

Tentative Budget

Presented to the Board of Education
February 25, 2021



H O M E O F T H E
GOLDEN EAGLES

Overview



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and Goals**

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BUDGET PRIORITIES & GOALS

Budget Priorities

1. Fiscal Stability and Sustainability
2. Maintain Core Programs
3. Assess Student Needs and Wants
4. Health and Safety of Students and Faculty
5. Safe Facilities



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2021-22 Budget Goal



Creating well-rounded students by maintaining existing core programs and building programs around student wants and needs to provide individual student success each academic year.



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**TAX LEVY
LIMIT
(TAX CAP)**

Tax Cap Factors



CPI

Lesser of 2% or
Consumer Price Index
(Inflation)

1.23%

for 2021-22

1.81% in **2020-21**

Tax Base Growth Factor

1.0063

for 2021-22

1.0087 in **2020-21**

Capital Levy Exclusion

Net Difference

Between Debt Service
/ Capital Expenditures
and Aid Payments on
Capital and
Transportation
Expenses

Property Tax Levy Limit

2021-22 Allowable Levy Limit:
\$11,130,019 (0.7408741%)

2020-21 Levy: \$11,048,166 (1.99%)

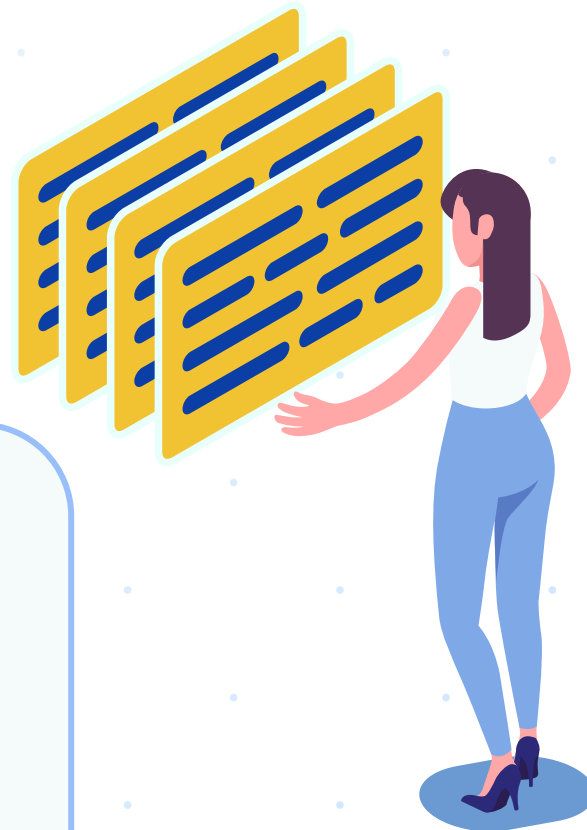
Proposed Levy 2021-22

\$11,129,922

Change from 2020-21

0.74%

\$81,756





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TENTATIVE BUDGET



2021-22 Budget Development

- Revenue: \$23,071,916
- \$123,085 over 2020-21
- 0.54% increase from 2020-21

Revenue Estimates

February 25, 2021

	2020-21	% Change	2021-22 Est.
Local Taxes	\$10,004,302	0.35%	\$10,039,602
STAR Reimbursement	\$1,100,000	-72%	\$312,415
State Aid	\$10,082,405	5%	\$10,586,994
Federal Stimulus	\$111,875	595%	\$777,905
Misc. (inc. Medicaid)	\$275,650	-80%	\$55,000
Assigned Fund Balance	\$1,374,599	-5%	\$1,300,000
REVENUES	\$22,948,831	0.54%	\$23,071,916

STAR and the Executive Budget

Executive Budget Proposal For the first time, the FY 2022 Executive Budget proposal included the state's STAR Exemption payment to school districts in the Executive School Aid runs. This was included because the Executive Budget proposed to reduce state reimbursement school districts receive through the STAR program statewide by \$1.3 billion for FY 2022. This reduction in STAR payments to schools would be backfilled for FY 2022 by utilizing federal funds allocated through the Coronavirus Relief and Response Supplementary Allocation Act.

Utilizing federal funds to supplant current state support to school districts, while assisting districts in their budgeting process for the 2021-2022 school year, poses a threat to school districts' long-term financial health throughout the state. Without additional federal funds in future years, any reductions in STAR Exemption payments would result in a cost shift from the state to local school districts, who would have no way to make up for this lost revenue due to the property tax cap

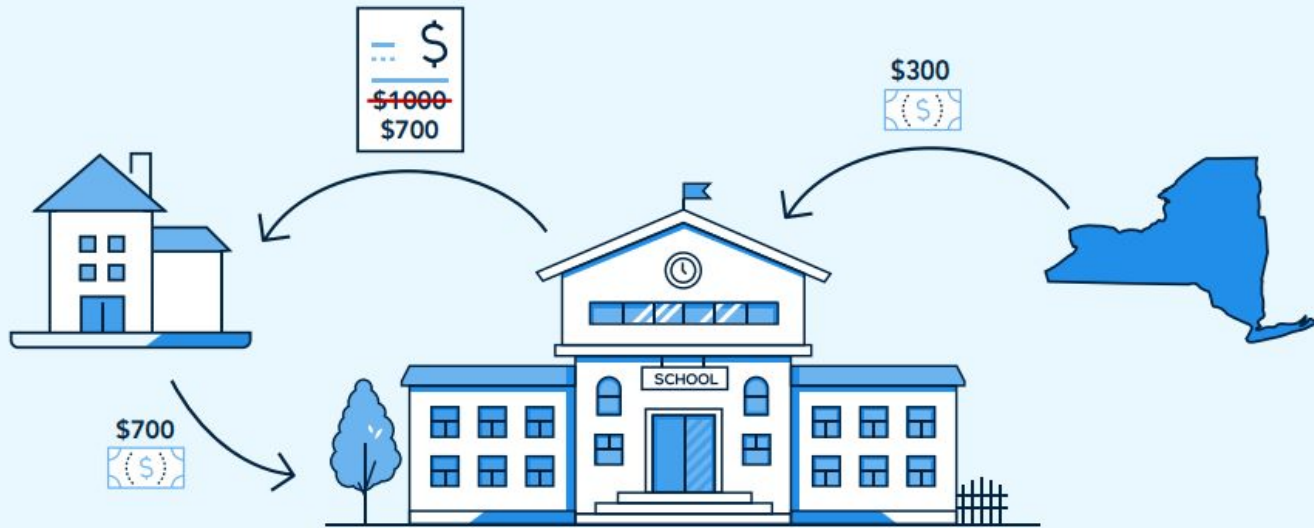
("STAR Programs and How They Impact Schools," ASBO New York, 2021)

Understanding STAR

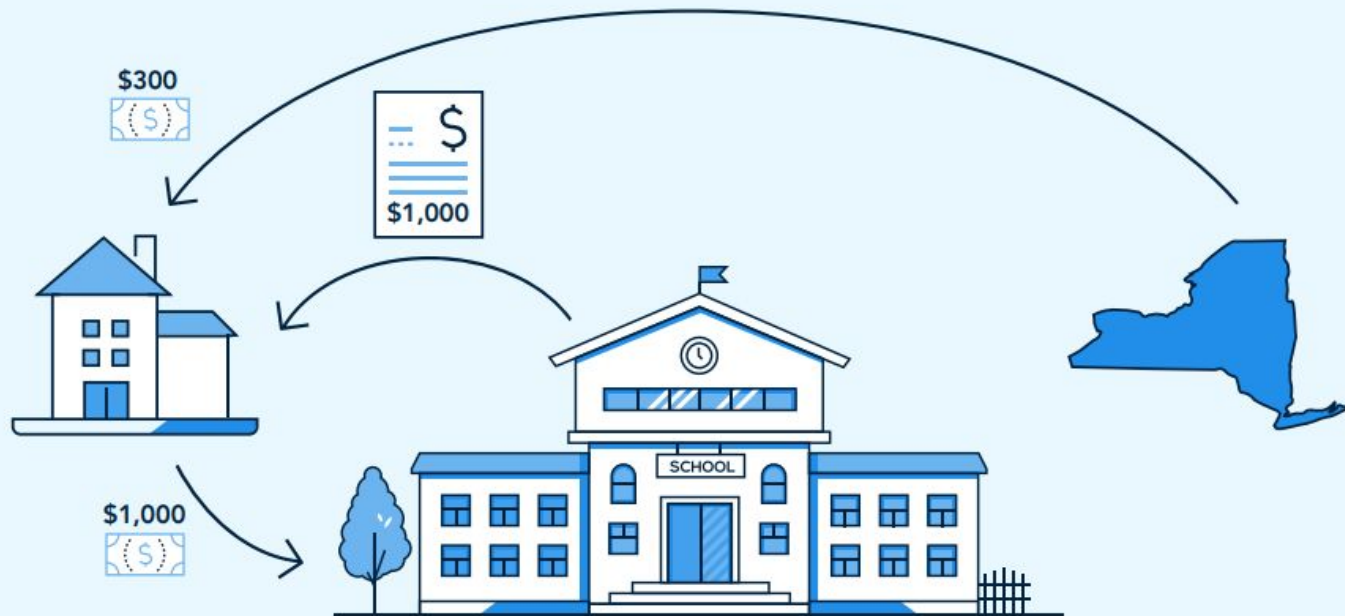
and the Detrimental Impact of the Proposed STAR Exemption Reimbursement Cut



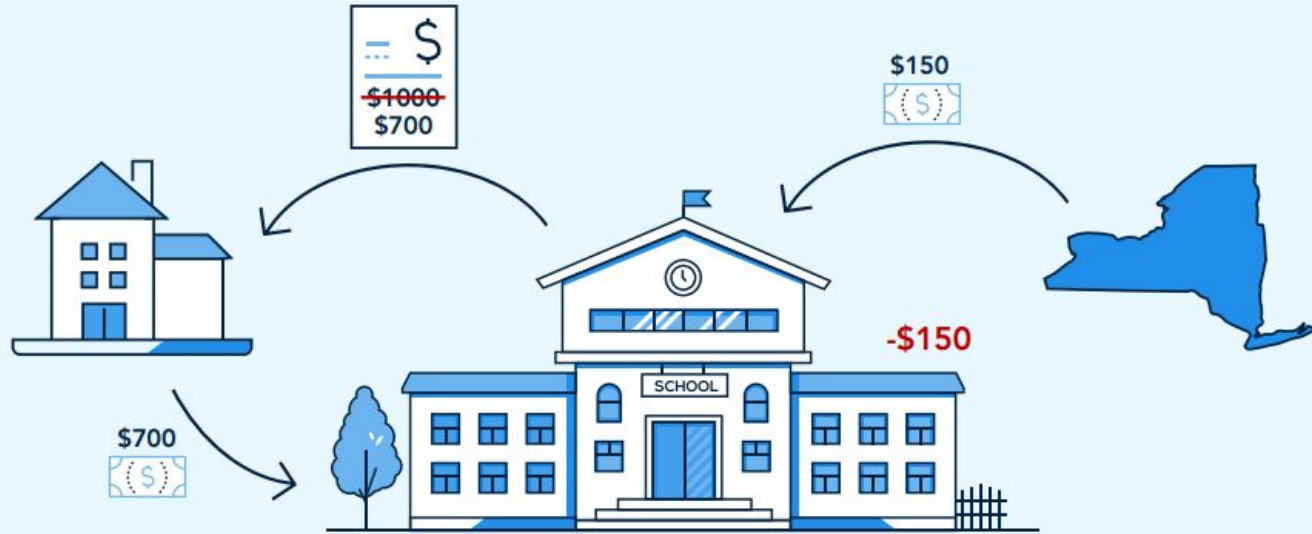
Before STAR: School districts sent levy bill to taxpayers. In this case, if the district needed \$1,000 it would send a bill for that for that amount to the taxpayer.



STAR Exemption: The state will send districts money so they can reduce tax bills. If the district needs \$1,000, the bill to the taxpayer is for \$700 and the state sends the difference (\$300). The taxpayer sees a smaller bill and the school district receives the same funds.



STAR Credit: The school district sends the resident a bill for \$1,000. Before it's due (unless the checks are late), the state sends the resident a check for \$300. The resident then sends the district \$1,000. The taxpayer sees a larger bill but receives state support directly; the district receives the same funds.



STAR Exemption reimbursement cut (proposed): The district sends the resident a \$700 bill and the state sends the district \$150 instead of \$300. The taxpayer sees a smaller bill and the school district receives a net \$850 instead of \$1,000— a cut of \$150 that the district must make up somewhere. For next year, federal money will cover the difference, but after that it will be up to the districts.



2021-22 Budget Development

- Expenditures: \$23,149,916
- \$201,085 over 2020-21
- 0.88% increase from 2020-21

Expenditure Estimates

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	2020-21	% Change	2021-22 Est.
Salaries	\$9,781,922	3.06%	\$10,080,860
Equipment	\$123,000	0%	\$123,000
BOCES Services	\$2,492,485	-2.99%	\$2,417,886
Supplies/Contracts	\$2,535,866	4.08%	\$2,639,445
Debt Service	\$2,799,646	-3.49%	\$2,701,813
Benefits	\$5,085,912	-1.55%	\$5,006,912
Interfund Transfer	\$130,000	38.46%	\$180,000
EXPENDITURES	\$22,948,831	0.88%	\$23,149,916



2021-22 Tentative Budget Recap

- Tax Cap: 0.74% (\$81,756)
- Expenditures: \$23,149,916 (0.88% increase)
- Revenues: \$23,071,916 (0.54% increase)
- Budget Gap of \$78,000

Additional Propositions for May 18 Vote

Bus Purchase

- 2 - 72 Passenger Buses

- \$272,200 from Capital Bus Reserve



Capital Project

- Replace Vintage Underground Storage Tanks and Dispensers

- Replace Unsafe Bus Lifts

\$1.5-\$2 million estimate?



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Next Steps...

Budget Development Calendar

Tax Cap
Submission



Revised Budget
Presentation



Adopt Final Budget
and Propositions



03.01.21

03.11.21

03.25.21

04.01.21

04.15.21



Work Session Review
of Tentative Budget



1st Legal Notice
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