





Sample

Charles "Hos" Hoskins
MARICOPA COUNTY
TREASURER

301 W JEFFERSON ST - Room 100
PHOENIX, AZ 85003-2199

Sign up for
Parcel Watch

and receive tax bill
notifications via email

www.treasurer.maricopa.gov

PARCEL/ACCOUNT # 123-45-678 9

Verify the property description on the back of this statement to make certain you are paying on the correct parcel. The Treasurer's Office is not responsible for payments to incorrect parcels.

www.treasurer.maricopa.gov
(602) 506-8511

1233 1287 *****AUTO**5-DIGIT 85215

DOE, JOHN
1234 E KNOWN ST.
MESA, AZ 85208-0000

MARICOPA COUNTY
2008 PROPERTY TAX
STATEMENT

So we can provide you with more of the information you want regarding your property taxes...

Tax information
is now on the
other side



Your 2008 Property Tax Summary for Parcel # 123-45-678 9

(50=PRTCNTL)

	2007	Ratio	Assessed	2008	Ratio	Assessed
Limited Value (Primary)	73,000	.100	7,300	73,000	.100	4,008
Full Cash Value (Secondary)	73,000	.100	7,300	73,000	.100	4,008

Previous Year Total \$271.74

Total 2008 Assessed Taxes \$228.70

Definitions

Payments

School Finance Overview- 2010

St. Libory Consolidated School District 30

Dr. Carl Buehler, Superintendent/Principal

 General school finance background

 Past and current trends

 Outlook

3 main sources of school revenue

	State	Local	Federal
Illinois averages	40%	50%	10%
St. Libory	59%	36%	5%

Nearly 50% of **State** support comes thru the General State Aid (GSA), determined by relative property value wealth and number of students (ADA). We receive approximately \$3,400 per student per year from Illinois. These percentages show how relatively little local taxpayers are paying in property taxes for the school. This is also why our enrollment decline has such a sharp effect on revenues.

CSD30 Trend- Enrollment

📄 Ten years ago we had just short of 100 students Kindergarten through 8th Grade. Today we are right at 80. This drop of approximately 18 students results in lost State revenues of \$60,000 each year.

Sources of Revenue (cont.)

Local support primarily thru Property Taxes and the Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax.

Federal financial support primarily provided through grants and reimbursements made to the state, mostly directed toward students from low-income households or special programs- sources from Departments of Education and Agriculture. Examples include Child Nutrition Programs, Class Size Reduction, Titles I II IV and V, School to Work, and I.D.E.A.

What about the Lottery???

Illinois State Lottery proceeds supply money for the State funding of education, but does not provide additional support for education that would otherwise not be available.

Hold Harmless

For over ten years Hold Harmless assured districts to receive at least GSA as the 97-98 funding. This provided between \$40-60K more per year to St. Libory despite declining enrollment. Fewer districts qualified as years passed because of increasing enrollments, and this year it has been totally eliminated. Our impact has been severe, pulling nearly \$48,000 of State revenue from this year's revenues.

CSD30 Trend- Hold Harmless

 2004	\$ 37,714
 2005	\$ 52,265
 2006	\$ 54,724
 2007	\$64,143
 2008	\$43,113
 2009	\$60,269
 2010	\$ 24,284
 2011	\$ 0

Other State factors

Poverty impact provides districts additional funding as percentages increase, and Title I funding is based on poverty levels. We receive very little if any such funds. There is a recent trend for Federal aid to follow Title I so without Title I, we do not qualify.












GSA paid in 1/24th increments *normally* . . .

Illinois' recent budget crunch has resulted in large amounts of delayed disbursements that you have heard so much about.

Tax Levy

- 📄 Levy amount determined based on budget needs
- 📄 Public Hearing required if the levy is 5% or greater than the previous year BUT there are legal limits requiring voter approval to exceed
- 📄 Adopt levy at Board of Education meeting by the Board before last Tuesday in December
- 📄 File Certificate of Tax Levy with County Clerk prior to December 31
- 📄 eg. A \$99,000 home assessed at \$33,000 paying a levy of \$2.30 would be taxed \$759 for one year

2011 Tax Levy CSD30 = 1.84

 Fund		Levy	Max. Rate	CalculatedRate
 Education	\$	114,703	0.9200	0.92000%
 Building	\$	46,754	0.3750	0.37500%
 I.M.R.F.	\$	7,500	none	0.06016%
 Transport	\$	14,961	0.1200	0.12000%
 Work Cash	\$	6,233	0.0500	0.04999%
 FirePrevSafe	\$	6,233	0.0500	0.04999%
 Special Educ	\$	2,493	0.0200	0.02000%
 Liability	\$	17,000	none	0.13635%
 Social Sec	\$	7,500	none	0.06016%
 Lease Levy	\$	6,000	0.0500	0.04812%

Where does the money go?

Education Fund ~ 80% (73%)

Operations and Maintenance ~ 4% (8%)

Transportation ~ 7% (4%)

Other ~ 9% (15%)

Why so many Funds?

All expenses could be handled through the Educational Fund, but Legislative action established special purpose funds.

- 10 Educational
- 20 Operations and Maintenance
- 30 Bond and Interest
- 40 Transportation
- 50 IMRF and Social Security
- 60 Site and Construction
- 70 Working Cash
- 80 Rent / Tort
- 90 Fire Prevention and Life Safety

District Indebtedness

Cash flow shortages may be remedied by making inter-fund loans made among Education, Operations and Maintenance, Transportation, and Working Cash. Loans must be repaid within on calendar year except Working Cash upon collection of takes. Beyond this option, a Board of Education may issue short-term financial obligations

Short Term sources of additional monies

- 📄 Personal Property Replacement Tax Notes
- 📄 State Aid Anticipation Certificates
- 📄 Tax Anticipation Notes
- 📄 Tax Anticipation Warrants
- 📄 Teacher Orders

The School District Financial Profile (SDFP)

The SDFP utilizes five weighted indicators to arrive at an overall district score.

☞ Fund to Balance Ratio

☞ Expenditure to Revenue Ratio

☞ Days Cash on Hand

☞ Percent Short-Term Borrowing Ability Remaining

☞ Percent Long-Term Debt Margin Remaining

Based upon the overall score of all five areas, each school district is placed in one of four categories

..... SDFP Categories






Financial Recognition- require little or no ISBE review

Financial Review- given limited review by ISBE but potential downward trends will be monitored

Financial Watch- closely monitored by ISBE and technical assistance offered / downward trends closely monitored

Financial Warning- same as Watch but with further review for possible consideration to qualify for a Financial Oversight Panel

CSD30 SDFP Categories

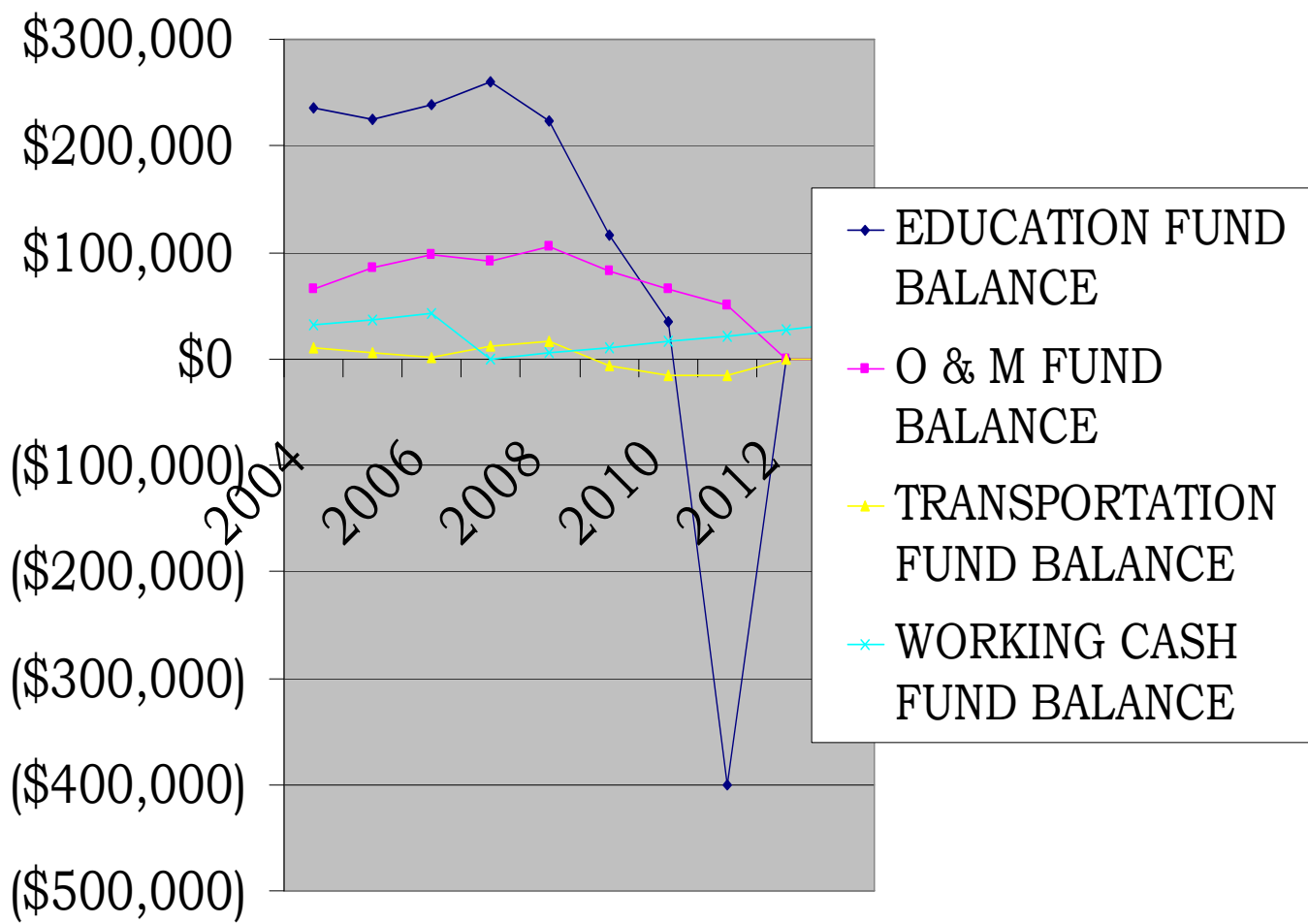
 2006	Recognition
 2007	Recognition
 2008	Recognition
 2009	Warning
 2010	Warning

Trend Financial Data

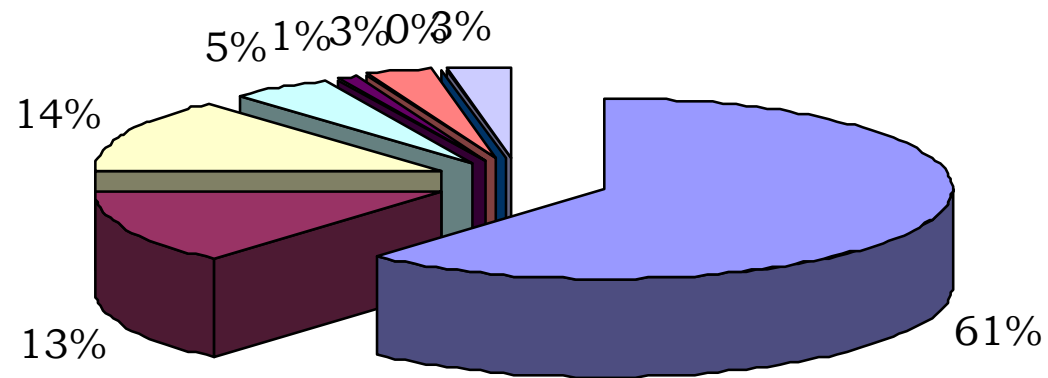
Investments as of June 30

2005	\$ 380,287
2006	\$ 386,190
2007	\$ 373,662
2008	\$ 351,241
2009	\$ 328,918
2010	\$ 191,702

FOUR OPERATING FUNDS



**THREE OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES
+ FICA/IMRF FUND EXPENDITURES BY
OBJECT - FY 2008**




Deficit Reduction Plan- Background/Assumptions

- Further reduction of the teaching staff is the only realistic method the district can significantly lower costs. The Board may decide early in 2011 which position(s) are to be reduced or eliminated.
- It is assumed that the General State Aid and other state/federal grants will remain essentially constant. The Hold Harmless amounts have been eliminated and this has caused further strain on the budget.

Deficit Reduction Plan- Background/Assumptions (cont.)

- 📄 Larger class sizes and cross-grade classes will be necessary in order to facilitate further teaching reductions. There is concern with the ability for the school to provide the individualized attention some students need in order to succeed.
- 📄 The current administrator will retire at the end of the 2010-2011 school year, and some savings of this salary is anticipated.

Summary and Questions

 St. Libory CSD30 has proudly served this community for decades. Its ability to do so in the future depends upon many factors. Some are within the control of the citizens, and some are not. The Board of Education has in the recent past and will continue to make difficult decisions on behalf of the overall strength of available resources.