

Financial Information Based of 2013-2014 data

CAPITAL VS. OPERATIONAL FUNDS

Defined Uses

REVENUE

- Local 6000 (56.72%)- Earned Income Tax (EIT), Property Tax, Local Service Tax(LST), Student Fees, etc...
- State 7000 (40.97%)- Basic Education Funding (BEF),
 Accountability Block Grant (ABG), Property tax relief, PSERS
 & Social Security reimbursement, etc...
- Federal 8000 (2.05%)-Title I, Title IIA, Air Force Reimbursement, Medical Access, etc...
- Other 9000 (.26%)- Bond proceeds, fund balance contributions, or other sources not identified

USES OF REVENUE (IN GENERAL TERMS)

- Local Revenue uses are unrestricted
 - Operational or Capital expenses permitted
- State Revenue uses are somewhat restricted
 - · Operational or Capital expenses may be permitted
- Federal Revenue uses are restricted
 - Operational or Capital expenses may be permitted as outlined by program implementation

EXPENDITURES

- Operational
- Capital
- Other Redemption of Bond Principal

OPERATIONAL FUNDING

- Funds allocated to run the day-today activities of the School District
- Examples salaries, health and fringe benefits, paper, software, electricity, gasoline, etc...

CAPITAL FUNDING

- Specific monies obtained via Bond Issuance or School Board allocation to a restricted fund, ie. Post War Capital Reserve Fund
- In general terms Capital Funds are earmarked for long-term useful life items and infrastructure upgrades
- Items with a useful life typically greater than 5 years that comply with the Debt Act, IRS Tax Code & Rules, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the PA School Code and Laws of the Commonwealth

SCHOOL DISTRICT WORKING CAPITAL FINANCING

 Use of long-term debt to pay operating expenses is subject to severe limitations under the Local Government Unit Debt Act and the Federal income tax rules applicable to tax-exempt bonds.

DEBT ACT

- Restrictions reflect prudent policy that dictate long-term debt be used for long-term assets, not regular annual operating expenses
- Three (3) operational uses:
 - Tax Revenue Anticipation Note (TRAN). Must mature (repayment) within the same fiscal year, so it does not permit long-term debt.
 - Funding of unfunded debt (ie. unforeseen liabilities)
 - · Sale/leaseback financing (ie. bus lease)
- Funds earmarked for long term investments

DEBT ACT

· Under the Debt Act, no proceeds of the recent School District new money bond issues (Series of 2010, Series A of 2012 (portion), Series B of 2012 and Series E of 2013) can be used for operating expenses.

FEDERAL INCOMETAX RULES

 Use of (Bond Issuance) proceeds must comply with Federal income tax rules in order for debt to be tax-exempt.

FEDERAL INCOMETAX RULES

 Rules primarily reflect suspicion that purported long-term working capital financings can give rise to arbitrage abuses (investment of funds at a yield higher than the bond yield), and secondarily reflect the view that long-term financing of operating expenses is not a proper use of tax exempt debt.

TAX-EXEMPT LONG-TERM WORKING CAPITAL FINANCINGS MUST MEET SEVERAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Long-term fiscal distress
- Repayment as surplus amounts become available (above a reasonable reserve amount)
- Administratively burdensome accounting requirements

PBSD CAPITAL FINANCING

 The recent School District new money bond issues (Series of 2010, Series A of 2012 (portion), Series B of 2012 and Series E of 2013) were not structured as working capital financings, and so none of the proceeds can be used for operating

PBSD BOND SERIES ALLOCATIONS (CAPITAL MONEY)

- PBSD has an A+ Standard & Poor's Bond Rating as of May 2013
- Post War Fund \$2,443,000

All are Restricted Funds

- Series A of 2012 \$7,036,507
- Series B of 2012 \$297,550

Balances as of May 17, 2013

- Series 2010 (Build America Bonds) \$1,994,102
- Series E of 2013 \$15,178,000 (*estimate-final as of 6/26/13)

GENERAL FUND BALANCE (FUND 10)

- Unrestricted Fund Operational or Capital Projects permitted
- Estimated Balance as of June 30,
 2013 \$2,680,800



THANKYOU

May 22, 2013