,045		2,918,656		3,748,737		830,081	28.4%
Education Improvement Act Fund	14,590,354		17,400,155		17,298,841		(101,314)	-0.6%
Debt Service Fund	1,330,568		1,586,861		1,378,500		(208,361)	-13.1%
School Building Fund	-		53,005		-		(53,005)	-100.0%
School Food Service	-		-		-		-	0.0%
Internal Service Fund	-		-		-		-	0.0%
Pupil Activity Fund	-		-		-		-	0.0%
TOTAL STATE REVENUE	\$ 115,163,023	\$	115,305,983	\$	120,734,393	\$	5,428,410	4.7%
Federal Revenue								
General Fund	\$ 1,007,699	\$	922,426	\$	660,000	\$	(262,426)	-28.4%
Special Revenue Fund	11,816,072		23,028,307		96,690,844		73,662,537	319.9%
School Building Fund	19,885		52,217		-		(52,217)	-100.0%
School Food Service	8,737,484		9,876,011		8,694,945		(1,181,066)	-12.0%
TOTAL FEDERAL REVENUE	\$ 21,581,140	\$	33,878,961	\$	106,045,789	\$	72,166,828	213.0%
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 360,070,234	\$	381,479,982	\$	472,289,037	\$	90,809,055	23.8%

**Beaufort County School District
Three-Year Comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022**

**Comprehensive Budgeted Revenue and
Other Financing Sources -
Summary - All Funds**

Revenue by Function	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21 to 2021-22	
	Audited Actual	Projected Actual	Approved Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
Other Financing Sources					
Proceeds of General Obligation Bonds	\$ 93,980,747	\$ 136,531,780	\$ 137,000,000	\$ 468,220	0.3%
Premium on Bonds Sold	7,734,552	19,119,333	10,000	(19,109,333)	-99.9%
Transfers in	7,030,198	7,093,007	9,685,670	2,592,663	36.6%
Other Financing Sources	625,416	2,455,949	500,000	(1,955,949)	-79.6%
Total Other Financing Sources	\$ 109,370,913	\$ 165,200,069	\$ 147,195,670	\$ (18,004,399)	-10.9%
TOTAL REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:					
	\$ 469,441,147	\$ 546,680,051	\$ 619,484,707	\$ 72,804,656	13.3%

**2021-2022
Budgeted Revenue - All Funds**



Beaufort County School District, 2021-2022 Budget

**Beaufort County School District
Three-Year Comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022**

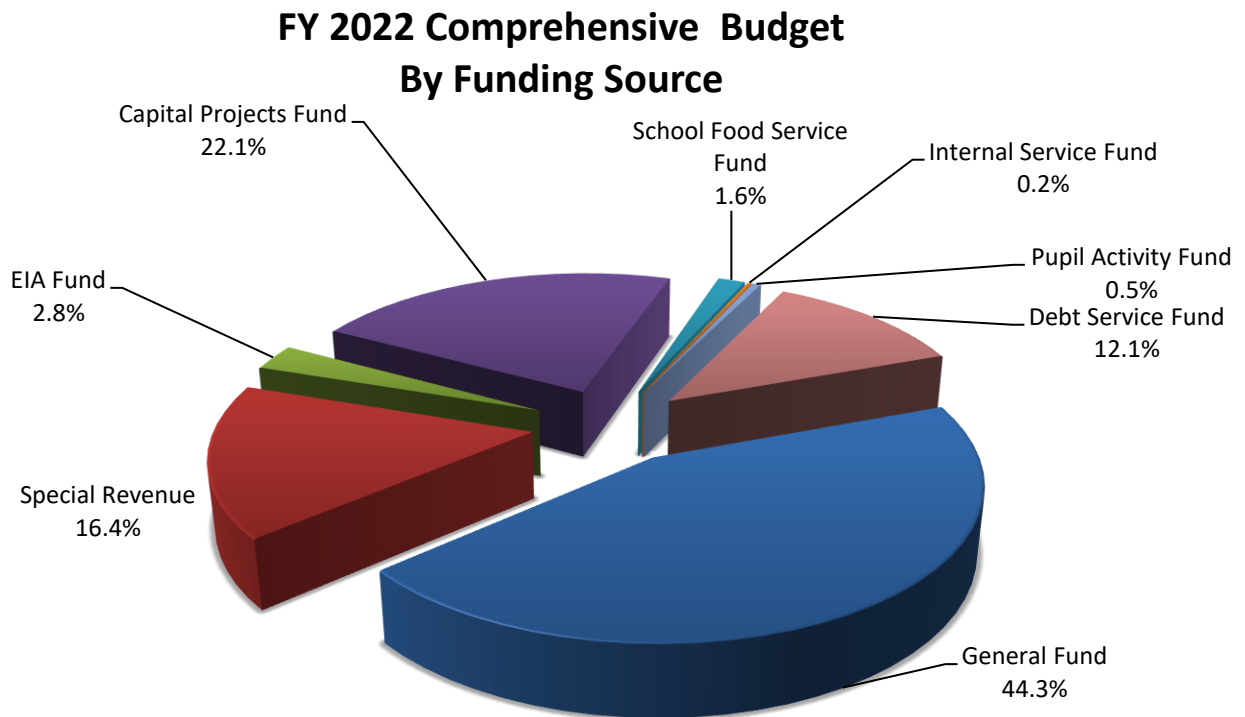
**Comprehensive Budgeted Expenditures and
Other Financing Uses -
Summary - All Funds**

Expenditures by Function	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21 to 2021-22	
	Audited Actual	Projected Actual	Approved Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
TOTAL INSTRUCTION	\$ 163,711,820	\$ 176,875,156	\$ 247,547,096	\$ 70,671,940	40.0%
GENERAL FUND	146,759,577	151,651,735	163,429,295	11,777,560	7.8%
SPECIAL REVENUE	9,766,443	17,111,075	74,155,385	57,044,310	333.4%
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT	6,144,840	6,391,806	9,212,264	2,820,458	44.1%
INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	681,230	693,226	440,000	(253,226)	-36.5%
PUPIL ACTIVITY	359,730	1,027,314	\$ 310,152	(717,162)	-69.8%
TOTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	\$ 141,035,939	\$ 188,023,149	\$ 275,294,083	\$ 87,270,934	46.4%
GENERAL FUND	88,957,595	91,826,769	103,085,631	11,258,862	12.3%
SPECIAL REVENUE	5,041,235	7,750,495	21,100,593	13,350,098	172.2%
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT	1,280,882	946,750	1,089,577	142,827	15.1%
SCHOOL BUILDING FUND	33,650,269	77,979,629	137,000,000	59,020,371	75.7%
SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE FUND	9,467,021	8,406,918	9,667,686	1,260,768	15.0%
INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	240,325	131,643	460,000	328,357	249.4%
PUPIL ACTIVITY FUND	2,398,612	980,945	2,890,596	1,909,651	194.7%
TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICES	\$ 267,282	\$ 721,278	\$ 2,008,265	\$ 1,288,243	178.4%
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
SPECIAL REVENUE	267,282	720,022	2,008,265	1,288,243	178.9%
GENERAL FUND		1,256	-	(1,256)	-100.0%
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	\$ 67,349,340	\$ 73,268,722	\$ 72,651,620	\$ (617,102)	-0.8%
GENERAL FUND	39,975	65,640	65,000	(640)	-1.0%
DEBT SERVICE FUND	67,309,365	73,203,082	72,586,620	(616,462)	-0.8%
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 9,363,589	\$ 9,410,049	\$ 9,241,634	\$ 99,659	-1.8%
GENERAL FUND	6,811,988	7,541,956	7,584,674	42,718	0.6%
FOOD SERVICE FUND	105,143	268,074	130,000	130,000	-51.5%
SPECIAL REVENUE	2,312,024	1,460,186	1,526,960	66,774	4.6%
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT	134,434	139,833		(139,833)	-100.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 381,727,970	\$ 448,298,354	\$ 606,742,698	\$ 158,713,674	35.3%

**Beaufort County School District
Three-Year Comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022**

**Comprehensive Budgeted Expenditures and
Other Financing Uses -
Summary - All Funds**

Expenditures by Function	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21 to 2021-22	
	Audited Actual	Projected Actual	Approved Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
OTHER FINANCING USES	10,440,032	11,079,892	12,522,997	34,042,921	13.0%
GENERAL FUND	110,000	110,000	110,000	-	0.0%
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND	450,841	1,031,559	2,578,670	1,547,111	150.0%
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT	7,030,198	7,093,007	6,997,000	(96,007)	-1.4%
DEBT SERVICE FUND	2,724,007	2,725,346	2,718,327	(7,019)	-0.3%
SCHOOL BUILDING FUND	-	-	-	-	0.0%
SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE FUND	124,986	119,980	119,000	(980)	-0.8%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES:	\$ 392,168,002	\$ 459,378,246	\$ 619,265,695	\$ 159,887,449	34.8%



**Beaufort County School District
Three-Year Comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022**

**Comprehensive Budgeted Expenditures and
Other Financing Uses -
All Funds**

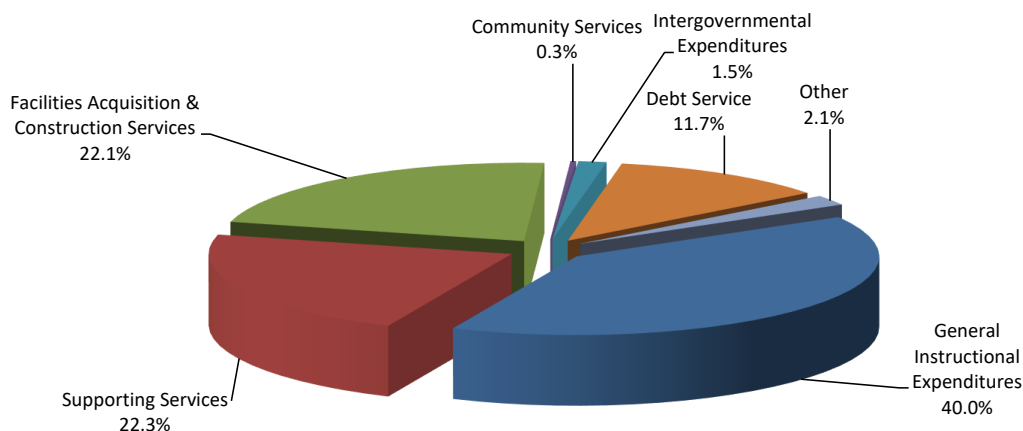
Expenditures by Program	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21 to 2021-22	
	Audited Actual	Projected Actual	Approved Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
Kindergarten Programs	\$ 9,828,393	\$ 9,702,145	\$ 13,302,027	\$ 3,599,882	37.1%
Primary Programs	29,938,208	34,216,269	46,284,145	12,067,876	35.3%
Elementary Programs	44,914,361	47,331,644	57,374,546	10,042,902	21.2%
High School Programs	32,421,707	33,216,218	44,799,938	11,583,720	34.9%
Vocational Programs	6,253,344	7,146,570	6,520,033	(626,537)	-8.8%
Drivers Education Programs	203,442	209,973	213,419	3,446	1.6%
Montessori Programs	1,013,992	920,773	1,058,722	137,949	15.0%
Special Education Prog.	20,127,856	22,457,216	24,539,488	2,082,272	9.3%
Preschool Special Education Programs	1,245,750	1,439,672	1,712,477	272,805	18.9%
Early Childhood Programs	6,301,236	6,950,398	7,698,738	748,340	10.8%
Gifted & Talented	3,073,428	2,987,543	3,072,037	84,494	2.8%
International Baccalaureate Programs	129,062	126,620	216,503	89,883	71.0%
Homebound	151,069	50,179	202,242	152,063	303.0%
Gifted & Talented Artistic	23,952	3,774	54,000	50,226	1330.8%
Other Special Programs	-	22,462	40,521	18,059	80.4%
Limited English Proficiency Programs	5,243,403	5,515,000	6,964,213	1,449,213	26.3%
Other Exceptional Programs	-	181,960	-	(181,960)	0.0%
Summer School Programs	558,486	901,553	1,642,762	741,209	82.2%
Instr ProgBeyond Reg School Day	606,834	1,102,392	12,625,273	11,522,881	1045.3%
Adult Education	442,714	346,050	522,628	176,578	51.0%
Parenting Instruction	802,037	1,001,880	1,341,426	339,546	33.9%
Instructional Pupil	432,546	1,044,865	121,077	(923,788)	-88.4%
GENERAL FUND	\$ 146,759,577	\$ 151,651,735	\$ 163,429,295	\$ 11,777,560	7.8%
SPECIAL REVENUE	\$ 9,766,443	\$ 17,111,075	\$ 74,155,385	\$ 57,044,310	333.4%
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT	\$ 6,144,840	\$ 6,391,806	\$ 9,212,264	\$ 2,820,458	44.1%
INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	\$ 681,230	\$ 693,226	\$ 440,000	\$ (253,226)	-36.5%
PUPIL ACTIVITY	\$ 359,730	\$ 1,027,314	\$ 310,152	\$ (717,162)	-69.8%
TOTAL INSTRUCTION	\$ 163,711,820	\$ 176,875,156	\$ 247,547,096	\$ 70,671,940	40.0%
Attendance & Social Work	\$ 3,845,884	\$ 3,912,405	\$ 4,097,083	\$ 184,678	4.7%
Guidance	6,128,111	6,646,494	8,831,781	2,185,287	32.9%
Health Services	2,939,425	3,141,700	4,892,791	1,751,091	55.7%
Psychological	1,299,439	1,476,572	1,910,333	433,761	29.4%
Improvement of Instruction	9,442,737	9,408,526	13,365,706	3,957,180	42.1%
Media Services	4,127,000	4,093,850	4,316,701	222,851	5.4%
Supervision of Special Projects	906,271	1,025,879	1,456,612	430,733	42.0%
Staff Development	1,080,169	1,228,429	2,923,981	1,695,552	138.0%
Board of Education	607,830	585,513	752,558	167,045	28.5%
Office of Superintendent	400,478	386,964	421,598	34,634	9.0%
School Administration	16,780,527	17,669,648	18,726,956	1,057,308	6.0%
Fiscal Services	1,889,003	1,977,582	2,318,810	341,228	17.3%
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	33,722,167	78,030,697	137,044,648	59,013,951	75.6%
Maintenance & Operations	24,914,134	25,169,440	30,120,608	4,951,168	19.7%
Transportation	7,045,474	7,367,382	8,384,157	1,016,775	13.8%
Food Service	9,473,496	8,836,414	10,655,627	1,819,213	20.6%
Internal Services	-	1,492,654	4,400,097	2,907,443	194.8%
School Safety	1,373,563	1,561,390	2,318,983	757,593	48.5%
Planning Services	115,391	119,861	122,470	2,609	2.2%
Information Services	442,554	459,260	437,587	(21,673)	-4.7%
Staff Services	3,441,303	3,028,735	4,387,423	1,358,688	44.9%
Technology	5,394,918	5,970,613	6,616,206	645,593	10.8%
Supporting Pupil Activity	5,666,065	4,433,141	7,101,519	2,668,378	60.2%
GENERAL FUND	\$ 88,957,595	\$ 91,826,769	\$ 103,085,631	\$ 11,258,862	12.3%
SPECIAL REVENUE	\$ 5,041,235	\$ 7,750,495	\$ 21,100,593	\$ 13,350,098	172.2%
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT	\$ 1,280,882	\$ 946,750	\$ 1,089,577	\$ 142,827	15.1%
CAPITAL PROJECTS	\$ 33,650,269	\$ 77,979,629	\$ 137,000,000	\$ 59,020,371	75.7%
SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE FUND	\$ 9,467,021	\$ 8,406,918	\$ 9,667,686	\$ 1,260,768	15.0%
INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	\$ 240,325	\$ 131,643	\$ 460,000	\$ 328,357	249.4%
PUPIL ACTIVITY FUND	\$ 2,398,612	\$ 980,945	\$ 2,890,596	\$ 1,909,651	194.7%
TOTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	\$ 141,035,939	\$ 188,023,149	\$ 275,294,083	\$ 87,270,934	46.4%

**Beaufort County School District
Three-Year Comparison
Fiscal Years 2020, 2021 and 2022**

**Comprehensive Budgeted Expenditures and
Other Financing Uses -
All Funds**

Expenditures by Program	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21 to 2021-22	
	Audited Actual	Projected Actual	Approved Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%
GENERAL FUND		\$ 1,256			
SPECIAL REVENUE	267,282	720,022	2,008,265	1,288,243	178.9%
TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICES	\$ 267,282	\$ 721,278	\$ 2,008,265	\$ 1,288,243	178.4%
GENERAL FUND	\$ 39,975	\$ 65,640	\$ 65,000	\$ (640)	-1.0%
DEBT SERVICE FUND	67,309,365	73,203,082	72,586,620	(616,462)	-0.8%
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	\$ 67,349,340	\$ 73,268,722	\$ 72,651,620	\$ (617,102)	-0.8%
Intergovernmental Expenditures					
Payments to other agencies	\$ 7,136,434	\$ 9,003,671	\$ 8,969,017	\$ (34,654)	-0.4%
Payments to State Department of Education	2,227,155	406,378	272,617	(133,761)	-32.9%
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL	\$ 9,363,589	\$ 9,410,049	\$ 9,241,634	\$ (168,415)	-1.8%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 381,727,970	\$ 448,298,354	\$ 606,742,698	\$ 158,444,344	35.3%
Other Financing Uses					
Transfer - General Fund	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000	\$ -	0.0%
Transfer - Special Revenue Fund	\$ 450,841	\$ 1,031,559	\$ 2,578,670	1,547,111	150.0%
Transfer - Education Improvement Act	\$ 7,030,198	\$ 7,093,007	\$ 6,997,000	(96,007)	-1.4%
Transfer - Debt Service Fund	\$ 2,724,007	\$ 2,725,346	\$ 2,718,327	(7,019)	-0.3%
Transfer - School Building Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
Transfer - Food Service Fund	\$ 124,986	\$ 119,980	\$ 119,000	(980)	-0.8%
				\$ -	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER USES	\$ 10,440,032	\$ 11,079,892	\$ 12,522,997	\$ 1,443,105	13.0%
TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES:	\$ 392,168,002	\$ 459,378,246	\$ 619,265,695	\$ 159,887,449	34.8%

**Beaufort County School District
Comprehensive Budgeted Expenditures by Program
FY 2022
\$619,265,695**



Beaufort County School District, 2021-2022 Budget

Approved Budget by Location

01 District	\$	74,223,433
02 Maintenance	\$	152,400
03 Sub Services	\$	3,132,303
09 Right Choices	\$	1,126,403
10 ACE	\$	1,822,097
17 Hilton Head Early Childhood	\$	4,046,636
20 Riverview Charter	\$	7,509,674
33 Beaufort Elem	\$	4,880,468
34 Coosa Elem	\$	3,949,771
35 Lady's Island Elem	\$	2,803,233
37 Mossy Oaks Elem	\$	4,331,004
38 Port Royal Elem	\$	2,541,330
39 St. Helena Elem	\$	3,506,226
40 Broad River Elem	\$	4,379,564
44 Shanklin Elem	\$	3,681,180
52 Davis ECC	\$	1,407,174
54 Whale Branch Elem	\$	3,717,933
60 Daufuskie School	\$	263,108
62 Hilton Head Elem	\$	7,549,170
63 HH Sch for Creat Arts	\$	4,991,807
70 Bluffton Elem	\$	6,920,982
72 Okatie Elem	\$	5,300,569
74 MC Riley Elem	\$	7,209,395
76 Red Cedar Elem	\$	5,689,156
78 Pritchardville Elem	\$	6,313,389
79 River Ridge Academy	\$	9,147,850
80 Beaufort Middle	\$	4,601,328
81 Lady's Island Middle	\$	4,341,879
83 Robert Smalls Int. Academy	\$	6,594,286
85 Whale Branch Middle	\$	3,680,823
87 Hilton Head Middle	\$	7,303,993
88 McCracken Middle	\$	7,385,494
89 Bluffton Middle	\$	6,638,647
90 Beaufort High	\$	9,768,251
92 Battery Creek High	\$	7,164,005
94 Whale Branch ECHS	\$	5,188,277
96 Hilton Head High	\$	10,409,816
97 May River High	\$	10,502,048
98 Bluffton High	\$	10,099,498
Total FY2022 Approved Budget	\$	274,274,600

	GENERAL FUND							OTHER REVENUE SOURCES (STATE/FED)		ALL FUND SOURCES	
	Projected Enrollment (excluding Self Containment SPED)	Number of Core Teachers	Art	Music	PE/Health	Other	Total General Fund Staffing	General Fund Ratio	Number of Core Teachers	All Fund Sources Core Staffing	All Fund Sources Ratio
	Elementary (K-5)	Core Staffing Allocation	Related Arts							Related Arts	
Hilton Head Early Childhood Center (K only)	229	12	1	1	1		15	15.27		1	14.31
Beaufort Elementary	406	26	1	1	1	1	30	13.53	1	31	13.10
Coosa Elementary	463	23	1	1	1	1	27	17.15		27	17.15
Lady's Island Elementary	241	12	1	1	1		15	16.07		1	15.06
Mossy Oaks Elementary	330	17	1	1	1		20	16.50		1	15.71
Port Royal Elementary	207	12	1	1	1		15	13.80		15	13.80
St. Helena Elementary	290	16	1	1	1		19	15.26	1	20	14.50
Broad River Elementary	445	28	1	1	1	1	32	13.91		32	13.91
J. Shanklin Elementary	319	18	1	1	1		21	15.19	1	22	14.50
Whale Branch Elementary/J.J. Davis ECC	385	23	1	1	1	1	27	14.26		27	14.26
Daufuski (counts included in HHSCA)	-						0	0.00		0	0.00
Hilton Head Island Elementary	854	47	1	1	1	4	54	15.81	1	55	15.53
Hilton Head Island School for Creative Arts	640	30	1	1	1	2	35	18.29		35	18.29
Bluffton Elementary	651	35	1	1	1	3	41	15.88		41	15.88
Okatie Elementary	567	29	1	1	1	2	34	16.68		34	16.68
Michael C. Riley Elementary	633	35	1	1	1	3	41	15.44	1	42	15.07
Red Cedar Elementary	632	31	1	1	1	3	37	17.08	1	38	16.63
Pritchardville Elementary	907	46	1	1	1	4	53	17.11		53	17.11
River Ridge Academy	741	32	1	1	1		35	21.17		35	21.17
Robert Smalls International Academy	260	13	1	1	1		16	16.25		16	16.25
Total	9,200	485	19	19	19	25	567	16.23	6	576	15.97

	GENERAL FUND			OTHER FUNDS	ALL FUNDS	
	Projected Enrollment (less self contained SPED)	Number of Core Teachers	General Fund Ratio	Number of Teachers Other Funds	All Fund Sources Core Staffing	All Fund Sources Ratio
Middle Schools	Core Staffing Allocation					
River Ridge Academy (6-8)	418	25	16.72		25	16.72
Robert Smalls Internation Academ(6-8)	466	31	15.03		31	15.03
Beaufort Middle	486	29	16.76		29	16.76
Lady's Island Middle	544	31	17.55		31	17.55
Whale Branch Middle(5-8)	361	20.5	17.61	3	23.5	15.36
Hilton Head Middle	943	53	17.79	2	55	17.15
H.E. McCracken Middle	908	54	16.81		54	16.81
Bluffton Middle	853	48	17.77		48	17.77
Total	4,979	291.5	17.08	5	296.5	16.79

	GENERAL FUND			OTHER FUNDS	ALL FUNDS	
	Projected Enrollment (less self contained SPED)	Number of Core Teachers	General Fund Ratio	Number of Teachers Other Funds	All Fund Sources Core Staffing	All Fund Sources Ratio
High Schools	Core Staffing Allocation					
Beaufort High	1,241	68	18.25		68	18.25
Battery Creek High	725	49	14.80		49	14.80
Whale Branch ECHS	455	31	14.68	3	34	13.38
Hilton Head High	1,355	73	18.56		73	18.56
May River High	1,430	81	17.65		81	17.65
Bluffton High	1,175	72	16.32		72	16.32
Total	6,381	374	17.06	3	377	16.93

Other Staffing (K-12)

Special Education Teachers

Special Education Teaching Positions 163

ESOL/ML	62.5
Gifted & Talented Teaching Positions	14.5
Literacy Coach	24.7
Math/Science Coach	15.5
Literacy Teaching Positions	24.7
Interventionist (Math or Reading)	10.0

Occupational/Physical Therapists	16.0
Nurses	33.0
Social Workers	28.0

School Building Fund (Capital Projects)

On November 5, 2019 the voters of Beaufort County passed a county-wide bond referendum aimed at improving school safety, renovating inadequate facilities and adding classroom space to address enrollment growth. The November 2019 referendum includes a comprehensive list of \$344.6 million in facilities needs identified by an independent committee of county residents. The individual projects will be spread out over a four to five-year period ending in 2024-2025. A Citizen-Led Oversight Committee (CLOC) monitors all referendum projects, schedules, budgets and expenditures. The CLOC meets the first Wednesday of every month, and reports to the Beaufort County Board of Education on a quarterly basis of the progress of the referendum building program. Facilities, Planning and Construction (FPC) staff has been challenged this year with the pandemic. Labor and material shortages have affected some schedules and project budgets, but the District has been working closely with Contractors to keep the work flowing without major delays.

Methodology

Work begins on the District's Capital Improvement Plan begins with analysis of projects expanding over a five-year period. To start this process, key stakeholders are contacted to collect facility data. Capital Improvement Plan request forms are distributed to all school principals, Facilities, Planning and Construction (FPC) staff, maintenance staff and outside consultants. The information collected from all groups is combined into the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) database. This database retains a record of all entries made each year.

Once the data has been entered, the FPC staff begins to assign cost, categories (asset preservation, life safety/security, academic support, standardization/equity, energy efficiency and low priority), and type of work to all entered items. Across the District, FPC staff strives to maintain equitable treatment of facility needs and assessments. When deciding how to fund the five-year CIP, several factors are considered. These factors include CIP rating systems, emergency repairs, grouping of projects and future school use changes.

The following items are major considerations for developing the five-year plan:

- Targeting a limit of \$20 million per year in order to maintain financial stability in our debt plan.
- Limiting the number of schools receiving major work during the summer to allow suitable project management given the current level of staffing.
- Having a fixed schedule for renovation, allowing the schools to better schedule summer activities.



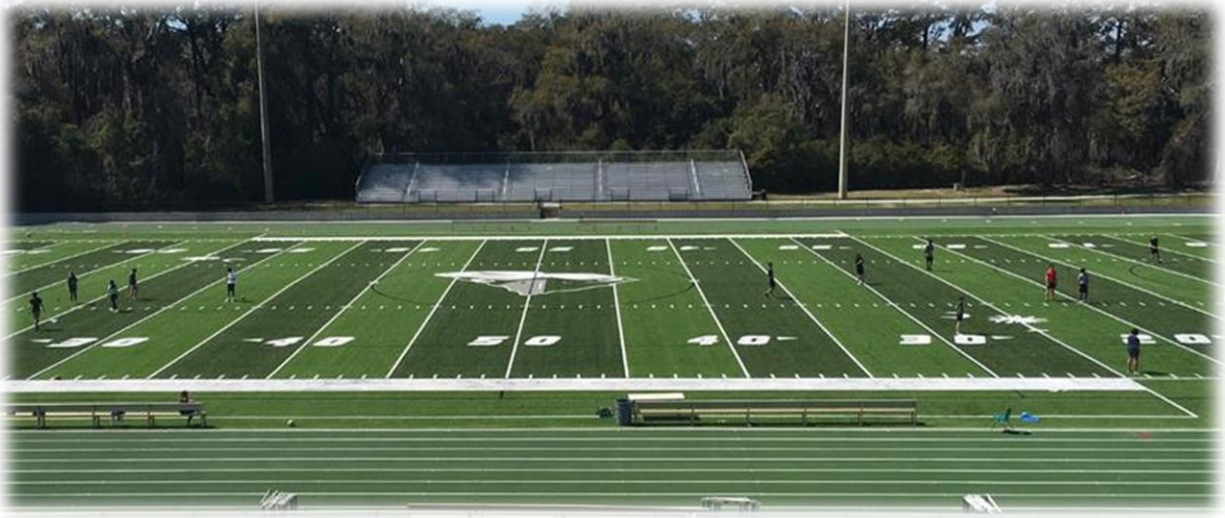
2022– 2026 Five Year Plan and Capital Budget

The current five-year plan shows all items suggested by principals, FPC, maintenance personnel and others. A review of the five-year plan reveals the need for additional expansions and facility upgrades through referendum funding. The Facilities Planning Committee will meet prior to the presentation of the annual CIP budget to review capital items. The purpose of that review will be to prioritize the requests to bring the overall budget within an acceptable range based on available funding.

Major Construction

Funding for capital improvement projects is appropriated by two methods: a voter approved referendum and an 8% constitutional debt limit. At the end of June 2021, active 8% projects amounted to \$22.6M outstanding. Some of the many projects funded under the 2019 Referendum are school additions, remodels, replacements, technology upgrades, security upgrades and athletic upgrades. During the 2020-2021 school year the first of two major referendum projects were completed at May River High and River Ridge Academy. The two schools were expanded to accommodate the growing student populations in the Bluffton area. Also, a multi-phase renovation of Beaufort Elementary was finished for the opening of the 2021-22 school year. Design work also began on the remodeling of Battery Creek High, Robert Smalls International Academy and Hilton Head Island Middle School. Initial phases of construction started in the spring of 2021 on Battery Creek High.

Safety, security and technology upgrades for the Referendum projects began in the summer of 2020. Many schools added bullet-resistant glazing, hardened entrances and improved door hardware. Technology infrastructure has been installed in multiple buildings. Athletic stadium light replacements were completed at HE McCracken Middle School and Hilton Head High School. Athletic stadium field upgrades at Beaufort High and Whale Branch Early College High were completed during the summer of 2020 which included the installation of the District's first artificial turf surfaces on stadium fields. These communities will take pride in these facilities for years to come.

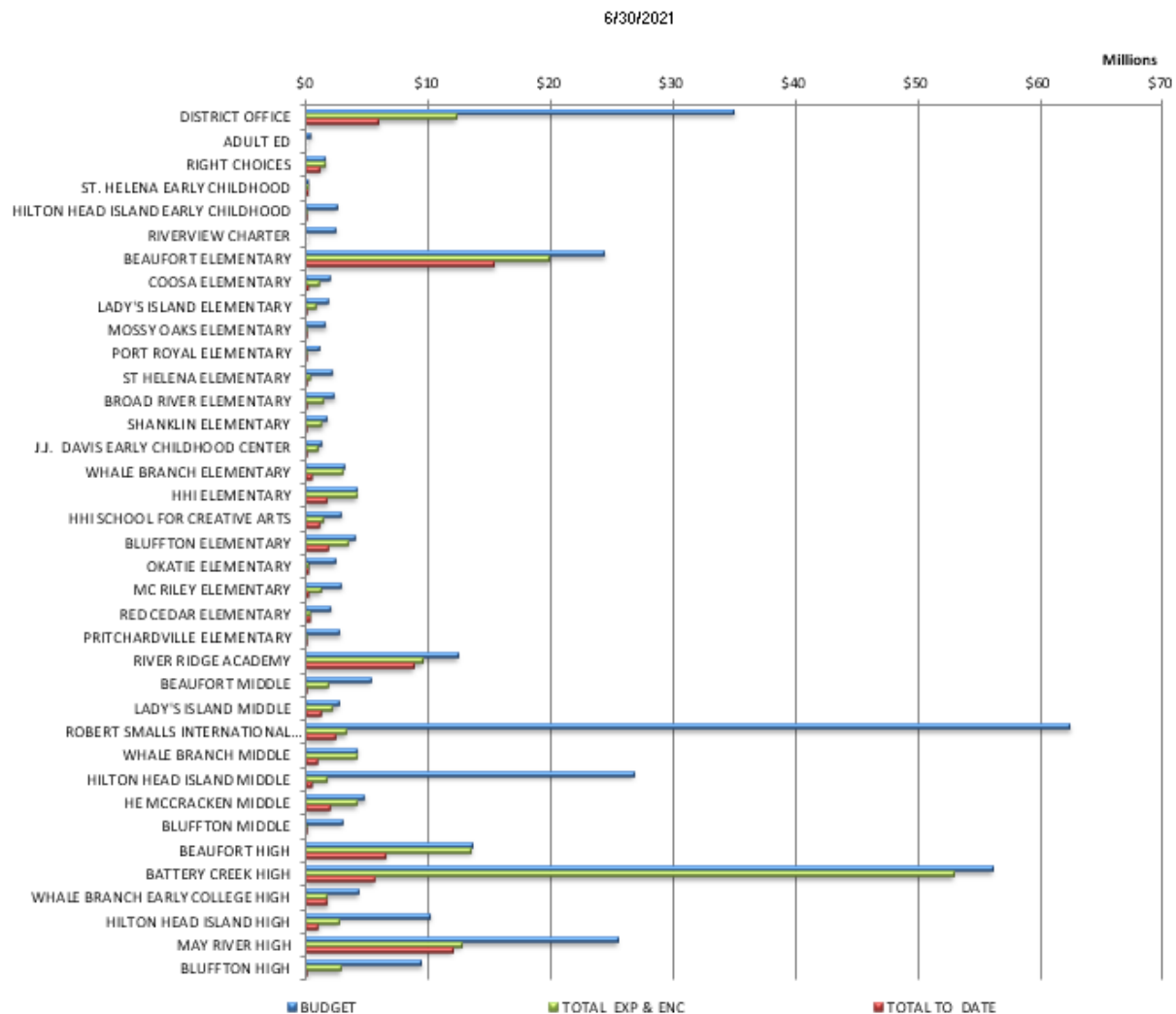


Beaufort High Football Field

Additional in-depth reports and information on all Referendum 2019 projects can be found on the Beaufort County School District's web at the address below:

<https://www.beaufortschools.net/cms/One.aspx?portalId=170925&pageId=22890016>

2019 Referendum



8% Projects

In addition to referenda, the School District's borrowing power is restricted by state law. It provides that a local unit cannot at any time have total debt outstanding in an amount that exceeds 8% of the total assessed property value of the county. Funds of this type are used for capital renewal of the schools and administrative buildings. Other 8% projects are approved by the Board of Education each fiscal year based on need and the debt capacity. At the close of June 30, 2020, the legal debt margin was \$81,599,163. General obligation bonds in the amount of \$6,476,900 were issued in the fall of 2020 at a cost of \$54,880, bringing the debt margin to \$75,067,383 by the end of the calendar year.

Summer 2021 Projects

Due to the pandemic, Beaufort County School District opened after Labor Day in the 2020-2021 school year. The time frame for working on Summer Projects during 2021 was limited by the extended school year going into the middle of June. Most projects scheduled for the summer were painting and preventive maintenance projects.

Highlights of the summer of 2021 projects (FY 2022 8% funds) include:

- **Beaufort Middle** – Paint corridors
- **Beaufort High** – Paint corridors
- **Bluffton High** – Paint building interior & HVAC upgrade
- **Broad River Elementary** – Sewer line replacement
- **Daufuskie Elementary** – Paint entire building
- **JJ Davis Early Learning Center** – Roof replacement
- **Hilton Head Island Early Childhood Center** – HVAC upgrades
- **H.E. McCracken Middle** – Refurbish mobiles
- **Lady's Island Elementary** – Painting corridors
- **Red Cedar Elementary** – Paint corridors
- **Robert Smalls International Academy** – Paint corridors
- **St Helena Elementary** – Paint corridors

Summer 2022 Projects

The Board of Education approved the FY 2023 8% projects at a cost of \$21,265,980. Design will begin on the projects starting in the summer of 2021 for construction during the summer of 2022, coinciding with ongoing referendum projects.

The focus of the upcoming projects is based on life safety concerns and asset preservation. The Facilities Planning Construction Office will continue to coordinate with school administration to efficiently schedule all construction projects around school activities. The District will continue to pursue projects that not only reinvest in our facilities, but also ensure safe learning environments for our students.



The table below show balances of approved funds for capital building and improvements that are currently in process. These projects consist of a diverse group of projects ranging from roof repairs to technology upgrades.

3 Year Capital Improvement Projects			
	Capital Renewal 8%		
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Beaufort Elementary School	\$0	\$0	
Coosa Elementary School	\$280,725	\$0	
Lady's Island Elementary School	\$0	\$89,022	
Mossy Oaks Elementary School	\$116,675	\$0	\$772,445
Port Royal Elementary School	\$0	\$0	\$78,427
St Helena Elementary School	\$0	\$1,179,471	\$407,185
Beaufort Middle School	\$0	\$216,882	\$3,190,990
Lady's Island Middle School	\$87,303	\$94,327	\$301,815
Beaufort High School	\$1,820,855	\$819,319	\$1,392,678
Beaufort Cluster Total	\$2,305,558	\$2,399,021	\$6,143,540
Broad River Elementary School	\$0	\$122,761	\$0
Shanklin Elementary School	\$0	\$53,926	\$0
Robert Smalls International Academy	\$167,978	\$81,324	\$0
Battery Creek High School	\$121,063		\$0
Battery Creek Cluster Total	\$289,041	\$258,011	\$0
James J. Davis Early Childhood Center	\$0	\$1,270,710	\$933,760
Whale Branch Elementary School	\$1,263,254	\$0	\$1,555,162
Whale Branch Middle School	\$1,248,263	\$890,222	\$1,067,779
Whale Branch Early College High	\$167,978	\$0	\$128,924
Whale Branch Cluster Total	\$2,679,495	\$2,160,932	\$3,685,625
Hilton Head Island Early Childhood Center	\$277,230	\$237,271	\$514,017
Hilton Head Island Elementary School	\$2,610,464		\$0
Hilton Head Island Elementary for Creative Arts	\$89,588		\$778,558
Daufuskie Island Elementary	\$0	\$86,656	\$53,076
Hilton Head Island Middle School	\$0		\$0
Hilton Head Island High School	\$592,954		\$722,214
Hilton Head Island Cluster	\$3,570,236	\$323,927	\$2,067,865
Bluffton Elementary School	\$1,041,163	\$387,738	\$0
M.C. Riley Elementary School	\$89,900	\$208,527	\$0
Okatie Elementary School	\$43,583	\$0	\$205,587
Pritchardville Elementary School	\$782,879	\$0	\$0
Red Cedar Elementary School	\$0	\$75,713	\$117,147
River Ridge Academy	\$445,392	\$0	\$227,578
HE McCracken Middle School	\$91,994	\$86,361	\$0
Bluffton Middle School	\$201,257	\$0	\$0
May River High	\$110,773	\$0	\$94,778
Bluffton High School	\$0	\$2,151,952	\$0
Bluffton Cluster Total	\$2,806,941	\$2,910,291	\$645,090
Riverview Charter School	\$0	\$42,198	\$0
School Totals	\$11,651,271	\$8,052,182	\$12,542,120
District Level Projects	\$8,544,358	\$11,905,321	\$8,723,860
Total	\$20,195,629	\$19,999,701	\$21,265,980

Estimated Impact on the Operating Budget

The summer projects over FY 2021 include a range of maintenance and ongoing referendum projects. Some additional operating expenses are anticipated from the completion of the additions at May River High and River Ridge Academy. The additions are expected to increase the operating budget by \$147,142 in 2021-22.



Wing addition at River Ridge Academy

River Ridge Academy Classrom Addition 24,600 SF	
Custodial Services(less than mobiles)	-\$11,175
Electricity (no change from mobiles)	\$0
Maint, security, fire and other	<u>\$20,172</u>
	<u>\$8,997</u>

May River High Addition 36,881 SF	
Custodial Services	\$63,645
Electricity	\$44,257
Maint, security, fire and other	<u>\$30,242</u>
	<u>\$138,145</u>

Debt Program

2020– 2029 Ten Year Plan and Capital Budget

A review of the 10-year plan will show several years that exceed the \$20 million goal established in our financial plan. The current plans show all items suggested by Principal, FP&C, Maintenance personnel and others. In some years, the cost of these items exceeds the \$20 million cap. Please note, our financial advisor has used a \$25 million placeholder in all funding projections to be conservative and in consideration of recent inflation pressures.

Financing

The District issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition, construction and major improvement of capital facilities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the School District. These bonds generally are issued as 5 to 25-year serial bonds with the principal maturing each year. There are two major forms of borrowings available to school districts in South Carolina: Referendum debt and 8% Capital Projects debt.

Referendum Debt

Voters approved a \$344 million bond referendum November 2019. The District will use the proceeds from the bond referendum to fund the following two initiatives:

- \$290 million in safety and security upgrades at all district schools; technology infrastructure upgrades at schools district-wide; classroom additions at River Ridge Academy and May River High; a replacement building for Robert Smalls International Academy; and renovations at three schools (Beaufort Elementary, Hilton Head Island Middle and Battery Creek High).
- \$54 million in Career and Technology Education expansions at Battery Creek and May River high schools; design work for renovations at Hilton Head Island High; improvements to athletic facilities at district middle and high schools; and playground improvements at early childhood centers, elementary and PreK-8 schools.

Eight Percent (8%) Debt

Article X, Section 15 of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, as amended, empowers each school district of the State to incur general obligation debt in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the General Assembly shall prescribe by law. After November 30, 1982, each school district may incur general obligation debt, without an election and upon such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may prescribe, in an amount not exceeding 8% of the assessed value of all taxable property of such school district.

As of June 30, 2021, the remaining debt margin available to the District was approximately \$126.2 million. In the Fall of 2021, 8% debt in the amount of \$23.2 million was issued for the annual CIP Projects and the Installment Purchase Revenue Bond, bringing the available debt capacity to \$103 million as of December 2021. This balance reflects upcoming projects currently planned over the next 20 years. The table below demonstrates estimates of the debt capacity over the next five years, assuming a 1% growth in assessed value:

June 30	Debt Capacity Available
2022	\$111,338,750
2023	\$114,224,612
2024	\$123,198,896
2025	\$127,387,785
2026	\$132,635,263

Please note that Board policy (OE-6.17) establishes a minimum 8% debt capacity that is no less than 10% of the District's insured value.

Outstanding Debt

A summary of the general obligation bonds payable as of June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Date of Issue	Series	Interest Rates	Payment Dates	Maturity	Original Issue	Outstanding June 30, 2021
December 1, 2009	2009E	1.05	Sept/Mar	2026	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000
April 24, 2012	2012B	3.0-5.0	Sept/Mar	2024	16,580,000	5,210,000
November 14, 2013	2013D	2.35	March	2028	22,000,000	15,571,000
March 1, 2014	2014B	1.25	Sept/Mar	2034	25,000,000	19,155,000
February 19, 2015	2015A	2.0-5.0	March	2025	95,945,000	39,780,000
March 31, 2015	2015B	3.5-5.0	March	2032	62,500,000	54,530,000
December 3, 2015	2015F	0.85	March	2025	6,788,000	6,775,000
February 2, 2016	2016A	5.00	March	2024	28,090,000	19,895,000
August 30, 2018	2018B	5.00	March	2022	29,250,000	4,125,000
August 29, 2019	2019B	3.0-5.0	March	2023	19,300,000	5,380,000
April 15, 2020	2020A	3.0-5.0	March	2040	75,000,000	61,000,000
April 21, 2021	2021A	2.0-5.0	April	2041	130,000,000	130,000,000
					<u>\$ 520,453,000</u>	<u>\$ 371,421,000</u>

The District's ten-year capital plan is updated each year as a part of the annual budget adoption process. In addition, the District's debt-funding plan is updated annually. Estimated revenues are calculated based on information gathered from County officials. The primary source of payment for capital improvements is revenue generated by a tax levy.

Informational

BEAUFORT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Salary and Stipend Schedules

2021-2022 School Year

Includes State-Mandated Step, Restoration of 2011 Step, & Max 25th Step)

CERTIFIED STAFF SALARY CLASSIFICATIONS AND YEARS EXPERIENCE

YEARS EXP	BA	BA+18	MA	MA+30	PHD/EDD
0	37,928	39,588	43,282	46,975	50,668
1	38,741	40,589	44,389	48,084	52,145
2	39,774	41,620	45,498	49,192	53,623
3	40,771	42,618	46,606	50,297	55,099
4	41,805	43,652	47,715	51,408	56,576
5	42,803	44,650	48,822	52,514	58,054
6	43,838	45,683	49,929	53,623	59,530
7	44,833	46,680	51,036	54,731	61,008
8	45,869	47,715	52,145	55,839	62,485
9	46,864	48,711	53,252	56,947	63,961
10	47,898	49,745	54,360	58,054	65,438
11	48,896	50,742	55,469	59,161	66,915
12	49,929	51,776	56,576	60,269	68,394
13	50,926	52,773	57,684	61,376	69,870
14	51,961	53,808	58,793	62,485	71,347
15	52,957	54,804	59,901	63,593	72,826
16	53,990	55,839	61,008	64,700	74,302
17	54,990	56,836	62,116	65,808	75,780
18	55,950	57,798	63,151	66,877	77,187
19	56,920	58,768	64,211	67,966	78,625
20	57,916	59,764	65,294	69,073	80,084
21	58,884	60,763	66,387	70,230	81,428
22	59,864	61,775	67,491	71,402	82,793
23	60,861	62,804	68,618	72,591	84,178
24	61,869	63,845	69,759	73,800	85,581
25+	62,921	64,931	70,945	75,054	87,036



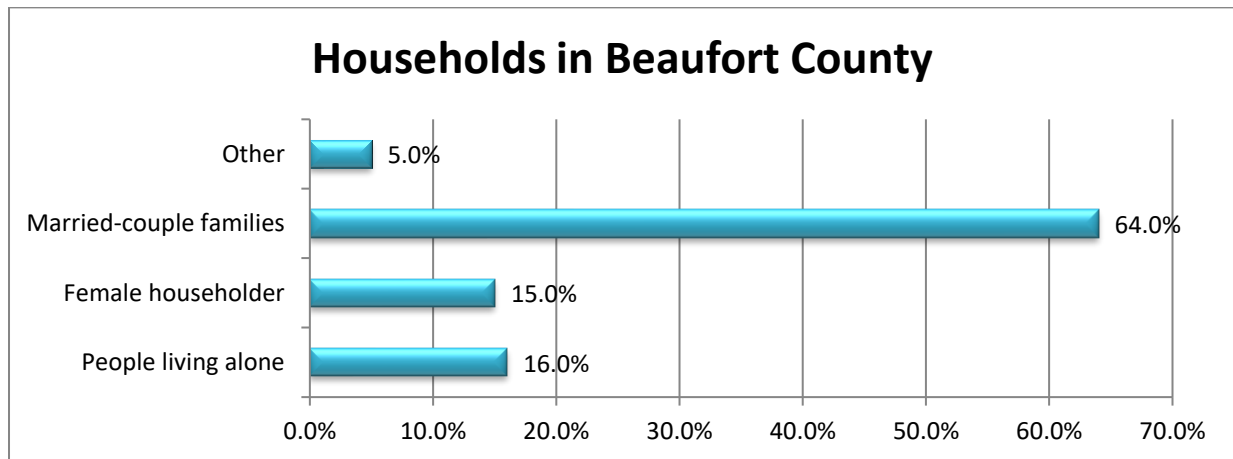
BEAUFORT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT HISTORICAL BOARD INITIATIVES

- **FY 2016-**
 - River Ridge Academy opened with 950+ students in grades Pre-K through eight with operating costs of \$2.8 million.
 - Step increases for all eligible teachers were included at a cost of \$1.3 million and \$2 million increases were due to losses in state and federal funding.
 - A **tutoring program** was implemented at a cost of \$500,000 (later moved to Special Revenue Funds).
- **FY 2017-**
 - May River High School opened with 930+ students in grades nine through twelve with operating costs of approximately \$5.4 million.
 - Step increases for all eligible teachers and a 2% cost of living increase equaling \$2.1 million.
 - Locality supplements were provided to each teacher, an increase of \$1.9 million from the prior year.
- **FY 2018 –**
 - Increases from state and federal mandates accounted for \$4.3 million of expenditure increases.
 - Projected enrollment growth accounted for \$2.4 million which included additional 21 new school-based positions, academic stipends and school non-salary allocations.
 - Locality supplements are provided to each teacher, an increase of \$1.9 million.
 - 15% increase in cost of property insurance.
- **FY 2019 –**
 - Increases from state and federal mandates accounted for \$6.7 million of expenditure increases.
 - Projected enrollment growth accounted for \$1.9 million which included additional teachers, academic stipends and school non-salary allocations.
 - Step increases for all eligible teachers and a 1% cost of living increase equaling \$2.5 million.
 - Step increases and a 2% cost of living increase were also provided for all classified and administrative staff at a cost of \$1.65 million.
 - Locality supplements for certified staff were increased by \$2,000 per staff member for a total increase of \$3.8 million.
 - **Locality supplements** for classified and administrative staff were increased by \$500 per staff member for a total increase of \$583,463.

- Increases for bus cameras and radios. Safety and security increases totaled \$629,442.
- **FY 2020 –**
 - A mandatory step increase and **4%** cost of living increase for teachers accounted for \$6.8 million of expenditure increases.
 - Mandated increases in fringe benefits accounted for \$3.2 million of the expenditure increases.
 - Projected enrollment growth accounted for \$3.3 million which included additional teachers, teacher assistants, a guidance counselor, academic stipends, charter school allocation and school non-salary allocations.
 - Step increases, and a 2% cost of living increase were also provided for all classified and administrative staff at a cost of \$2.0 million.
 - An additional 10% salary increase was included for **bus drivers** at an additional cost of \$295 thousand.
 - A new “professional” staff salary table was created, including pay increases for **nurses, occupational and physical therapists.**
 - Pay increases for **paraprofessionals.**
 - Increases for **athletic stipends** for the first time in 15+ years, phase I of a proposed three-phase increase.
 - 10% pay increase for **bus drivers.**
 - \$1.2 million in budget reductions were made which primarily consisted of **eliminating 25 computer lab assistant positions and 2 assistant principal positions.**
 - Expenditures were reduced by an additional \$500 thousand by **eliminating the Summer Institute.**
- **FY 2021**
 - COVID Year-continued prior year budget. No changes in budget.
 - Retroactive step increase mandated for teachers and professional staff by June 15, 2021 at a cost of \$1.3 million.
 - Proposal for providing step increase to admin and classified employees at cost of \$507,547.
 - Board communicated their intent to provide \$1,000 bonuses to all staff in appreciation of their efforts in response to the pandemic at a cost of \$3.1 million.



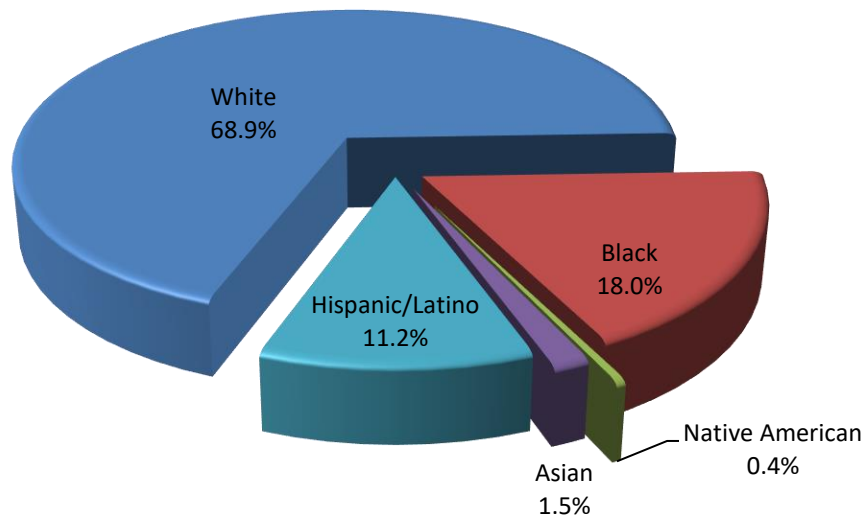
Households in Beaufort County: In 2019 there were an estimated 71,477 households in Beaufort County. Families made up 64 percent of the households in Beaufort County. Female households make up 15%, while nonfamily households made up 16 percent of all households in Beaufort County. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone.



Source: Census Reporter

Population Demographics: Census estimates for 2019 projected a 17.95 percent Black or African American population; 0.4 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; 1.5 percent were Asian. 1.9 percent reported two or more races. 11.1 percent of the people in Beaufort County were Hispanic. 68.5 percent of the people in Beaufort County were White non-Hispanic.

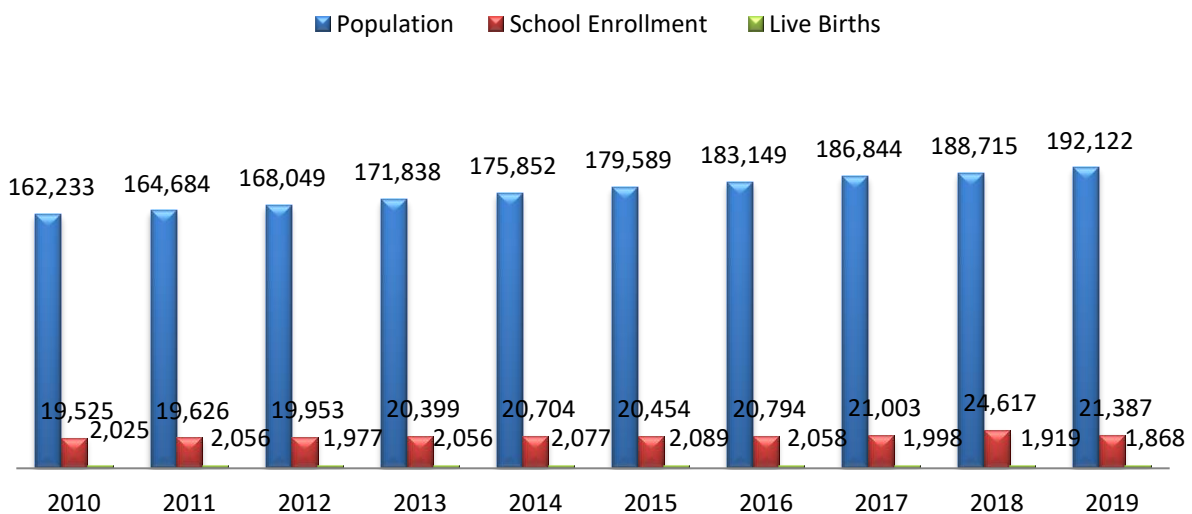
Population Demographics



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Census Estimates

Beaufort County Population Statistics: The below graph indicates the population growth over the last ten years. The population in Beaufort County has increased by 16% over the last ten years while the student population has increased by 14.7%. The live birth rate has decreased by 3% from 2018 to 2019.

Beaufort County Population Statistics

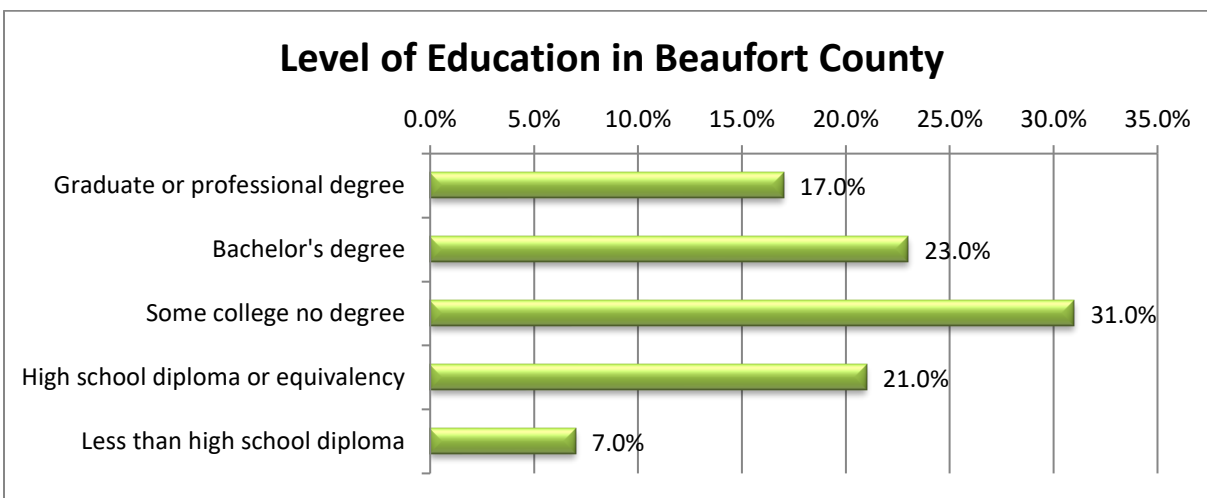


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Census Estimates

Source: School Enrollment represents 45 Day Count

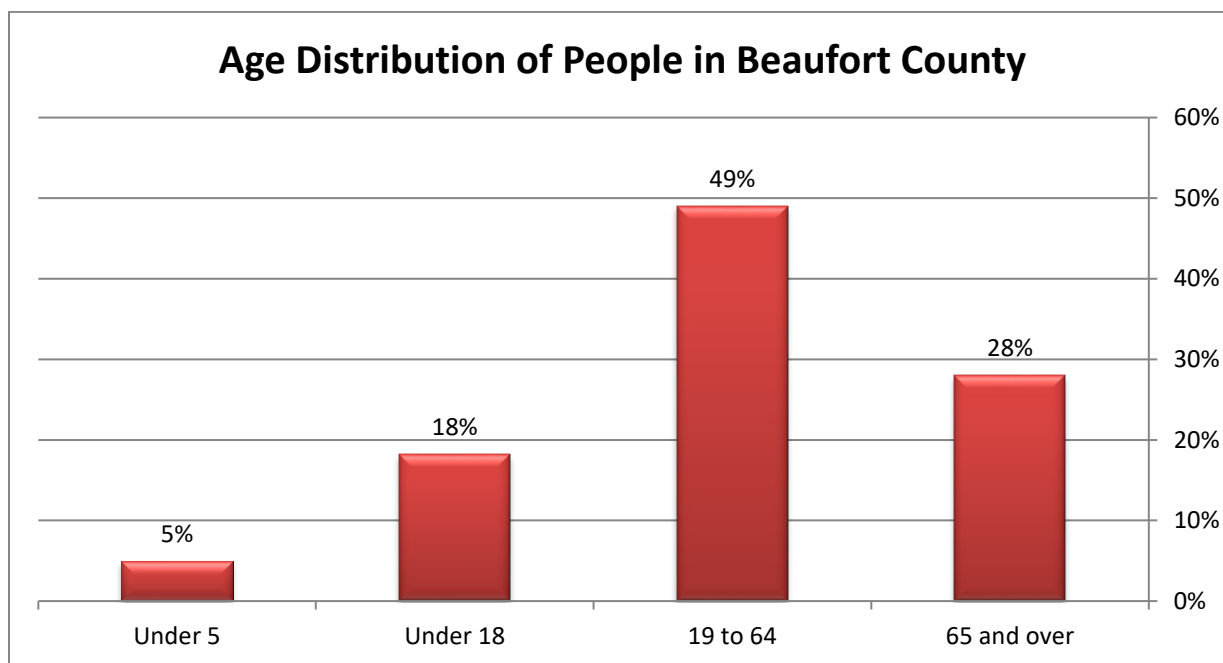
Source: SC DHEC Vital Statistics Report

Level of Education in Beaufort County: In 2019 for the population 25 years and over, 92 percent of the population had at least graduated from high school or had higher education and 40 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.



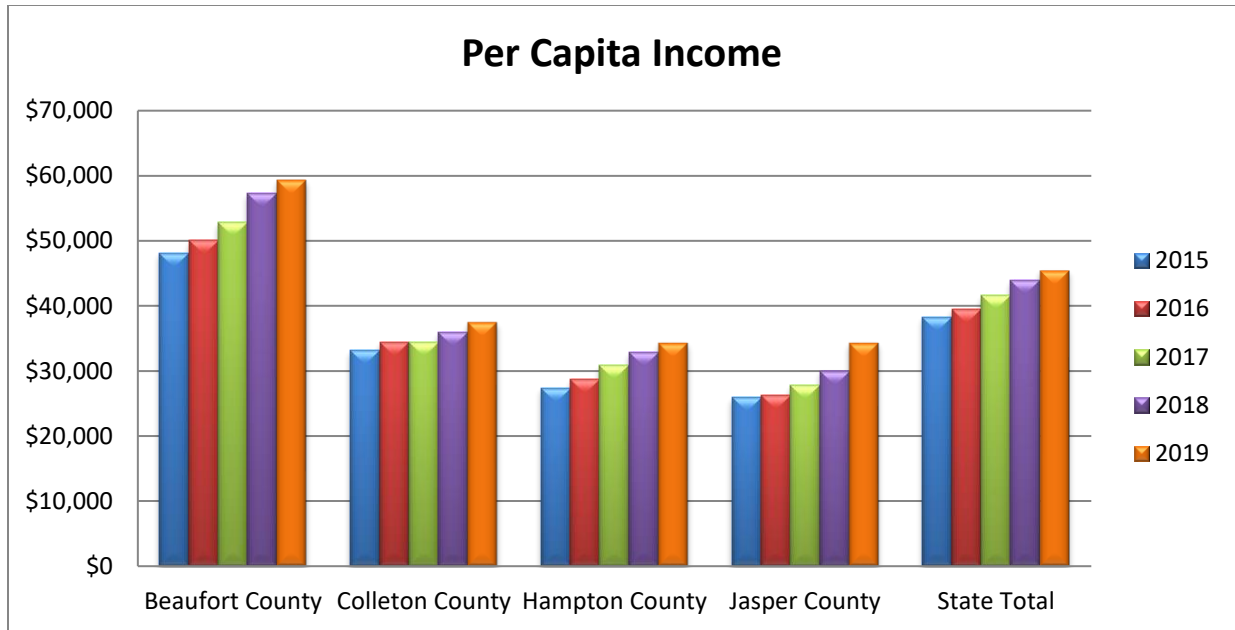
Source: Census Reporter

Age Distribution of People in Beaufort County: In 2019, Beaufort County had a total population of 192,122, of which 51% were females 49% were males. 18.2% of the population was under 18 years and 28% of the population was over 65 years old.



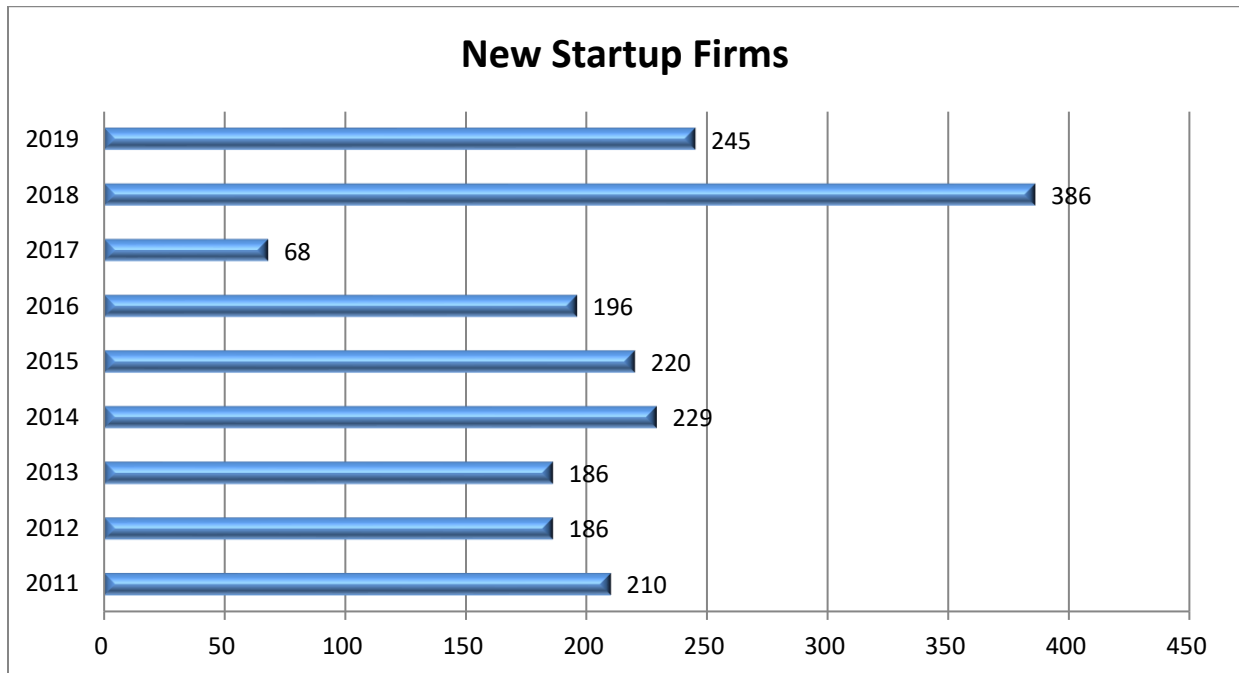
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Census Estimates

Per Capita Income: Beaufort County has the highest per capita income of the three adjacent counties and is currently 24% higher than the State of South Carolina's total per capita income. Per capita income has gained for the last five years in Beaufort County.



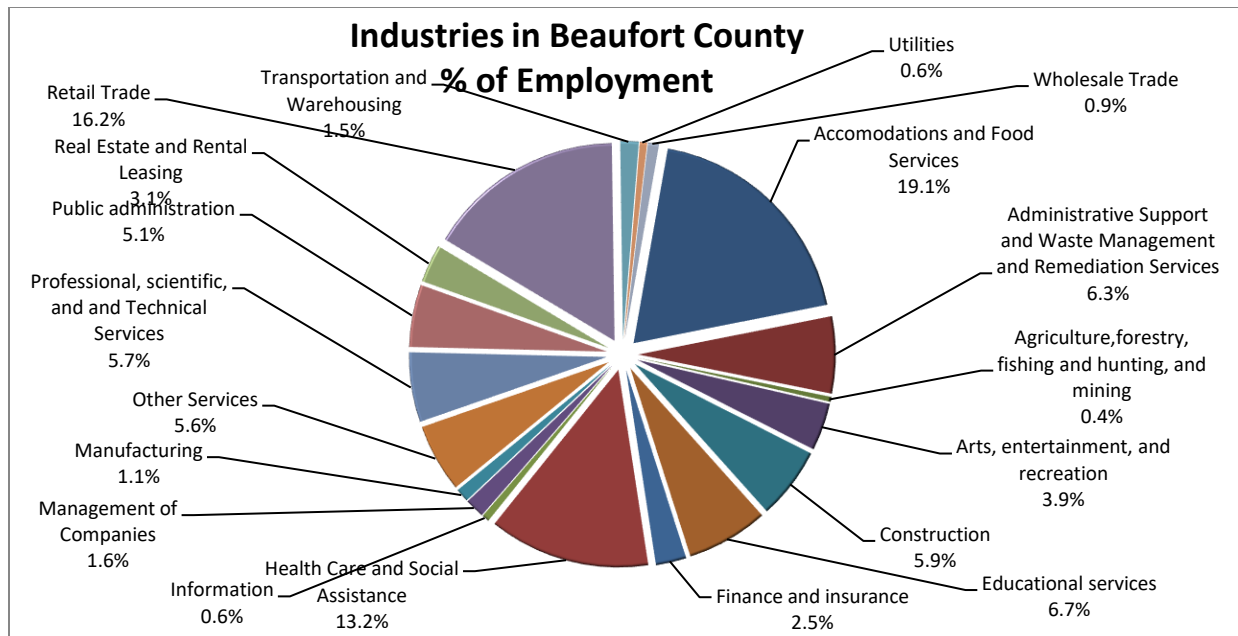
Source: SC Revenue & Fiscal Affairs Office

New Startup Firms: The table sets forth the number of new businesses opened in Beaufort County each year between 2011 and 2019.



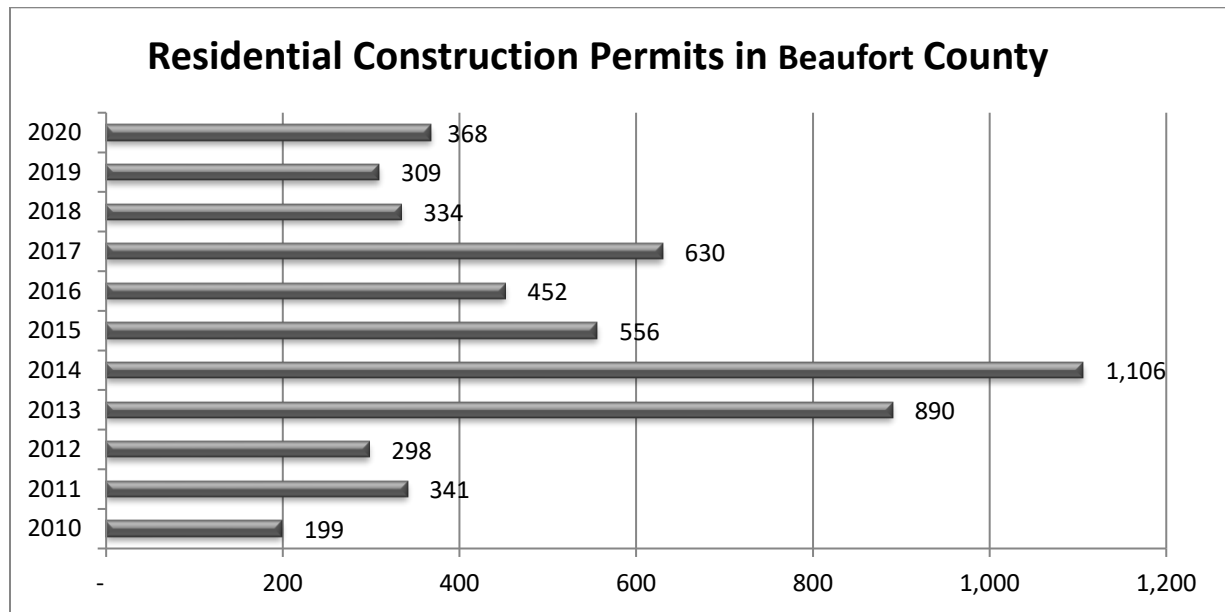
Source: S.C. Department of Employment & Workforce Q4 2020

Industries in Beaufort County as a % of Employment: In the fourth quarter of 2020, for the employed population 16 years and older, the two leading industries in Beaufort County were accommodations and food service at 19.1% and retail trade at 16.2%.



Source: S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce – Q4 2020

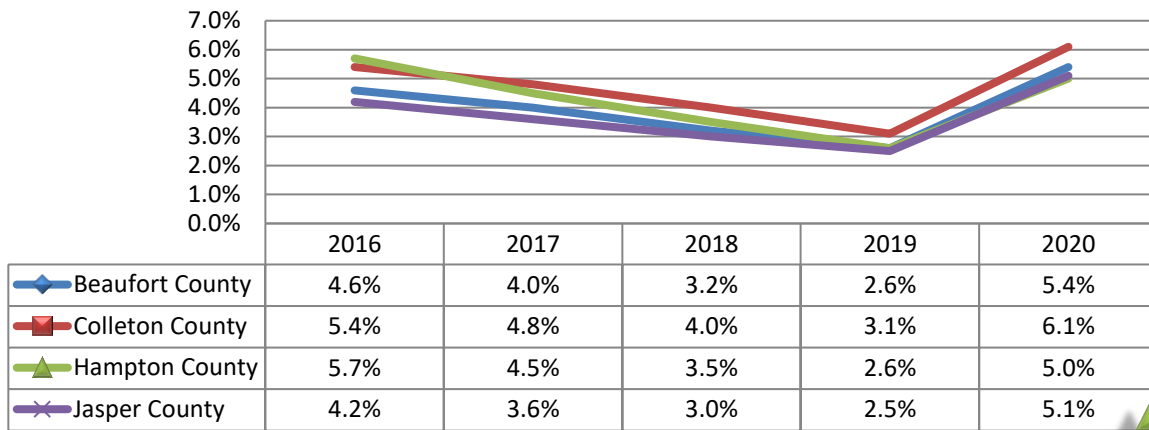
Residential Construction Permits in Beaufort County: The following information shows the approximate number of building permits issued for residential construction in Beaufort County during 2010 to 2020.



Source: Beaufort County Building Codes Report

Five Years Unemployment History in Adjacent Counties: Unemployment moved to 4.6 percent statewide in 2020. All unemployment rates increased in 2020 due COVID 19.

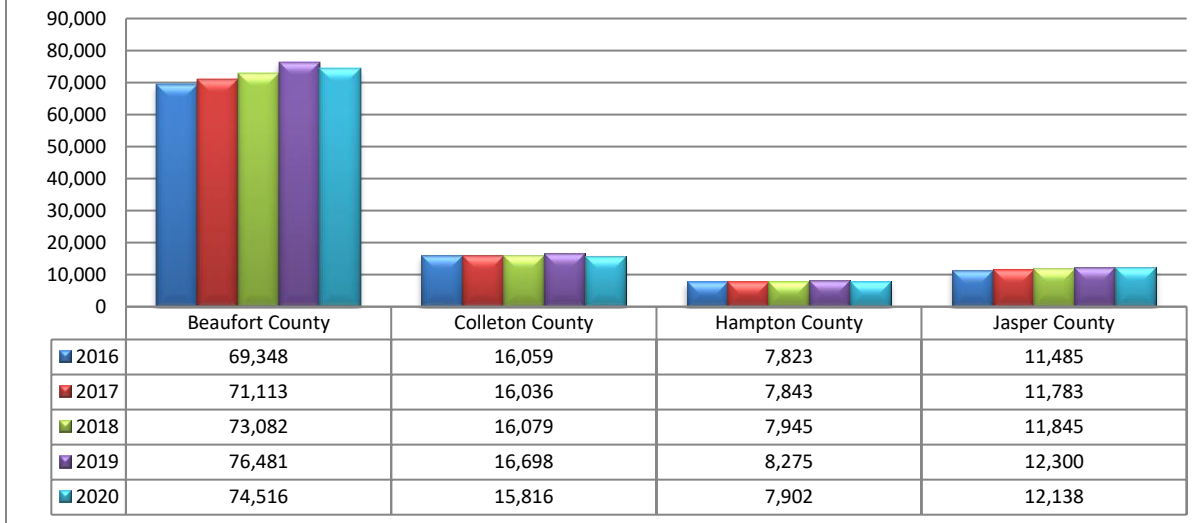
Five Years Unemployment History in Adjacent Counties



Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce

Employment Last Five Years in Adjacent Counties: The number of people employed in the surrounding counties edged up slightly in 2019, however fell in 2020 due to COVID-19.

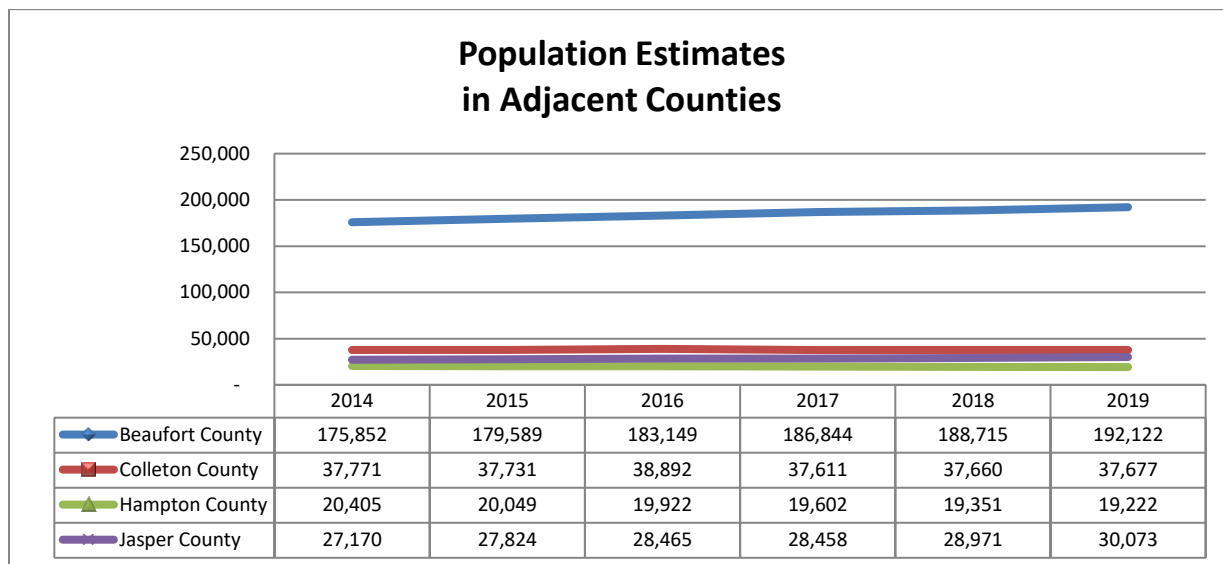
Employment Last Five Years in Adjacent Counties



Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce

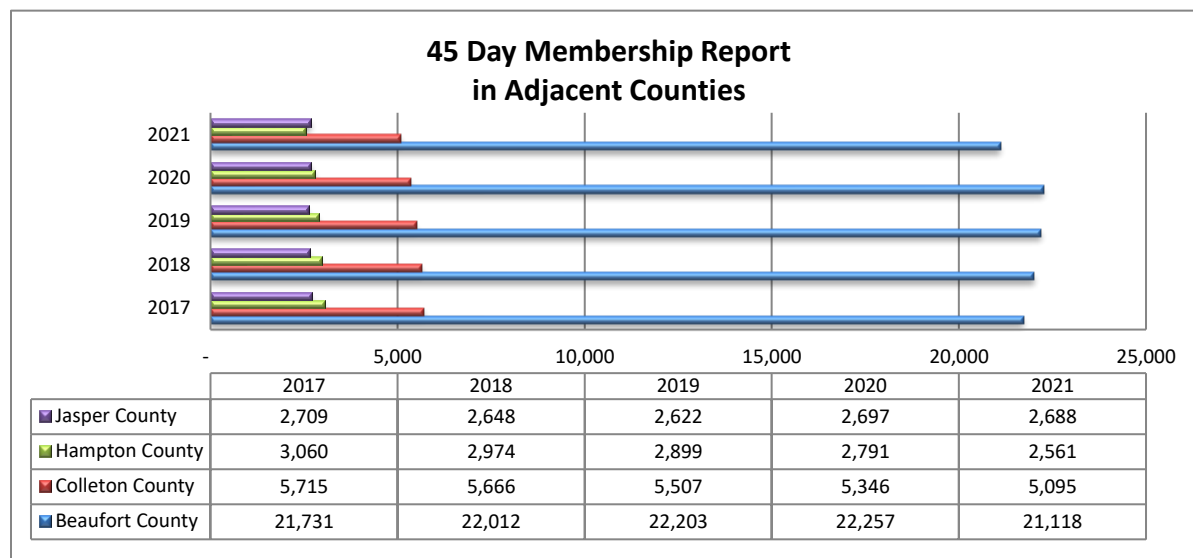
Population Estimates in Adjacent Counties: Beaufort County's population is almost five times larger than Colleton's population which is the next largest of the surrounding three counties. The surrounding

counties are largely rural areas with large tracks of timber and farmland. Beaufort County is the largest metropolitan area between Charleston, SC, and Savannah, GA.



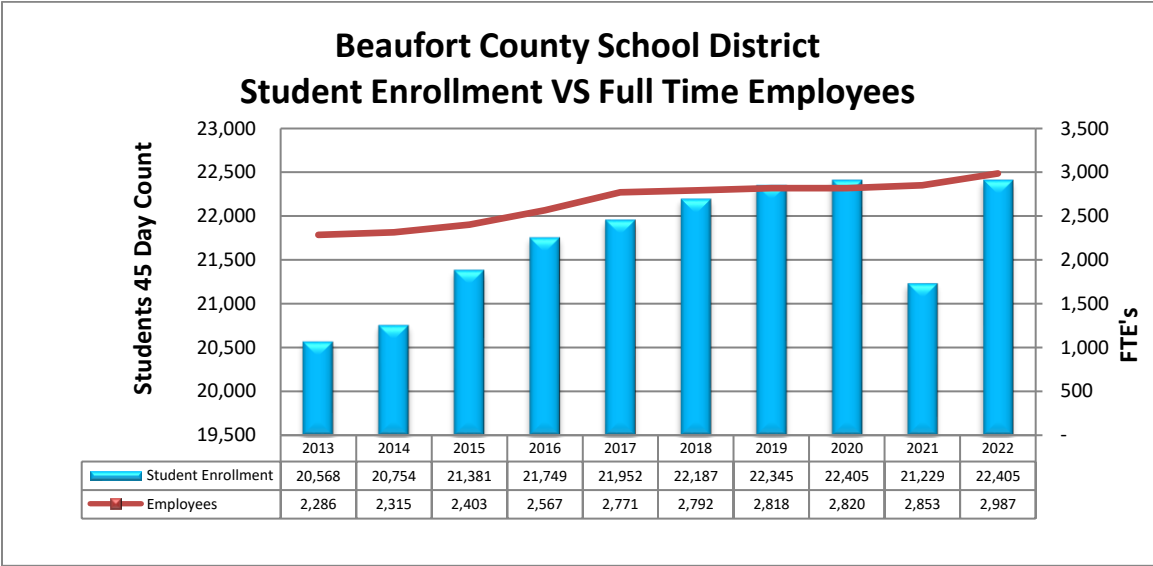
Source: U.S Census Bureau

135 Day Membership in Adjacent Counties: The 135 day membership is a “snap-shot” of actively enrolled students that is taken at different times of the year to satisfy local, state and federal data collection needs and also to ensure that school districts are adequately funded, according to student population. The graph below shows the student membership at the 135th day in Beaufort and the surrounding three counties. Beaufort County has over three times the enrollment of any surrounding counties.



Source: SC Department of Education 135-day Membership Report

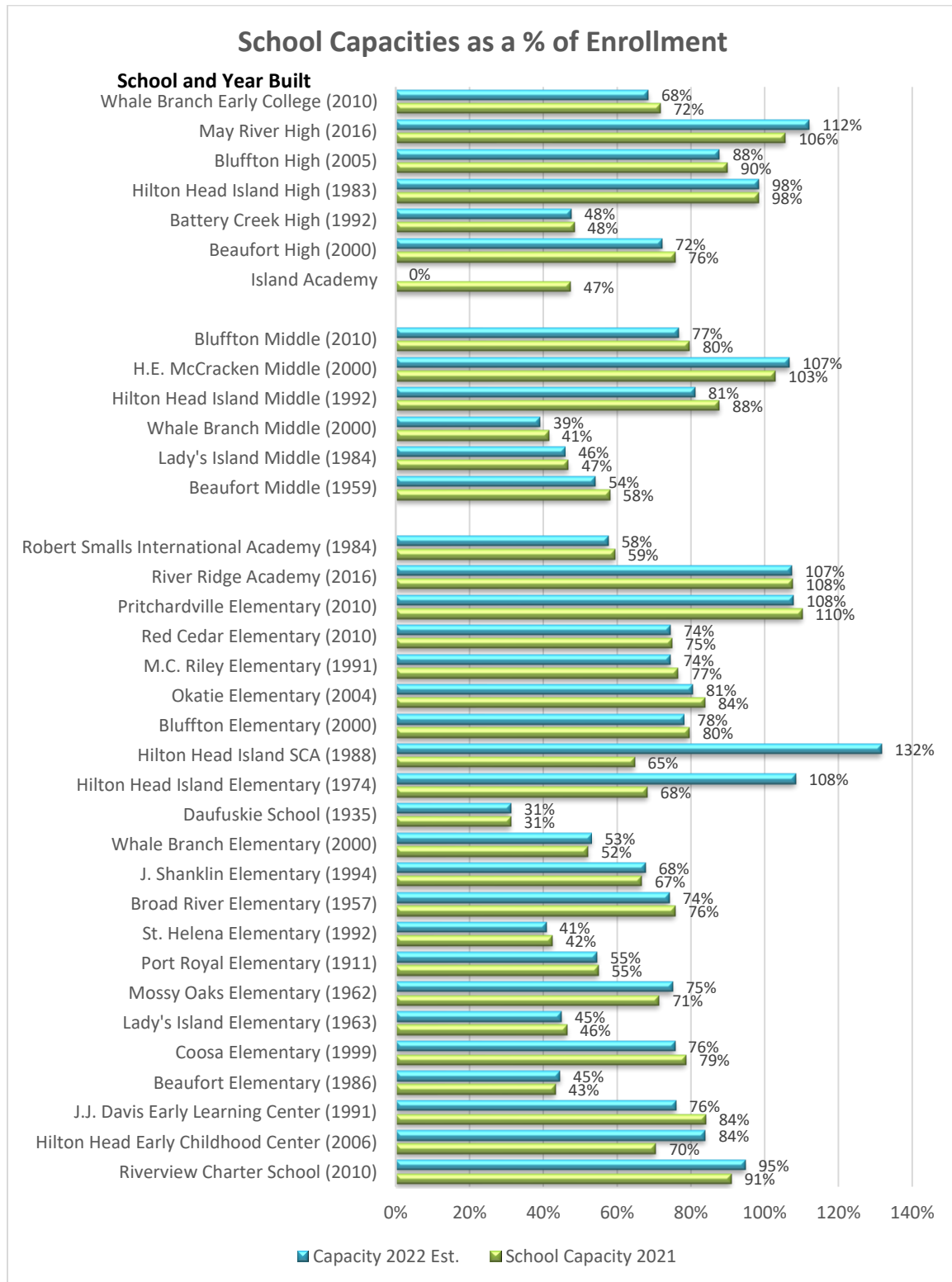
Beaufort County School District Student Enrollment vs. FTE: Student enrollment has continued to increase since 2009. Staffing has increased to meet the growing needs of the student enrollment.



Source: Beaufort County School District 45-day Count



School Capacities as a % of Enrollment: The chart below displays the percent of enrollment at each school in Beaufort County. Between 2019 and 2020, the School District rezoned the Bluffton Cluster to move students into May River High.



Beaufort County, South Carolina
20 Largest Employers
(Listed Alphabetically)

Corporation Name

Atlantic Personnel, Inc.
Beaufort County School District
Beaufort Memorial Hospital
Carecore National, LLC
County of Beaufort
Cypress Club, Inc.
Department of Defense
Gregory M. Parker INC
Hargray Communications Group, Inc.
Lowes Home Centers, Inc.
Marine Corps Community Services
Marriott Resorts Hosp. Corp.
Montage Hotels and Resorts, LLC
Publix Super Markets, Inc.
Sea Pines Resort, LLC
Sitel Operating Corporation
Tenet Physician SVCS of Hilton Head
The Greenery, Inc.
The Kroger Company
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.

Source: S.C. Department of Employment & Workforce – 2020 –4Q

BEAUFORT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND TEN YEARS AGO
(UNAUDITED)

Taxpayer	2020			2011		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value
South Carolina Electric & Gas	\$ 25,134,040	1	1.4%	\$ 3,895,267	1	0.21%
Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc.	16,817,020	2	0.9%	3,816,524	2	0.20%
Palmetto Electric Coop, Inc.	11,034,420	3	0.6%	1,913,656	3	0.10%
Bluffton Telephone Company	6,332,400	4	0.4%	694,694	6	0.04%
Sea Pines Resort	5,115,550	5	0.3%	592,279	7	0.00%
Hargray Telephone Company	5,017,780	6	0.3%	564,194	9	0.03%
Columbia Properties Hilton Head	4,880,580	7	0.3%	906,215	4	0.05%
SCG Hilton Head Property LLC	4,335,720	8	0.2%	894,895	5	0.05%
PBLH LLC	2,447,120	9	0.1%			N/A
Grand Oak Hampton Lakes LLC	2,351,870	10	0.1%			N/A
Greenwood Development Corp.	N/A		N/A	575,813	8	0.03%
Hilton Head Health Systems, LP	N/A		N/A	384,903	10	0.02%
Total	<u>\$ 83,466,500</u>		<u>4.6%</u>	<u>\$ 14,238,440</u>		<u>0.7%</u>

Source: Beaufort County Auditor

BEAUFORT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROPERTY VALUES AND ASSESSMENTS
CURRENT YEAR AND TEN YEARS AGO
(UNAUDITED)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Tax Year	Assessed Value		Total Assessed Value	Total Direct Rate	Market Value	Ratio of Total Assessed Value to Estimated Market Value
		Real Property	Personal Property				
2011	2010	1,643,802,430	222,701,792	1,866,504,222	116.6	48,058,028,845	3.9%
2012	2011	1,646,959,918	183,636,390	1,830,596,308	118.3	47,214,321,842	3.9%
2013	2012	1,650,397,429	182,152,336	1,832,549,765	119.3	45,837,938,940	4.0%
*2014	2013	1,473,195,546	196,428,055	1,669,623,601	129.2	33,909,090,279 **	4.9%
2015	2014	1,481,192,978	224,587,180	1,705,780,158	135.2	32,036,037,089 **	5.3%
2016	2015	1,561,997,668	242,903,990	1,804,901,658	135.2	35,302,446,098 **	5.1%
2017	2016	1,574,340,200	243,803,862	1,818,144,062	143.2	34,154,007,102 **	5.3%
2018	2017	1,616,197,050	238,124,920	1,854,321,970	145.2	34,924,575,714 **	5.3%
*2019	2018	1,735,799,890	233,576,952	1,969,376,842	136.3	37,473,746,376 **	5.3%
2020	2019	1,785,728,490	229,412,432	2,015,140,922	145.7	38,345,576,179 **	5.3%

Source: Beaufort County Auditor

Note: *Reassessment Year - Property in Beaufort County was last reassessed in fiscal year 2019. Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.
**Market value calculated using the data from the State's Index of Taxpaying Ability calculation.

ACRONYM INDEX

-- A --

ACE – Academy for Career Excellence

ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act

ADEPT- Assisting Developing & Evaluating Professional Teaching

ADM - Average Daily Membership

AFR – Annual Financial Report

AMES - Advanced Math Engineering Science (academic magnet program)

AP - Advanced Placement

ARPA - American Rescue Plan Act

-- B --

BAN – Bond Anticipation Note

BCSD – Beaufort County School District

BI – Behavior Interventionist

BMS – Behavior Management Specialist

BSC – Base Student Cost (formula)

-- C --

CARES - Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act

CFO – Chief Financial Officer

CIP - Capital Improvement Plan

CRSSA - Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act

CTE – Career and Technical Education

-- D --

DSS - Department of Special Services

-- E --

ED - Emotional Disabilities

EFA – Education Finance Act

EFC - Educational Facilities Corporation

EIA – Education Improvement Act

EL – English Learners (currently referred as ML-Multilingual Learners)

ESEA – Elementary and Secondary Education Act

ESSER – Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund

-- F --

FLSA - Fair Labor Standards Act

FMLA - Family and Medical Leave Act

FPC – Facility Planning and Construction

FRM - Free and Reduced Price Meals

FT - Full-Time

FTE - Full-Time Equivalent

FY - Fiscal Year

-- G --

GAAP - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

GASB - Governmental Accounting Standards Board

GF- General Fund

GFOA - Government Finance Officers Association

GIS - Geographic Information System

GT - Gifted and Talented

-- H --

HR - Human Resources

HS - High School

HVAC - Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning

-- I --

IB - International Baccalaureate

IBMYP - International Baccalaureate Middle Years Program

IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

IEP - Individualized Education Program

ISD – Instructional Services Department

IT - Information Technology

-- J --

JROTC - Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps

-- L --

LAN - Local Area Network

LEED - Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design

LEP - Limited English Proficient

-- M --

MAP – Measures of Academic Progress

MSAP – Magnet Schools Assistance Program (grant)

MS - Middle School

MYP-Middle Years Program (International Baccalaureate)

MZB – Modified Zero Base

-- N --

NCLB - No Child Left Behind

-- P --

PAC – Performing Arts Center

PASS – Palmetto Assessment of State Standards

PBIS – Positive Behavior Intervention Support

PE - Physical Education

PT - Part-Time

PTA - Parent Teacher Association

PTO - Parent Teacher Organization

PTSA - Parent Teacher Student Association

-- R --

RFP - Request for Proposal

RFQ – Request for Quote

-- S --

SRO – School Resource Officer

STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics

STEAM- Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics

-- T --

TAN – Tax Anticipation Note

TIF – Tax Increment Financing

-- **U** --

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

-- **W** --

WAN- Wide Area Network

GLOSSARY

Acceleration Academy	An instructional approach that engages students with multiple learning pathways that include opportunities to earn college credits while still in high school, as well as opportunities to earn national career-related certifications in high-paying careers. The Academy features partnerships with local colleges, businesses and the armed forces; extracurricular clubs that reinforce academics; and access to cutting-edge technology and highly trained staff.
Accrual Basis	The basis of accounting under which transactions are recognized when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash receipts and disbursements. See Cost of Services Measurement Focus.
Accrued Expenses	Expenses incurred but not due until a later date.
Ad Valorem Tax	A tax levied on the assessed value of real and personal property. This tax is also known as property tax.
Advanced Placement (AP)	A cooperative educational endeavor sponsored by colleges and universities. It offers students in high school the opportunity to receive college credits while attending high school.
Alternative Programs	An instructional program for students that experience difficulty in a traditional school environment. The District's alternative middle and high school provides smaller classes and individualized instruction, coupled with a focus on personal and social development. The school offers high expectations for student achievement, self-paced credit recovery and in-house counseling for students and families.
AMES	Advanced Math, Engineering and Science Academy is a program for gifted and high-achieving students. The instructional program is based on rigorous math and science foundational skills taught through the use of science and engineering projects. The AMES learning environment is designed to actively engage students in exploration, discovery, experimentation and mastery of standards. Students take responsibility for their own learning and are engaged in higher levels of thought through application of knowledge to real-world problems, class discussion and the use of exciting resources.
Appropriation	An act of a legislature authorizing money to be paid from the treasury for a specified use.
Appropriation Ordinance	An ordinance by means of which appropriations are given legal effect. It is the method by which the expenditure side of the annual operating budget is enacted into law by the legislative body.
Arts Infused	An arts curriculum that focuses on providing extensive opportunities for all students to learn through creative instructional approaches and to express themselves in the arts. It provides students with a creative learning environment that includes performances, exhibitions of artwork and special performing groups. Students have opportunities to build community relationships and to participate in a quality, comprehensive arts education that includes dance, music, theatre, visual arts and creative writing.

Assessed Valuation	Basis for determining property taxes (ad valorem tax). Assessor determines valuation of residential real property (home and land) at 100% of market value, including commercial.
Average Teacher Salary	The sum of individual teacher salaries divided by the number of teachers. This included all contracted full time certified teachers for the school year. The value does not include additional supplements or stipends.
Balanced Budget	A budget in which proposed expenditures do not exceed total estimated revenues and reserves.
Board of Education	The elected body which has been created in accordance with state law and geographical boundaries within the county. The Board of Education is entrusted with the responsibilities for educational activities for the school district.
Bond	Written promise to pay a specified sum of money, called the face value or principal, at a specified date or dates in the future, called the maturity date(s), together with periodic interest at a specified date.
Budget	A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them. Used without any modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year. The term "budget" is used in two senses in practice. Sometimes it designates the financial plan presented to the appropriating body for adoption and sometimes the plan finally approved by that body. It is usually necessary to specify whether the budget under consideration is preliminary and tentative or whether it has been approved by the appropriating body.
Budget Calendar	The schedule of key dates used in preparation and adoption of the annual budget.
Budget Document	The instrument used by the budget-making authority to present a comprehensive financial program to the appropriating body. The budget document usually consists of two parts. The first part contains a message from the budget-making authority, together with a summary of the proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The second consists of schedules supporting the summary. These schedules show in detail the information as to the past years' actual revenues, expenditures, and other data used in making the estimates. In addition to the budget document, an appropriation ordinance will be necessary to put the budget into effect.
Budget Message	A general discussion of the budget as presented in writing by the BCSD to the County Council. The budget message contains an explanation of the principal budget items, an outline of the BCSD's experience during the past period and its financial status at the time of the message, and recommendations regarding the financial policy for the coming period.
Budgetary Accounts	Accounts used to enter the formally adopted annual operating budget into the general ledger as part of the management control technique of formal budgetary integration.
CAFR	See Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.
Capital Improvement Budget	The budgeted costs to provide infrastructure, development, construction and other related items. Funding is provided from various sources.

Capital Outlay	Expenditures for assets costing more than \$5,000.
Career and Technology Education	An instructional initiative serving students in grades 7-12 through state-approved course offerings leading to career concentrations, work-based learning opportunities, and/or industry credentials.
Classical Studies	An instructional program offered at the middle or high school levels and offer a college preparatory course of study with mandatory courses in English, world language, math, science, social studies and a school wide participation in world culture studies. There is an emphasis on academics with a focus on critical thinking, participation in Socratic seminars and web-based learning. A strong focus will be on the arts as well as the development of character, school pride, student leadership, personal accountability, structured discipline, along with civic responsibilities and community service.
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	The official annual report of a government. It includes Government-Wide Financial Statements and basic financial statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with GAAP and organized into a financial reporting pyramid. It also includes supporting schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, extensive introductory material, and a detailed Statistical Section.
Connect2Learn	An instructional initiative that provides a mobile device to all students in grades K-12, allowing them to access information, think critically, problem solve, collaborate, and create.
Contracted Services	Services provided by outside companies, individuals or even other governmental units.
Core Services	These are the unique, independent and major functions provided by a department, which directly support its "mission statement".
Cost of Services Measurement Focus	The measurement focus applied to proprietary funds, non-expendable trust funds, and pension trust funds. All assets and all liabilities whether current or non-current are reported on their balance sheets, and their operating statements present "capital maintenance" information (revenues and expenses).
Debt Service Fund	A fund used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.
Delinquent Taxes	Unpaid taxes on or after the penalty date.
Department	An administrative division of the school district which covers overall management responsibility for a group of related operations within a functional area.
Dropout Rate	The percentage of students who leave high school during a single year that do not complete their course of studies or graduate without transferring to another school or institution.
Early Childhood Center	School facilities designed to serve Pre-K and Kindergarten students.

Early College	An instructional approach where students can earn both a high school diploma and up to two years of college credit at the same time. Early college high schools increase exposure to post-secondary study while reducing or eliminating college costs as students prepare for the job market or further study.
Employment Status	<p>Full Time (FT): Appointments averaging not less than 37.5 hours per week.</p> <p>Part Time (PT): Appointments averaging less than 37.5 hours per week.</p>
Ethnicity	The classification of groups of people according to race, nationality and cultural origin.
Expenditures	<p>Decreases in net current assets. Expenditures include debt service, capital outlay and those current operating costs, which require the use of the current assets.</p> <p>The difference between an expenditure and an expense is the difference in what is being measured. Expenditures measure current outlays (the flow of current resources) while expenses measure total costs (total resources used; also known as capital maintenance). For example, purchases of fixed assets (buildings and equipment) and of inventories are expenditures at the date of purchase, because they cause the outflow or the tie-up of current assets. They are not expenses, however, until they are used or used up, because they are still a resource until consumed. Another example is depreciation, which is not an expenditure because no current assets are used when depreciation is incurred, but which is an expense because it allocates the total cost as the depreciable fixed asset is used. See Modified Accrual Basis and Measurement Focus.</p>
Expenses	Decreases in net total assets. Expenses represent the total cost of operations during a period regardless of the timing of related expenditures. See Expenditures.
Fiduciary Funds	Funds used to account for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments, or on behalf of other funds within the government.
Fiscal Year	A 12-month period to which the annual operating budget applies and at the end of which a government determines its financial position and results of its operations. The BCSD's fiscal year ends June 30.
Fixed Assets	Assets which are intended to be held or used for a long term, such as land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment. In common usage, the term refers only to operating facilities and equipment, not to long-term investments and other non-current assets.
Fund	An accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.
Fund Balance	The fund equity of governmental funds and trust funds. The term is used in this budget document for the Proprietary Funds to represent that portion of the retained earnings that is equity as a result of operating revenue and expenses and is non-capital in nature.

F.T.E. (Full Time Equivalent)	2,080 hours worked equate to 1.0 full time position, based upon an eight-hour workday. 1,950 hours worked equate to 1.0 full time position, based upon a seven and one-half hour day.
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Uniform minimum standards for financial accounting and recording.
General Fund	The fund used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is always considered a major fund.
General Ledger	A book, file, or other device, which contains the accounts, needed to reflect the financial position and the results of operations of an entity. In double entry accounting, the debits and credits in the general ledger are equal. Therefore, the debit balances equal the credit balances.
General Obligation Bonds	Bonds for the payment of which the full faith and credit of the BCSD are pledged.
Grants	Contributions or gifts of cash or other assets from another government or agency intended to be used for a specific purpose, activity or facility.
Governmental Funds	Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used.
High School Academies	Small learning communities within larger schools. Courses and program elements prepare students for college and career within a focused field of studies and major area of emphasis. Students enroll in core academic courses as well as career focused classes. Examples include School of Arts, Communications & Technology, Health Professions, and International Studies & Education.
Income	A term in proprietary fund type accounting to represent (1) revenues or (2) the excess of revenues over expenses. See Operating Income, Income Before Operating Transfers, and Net Income.
Income Before Operating Transfers	Proprietary fund operating income adjusted by non-operating revenues and non-operating expenses.
Interdepartmental Charges	Consists of administration, accounting and central treasury fees charged to enterprise, special revenue and school funds.
Interest Income	Revenue associated with BCSD management activities of investing idle cash in approved securities.
Interfund Transfers	There are two types of interfund transfers. Both types involve the permanent (or at least long-term) movement of resources between funds. For any one transaction, the transfer-in and the transfer-out must be classified in the same way, so that the total operating transfers-in for the entire municipality equal the total operating transfers-out and the total residual equity transfers-in equal the total residual equity transfers-out.

Intergovernmental Revenues	Revenues from other governments in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes.
Internal Control	<p>Internal control comprises the plan of the organization, and all of the coordinate methods and measures adopted within a government to accomplish its objectives.</p> <p><u>Administrative control</u> includes, but is not limited to; the plan of organization and the procedures and records that are concerned with the decision processes leading to management's authorization of transactions. Such authorization is a management function directly associated with the responsibility for achieving the objectives of the government and is the starting point for establishing accounting control of transactions.</p> <p><u>Accounting control</u> comprises the plan of organization and the procedures and records that are concerned with the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of financial records and consequently are designed to provide reasonable assurance that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorization. b. Transactions are recorded as necessary (1) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria applicable to such statements and (2) to maintain accountability for assets. c. Access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's authorization. d. The recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences. <p>The foregoing definitions are not necessarily mutually exclusive because some of the procedures and records comprehended in accounting control may also be involved in administrative control.</p>
Internal Service Funds	To account for the financing of goods and services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District. When services are rendered, charges are made to the users and revenue is accumulated in the Internal Service Funds to cover cost of operations.
International Baccalaureate	An instructional initiative offered as a School Choice in the Hilton Head Island schools. The program is offered to students K-12 to help develop the intellectual, personal, emotional, and social skills to live, learn, and work in a rapidly globalizing world. It is a recognized leader in the field of international education, encouraging students to be active learners, well-rounded individuals, and engaged citizens of the world.

Language Immersion	A form of education in which students are taught literacy and content in two different languages during the school day. The day is usually split in half providing content learning in the English language and then switching to the second language and content for the other half of the day. Students have the advantage of learning not only required subject area content but also to become fluent in a second language at the same time. Chinese and Spanish dual language immersion programs are currently offered and designed to develop and implement a sustainable, sequential, standards based continuum of second language instruction.
Lease-Purchase Agreements	Contractual agreements, which are termed “leases,” but which in substance, amount to purchase contracts for equipment and machinery.
Learning through Leadership	A comprehensive learning model through student leadership development based on the Leader in Me, or similar approach. The Leader in Me program is a whole-school transformation model. Based on The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People [®] , The Leader in Me produces transformational results such as higher academic achievement, few discipline problems, and increased engagement among teachers and parents. The Leader in Me equips students with the self-confidence and skills they need to thrive in the 21 st century economy. Learning Through Leadership program goals include: fostering a student’s self-esteem, discipline, responsibility, confidence, and creativity. Students learn to set and meet goals, effectively cooperate with people of various backgrounds and cultures, and resolve conflicts and solve problems.
Major Funds	<p>The General Fund is always considered a major fund. In addition, governments may report as major funds whatever other individual governmental funds considered to be of particular importance to financial statement users. At a minimum, governmental funds other than the general fund must be reported as major funds if they meet <i>both</i> of the following criteria:</p> <p><i>10% criterion.</i> An individual governmental fund reports at least 10% of any of the following: a) total governmental fund assets, b) total governmental fund liabilities, c) total governmental fund revenues, or d) total governmental fund expenditures. <i>5% criterion.</i> An individual governmental fund reports at least 5% of the total for both governmental and enterprise funds of any one of the items for which it met the 10% criterion. If an individual fund is expected to meet the minimum criteria for mandatory major fund reporting in some years but not in others, a government might elect to always report it as a major fund to enhance consistency from year to year.</p>
Mill Levy	Rate applied to assessed valuation to determine property tax. A mill is 1/10th of a penny or \$1.00 of tax for each \$1,000 of assessed value.
Mission Statement	A statement of purpose for why the department or function exists.

Modified Accrual Basis	The accrual basis of accounting adapted to the governmental fund type spending measurement focus. Under it, revenues are recognized when they become both "measurable" and "available to finance expenditures of the current period." Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred except for: (1) prepaid insurance and similar items which need not be reported; (2) accumulated unpaid vacation, sick pay, and other employee benefit amounts which need not be recognized in the current period, but for which larger-than-normal accumulations must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; (3) interest on special assessment indebtedness which may be recorded when due rather than accrued, if approximately offset by interest earnings on special assessment levies; and (4) principal and interest on long-term debt which are generally recognized when due. All governmental funds and expendable trust funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.
Montessori	A philosophy of teaching with a focus on critical thinking skills, developmentally appropriate instruction, multicultural curriculum, multi-sensory curriculum, integrated curriculum and cooperative learning. The Montessori method is based on a child's natural desire to learn. Students actively learn within a prepared environment of attractive, carefully sequenced materials and engage in many independent tasks that they complete at their own pace. The Montessori program is organized into multi-aged classrooms that include the lower elementary for 1st through 3rd graders and the upper elementary that include 4th and 5th graders.
Numeracy	The ability to understand and use numbers, especially the numbers encountered in everyday life. It is considered to include the ability to count, and to add, subtract, multiply and divide two integers.
Operating Budget	Plans of current expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. The annual operating budget is the primary means by which most of the financing of acquisition, spending, and service delivery activities of BCSD are controlled. The use of annual operating budgets is usually required by charter. The annual operating budget is essential to sound financial management.
Operating Expenses	The cost for personnel, materials and equipment required to function on a daily basis.
Operating Income	The excess of proprietary fund operating revenues over operating expenses.
Personnel Services	Salaries and related costs (benefits) of permanent, part time and temporary employees.
Project Based Learning	An experimentally focused education using real-world problems to capture student interest and provoke serious thinking as the students acquire and apply new knowledge in a problem-solving context. The teacher plays the role of facilitator, working with students to frame worthwhile questions, structuring meaningful tasks, coaching knowledge development, as well as thinking and social skills, and carefully assessing what students have learned from the experience. Typical projects present a problem to solve.
Project Lead the Way/Gateway to Technology	Curriculum that encourages hands-on engagement, problem solving and the use of technology for research, collaboration and project presentation. The high school courses (PLTW) are designed to prepare students to pursue a post-secondary education and careers in math,

(PLTW/GTT)	science, engineering, and technology. The middle school engineering program (GTT) features a project-based curriculum and program so that students may design and test their ideas with advanced modeling software. Students study mechanical and computer control systems, robotics and animation and explore the importance and how to reduce, conserve and produce energy.
Projected	Estimation of revenues and expenditures based on past trends, current economic conditions and future financial forecasts.
Property Tax	A tax levied on the assessed value of real and personal property. This tax is also known as Ad Valorem tax.
Proprietary Funds	These funds are used to account for activities where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to provide sound financial administration. Goods or services from such activities can be provided either to outside parties or to other departments or agencies primarily within the government.
Refund	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The recovery of an item previously expensed or the repayment of an item previously recorded as revenue. Such refunds should be included in revenues, expenditures, or expenses of the current accounting period. (2) To pay back or allow credit for an amount because of an over-collection or because of the return of an object sold. Such charges or credits should be made to the account where the original transaction was recorded. (3) To provide for the payment of an obligation through cash or credit secured by a new obligation.
Reserve	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An account used to segregate a portion of fund balance to indicate that it is not available for expenditure; and (2) An account used to segregate a portion of fund equity as legally set aside for a specific future use.
Resources	Total amounts available for appropriation including estimated revenues, fund transfers and beginning fund balances.
Revenues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Increases in governmental fund type net current assets from other than expenditure refunds and residual equity transfers. Under NCGA Statement 1, general long-term debt proceeds and operating transfers-in are classified as "other financing sources" rather than revenues. (2) Increases in proprietary fund type net total assets from other than expense refunds, capital contributions, and residual equity transfers. Under NCGA Statement 1, operating transfers-in are classified separately from revenues. See Interfund Transfers and Refunds.

School, Academy	A school housing both elementary and middle school students. Academies house students from Pre-K through eight and focus on an area of studies.
School, Elementary	A school that is composed of students not above the sixth grade. Most elementary schools are Pre-K to fifth grade.
School, High	A school offering the final years of courses necessary to graduate. High schools typically house grade nine through twelve.
School, Middle	Grades between elementary and high school. Typically middle schools are grade six through eight.
Service Area	A geographic area that provides specific/additional services not provided for on a general basis. A service area also has taxing authority to provide the special service.
Special Education	Instructional activities designed for students with various learning disabilities or handicaps.
Spending Measurement Focus	The measurement focus applied to governmental funds and expendable trust funds. Under it, only current assets and current liabilities are generally reported on their balance sheets, and their operating statements present "financial flow" information (revenues and expenditures). See Modified Accrual Basis.
Summer Institute	An annual professional development event occurring in August of each year, where administrators, teachers and support staff join together for three days of learning, collaborating, and networking with their peers. The 2016 event was titled "Growing Literacy Leaders" and offered nearly 130 sessions.
Summer Reading Camp	A state mandated instructional program requiring all third graders who are not substantially on grade level with reading proficiency to attend extra days of school. BCSD extends this requirement to all elementary students in grades 1-5.
Target Budgets	Desirable expenditure levels provided to departments in developing the coming year's recommended budget. Based on prior year's adopted budget, excluding one-time expenditures, projected revenues and reserve requirements.