



Fiscal Year 2018 Final Budget and Fiscal Year 2019 Original Budget

*To be presented on **June 12th, 2018** in a public hearing before the Piute
County School District Board of Education*

*Adopted, estimated, and audited actual budgets for other years are also
included for reference.*

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Introductory Section

Piute County School District

Board of Education

Erin Jensen - Board President
Martin Morgan - Board Vice President
Rickey Dalton - Board Member
Teresa Morgan - Board Member
Jeremy Pearson - Board Member

District Administration

Shane Erickson - Superintendent of Schools
Koby Willis - Business Administrator
Paul James - Technology Director
Heidi Hansen - Special Education Director
Donald Yates - Career & Technical Education Director
Gloria Fox - Administrative Assistant

June 7, 2017

The Honorable Board of Education
Piute County School District
Junction, Utah

We hereby submit and recommend to you a budget for the Piute County School District for fiscal year 2018 - 2019.

Budget Overview

The budgets presented in this book include all governmental funds for which the Board is legally responsible. The budgeted district funds are organized as follows:

1. Maintenance and Operation (General Fund)
2. Local Building Authority (Special Revenue Fund)
3. Student Activities (Special Revenue Fund)
4. Debt Services (Debt Service Fund)
5. Capital Projects (Capital Projects Fund)
6. Food Services (Special Revenue Fund)
7. Scholarship Trust (Special Revenue Fund)

The annual budgets are established for all district funds as required by Utah state code. Budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental fund types. The budgets are consistent with the generally accepted accounting principals (GAAP). The Board of Education may vote to amend this budget after adoption if necessary. Any increase in appropriations require a public hearing.

Mission Statement

The mission of Piute County School District is to “Prepare Children For The Future.” We believe the following statement serves as a basis for budgetary decision making to fulfill that mission:

We are here to develop responsible, productive citizens
through a progressive education system that emphasizes
self worth and expectations of social and academic
excellence while preserving community values

The district professional learning communities (PLCs) contribute to the district mission by helping schools and parents work as partners, helping improve standards based learning practices, and helping improve teacher effectiveness.

Budget Process

The budget process is a continual cycle that includes data collection from many sources that are updated regularly. Though there are many variables to the budgetary process the following outline provides a basis from which to build:

1. In October a baseline for creating the next year’s budget is created when actual expenditures and revenues for the prior year are confirmed by an external audit. The actual

amounts from the prior year combined with projections for the current year provide a reliable base to begin.

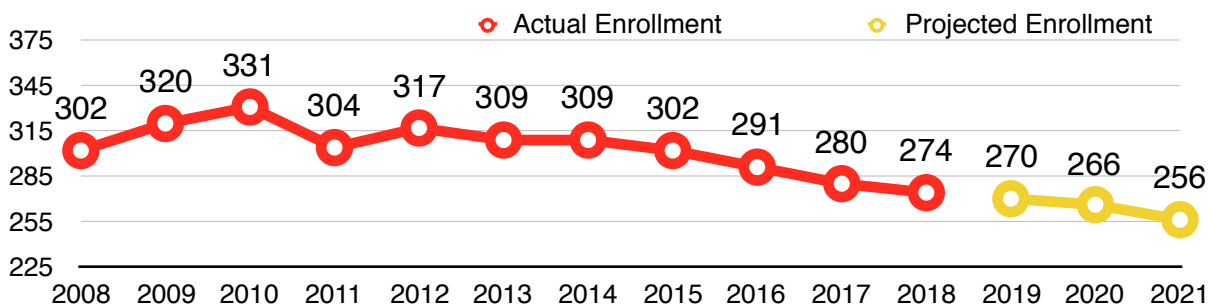
2. In December and January we begin discussing projected revenues from all local, state, and federal sources. Many of these revenues are reviewed, modified, removed, or added by Utah state legislators during their annual legislative session that goes from late January to early March. State revenues make up the largest portion of total revenues.
3. In February and March we turn focus to expected expenditures. The largest expenditures category is, of course, salaries and benefits. We first identify demand for instructional and support services. We work with employee representatives to determine any compensation adjustments.
4. In April and May we begin matching expected revenues with needed expenditures. If needed expenditures exceeds expected revenue we conduct data projects to identify areas where greater efficiency may be achieved. We draft a preliminary budget for public and Board review. We make adjustments and conduct further data projects as necessary.
5. In June the Board officially adopts a proposed budget after a public budget hearing. At the end of the fiscal year on June 30th we begin preparing the comprehensive annual financial statement for external audit. At this point the process begins again.

Student Enrollment

The District has a projected student enrollment of 270 for fiscal year 2018 - 2019. This would be 4 students fewer than the audited October 2017 count of 274. This would be a 1.5% decrease from SY18 and a 12.6% decrease from SY14. Enrollment over the past 5 years has seen a steady decrease and over the past 20 years has seen a significant decrease.

During the school year 1997 -1998 the District had an enrollment of 380. Enrollment for the 2017 - 2018 school year was 106 students fewer. This represents a nearly 27.9% decrease in student enrollment over the past 20 years. Enrollment in the District elementary schools have decreased by 15% and the District's combined intermediate and secondary school has decreased by 35%.

Since most revenue sources are based on student enrollment, this is a significant budgetary concern for the District. The District's largest state revenues come from the NESS (Necessarily Existent Small Schools) and K-12 programs. These programs are based on each school district's WPU (Weighted Pupil Unit) count. A district's WPU count is based on the District's ADM (Average Daily Membership).



Financial

The financial section of the budget provides revenue and expenditure statements for all district funds. The accounts of the district are organized on the basis of funds and account groups. Each fund is considered a separate accounting entity and each has a separate, self balancing set of accounts. The various funds, for which the board adopts budgets, can be grouped into four fund types.

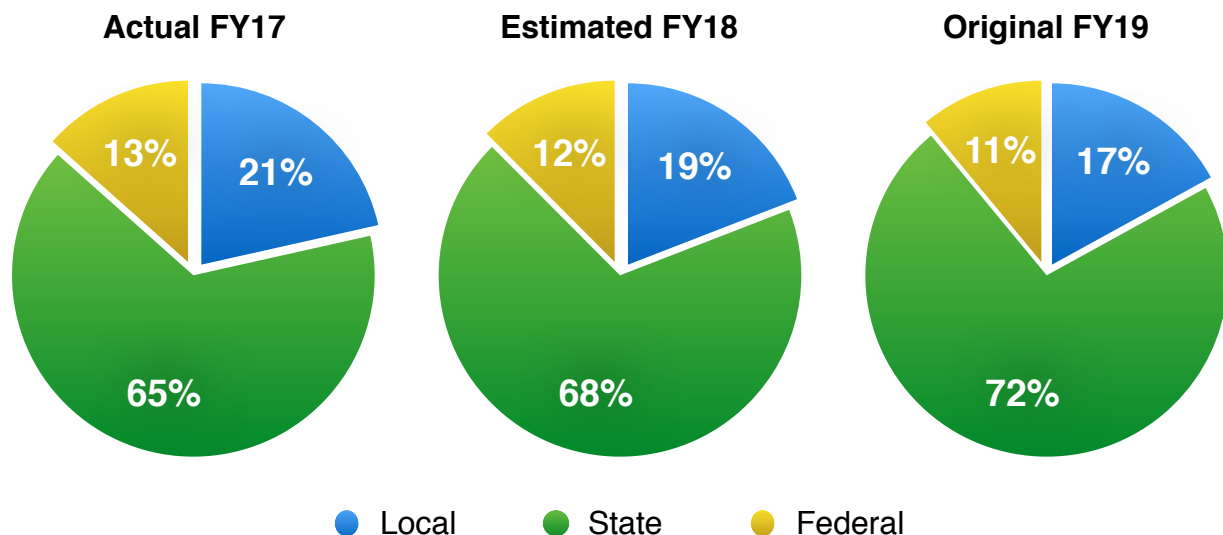
Governmental Funds are those used for the normal governmental services financed by taxes, including state and federal aid. Governmental Funds include:

- **Maintenance and Operation (General Fund)** - This is used to account for the day-to-day regular cost of the school district.
- **Debt Service Funds** - The Debt Service funds account for the accumulation of resources for the purpose of making payments towards general obligation bond principal and interest.
- **Capital Projects Fund** - The Capital Projects Fund accounts for the cost incurred for acquiring and improving sites, constructing and remodeling facilities, and procuring educational equipment. By state law a school district may levy a capital outlay local property tax for ongoing building maintenance at a rate of up to .002.
- **Special Revenue Funds** - Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted for a particular purpose. Piute County School District plans to use four special revenue funds for the 2018 - 2019 school year: Local Building Authority Fund, Student Activities Fund, Food Services Fund, and Scholarship Trust Fund.

Revenues

Piute County School District's greatest revenue is from state sources. It is estimated to be 68.4% of revenue for all funds for the 2017 - 2018 school year.

The school district's largest single source of revenue comes from the state Necessarily Existent Small Schools (NESS) Program. The NESS revenue is 18.6% of total revenue and 22.1% of the maintenance and operations fund revenue. The FY18 Estimated Budget includes \$1,047,766 in NESS revenue. The charts below show the division of revenue for all funds.



Expenditures

Total expenditures are expected to increase by \$92,490 for the 2017 - 2018 school year. Total expenditures are expected to increase again in the 2018 - 2019 school year by \$170,388.

Expenditures in the scholarship fund vary based on when scholarships are actually paid. Some students will defer these scholarships and some will use them right away. Meaning that sometimes several are paid in the same year.

Expenditures in the Local Building Authority Fund and the Debt Service fund are entirely bond interest and other miscellaneous bond fees.

Below is a three year comparison of expenditures by fund:

Governmental Funds	2016 - 2017 Actual	2017 - 2018 Estimated	2018 - 2019 Budget	Percentage Change
Maintenance and Operation	\$ 4,606,081	\$ 4,698,571	\$ 4,868,959	3.63%
Local Building Authority	\$ 84,029	\$ 85,000	\$ 84,029	-1.14%
Student Activities	\$ 202,485	\$ 240,000	\$ 252,500	5.21%
Debt Services	\$ 254,091	\$ 254,739	\$ 254,839	0.04%
Capital Projects	\$ 361,264	\$ 100,070	\$ 120,958	20.87%
Food Services	\$ 248,546	\$ 264,553	\$ 253,125	-4.32%
Scholarship Trust	\$ 7,100	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,500	25.00%
Total	\$ 5,763,596	\$ 5,644,933	\$ 5,836,910	3.40%

Explanation of Functional Classification of Expenditures

The District classifies expenditures into functions prescribed by the Utah State Office of Education. Functions and their definitions are as follows:

Function 1000 Instruction – Activities dealing directly with the interactions between teachers and students. Teaching may be provided for pupils in a school classroom or in other learning situations such as those involving co-curricular activities. Included here are the activities of aides or assistants of any type, (clerk, graders, etc.) which assist in the instructional process.

Function 2200 Instruction Services – Activities associated with assisting the instructional staff with the content and process of providing learning experiences for pupils. It includes district-wide activities designed to manage, direct, and supervise the instructional program and improve the quality of instruction and curriculum. The costs of preparing, maintaining, and distributing library and media resources used to support instruction are included here.

Function 2300 District Administration – Activities concerned with establishing and administering policy for the entire school system. It includes responsibilities of such areas as the Board of Education and Office of the Superintendent.

Function 2400 School Administration – Activities concerned with overall administrative responsibility for a single school or a group of schools. It includes the principal, assistant principal, and other administrative and clerical staff.

Function 2500 Business Services – Activities concerned with business functions of the District. This function encompasses those activities associated with the office of the business administrator, accounting, payroll, purchasing, etc.

Function 2600 Operation and Maintenance of Plant – Activities concerned with keeping the physical plant open, comfortable, and safe for use, and keeping the grounds, buildings, and equipment in an effective working condition and state of repair. Activities which maintain safety in buildings, on the grounds, and in the vicinity of schools are included.

Function 2700 Student Transportation – This function covers the costs of providing management and operation services for regular bus routes used to transport students to and from school.

Fund Balance

The fund balance for the maintenance and operations fund is expected to increase, the combined fund balance is also expected to increase. This increase is caused by the annual contributions from the Local Building Authority Fund and the Debt Service Fund to sinking fund accounts used to pay principal for the LBA and GO bonds. It is expected that the combined fund balance will continue to grow annually until 2027 when the sinking fund accounts are liquidated to pay off the two bonds.

Below is a three-year comparison of fund balances by fund:

Govenmental Funds	2016 - 2017 Actual	2017 - 2018 Estimated	2018 - 2019 Budget	Percentage Change
Maintenance and Operation	\$ 1,523,011	\$ 1,498,732	\$ 1,528,741	2.00%
Local Building Authority	\$ 440,290	\$ 504,583	\$ 571,704	13.30%
Student Activities	\$ 82,401	\$ 82,401	\$ 82,401	0.00%
Debt Services	\$ 2,450,701	\$ 2,708,909	\$ 2,942,976	8.64%
Capital Projects	\$ 248,806	\$ 185,244	\$ 168,557	-9.01%
Food Services	\$ 18,619	\$ 5,542	\$ 3,167	-42.85%
Scholarship Trust	\$ 89,096	\$ 94,500	\$ 99,560	5.35%
Total	\$ 4,852,924	\$ 5,079,910	\$ 5,397,105	6.24%

Budget Forecast

The following is a three year budget forecast for all district funds:

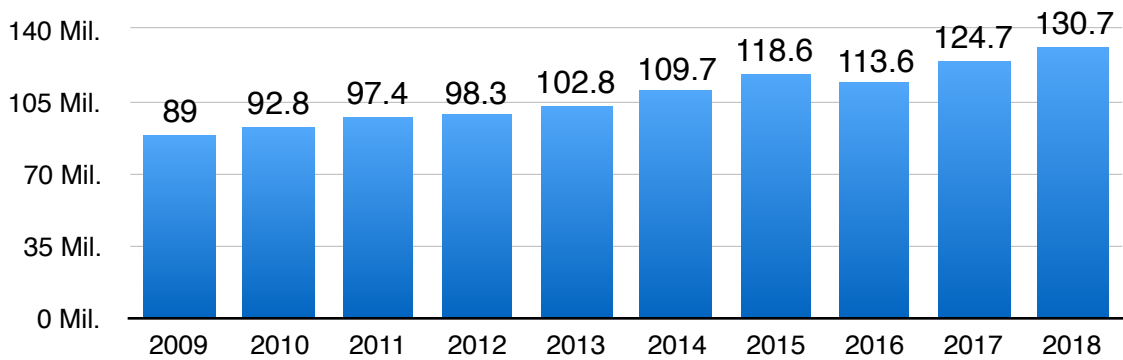
	Forecast 2018 - 2019	Forecast 2019 - 2020	Forecast 2020 - 2021
Revenues:			
Property Taxes	633,144	639,475	652,265
Earning On Investments	61,279	61,892	63,130
Other Local Sources	363,150	366,782	374,117
State Revenue	4,401,752	4,445,770	4,534,685
Federal Revenue	694,781	701,729	715,763
Total Revenue	6,154,106	6,215,647	6,339,960
Expenditures:			
Salaries	2,588,614	2,562,728	2,626,796
Benefits	1,522,608	1,476,930	1,513,853
Purchased Services	320,140	323,341	331,425
Supplies & Materials	846,422	854,886	876,258
Equipment	199,300	201,293	206,325
Other	359,826	363,424	372,510
Total Expenditures	5,836,910	5,782,603	5,927,168
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	317,196	433,045	412,792
Other Financing Sources:			
Bond Proceeds	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	-	-	-
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	317,196	433,045	412,792
Fund Beginning Balance	4,852,924	5,170,120	5,603,165
Fund Ending Balance	5,170,120	5,603,165	6,015,957

Assessed Valuation

Piute County School District has seen growth in total assessed adjusted valuation for nine of the past ten years. The assessed adjusted valuation has grown at an average rate of 5% over the last ten years with the highest percentage growth year being 2009 (10.7%). It is anticipated that the total assessed adjusted valuation will increase for 2018 by 4.8% or just over 6 million.

In 2016 total assessed valuation dropped by approximately 5 million or 4.2%. This was due to an over 8.6 million or 28% decrease in centrally assessed valuations. Centrally assessed valuations went down another 4.3% in 2017. Centrally assessed valuations are expected to increase by 9.5% in 2018. Real property adjusted value has doubled in value since 2005 and doubled twice since 1998. There have been no years of decreased real property adjusted value in those years.

Below is a ten year history of Piute County School District assessed adjusted valuations:



Property Taxes

The certified tax rates assume the school district will generate the same revenue as the previous year excluding new growth. If a school district requires greater revenue from local property taxes they must go through the Truth In Taxation (TNT) process. This process includes specific publications and a public hearing for tax payers. Piute County School District has not needed to conduct such a process since the passage of the 2009 bond series for the new construction and remodel of Piute High School.

In November 2017 Piute County voted to increase the Voted Leeway to .0016 with an equal decrease in the Board Leeway. Though the tax rate effect was offsetting it allows the school district to more fully participate in the voted levy guarantees program. The Utah legislature also voted to increase the Basic School Levy to .001668 for the 2018 tax year. This increase is offset by the decrease in the GO Bond Levy. The total effect is a 3% decline in the total school district tax rate.

Below is a three year comparison of Piute County School District property tax rates:

Governmental Funds	2016 - 2017 Actual	2017 - 2018 Actual	2018 - 2019 Proposed	Percentage Change
Basic Levy	0.001675	0.001568	0.001668	6.38%
Voted Leeway	0.000295	0.000400	0.001600	300.00%
Board Leeway	0.001740	0.001605	0.000400	-75.08%
Capital Outlay	0.000167	0.000165	0.000122	-26.06%
General Obligation Debt	0.002426	0.001950	0.001716	-12.00%
Total	0.006303	0.005688	0.005506	-3.20%

Debt Service

Schedules for debt service are expected to continue as planned. In 2009 Piute County voters approved a school district general obligation bond for \$4,435,000. This bond was used to reconstruct and remodel Piute High School in Junction. This bond was a Qualified School Construction Bond (QSCB).

The school district also attained a \$1,065,000 Local Building Authority Bond for the completion of this project, but this bond is not reported in the debt service fund. Both bonds are expected to be paid in the spring of 2027 when the balance of the bond sinking funds will be used to pay the full principal amount.

Summary of Significant Changes

Maintenance & Operation Fund: The most significant changes in the fiscal year 2019 school district budget are additional negotiated expenses for salaries and benefits and in capital projects. New negotiated expenses include cost of living adjustments, increases in insurance premiums, and a conversion to a new salary schedule.

Since the counties assessed valuation per student went above the state average the school district lost \$100,000 in ongoing capital projects funds. The FY19 Original budget includes making an annual \$75,000 transfer from the maintenance and operations fund to the capital projects fund.

In FY19 the school district plans to use a single lane salary schedule for both certified and classified employees. To transition from the current salary schedule to the new schedule all contracted employees will be given a 4% raise and then placed on the next highest level of the new schedule. This will result in an average total 5.1% raise for classified employees and an average 5.5% raise for certified employees. With this change teacher contract days will also be changed from 182 to 184.

The school district plans to eliminate several fees at the high school for the 2018 - 2019 school year. Locker fees, book fees, activity card fees, technology fees, and several others will be eliminated completely. The Pay to Play fee will be reduced from \$50 to \$25. This will require a supplement from the district to the high school to maintain the same programs without the fee revenues.

The coaches and advisors stipend schedule will be changed from fixed dollar amounts to a percentage of the certified salary schedule. This change results in an average 19.5% increase in coaching and advisor stipends.

Student Services Fund: There are no significant changes expected in this fund. Large fluctuations in expenses or revenues in this fund are usually caused by big fundraising projects at the high school.

Local Building Authority Fund: There are no significant changes expected in this fund.

Debt Services Fund: There are no significant changes expected in this fund.

Capital Projects Fund: In FY19 the school district will begin supplementing the Capital Projects fund with \$75,000 from the Maintenance & Operation Fund each year.

Food Services Fund: There are no significant changes expected in this fund. This fund is supplemented by the Maintenance and Operations fund as needed.

Scholarship Fund: There are no significant changes expected in this fund.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this report requires data collection from many different sources at the schools and the county. We would like to express appreciation for those at the district and school level that have provided information to help complete this report.

We would like to thank the members of the Piute County School District Board of Education for their interest and support in conducting the financial affairs of the district in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully Submitted,



D. Shane Erickson, M.A.Ed.
Superintendent of Schools



Koby S. Willis, M.B.A.
Business Administrator



Organizational Section

The District Entity

The District is Legally Autonomous

The legal name of the district is the Board of Education of Piute County School District. In order to distinguish the district entity from the legislative body which governs the district, the name Piute County School District is used to describe the district entity.

The boundaries of the district are coterminous with the boundaries of Piute County. However, the school district is an independent entity. The Board of Education of Piute County is separately elected by the citizens of Piute County in a general popular election.

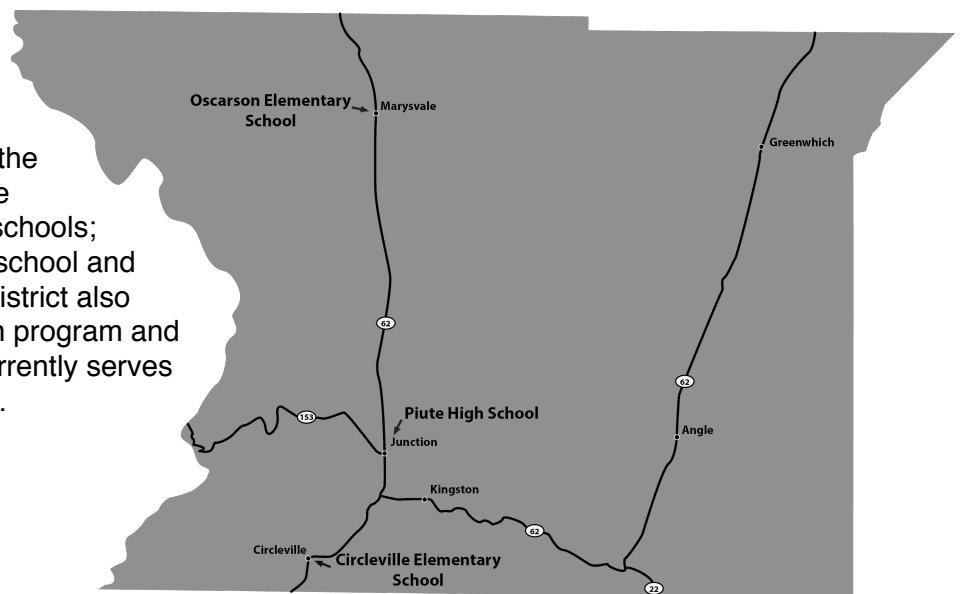
The district was created by Article X, Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Utah, which was passed by a vote of the people on the first Tuesday of November, 1875, and accepted by the United States Government on January 4, 1896. The laws of the State of Utah give the district all the usual corporate powers that would distinguish it as being legally separate from Piute County and the State of Utah and any of its other political subdivisions.

The District Governance and Fiscal Independence

The laws of the State of Utah give the district the power to levy taxes, determine fees and other charges, approve and modify budgets, and issue debt without approval from any other government. There are some ministerial approvals required of Piute County and the State Tax Commission for the purpose of assuring that the district has followed the law regarding budgeting and assessing taxes, but there are no substantive approvals required. The district is also subject to the general oversight of the Utah State Board of Education. This includes a budget approval process that is compliance oriented and is more ministerial in nature than substantive.

District Size & Scope

The district serves an estimated general population of 1,420 in 2017. Piute County is 766 square miles and located in the middle of southern Utah. The school district consists of 3 schools; 1 mixed high school/middle school and 2 elementary schools. The district also maintains an adult education program and 2 preschools. The district currently serves 274 students in grades K-12.



District Community

Piute County is the 6th smallest geographic county of Utah's 29 counties and has the lowest median household income. Piute county is the heart of the world's largest network of maintained ATV trails and is a regular destination for ATV enthusiast. The primary industry is and has consistently been agriculture, though there is a rich history of mining and lumber mills in the area.

The global recession beginning in 2008 started a large climb in unemployment rates. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics the unemployment rate hit its peak at 10.1% in September of 2010 and has gradually declined since. The most recent published statistics are for March of 2018 and they show an unemployment rate of 4.6%.

Most local industries were negatively impacted by the 2008 global recession. The effects have been felt at local businesses and schools. Since June 2009 the county has shown only one quarter of expanding non-farm employment.

The District Fund Structure

All of the financial activity of the district is segregated into various funds. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity; it is in substance an accounting segregation of financial resources each with cash and other assets, liabilities, and residual equity or balance. Generally accepted accounting standards have defined and classified funds used by all kinds of governments. The district follows these fund definitions and, therefore, district funds are grouped into one general category: **Governmental Funds**. Resources segregated into the **Governmental Fund** category are those used for the usual governmental services financed by taxes, including state and federal aid.

The district uses four types of **Governmental Funds**: a General Fund (the Maintenance and Operating Fund); a Special Revenue Fund (the Special Programs Fund); a Capital Projects Fund (the Capital Outlay Fund); and a Debt Services Fund. A description of the activities financed and accounted for in each of these funds precedes the detail budget for each fund presented in this budget document.

System of Classifying Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues of the district are classified by fund, program, location or organizational unit, and source. Revenues are grouped into three divisions: Local Sources, State Sources, and Federal Sources. Some examples of major revenue sources in each division are: Local Sources – property tax and interest on investments; State Sources – State Aid Minimum School Program and State Special Education; and Federal Sources – ESSA Title I and Special Education IDEA Flow Through.

Expenditures are classified by fund, program, location or organization unit, function, and object. The district does not present location or organizational unit budgets in this document and expenditures presented herein are classified by fund, function, and object. Some examples of

function classifications are Instructional Services and Transportation Services. Some examples of expenditure objects are: salaries, insurance, professional services, etc.

The Budget Basis of Measuring Available Revenue and Expenditure

Transactions or events may take place in one fiscal year and result in cash receipts or payments in either the same fiscal year or another fiscal year. Accounting for and reporting a transaction in the fiscal year when a cash receipt or payment is made is called cash basis accounting.

Accounting for the transaction in the fiscal year when the event takes place regardless of when cash is received or payment is made is called accrual or accrual basis of accounting. In its Governmental Funds, generally the district recognizes revenue and expenditures for both budget and financial reporting purposes in the fiscal year when the underlying event takes place. This would generally be described as an accrual measurement basis. However, there are some exceptions to this general accrual measurement basis. The following describes those exceptions:

Governmental Fund Revenues

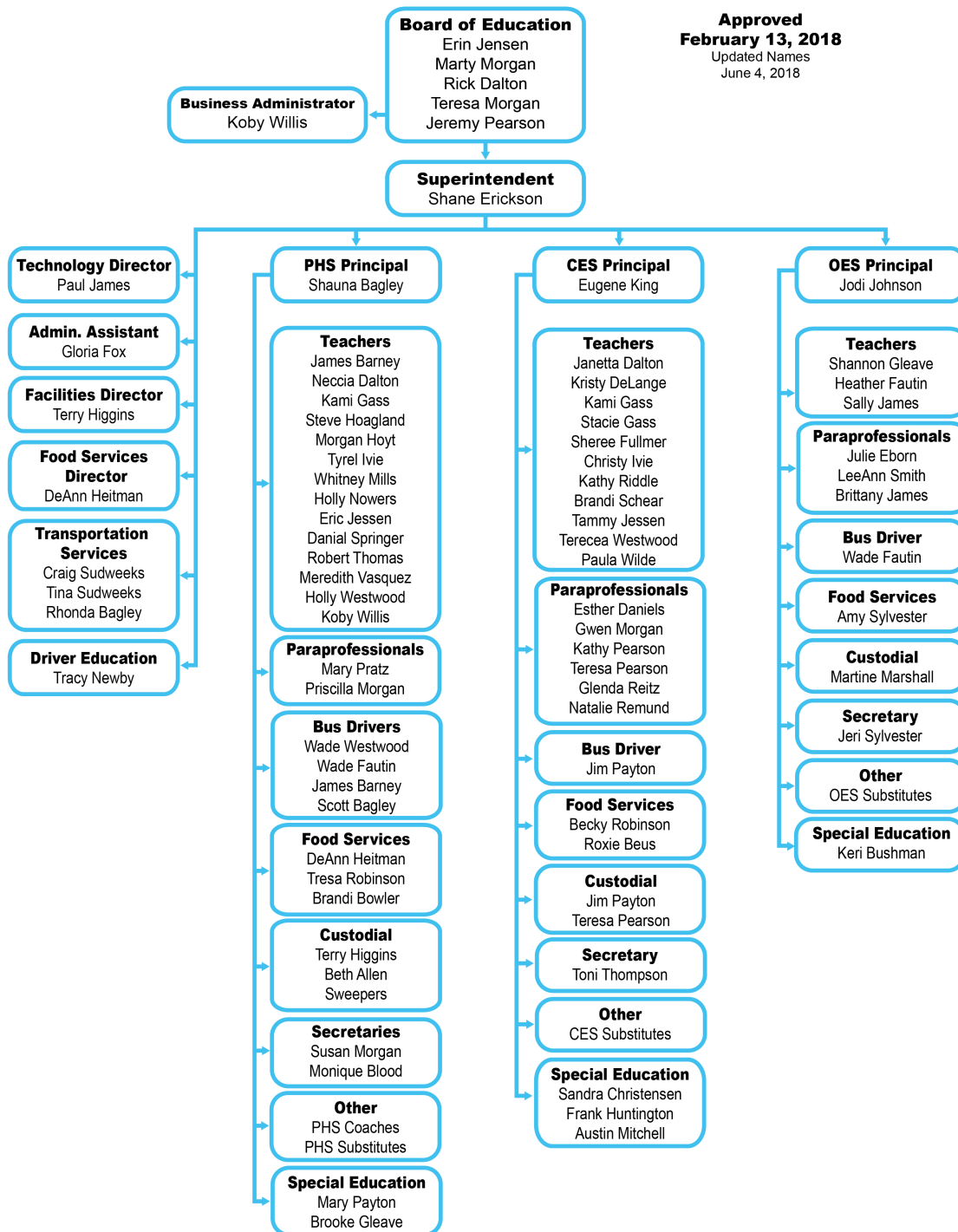
Revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental fund to be available if the revenues are collected within thirty days after year-end. Property taxes and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual.

Governmental Fund Expenditures

The district includes encumbrances (purchase orders issued for goods and services) as expenditures in the fiscal year the purchase commitment is made. Interest on long term debt is included as an expenditure in the year it is due rather than as it accrues. Purchase of long term physical assets are included as budget expenditures in the year purchased or in the year a formal purchase commitment is made (the year the purchase order is issued). Budget expenditures include expenditures for work performed or materials delivered during the period, but do not include commitments made during the period.

Organizational Chart

Approved
February 13, 2018
 Updated Names
 June 4, 2018



Elected & Appointed Officials

As of June 7, 2018

Elected Officials*

Board of Education	Current Term Start Date	Current Term End Date	Initial Appointment
Erin Jensen <i>Board President</i> Precinct #1	January 5, 2015	January 7, 2019	January 1, 2007
Teresa Morgan Precinct #2	January 5, 2015	January 7, 2019	January 5, 2015
Rick Dalton Precinct #3	January 5, 2015	January 7, 2019	January 2, 1995
Jeremy Pearson Precinct #4	January 2, 2017	January 4, 2021	January 2, 2017
Marty Morgan <i>Board Vice-President</i> Precinct #5	January 2, 2017	January 4, 2021	January 7, 2013

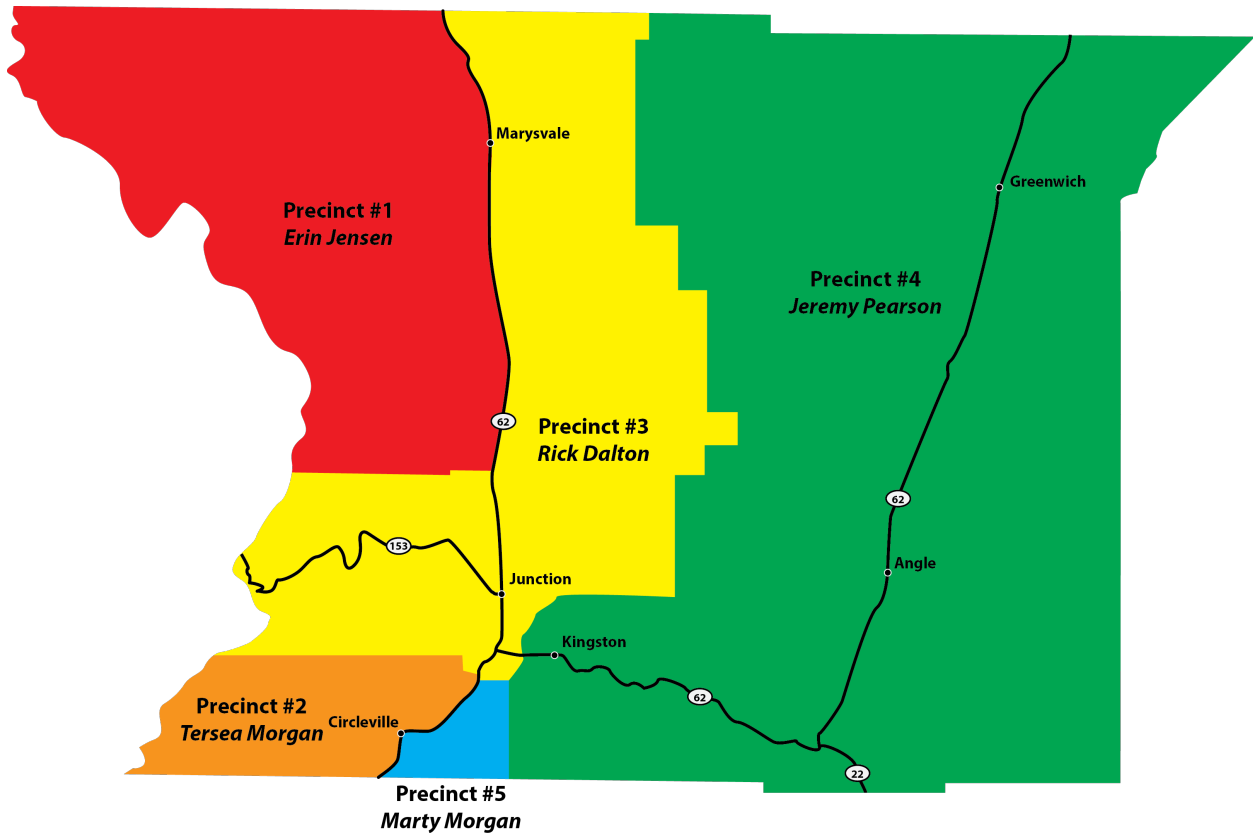
Appointed Officials**

Shane Erickson <i>Superintendent</i>	July 2016	July 2018	July 2012
Koby Willis <i>Business Administrator</i>	July 2016	July 2018	July 2014

*The term of office for a board member is four years, beginning on the first Monday in January following the November election.

**The term of office of the Superintendent and Business Administrator is two years

Elected Official Precincts



Mission Statement

The mission of Piute County School District is to “Prepare Children For The Future.” The following statement serves as a basis for budgetary decision making to fulfill that mission:

We are here to develop responsible, productive citizens
through a progressive education system that emphasizes
self worth and expectations of social and academic
excellence while preserving community values

Goals And Strategic Plans

1. Technology:

Goal: PCSD will stay up to date with the cutting edge of technology.

Strategies:

- Provide needed PD for new and old technology solutions
- Reevaluate use of technology devices with 1 to 1 platform
- Create a network to handle upcoming needs and trends
- Evaluate student test data for areas of technology used in classroom instruction
- Improve technology support in all areas
- Use technology to improve assessment
- Provide targeted PD for teachers

2. District/School Positive Climate:

Goal: Promote positive school and district climate with progressive expectations.

Strategies:

- Facilitate annual strategic plans with all schools and programs
- Facilitate an effective use of conflict resolution via systemic protocol and policy
- Involve stakeholders to be a part of team governance via committees, PLC Teams, other
- Promote unity among board, admin and teachers through reciprocal trust and communication
- Provide training on crucial conversations and conflict resolution
- Maintain a conscientious effort in promoting positive thinking and affirmations
- Be flexible and empathetic
- Maintain guiding principles of collaboration and respect when conflict arises

3. Effective Progressive Instruction:

Goal: Facilitate Effective Instruction.

Strategies:

- Administer consistent and common assessments
- Use District PLC team to facilitate curriculum alignment and improved assessment
- Implement consistent and effective management teacher/administrator evaluation process
- Continue research on A/B schedule
- Develop a formative process to mentor new teachers
- Influence leaders provide effective conferencing on evaluation outcomes
- Encourage PLCs to evolve at the school level
- Work with the state on the evolution of the evaluation tool
- Ensure that principals provide systemic drop in evaluations to enhance instruction
- Work with PLC team to align curriculum to enhance horizontal and vertical learning

-
- Develop school collaboration with the District Literacy Coach in the implementation of best and updated literacy practices
 - Maintain efforts in the use of ST Math and Utah Compose
 - Influence innovative and differential instruction

4. New Program Support:

Goal: Implement new state promoted programs for greater student achievement.

Strategies:

- STEM
 - Continue to have STEM Director provide training on and evolution of Edviation
 - Organize a task force to implement STEM initiatives
- Step-up
 - Maintain support for personnel running program
 - Continue to work with Snow College on the grants and presenters for Step-Up
- Up-Start
 - Continue to work with legislators on funding to support UPSTART grant
 - Work with Upstart facilitators to provide infrastructure and support to program
- Reading Wonders Literacy
 - Allow district literacy director to attend training to improve literacy in the district
 - Hold PD under the leadership of the District Literacy coach to augment effective literacy instruction

5. Promote College Career Readiness:

Goal: Help Students Become College and Career Ready.

Strategies:

- Facilitate College and Career Readiness in all PCSD students through consistent CCR plans.
- Teach career units (Promote and use Utah Futures for Career exploration)
- Give students a solid foundation of the basics in Math, Science, and Language Arts.
- Consistently discuss attending college and why it is important
- Encourage students who excel in an area of study to consider that as a career
- Use technology with students as much as possible. We love technology.
- Teach Utah Core Standards.
- Help students identify their knowledge and skills and understand additional skills they must acquire for success in middle/high school and the 21st century
- Collaborate with state enrichment entities that bring outreach programs to our schools to facilitate career interests.
- Improve School Career Pathways
- Work with local college on college career readiness support

6. Transparent Financial Accountability

Goal: Maintain a high level of fiscal accountability.

Strategies:

- Hold regular finance committee meetings to measure accountability and progress
- Communicate regularly with stakeholders to promote finance transparency
- Be proactive in cost analysis and capital projects

7. Professional Development

Goal: Maintain effective ongoing professional development for teachers

Strategies:

- Develop PD online request protocol for external PD
- Assess teachers' needs for PD
- Collaborate with school board and administrators on District PD Plan

-
- Support Principals with school level PD
 - Provide effective and formal training for Edivation
 - Have productive district PD that supports improved instruction and collaboration

8. District Collaboration:

Goal: Maintain high levels of district collaboration.

Strategies:

- Maintain effective relationships of trust with all stakeholders
- Work with admin team, school board, and other collaborative teams (PLC) to facilitate a unity across the district.
- Assign board members to committees to enhance and establish support and trust

9. Maintain Safe Schools:

Goal: Maintain safe schools.

Strategies:

- Provide protocols for medical concerns
- Conduct monthly walk-through with principal and head custodian
- Work with the District Safety Team to facilitate safe school drills (Evacuations/ Lockdowns)
- Continue the efforts to implement Suicide/Bullying Prevention programs
- Provide continued training for District Crisis Team

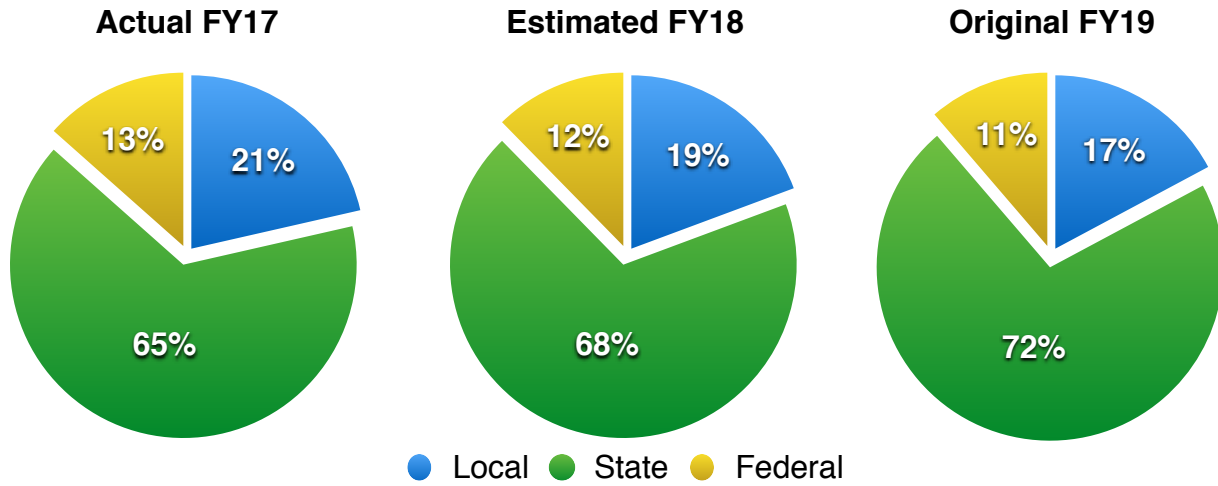


Financial Section

Revenues, Expenditures, and Fund Balances For All Funds

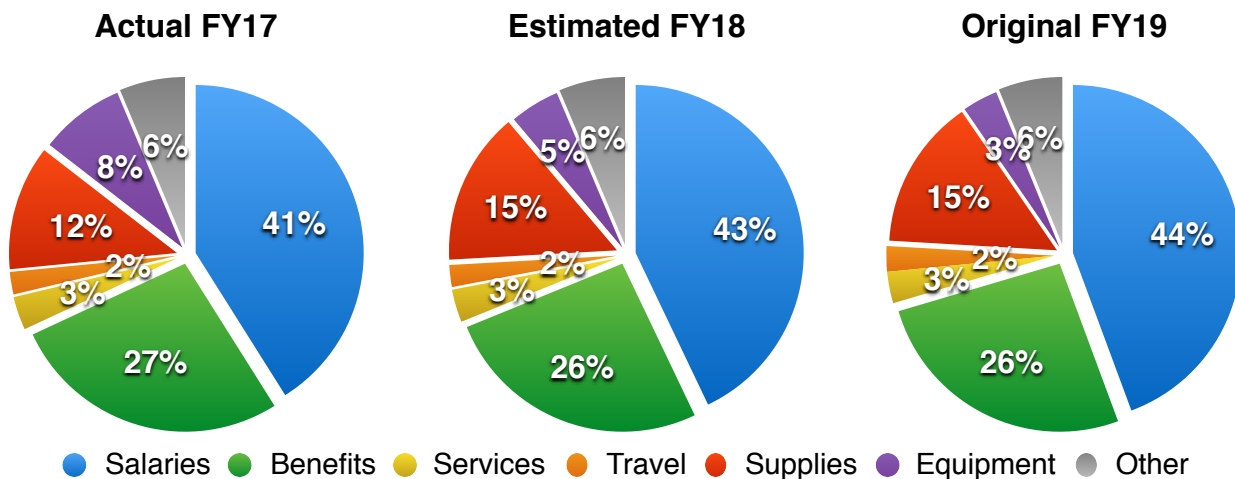
Revenues

There are three primary divisions of revenue according to their source: Local, State, and Federal. Not every fund receives revenue from all of these sources. Local revenues are primarily property taxes with some donations and other miscellaneous revenues. State revenues are primarily from the state minimum school program with some outlying grant revenues. Federal revenues come from the No Child Left Behind Act, now Every Student Succeeds Act, Federal food services programs, Secure Rural Schools, and other outlying Federal grants. The charts below show revenue for all funds with these three divisions:

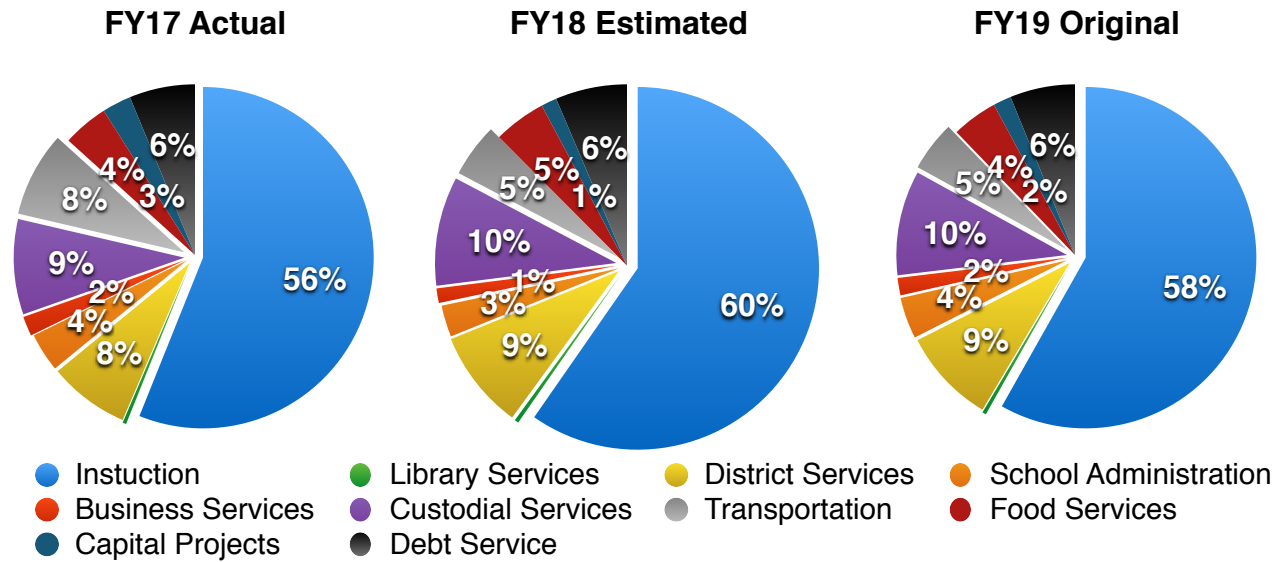


Expenditures

Expenditures are divided into seven primary groups of objects: Salaries, Benefits, Purchased Services, Travel, Supplies, Equipment, and Other. Salaries include monetary compensation for certified and classified staff. Benefits include retirement, health insurance, workers compensation, life insurance, etc. Examples of purchased services include electricians, plumbers, fire protection service, external auditors, etc. Examples of travel include hotel rooms, miles per diems, meal per diems, conference registrations, etc. Supplies include utilities, paper, toner, fuel, food, books, etc. Equipment includes computers, vehicles, stoves, etc. Other expenditures include bond principal payments, bond interest payments, loan principal payments, and loan interest payments. The charts below illustrate school district expenditures by each of these object groups.



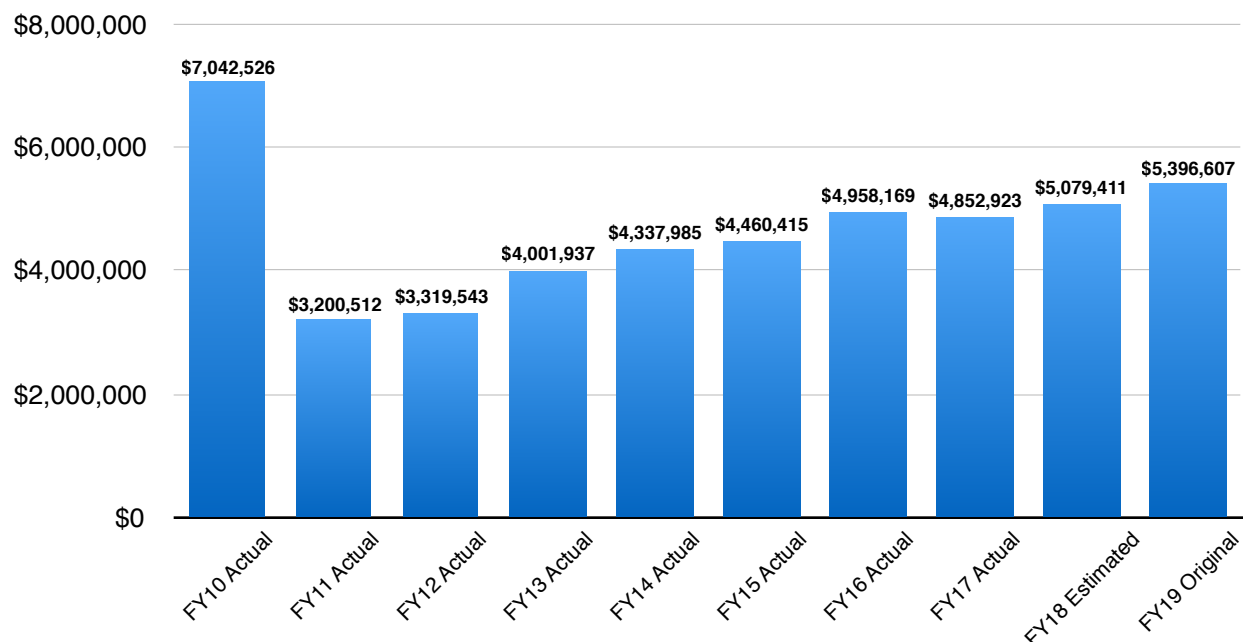
Expenditures are also frequently divided by functions. Piute County School District uses seven separate functions within the maintenance and operations fund. The school district uses 10 functions for all funds as illustrated below. Some functions are very small. Amounts for each function are given later in this book.



Fund Balance

The fund balance for all funds combined is expected to go up in fiscal year 2018 and up again in fiscal year 2019. In 2010 there was a large increase in the total fund balances as financing for the new high school was received, but not yet expended. The corresponding large decrease in fund balance came in 2011 as funds for the new school were expended.

The chart below shows the fund balance of all combined school district funds for 10 years:



Piute County School District
Budgeted Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and changes in Fund Balance
Estimated For Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Maintenan ce & Operation	Local Building Authority	Student Activity	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Food Services	Scholarshi p Trust
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	441,991	-	-	244,649	20,701	-	-
Earning On Investments	20,000	7,500	-	31,653	-	-	7,404
Food Service Sales	-	-	-	-	-	29,476	-
Other Local Revenue	91,681	-	240,000	-	-	-	-
State Revenue	3,883,007	-	-	-	100,000	29,000	-
Federal Revenue	302,613	57,601	-	236,145	-	128,000	-
Total Revenue	4,739,293	65,101	240,000	512,447	120,701	186,476	7,404
Expenditures:							
Instructional	3,126,132	-	240,000	-	-	-	2,000
Support Services:							
Library Media	20,358	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Administration	499,447	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Administration	159,238	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Services	73,361	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custodial Services	549,002	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student Transportation	271,034	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Services	-	-	-	-	-	264,553	-
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	79,112	-	-
Debt Services	-	85,000	-	254,739	20,958	-	-
Total Expenditures	4,698,571	85,000	240,000	254,739	100,070	264,553	2,000
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	40,721	(19,899)	0	257,709	20,631	(78,077)	5,404
Other Financing Sources:							
Operating Transfer In/Out	(65,000)	84,193	-	-	(84,193)	65,000	-
Total Other Financing Sources							
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	(24,279)	64,294	0	257,709	(63,562)	(13,077)	5,404
Fund Beginning Balance	1,523,011	440,289	82,401	2,451,201	248,806	18,619	89,096
Fund Ending Balance	1,498,732	504,583	82,401	2,708,910	185,243	5,541	94,500

Piute County School District
Budgeted Combined Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and changes in Fund Balance

	Budgeted 2018 - 2019	Estimated 2017 - 2018	Actual 2016 - 2017	Actual 2015 - 2016	Actual 2014 - 2015
Revenues:					
Property Taxes	633,144	707,341	801,762.76	833,296	771,636
Earning On Investments	61,279	66,557	34,470.87	33,308	19,668
Food Service Sales	31,750	29,476	33,454.45	33,545	29,979
Other Local Revenue	331,400	331,681	348,357.05	465,771	397,904
State Revenue	4,401,752	4,012,007	3,700,273.88	3,774,066	3,676,082
Federal Revenue	694,781	724,359	764,203.78	893,718	927,112
Total Revenue	6,154,106	5,871,421	5,682,522.79	6,033,704	5,822,381
Expenditures:					
Instructional	3,395,415	3,368,132	3,225,574	3,185,274	3,285,574
Support Services:					
Library Media	21,188	20,358	19,692	20,326	20,979
District Administration	525,085	499,447	440,329	463,883	434,397
School Administration	228,718	159,238	211,344	194,722	227,914
Business Services	96,337	73,361	107,299	102,818	112,407
Custodial Services	579,407	549,002	519,301	527,203	505,903
Student Transportation	277,810	271,034	463,412	266,840	280,324
Food Services	253,125	264,553	248,546	248,574	240,467
Capital Projects	100,000	79,112	158,356	190,152	189,702
Debt Services	359,826	360,697	358,225	360,337	402,279
	-	-	11,518	-	-
Total Expenditures	5,836,910	5,644,933	5,763,596.29	5,560,127	5,699,946
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	317,196	226,488	(81,074)	473,577	122,435
Other Financing Sources:					
Bond Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	317,196	226,488	(81,074)	473,577	122,435
Fund Beginning Balance	5,079,411	4,852,923	4,933,997	4,460,420	4,337,985
Fund Ending Balance	5,396,607	5,079,411	4,852,923	4,933,997	4,460,420

Maintenance & Operation Fund

(General Fund)

The Maintenance and Operation Fund, also known as The General Fund, is used to account for the costs of the day to day District operations. This fund accounts for resources which are not required to be accounted for in other funds. A majority of the funding comes from the State of Utah through the Minimum School Finance Act.

Revenues

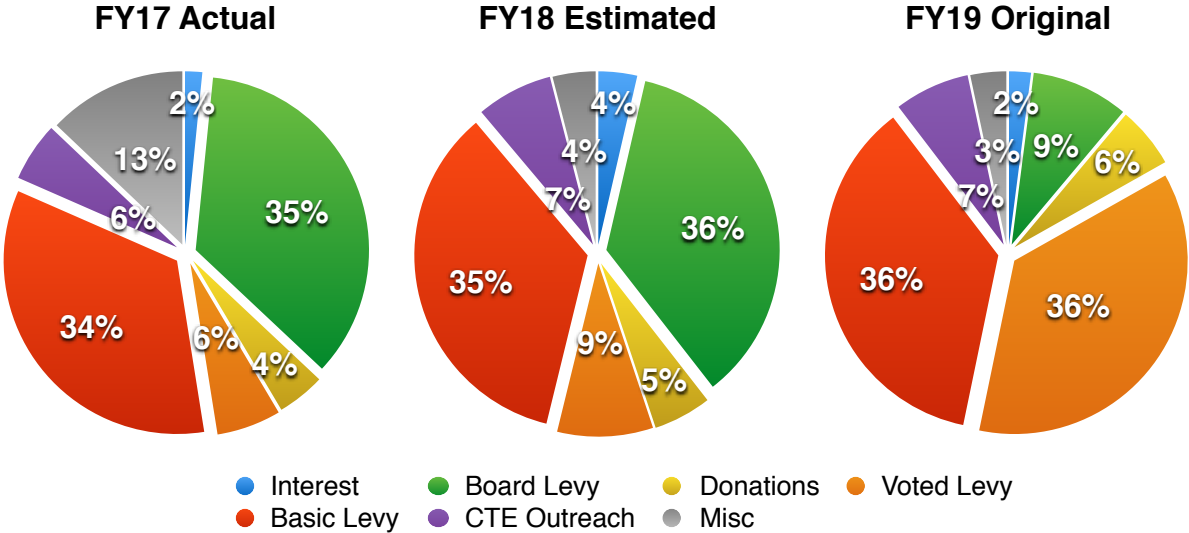
The maintenance and operations fund receives revenue from local, state, and federal sources.

Local Revenue

Local revenues can be divided into categories of property taxes, restricted special revenues, donations, interest, and other miscellaneous revenue.

Property tax levies included in the maintenance and operations fund include the Board Local Levy, the Voted Local Levy, and the Basic School Levy. Though these revenues are unrestricted the school district has committed to match several state revenues with the local board levy property taxes including CTE maintenance of effort, the Pupil Transportation program, the Beverly Taylor Sorenson grant, and the K-3 Reading grant.

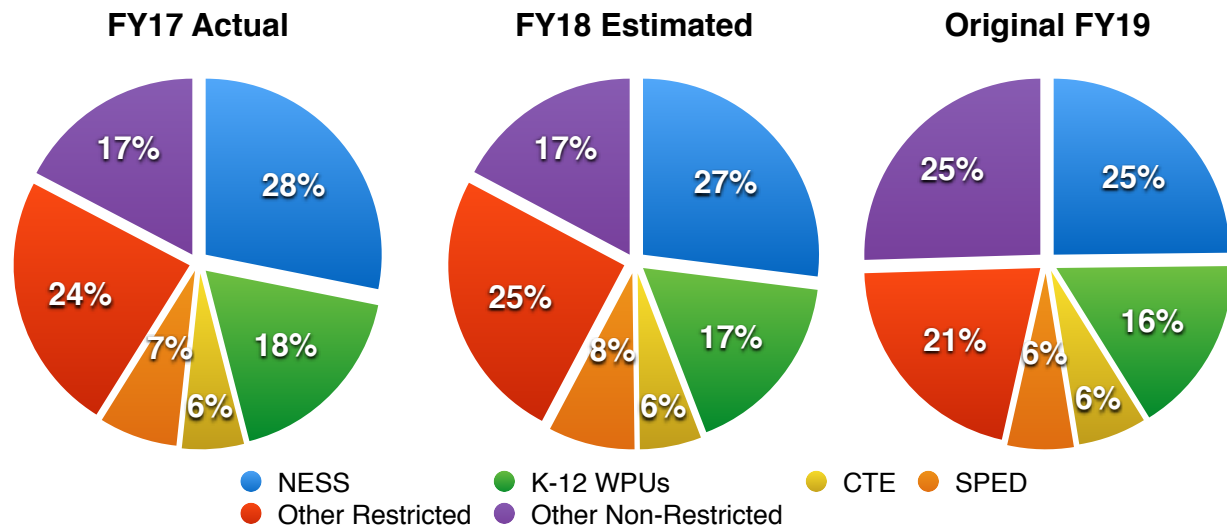
Examples of restricted special revenues include the CTE outreach contribution from Snow College Richfield and the Wellness Program from PEHP. Examples of donations include the annual donation to the Pre-School program from the Piute County Special Service District and business scholarship donations.



State Revenue

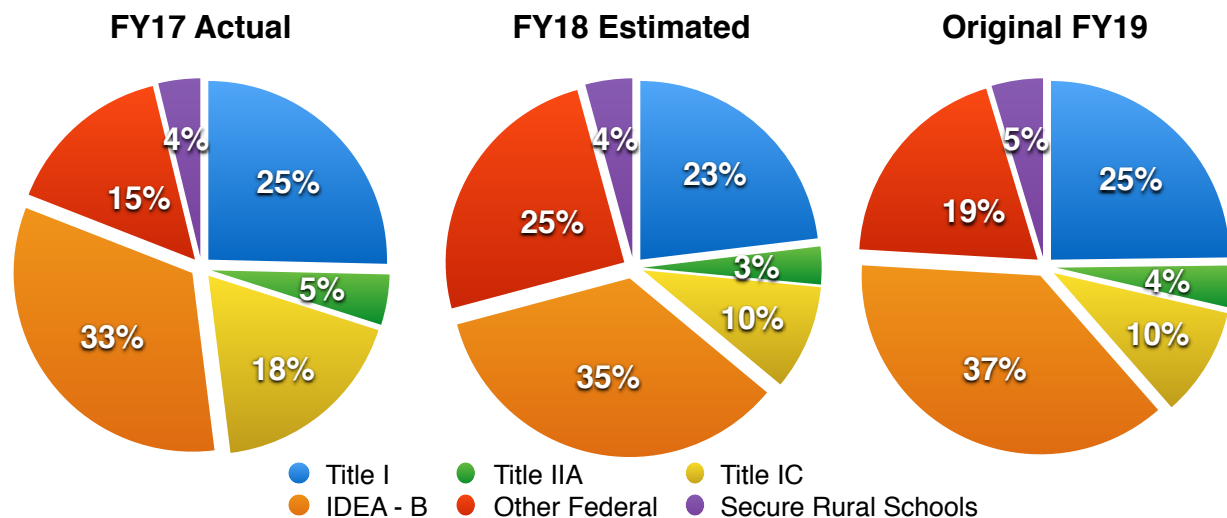
State revenues can be divided into restricted and non-restricted funds. Restricted funds must be used for specific programs and have separate reporting requirements. Restricted funds make up over 33% of all state revenues in the maintenance and operations fund.

The largest portions of unrestricted state revenues are the and the NESS program. The largest portions of restricted revenue are for Special Education programs and Career and Technical Education programs.



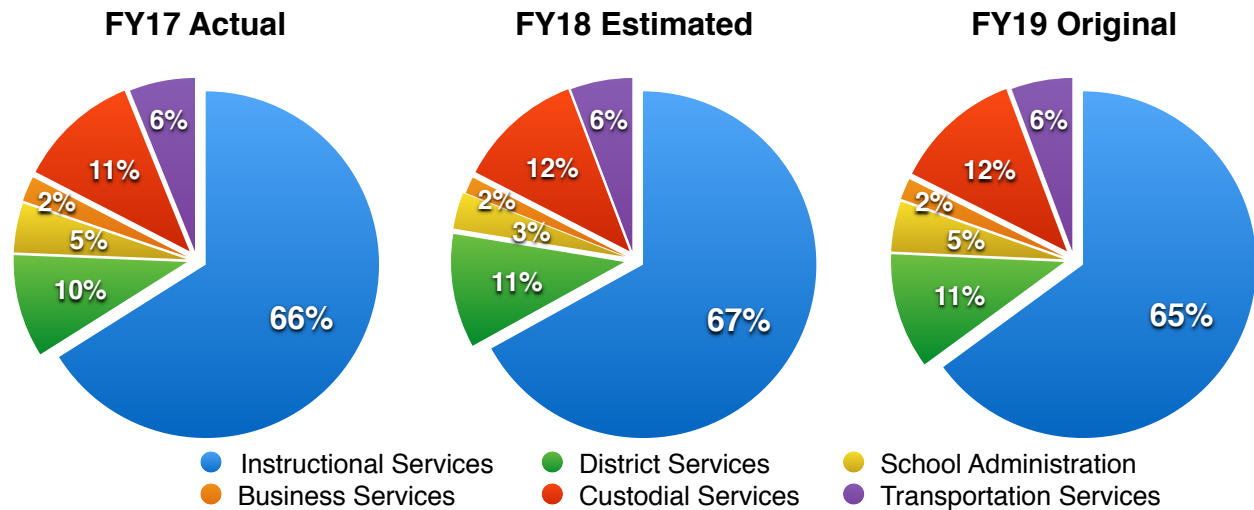
Federal Revenue

With the exception of federal revenue received through the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) of 2000 all federal revenue is restricted to specific federal programs. Examples of federal restricted programs include Title I, Title IIA Quality Teaching, Title IC Migrant Education, and IDEA - B.



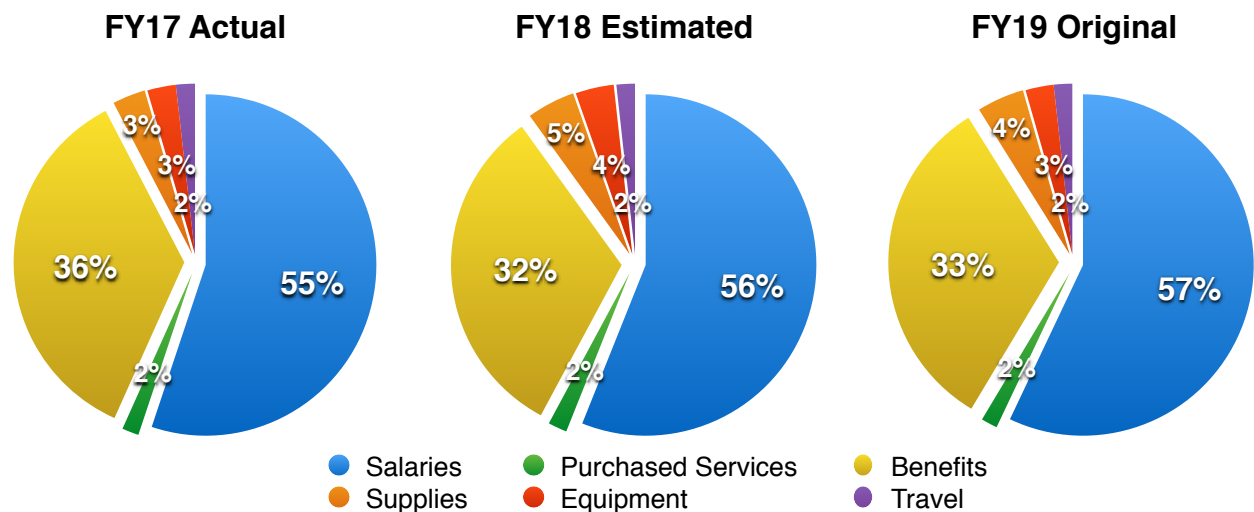
Expenditures

School district expenditures are recorded by fund, location, year, program, function, and object. Expenses by location and program are not included in this book. Piute County School District uses seven functions within the maintenance and operations fund: Instruction, Instructional Services (Library Media), District Services, District Services, School Administration, Business Services, Custodial Services, and Transportation Services.



General Fund > Instructional Expenditures

The primary expenditure in the Instruction function is teacher salaries and benefits. Some examples of other instructional expenses include coaches, classroom technology, teacher professional development, textbooks, and classroom furniture.

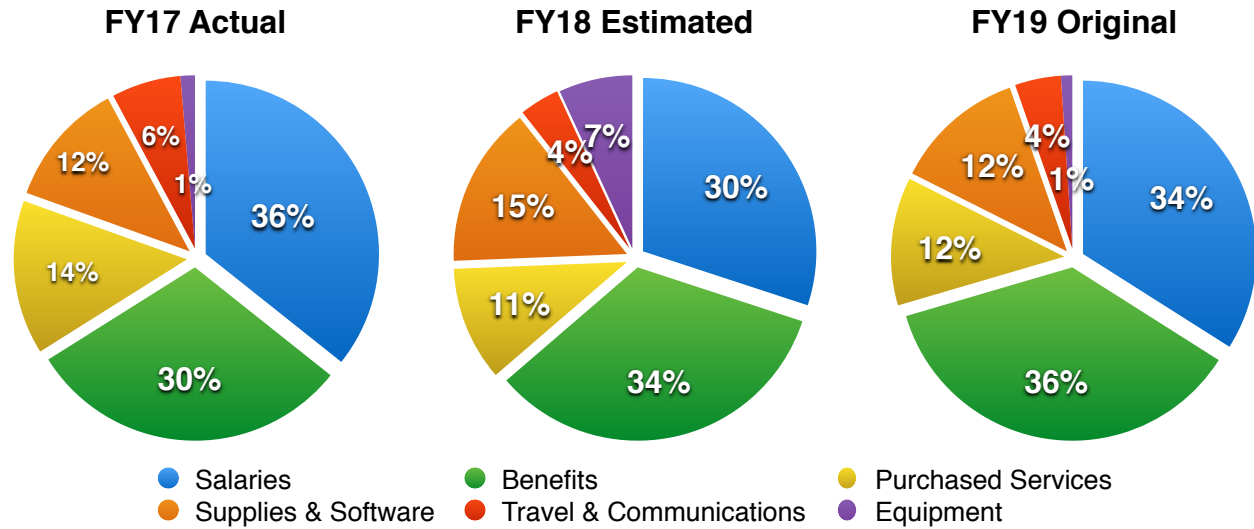


General Fund > Library Media Expenditures

The library media function includes just one part time employee to manage the school district digital library, facilitate concurrent enrollment courses, and manage other district library media. Total expenditures in this function for 2017 - 2018 final budget are expected to be \$20,358. Total expenditures in this function for the 2018 - 2019 original budget are expected to be \$21,188.

General Fund > District Services Expenditures

The district services function includes salaries and benefits for the superintendent, technology director, administrative assistant, and school board. Examples of other other district services expenditures include school board and district office travel, equipment and supplies used by the entire district, and meeting expenses.

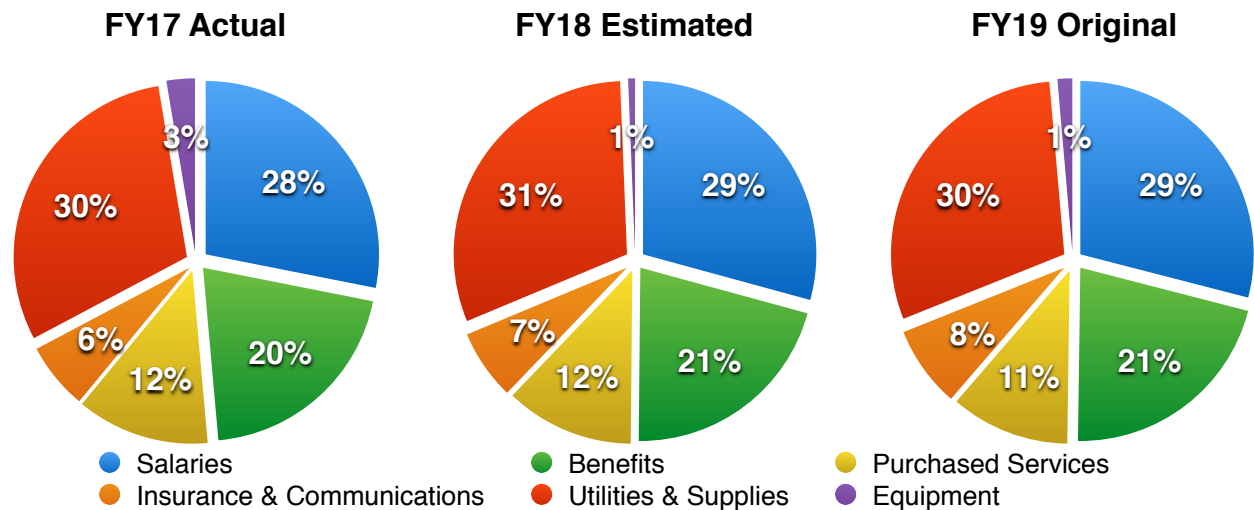


General Fund > Business Services Expenditures

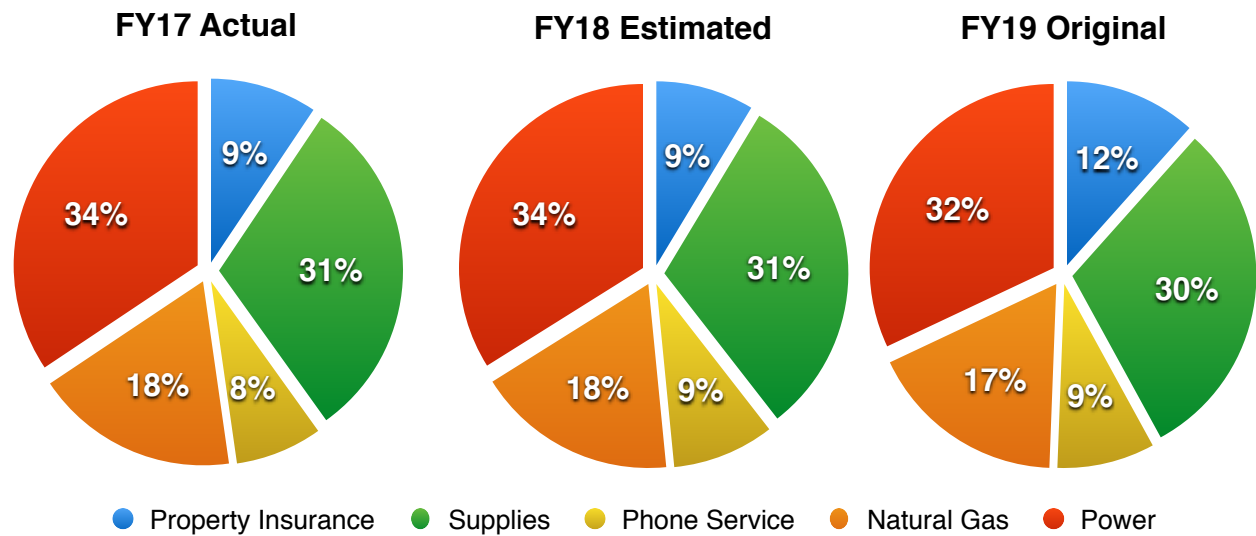
This function contains all expenditures for the Business Administrator including salary, benefits, travel, and dues. Salaries are expected to be \$44,468 for FY2018 and 57,739 FY2019. Benefits are expected to be \$26,309 for FY2018 and \$34,848 for FY2019. The large fluctuations in salary and benefits are because the Business Administrator also teaches and different percentages of salaries and benefits are attributed to instructional services.

General Fund > Custodial Services Expenditures

The largest portion of the custodial services function is building utilities and supplies. Building utilities include phones, natural gas, power, property insurance, and water.



For additional reference the chart to the left illustrates the division of building utilities, Insurance, communications, and supplies:

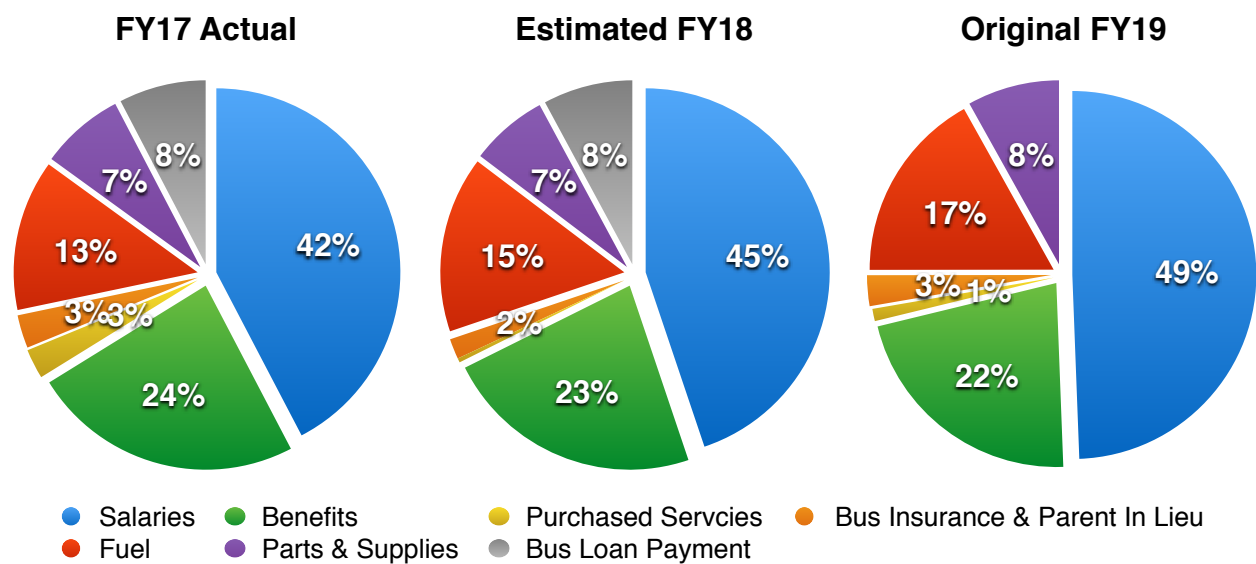


General Fund > School Administration Expenditures

The school administration function is used for school Principal Vice-Principal stipends and school secretaries. There are only salary and benefit objects within this function for Piute County School District. Specific amounts are included in tables in later pages.

General Fund > Transportation Services Expenditures

The Transportation Services function includes salaries & benefits for bus drivers, the transportation director, the district mechanic, and the transportation secretary. Examples of other transportation services expenditures includes diesel and unleaded fuel, vehicle parts, tires, repairs, in lieu of transportation, vehicle insurance, and bus loan payments.



Maintenance and Operations Fund - Revenues

	<u>Actual 2014 - 2015</u>	<u>Actual 2015 - 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2016 - 2017</u>	<u>Adopted 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Estimated 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Budgeted 2018 - 2019</u>
Local Revenues:						
Basic School Levy	175,108	230,094	213,066	170,000	193,966	178,453
Voted Local Levy	36,897	38,703	37,525	44,542	49,481	178,715
Board Local Levy	218,423	228,504	221,334	178,723	198,543	44,542
Earnings On Investments	7,699	8,364	10,005	8,250	20,000	10,000
Other Local Revenue	100,410	159,961	143,220	78,500	91,681	78,900
Total Local Revenue	<u>538,537</u>	<u>665,626</u>	<u>625,149</u>	<u>480,015</u>	<u>553,673</u>	<u>490,610</u>
State Revenue						
Grades K-12 Programs	681,253	672,534	637,202	702,146	666,358	697,408
Necessarily Existent Small Rural Schools	953,499	958,892	1,004,414	1,043,513	1,047,766	1,060,234
Professional Staff	157,715	156,304	154,342	157,855	171,351	174,457
Administrative Costs	282,340	293,740	302,480	314,545	314,545	322,525
Special Education	178,304	197,519	256,949	264,222	308,704	259,722
Career & Technical Education	207,230	197,044	202,909	211,027	219,552	268,253
Adult Education	-	\$25,013	\$26,169	21,007	32,177	28,671
Class Size Reduction	52,783	53,126	52,952	50,222	51,967	50,737
Flexible Allocation	25,837	24,813	8,210	8,091	8,158	75,145
Transportation	215,294	240,801	203,490	210,871	211,746	201,749
Gifted & Talented	1,308	1,420	1,306	1,304	1,339	1,256
Enhancement For At Risk Students	130,169	125,398	127,520	134,567	134,567	97,606
Concurrent Enrollment	10,509	17,433	9,608	9,608	11,709	9,223
Teachers Supplies	4,419	5,650	5,583	4,633	4,275	4,698
Educator Salary Adjustments	135,322	145,933	145,841	145,841	136,042	136,042
School Trust Lands	103,451	118,760	127,771	164,394	164,433	187,502
Reading Achievement	47,753	46,586	43,820	47,043	46,193	45,401
Voted Guarantee	42,707	61,456	66,240	69,657	87,574	419,354
Board Guarantee	54,369	77,658	86,821	88,507	87,181	96,585
Early Intervention	32,596	34,069	34,423	35,440	35,440	35,346
School Nurses	3,710	4,344	4,087	2,226	2,226	2,442
Math/Science Enhancement	6,501	5,418	5,418	-	5,418	5,418
Drivers Education	22,703	24,212	980	500	2,440	600
Beverly Taylor Sorenson	44,800	41,626	35,336	36,000	39,625	30,000
Other State Sources	11,379	13,187	24,958	931	92,221	60,878
Total State Revenue	<u>3,405,951</u>	<u>3,542,936</u>	<u>3,568,829</u>	<u>3,724,151</u>	<u>3,883,007</u>	<u>4,271,252</u>

	Actual 2014 - 2015	Actual 2015 - 2016	Actual 2016 - 2017	Adopted 2017 - 2018	Estimated 2017 - 2018	Budgeted 2018 - 2019
Federal Revenue						
ESEA Title I	93,817	93,708	83,242	82,730	69,874	65,000
ESEA Title IIA	15,821	15,708	14,975	15,000	10,350	10,000
ESEA Title IC (Migrant)	46,240	36,681	59,333	35,000	28,808	26,000
Secure Rural Schools	132,301	150,274	12,439	12,400	12,852	12,200
IDEA Part B	80,159	81,332	82,435	80,000	79,806	75,000
IDEA Part B (Pre-School)	-	25,482	25,558	25,000	25,540	23,000
UpStart Program	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Rural Schools Achievement	21,075	13,573	19,573	18,000	44,796	20,000
Other Federal Sources	28,399	5,111	5,553	5,587	5,587	5,906
Total Federal Revenue	442,812	446,869	328,108	298,717	302,613	262,106
Total Revenue	4,387,300	4,655,431	4,522,085	4,502,883	4,739,293	5,023,968

Maintenance & Operation Fund Expenditures By Object

	Actual 2014 - 2015		Actual 2015 - 2016		Actual 2016 - 2017		Estimated 2017 - 2018		Budgeted 2018 - 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Salaries	2,186,402	49.0%	2,254,521	50.0%	2,285,452	49.6%	2,338,008	49.8%	2,500,239	51.4%
Benefits	1,411,248	31.6%	1,393,728	30.9%	1,539,699	33.4%	1,447,163	30.8%	1,506,108	30.9%
Purchased Services	151,607	3.4%	168,230	3.7%	98,346	2.1%	102,812	2.2%	97,700	2.0%
Property Services	5,386	0.1%	26,340	0.6%	79,534	1.7%	73,611	1.6%	76,440	1.6%
Travel	91,305	2.0%	102,613	2.3%	123,369	2.7%	116,541	2.5%	141,500	2.9%
Supplies & Materials	420,021	9.4%	405,580	9.0%	357,264	7.8%	447,720	9.5%	450,172	9.2%
Equipment	198,514	4.4%	152,522	3.4%	117,056	2.5%	172,716	3.7%	96,800	2.0%
Other	1,118	0.0%	5,765	0.1%	5,361	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Expenditures	4,465,601		4,509,299		4,606,081		4,698,571		4,868,959	

Maintenance and Operations Fund
Expenditures

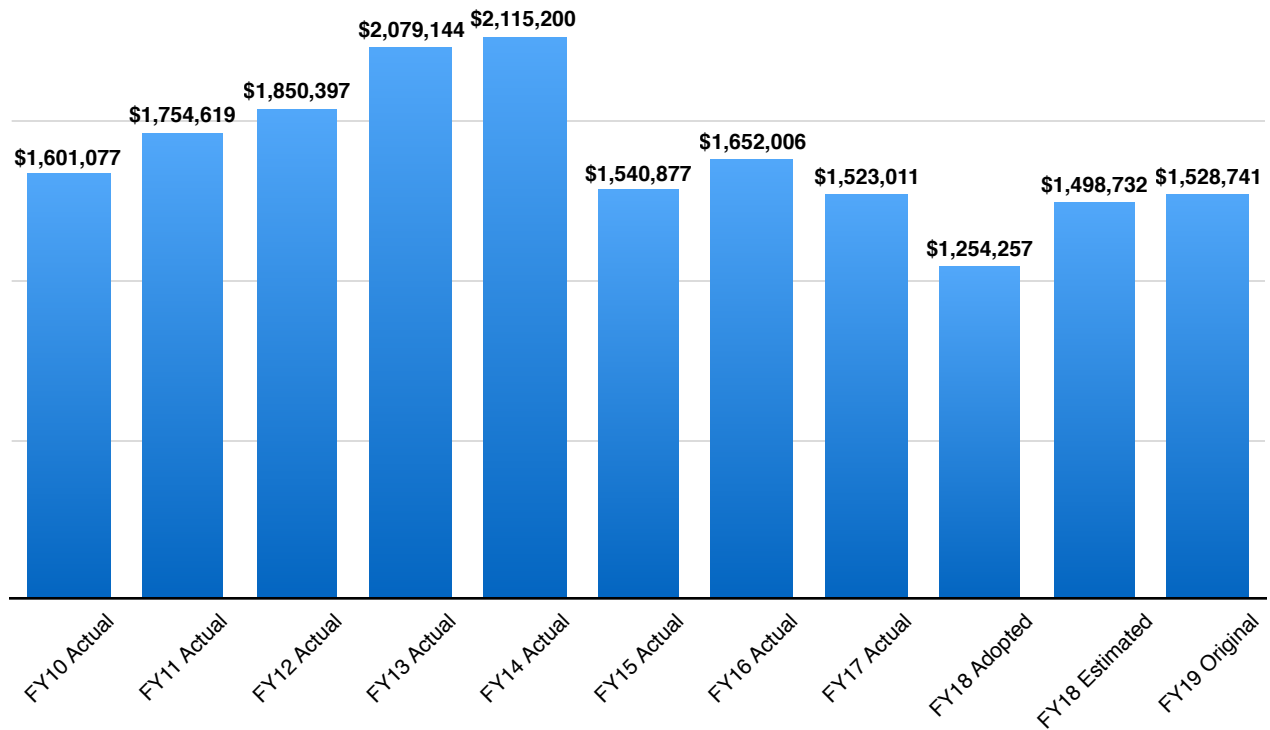
	<u>Actual 2014 - 2015</u>	<u>Actual 2015 - 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2016 - 2017</u>	<u>Adopted 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Estimated 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Budgeted 2018 - 2019</u>
Instructional						
Salaries						
Certificated	1,341,196	1,468,894	1,443,875	1,466,506	1,518,800	1,540,105
Substitute Teachers	29,022	21,130	23,142	29,512	34,900	29,594
Paraprofessionals	160,503	163,242	194,998	191,789	198,753	221,668
Total Salaries	1,530,721	1,653,266	1,662,015	1,687,807	1,752,453	1,791,367
Benefits						
Retirement	328,944	347,912	396,371	343,999	341,786	332,874
Social Security	117,230	127,239	127,394	128,811	134,316	136,655
Insurance	413,288	403,764	400,178	405,668	456,332	488,416
Other Benefits	76,604	72,615	150,995	97,890	74,134	62,931
Total Benefits	936,066	951,530	1,074,938	976,368	1,006,568	1,020,876
Purchased Services						
Contracted Services	75,070	56,971	47,966	41,716	56,094	48,500
Travel & Workshops	18,779	47,263	54,248	64,000	54,538	55,000
Total Purchased Services	93,849	104,234	102,214	105,716	110,632	103,500
Supplies & Materials						
Supplies	99,406	91,497	78,497	103,561	114,220	109,472
Textbooks	47,045	12,378	15,868	31,900	28,750	31,400
Total Supplies & Materials	146,451	103,875	94,365	135,461	142,970	140,872
Instructional Equipment	134,448	120,602	81,605	83,600	113,510	83,800
Total Instructional Support Services	2,841,535	2,933,507	3,015,136	2,988,952	3,126,132	3,140,415
Library Media						
Salaries	\$15,405	\$13,878	\$14,061	\$14,377	\$14,663	\$14,990
Benefits	5,128	4,525	4,478	4,706	4,745	4,898
Library Books	445	1,923	1,154	950	950	1,300
Total Library Media	20,978	20,326	19,692	20,033	20,358	21,188
District Services						
Salaries	140,989	147,658	144,003	159,754	150,025	181,090
Benefits	185,342	151,726	159,453	171,415	168,039	183,044
Contracted Services	19,224	64,035	58,109	56,200	53,393	58,200
Travel & Workshops	48,584	29,110	26,065	20,150	18,620	31,250
Supplies & Materials	22,513	62,619	47,239	57,500	75,000	66,500
Equipment	17,745	3,329	150	5,000	34,370	5,000
Other	-	5,406	5,311	0	0	0
Total District Services	434,397	463,883	440,329	470,019	499,447	525,085

	Actual 2014 - 2015	Actual 2015 - 2016	Actual 2016 - 2017	Adopted 2017 - 2018	Estimated 2017 - 2018	Budgeted 2018 - 2019
School Administration						
Salaries	135,174	111,548	124,731	93,670	94,373	149,704
Benefits	92,158	83,174	86,613	68,169	64,864	79,014
Other	581	-	-	-	-	-
Total School Administration	227,913	194,722	211,344	161,839	159,238	228,718
Business Services						
Salaries	77,316	66,650	66,250	66,250	44,468	57,739
Benefits	33,445	34,618	39,128	39,319	26,309	34,848
Other	1,646	1,550	1,921	3,199	2,584	3,750
Total Business Services	112,407	102,818	107,299	108,768	73,361	96,337
Custodial Services						
Salaries	154,477	145,819	145,960	159,784	160,543	168,123
Benefits	88,869	100,428	106,328	118,570	114,774	122,844
Contracted Services	61,956	68,933	60,441	59,500	62,000	60,000
Property Insurance	13,243	19,837	17,723	20,600	17,630	25,000
Travel & Workshops	5,148	43	300	-	-	500
Water	3,067	3,961	4,007	4,590	3,936	4,440
Telephone	2,519	2,787	14,406	17,056	18,319	18,500
Heat	37,676	37,961	33,717	37,500	36,050	37,500
Electricity	68,617	67,226	64,788	68,250	69,250	69,000
Supplies & Materials	65,769	73,315	57,864	65,500	63,000	65,500
Equipment	4,564	6,893	13,765	8,000	3,500	8,000
Total Custodial Services	505,905	527,203	519,301	559,350	549,002	579,407
Transportation Services						
Salaries	132,320	115,702	119,149	122,011	121,484	137,225
Benefits	70,240	67,727	67,128	61,206	61,864	60,585
Purchased Services	-	-	7,356	2,000	1,000	3,000
Travel & Insurance	2,130	2,693	8,212	6,000	4,850	7,500
Supplies	12,844	4,938	2,588	7,500	5,000	7,500
Fuel & Oil	51,134	31,913	37,355	45,000	42,000	47,000
Repair Parts	12,042	22,169	18,139	15,000	13,500	15,000
Equipment	41,757	21,698	21,536	22,000	21,336	0
Total Transportation Services	322,467	266,840	281,462	280,717	271,034	277,810
Other Expenditure	0	0	11,518	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	4,465,602	4,509,299	4,606,081	4,589,678	4,698,571	4,868,959

Maintenance And Operations Fund
Fund Balance Report

	<u>Actual 2014 - 2015</u>	<u>Actual 2015 - 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2016 - 2017</u>	<u>Adopted 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Estimated 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Budgeted 2018 - 2019</u>
Fund Balances						
Economic Stabilization	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Program Balances	300,125	103,624	81,944	250,000	250,000	250,000
Unassigned	1,065,751	1,373,382	1,266,067	829,257	1,073,732	1,103,741
Total Fund Balance	<u>1,540,876</u>	<u>1,652,006</u>	<u>1,523,011</u>	<u>1,254,257</u>	<u>1,498,732</u>	<u>1,528,741</u>

The maintenance and operations fund balance grew at a steady pace from 2003 to 2014. In fiscal year 2015 the fund balance fell due to an expected deficit and a transfer to capital projects. The fund balance is has seen only slight variations since 2015. Though the adopted FY18 budget expected a significant drop in fund balance the FY18 estimated shows only a slight drop.



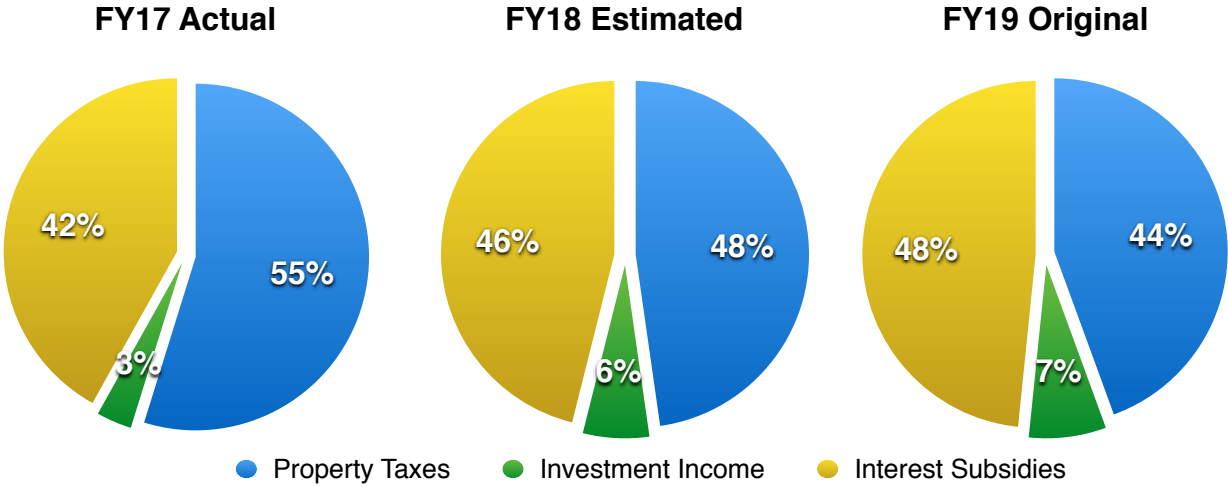
Debt Services Fund

The Debt Services Fund is used to accumulate monies for retirement of outstanding general obligation bonds and payment of interest on those bonds.

Financing for this fund is provided by a property tax levy as authorized by Utah Code 53A-16-107 and 11-14-19. Any surplus is accumulated to fund balance and the property tax rate is reduced in the following years. A fund balance is maintained to help cover shortfalls in expected revenues and reduce the fluctuation in the rate of the property tax levy because of changing debt requirements.

Revenues

The Debt Service Fund currently has three sources of revenue; local property taxes collected for the 2009 general obligation bond, earnings on investments, and IRS interest subsidies. The IRS interest subsidies are paid directly to the bond issuer.



Expenditures

Since the only outstanding general obligation bond is also a qualified school construction bond with an accompanying sinking fund, no principal payments will be made until the end of the bond term in 2027. The only expenditures for the debt services fund are bond interest and miscellaneous bond fees.

Debt Services Fund

Summary Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance

	<u>Actual 2014 - 2015</u>	<u>Actual 2015 - 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2016 - 2017</u>	<u>Adopted 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Estimated 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Budgeted 2018 - 2019</u>
Revenues:						
Local Property Taxes	320,847	314,258	308,595	217,171	244,649	217,163
Local Earning On Investments	5,676	10,058	18,557	20,871	31,653	35,219
Federal Interest Subsidies	234,879	235,385	235,892	235,765	236,145	236,525
Total Revenue	<u>561,402</u>	<u>559,701</u>	<u>563,044</u>	<u>473,807</u>	<u>512,447</u>	<u>488,907</u>
Expenditures:						
Bond Fees	1,537	2,111	853	1,600	1,500	1,600
Bond Interest	253,239	253,239	253,239	253,239	253,239	253,239
Total Expenditures	<u>254,776</u>	<u>255,350</u>	<u>254,091</u>	<u>254,839</u>	<u>254,739</u>	<u>254,839</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	306,627	304,352	308,953	218,968	257,708	234,068
Other Financing Sources:						
Operating Transfer In/ Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	<u>306,627</u>	<u>304,352</u>	<u>308,953</u>	<u>218,968</u>	<u>257,708</u>	<u>234,068</u>
Fund Beginning Balance	<u>1,531,270</u>	<u>1,837,897</u>	<u>2,142,248</u>	<u>2,451,201</u>	<u>2,451,201</u>	<u>2,708,909</u>
Fund Ending Balance	<u>1,837,897</u>	<u>2,142,248</u>	<u>2,451,201</u>	<u>2,670,169</u>	<u>2,708,909</u>	<u>2,942,976</u>

Computation Legal Debt Margin - May 29, 2018

The general obligation indebtedness of the Board is limited to 4% of the value of taxable property in the District. The legal debt limit and additional debt incurring capacity of the Board are based on the estimated fair market value for 2016 and are calculated as follows:

Estimated 2016 Fair Market Value: \$146,832,514
 Debt Limit (4% of Fair Market Value): \$5,873,301
 Less: General Obligation Debt: \$4,435,000
 Additional Debt Incurring Capability: \$1,438,301

Debt Services Fund
Annual Debt Services Schedule of Outstanding General Obligation Bond

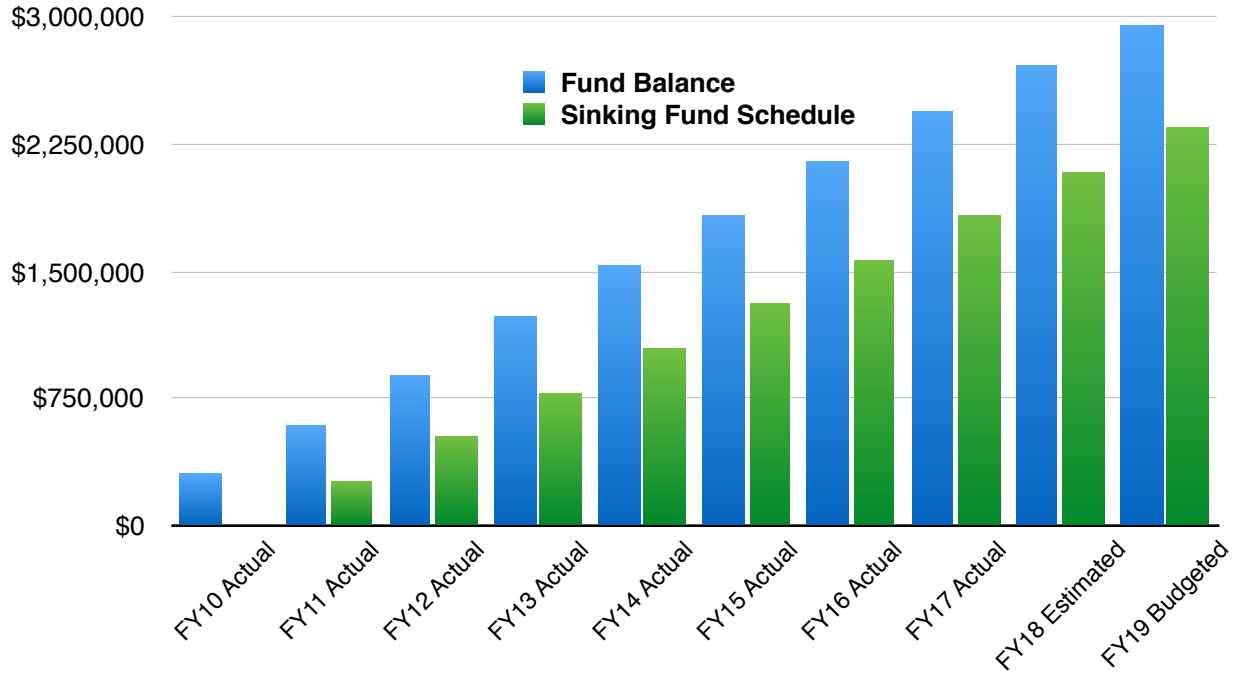
<u>Date</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal + Interest</u>
4/15/11	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/12	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/13	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/14	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/15	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/16	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/17	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/18	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/19	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/20	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/21	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/22	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/23	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/24	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/25	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/26	-	253,239	253,239
4/15/27	4,435,000	253,239	4,688,239
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,435,000</u>	<u>4,305,063</u>	<u>8,740,063</u>

Annual Sinking Fund and Interest Schedule of Outstanding General Obligation Bond

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contribution To Sinking Fund</u>	<u>Interest Payment</u>	<u>Principal + Interest</u>
4/15/11	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/12	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/13	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/14	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/15	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/16	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/17	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/18	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/19	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/20	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/21	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/22	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/23	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/24	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/25	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/26	260,882	253,239	514,121
4/15/27	260,888	253,239	514,127
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,435,000</u>	<u>4,305,063</u>	<u>8,740,063</u>

Debt Services Fund Fund Balance Report

The Debt Service Fund balance had a small carryover balance from general obligation bonds prior to the 2009 series. The fund balance began growing in 2011 with the new bond schedule. Below is a comparison of the fund balance compared to the expected bond schedule.

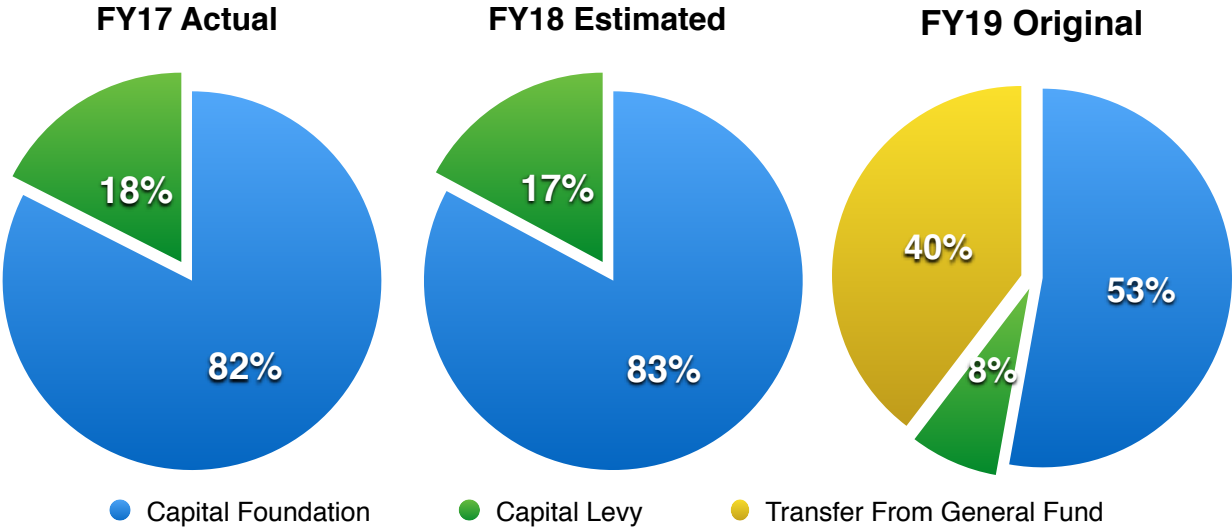


Capital Projects Fund

The purpose of the Capital Projects Fund is to account for the costs incurred in acquiring and improving sites, constructing and remodeling facilities, and procuring equipment necessary for providing quality educational programs for all students within the District. Financing for this fund is provided by a property tax levy as authorized by Utah Code 53A-16-107 and 53A-17A-145.

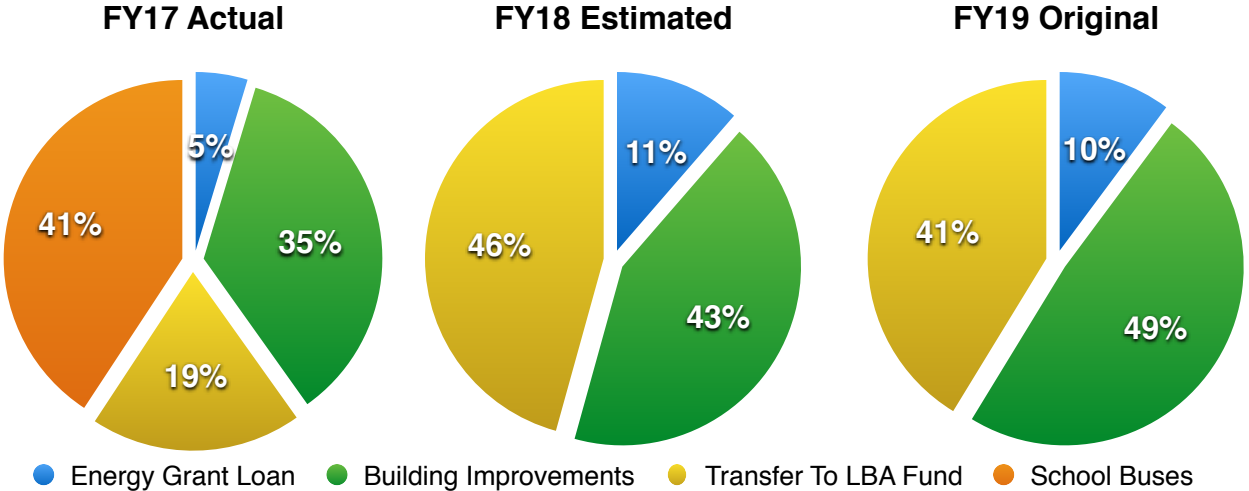
Revenues

There are generally only two revenue sources for the capital projects fund: The State Capital Outlay Foundation program and the Local Capital Outlay Levy property tax. Beginning in FY19 the school district plans to make a \$75,000 annual transfer from the Maintenance & Operations fund to the Capital Projects Fund.



Expenditures & Other

The district makes an annual fund transfer from the capital projects fund to a municipal building authority special revenue fund. The district also pays principal and fees for an Energy Grant Loan from the capital projects fund. Other capital projects expenditures are for various building and land improvements. These projects can include parking lot chip and crack seals, track and baseball field improvements, or other land, building, and infrastructure improvements.



Capital Projects Fund
 Summary Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance

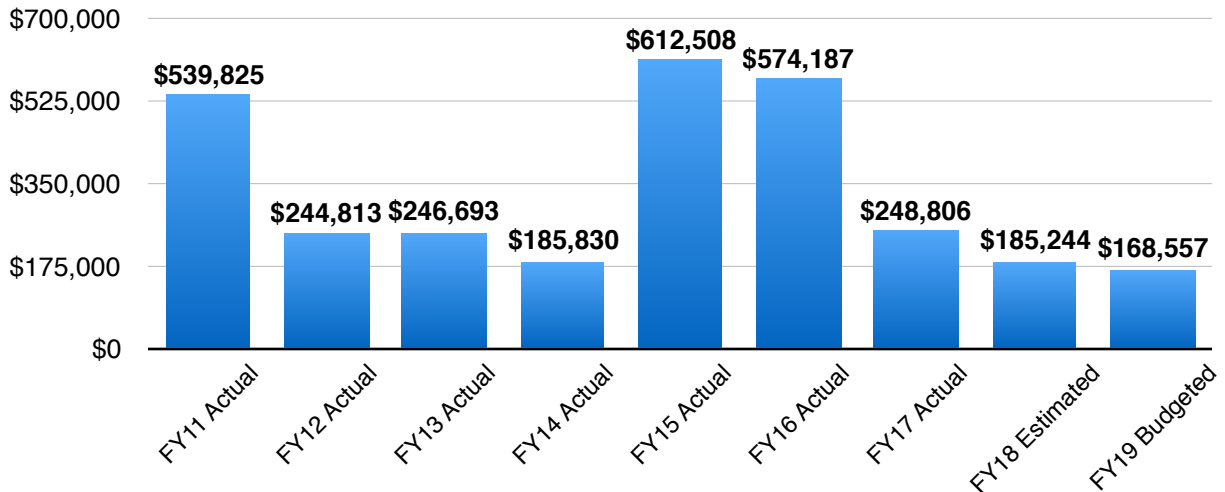
	Actual 2014 - 2015	Actual 2015 - 2016	Actual 2016 - 2017	Adopted 2017 - 2018	Estimated 2017 - 2018	Budgeted 2018 - 2019
Revenues:						
Local Property Taxes	20,361	21,737	21,243	18,373	20,701	14,271
Other Local	5,000	38,412	0	-	-	-
Capital Foundation	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total Revenue	225,361	260,149	121,243	118,373	120,701	114,271
Expenditures:						
School Bus	127,352	-	181,950	-	-	-
Building & Site Improvements	62,225	190,152	158,356	97,000	79,112	100,000
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal on Energy Loan	20,958	20,958	20,958	20,958	20,958	20,958
Total Expenditures	210,535	211,110	361,264	117,958	100,070	120,958
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	14,826	49,039	(240,022)	415	20,631	(6,687)
Other Financing Sources:						
Operating Transfer In/Out	411,842	(87,349)	(85,360)	(85,000)	(84,193)	(10,000)
Total Other Financing Sources	411,842	(87,349)	(85,360)	(85,000)	(84,193)	(10,000)
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	426,668	(38,310)	(325,382)	(84,585)	(63,562)	(16,687)
Fund Beginning Balance	185,830	612,498	574,188	248,806	248,806	185,244
Fund Ending Balance	612,498	574,188	248,806	164,221	185,244	168,557

Capital Projects Fund
Detailed Budget By Location

Location	Description	Budget	Estimated Start Date	Estimated End Date
Oscarson Elementary	Plumbing Infrastructure Repair	15,000	Pending	
	Faculty Bathroom Remodel	10,000	Pending	
	Parking Lot Maintenance	2,000	Pending	
	Other Misc. Projects	11,000	Continuous	
Circleville Elementary	Carbon Monoxide System	11,000	Before June 2020	
	Parking Lot Maintenance	5,000	Pending	
	Other Misc. Projects	11,000	Continuous	
Piute High School	Energy Grant Loan	20,958	Continuous	
	Carbon Monoxide System	11,000	Before June 2020	
	Parking Lot Maintenance	13,000	Pending	
	Other Misc. Projects	11,000	Continuous	
Total		120,958		

Capital Projects Fund
Fund Balance Report

A \$500,000 transfer was made to the capital projects fund in FY15 to help with a series of building improvements at Oscarson Elementary and to maintain the school bus replacement schedule. Since significant state revenue is expected to be lost in FY17 and FY18 the district will be considering an increase in the capital outlay levy for the 2017 tax year.

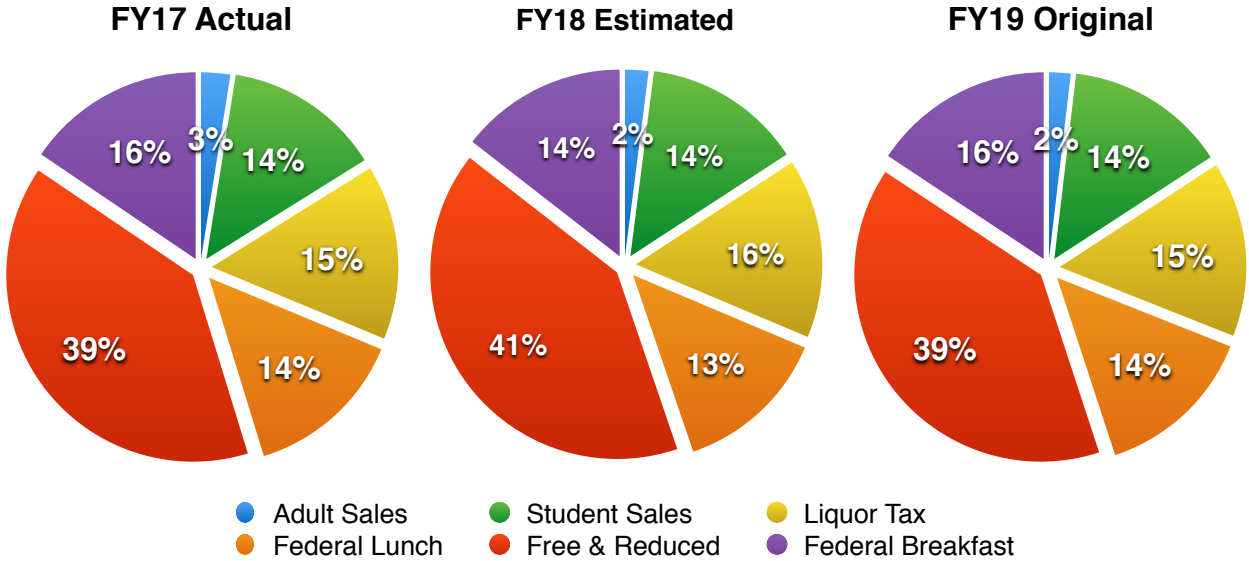


Food Services Fund

The purpose of the Food Services Fund is to account for the food service activities of the District as required by State and Federal law. Financing is provided by lunch charges with substantial subsidies from the State of Utah, through a liquor tax, and the U.S. Government. Part of the Federal Government subsidies provides lunches for many students who qualify for either free lunches or reduced-price lunches, as per standards set by the Secretary of Agriculture.

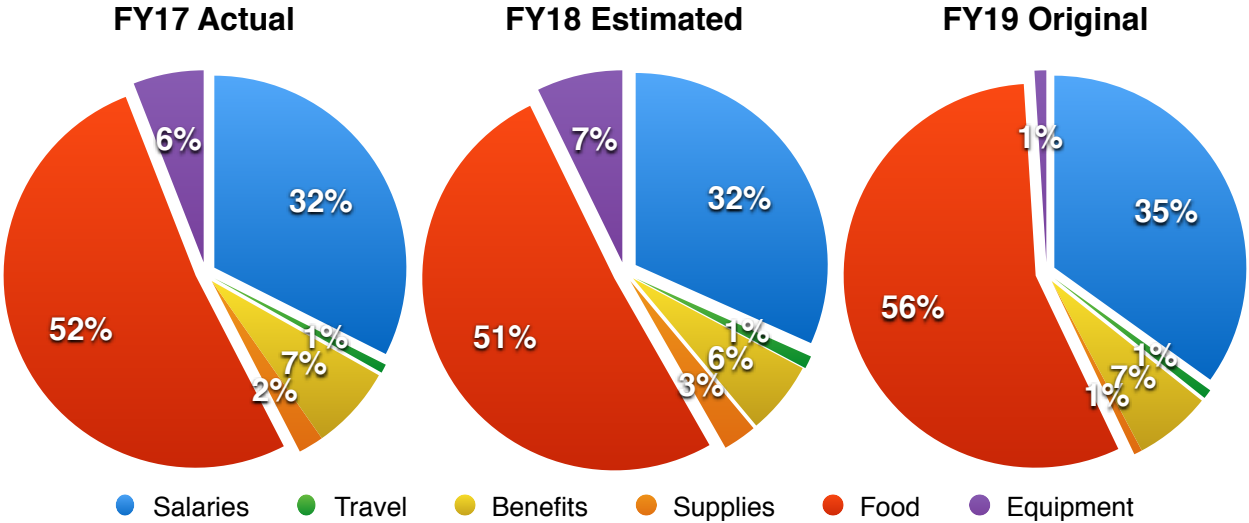
Revenues

The Food Services Fund receives local, state, and federal revenue. Local revenues include sales to students and adults for school lunch and breakfast. The state revenue comes from the state liquor tax. Federal revenues are a reimbursement for participating in the national school lunch program, free and reduced program, and school breakfast program.



Expenditures

The food services fund's primary expenditure object is food. More than half of total expenditures are for lunch and breakfast foods.



Food Services Fund
Summary Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance

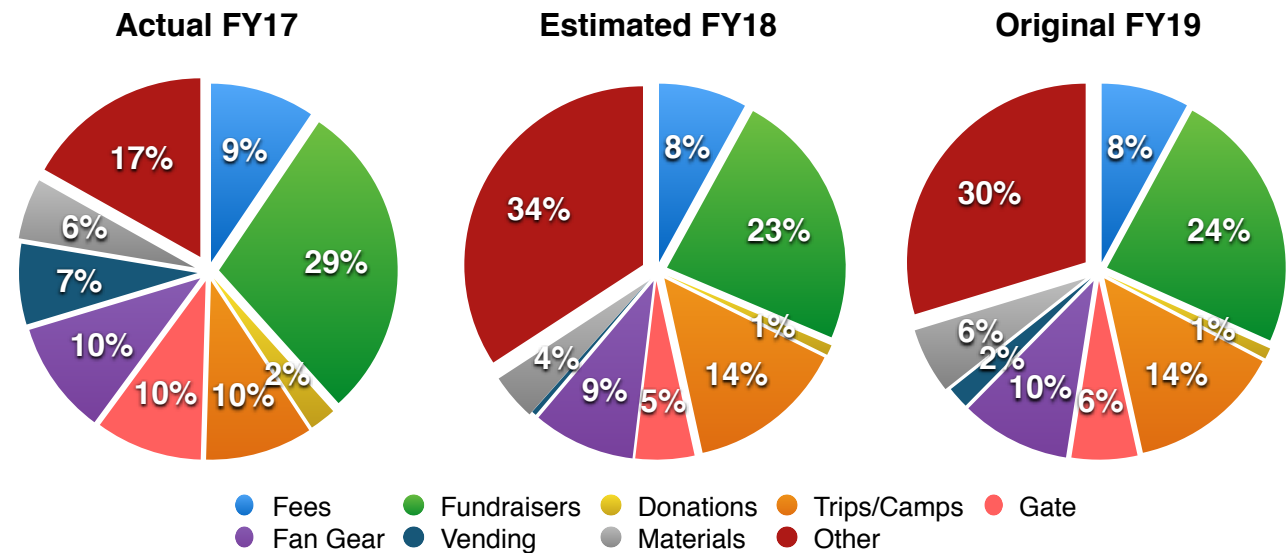
	<u>Actual 2014 - 2015</u>	<u>Actual 2015 - 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2016 - 2017</u>	<u>Adopted 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Estimated 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Budgeted 2018 - 2019</u>
Revenues:						
Sales To Students	24,392	28,170	28,215	25,000	25,701	28,000
Sales To Adults	5,587	5,375	5,239	5,000	3,775	3,750
Total Local:	29,979	33,545	33,454	30,000	29,476	31,750
State Liquor Tax	31,107	31,130	31,445	29,000	29,000	30,500
Total State:	31,107	31,130	31,445	29,000	29,000	30,500
Lunch Program	27,167	29,982	29,027	25,000	25,000	28,000
Free & Reduced	84,501	88,761	81,405	85,000	76,000	79,000
Breakfast Program	30,437	35,306	32,234	33,000	27,000	31,500
Other Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Federal:	142,105	154,049	142,666	143,000	128,000	138,500
Total Revenue	<u>203,191</u>	<u>218,724</u>	<u>207,565</u>	<u>202,000</u>	<u>186,476</u>	<u>200,750</u>
Expenditures:						
Cook Salaries	81,689	81,843	80,594	84,947	83,793	88,375
Retirement	16,377	15,457	11,038	9,530	9,560	9,239
Social Security	6,250	6,261	6,165	6,498	6,410	6,761
Insurance	572	601	447	537	334	500
Purchased Services	-	-	371	-	338	-
Travel	1,169	910	1,480	2,000	2,500	2,000
Supplies	900	2,999	5,303	1,750	7,500	1,750
Food	129,228	134,515	128,395	144,500	135,000	142,000
Equipment	4,280	5,988	14,752	2,500	19,118	2,500
Total Expenditures	<u>240,465</u>	<u>248,574</u>	<u>248,545</u>	<u>252,262</u>	<u>264,553</u>	<u>253,125</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	(37,274)	(29,850)	(40,980)	(50,262)	(78,077)	(52,375)
Other Financing Sources:						
Operating Transfer In/ Out	35,000	35,000	45,000	50,000	65,000	50,000
Total Other Financing Sources	35,000	35,000	45,000	50,000	65,000	50,000
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	(2,274)	5,150	4,020	(262)	(13,077)	(2,375)
Fund Beginning Balance	11,723	9,449	14,599	18,619	18,619	5,542
Fund Ending Balance	<u>9,449</u>	<u>14,599</u>	<u>18,619</u>	<u>18,357</u>	<u>5,542</u>	<u>3,167</u>

Student Activity Fund

The fund is comprised of revenues and expenditures from school based operations. The revenue comprised of interest earnings, gate receipts, fundraisers and student fees. Expenditures support curricular and extra-curricular activities. These funds are classified as Special Revenue Funds. Student Activity revenues and expenditures were not categorized at the district level until the 2015 - 2016 school year.

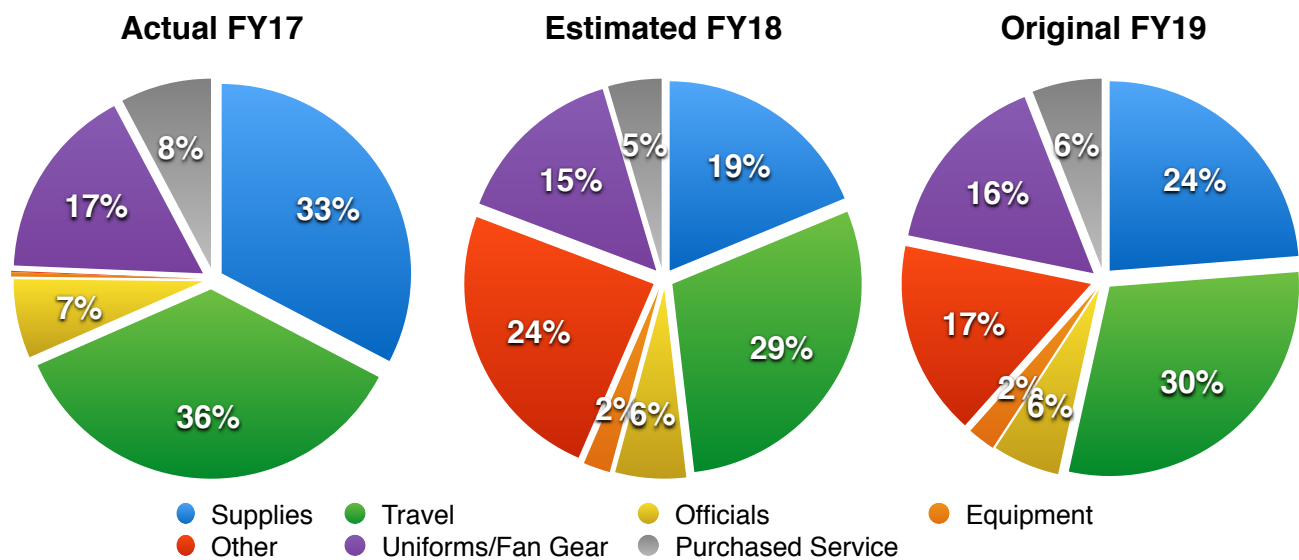
Revenues

The largest source Student Activity fund revenues is fundraisers.



Expenditures

Hotel rooms and other travel related expenditures make up the largest portion of student activity expenditures.



Student Activity Fund
Summary Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance

	Actual 2014 - 2015	Actual 2015 - 2016	Actual 2016 - 2017	Adopted 2017 - 2018	Estimated 2017 - 2018	Budgeted 2018 - 2019
Revenues:						
Donations	-	14,541	4,927	5,000	2,222	2,500
Fees	-	14,791	19,406	19,000	19,180	20,000
Fundrasiers	-	68,311	59,305	60,000	56,132	60,000
Materials	-	12,636	11,299	15,000	10,151	15,000
Vending	-	15,818	14,968	15,000	1,005	5,000
Fan Gear	-	10,780	21,042	20,000	22,249	25,000
Gate	-	15,679	19,822	20,000	12,790	15,000
Trips / Camps	-	26,493	19,929	20,000	34,209	35,000
Other	254,844	88,351	34,629	76,000	82,064	75,000
Total Revenue	<u>254,844</u>	<u>267,398</u>	<u>205,325</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>	<u>252,500</u>
Expenditures:						
Supplies	-	60,492	66,150	70,000	45,031	60,000
Travel	-	65,087	72,419	75,000	70,518	75,000
Purchased Services	-	5,632	15,720	15,000	10,979	15,000
Uniforms / Fan Gear	-	36,461	33,560	35,000	35,188	40,000
Equipment	-	9,580	757	5,000	5,537	6,000
Officials	-	11,000	13,660	14,000	14,500	14,500
Other	280,879	63,515	220	36,000	58,247	42,000
Total Expenditures	<u>280,879</u>	<u>251,767</u>	<u>202,485</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>	<u>252,500</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	(26,035)	15,632	2,840	0	0	0
Other Financing Sources:						
Operating Transfer In/ Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	(26,035)	15,632	2,840	0	0	0
Fund Beginning Balance	<u>89,965</u>	<u>63,930</u>	<u>79,562</u>	<u>82,401</u>	<u>82,401</u>	<u>82,401</u>
Fund Ending Balance	<u>63,930</u>	<u>79,562</u>	<u>82,401</u>	<u>82,401</u>	<u>82,401</u>	<u>82,401</u>

Scholarship Trust Fund

The scholarship trust fund is a special revenue fund used to monitor a large donation received by the school district for the purpose of paying student scholarships. The only revenue for this fund is earnings on investments and scholarships are the only expenditure.

Scholarship Trust Fund Summary Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance

	<u>Actual</u> <u>2014 - 2015</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2015 - 2016</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2016 - 2017</u>	<u>Adopted</u> <u>2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Budgeted</u> <u>2018 - 2019</u>
Revenues:						
Earnings On Investments	4,854	12,449	1,233	6,580	7,404	7,560
Total Revenue	<u>4,854</u>	<u>12,449</u>	<u>1,233</u>	<u>6,580</u>	<u>7,404</u>	<u>7,560</u>
Expenditures:						
Scholarships	-	-	7,100	2,500	2,000	2,500
Total Expenditures	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,100</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	4,854	12,449	(5,867)	4,080	5,404	5,060
Other Financing Sources:						
Operating Transfer In/Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	4,854	12,449	(5,867)	4,080	5,404	5,060
Fund Beginning Balance	<u>77,660</u>	<u>82,514</u>	<u>94,963</u>	<u>89,096</u>	<u>89,096</u>	<u>94,500</u>
Fund Ending Balance	<u>82,514</u>	<u>94,963</u>	<u>89,096</u>	<u>93,176</u>	<u>94,500</u>	<u>99,560</u>

Scholarships

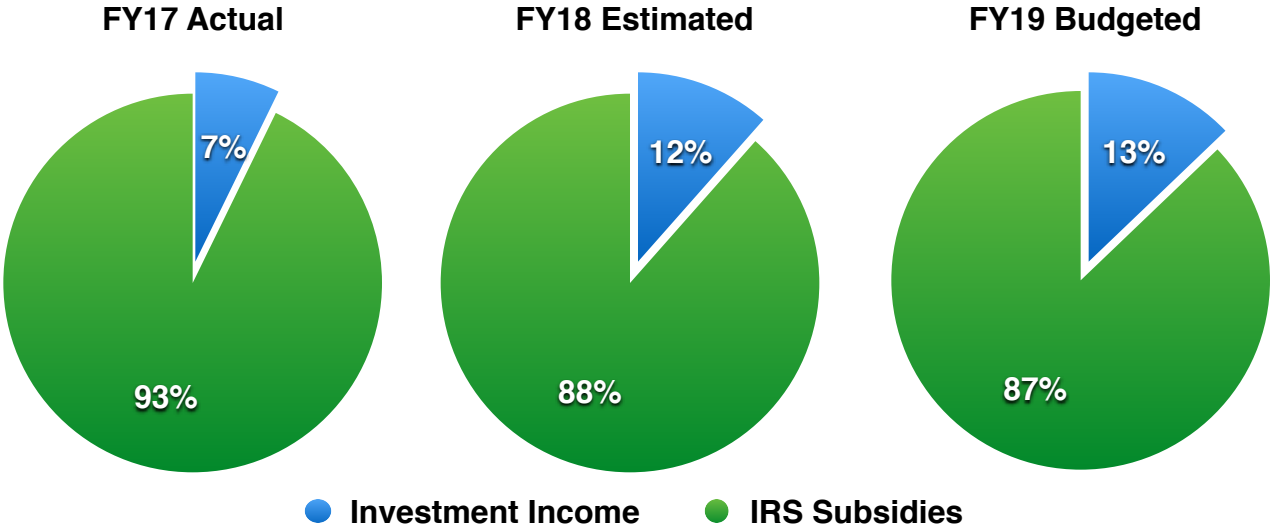
As of May 2018 the H. Alan Luke scholarship has been awarded to 18 students and the total value of those scholarships is \$27,000. The first scholarship from this fund was paid in 2005.

Local Building Authority Fund

The Local Building Authority Fund is a special revenue fund used specifically to accumulate monies for the payment of principal and interest on the school district local building authority bond. Though local building authority (LBA) bond can be monitored within the capital projects fund, the district administration has preferred monitoring the LBA bond as a separate special revenue fund. Revenues for this account include investment income, IRS interest subsidies, and an annual transfer from the capital projects fund. IRS Subsidies are used to pay bond interest expenses.

Revenues

FY19 Budgeted Revenues compared to FY18 Estimated Revenues and FY17 Actual Revenues. As the Local Building Authority sinking fund grows the amount of investment income has been steadily increasing.

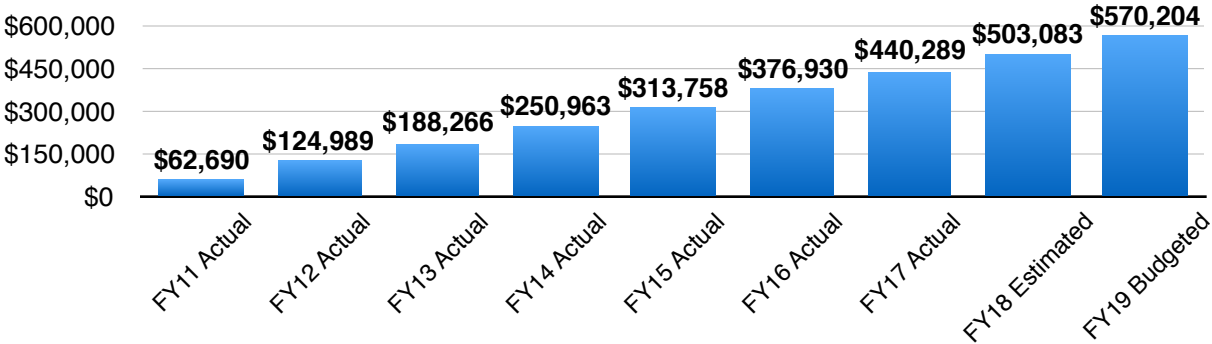


Expenditures

Since the principal for the LBA bond will not be paid until April of 2027 the only annual expense is bond interest. Bond interest is usually paid in two payments annually, one in the fall and one in the spring.

Fund Balance

The LBA Fund Balance will grow steadily until 2027 when the bond principal is paid.



Local Building Authority Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance

	<u>Actual 2014 - 2015</u>	<u>Actual 2015 - 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2016 - 2017</u>	<u>Adopted 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Estimated 2017 - 2018</u>	<u>Budgeted 2018 - 2019</u>
Revenues:						
Local Earning On Investments	1,374	2,437	4,489	5,000	7,500	8,500
Federal Interest Subsidies	57,292	57,415	57,539	57,508	57,601	57,650
Total Revenue	<u>58,666</u>	<u>59,852</u>	<u>62,028</u>	<u>62,508</u>	<u>65,101</u>	<u>66,150</u>
Expenditures:						
Bond Interest	<u>84,029</u>	<u>84,029</u>	<u>84,029</u>	<u>84,029</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>84,029</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>84,029</u>	<u>84,029</u>	<u>84,029</u>	<u>84,029</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>84,029</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	(25,363)	(24,177)	(22,001)	(21,521)	(19,899)	(17,879)
Other Financing Sources:						
Operating Transfer In/Out	<u>88,158</u>	<u>87,349</u>	<u>85,360</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>84,193</u>	<u>85,000</u>
Total Other Financing Sources						
Excess of Revenues & Other Sources Over	<u>62,795</u>	<u>63,172</u>	<u>63,359</u>	<u>63,479</u>	<u>64,294</u>	<u>67,121</u>
Fund Beginning Balance	<u>250,963</u>	<u>313,758</u>	<u>376,930</u>	<u>440,289</u>	<u>440,289</u>	<u>504,583</u>
Fund Ending Balance	<u>313,758</u>	<u>376,930</u>	<u>440,289</u>	<u>503,768</u>	<u>504,583</u>	<u>571,704</u>

Local Building Authority Fund
Annual Debt Schedule of Local Building Authority Bond

<u>Date</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal + Interest</u>
4/15/11	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/12	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/13	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/14	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/15	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/16	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/17	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/18	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/19	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/20	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/21	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/22	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/23	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/24	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/25	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/26	-	84,029	84,029
4/15/27	1,065,000	84,029	1,149,029
Total	1,065,000	1,428,493	2,493,493

Annual Sinking Fund and Interest Schedule of Local Building Authority Bond

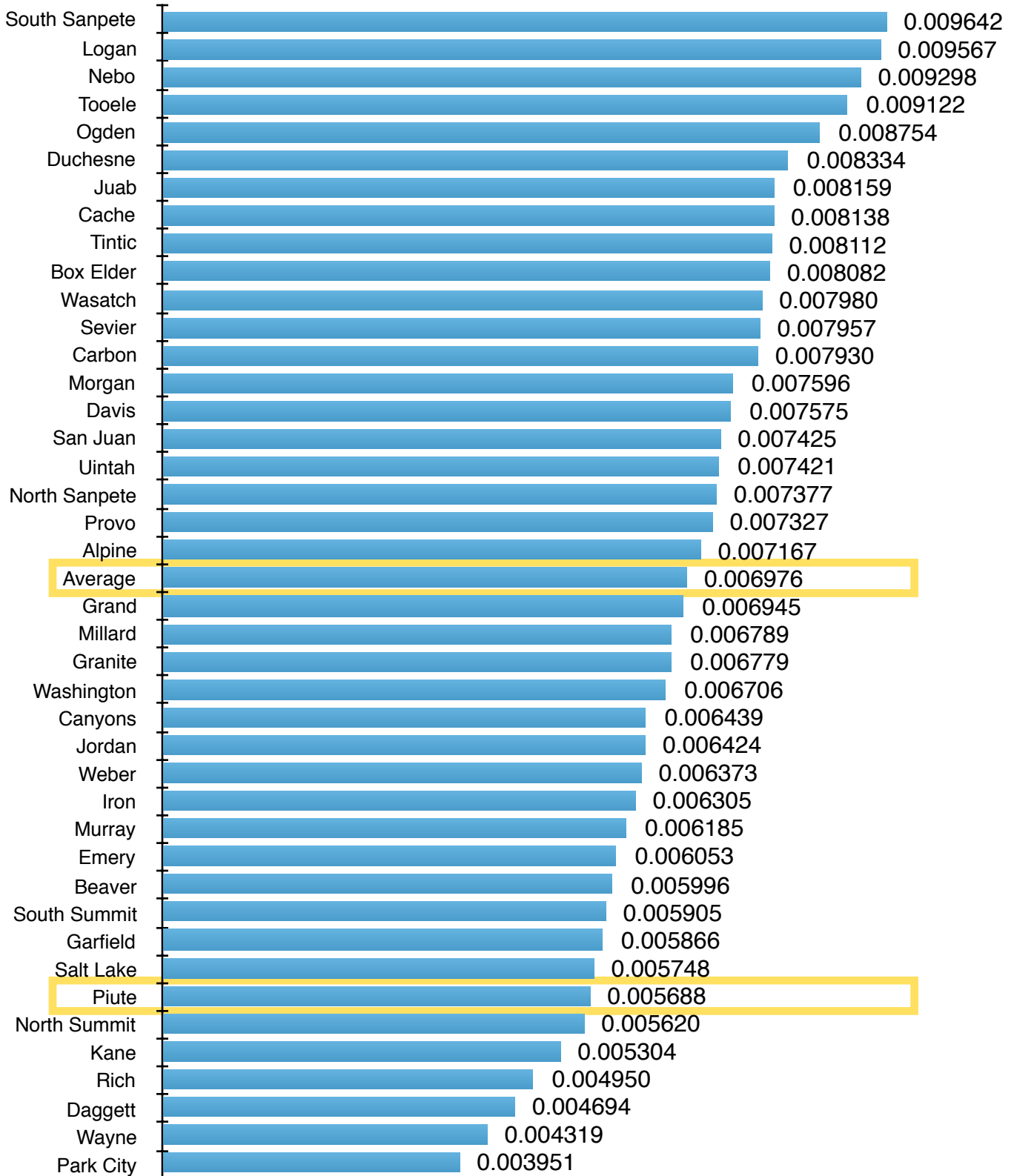
<u>Date</u>	<u>Contribution To Sinking Fund</u>	<u>Interest Payment</u>	<u>Principal + Interest</u>
4/15/11	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/12	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/13	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/14	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/15	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/16	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/17	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/18	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/19	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/20	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/21	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/22	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/23	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/24	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/25	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/26	62,647	84,029	146,676
4/15/27	62,648	84,029	146,677
Total	1,065,000	1,428,493	2,493,493



Informational Section

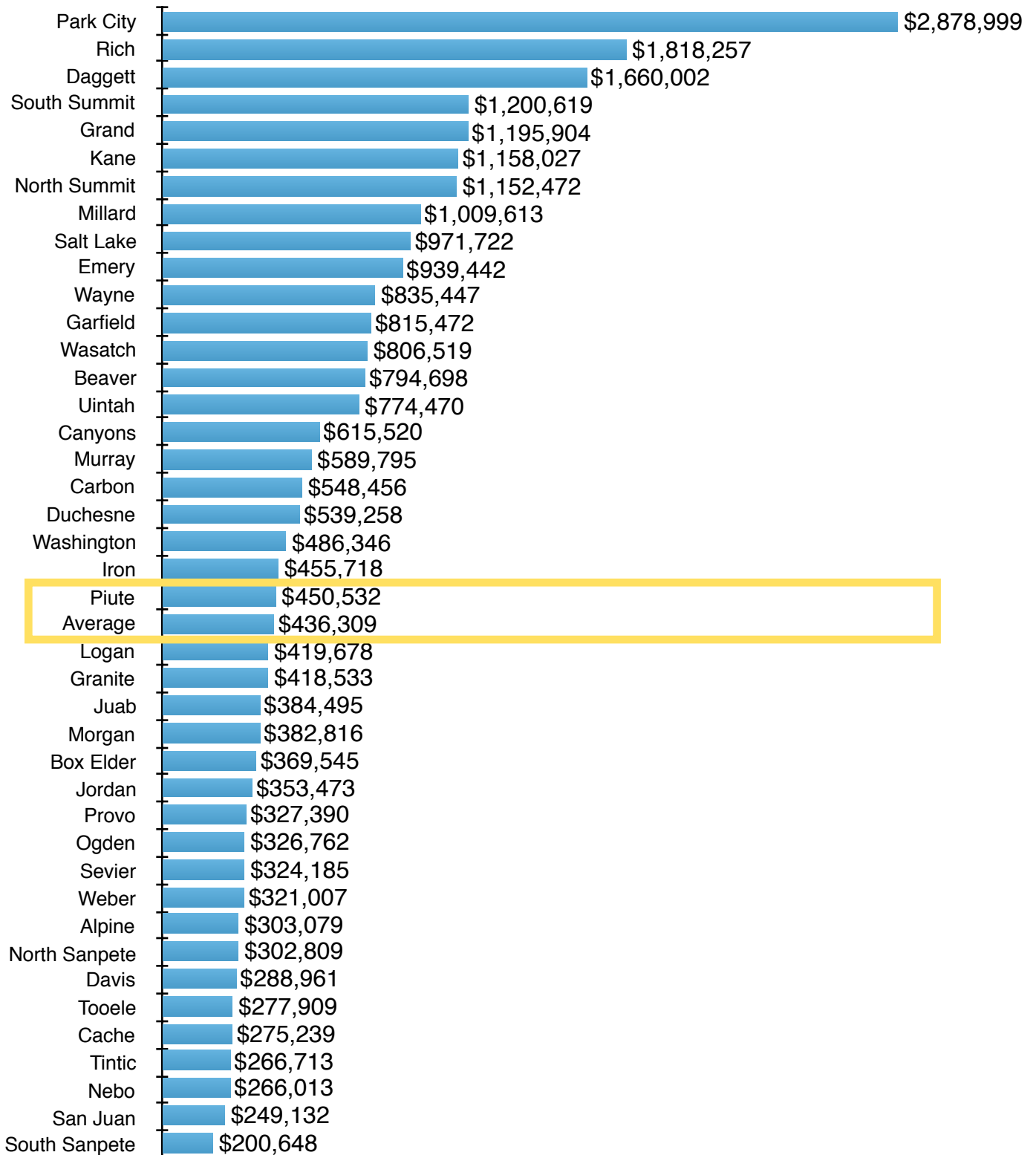
School District 2017 Property Tax Rates Comparison

Piute County School District currently has lower local property tax rates than most of the state. For the 2017 tax year Piute County School District tax rates were .001288 under the state average for school districts.



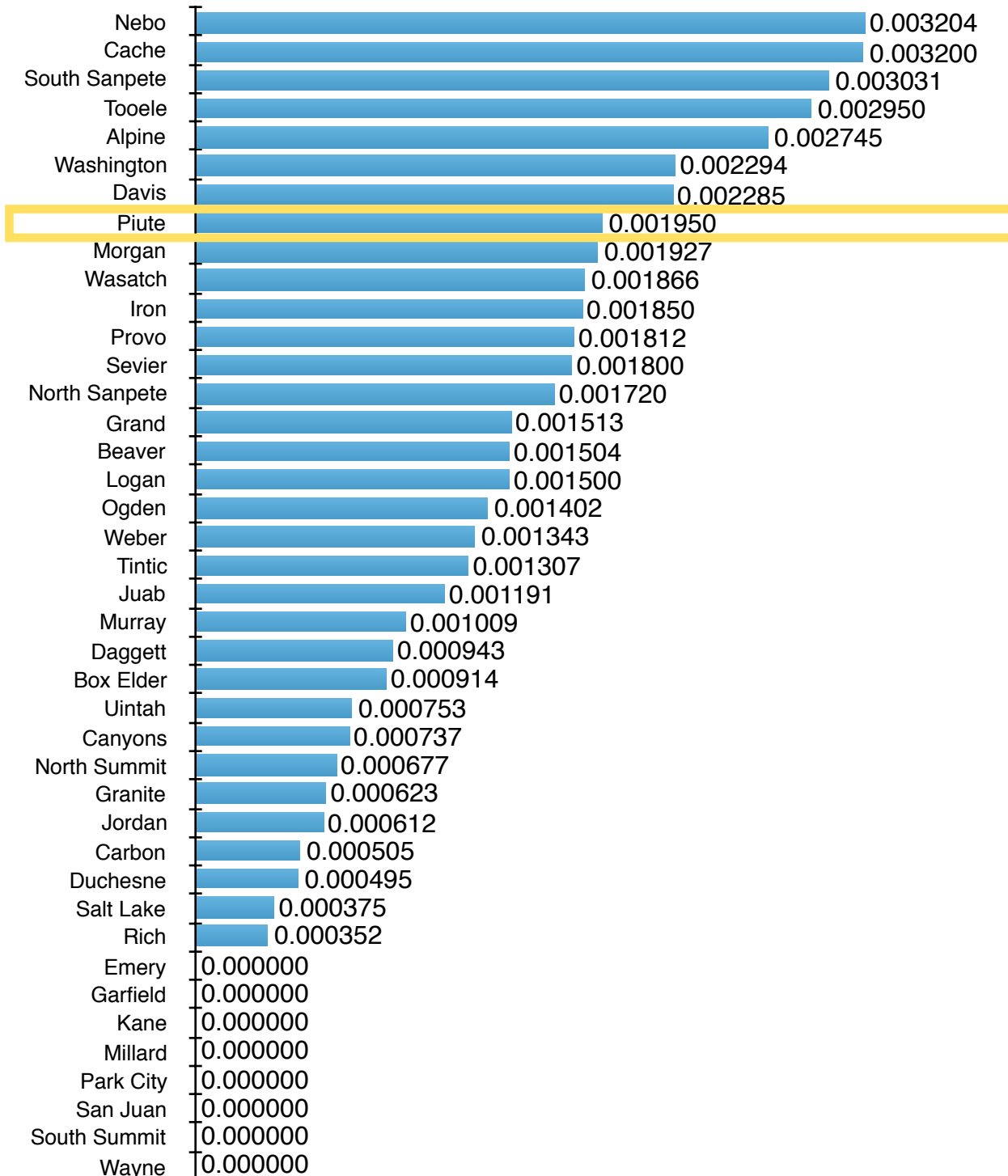
2017 Assessed Valuation Per Student Comparison

This assessed valuation per student was calculated by dividing FY17 tax collections by 2016 tax rates to generate a derived assessed valuation, then dividing this number by FY17 average daily membership. Piute County School District's recent movement over the state average caused a significant drop in capital projects funding.



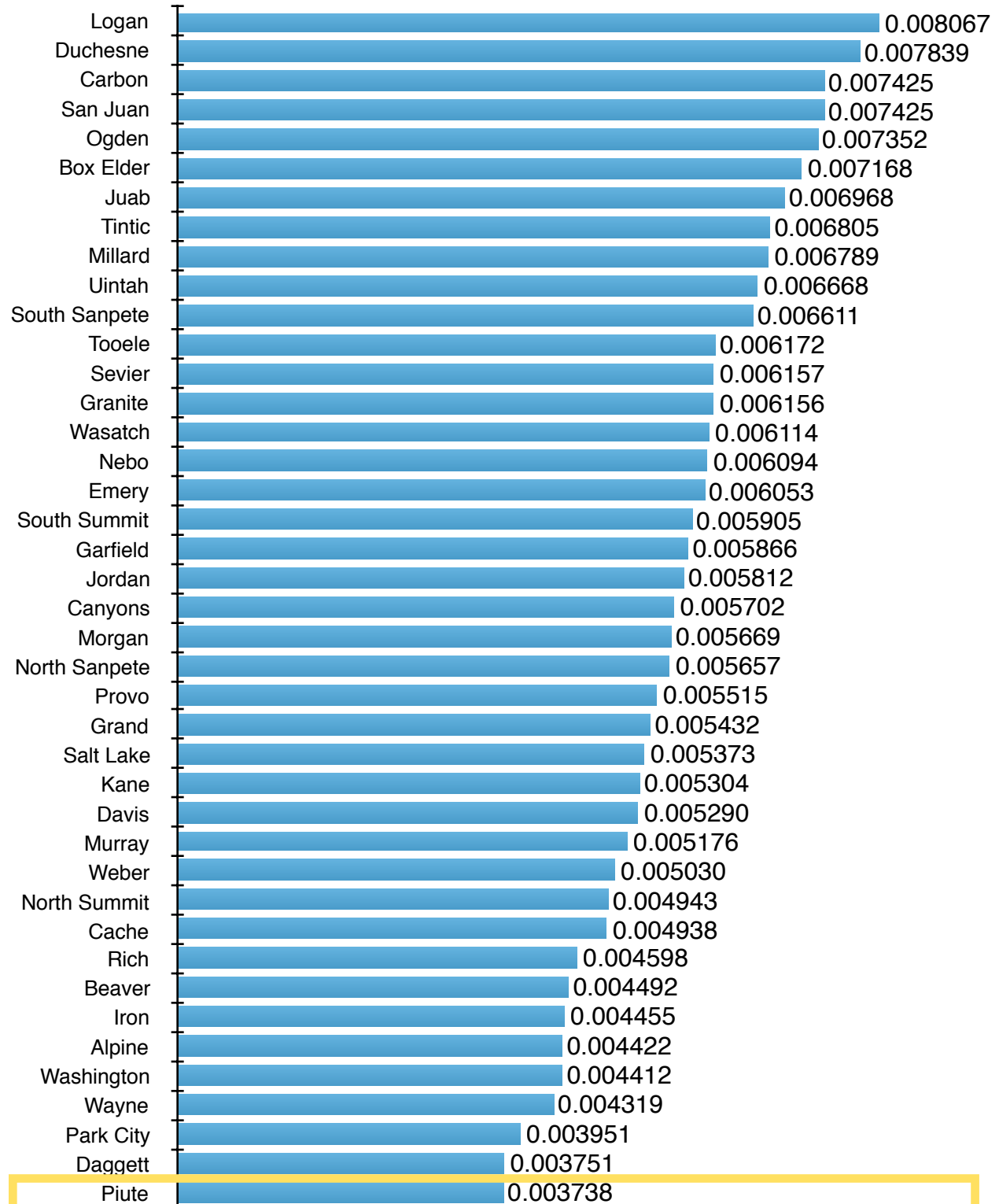
School District 2017 Debt Service Tax Levies Comparison

Tax year 2017 was Piute County School District's eighth year with the new general obligation bond on the high school. Though the rate has gone down each year (Except 2016) as assessed valuations have gone up the school district still ranks high in comparison of Debt Service levies. Many school districts use other means of financing major capital projects and do not have a debt service levy as illustrated below. The debt service levy is part of the total levies shown on page 52.



2017 Tax Levies Comparison Without Debt Service

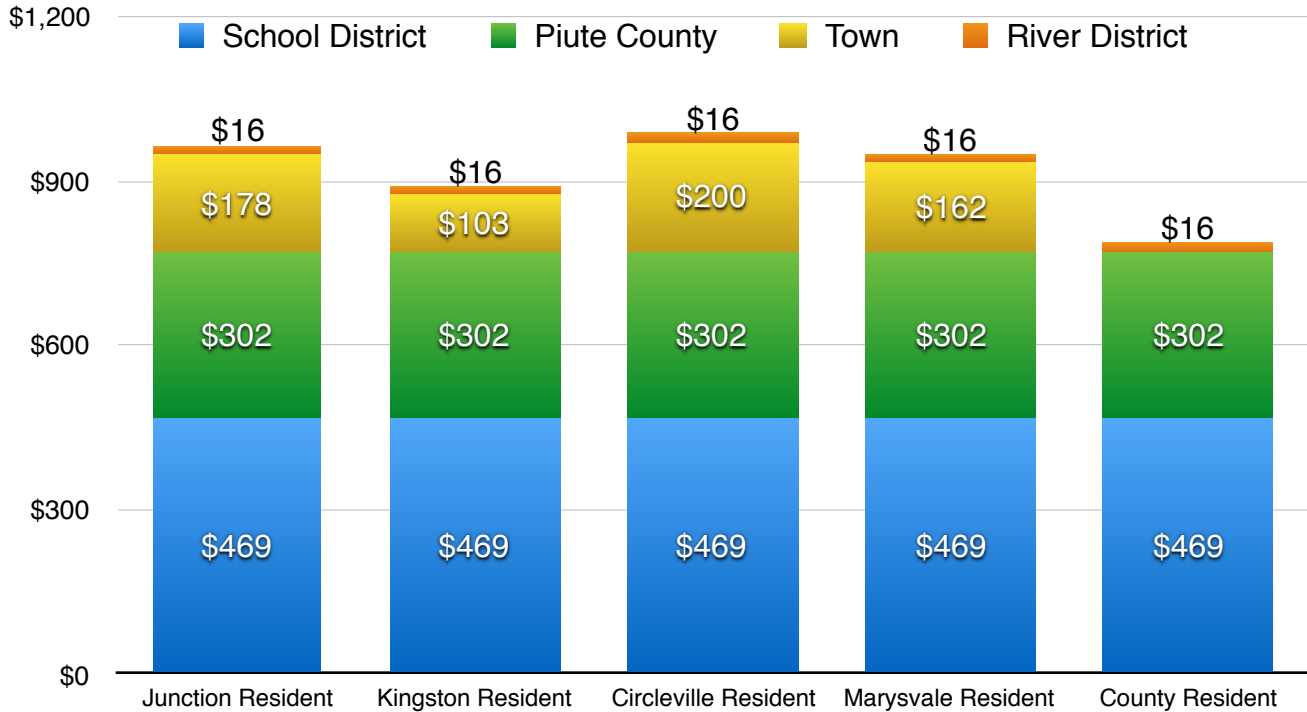
The chart below shows school districts total tax rate without the debt service levy. In tax year 2017 Piute County School District had the lowest tax rates in the state without the debt service levy. In 2017 the debt service levy represented 34.3% of the district's total levy.



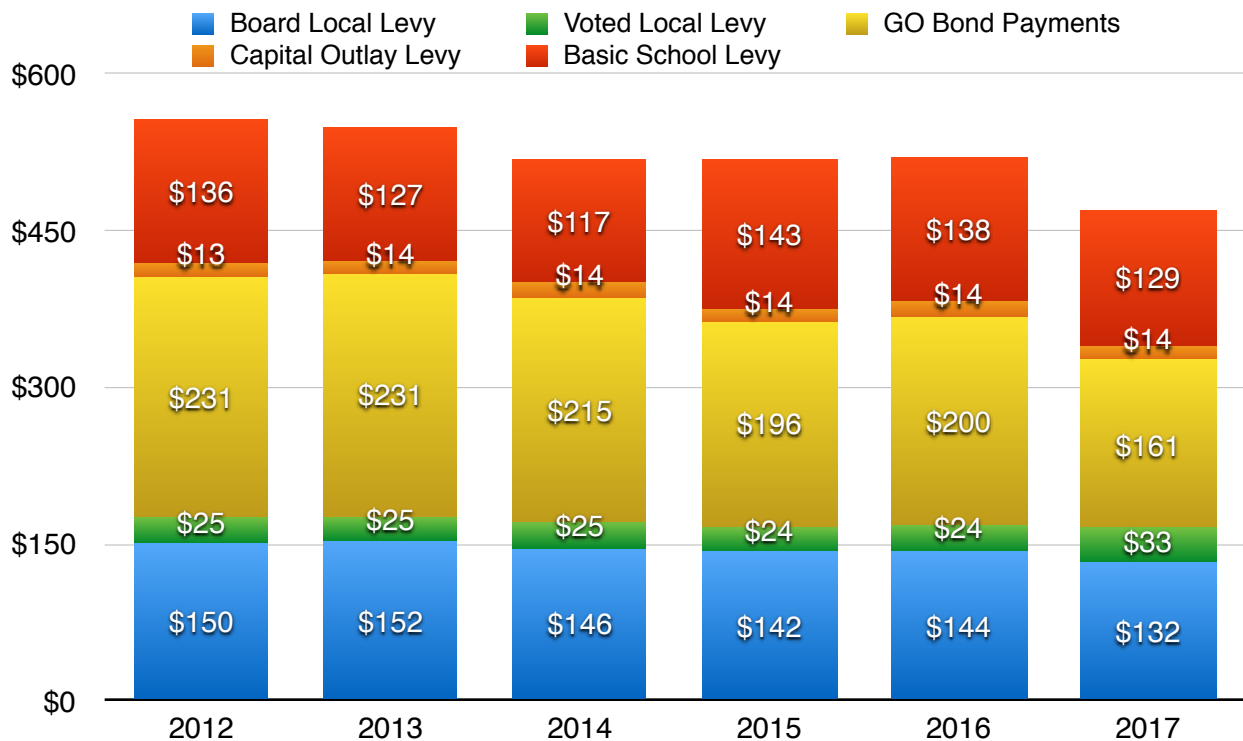
Taxpayer Impact

Below is an illustration of how local property taxes impacted residents of Piute County in tax year 2017. This illustration assumes primary residence homes with a market value of \$150,000.

Local Property Taxes on a Primary Residence with \$150,000 Market Value



The illustration below breaks down the taxpayer impact for just Piute County School District property taxes. Again assuming a primary residence home with a market value of \$150,000.



Glossary of Terms

The Annual Budget contains specialized and technical terminology that is unique to public finance and budgeting. To assist the reader of the Annual Budget document in understanding these terms, a budget glossary has been included in the document.

Accrual Basis of Accounting - Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - The ADA prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, transportation, public accommodation, communications, and governmental activities.

Amortization - The paying off of debt in regular installments over a period of time.

Appropriation - An authorization granted by a legislative body to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes. An appropriation usually is limited in amount and time it may be expended.

Assessed Valuation - A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.

Average Daily Membership (ADM) - The aggregate days of student membership in a school during a reporting period (normally a school year of at least 180 days or 990 hours) divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days in which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered as days in session.

Balanced Budget - A situation in the budgeting process where total revenues are equal to or greater than total expenditures.

Bond - A funding tool representing a written promise to pay a specific sum (face value or principal amount) in the future (maturity date), plus interest. Bonds are only used to finance capital improvements.

Budget - A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period or purpose and the proposed means of financing them.

Capital Outlay Expenditure - An expenditure which results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, remodeling, or initial, additional, and replacement of equipment.

Certified Tax Rate - That tax rate that will provide the same amount of tax revenue as the previous year excluding growth.

Current Operating Expenditures - Education expenditures for the daily operation of the school program such as expenditures for administration, instruction, attendance and health services, transportation, and operation and maintenance of plant.

Depreciation - Expiration in the service life of fixed assets, other than wasting assets, attributed to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy and obsolescence.

Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA)- In 1981, Chapter 1 of the ECIA replaced Title I. It is a program to provide educational equity and equality.

Encumbrances - Purchase orders, contracts for salary, or other commitments which are chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. They cease to be encumbrances when paid or when the actual goods or services are delivered to the school district.

Equalization Formula Aid - Financial assistance given by a higher-level government--the state, to a lower-level government--school districts, to equalize the fiscal situation of the lower-level government. Because school districts vary in their abilities to raise property tax dollars, equalization formula aid is allocated to make the ability to raise such local funds more nearly equal. In general, equalization formula aid increases as the per pupil property wealth of a school district decreases.

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) - The current modification of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). This law expands and upholds the original Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965.

Expenditures - Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, which are presumed to benefit the school district's current fiscal year.

Family Community Learning Center - Some District schools function as community centers for the neighborhood and extend their hours and access for other purposes. In these Centers, young people, their families, and community residents work as equal partners with the school and other community service providers to develop programs and enhance services. Fiscal Year. Twelve-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 to which the annual operating budget applies.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) - An employee that is hired to fill a normal contract day is equivalent to 1 FTE, i.e., a classroom teacher that teaches a full day for a full school year equates to 1 FTE.

Function - A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service.

Fund - An independent accounting entity with its own assets, liabilities, and fund balances. Generally, funds are established to account for financing of specific activities of an agency's operations.

Fund Balance - The excess of the assets of a fund over its liabilities.

General Fund - To account for resources which are not required to be accounted for in any other fund. Revenues and expenditures of categorical federal and state programs for a students regular day school are accounted for in this fund.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) - The common set of accounting principles, standards and procedures that companies use to compile their financial statements. GAAP are a combination of authoritative standards and simply the commonly accepted ways of recording and reporting accounting information.

Governmental Funds - Funds generally used to account for tax supported activities.

Indirect Costs - Costs associated with, but not directly attributable to, the providing of a product or service. These costs are usually incurred by other departments in the support of operating departments.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting - Revenues are recognized when measurable and available.

Municipal Building Authority (MBA) - The Municipal Building Authority was created in 2005-06 to account for lease revenue bonds that will be sold to finance the construction of District facilities.

No Child Left Behind (NCLB) - An incarnation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). The purpose of NCLB was to raise achievement and close achievement gaps.

Object - As used in expenditures classification, applies to the article purchased or the service obtained, rather than to the purpose for which the article or service was purchased or obtained (e.g., personnel services, contractual services, materials and supplies).

P.L. 94-142 – Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - Assures that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education which emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs. The law also assures that the rights of children with disabilities and their parents are protected.

Program - Group activities, operations, or organizational units directed to attaining specific purposes or objectives.

Program Budget - A budget which structures budget choices and information in terms of programs and their related work activities.

Proprietary Funds - These are sometimes referred to as "income determination", "non-expendable", or "commercial type" funds, and are used to account for activities similar to private business activities.

PowerSchool - Web-based student information system.

Retained Earnings - An equity account reflecting the accumulated earnings of an enterprise or internal service fund.

Revenues - All funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Transactions such as receipt of services, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and non routine sale of property.

State-Supported Voted Leeway Program - With a vote of the people, Utah school districts may levy up to two additional mills (a tax rate of .002) above the Basic School Program for maintenance and operations of schools.

Student Achievement Plan (SAP) - The Student Achievement Plan was developed by District personnel and community members to work toward a districtwide strategic and comprehensive improvement process focused solely on student learning. The SAP is supported with goals and action plans and focuses the entire District on student learning through continuous school improvement.

Student Activities Fund - This fund accounts for resources that belong to various schools. It accounts for activities such as sports, dances, plays, clubs, etc. These resources are in the custody of school employees but are the property of the students and not the Board of Education.

Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) - Utah's computer adaptive assessment system aligned to the state's core standards.

Student Education and Occupation Plan (SEOP)/Plan for College and Career Readiness (Plan for CCR) - A written plan, updated annually, for students in grades 7-12 that is collaboratively developed by the student, the student's parent or guardian, and a secondary school counselor or educator.

Student Educational Plan (SEP) - A plan for students in grades K-6 that is collaboratively developed by the student, the student's parent or guardian, and the elementary school educator.

Tax Rate. An amount of tax stated in terms of a unit of the tax base. A rate of .002 is .002 times the district's total taxable value.

Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU) - The unit of need measure for the purpose of determining the costs of a program on a uniform basis for each district in the state. Add-on weightings are allowed for special needs such as handicapped.