



Budget Workshop #6
April 28, 2026

Assistant Superintendent for Business and Operations
Ms. Kahan



OVERVIEW

School Budget 101
Contingency Budget

2026-2027 Proposed
Expenditure Budget

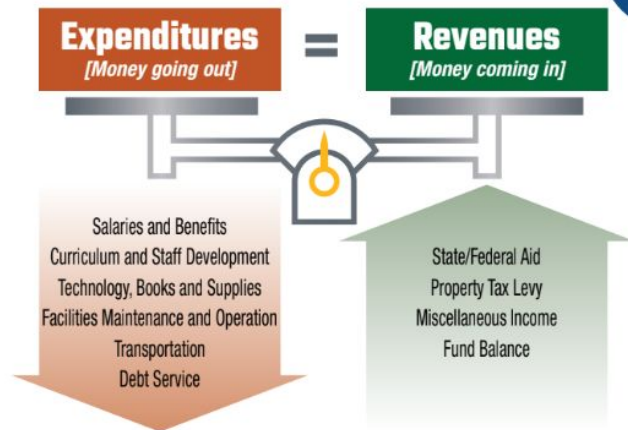
2026-27 Tax Levy
2026-27 Use of Reserves

Capital Outlay Projects
Budget Information

School Budget 101

In New York state, local school boards must annually develop a balanced school budget proposal and put it up for a public vote on the third Tuesday in May.

Each school district is unique, but budget development generally follows this timeline.



Budget Vote Day: Third Tuesday in May

Voting on the school district budget is a **special opportunity**. It is one of the few government spending plans on which residents can vote.

Fall

- District reviews long-range goals, enrollment projections.
- Administrators begin discussing budget priorities.

January

- Governor proposes Executive Budget. District reviews preliminary state aid projections.
- District estimates health care/retirement costs and other major cost drivers.

February

- District presents preliminary budget information and identifies potential challenges, adjustments and/or additions to the budget based on cost estimates and projected revenue.

March

- By March 1, the District must submit its calculated maximum allowable **tax levy**¹ under the state's **property tax cap**.²
- Board of Education (BOE) reviews potential budget options in various areas such as instruction, transportation, special education, facilities, athletics, etc.

April

- BOE discussions continue on budget options and priority issues such as legislative actions and state aid, the local tax levy and use of **fund balance**.³
- By April 1, the New York State Legislature must adopt a state budget. District updates its state aid projection.
- BOE adopts school budget proposal.

May

- Annual budget hearing. Budget information is mailed to all voters.
- Third Tuesday in May: **BUDGET VOTE DAY**⁴

1 The property **tax levy** is the total amount of property taxes the school district collects. The **tax rate** is the dollar amount per \$1,000 of assessed property value a property owner pays in taxes.

2 Every year, school districts are required to calculate a "maximum allowable tax levy" under the **property tax cap** law. Exceeding that maximum, or cap, requires approval by a supermajority of voters (60% or more).

3 **Fund Balance** is akin to a district savings account, with funds added when budgeted expenses come in less than expected or when additional revenue is received. It can be used to help balance the budget or saved for future needs.

4 If vote fails, the school district has **two choices** – resubmit the same budget or a revised budget for revote on the third Tuesday in June OR adopt a contingent budget.



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What Happens If the Budget Fails?

Understanding a Contingency Budget

THE PROCESS

01

May vote fails

Board chooses next step

02

Revote OR contingency

Statewide revote: 06/16/26

03

June vote fails

No third vote permitted by law

04

Contingency adopted

Required before July 1

WHAT IS A CONTINGENCY BUDGET?

A spending plan the Board adopts when voters reject the proposed budget. It funds teachers' salaries and "ordinary contingent expenses" — items necessary to operate schools, preserve property, and ensure health and safety.

MUST INCLUDE

- Teachers' & admin salaries
- Health & safety needs
- Debt service
- Mandated expenditures

CANNOT INCLUDE

- Equipment purchases
- New capital construction
- New multi-year contracts
- Raises for non-union staff*

THE TWO KEY CONSTRAINTS

1

Tax levy cap

The tax levy cannot exceed the prior year's actual levy — a 0% increase.

2

Administrative cap

The administrative share of the budget cannot exceed the lesser of: the prior year's adopted budget % OR the last defeated budget % (capital component excluded from both).

*Teachers, administrators, and SED-certified positions may receive raises. Non-union and confidential staff may not.



2026-2027 PROPOSED EXPENDITURE BUDGET

	2026-27	2025-26	
Component	Proposed Budget	Budget	Increase (Decrease)
Capital	\$12,092,516	\$11,468,946	\$623,570
Administrative	\$8,731,392	\$8,943,242	(\$211,850)
Program	\$101,490,716	\$97,710,996	\$3,779,720
Total	\$122,314,624	\$118,123,184	\$4,191,440
			3.55%

Tax Levy Limit Calculation	2026/27
Prior Year Tax Levy	\$ 79,642,176.00
x Tax Base Growth Factor	1.0019
+ PILOTs Receivable 2025-2026	\$ 3,382,194.00
- Capital Tax Levy Exclusion 2025-2026	\$ (2,631,911.00)
x Allowable Levy Growth Factor	1.02
- PILOTs Receivable 2026-2027	\$ (3,296,264.00)
+ Capital Tax Levy Exclusion 2026-2027	\$ 2,708,631.00
Allowable Tax Levy Limit	\$ 81,567,022.00
2026-2027 Proposed Tax Levy Limit	\$ 81,567,022.00
Proposed Tax Levy	2.42%



The 2026-2027
Proposed tax Levy
is 2.42%

This does not
pierce the cap



2026-2027 Use of Reserves

RESERVES INCLUDED IN REVENUE BUDGET	
Worker's Compensation	\$ 450,000
Tax Certiorari	\$ 600,000
Unemployment	\$ 60,000
Employees Retirement System	\$ 640,000
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability (EBALR)	\$ 400,000
Teachers Retirement System	\$ 1,850,000
Total	\$ 4,000,000

2026-2027
CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS



PRE-KINDERGARTEN UPGRADES

PLAYGROUND UPGRADES

DISTRICTWIDE BATHROOM UPGRADES



BUDGET INFORMATION

www.glencoveschools.org

- Board of Education
- Budget Information

- Find It Fast
- 2026-27 Budget Information

The Road Ahead



April 28th

Budget Information

- ▶ Summary of proposed 26-27 Budget
- ▶ Proposed Tax Levy
- ▶ Capital Outlay Projects

April 30th

MS & HS PTA Budget Presentation

- ▶ Share 2026-27 budget
- ▶ Budget questions
- ▶ Community vote preparation

May 6th

Budget Hearing

- ▶ Proposed 2026-27 Budget
- ▶ Property Tax Report Card
- ▶ Contingency Budget

May 19th

Community Budget Vote

- ▶ Annual budget vote
- ▶ Board of Education election
- ▶ Community voice matters



QUESTIONS?

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