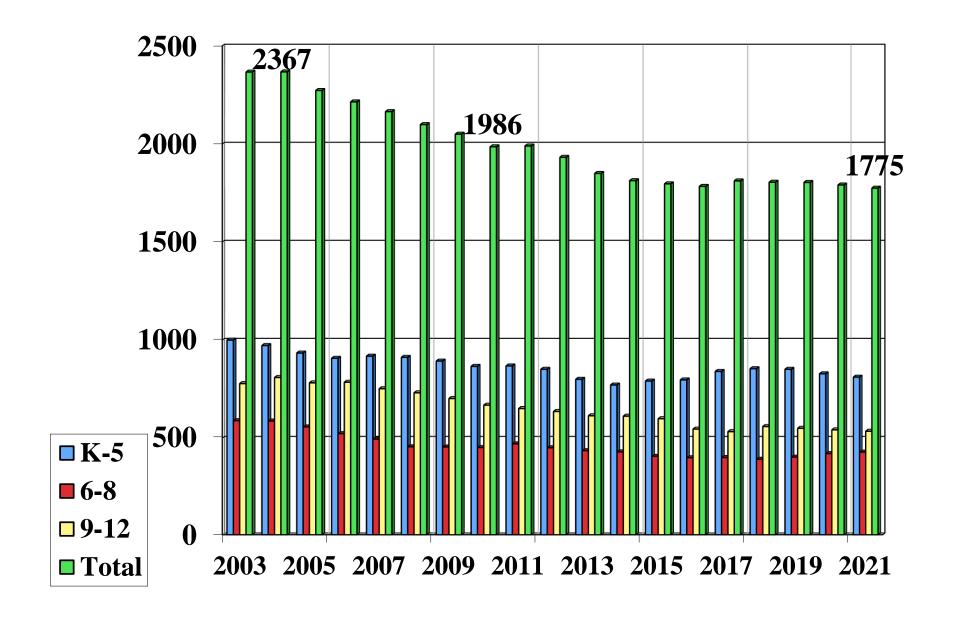
2021 – 2022 Budget Development

### **Depew Union Free School District**

### Budget Reductions Since 2010

School Year	Reductions	Enrollment
2010-2011	\$2,018,287	1986
2011-2012	\$1,468,541	1990
2012-2013	\$603,876	1932
2013-2014	\$584,748	1850
2014-2015	\$1,003,668	1813
2015-2016	\$530,376	1797
2016-2017	\$114,758	1803
2017-2018	\$0.00	1812
2018-2019	\$536,402	1805
2019-2020	\$939,700	1804
2020-2021	\$1,084,390	1791
Total	\$8,884,746	
Full Time Equivalents (F.T.Es) (8 % reduction in staffing)	32	-195 (9.8%)

#### **Enrollment:**



### <u> 2021 – 2022 Budget Plan</u>

## Major Budget Increases In the Proposed 2021-2022 Budget Plan

(Expenditures For Which There is Minimal or No District Control)

Item	Dollar Amount Increase	Percent Increase
Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)	\$182,643	10.58%
Employees' Retirement System (ERS)	\$51,021	6.12%
Health Insurance (Projected 11/2020)	\$65,000	1.26%
Negotiated Salaries	\$362,296	1.67%
Total Increase	\$660,960	2.25%

- •State Aid: Update and phase-in the Foundation Aid formula.
- •Tax Cap: Amend the formula to support multi-year planning (Allowing for more exemptions).
- •Mandate Relief: "Maximizing Resources" to benefit students.

- The Division of the Budget has projected that, without additional federal aid, it will be necessary for the state to make recurring cuts to 2020-21 local assistance spending (including School Aid) totaling \$8 billion.
- Projected 2020-21 state tax receipts are down \$13.4 billion (15%) from February forecast.
- Receipts are not projected to return to 2019-20 level for 4 years.

- Current law would not continue the Pandemic
  Adjustment or CARES Act Allocation into 2021-22. In its
  October 2020 State Financial Plan Update, however,
  DOB projected that the state will face a structural deficit
  for 2021-22 in excess of \$8 billion, even if recurring cuts
  are made to 2020-21 spending.
- The State Constitution requires the Governor to propose a balanced budget each year.

Also, without federal aid for 2021-22, the state would need to increase its support of School Aid by \$1.13 billion (the statewide total of CARES Act Allocations) just to maintain the current year's level of funding received by school districts.

When will we know something? Three key dates:

•January 5: Run-off election for two Georgia U.S. Senate seats—may affect how parties approach stimulus negotiations between now and then

•January 19: Constitutional deadline for Governor to submit his proposed budget

•January 20: Presidential inauguration

#### Rationale for Potential Reductions:

- 1. Protect Programming for Students
- 2.Protect Reasonable Class Size and at the same time adhere to Contractual Limits
- 3. Maximize District Resources and Efficiencies
- 4. Review and Evaluate Needs versus Wants
- 5. Review and Evaluate Budgeting and Spending 3 Year Trends

### **Next Steps**

#### • December:

Proposed budget drafts due from bldgs/depts and entered into Wincap by December 30<sup>th</sup>

#### January:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Draft of 2021-2022 Budget
- 1<sup>st</sup> Draft of revenues
- BOCES budget due
- Draft of Tax Cap

#### February:

- Finalize bldg/dept budgets
- Determine Bus/Vehicle/Equipment purchases
- Determine potential cuts
- Finalize Tax Cap

### **Next Steps**

#### March:

- Submit the Tax Levy Limit to the Office of the State Comptroller
- Estimate tax rate
- Finalized revenue
- Finalize potential cuts
- Update the Board of Education on the status of Reserves

#### April:

- Publicize the required legal notices
- Board of Education adopts the Budget, Tax Levy Limit and Proposition Language for the May Vote
- Prepare Board of Education resolution for the Capital Outlay project and SEQRA reporting

### Questions