

North Tonawanda City Schools

2021-22 Budget STUDY SESSION #3

Board of Education Meeting March 3, 2021



The presentation tonight will provide some updates and a draft of the 2021-22 budget. In this session we will also:

- Identify the expense and revenue structure of the budget.
- Review state budget proposals impact on future budgets
- Evaluate measures to close the current budget gap.





Budget Builders

- Revenues
- Expenditures
- Mandates
- Fund Balance and Reserves

2021-22 Recommended Budget Goals

- Stay within the tax cap
- ✓ Allocate resources to support District initiatives and <u>strategic plans</u>
- Keep pace with Technology
- Improve Operational Efficiency (Facilities)
- Continue to enhance safety and security measures throughout the District
- Reduce Appropriated Fund Balance amount

Additional BOE Directives



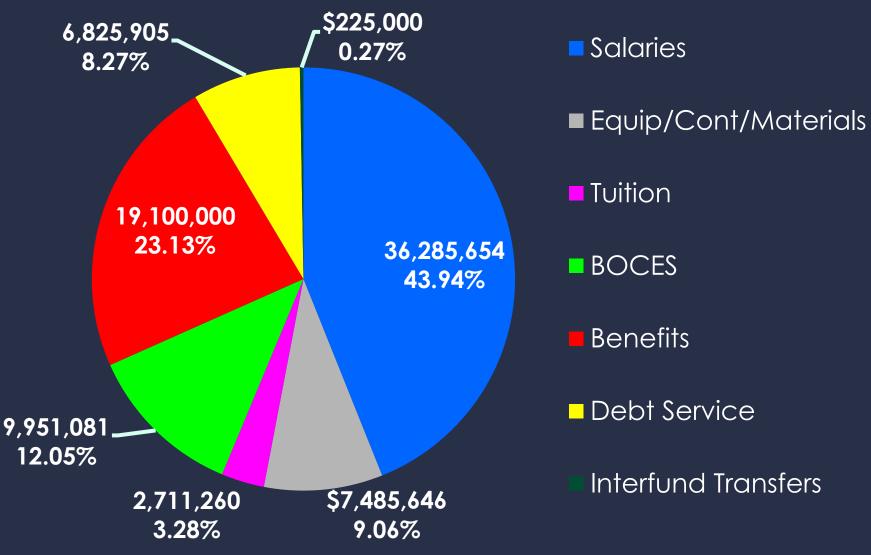
1.93 % increase over 2020-21 Budget

Expenditures 2021 - 22 proposed Expenditure Budget \$ 82,584,546 \$1,567,606 increase over 2020-21 Budget

Previous year over 19-20 \$1,585,640 or 2.0%

Expenditures

2021 - 22 Proposed First Draft Budget \$82,584,546





SUMMARY

2021-22 Proposed Budget Expenditures

	2020-21	2021-22	Change
Salaries	\$34,461,500	\$36,285,654	\$1,824,154
Equipment	\$1,662,000	\$1,321,500	(\$340,500)
Contractual	\$4,537,100	\$4,772,830	\$235,730
Materials	\$1,068,719	\$1,391,316	\$322,597
Tuition	\$2,425,625	\$2,711,260	\$285,635
BOCES	\$11,357,473	\$9,951,081	(\$1,406,392)
Benefits	\$18,350,000	\$19,100,000	\$750,000
Debt Service	\$6,429,523	\$6,825,905	\$396,382
Transfers	\$725,000	\$225,000	(\$500,000)
Totals	\$81,016,940	\$82,584,546	\$1,567,606



2020-21 Budget		\$34,461,500
Increase in Appropriations - Contractual / Projections	\$2,707,453	
Decrease in Appropriations - Retirement Breakage (est)	(\$883,299)	
Net Change		\$ 1,824,154
21-22 Proposed Budget		\$36,285,654



Possible Additions

- □ School Resource Officer Nti
 - Reallocation of resources from "security" salaries budget line.
- Gifted and Talented Programs
 - Reallocation from phased out programs

Equipment

2020-21 Budget		\$1,662,000
Increase in Appropriations - Replacement Plans - Buildings and Grounds - Technology/Security - COVID	\$200,000	
Decrease in Appropriations - Fleet Plan	(\$530,500)	
Net Change		(\$340,500)
20-21 Proposed Budget		\$1,321,500



2020-21 Budget		\$11,357,473
Decrease in Appropriations - Operations and Admin	(\$16,862)	
Decrease in Appropriations - SWD programs and professional services.	(\$1,389,530)	
Net Change		(\$1,406,392)
21-22 Proposed Budget		\$9,951,081

One word of caution is that expense driven <u>aid will decrease</u> in following year



,473

392

081

The loss of aid is dwarfed the operational efficiencies, trimming of little utilized programs, and improved services being provided to students In-District (least restrictive environment)

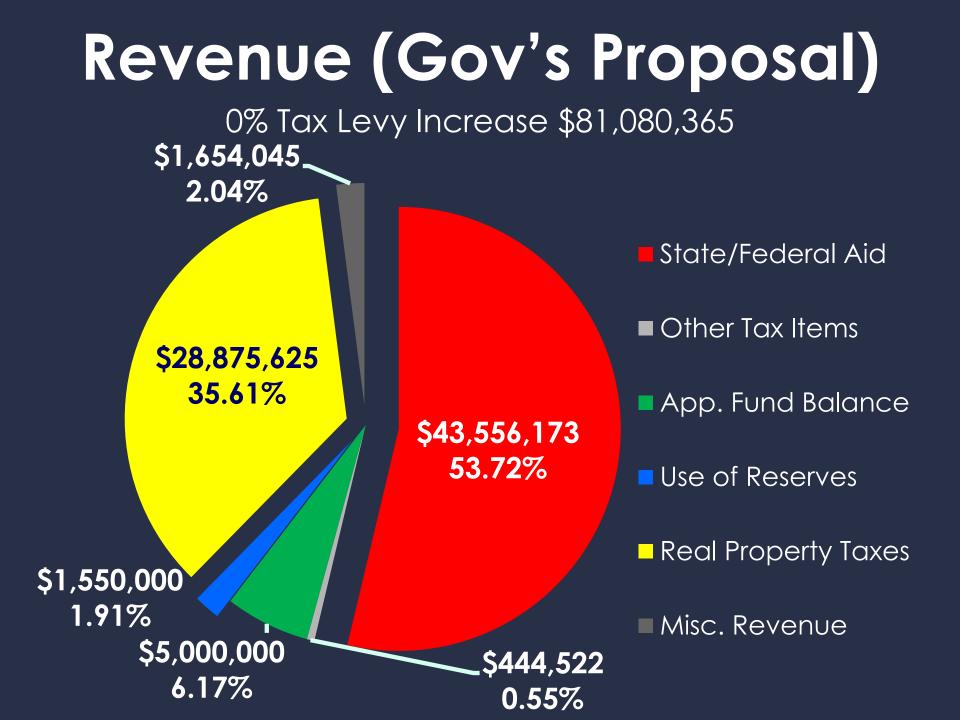
Most of the aid loss will not be tied to BOCES it will HIGH COST student aid.

21

One word of caution is that expense driven <u>aid will decrease</u> in following year

Benefits

2020-21 Budget		\$18,350,000
Increase in Appropriations -Net increases of benefits to TRS/ERS, FICA, etc.	\$250,000	
Increase in Appropriations - Projected increase claims (COVID lag)	\$500,000	
Prior budgets held the line on cla (no increase in budget) – risk wit continuation of this strategy		
Net Change		\$ 750,000
21-22 Proposed Budget		19,100,000





STAR Programs And How They Impact Schools

The New York State School Tax Relief (STAR) Exemption program was established in 1997. This program, along with its successor the STAR Credit program, provides property tax relief for most owner-occupied, primary residences in New York State.



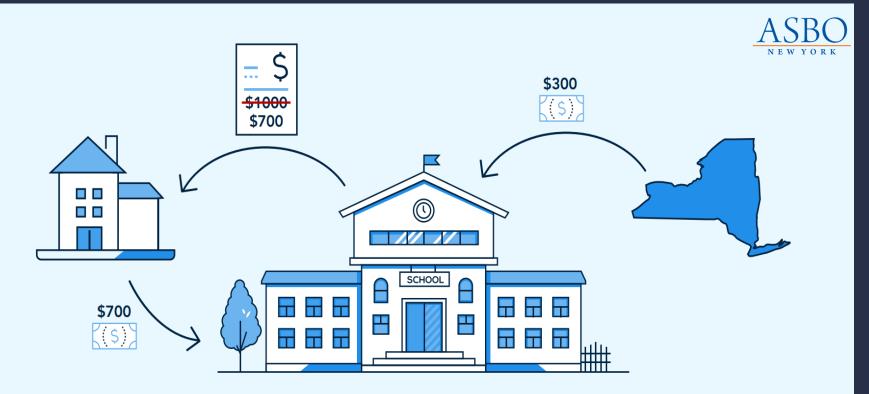
Understanding STAR

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 proposal has the potential to impact **future budgets** by putting in jeopardy the reimbursement of exempt tax levy funds when federal funding runs out.



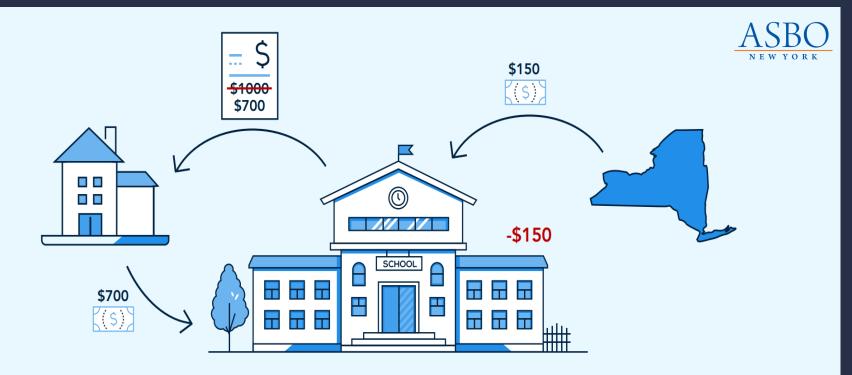
STAR Exemption: The state will send districts money so they can reduce tax bills. If the district needs \$1,000, the bill to the taxpayer is for \$700 and the state sends the difference (\$300). The taxpayer sees a smaller bill and the school district receives the same funds.

STAR proposal has the potential to impact **future budgets** by putting in jeopardy the reimbursement of exempt tax levy funds when federal funding runs out.



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 proposal has the potential to impact **future budgets** by putting in jeopardy the reimbursement of exempt tax levy funds when federal funding runs out.



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.

STAR proposal – Is this tied into some type of tax law change as this was **never a part of the equation** of funding schools on the local level in the levy of taxes.



The amount of the North Tonawanda City SD <u>revenue</u> <u>stream</u> at risk in the future budgets:

Approximately \$ 3,098,295

\$150

Fiscal cliff when federal aid runs out in two years in addition to typical budget gap due to budgetary increases. Now is the time to make measured reductions when opportunities are available in anticipation of future budget shortfalls. Need to cut <u>real future</u> expenses that depend on tax levy not just speculative.

as this was **never a part of the equation** of funding schools on the local level in the levy of taxes.

Overall Summary

21-22 Proposed Expenditure Budget		\$82,584,546
21-22 Projected Revenue		\$81,080,365
Budget GAP		(\$1,504,181)



Tax Cap Calculation

Α	20-21 Tax Levy	\$ 28,896,343
D	Tax Base Growth Factor	1.0024
E	Adjusted Levy (A * D)	\$ 28,965,694
F	Base Year PILOTs	\$ 251,004
G	Base Year + PILOTS (E + F)	\$ 29,216,698
I	20-21 Capital Exclusion	\$ 225,112
K	Levy less Capital (G – I)	\$ 28,991,586
L	Growth Factor (CPI)	1.0123
Μ	Levy including GF (K * L)	\$ 29,348,183
Ν	20-21 PILOTs	\$ 344,954
0	Levy Before Exclusions (M– N)	\$ 29,003,229
Р	Eligible Carry Over	\$ O
Q	Levy before Exclusions (O + P)	\$ 29,003,229
R	21-22 Capital Exclusion	\$ 361,226
	2020-21 Tax Levy Limit (Q + R)	\$ 29,364,455
	MAXIMUM Real Property Tax Levy Change	\$ 468,112
	Potential % increase to the cap	1.62 %

How do the Pilot agreements ending in impact the levy? Wurlitzer Capital Group LLC Adding about \$1.2 million assessed value Accounts for about \$30,000 in tax levy Impressive Construction, Inc. Adding about \$ 500 million assessed value Accounts for about \$14,000 in tax levy Addition to tax rolls provides relief to taxpayers

Assessed Values

Assessments			
\$ 1,275,636,598			
\$ 1,277,336,598	Addition	of Pilots to the tax re	olls
Current year	\$	22.6362	Ş
Projected	\$	22.6061	ç
Difference	\$	(0.03)	ç
Increase on 100,000 household	\$	(3.01)	ç
Increase on 150,000 household	\$	(4.52)	ç



Closing the GAP

What are the options to close the gap? Increase Tax Levy Budgetary Reductions Cuts in appropriations (expenses) Potential Revenue Streams Sustainable vs One Time Reserves and Appropriated Fund Balance



	2021-22 Levy Scenarios							
State Aid	\$ 40,157,878	\$ 40,157,878	\$ 40,157,878	\$ 40,157,878				
Federal Aid	\$ 3,398,295	\$ 3,398,295	\$ 3,398,295	\$ 3,398,295				
Misc. Revenue	\$ 1,654,045	\$ 1,654,045	\$ 1,654,045	\$ 1,654,045				
Appropriated Fund Balance	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000				
Use of Reserves	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 1,550,000				
Other Tax Item	\$ 444,522	\$ 444,522	\$ 444,522	\$ 444,522				
	\$ 52,204,740	\$ 52,204,740	\$ 52,204,740	\$ 52,204,740				
2020-21 Property Tax Levy	\$ 28,875,625	\$ 28,875,625	\$ 28,875,625	\$ 28,875,625				
% Levy Increase	0.0%	0.50%	1.00%	1.62%				
2021-22 Levy Increase	\$-	\$ 144,378	\$ 288,756	\$ 467,785				
2021-22 Property Tax Levy	\$ 28,875,625	\$ 29,020,003	\$ 29,164,381	\$ 29,343,410				
Projected Expenditures	\$ 82,584,546	\$ 82,584,546	\$ 82,584,546	\$ 82,584,546				
Projected Revenues	\$ 81,080,365	\$ 81,224,743	\$ 81,369,121	\$ 81,548,150				
Budget Gap	\$ 1,504,181	\$ 1,359,803	\$ 1,215,425	\$ 1,036,396				



Closing the GAP

Budgetary Reduction Measures						
Retirements in support staff/operations	\$	75,000				
Teacher Retirements/Attrition (2 positions)	\$	100,000				
Reduction in security support/contractual	\$	50,000				
Health Ins. Cost Reductions (due to decrease in staff)	\$	25,000				
Reduction in paper and related expenses (Ink/Printers)	\$	25,000				
BOCES Reduction (Administrative Support)	\$	75,000				
Additional Energy Savings (Jan - March Trend)	\$	15,000				
Freeze on Travel / Conferences / Professional Development	; \$	15,000				
Reduce COVID contingency	\$	350,000				
Other	\$	-				
Other	\$	-				
Total Reductions	\$	730,000				



Closing the GAP

otential Revenue Streams						
Additional State Aid	\$	-				
Additional Other Revenue	\$	400,000				
Increase Rentals	\$	15,000				
Additional App Fund Bal	\$	-				
Additional Use of Reserves	\$	-				
Revenue Increases	\$	415,000				



2020-21 Property Tax Levy	\$	28,875,625	\$ 28,875,625	\$ 28,875,625	\$ 28,875,625
% Levy Increase		0.0%	0.50%	1.00%	1.62%
2021-22 Levy Increase	\$	-	\$ 144,378	\$ 288,756	\$ 467,785
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Projected Revenues	\$	81,080,365	\$ 81,224,743	\$ 81,369,121	\$ 81,548,150
Budget Gap	\$	1,504,181	\$ 1,359,803	\$ 1,215,425	\$ 1,036,396
Budgetary Reduction Measu	ures	5			
Total Reductions	\$	730,000	\$ 730,000	\$ 730,000	\$ 730,000
Potential Revenue Streams					
Revenue Increases	\$	415,000	\$ 415,000	\$ 415,000	\$ 415,000
Budget Gap	\$	359,181	\$ 214,803	\$ 70,425	\$ (108,604)

Ballot Proposition #2

What is proposition on the ballot for the vote in May?

Authorization to establish capital and

- transportation reserve fund. of \$15,000,000
- Balances budget without tax increase
- Covers local share of project debt
- □ Use of savings from previous years

Amount of debt on construction will generate state aid at approximately 84% which will balance future budgets.

BOARD OF Ed MEETING

ANNUAL BUDGET HEARING

- Wednesday, April 7, 2021 (POSSIBLE ADOPTION)
- 6:00 PM

Tuesday, May 11, 20217:00 PM

BUDGET



- Tuesday, May 18, 2021
- 12:00 9:00 PM
- Alumni Center



Next Steps....

Expense Side

 Identify and state the budget reduction measures to balance the budget

Revenue Side

- Identify and state the tax levy
- Identify and state the size of appropriated fund balance
- Identify and state the use of reserves

Goal is to have a final budget for approval at the April 14th BoE meeting

ThankYou Any Questions?



NORTH TONAWANDA



North Tonawanda City Schools Bus Fleet Plan





Presented by:

Edward Strasser Jr. Transportation Supervisor Assisted with Dave Rindo Transportation Advisor from Leonard Bus Sales

10 Year Purchase Rotation

<u>Current Fleet Structure</u> 46 total vehicles This year – Increase fleet by 2 Type C's, • Type C – Buy 5, trade 3 • Type A – Buy 3, trade 3 Next year – Reduce fleet by 5 type A's, • Type C – Buy 0, trade 0 • Type A – Buy 6, trade 11

LAIDLAW

26 Type C's (Big Bus)

20 Type A's (Small Bus)



After these changes, total fleet make-up will be: 28 Type C's and 15 Type A's.

10 Year Purchase Plan

Bus Acquisitions Pricing Assumptions

- Base Line 2021-2022 Average
 - Average Type C @ Estimated Capital Cost of \$120,000
 - Average Type A @ Estimated Capital Cost of \$65,000
 - *Beyond 2021-2022 Projected Cost is a 2.5% increase per year on State Contract Pricing

Trade In Values

- Just like a Bonus, Don't count on it..
 - Example : traded in a 2010 Blue Bird in 2019 with the purchase of 130 and we received a trade in value of \$500.00. Since then the market on trade in's for school buses have tumbled.

10 Year Replacement Plan –Cont.

Purchase Year	Type C QTY	Type A QTY	Purchase	Trades	Estimated Net Cost	State Aid	Total Estimated Final Vehicle Cost to District
21/22	5	3	\$795,000	(\$3,000)**	\$792,000	(\$618,552)	\$173, <mark>448</mark>
22/23	0	6	\$399,750	(\$16,000)**	\$383,750	(\$299,708.75)	\$84,041.25
23/24	3	1	\$446,515.63	(\$9,800)**	\$436,715.63	(341,074.90)	\$95,640.72
24/25	3	1	\$457,678.52	(\$9,800)**	\$447,878.52	(\$349,793.12)	\$98,085.39
25/26	3	1	\$469,120.48	(9,800)**	\$459,320.48	(\$358,729.29)	\$100,591.18
26/27	3	1	\$480,848.49	(9,800)**	\$471,048.49	(\$369,888.87)	\$103,159.62
27/28	3	1	\$492,869.70	(9,800)**	\$483,069.70	(\$377,277.44)	\$105,792.26
28/29	3	1	\$505,191.45	(9,800)**	\$495,391.45	(\$386,900.72)	\$108,490.73
29/30	3	0	\$438,625.04	(\$7,200)**	\$431,425.04	(\$336,942.96)	\$94,482.08
30/31	2	0	\$299,727.11	(4,800)**	\$294,927.11	(\$230,338.08)	\$64,589.04
Total	28	15	\$4,785,326.41	(\$89,800)**	\$4,695,526.41	(\$3,667,206.13)	\$1,028,320.28

10 Year Replacement Plan (cont.)

Lighter Purchase levels have been applied to years 9 and 10 to give the NT School District flexibility

- To allow, if needed for a reduction in the planned purchase in a prior year without negatively affecting the overall 10-year plan
- To allow the district to begin balancing the heavier years one and two purchase ahead of their schedule replacements in year 11 and 12
- Also in years 22/23 and 23/24, there is leftover money in budget to purchase new sports Vans.. New RFP pricing updated 3/2021..