



ANNUAL OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGETS

2022-2023

Board Approved April 20, 2022

OUR MISSION

Our mission is to be a place where students thrive as members of a vibrant and inclusive learning community supported with families, caregivers, staff, and neighbors engaged in a practice of whole-child education. By teaching and learning from one another, we embrace unique identities and cultivate an atmosphere of love.

OUR VISION

Life-long learners, healthy families, and strong neighborhoods

OUR VALUES

PPPCS, Inc. is a community-founded organization driven to academic excellence and devoted to a whole child philosophy in a diverse setting. We believe in ...

- Excellence: Challenging every child to excel using interdisciplinary, thematic, hands-on instruction that infuses the arts and fosters creativity and critical thinking.
- Wellness: Providing a safe environment to maintain and improve the physical, mental, social, and emotional health of every child and family.
- Identity: Encouraging every child's identity development through personal growth and an understanding of historical contexts of race, gender, and other expressions of self.
- Love: Cultivating a network of committed, caring individuals and strengthening family and community structures that support healthy interpersonal relationships.

Patterson Park Public Charter School, Inc.
Patterson Park Public Charter School & Clay Hill Public Charter School
Annual Operating and Capital Budgets
Fiscal Year 2023: July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023

Contents

Budget Summary	4
Operating Budget	4
Capital Budget	6
Budget Environment	7
Parameters Established by BCPSS	7
Debt Service	7
PPPCS Financial Health	8
Future Economic Environment	9
Budget	11
Remaining Budget Unknowns	11
Budget Process	12
Budget Responsibilities	13
Board of Directors	13
Finance Committee	13
Budget Subcommittee	13
Accountability	14
Staff Responsibilities	14

Budget Summary

Operating Budget

Patterson Park Public Charter School, Inc. (PPPCS, Inc.) is the operator of two public charter schools - Patterson Park Public Charter School (PPPCS) and Clay Hill Public Charter School (CHPCS).

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) budget has three major sections: PPPCS, CHPCS, and Administration. The PPPCS and CHPCS sections encompass the revenue and expenses attributed to the schools, and the Admin. section encompasses revenue and expenses that both schools share on a per pupil allocation basis.

Baltimore City Public Schools (BCPSS) revenue accounts for 95% of the budget's revenue. Overall, the BCPSS revenue increased 54% when comparing the FY22 budget to the FY23 budget. The most notable causes of this increase are 1) the increase of enrollment at CHPCS 2) the BCPSS transition from a per-pupil model to a weighted student funding model 3) the addition of the ESSER 3 grant and 4) the inclusion of locked positions in the budget.

Major factors contributing to increases in revenue:

1. CHPCS is in a period of enrollment growth. FY23 enrollment is projected and budgeted to be 250 students. FY22 actual enrollment is 186 students.
2. FY23 is the first year that Baltimore City Public Schools is budgeting according to the Blueprint for Maryland's Future Act (aka Kirwan Commission), which funds schools based on student need, recognizing that certain student groups need more resources than others. The new formula is not a per-pupil model; it is a weighted funding model. For comparison's sake, on a per pupil basis, the new formula resulted in a 10.6% increase in funding per student at PPPCS and a 31.2% increase at CHPCS when comparing the actual FY22 per pupil allocation to the weighted funding allotted for the projected enrollment.
3. The budget includes grant allocations of \$398,277 at PPPCS from Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER 2) and \$1,421,011 at PPPCS and \$476,581 at CHPCS from the America Rescue Plan (ARP aka ESSER 3) grants.
4. The FY23 budget includes \$2.3M of Baltimore City Public Schools Locked positions, which have not been included in past budgets. The income and expenses for Locked positions are included in our annual audit, and so they are now included in the budget to better align the budget with the audit. Every school year, Locked positions are allocated to schools based on student need. Locked positions are allocated in the following departments: English as a Second or Other Language (ESOL), Psychology, Speech Pathology, Pre-K, Social Work, Special Education for the Visually Impairs, and Food Services.

As a result of these changes, the budgeting process started with a surplus.

PPPCS, Inc., PPPCS, and CHPCS are committed to allocating our resources in line with our five-year priorities of Academic Excellence, Equity, and Bright Future. Providing intervention support to students is a priority in the FY23 Budget, as March 2022 marks the beginning of the third year

of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has impacted education in unprecedented ways. Lastly, the budget is compliant with our bond covenants and positions the organizations to build liquidity because we are looking forward to financing for our future in FY23.

As in the past, the BCPSS revenue is proposed and will be finalized in the fall. The revenue will be adjusted in the fall to actual enrollment and revenue for the school districts, so the PPPCS and CHPCS Budget committees will create upturn and downturn plans to plan the best we can for a future with some uncertainty.

Noteworthy items about the budget include:

Academic Excellence, Equity, and Bright Future

1. Because the budgeting process started with a surplus, the FY23 budget includes all the staff positions and programs at both schools as FY22. Both schools added programs to the FY23 budget.
 - a. PPPCS increased the Professional Development budget and field trip budgets and added budgets for after-school clubs, after-school sports, interpretation and translation, and a hardship fund for families.
 - b. CHPCS increased the Professional Development budget and field trip budgets and added budgets for after-school clubs.
2. Because of its enrollment growth, CHPCS is adding two Elementary Teachers, one part-time Library Media Specialist, and one part-time Fine Arts Teacher.
3. CHPCS is in its third and final year of its start-up operating grant from MSDE; the budget includes \$115,453 of grant income and expenses.
4. On the Operations team, we've added a position for the Senior Director of Academics to serve both schools as an academic leader.

Academic & Social Emotional Intervention

5. The weighted funding model and ESSER grants are providing schools more resources to fulfill student needs. With this increased funding, both schools are adding resources to provide more academic and social emotional intervention.
 - a. PPPCS is adding a full-time Social Worker, full-time Reading Intervention Teacher, Intervention Paraeducator, and part-time Health Teacher and is making an investment in Intervention materials.
 - b. CHPCS is adding a full-time Intervention Teacher, a full-time Social Worker, a Special Education Paraeducator, a general Paraeducator, and clinical support from Villa Maria.
6. During FY22, BCPS allocated a Title I Targeted Assistance grant to CHPCS for \$58,319. CHPCS will receive the same grant in FY23, and the grant expenses include part of the position cost of the Intervention Teacher.
7. During FY22, BCPS awarded PPPCS a two-year grant for Tutoring students in grades 4-8. With the grant, we are able to hire temporary tutors for daytime tutoring during FY23.

Bond Covenants & Building Liquidity

1. The FY23 budget satisfies our debt covenants. PPPCS, Inc. is required to have an annual Debt Coverage Ratio of 1.15 and to maintain a minimum of 30 days' cash on hand according to our 2019 Financing Agreement.
2. During FY23, PPPCS, Inc. plans to refinance its current debt and borrow more for CHPCS' phase 2 and 3 construction project, so we are in a phase of building liquidity with the goal of receiving an investment grade bond rating. To build liquidity, the FY23 budget includes:
 - a. A \$100,000 transfer to the PPPCS Fund
 - b. Budgeting to a 1.25 Debt Coverage Ratio above the required 1.15.
 - c. Spending current operating revenue for capital expenses, instead of paying for capital expenses from cash reserves only.

Unlike last spring when we were anticipating more Covid relief funding, we do not believe there is a strong likelihood for financial changes throughout the spring and summer. If there are unexpected material changes to our revenue or expenses, we are committed to reconvening the Budget Committees to make decisions that are best for students and families.

Capital Budgets - FY23 School Year

The capital budgets include investments in building improvements; furniture, fixtures, & equipment; and technology. Capital projects cost more than \$2,500 and are expected to last at least two years from the time of purchase.

In past years, the capital expenses were paid for solely with cash reserves, but as mentioned before, we are in a period of building liquidity to achieve an investment grade bond rating, so in FY23 there are two sources of funds for the FY23 capital expenses - cash reserves and operating revenue. The amount being spent from cash reserves is based on actual spending in FY22 and adjusted 7.9% for inflation. The rest is being budgeted from operating revenue.

The PPPCS capital budget includes \$261,945 in building improvements; furniture, fixtures, & equipment; and technology. \$196,313 will come from cash reserves and \$65,632 will come from FY23 operating revenue.

The CHPCS capital budget includes \$187,200 in building improvements; furniture, fixtures, & equipment; and technology. \$66,746 will come from cash reserves and \$120,454 will come from FY23 operating revenue.

Capital Budgets - The Next 10 Years

The PPPCS, Inc. budget is due to BCPSS in April, so our Board must vote to approve the budget at the April meeting. At the time of writing, the PPPCS, Inc. Facilities & Finance Committees and the Board of Directors are planning the next ten years of capital expenses at both PPPCS and CHPCS.

After FY23, CHPCS will outgrow its current space at the Our Lady of Fatima campus, so we are planning phases 2 and 3 of renovations and construction at that school site. PPPCS has a Capital Asset Management Plan, which outlines the major projects to maintain the campus.

During FY23, PPPCS, Inc. will refinance its current debt and borrow more for CHPCS construction and PPPCS capital investments for the next ten years. Expenses related to the next phases of

construction and its financing are not included in this budget because they will be financed. Early financial projections show the debt service for PPPCS, Inc. will be \$824,269 per year. Since PPPCS, Inc. will engage in contracts with an architect and a general contractor, the Board will review and approve the construction budgets for Clay Hill later.

Budget Environment

The budget is developed within the contexts of many factors: parameters established by BCPSS which are outside of PPPCS, Inc's control, debt covenants and the organization's financial health, and an assessment of the future economic environment.

Parameters Established by BCPSS

The major parameters of the school's budget are set by BCPSS. BCPSS revenue is based on City, State, and Federal revenue to BCPSS; expenses reflect negotiated union contracts, district benefit costs and BCPSS interpretation of education mandates. Lack of school input is an ongoing issue as it limits our control of its financial picture and its educational program.

Income parameters:

- FY23 is the first year that Baltimore City Public Schools is budgeting according to the Blueprint for Maryland's Future Act (Kirwan), which funds schools based on student need, recognizing that certain student groups need more resources than others. The new formula is not a per-pupil model; it is a weighted funding model. For comparison's sake, on a per pupil basis, the new formula resulted in a 10.6% increase in funding per student at PPPCS and a 31.2% increase at CHPCS when comparing the actual FY22 per pupil allocation to the weighted funding allotted for the projected enrollment. Weighted Student Funding is 61% of income.

	PPPCS Actual	CHPCS Actual
	FY22	F22
Number of K-8 Students	685	186
Per-pupil Allocation	\$ 9,690	\$ 9,690
Total Revenue from Per-pupil Allocation	\$6,637,650	\$1,802,340
	PPPCS	CHPCS
	FY23	FY23
Number of K-8 Students	682	250
Foundation Funding *	\$ 4,309,477	\$ 1,579,720
Poverty "Compensatory" Funding *	\$ 2,369,217	\$ 1,290,224
EL Funding *	\$ 425,908	\$ 234,693
Charter Per-Pupil Weight *	\$ 201,872	\$ 74,000
Total Weighted Funding	\$7,306,474	\$3,178,637
Weighted Funding/Number of K-8 Students	\$10,713	\$12,715
% change from per pupil to weighted funding	10.6%	31.2%

- Special Education funding is based on the hours of special services needed by identified students. The allocations are \$588,336 for PPPCS and \$38,453 for CHPCS. The allocations will be adjusted in the fall depending on service needs. Special Education is 4% of income.
- BCPSS receives some local, State, and Federal funds as restricted grants and allocates and awards those grants to charter schools at the schools level. This funding includes the following grants: Title I to raise student achievement; Title II for professional development; Title IV for enrichment; and Struggling Learners and Grades 4-12 Tutoring Grant for students struggling academically. These restricted grants are 4% of income.
- The national Covid response efforts The Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER 2) and the America Rescue Plan (ARP aka ESSER 3) are continuing to provide funding in FY23. This funding is 13% of income.

Expense parameters:

- BCPSS position costs are determined by negotiated union contracts. BCPSS provided anticipated position costs for FY23, which are 9% above the FY22 costs. We added a 2% contingency budget for unexpected increases in position costs. BCPSS salaries are reviewed quarterly in a reconciliation process.
- The special education and grant funds described in the Income section are restricted to expenses as established by BCPSS.
- BCPSS requires charter schools to pay for actual costs for substitutes, a \$25 mandatory per pupil fee for tuition reimbursement, actual costs for sick-leave conversion, and actual costs for new teachers to attend the district's New Teacher Institute.

Debt Covenants & Financial Health

PPPCS, Inc. has debt with PNC Bank for the purchase and capital improvements at PPPCS and capital improvement at CHPCS. For FY23, we've budgeted \$824,269 for debt service as recommended by our financial advisor because we anticipate refinancing and taking more debt during FY23 for upcoming capital projects.

Our financing agreements bind the organization to covenants that ensure the organization to maintain financial health. The two most impactful covenants are the Debt Service Ratio covenant and the Days Cash on Hand Covenant

- Debt service coverage ratio is determined through a calculation of: Net Cash Available for Debt Service divided by Debt Service. The FY23 budgeted debt coverage ratio (DCR) is 1.25 which is above our covenant of 1.15.
- Days Cash on Hand is a measurement of Liquidity: Unrestricted Cash and Investments multiplied by 365 divided by Operating Expenses Less Depreciation Expense. Best practice is to have 90-120 days cash on hand.

	FY21 Actual	FY22 Estimate	FY23 Budget
Days Cash on Hand	75	93	81
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	3.5x	1.87x	1.25x

- With respect to the school's bond obligations, PPPCS views the following as essential to continued adherence with the terms of the bond transaction.
 - Maintain a strong and positive relationship with the chartering agency (BCPSS), in spite of PPPCS's participation in a lawsuit over the BCPSS per pupil funding formula;
 - Ensure year-to-year stability by operating within budget, and maintaining and monitoring cash and investment balances;
 - At the end of every fiscal year, demonstrate a DCR of 1.25.

Future Economic Environment

When a typical business or organization plans for the future, they anticipate how they can increase income and control expenses, but it's very different for public schools. BCPSS provides 95% of the revenue and determines most personnel expenses, which are 70% of the budget. As always, the funding environment for public schools is more unpredictable than we would like, and for charter schools it is even more so because of uncertainties in charter school funding. The primary source of funding for public schools is the State, with lesser contributions by the City and federal government. For revenues, BCPSS growth is critical.

Factors that will impact future income include:

- As always, our schools will go through a budget adjustment process in the fall during which our BCPSS funding allocations are finalized based on final enrollment.
- FY23 is the first year that Baltimore City Public Schools is budgeting according to the Blueprint for Maryland's Future Act (aka Kirwan Commission), which funds schools based on student need. The Act and its mandates are brand new, so both the BCPSS and charters schools' understanding of how funds should be allocated to charter schools is elementary. We do not yet fully understand the data and methodologies of how the Act has funded our authorizer and how our authorizer is now funding our schools. While both PPPCS and CHPCS have financially benefited from the formula because funding has increased, not all charter schools are alike, and some are suffering significant financial consequences from the change. With the funding not being a flat per pupil allocation and based on student need, funding fluctuations might become even more volatile than the past. We must remain vigilant in our understanding of data that impacts the funding model to be able to predict funding and in our advocacy for fair and equitable interpretation of the Act and its formula.

- Baltimore City Public Schools has implemented a new system for determining Federal Title I allocations. PPPCS' Title I allocation has been in jeopardy the past few years given that BCPSS was determining poverty rate based on the count of families who are directly certified by the State, which does not account for the fact that a portion of families are not eligible for direct certification given citizenship status. Beginning in FY21, Baltimore City Public Schools adjusted this allocation to include a 1.6 multiplier of directly certified families, therefore capturing some of the families that go undercounted and underfunded. For FY23, BCPSS will continue implementing the 1.6 multiplier.
- BCPSS now receives more funding from the State Concentrations of Poverty grants than the Federal Title I grant. Neither PPPCS nor CHPCS qualifies for Concentrations of Poverty grants in FY23, but both schools will qualify in the future as the threshold for qualifying lowers.
- Maryland State law and funding formulas do not provide a facilities supplement to charter schools as many other states do. State law also specifies that charter schools pay a share of the BCPSS debt service, \$678,451 being the approximate PPPCS & CHPCS annual share in FY23. The law was enacted without considering that some charter schools, such as PPPCS & CHPCS, own their own facilities or rent a private building and are ineligible for capital improvement funds. After extensive advocacy work in previous legislative sessions, this topic has taken a back burner to the Blueprint.
- In response to the Covid-19 global pandemic unrepresented impact on education, the US Federal government passed multiple funding packages to provide support to schools. The FY23 budget includes funding from both the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER 2) and the America Rescue Plan (ARP aka ESSER 3) grants. The spending window for the ARP grant ends in FY24. For FY24, PPPCS has saved and allocated \$1,027,049, and CHPCS has saved and allocated \$395,445. Funding for the impacts of Covid-19 beyond FY24 is not expected. Unless other funding increases by FY25, both our schools will suffer budget deficits from the loss of this funding.
- PPPCS, Inc. has included a transfer of \$100,000 to Fund again in FY23 with the intention of transferring these funds back to the schools in the form of income to support the budget if necessary in future years.

Factors that will impact future expenses include:

- Union contracts have driven rapid increases in academic staff salaries. BCPSS provided anticipated position costs for FY23, which are 9% above the FY22 costs. Charter schools pay actual salaries for positions, which is different from paying the average salaries for positions like traditional schools.
- The United States has experienced 7.9% inflation over the past year, and our schools are experiencing increased expenses especially in the Facilities and Technology sectors.
- There is potential for future positive and negative impacts on our budget, and it is premature to consider the future too precisely. There have been significant positive and negative

surprises in the past. We budget through the lens of our mission and vision with a conservative approach, so that we may absorb the brunt of immaterial changes to the budget without disruption of programming.

Budget

The following spreadsheet is the proposed FY23 budget, with the FY23 numbers in column G. There are eight columns of numbers:

- Column C: FY22 Budget approved on March 17, 2021.
- Column D: FY23 PPPCS Budget proposed.
- Column E: FY23 CHPCS Budget proposed.
- Column F: FY23 Admin Budget proposed.
- Column G: FY23 Total Budget proposed = Column D + E + F
- Column H: Dollar amount variance FY22 vs. FY23 = Column G - Column C
- Column I: Percent variance FY22 vs. FY23 = Column H divided by Column C
- Column J: Percent of total budget = Column G / Column G Total Row

Remaining Budget Unknowns

There are several financial and operational variables, unknown at this writing that could have significant effects on the year's operating revenue and expenses.

Noteworthy items with respect to contingency planning are:

- As always, our schools will go through a budget adjustment process in the fall during which our BCPSS funding allocations are finalized based on final enrollment.
- Teacher salaries may vary due to teacher's step increases. The budget incorporates the guidance from BCPSS to allow for an average of 9% increase in position costs.
- After making a payment in FY18, we did not budget for legal costs in the suit against BCPSS. The suit is currently in discovery and pending a response from the Judge.
- The budget includes revenue from fundraising. This section will be closely monitored to meet all fundraising goals.
- Other budget variables are generally within PPPCS control and adjustments in revenue or spending can be made as needed, although they are relatively small fractions of the overall budget. Utilities, facilities, and technology costs will be closely monitored.

Budget Process

BCPSS released Student Weighted Funding allocations on March 7, 2022 and requires that PPPCS, Inc. submit its operating budget to them by April 24, 2022. PPPCS, Inc. has adopted the following budgeting process:

- Convene the Finance Committee to set financial guidelines for budget creation.
- Create two Budget Committees (one at each school) consisting of administration, academic and non-academic staff, and parents. Committee members are listed at the back of this document.

- Develop a baseline budget to guide initial conversations and surveys. The baseline budget makes reasonable assumptions about predictable, contract driven factors such as personnel cost increases, known changes to other expenses, etc. The resulting baseline gives the various committees a starting point for what can reasonably be accomplished with respect to school programming, e.g. expansion, contraction, need to raise additional funds, etc.
- Develop and distribute a budget priorities survey to all families and staff.
- Staff presents ongoing budget updates at parent, staff and Board meetings, in addition to the BCPSS required Budget Priority Engagement Sessions, Community Budget Forums, and Budget Review Meetings.
- The budget committees meet biweekly from February through April to arrive at recommendations for the Finance Committee.
- Staff presents the draft budget at the March Board meeting, with final approval at the April meeting.

Budget Responsibilities

Responsibilities for developing the budget are:

- Board of Directors: approves the final budget, based on compliance with the charter and the school's strategic plan.
- Finance Committee: approves the Admin Budget and Admin Budget allocation, recommends a budget to the Board based on compliance with fiscal responsibility and bond covenants.
- Facilities Committee, Facilities Lead, & Director of Technology: reviews and makes recommendations on the schools' capital budgets.
- Director of Development & Director of Community Schools: review and recommend fundraising budgeting and Non-academic budgeting such as for Out-of-School Time programming.
- School Budget Subcommittees: recommends allocation revenue and expenses to best meet the needs of the school in accordance with Board and Finance Committee directives.
- Administration: Director of Finance, Executive Director, and Principals work with staff to develop information for the committees and the Board.

Board of Directors

Responsibility for creating the budget rests with the Board of Directors for overall direction and with the school administration for budget details. The Board of Directors has established committees that are responsible for the financial well-being of the organization.

The Board of Directors does not exercise budget line-item responsibility. Rather, it directs that the schools' programs adhere to the charter and the schools' Strategic Plan. Ultimately, the Board approves the annual budget on that basis.

In addition to the committees with specific financial and budgetary responsibilities, two other committees serve as advisors for implementation of the Strategic Plan:

- The Academic Excellence Committee meets with the schools' administration to ensure compliance of the educational program with the mission and vision of the organization.

- The Enrollment Committee analyzes enrollment patterns to ensure that enrollment practices meet the goals of the Strategic Plan, and that the schools comply with all enrollment policies. Within the budget's financial constraints, the Enrollment Committee establishes open seats and class size targets.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee, chaired by the Board's Treasurer, debates, and ultimately accepts the Budget Subcommittees' budget recommendation, then recommends the budget to the Board for approval. The Finance Committee defines the budgetary constraints in which the Budget Committee must make its recommendations.

Budget Subcommittees

The Budget Subcommittees are groups of administrators, staff, and parents that recommend a final budget to the Finance Committee. The recommended budget reflects the school community's best effort to resolve the Budget Goals within the constraints of the Budget Environment. Members of the Budget Subcommittees were:

PPPCS Budget Subcommittee

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Parents</u>
Jane Lindenfelser, Executive Director	Gail Cuffie, Instructional Assistant	Nick Greer
Alexis Suskin-Sperry, Assistant Principal	Serena Harris, 2nd grade	Janice Harris
Yolanda Manning, Assistant Principal	Jenna Adams, MS Science	Latrice Byrd
Liz Obara, Dir. of Community Schools	JJ Pierce, MS Math	Nicole Utech

CHPCS Budget Subcommittee

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Parents</u>
Jane Lindenfelser, Executive Director	Bess Aquila, Special Education	Ericka Conde
Emily Augustine, Principal	Anais Roman, Instructional Assistant	Calais Prince

Debbie Mattera, Director of Finance, provides support to both school budget committees.

Accountability

The budget has lines of accountability:

- The Principals are responsible for setting and meeting targets for all Academic Program items.
- The Executive Director is responsible for setting and meeting targets for Fundraising, Facilities, Technology, Administration, and Capital items.
- The Director of Community Schools, reporting to the Executive Director, is responsible for setting and meeting targets for Non-Academic program items.

Staff Responsibilities

The Executive Director has responsibility for developing the draft budget as follows:

- Conduct all communications necessary to ensure integrity of the budget process.

- Present the final budget document.

The Director of Finance has responsibility for developing the draft budget as follows:

- Create the budget by gathering data from BCPSS, abiding by the parameters set by the Finance Committee, and following recommendations of the school budget committees and staff.

FY 2023 Operating Budget

1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2		Budget	PPPCS	CHPCS	Admin	Total	Variance	Percent	Percent of
3		FY22	FY23	FY23	FY23	FY23	22 V 23	Change	Budget
4	Budget Parameters								
5	Number of K-8 Students, projected	889	682	250		932	43	5%	
6	Per-pupil Allocation	9,234							
7	Foundation Funding		4,309,477	1,579,720					
8	Poverty ("Compensatory") Funding		2,369,217	1,290,224					
9	EL Funding		425,908	234,693					
10	Charter Per-Pupil Weight		201,872	74,000					
11	Total Per-Pupil / Weighted Student Funding	8,209,026	7,306,474	3,178,637		10,485,111	2,276,085	28%	
12	Budgeted Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR)	1.25	1.25	1.25		1.25			
13									
14	Income								
15	City Schools Funding	10,593,088	12,048,710	4,353,608		16,402,318	5,809,230	55%	95%
28	Academic Programs	131,710	60,990	12,600	-	73,590	(58,120)	-44%	0%
34	Non-Academic Programs	254,360	541,922	-	-	541,922	287,562	113%	3%
41	Fundraising	546,417	17,000	124,703	136,000	277,703	(268,714)	-49%	2%
46	Total Income	11,525,575	12,668,622	4,490,911	136,000	17,295,533	5,769,958	50%	100%
47									
48	Expenses								
49	Academic Programs	8,368,894	9,202,625	3,383,980		12,586,605	4,217,711	50%	79%
70	Non-academic Programs	246,850	527,922	17,800	-	545,722	298,872	121%	3%
78	Fundraising	31,980	14,000	7,970	21,500	43,470	11,490	36%	0%
82	Operations Technology	170,400	114,950	79,925	44,750	239,625	69,225	41%	2%
85	Facilities	1,276,889	468,152	209,556	-	677,708	(599,181)	-47%	4%
91	PPPCS, Inc. Staff	1,108,870	357,458	149,784	948,486	1,455,728	346,858	31%	9%
97	Supplies, Printing and FFE	88,075	67,025	28,500	-	95,525	7,450	8%	1%
102	Administration	145,739	-	-	201,343	201,343	55,604	38%	1%
110	Total Expense	11,437,697	10,752,131	3,877,516	1,216,079	15,845,726	4,408,028	39%	100%
111									
112	Net Ordinary Income Before Admin Allocation	87,877	1,916,491	613,395	(1,080,079)	1,449,807	1,361,930		
113									
114	Non-operating Income/Expense								
115	Income				20,000				
116	Investment Return				20,000				
117	Transfer from Reserves				-				
118	Other				-				
119	Contingency Expense				100,000				
120	Legal Costs				-				
121	Other				100,000				
122	Net Income before "Other" Income/Expense				(1,160,079)				
123									
124	Admin Allocation Adjustments		858,459	301,621	(1,160,079)	-			
125									
126	Net Ordinary Income After Admin Allocation	7,877	1,058,032	311,775		1,369,807			
127									
128	DCR Calculation Adjustments								
129	Debt Service		704,269	120,000		824,269			
130	Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR)		1.25	1.25		1.25			
131	DCR Contingency Available before Capital		177,695	161,775		339,470			
132	Operating \$ for Capital Projects		(61,632)	(120,454)		\$ (182,086)			
133	DCR Contingency Available after Capital		116,063	41,321		\$ 157,384			
134									
135	Other Income and Expense								
136	Unrealized Gain(Loss)								
137	Interest Expense	(379,259)				(489,269)			
138	Depreciation & Amortization	(518,572)				(486,992)			
139	Facilities	424,621.00				424,621			
140	Equipment	62,371.00				62,371			
141	Amortization	31,580							
142	Interest, Investments, Depreciation	(897,831)				(976,261)			
143									
144	Net Income(Loss)	(889,954)				393,546			

FY 2023 PPPCS Capital Budget

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Campus & Facilities</u>		
<u>Building 1 Improvements</u>		
Replace Sealants / Masonry Pointing / Lintels (Elite Restoration)	\$ 10,845	
Improve electrical load in server room	\$ 5,000	
Front Office HVAC - Replace Outdoor Unit	\$ 4,000	
Sanyo control board	\$ 15,000	
Building 1 - Classroom Vinyl Flooring - Replace (3 floors)	\$ 30,000	
<u>Building 2 Improvements (The Ed Rutkowski Building)</u>		
Building 2 - Slate Shingles - Periodic Repairs	\$ 20,000	
<u>Building 3 Improvements</u>		
Build wall in Science Lab	\$ 20,000	
Plumbing emergencies	\$ 10,000	Old Piping Risers - Periodic Replacement Contingency
<u>Total Campus & Facilities Expenses</u>	\$ 114,845	
<u>Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment</u>		
General facility capital projects	\$ 7,000	
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	\$ 32,500	Operations team space improvements.
Other HVAC replacement	\$ 5,000	
<u>Total Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment Expenses</u>	\$ 44,500	
<u>Technology</u>		
<u>Computer Software</u>		
<u>Computer Hardware</u>		
New servers	\$ 48,000	\$24,000 each. Must do 2.
New projectors	\$ 9,000	
New staff computers	\$ 41,600	Desktops are \$2,080 each. Must replace 20.
<u>Total Technology Expenses</u>	\$ 98,600	
<u>Total FY23 Capital Expenses</u>	\$ 257,945	
<u>Total FY23 Capital Budget</u>	\$ 196,313	
	\$ (61,632)	Budget check (must equal \$0 or balance amount with Operating)

FY 2023 CHPCS Capital Budget

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Building Improvements</u>		
Safety solution for classroom doors	\$ 30,000	
HVAC replacement	\$ 13,000	Boiler condensate pumps
<u>Other</u>		
General facility capital projects	\$ 7,500	
Plumbing emergencies	\$ 5,500	
<u>Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment</u>		
Smaller scrubber for 2nd floor	\$ 6,000	
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment		See MSDE grant
Facilities Total	\$ 62,000	
<u>Technology</u>		
New servers	\$ 48,000	\$24,000 each; must do in pairs.
hallways loudspeakers	\$ 20,000	
Chromebook cart	\$ 3,400	
Chromebooks \$350 each	\$ 21,000	60 Chromebooks for new students
Laptops for new staff \$2,200 each	\$ 28,600	
fixing the projectors	\$ 4,200	
Technology Total	\$ 125,200	
Capital Total (Facilities + Tech)	\$ 187,200	
FY23 Budget	\$ 66,746	
	\$ (120,454)	Budget check (must equal \$0 or balanced with Operating funds)