2023 Payable 2024 Truth In Taxation Public Meeting

Time - 6:01 p.m.

Date – December 19, 2023

at the

Fillmore Central High School Meeting Room

145 Main Ave. S.

Harmony, MN 55939

Truth in Taxation Law

Minnesota's Truth in Taxation Law requires that cities, counties and school districts follow certain steps before adopting a tax levy for the following year.

- The law requires a mailed notice to each property owner in the county, which describes the tax levies proposed by the city, county and school district and what percent increase (decrease) such a levy would mean in dollars.
- School districts are required to hold a single meeting in which the public is allowed to speak and the budget and levy is discussed. This meeting may be part of a regularly scheduled meeting but must occur after 6:00 P.M.
- > The meeting date and location must be provided at the same time or prior to certifying the proposed property tax levy. The meeting date must be between November 25 and December 28.
- You are here tonight as part of the school district's public meeting process.

Requirements of the Truth in Taxation Public Meeting

- 1. Discuss proposed property tax levy for taxes payable 2024
- 2. Provide and discuss information on the current budget (2023-2024).
- Public must be given a reasonable amount of time to comment on the proposed property tax levy and budget and to ask questions.

- Minnesota Statute 275.065

Points to Remember

 Revenue formulas are set by the State Legislature except for voter approved referendums.

- 2. Local Levy and State Aid mix are set by the State Legislature.
- 3. An increase in local taxes does not necessarily mean an increase in revenues for the school district.

- Minnesota Statute 275.065

Minnesota School District Property Taxes - Key Steps in the Process

Step 1. The City or County Assessor determines the estimated market value for each parcel of property in the county.

Step 2. The **Legislature** sets the formulas for tax capacity. (E.g., for homestead residential property, tax capacity = 1% of first \$500,000 in value + 1.25% of value over \$500,000.) These formulas determine how much of the tax burden will fall on different types of property.

Step 3. The County Auditor calculates the tax capacity for each parcel of property in the county (based on values from step 1 and tax capacity formulas from step 2), as well as the total tax capacity for each school district.

Step 4. The **Legislature** sets the formulas which determine school district levy limits. These are the maximum amounts of taxes that school districts can levy in every category.

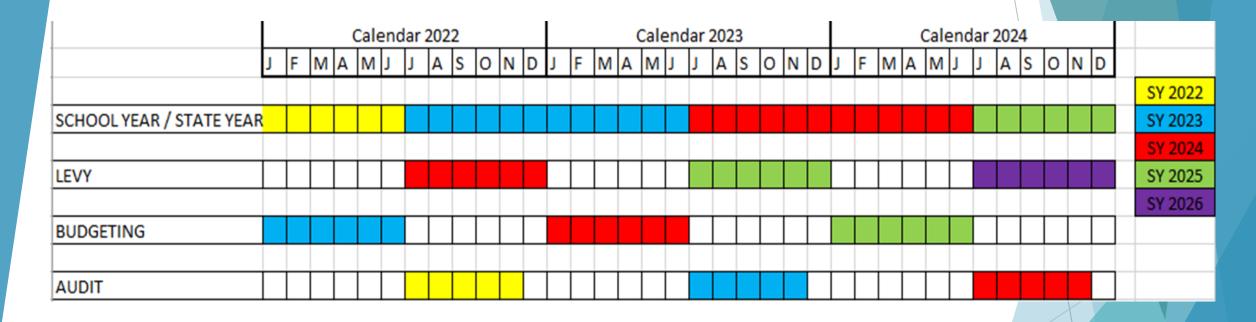
Step 5. The Minnesota Department of Education calculates detailed levy limits for each school district, based on the formulas approved by the Legislature in step 4. These limits tell districts the exact amounts that can be levied in every category.

Step 6. The School Board adopts a proposed levy in September, based on the limits set in step 5. After a public hearing, the board adopts a final levy in December. Final levy cannot be more than the preliminary levy, except for amounts approved by voters.

Step 7. The **County Auditor** divides the final levy (determined by the school board in step 6) by the district's total tax capacity (determined in step 3) to determine the tax rate needed to raise the proper levy amount. The auditor multiplies this tax rate times each property's tax capacity, to determine the school tax for that property.*

* For certain levy categories (referendum, equity and transition levies), tax rates and levy amounts are based on referendum market value, rather than tax capacity.

Levy Cycles



School District Budget

Current School Year 2023-2024

Fund Accounting Overview

All school districts' budgets are divided into separate funds, as required by law.

For our District, there are 4 funds:

1. **GENERAL FUND (Fund 01)**

- Revenue is based on student enrollment
- The local referendum levy is part of the General Fund
- Provides for classroom instruction, instructional supplies and equipment, and other educational activities
- Special Education, and State / Federal Mandated Programs
- Extra-curricular Activities / Student Activities
- Pupil Transportation
- Facilities Operation and Maintenance
- Capital Expenditures and Improvements
- Health and Safety Code Compliance

Fund Accounting Overview

2. FOOD SERVICE (Fund 02)

School Breakfast and Lunch Program

3. COMMUNITY SERVICE (Fund 04)

- Levy is based on adult population in the District
- Early childhood levy is based on the number of children under 5 years of age
- Provides for enrichment programs for any age level that are not part of the K-12 education program
- Early Childhood Family Education
- School Readiness
- Adult Basic Education

4. DEBT SERVICE (Fund 07)

Based on annual debt retirement schedules for the district's outstanding bonded indebtedness. Annual levy is for the payment of principal and interest on bonds as due. Current debt is a result of the voter approved Bond Issue for HVAC improvements (2010/2012), Capital improvements (2014), and OPEB (other post employment benefits-2008).

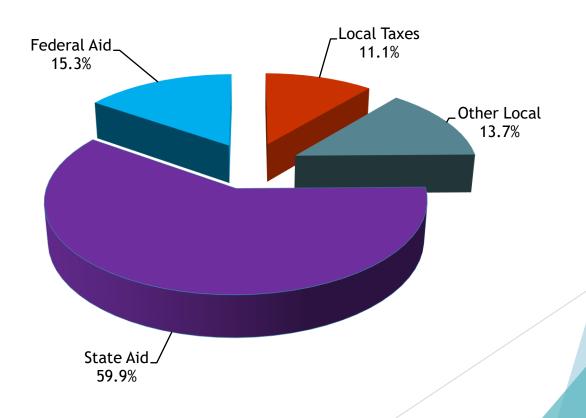
2023-2024 BUDGET OVERVIEW

REVENUES

	22-23	23-24	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Change
General Fund	9,093,263	9,027,379	-0.72%
Food Service	550,070	551,838	0.32%
Community Service	890,979	758,210	-14.90%
Debt Service	670,631	674,653	0.60%
Totals	\$ 11,204,943	\$ 11,012,080	-1.72%

General Fund Revenue Budget

Where Do Our School Revenues Come From?



2023-2024 BUDGET OVERVIEW EXPENDITURES

	22-23	23-24	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Change
General Fund	8,419,570	8,787,424	4.37%
Food Service	519,686	558,648	7.50%
Community Service	860,164	856,378	-0.44%
Debt Service	663,218	663,258	0.01%
Totals	\$ 10,462,638	\$ 10,865,708	3.85%

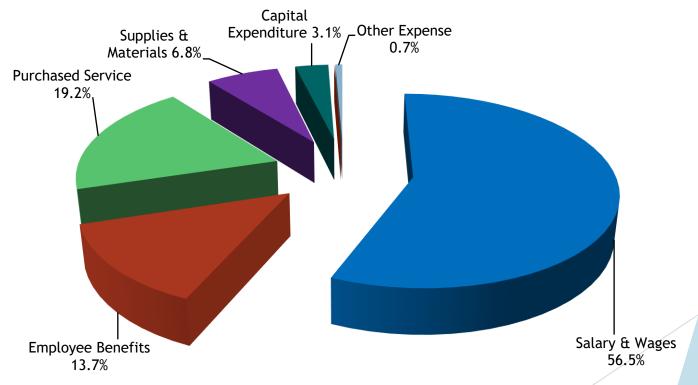
HOW ARE GENERAL FUND DOLLARS SPENT?

Expenses incurred in the operation of the district are paid from the General Fund. The following schedule relates how the dollars allocated to the General Fund are spent:

District & School Administration	6.0%
District Support Services	3.9%
Regular Instruction	46.7%
Vocational Instruction	2.3%
Special Education Instruction	15.5%
Instructional Support Services	1.8%
Pupil Support Services	10.1%
Sites-Buildings, Equipment	12.2%
Fiscal and Other	1.5%
	100.0%

General Fund Expenditure Budget

What Do Our Expenditures Pay For?



School District Levy

- 2023 Payable 2024
 - Certified in 2023
 - Collected in 2024
- Recognized as revenue in Fiscal Year 2025

Authority for School Levies

A School District Tax Levy must be either:

- Set by State Formula-or-
- Voter Approved

Factors Impacting Tax Change

Issues Driven by Legislative Decisions:

- Change in sales ratio (impacting ANTC)
- Change in tax capacity rate structure
- Laws mandating code compliance (Health & Safety and Buildings)

Issues Determined by District Voters:

- Voter approved building bond issue
- Voter approved excess levy referendum

Factors Impacting Tax Change (cont.)

Local Factors:

- Inflationary pressure on real estate market
- Abatements
- Property improvements not previously taxed
- Change in individual assessed market value
- Possible change in property classification (e.g. homestead to rental)

How will your 2024 school taxes be spent?

Provides additional funding for district instructional programs

by means of the approved excess referendum. Provides

funds for operating capital expenses, building/land lease,

and Health & Safety costs:

Community Education Fund

Levy for Community Education Programs:

Debt Service

General Fund

Levy for repayment of principal and interest on district debt:

Total Levy Before Credits:

Percent

60%

4%

36%

100.0%

Comparison of Certified Payable 2023 Levy with Proposed Payable 2024 Levy

GROSS LEVIES	ACTUAL	PROPOSED	DOLLAR	PERCENT
BY FUND	22 PAY 23	23 PAY 24	DIFFERENCE	DIFFERENCE
General Fund	1,018,337.00	1,048,683.00	30,346.00	2.98%
Community Services	76,887.00	74,846.00	(2,041.00)	-2.65%
Debt Redemption	611,370.00	619,780.00	8,410.00	1.38%
Total	1,706,594.00	1,743,309.00	36,715.00	2.15%

What are the main variables that cause property tax increases and decreases?

- Changes in market values, classification or class rates
- Change in property tax credits (e.g. change in Homestead Benefit from a credit to an exclusion)
- Voter approved referendums
- Increases or decreases in levy amounts caused by changes in state funding formulas

What are the main variables that cause property tax increases and decreases? (cont.)

- The value of your property may increase or decrease
- The value of other properties may increase or decrease and change the share that your property is of the total tax base, whether your property's value changed or not.
- School Board Actions.

Whereas, Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes the School Board of Fillmore Central School District, Preston, Minnesota, is authorized to make the following proposed tax levies for general purposes:

General Fund (includes referendum)	\$ 1,048,683.43
Community Service	74,845.60
Debt Service	521,854.66
OPEB	97,924.99

Total Proposed School Tax Levy \$ 1,743,308.68

Now Therefore, Be it resolved by the School Board of Fillmore Central School District, Preston, Minnesota, that the levy to be levied in 2023 to be collected in 2024 is set at \$1,743,308.67. The clerk of the Fillmore Central School Board is authorized to certify the proposed levy to the County Auditor of Fillmore County, Minnesota.