

# Cambridge-Isanti School District

FY2024 Financial Summary

JANUARY 23, 2024

PRESENTED BY:

CHRISTOPHER KAMPA,

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE & OPERATIONS

# FY2024 Audit Headlines





- Clean Audit
- Strong Financial Results
- General Fund Revenues exceed
  Expenses by \$8.0 million
- Performance was largely driven by onetime actions won't be entirely sustainable

# FY2024: Strong Financial Performance



#### Results

General Fund revenues exceeded expenses by \$8.0 million

#### Revenue

- Investment Income aided performance
- Special Education Revenue

#### Expenses

- Labor contracts back-loaded
- Deferral of high-cost savings (Bus Purchases and Facility Maintenance)
- Expenses will occur in future periods



# FY2024 Financial Results

#### Revenue Performance

- 1. Investment Income
- 2. Medical Asst Billing
- 3. Special Education entitlement and legislation

#### **Expense Performance**

- Deferral of Large Expenses (Buses)
- 2. Timing of Labor Contracts



DESCRIPTION	Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUE			
Property Tax	\$ 9,381,578	\$ 9,417,735	\$ 36,157
Other Local	2,825,021	3,622,296	797,275
State Aid	59,326,126	59,787,229	461,104
Federal	928,904	2,139,604	1,210,700
Total	72,461,629	74,966,865	2,505,236
EXPENSES			
Labor	40,874,679	39,564,851	(1,309,828)
Benefits	15,583,845	14,849,077	(734,768)
Services & Materials	11,217,339	9,564,639	(1,652,700)
Facilities and Student Accts	3,975,748	2,897,793	(1,077,955)
Total	71,651,611	66,876,360	(4,775,251)
NET REVENUE	\$ 810,018	\$ 8,090,505	\$ 7,280,486

### **FY2024 Financial Results**



#### Revenue

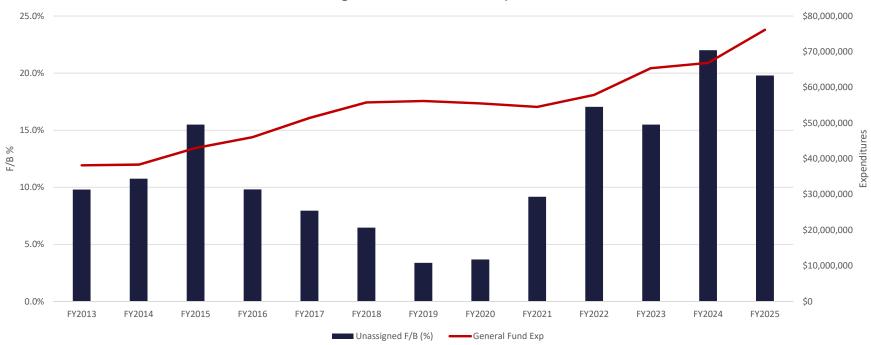
- Investment Income: \$2,089,920 (FY2021: \$17,537)
  - Will decrease in future periods as interest rates decrease and cash balance is spent down
- Medical Asst Billing: \$184k in revenue above budget
- Special Education Revenue: increase in State legislation and carryover of past Federal allocations that couldn't be spent due to MOE considerations

#### Expenses

- Labor Contracts: final settlements were back-loaded for FY2025
- Benefits: less salaries and wages results in less benefits
- Bus Purchases: \$1.2 million deferred to FY2025

# **Fund Balance**





# Demographic Study – Declining Enrollment



Grade	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030
	Forecast						
K	340.0	339.0	338.0	343.0	346.0	350.0	353.0
1.0	321.0	345.4	344.4	343.4	348.5	351.5	355.6
2.0	329.0	318.4	342.7	341.7	340.7	345.7	348.7
3.0	353.0	324.4	314.0	337.9	336.9	335.9	340.9
4.0	343.0	356.2	327.3	316.8	340.9	339.9	338.9
5.0	346.0	344.4	357.6	328.6	318.1	342.3	341.3
6.0	327.0	353.6	351.9	365.5	335.9	325.1	349.8
7.0	402.0	327.7	354.3	352.7	366.2	336.5	325.7
8.0	399.0	412.5	336.2	363.5	361.8	375.7	345.3
9.0	427.0	427.7	442.1	360.4	389.7	387.9	402.8
10.0	459.0	424.9	425.6	439.9	358.6	387.8	385.9
11.0	428.0	453.0	419.3	420.1	434.2	353.9	382.7
12.0	468.0	427.6	452.6	418.9	419.6	433.8	353.6
Adj ADM	4,942.0	4,854.7	4,806.1	4,732.3	4,697.0	4,666.0	4,624.2
Internal K-12							
Projections	4,886.4	4,817.5	4,777.2	4,717.7	4,733.0	4,681.7	4,671.9
Variance	(55.61)	(37.21)	(28.93)	(14.61)	35.92	15.77	47.76

# **Enrollment Projections**



Grade	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Final	12.02.2024	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
HK	52.9	63.1	57.2	59.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	287.9	275.1	276.2	250.3	341.8	295.2	295.2	330.6	335.5	334.1	334.1
1.0	341.8	315.3	360.9	329.1	323.3	349.7	299.0	299.0	334.5	339.4	338.0
2.0	321.7	319.9	347.7	356.1	325.7	333.4	352.7	301.0	301.0	336.9	341.8
3.0	377.9	305.0	344.5	340.4	350.5	340.7	334.8	354.6	301.7	301.7	337.8
4.0	382.7	363.5	317.0	347.7	339.2	356.0	346.3	339.7	359.4	305.8	305.8
5.0	364.9	360.1	373.6	322.6	342.2	350.7	363.4	353.3	347.1	366.9	312.1
6.0	402.2	361.6	385.8	396.0	328.2	347.5	364.6	376.7	367.9	358.7	384.2
7.0	397.9	388.5	389.2	384.4	401.1	333.4	351.8	368.7	381.0	372.2	363.3
8.0	413.7	388.6	415.4	396.4	399.8	398.1	341.5	357.5	377.3	388.7	381.0
9.0	416.6	440.1	437.1	444.2	424.9	437.8	426.2	364.8	386.3	403.0	416.9
10.0	383.3	411.8	450.4	424.6	453.9	414.3	440.4	424.8	365.4	380.7	403.2
11.0	389.4	375.9	417.3	442.9	414.0	443.5	406.6	442.3	421.9	366.7	373.7
12.0	389.1	393.8	384.9	413.2	441.8	417.2	454.8	404.8	453.8	426.9	380.0
EC_	49.2	40.0	49.8	69.3	72.4	70.9	71.8	72.8	73.9	75.0	76.1
Adj ADM	4,971.2	4,802.2	5,006.8	4,976.5	4,958.8	4,888.4	4,849.0	4,790.6	4,806.8	4,756.7	4,748.0
Ext	51.5	18.6	44.1	45.4	38.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
EL_	60.8	64.3	96.4	99.4	111.6	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
Tot ADM	5,086.0	4,885.1	5,147.2	5,121.3	5,108.5	5,038.4	4,999.0	4,940.6	4,956.8	4,906.7	4,898.0

# **Declining Enrollment**



### Strengths

- Projecting a slow, but steady, decline manageable
- Eases capacity concerns

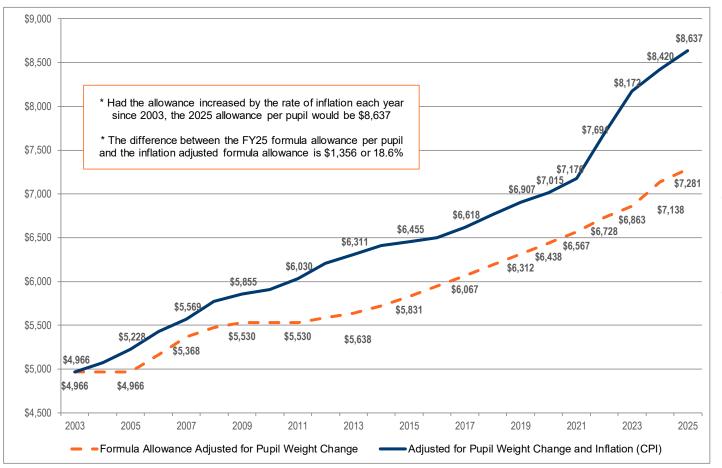
### Challenges

- Less enrollment = less revenue
- Kindergarten difficult to predict



#### General Education Formula Allowance, 2003-2025

Adjusted for Pupil Weight Change and Inflation (CPI)





#### Since 2021:

- Revenue/pupil increased \$714 (10.8%)
- Inflation/pupil increased \$1,459 (20.3%)

Source: MDE June 2023 Inflation Estimates and Minnesota Laws 2023

## Revenue Rankings



#### General Fund Revenue

• Revenue per student: \$9,963

• Rank: **219**<sup>th</sup> out of 328 districts

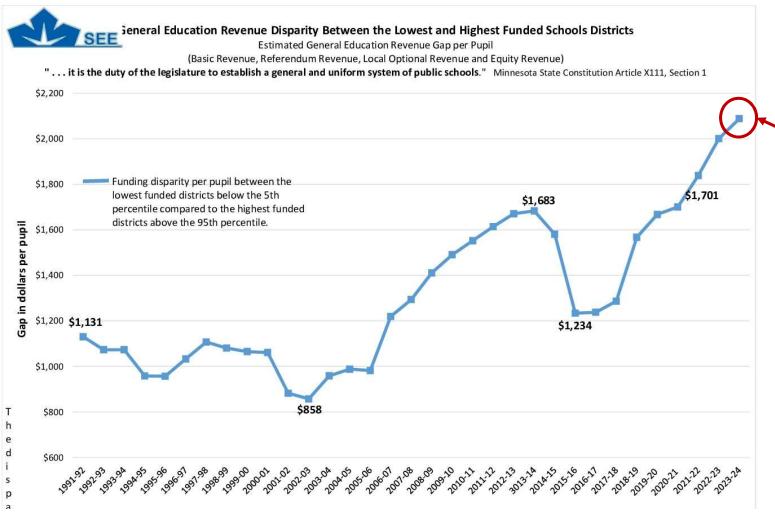
Percentile: 67<sup>th</sup> (bottom 1/3<sup>rd</sup>)

### Prior to Operating Referendum

• Rank: **311**<sup>th</sup> out of 330 districts

Percentile: 95<sup>th</sup> (bottom 5%)







Revenue Gap \$2,185

The revenue gap between the highest and lowest funded districts has grown by 2.5x a little over 20 years!!

### Referendum and Class Size



### Operating Referendum: \$686 per pupil

- Reduced class size by adding 17 classroom teachers
- Sustained Career and Technical Education Instruction

#### Academic Supports

- Elementary: Added 6 Interventionists
- Middle School: Added 2 Counselors and 2 Interventionists
- High School: Added 1 Counselor

### Future Budget Reductions

Class Sizes likely to increase

# Staffing



#### FY2024-FY2025 Labor Contracts

- Settled at 11% across all labor groups
- Large amount was back-loaded to FY2025
  - Resulted in budget savings for FY2024, but will push FY2025 higher

### Staffing Levels

- Returned to normal and we are no longer understaffed
- Savings from under-staffing no longer being realized



# **Curriculum and Training**



#### READ Act

- Read Act Literacy Aid \$203,374
- Read Act Teacher Compensation Training \$183,618 for 40 hours of training for all teachers
- Curriculum Investments (\$2.8 million over 4 years)
  - 6-12 Science
  - K-12 English Language Arts
  - K-12 Social Studies
  - K-5 Math



### **Strategic Investments**



### Technology

- Cyber Security MFA, Firewall mgmt, email encryption, etc.
- New computers for all staff
- Wireless access points upgraded
- Cat 6 wiring and classroom port installed
- VOIP Phones
- Student 1:1 Devices maintained without financing (and use of COVID and Emergency Connectivity Funds)



## **Strategic Investments**



#### Facilities

- Successful \$18 million construction project; \$2 million under budget
- Critical Infrastructure: Steam-to-hot water boiler conversion (CPIS & CIHS) and wastewater discharge at CMS
- Energy Savings: LED Lighting, window upgrades, and building automation
- Parking Lot improvements
- Grounds Equipment upgrades (more needed)
- Custodial Equipment upgrades (more needed)

### Legislation



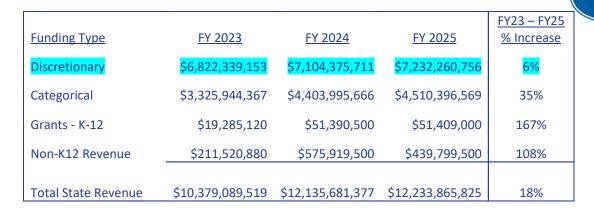
- Summer Unemployment funding is depleted and may not be replaced. Could result in \$800k of additional expenses and staffing challenges
- ESST increased amount sick leave: record substitute costs and challenges filling positions
- PFMLA will allow employees to take up to 20 weeks of paid leaving beginning Jan 1, 2026.
- Compensatory Revenue decreasing due Universal Free Meal program
- Nonexclusionary Discipline soaring workers compensation claims
- English Learner population has tripled and funding hasn't kept up
- Paid E-Learning Days
- Licensure requirements for preschool teachers
- Administrative burdens unemployment, ESST, compensatory revenue allocations, e-learning days, class size reporting, local literacy plan, MDE audits, etc.



### Revenue

State Funding from Legislature





- Historic funding, but...
- Only 6% over two-years went towards discretionary spending (labor, operations, etc.)
- Categorical revenue offset by increased mandates
- Plus: new unfunded mandates
- Mismatch between perceptions and reality

