

Supplemental Budget Information - 2022

Introduction

The West Bend Joint School District #1 proudly serves the City of West Bend, the Villages of Jackson and Newburg, and the Towns of Addison, Barton, Jackson, Polk, Trenton, and West Bend. This document supports the 103rd Annual Meeting of the Electors. The district has a rich history of excellence for all by providing comprehensive five-year-old kindergarten through twelfth grade through direct instruction, a rigorous four-year-old kindergarten (4K) partnership with local daycare providers, and early childhood services inclusive of Washington County's Head Start program. Preparing all Students for College Readiness and Career Success is the passion of our aides, clerical, coaches, custodial and maintenance, drivers, nutrition, professional and technical, teachers, administrators, and school board which numbers in excess of 900 representing one of the largest employers in the county.

Budget Process

The budget process begins in November of the prior year before the July 1 start of the fiscal year. The goal is to involve all stakeholders in the budget process including solicitation of input allowing for a structure with district educational objectives and the strategic plan to align necessary resources in every classroom. Therefore, prior to budget conversations, staff members review these objectives.

A [budget calendar](#) is developed and presented to the school board for input and awareness. This calendar indicates the critical activities and dates to keep the budget process sequentially moving forward.

Starting in December, the board is consistently updated by the administration on important topics that will influence the budget. These topics include:

- Strategic plan and educational objectives
- Estimated revenues and expenditures (based on assumptions for next school year)
- Projected revenue cap
- Staffing, salaries, and benefits costs
- Preliminary enrollment projections
- School, departmental, and grant allocations
- Facilities & other capital projects
- Technology procurement
- Preliminary budget approval

The budget being presented at this 103rd Budget Hearing is a culmination of over ten months of effort to produce a budget that enables the district to have a successful school year. It is important to note that the budget being presented today is based on current information available to the district; yet, new information available in mid-October will prompt changes at the October 24, 2022, School Board meeting. At that time, the school board will adopt a final version of the budget and set the tax levy and mill rate.

Budget Reporting

Accounts used in school district budgeting and financial reporting are designated by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI). A uniform accounting system is important for the facilitation of

reporting, auditing, data processing, inter-district comparisons, and financial accounting for cooperative programs. A complete list of allowable account codes and account code explanations are available on the DPI website at: <https://dpi.wi.gov/sfs/finances/wufar/overview>.

Fund Accounting

Financial administration requires that each transaction be identified for administrative and accounting purposes. The first identification is by fund, which is an independent fiscal and accounting entity, requiring its own set of books in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, and limitations that earmark each fund for a specific activity or for attaining certain objectives. Each fund must be accounted for so that the identity of its resources and obligations, as well as its revenues and expenditures, are continually maintained.

All funds used by Wisconsin school districts must be classified into one of eight fund types and reported and disclosed within any formal budget actions. Further breakout of the below major fund types are utilized for additional accountability:

Fund	Description
Fund 10	General Fund
Fund 20	Special Projects Funds 21 - Gifts and Special Revenues Fund 27 - Special Education Services 29 - County-wide Head Start Program
Fund 30	Debt Service Funds 38 - Non-Referendum Debt Fund 39 - Referendum Debt Fund
Fund 40	Capital Projects Funds 41 - Capital Expansion Fund 46 - Long-Term Capital Improvement Trust 49 - Other Capital Projects Fund
Fund 50	Food Service Fund
Fund 70	Fiduciary Funds 73 - Pension & Other Employee Benefits Trust
Fund 80	Community Service Fund
Fund 90	Package and Cooperative Program Funds 99 - Boys Hockey Cooperative (WBSD Fiscal Agent)

Other segments within the [Wisconsin Uniform Financial Accounting Requirements](#) or chart of accounts include the location, object, function, project, and local creating a strand of 23 digits that details the who, what, where and why of revenues and expenses. As an example: 10-E-104-472-122100-141-810000 means General Fund - Expenditure - Decorah Elementary - Workbooks - Reading - ESSA Title I - Overseen by the Curriculum Department.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting refers to the point in time when revenues, expenses, and related assets and liabilities are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. In other words, the basis of accounting determines the timing with which the accounting system recognizes transactions.

Governmental funds, expendable trust funds, and agency funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available (susceptible to accrual). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. State general and categorical aids, federal impact aid, and other entitlements are recognized as revenue at the time of receipt or earlier if it is likely that the accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven programs that are reimbursed at a later date (i.e. Title Programs) are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and a claim for reimbursement is made.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. Employee services and payroll-related costs (employee health, life, disability insurance, FICA, Medicare, Wisconsin Retirement System contributions, annuities) other than compensated absences, termination, and other post-employment benefits are recognized in the fiscal period when incurred.

Revenue Limit

Revenue limits are state-imposed controls on the amount of money a Wisconsin district can receive in state aid and local property taxes. Revenue limits were established in 1993 by state policymakers as a means of controlling property taxes.

The revenue limit allowed for each district is based on many factors, the largest of which is the district membership full-time equivalency (FTE). Membership FTE is described below in the enrollment section. The revenue limit is the major contributor to the school district budget and is funded through two main sources: State Equalization Aid and Local Property Taxes. These funds from the revenue limit formula are utilized to cover budgeted amounts within Fund 10 (General Fund), Fund 27 (Special Education Fund), Fund 38 (Non-Referendum Debt Service Fund), and Fund 41 (Capital Expansion Fund).

Enrollment, Membership, and Staffing

Enrollment is vital to federal, state, and local funding as this counted number represents resident and non-resident students receiving education within all programs and services offered by the district. Enrollment is reviewed monthly as well as historically. As one can imagine, enrollment is directly tied to staffing to maintain guiding ratios and ensure associated salary and benefit costs are fiscally sustainable.

More specifically, staffing takes into account the total number of students in addition to the student needs, school needs, school goals, course selection, and other factors. Because of declining enrollment, rightsizing our staff has been a recurring activity that develops over the course of several months during various steps of the budgeting process. Conversely, special student needs continue to increase, typically brought forward through Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) causing program and service adjustments to meet these requirements.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Fund Balance Summary

As is required by State Statutes, included in this document is the [Class 1 2022-2023 preliminary budget notice](#) published on Friday, September 16, 2022, for the Budget Hearing to be presented and discussed on September 26, 2022. This information is broken out by the major Fund types detailed above and includes one year of past audited financial information, one year of past unaudited financial information (nearing completion of the audit), and the current year's preliminary budget recommendation. Included is a beginning fund balance (equity) amount, a record of all revenues and expenditures, and an ending fund balance amount.

All funds will have balance sheet accounts consisting of assets and liabilities. Where statute allows, some funds have the ability to account for prior year surplus designated for specific purposes, which are called fund balance or equity balance sheet accounts. Fund balance represents a financial snapshot in time as of the last day of the district's fiscal year, or June 30th every year, of all assets minus liabilities. It is documented within the district's accounting and as a part of the district's audited financial statements. Again, because it is measured at one particular point in time, its value is important to document for future needs and is a sign of financial health. Fund balance can only increase when there is a surplus in the year prior's activity and can only be used if there is a deficit within that same period.

It is important to understand what a fund balance is and its impact on budgeting decisions. A common misconception is that fund balance is a cash account, and therefore corresponds to the district's bank balance. As discussed above, fund balance represents the fund's total assets minus its liabilities (what a fund owns minus what it owes). Cash is an asset, but it usually is not a fund's only asset and can be a rather fluid asset at that. The fund may also have liabilities, such as an accounts payable amount due to a supplier that could result in a decrease in fund cash when they are paid off.

Determination of an appropriate fund balance is a critical factor in district financial planning and budgeting processes, but it is strictly a local matter. The DPI makes no recommendation regarding the amount a district should have as its General Fund fund balance. However, the DPI encourages districts to seek legal counsel and have School Board policy should they contemplate budgeting for and/or operating with a negative fund balance.

A district with an appropriate fund balance can:

- avoid excessive short-term borrowing thereby avoiding associated interest costs;
- accumulate sufficient assets to make designated purchases or cover unforeseen expenditure needs;
- demonstrate financial stability and therefore preserve or enhance its bond rating, thereby lowering debt issuance costs

In Spring 2022, the board updated [School Board Policy 662.3 Fund Balance](#) to specify future expectations for fund balance use as well as purposeful planning of a 10-year capital improvement plan. A copy of the various fund balances discussed and approved by the School Board, as a product of the [2020-2021 audit](#) can be found [here](#).

Tax Levy, Equalized Value, and Mill (Taxation) Rate

The tax levy is the total amount of property taxes levied or assigned for collection to municipalities in the school district to fund school operations. The maximum tax levy amount, other than referendum-approved, long-term debt or long-term debt incurred prior to 1993, is determined through the state's revenue cap (limit) formula. Taxpayer approval, through the referendum process, is required if a school district wants to exceed the revenue limit. The tax levy approved at the annual meeting may be adjusted by the board in October when student enrollment has been determined (September 3rd Friday Count) and the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) has certified the district's state equalization aid amount for the prior fiscal year, which is received in the upcoming fiscal year (or budget year).

Equalized valuation is the fair market value of all properties within a school district as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue. The Wisconsin Department of Revenue uses property sales information to determine a municipality's equalized "fair market" valuation. This information is reported to the school district by October 15th of each year from the Department of Revenue. The district distributes the certified (approved) tax levy among the municipalities according to the proportion of equalized value each municipality has in comparison to the total equalized value of the school district. Each municipal treasurer distributes this levy among the various residents based on the assessed value of the property within the municipality.

Equalized valuation plays a very important role in determining the school mill (taxation %) rate. For purposes of budget projections, the school district must estimate the equalized value. This year, we estimate \$6.8B OR a 14.2% increase over the prior year's value. In October, the actual certified equalized values of all municipalities within the school district are reported by the Department of Revenue. The district then calculates the actual mill (tax) rate per thousand dollars of equalized valuation.

To calculate the school mill (tax) rate, the district uses the tax levy certified, or approved by the school board in October and divides that amount by the total equalized value of the district. The mill rate is defined as the rate that one thousand dollars of equalized valuation will raise in property taxes to cover the total levy. Property owners in a municipality having more than one school district, fire district, or other governmental entity may find that mill rates vary within the municipality. Property owners may realize different changes (typically increases) in their property assessments depending upon conditions within their community, the assessed value of their home, home improvements, community improvements, or changes in surrounding communities.

The board is proposing a total tax levy of \$42,852,512 to fund the current year's budget. To determine the rate per thousand, the district divides the total levy of \$42,852,512 by the \$6,816,196,760 estimated equalized value of the district. This amount is then multiplied by x1,000 to produce the projected mill (tax) rate of \$6.29. The mill rate is calculated based on property taxes levied per \$1,000 of equalized property value and is only an average rate across all taxable properties within the district.

Since the district does not receive the official (certified) equalized valuation until October 15, property taxpayers in the West Bend School District will see a slight change in the final levy and projected mill rate. In summary, much of what has been described above has been included in the [Public School Financing in Wisconsin](#) document that the district created and communicated during the 2021-2022 school year as a means to provide a clear and concise way to understand several of the formulas and reasons behind how

various revenues are calculated. Additionally, more supplemental information has been provided within the district’s [Budget website](#) for increased transparency and accountability.

General Fund (Fund 10) Supplemental Information

The general fund is used to account for all financial transactions relating to current operations, except for those required to be accounted for in other funds. A summary of the General Fund’s activity is presented in the budget publication. Additionally, supplemental information is further broken out below by segments from the chart of accounts to provide more detail to stakeholders.

General Fund expenditures by Object describing the “What”:

Object Classification	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Proposed Budget 2022-2023	Percent of Budget
Salaries	32,560,160	33,678,816	34,417,861	42.3%
Benefits	13,753,422	14,780,506	15,131,707	18.6%
Purchased Services	16,287,183	15,850,184	17,488,265	21.5%
Consumables	3,861,401	3,241,374	3,591,880	4.4%
Equipment	893,432	223,121	431,000	0.5%
Insurance & Judgements	644,915	556,346	602,978	0.7%
Total Transfers to Other Funds (Special Ed and Nutrition)	7,485,721	7,963,812	9,605,151	11.8%
Other Miscellaneous Objects	116,067	130,464	136,000	0.2%
Total Expenditures by Object	75,602,301	76,424,623	81,404,842	100.0%

General Fund expenditures by Function describing the “Who”:

Function Classification	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Proposed Budget 2022-2023
Elementary Undifferentiated	15,889,904	16,038,160	16,942,349
Regular Instruction	15,628,019	16,518,058	16,145,082
Vocational Instruction	1,727,864	1,761,796	1,910,024
Physical & Health Instruction	1,535,267	1,408,074	1,382,212
Special Curriculum	0	0	9,870
Co-Curricular Activities	801,646	1,053,579	1,098,038
Other Special Needs	323,546	428,953	526,244
Pupil Services	2,808,944	2,804,798	3,202,231
Instructional Staff Services	2,563,837	2,933,530	2,997,533
Superintendent & School Board	637,736	798,631	730,292
School Building Administration	3,350,527	3,401,402	3,639,327
Business Administration	11,232,390	9,344,705	10,509,250

Central Services	1,188,590	1,237,323	1,388,091
Insurance & Judgements	644,915	556,346	602,978
Other Support Services	1,660,299	1,651,892	1,667,418
Interfund Transfers	7,485,721	7,963,812	9,605,151
General Tuition Payments	8,097,565	8,513,243	9,048,752
Other Non-Prog. Transactions	25,531	10,321	0
Total Expenditures by Function	75,602,301	76,424,623	81,404,842

Special Revenue Funds (20 Funds)

These funds are used for the proceeds of programs not associated with General Fund activities. More specifically, these are required funds through state statutes and Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requirements so as to not commingle revenues and expenditures. Whether grant-related or donation and fundraising, these funds are segregated for special purposes.

Fund 21 Special Revenue Trust Fund

This fund is used to account for collected monies that are not a part of regular school operations. Rather, clubs and activities have segregated revenues and expenditures to document their own activity within schools as a requirement of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The source of such funds is typically gifts and donations from private parties in conjunction with fundraisers that these clubs and activities coordinate. Cash and investments in this fund are expended pursuant to donor specifications where requested. Fund balance is permitted and surplus monies occur due to fluctuations from when revenues are collected until when they are planned to be expensed.

SPECIAL REVENUE GIFTS & CLUBS (FUND 21)	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
900 000 Beginning Fund Balance	234,408	911,507	904,845
900 000 Ending Fund Balance	911,507	904,845	904,845
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	1,516,332	1,181,860	944,650
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	839,233	1,188,517	944,650

The increase during 2019-2020 was due to the shifting of all student-based accounts into Fund 21. Due to changes in Governmental Account Standards Board (GASB), we now account for all schools' activities in Fund 21. Budgets are based on the historical amounts of these student-led activities and revised budgets are important to capture in the spring to more accurately reflect updates.

Fund 27 Special Education Fund

This fund is used to account for special education and related services funded wholly or in part with state or federal special education aid or charges for services provided to other districts as a result of being a host district for a special education package or cooperative program. This fund also accounts for a portion of the expenses for services such as guidance and counseling, psychology, nursing, and other services that may also

be accessible to other students within the district. The district receives revenues from the state and federal government. Any expenses not offset from these sources are then covered by a transfer from Fund 10 and must meet spending guidelines by both federal and state laws. No fund balance or deficit can exist in this fund.

SPECIAL EDUCATION FUND (FUND 27)	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
900 000 Beginning Fund Balance	0	0	0
900 000 Ending Fund Balance	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	12,328,122	13,219,116	15,079,784
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	12,328,122	13,219,116	15,079,784

Another way of understanding the Special Education Fund expenditures by Object is:

SPECIAL EDUCATION FUND (FUND 27)	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023	Percent of Budget
Salaries	8,136,235	8,629,040	9,670,042	64.1%
Benefits	3,003,695	3,271,294	3,697,709	24.5%
Purchased Services	996,179	1,200,927	1,547,228	10.3%
Consumables	146,234	109,091	159,325	1.1%
Capital Equipment	27,957	0	0	0.0%
Other Miscellaneous Objects	17,822	8,764	5,480	0.03%
Total Expenditures	12,328,122	13,219,116	15,079,784	100.0%

Fund 29 Washington County Head Start Program

This fund is used to account for the Head Start program for the entirety of Washington County (WCHS). WCHS is a high-quality preschool option for children between the ages of three and five who reside in Washington County. Sites include the Kettle Moraine YMCA, the Jackson Community Center, and the district’s Rolfs Education Center. Serving in excess of 140 students for the current school year, a comprehensive education model is followed addressing early learning skills including literacy and math with an emphasis on developing strong school social and language skills. Eligibility for full-day and half-day offerings is based on multiple factors with family income being the primary consideration. Fund balance (equity) is not allowed within this fund; therefore, program expenditures need to align with the State and Federal allocations directly related to this program.

HEAD START FUND (FUND 29)*	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
900 000 Beginning Fund Balance	0	0	0
900 000 Ending Fund Balance	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	1,261,121	1,464,537	1,538,237
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	1,261,121	1,464,537	1,537,237

*The Head Start budget was not a part of the budget publication as the recommended budget was yet to be finalized

Debt Service Funds (30 Funds)

These funds are used for recording transactions related to repayment of the following general obligation debt: promissory notes [issued per statute 67.12(12)], and bonds. Debt tax levies must be recorded in these funds. The resources in these funds may not be used for any other purpose as long as a related debt remains. Interestingly enough, revenues for debt service are based on the calendar year while expenses are based on the fiscal year and accounting requires appropriate tracking to determine outstanding balances.

Fund 38 Non-Referendum Approved Debt Service Funds

This fund is used to account for transactions for the repayment of debt issues that were incurred without requiring referendum approval. State statutes regulate how much, how often, and what additional steps are needed for a district to obtain non-referendum debt. Please note the chart below detailing the three debt issues related to this fund dating back to 2012 per School Board approval at that time. Typically, these debt issue amounts are smaller and the repayment periods are shorter. Since these issues were not a part of a referendum, repayment falls within the revenue limit. Fund balance can exist, primarily due to interest income, and can be used to retire the debt. Please note that the district only has payments in April 2023 and April 2024 with a sizable fund balance. As a result, 2022-2023 will be the last year impacting the revenue limit as the fund balance will be used for the last payment 18 months from now when obligations will be complete.

Fund 38 Debt Schedule

Description of Issue	Issued Date	Issued Amount	Payoff Date	Balance as of 06/30/2022
Taxable General Obligation (GO) Refunding Bonds	12/10/2012	\$4,485,000	April 2023	P = \$600,000 I = \$15,600
General Obligation (GO) Promissory Notes	9/2/2014	\$800,000	April 2023	P = \$210,000 I = \$6,300
Taxable GO Promissory Note Under Qualified Zone Academy Bond (QZAB Tax Credit)	4/15/2015	\$1,000,000	April 2024	P = \$1,000,000 I = \$0
Total Fund 38 Debt				P = \$1,810,000
\$810,000 principal and \$21,900 interest payments scheduled for 2022-2023				I = \$21,900
\$954,981 in Fund Balance for 2023-2024 repayment use				T = \$1,831,900

Fund 39 Referendum Approved Debt Service Funds

This fund is used to account for transactions for the repayment of debt issues that were either authorized by school board resolution before August 12, 1993, or approved by referendum. A fund balance may exist in this fund for future repayment of principal and interest. The outstanding principal at the beginning of the 2022-2023 fiscal year is \$10,310,000 and \$861,453 in interest. Where the district will be debt-free in 2022-2023, please note the final payment dates below as repayment is not available until either a callable date or on regularly-scheduled payment dates, unlike personal mortgages that can be satisfied at any point.

Fund 39 Debt Schedule

Description of Issue	Issued Date	Issued Amount	Payoff Date	Balance as of 06/30/2022
General Obligation (GO) Qualified School Construction Bond (QSCB Tax Credit)	1/6/2010	\$7,300,000	Sept 2024	P = \$3,045,000 I = \$319,375
GO Refunding Bonds (CR)	3/1/2013	\$9,985,000	defeased	I only = \$131,453
GO Refunding Bonds (CR)	8/16/2021	\$9,215,000	April 2026	P = \$7,265,000 I = \$410,625
Total Fund 39 Debt \$2,955,000 principal and \$421,729 interest payments scheduled for 2022-2023 \$7,885,903 in Fund Balance for future-year repayment use				P = \$10,310,000 I = \$861,453 T = \$11,171,453

Total Debt Service (Fund 38 and Fund 39 Combined)

DEBT SERVICE FUND (FUNDS 38, 39)	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
900 000 Beginning Fund Balance	8,606,094	10,721,963	5,994,570
900 000 ENDING FUND BALANCES	10,721,963	5,997,570	8,840,884
TOTAL REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	6,593,263	19,359,570	6,920,189
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	4,477,394	24,084,240	4,076,875

Capital Projects Funds (40 Funds)

This series of funds are often required when monies specific to facilities is being used, whether as referendum proceeds or through resolutions where the district formally adds facilities and capital funds. As such, the district currently utilizes three funds within this series.

Fund 41 - Capital Expansion Fund

Authorized under State Statute 121.10(10m), this fund's purpose is for districts to segregate money for specific capital projects as determined by the school board and any contributions approved at the annual meeting are binding. Expenditures out of this fund impact the general state aid as expenditures are amortized over multiple years thereby smoothing the impact on general state aid amount in subsequent years. Fund balance is permitted in this fund and is required to be used specifically for capital projects.

CAPITAL EXPANSION FUND (FUND 41)	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
900 000 Beginning Fund Balance	1,722,118	2,823,979	2,213,983
900 000 Ending Fund Balance	2,823,979	2,213,983	1,828,385
TOTAL REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	1,101,861	1,669,619	1,733,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	0	2,279,615	2,118,598

Fund 46 - Long-Term Capital Improvement Trust

A school board with an approved long-term capital improvement plan (minimum of 10 years) may establish a “trust” that is funded with a transfer from the general fund. A school board is prohibited from utilizing money deposited into Fund 46 for a period of five years after the fund is created. After the initial five-year wait period has expired, funds may only be used for the purposes identified in the approved long-term capital improvement plan which is defined as building and/or site acquisition, improvement, and repair. Funds cannot be used for equipment purchases. Fund 46 assets may not be transferred to any other school district fund. Expenditures out of this fund impact the general state aid directly as the transfer from Fund 10 to Fund 46 occurs impacting the next year’s general state aid.

This fund was established and an initial deposit was made during the 2013-2014 school year. Funds were available for use beginning in June 2019 due to a 5-year statutory waiting period. The district and board are committed to updating our 25-year capital improvement plan annually as well as identifying opportunities to plan for capital improvements to ensure the sustainability of our buildings over time. In the last three years, the board approved a transfer of \$2,100,000 into this fund with interest income as the only other typical revenue source. The current amount of deferred maintenance projects in today’s dollars is over \$8.4M with an additional estimated \$25M in capital projects identified over the next 10-year period, again projected in today’s dollars. This activity is revisited annually with school leadership engagement in the fall, and School Board discussion and action every winter leading into the following summer’s project list.

LONG TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND (FUND 46)	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
900 000 Beginning Fund Balance	3,653,620	3,655,393	3,654,774
900 000 Ending Fund Balance	3,655,393	3,654,774	3,654,774
TOTAL REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	1,773	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	0	619	0

Fund 49 - Other Capital Projects Fund

This fund can be used to account for expenditures financed through the use of bonds or promissory notes issued per statute 67.12(12). In West Bend, an available fund balance exists due to the deposit of the proceeds from the sale of Barton Elementary in January 2019. Typically when used for referendum proceeds, all funds would be accounted for in a separate bank account. These funds can only be utilized for expenses as detailed by the language within the referendum question.

In May 2019, School Board action took place to deposit \$540,000 from the Barton Elementary sale into this fund in order to make sure the use of these monies would be related to a future facilities project.

REFERENDUM FUND (FUND 49)	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
900 000 Beginning Fund Balance	541,175	541,175	541,175
900 000 Ending Fund Balance	541,175	541,175	541,175
TOTAL REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	0	0	0

Fund 50 - Food Service Fund

All revenues and expenditures related to pupil and other food service activities are recorded in this fund. A positive fund balance in the Food Service Fund is permitted but deficits are not permitted. Any food service fund deficit must be eliminated by an operating transfer from the General Fund. Revenues and expenses over the last two years have been greater than anticipated due to the federal government providing free lunch and breakfast for all students. This federal offering ended as of June 30, 2022. Participation for 2022-2023 is expected to be closer to pre-pandemic numbers, which will be monitored for breakfast and lunch to ensure a sustainable program. The Department of Public Instruction limits the fund balance in this fund, which our program currently exceeds. As a result, a plan will be put together to be submitted to the DPI including equipment replacement, food items, and staffing alignments to allow for menu enhancements incorporating more home cooking versus prepackaged products.

FOOD SERVICE FUND (FUND 50)	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
Beginning Fund Balance	287,913	593,270	1,705,242
Ending Fund Balance	593,270	1,107,242	1,704,242
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	2,684,921	3,995,101	2,688,000
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	2,379,564	2,884,129	2,688,000

Fund 73 Employee Benefit Trust Fund

This fund is used to account for resources held in trust for formally established employee benefit plans. Such plans must be legally established in accordance with actuarially determined standards, state statutes, federal laws, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) criteria, and Internal Revenue Service requirements. Specific requirements for use of this fund have been established by the Department of Public Instruction. This fund applies to all post-employment benefit plans where the district is providing such benefits by contribution to a legally-established irrevocable trust. Trust fund assets cannot be used for purposes other than to provide benefits for which the trust was established.

Since these funds are held in trust by the district, the beginning and ending balances are reportable to DPI, and the monies are not available for any other purpose than the one(s) for which the trust was established.

Annually, the district is required to contribute monies to the fund that are used in conjunction with payments from retirees for the continuation of their benefits. An actuarial study is required every two years to ensure appropriate planning and contributions align with the fund's requirements. The overall objective is to begin pre funding this liability to minimize future impact, which the district successfully continues to do.

Private Purpose Trust Fund (FUND 73) "Employee Benefit Trust Fund"	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
Beginning Fund Balance	3,766,030	5,834,112	6,113,704
Ending Fund Balance	5,834,112	6,113,704	6,113,704
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	3,322,613	1,644,107	1,700,000
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	1,254,531	1,364,515	1,700,000

Fund 80 Community Service Fund

This fund is used to account for activities including community recreation programs, and other programs which are not elementary and secondary educational programs; rather, have the primary function of serving students and the community outside of a typical school day's operations. The district may adopt a separate tax levy for this fund. Statute 120.13(19) permits a school board to establish and maintain community education, training, recreational, cultural, or athletic programs and services, outside regular curricular and extracurricular programs for pupils, under such terms and conditions as the school board prescribes. This fund is used to account for activities such as adult education, community recreation programs such as our pool, and other programs which are not elementary and secondary educational programs but have the primary function of serving the community. The school board may establish and collect fees to cover all or part of the costs of such programs.

COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND	Audited 2020-2021	Unaudited 2021-2022	Budget 2022-2023
Beginning Fund Balance	158,846	127,990	62,976
Ending Fund Balance	127,990	62,976	33,450
REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	274,809	285,165	570,000
EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	305,665	350,179	599,526

Programs currently included in the District's Community Services Fund are Badger and Silverbrook athletic sports, the School Liaison Officers, the community partnerships and engagements program, non-school related pool activities and other community programs offered outside of the typical school day.

West Bend Joint School District #1 POLICY 411 EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The District is committed and dedicated to the task of providing students educational opportunities consistent with the District's vision and mission.

The right of the student to be admitted to school and to participate fully in curricular, career and technical education, co-curricular, student services, recreational or other programs or activities shall not be abridged or impaired because of a student's age, sex, race, religion, national origin, ancestry, creed, pregnancy, marital or parental status, sexual orientation, physical, mental, emotional, or learning disability.

Children of homeless individuals and unaccompanied homeless youth (youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian) residing in the District shall have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including comparable services, as provided to other children and youth who reside in the District.

Complaints regarding the interpretation or application of this policy shall be referred to the District Administrator who serves as the District's equal educational opportunities compliance officer ("Compliance Officer"):

Complaints regarding the interpretation or application of this policy shall be processed in accordance with established procedures.