

In fact, funding by local sources increased nearly 28% in four years, from nearly 47% in

2010-11 to 60.6% in 2013-14.

Taxing funds (which require board decisions):



General fund which pays for the operation of the district. That fund includes depreciation (money set aside to replace things over several years such as a new roof) and the employee retirement fund which are dollars set aside for early retirement, unemployment, etc.

Special building fund which is money for capital improvements like buildings and additions.

Because of a long-term capital improvement plan, Teahon said the district sets aside money for additions or improvements. One such addition may be the a greenhouse which could be used by the FFA, science classes and others, he said.

Bond fund which is used to retire bonds and bond interest on a payment schedule. The district will pay off bonds for the new high school and other improvements in 10 years.

Refinancing the bonds has lobbed \$2.5 million off payments.

In addition, higher valuation dropped the taxpayer levy for the bonds from around 30 cents to 16 cents.

Property taxes are based upon a levy per \$100 of valuation.

Non-taxing funds (that don't require board decisions) include the activities fund for student activities, school lunch fund and student fees fund.

The latter are fees for things required for some classes like certain supplies and transferred into appropriate accounts.

Teahon noted that federal and state assistance continues to dwindle and will likely dry up in the next few

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