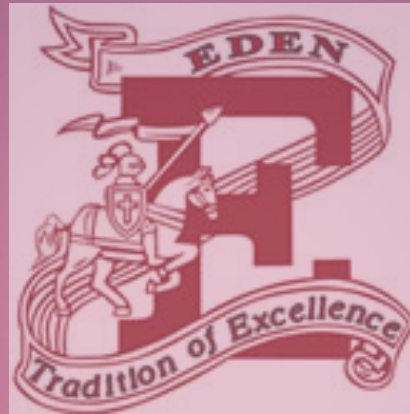


Eden Central School District

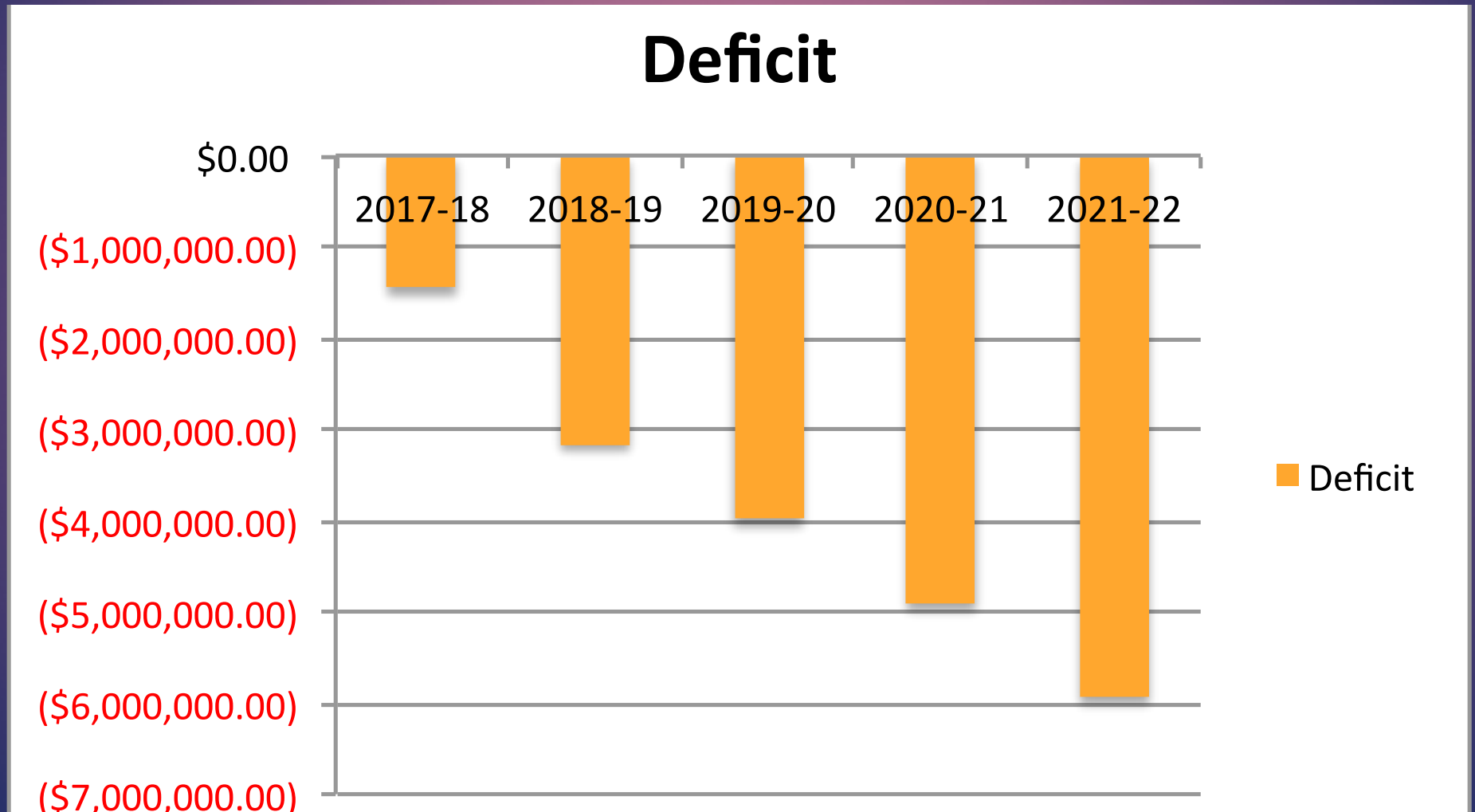


Budget Status – Draft #3

March 23, 2017

as of 3/24/17 (supersedes prior drafts)

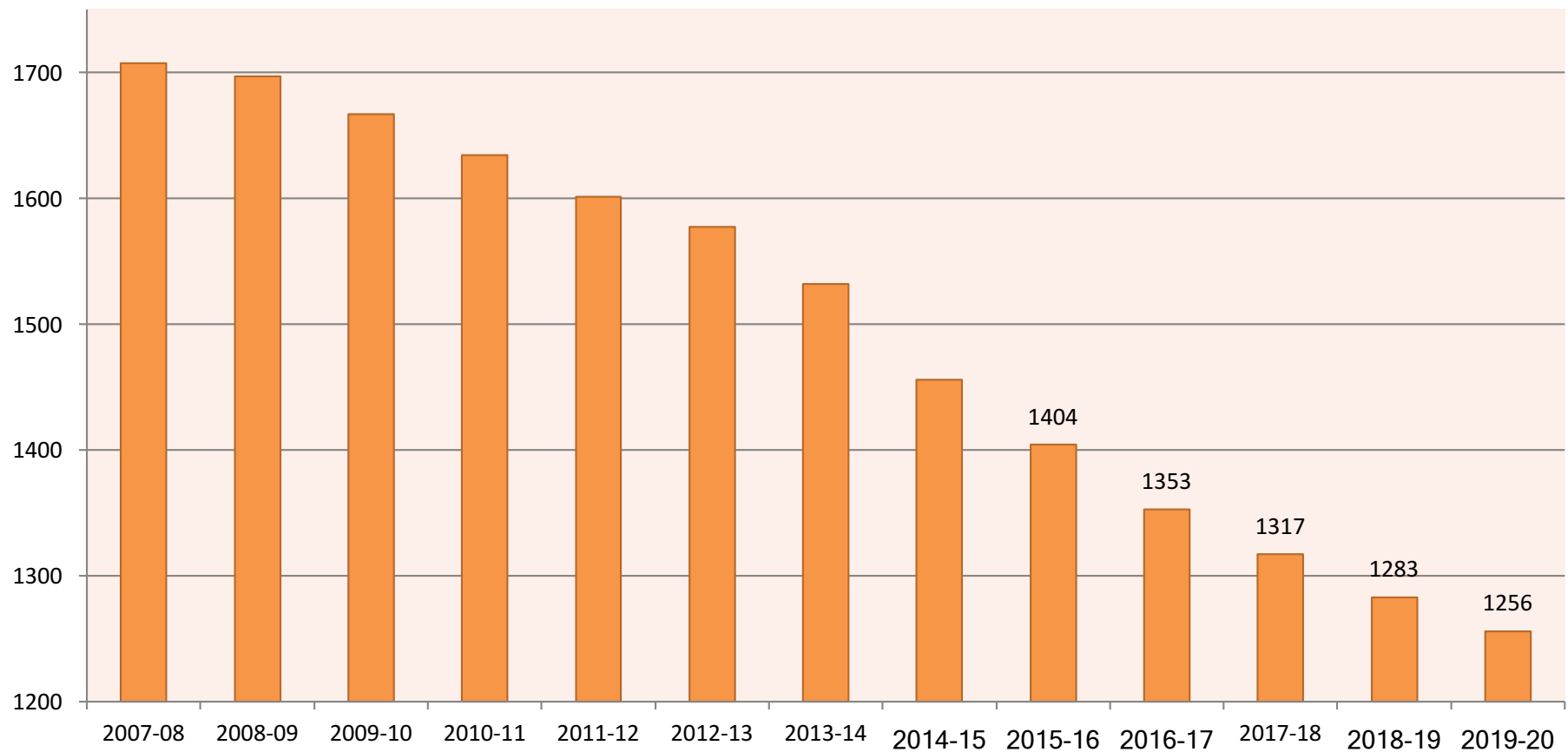
Deficit Trend



State Aid

Enrollment Projections 2007-2020

Enrollment



Budget 2016-2017 Recap

- » 2015-2016 Budget Amount: \$26,994,111
 - Spending increase of \$597,631 over 2014-2015 (2.26%)
 - Tax Levy increase of 2.21% (Tax cap was 2.21%)
 - Change in Consumer Price Index was 1.62
- » 2016-2017 Budget Amount: \$27,369,231
 - Spending increase of \$375,120 over 2015-2016 (1.39%)
 - Tax Levy increase of .93% (Tax cap was .93%)
 - Change in Consumer Price Index was 1.26

2017-2018 Budget Status and Challenges Draft #3



Budget Status

March 23, 2017



REVENUES



Revenue Projections

- 2017-2018 Revenue Budget increases since March 11, 2017:
- Tax levy growth factor Capital Exclusion – additional \$329,358

Revenue Projections

- NYS aid estimate \$468,933
- Tax levy inc.growth factor \$329,358
- Total Revenue Increase \$798,291



Governor's Impact 2017-18

- Governor's Run - State Aid 17-18 vs. 16-17
- Foundation Aid (increase of \$ 87,543) \$6,801,465
- Formula Aids(increase of \$468,933) \$11,072,426

- State Aid 16-17
- Fdn Aid/GEA (increase of \$571,399)
- Fdn Aid and GEA increases were more last year than ALL Formula Aids increases this year!!!

- Revenue projections are, at best, inaccurate projections

- Tax Levy Projections are based, in part, on estimated revenue projections (we will address in Tax Cap)

Calculating the Tax Cap

2% is not 2%. The maximum levy (what tax payers pay for the school budget) is NOT 2%

Levy Formula

- Prior tax levy
- MULTIPLIED tax base growth factor
- PLUS PILOTs received during prior year
- MINUS Taxes levied for exemptions during prior year (court orders, allowable exemptions for pension increase, capital local expenditures)-
EQUALS Adjusted Prior Year Tax Levy
- MULTIPLIED by allowable levy growth factor
- MINUS PILOTs expected for coming year
- PLUS additional carryover (if any) – EQUALS Tax Levy Limit *Percent*
- PLUS coming year exemptions
- EQUALS Districts Maximum Allowable Levy

Calculating the Tax Cap Limit

The following formula demonstrates how a school district would calculate its “tax levy limit,” as well as the “maximum allowable levy.” Please scroll below the formula to see definitions of each term.

Calculating the Tax Levy Limit

- Prior year tax levy – \$13,697,709
multiplied by
- Tax base growth factor, if any – 1.0055 =
\$13,773,046.58
plus
- PILOTs receivable during prior year – \$0

Calculating the Tax Cap Limit

The following formula demonstrates how a school district would calculate its “tax levy limit,” as well as the “maximum allowable levy.” Please scroll below the formula to see definitions of each term.

Calculating the Tax Levy Limit

minus

- Taxes levied for exemptions during prior year – \$0
(Court orders or judgments, Allowable exemption for pension increase , Capital Local Expenditures)

equals

- **Adjusted Prior Year Tax Levy – \$13,773,046.58**

Calculating the Tax Cap Limit

multiplied by

- Allowable levy growth factor (lesser of 2% or CPI) – 1.26% \$13,946,587

minus

- Payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTS) receivable in the coming year – \$0

plus

- Available carryover, if any – \$0

Calculating the Tax Cap Limit

plus

- Coming school year exemptions – \$329,358
(applicable portion of capital levy and court
orders, pension costs)

equals

The District's "TAX LEVY LIMIT" – 4.22%

- The district's "MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEVY" –
\$14,275,945

Tax Levy Increase

- 2017-2018 Tax Levy: \$14,275,945
- 2016-2017 Tax Levy: \$13,697,709
- Year to Year Difference: \$578,236
- Percentage Difference: 4.22%

Revenues

- 2017-2018 Revenue Budget: \$27,557,734
- 2016-2017 Budget: \$26,369,231
- Year to Year Difference: \$1,118,503
- Percentage Difference: 4.51%







APPROPRIATIONS



Adjustments (Not due to Budget)

- Proposals from 3/11/17 presentation


- One additional day BOCES Senior Technician (34 days) 
- One addition of a Micro Computer Repair Technician 
- Half of a groundskeeper addition to the general fund budget 
- Planned loss of a 5th grade class 
- Planned 5th first-grade class and specials foregone 




• Denotes completed

Reductions

• Proposed Budget Reductions from 3/11/17

- Supplies frozen at 16-17 levels 

*Decreased expenditures of \$594,919 built into appropriation budget

Additional non-staff reductions of \$75,000 

- PPS (special education) reduction in private school placements-\$40,000 

- Athletics trainer cost increases less than expected-\$15,000 

- Pool sound system funded from the 2016-2017 Budget-\$20,000 

• 3/11/17 Additional appropriation reductions for board consideration
\$519,919



• Denotes Completed

Reductions from 3/11/17 by tenure area

	FTE	GLP	Elementary	JSHS	PPS	B&G	District	Benefits
Reduction of two aides	2				x			
Laborer	0.5					x		
Elementary	1		x					
Elementary	1	x						
Art, Music, PE, Library	0.5							
English	0.415			x				
Social Studies	1.085			x				
Math	0.67			x				
Science	0.5			x				
Technology Education	0.17			x				
FACS	0.33			x				
Administration	1						x	
Library	0.07	x						
Business Ed	0.5			x				

Appropriations (spending) Since March 11, 2017

- Nurse w/benefits: \$53,034.61
- Grade 1 and Specials w/benefits: \$91,630
(Instructional materials will be handled this year by the Superintendent's office)
- Reduction by Admin to be determined: -6,485
- Increase in building use cost indeterminate
- Foregone an additional P-Tech BOCES slot

Capital Outlay Project 2017-2018

- **HOW DOES IT WORK?**

- Simply, if you give me a dollar to spend for you to make your life safer, healthier and better overall, I can buy building repairs and services this year and return to you about \$.75 next year in the form of state aid. You own everything I did for you and next year we make the same deal again by saving the \$.75 this year and you now only having to come up with another \$.25 so we can do another dollars worth of work.
- So, with the \$100,000 budgeted we can do a small capital improvement project this year, keep the cost to no more than \$100,000, limit the scope of the project to one facility, and make it primarily one trade area, we will see a reimbursement of about \$75,000 next year. In the 2018/19 budget we then plan for another \$100,000 worth of work realizing that roughly \$75,000 in revenue is coming back in the form of aid from this project to help offset the next project. We continue doing this same budgeting process year after year to maintain and improve the facilities.

Capital Outlay Project 2017-2018

- **WHAT SHOULD WE DO?**
- Based on our recent Building Condition Survey and the items not being completed as part of the \$22 million capital improvement project, we need to fill a few gaps when possible with capital outlay projects.
- Three areas of concern were identified as needing to be addressed as soon as possible those areas are:
 - ✧ Failed Masonry
 - ✧ Auditorium Ceiling System Replacement
 - ✧ Doors Replacement

Capital Outlay Project 2017-2018

- Masonry



- Auditorium Ceiling System Replacement



- Door Replacement





APPROPRIATIONS vs. REVENUES

Appropriations vs. Revenue

- 2017-2018 Appropriation Budget: \$29,017,733
- 2017-2018 Revenue Budget: \$27,557,733
- Difference: \$1,460,000

CLOSING THE GAP



Closing the Gap Summary

Difference: -(\$1,460,000)

Settled by increasing dependence on:

Use of Reserves/Fund Balance: \$1,460,000

(a 46% increase from last year)

**This saying is not taken lightly:
“Change by the inch is a cinch.
Change by the yard is hard.” but...**

Raider's Respond

