

## Annual Budget

The annual budget is the financial plan for the operation of the school system. It provides the framework for both expenditures and revenues for the year and future years and translates into financial terms the educational programs and objectives of the district.

### Budget process

Public school budgeting is regulated and controlled by statutes and by requirements of the State Board of Education that prescribe the form of district budgets in order to ensure uniformity throughout the state.

The budget shall be presented in a summary format that is understandable by any layperson. The budget format shall itemize expenditures of the district by fund and by student. It shall describe the expenditure and show the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year and the amount budgeted for the ensuing fiscal year. When budgeting for any enterprise funds, the district shall use the full accrual basis of accounting. The budget shall summarize revenues by revenue source and expenditures by function, fund and object.

The budget shall include a uniform summary sheet for each fund administered by the district that details the beginning fund balance and anticipated ending fund balance for the budget year; the anticipated fund revenues for the budget year; the anticipated transfers and allocations that will occur to and from the fund during the budget year; the anticipated expenditures that will be made from the fund during the budget year; and the amount of reserves in the fund.

The budget also shall disclose planned compliance with spending limitations outlined in Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado constitution, including holding TABOR reserve funds in an unrestricted general fund or in cash funds.

The Board assigns to the superintendent overall responsibility for annual budget preparation, budget presentation and budget administration. As part of the superintendent's budget responsibility, the superintendent shall cause to be prepared a budget preparation calendar that shall ensure that all deadlines established by law for budget presentation, hearings and adoption and for certification of amounts to be raised by school tax levies are met by the school district. The budget calendar shall take into consideration the possible need to submit a request to raise additional local revenue to a vote by the district's electorate. The superintendent shall have authority to delegate portions of his or her budget responsibility to the business manager of the district.

The budget prepared and presented by the superintendent shall be consistent with the budget priorities of the Board as established in policy DBD.

### Year-end fund balance

**Note: Maintaining a set amount or percentage year-end fund balance in addition to TABOR reserves is not required by law, but is a suggested "best practice".**

Maintaining a financial year-end fund balance is a beneficial and sound financial management practice. The Board of Education assigns to the superintendent or designee the responsibility of accumulating and maintaining a general fund balance amounting to 2% of the district's current fiscal year adopted budget. Accumulation of the full 2% general fund balance will be completed by the end of the current fiscal year, unless otherwise approved by the Board. This amount will be in excess of the emergency reserve required by Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution (Taxpayer's Bill of Rights).

The operating reserve is intended to serve as a "rainy day" fund and will be used only for an unexpected loss of revenue or an extraordinary expenditure. Expenditures from this reserve shall be reported to the Board.

If any part of the year-end fund balance is used in any fiscal year to cover an unexpected loss of revenue or an extraordinary expenditure, those funds will be reallocated to fulfill the 2% required year-end fund balance before any other budget allocations in the subsequent fiscal year, unless the Board of Education approves otherwise.

## Capital Reserve

**Note:** Maintaining a set amount in the capital reserve fund is no longer required by law, but is a suggested "best practice." The amount is up to the Board to determine. One option is to set the maximum amount in accordance with prior state law, which was eight hundred dollars multiplied by the district's funded pupil count minus the district's on-line pupil enrollment.

Maintaining resources in the capital reserve fund is a beneficial and sound business practice and protects the public's investment in school district facilities. The Board directs the superintendent or designee to budget an amount up to \$500,000 each year to the capital reserve account for capital outlay expenditures authorized in state law. This amount shall be transferred from the general fund to the capital reserve fund. The amount transferred from the general fund may be reduced by any money collected from the sale of land, buildings, or both or any payments collected from the dedication of lands or voluntary contributions from a developer.

Adopted March 18, 1987

Revised June 12, 1996

Revised July 22, 2003

Revised October 23, 2007

November 24, 2009

October 26, 2010

### LEGAL REFS.:

CRS 22-11-302 (1)(a) (district accountability committee budget recommendations)  
 C.R.S. 22-11-402 (1) (a) (school level accountability committee budget recommendations)  
 C. R.S. 22-32-109(1)(b)  
 C.R.S. 22-44-101 through 117 (school district budget law, Board shall cause a proposed budget to be prepared and shall adopt a budget for each fiscal year)  
 CRS 22-44-106 (Board may provide for an operating reserve in the general fund which shall not exceed 15% of the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year)

CRS 22-44-301 et seq (Public School Financial Transparency Act)  
 C.R.S. 29-1-103 (3) (budget to reflect lease-purchase payment obligations)  
 CRS 29-1-103(3) (budget to reflect lease-purchase payment obligations)

### CROSS REFS.:

DB subcodes, (all relate to the budget)

**NOTE1:** The CDE Financial Policies and Procedures Handbook must be used by all school districts in the development of the budget. [C.R.S. 22-44-204 (3)].

**NOTE2:** The State Board of Education has implemented a statewide financial, student management and human resource electronic data communications and reporting system that is based on a redesigned standard chart of accounts, a standard information system and a standard personnel classification system. All school districts and boards of cooperative services must use the system to report and obtain necessary financial information. [C.R.S. 22-44-105 (4)].

**Note3:** School districts may designate district-owned property as all or a portion of the district's required TABOR emergency reserve. CRS 22-44-105(1)(c.5). A district must follow specific steps to do so, including securing a letter of credit from an investment-grade bank and filing notice with the state treasurer and the Colorado Department of Education.

**Note4:** *The Public School Financial Transparency Act, CRS 22-44-301 et seq (the Act) requires districts to post financial information online, in a downloadable format, for free public access. The requirements for posting certain types of financial information are phased in over three years. The Act requires the district to update any required information within sixty days of the district's completion or receipt of the applicable report, statement or document. Once posted, the Act requires the district to maintain the prior two budget year's financial information online, until the end of the district's current budget year. Districts must also provide a link to the Colorado Department of Education's (CDE) website or the location information for CDE's website to enable a member of the public to access information or reports submitted directly to CDE.*