

CITIZEN'S GUIDE

TO SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCES

Osseo Area Schools

FISCAL YEAR 2013

(2012-2013 School Year)

OSSEO AREA SCHOOLS
ISD 279

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Deal area a l	Page
Background	1
General/Transportation Fund Revenues & Expenditures	2
Expenditures Per Student Served	3
Discretionary vs. Mandated/Restricted Expenditures	4
General/Transportation Fund Operations and Financial Position	5
Revenues vs Expenditures Per Student	6
Glossary	7

Building PUBLIC Trust

Engaging Our **COMMUNITY**

Delivering

CLEAR and ACCURATE

Financial Reporting

BACKGROUND

This Citizen's Guide provides a summary of ISD 279-Osseo Area Schools finances for Fiscal Year 2013 (2012-2013 school year). Its purpose is to help members of the public understand where the school district's revenues come from and how funds are used to educate the 20,500 learners in our E-12 schools.

This document describes revenues and expenditures in the General/Transportation Fund, which represents nearly 77% of all funds managed by the school district. In addition to the General/Transportation Fund of \$230 million, the district manages approximately \$63 million among seven other fund categories: Food Service, Community Service, Capital Projects, Debt Service, Operating Capital, Internal Services, and Trust.

The information in this document has been reviewed by the Financial Involvement School-Community Accountability Liaisons (FISCAL) advisory team. The FISCAL team provides community-based input and feedback on school financial issues, reviews financial data across ISD 279, and advises the school district on economic issues.

This publication is not an audited opinion of the school district's finances. Rather, it is a brief overview of ISD 279's revenues, use of funds, and overall financial position. Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich, & Co. (MMKR), a certified public accounting firm that specializes in school district accounting, provides an annual independent audit of ISD 279.

Data sources for this report include the independent annual audit by MMKR, financial and management reports, information from the Minnesota Department of Education, and Minnesota legislative documents on education finance.

For more information, visit the ISD 279 website at www.district279.org

Recognition for excellence in financial management

- ISD 279 received a clean audit of its FY 2013 finances. The independent auditor said the district's financial records are in "excellent condition. This not only provides for an efficient audit at year-end, but also provides confidence in interim financial data utilized by the district throughout the year."
- Moody's Investors Service has assigned an underlying rating of Aa1 to the district's general obligation bonds. Aa1 is the **second highest bond rating** Moody's has assigned to a Minnesota school district; only three school districts in Minnesota have a higher underlying bond rating from Moody's.
- For the past nine consecutive years ISD 279 has received the Minnesota Department of Education School Finance Award for demonstrating timely submission of financial data and compliance with state statutes; presence of select indicators of fiscal health; and accuracy in financial reporting.
- For the 24th consecutive year, the Osseo School District was awarded the Association of School Business Officials International's Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting.

Leveraging taxpayer dollars through careful stewardship

- The school district maintains an intense focus on classroom instruction. More than 78% of the operating budget goes directly to classroom instruction for students.
- By refinancing debt at a lower interest rate, the school district has saved local taxpayers nearly \$11.3 million since 2005 in school-related property taxes.
- ISD 279 received \$30.4 million in grant funds in FY 2013. Grant funds leveraged local dollars and allowed schools to provide value-added programs and services that meet student needs. FY 2013 saw a decrease of \$1.1 million in grant funds over the prior year, due to a reduction in the Federal Fiscal Stabilization Funds and other one-time federal stimulus dollars received in FY 2012.

Success in cost containment

- Belt-tightening across the system resulted in nearly \$1.9 million in savings in the area of purchased services and supplies for FY 2013.
- Significant progress has been made in containing health insurance costs by providing employees with a deductible plan that results in lower insurance costs to the school district.

GENERAL/TRANSPORTATION FUND REVENUES

For the year ended June 30, 2013



ISD 279 receives money from several sources: state aid, property taxes, federal aid and categorical revenues. The amount from any one source may vary from year to year. Because of this fluctuation, the district annually estimates its revenue, then allocates the money to school sites through a formal budget process. Each dollar received in the General/Transportation Fund for FY 2013 was derived from the funding sources noted above.

GENERAL/TRANSPORTATION FUND EXPENDITURES

For the year ended June 30, 2013



			A A A A A
Instruction	\$179,907,547	78.2%	
Transportation/Pupil Support Services	21,506,904	9.3%	
Buildings & Grounds	13,696,405	5.9%	
District Administration	9,281,897	4.0%	
School Administration	5,449,851	2.4%	
Other	515,881	0.2%	
Total General Operating Expenditures	\$230,358,485	100%	

ISD 279 spending priorities are focused on student instruction. More than 78% of the operating budget goes directly to classroom instruction for students.

Source: FY 2013 independent audit by Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich and Co.

State Aid

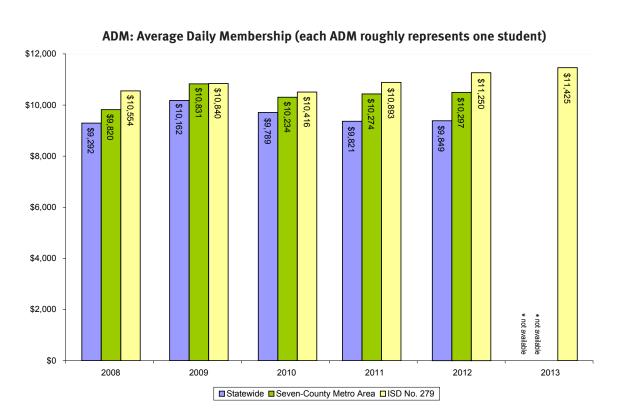
Federal Aid

Other

Property Taxes

EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT SERVED

Administrative and district support services costs per pupil are consistently lower than the seven-county metro area and statewide averages.



Statewide³ Seven-County Metro Area* **ISD 279** 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 Administrative and district \$823 \$805 \$747 \$763 support services \$811 \$854 \$807 \$813 \$817 \$876 \$781 \$788 \$701 \$716 \$726 \$721 Elementary and secondary 4.529 5 112 4,885 4,829 4,866 4,730 5,411 5,069 5,107 5,103 5,208 5,512 5,186 5,489 5,772 5,873 regular instruction Vocational education instruction 138 171 162 142 153 149 144 141 152 150 136 136 142 141 167 86 1,904 1,866 2,167 Special education instruction 1,703 1,817 1,832 1,904 2,002 1,992 3,015 2004 2,097 2,152 2,128 2,172 2,275 Instructional support services 536 461 502 461 446 459 598 550 526 537 614 655 557 571 594 599 Pupil support services 835 874 861 874 895 914 968 937 937 957 1,017 970 1,014 987 982 1,047 Sites and buildings and other 811 850 794 811 802 778 824 755 765 755 746 693 643 786 824 Total General Fund \$9,292 \$10,162 \$9,789 \$9,821 \$9,849 \$9,820 \$10,831 \$10,234 \$10,274 \$10,297 \$10,554 \$10,840 \$10,416 \$10,893 \$11,250 \$11,425 operating expenditures

The largest variances were in elementary and secondary regular instruction (\$103) and special education instruction (\$109). These increases were mostly due to an increase in salaries and benefits attributed to employee contract improvements. The School Board approved budget reductions of \$3 million for Fiscal Year 2013.

Expenditure patterns vary from district to district for various reasons. Factors affecting the comparison include, among others, the growth cycle or maturity of the district, average employee experience, availability of funding, population density, and methods of allocating costs.

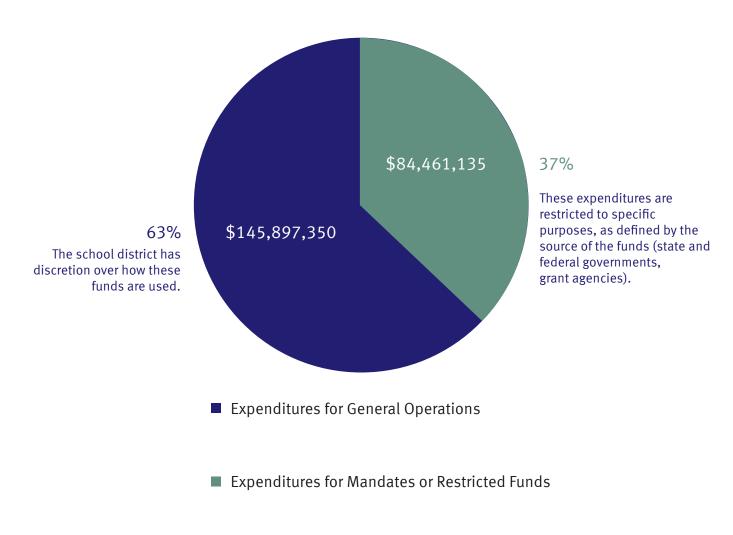
Source: FY 2013 independent audit management report, Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich and Co., P.A.

^{*}Statewide and seven-county metro area information for 2013 is not yet available.

HOW MUCH OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET IS WITHIN THE SCHOOL **DISTRICT'S CONTROL?**

The school district has discretionary control of 63% of the annual budget

About 37% of FY 2013 expenditures were tied to mandates or restricted to specific purposes. Unrestricted expenditures, about 63% of the budget, allow for discretion and can be spent on the general operations of the district.



Mandated Programs - Particular programs for which schools are required to provide services, even if a revenue stream is not available or fully funded. Examples include special education and English language learner services.

Restricted Funds - Funds received for a specific purpose that carry spending restrictions.

GENERAL FUND OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

This balance sheet demonstrates the school district's financial position, which is an indicator of the overall financial health of district finances. By FY 2015, the budget reserve (the "savings account") will be 18.8% of expenditures. An operating levy increase was approved by the voters on November 5, 2013 that will increase revenue for the next 10 years by approximately \$9 million per year starting in FY 2015.

	2	012 % Change	2013	% Change	2014	% Change	2015
	Ac	tual From Prior	Year Actual	From Prior Year	Projected	From Prior Year	Projected
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 48,520	,221	\$ 47,343,264	\$	40,881,611	\$	39,061,521
Revenue	-2.3% 223,767	7,752 0.1%	223,896,832	-10.1% 2	201,320,803	6.1%	213,623,265
Expenditures	1.6% 224,944	,709 2.4%	230,358,485	-11.8%	203,140,893	3.75%	210,758,676
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 47,343	,264	\$ 40,881,611	\$	39,061,521	\$	41,926,110
Unassigned Fund Balance	38,057	7,262	38,613,941		36,793,851		39,658,440
Nonspendable/Restricted/Assigned Fund Balance	9,286	5,002	2,267,670		2,267,670		2,267,670
Total Fund Balance	\$ 47,343	,264	\$ 40,881,611	\$	39,061,521	\$	41,926,110
How many weeks of expenditures can thunassigned fund balance cover?	e	8.8	8.7		9.4		9.8
Unassigned fund Balance as a Percenta of Expenditures	ge 16	5.9%	16.8%		18.1%		18.8%
Student Enrollment (ADM)	20	,591	20,535		20,556		20,474
Poverty (Free/Reduced Price Meals)	45	5.3%	47.6%				
English Learners (EL) per ADM	6	6.4%	6.3%				
Special Education	15	5.4%	15.3%				

Unassigned fund balance is generally considered the amount of money left after paying bills. However, due to accounting requirements, the fund balance does not reflect the amount of money actually in the bank; a significant portion of state aid must be recorded in the year before it is received. Therefore, the fund balance is usually larger than the actual amount of cash

The unassigned fund balance provides cash flow for operations and keeps the district out of debt. To put the fund balance in perspective: The district's monthly operating costs average \$19.2 million, 85% of which is used to cover employee payroll and benefits. On June 30, 2013, the unassigned fund balance would have covered 8.7 weeks of operations.

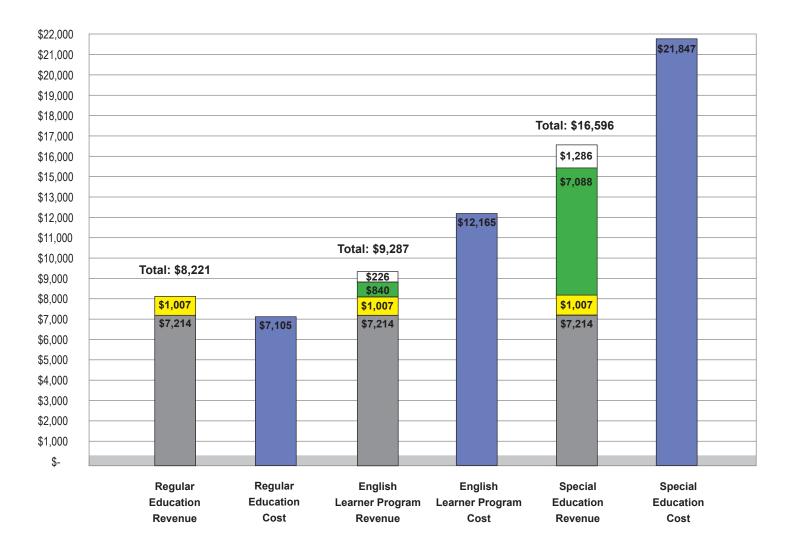
School Board policy regarding fund balance states "the Board will endeavor to maintain an unappropriated fund balance that will not fall below 5% of the District's general fund operating expenditure budget, excluding operating capital programs."

www.district279.org / for current curricular, financial, and other School District information. www.education.state.mn.us / for current statewide educational information.

REVENUES VS EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

More than \$84 million (37%) of the General Fund paid for underfunded mandates in FY 2013

This graph shows the gap between revenues and expenditures per pupil for various special programs compared to regular education. The gap, called the "cross-subsidy," requires that the general operating budget subsidize the costs of underfunded mandates. In FY 2013, almost \$84.5 million was drawn from the General Fund to subsidize underfunded mandates.



- ☐ Federal Aid Grant Specific
- State Aid Grant Specific
- Other Interest Earning, Tuition, Gifts, Fund Raising, Clearing, Refunds, Resale, etc.
- Basic Formula, Referendum Aid & Local Levy
- Cost

GLOSSARY

Actual - A number that has been audited.

ADM - (Average Daily Membership) - The total headcount of students. The ADM may be different from the official enrollment reported, since enrollment is usually reported as of a particular date. ADM adjusts for fluctuations in enrollment over the course of a school year.

Assigned Fund Balance - Consists of internally imposed constraints. These constraints consist of amounts intended to be used be the District for specific purposes but so not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the governing body itself or by an official to which the governing body delegates the authority.

Basic Formula - Basic revenue comes from the "formula," which sets the minimum level of per-pupil funding from the state. The base amount was \$5,224 in 2012-2013.

Compensatory Revenue - Comes from a formula based on the number of students in a school who are eligible for free or reducedprice school lunch.

English Learners (EL) - For students entering school with little or no command of the English language.

General Fund - The general operating fund of a school district. Similar to a household checking account, the General Fund pays the day-to-day school operating expenses.

Integration Revenue - Is available to districts whose student enrollment consists of more than 15% students of color. Integration revenue follows students to their district of attendance if the enrollment contributes to desegregation or integration purposes. Integration revenue is part state aid, part local levy.

Levy - Property taxes collected from local district taxpayers as a component of the overall educational funding formula.

Nonspendable Fund Balance - Consists of amounts that are not in spendable form, such as prepaid items, inventory, and other long-term asserts.

Operating Levy - A type of property tax that must be approved by voters. In 2007, voters renewed an expiring levy that supports operating expenses such as employee salaries, supplies, heat and lights.

Other Revenue - Consists of tuition, fees, admissions, rentals, sale services/resale, interest earnings, and other miscellaneous revenues collected and/or received.

Regular Instruction Students - Students who do not qualify for specialized services in specific areas, such as special education, English learners, and Title I.

Restricted Funds - Funds specifically restricted for expenditures on certain items (such as construction or training). Some restricted funds also carry an additional restriction against carrying over unexpended fund balances from one year to the next.

Restricted Fund Balance - Consists of amounts related to externally imposed constraints established by creditors, grantors, or contributors; or constraints imposed by state statutory provisions.

Special Education - An education program for students who are identified as disabled.

Student Instruction - Includes costs of teachers, supplies, paraprofessionals, and curriculum development costs associated with the subjects taught.

Title I - An Elementary and Secondary Education Act program that provides resources for extra help for students who are behind grade level in reading and/or math achievement. The money is provided on the basis of students living in poverty.

Unreimbursed - Costs that are not reimbursed by the requiring agency or other entity.

Unassigned Fund Balance - Funds in excess of expenditures that may be carried over from an earlier year and may be used on any legal educational expenditure.

Unassigned Funds - Funds that may be used on any legal educational expenditure.

ISD 279 School Board

Jim Burgett Tammie Epley Linda Etim Jacki Girtz Dean G. Henke Teresa Lunt

Kate Maguire, Ed.D. - Superintendent

FY 2014 FISCAL Advisory Team

Jacques Apaloo Kelly Benusa Krista Cassidy Russ Funk Mike Hueller BJ Irmiter Marie Kidder Margo Kleven John Nelson Kim Riesgraf Jody Seppala Aric Stienessen Frank Tews Wendy Tuominen Teshite Wako Jeremy Willey

Prepared by:
ISD 279 - Osseo Area Schools
Business Services Department
with input and feedback from the
FISCAL Advisory Team
11200 93rd Avenue North
Maple Grove, MN 55369
763.391.7015
www.district279.org

For more information about education finance in Minnesota, visit:

<u>Minnesota School Finance: A Guide for Legislators</u>

<u>Financing Education in Minnesota, 2012-13</u>