## PROPOSITION NO. 1

2013-2014 Budget


You may be wondering why the District is stating that for the purchase of six school buses and reason is on May 19 Proposition 2 there will not be any impact on the taxpayer's tax rate. The Fund, whereby, excess funds from that year's budget were placed in reserve for the future Fund, whereby, excess funds from that year's budget were placed in reserve for the future
purchase of school buses. This allows the District to make bus purchases that do not affect the amount of the current budget proposal or is part of the tax levy.
Reserve funds can be thought of as savings accounts for a specific purpose. Funds deposited into reserves may be used over a certain period of time in accordance with laws governing schools. One of the District's budget goals was to plan for our future by finding ways to stabilize the current and future tax rate increases for our community in the years ahead. In tough economic times, these reserves can help offset some of the cost increases in certain areas. This particular
Reserve must have the approval of the voters in order to be established and voters must approve each purchase made from the account.
The District also receives State Aid for these purchases in the following years. The State amortizes the cost over five years and that amount becomes part of the overall State Aid the District receives. Once received, these funds can then be placed back in our Reserve account to further support the bus expenditures for future year


Proposed Budget is Available
Copies of the District's proposed budget are available in the District Office at 5201 S . Transit Road. For further information or questions, $686-5110$ or Superintendent Jeffrey Rabey at 686-5104.

May 14: Meet the Candidates, Budget Public Hearing A Meet the Candidate forum will be held in the high school cateeteria at 6 p.m., prior to the budget public Board of Education, will be introduced and will answer questions posed by students. The budget public hearin will follow at 7 p.m. The community is invited.



## Budget Revenues and Expenditures

Budgeted Expenditures

|  | Current <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 2 - 1 3}$ | Proposed <br> 2013-14 | Dollar <br> Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Administration \& General Support | $\$ 3,899,587$ | $\$ 3,754,247$ | $-\$ 145,340$ |
| Instructional | $\$ 18,812,726$ | $\$ 18,944,933$ | $\$ 182,207$ |
| Transportation | $\$ 2,127,412$ | $\$ 2,047,943$ | $-\$ 39,469$ |
| Benefits | $\$ 9,34,923$ | $\$ 10,496441$ | $\$ 1,19,518$ |
| Debt Service | $\$ 3,287,927$ | $\$ 3,166,834$ | $-\$ 121,093$ |
| Sub Total | $\$ 37,432,575$ | $\$ 38,500,398$ | $\$ 1,067,823$ |
| Vehicle Reserve Purchase | $\$ 380,338$ | $\$ 460,851$ | $\$ 80,513$ |
| Total General Fund Budget | $\$ 37,812,913$ | $\$ \mathbf{3 8 , 9 6 1 , 2 4 9}$ | $\$ \mathbf{1 , 1 4 8 , 3 3 6}$ |


|  | Instructional Program 48.75\% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Benefits 26.94\% |  |
|  | Admin. \& General Support 9.64\% |
|  | Debt Service and Obligations 8.13\% |
|  | Transportation 6.54\% |

Expenditure Highlights
Programs preserved: The presented budget maintains all music programs including fourth-grade music, ementary gifted and talented program, all extra-curricular clubs and activities, T.O.S.A. literacy coach after-school bus runs, department and grade level chairpersons, educational professional development, and intramural programs. We were also able to preserve the District's redeployment plan set forth in
ur $2011-2012$ budget which includes: elementary math remediation at-isk school counselor 7 - 12 elementary keyboarding, high school literacy support and elementary school counselors.
Concessions made: A total of $\$ 584,748$ budget reductions were made from our initial budget proposal. Concessions made: A total of $\$ 54,748$ busget reductions were made from our initial budget propo education private placement, legal services, buildings and grounds contracts, and the closing of Terrace Elementary. We believe our staffing is now in line with our student population.
Budgeted Revenues

|  | Current <br> 2012-13 | Proposed <br> 2013-14 | Dollar <br> Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| State Aid | $\$ 15,722,595$ | $\$ 15,946,245$ | $\$ 223,650$ |
| Sales Tax \& Other Charges | $\$ 2,287,925$ | $\$ 2,352,310$ | $\$ 64,385$ |
| Appropriated Fund Balance | $\$ 2,50,000$ | $\$ 2,400,000$ | $-\$ 50,000$ |
| Use of Reserves | $\$ 829,406$ | $\$ 1,321,278$ | $\$ 491,872$ |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | $\$ 32,550$ | $\$ 32,600$ | $-\$ 59,950$ |
| Tax Levy | $\$ 16,110,437$ | $\$ 16,588,816$ | $\$ 478,379$ |
| Total | $\$ 37,812,913$ | $\$ 38,961,249$ | $\$ \mathbf{1 , 1 4 8 , 3 3 6}$ |

Property Tax $42.57 \%$
State Aid $40.93 \%$
Appropriated Fund Balance 6.29\%
Sales Tax \& Other Charges $6.04 \%$
Use of Reserves $3.39 \%$
Miscellaneous Revenue 0.78

## Revenue Highlights

Overall, our budget-to-budget increase in state aid is $\$ 223,650$. With the additional state aid dollars that we received in March, $\$ 90,605$ was used to decrease the tax levy from $3.53 \%$ to $2.97 \%$ and $\$ 40,000$ was used to relieve the amount we anticipated using from our ERS Retirement Reserve.
2013-14 will be the second year of the state imposed tax cap. In 2012-13, Depew's eligible tax cap was $2.67 \%$ with our final tax levy set at $1.73 \%$. For the $2013-14$ budget year, our approved tax cap is
$4.28 \%$ and our proposed budget carries a $2.97 \%$ tax levy change. This is an increase of $\$ 478,379$.

## A Rich History of Fiscal Responsibility

TAX LEVY

| School Year | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 Est. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Levy | \$15,015,413 | \$15,386,844 | \$15,836,104 | \$16,110,437 | \$16,588,816 |
| Dollar Change | \$83,359 | \$371,431 | \$449,260 | \$274,333 | \$478,379 |
| Percent Change | 0.56\% | 2.47\% | 2.92\% | 1.73\% | 2.97\% |
| BUDGET |  |  |  |  |  |
| School Year | 2009-10 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2010-11* | 2011-12 | 2012-13 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 2013-14 Est.* |
| Budget | \$39,114,740 | \$37,790,309 | \$37,872,147 | \$37,812,913 | \$38,961,249 |
| Dollar Change | \$2,614,657 | (\$1,324,431) | \$81,838 | ( $\$ 59,234$ ) | \$1,148,336 |
| Percent Change * Includes Vehicle $P$ | e(s) $7.16 \%$ | -3.39\% | 0.22\% | -0.16\% | 3.04\% |
| TAX RATE (per thousand of assessed valuation) |  |  |  |  |  |
| School Year | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 Est. |
| Cheektowaga | \$31.85 | \$32.66 | \$33.06 | \$33.32 | \$34.31 |
|  | -0.72\% | 2.54\% | 1.22\% | 0.79\% | 2.97\% |
| Lancaster | \$21.47 | \$20.25 | \$20.50 | \$20.66 | \$21.27 |
|  | 0.37\% | -5.68\% | 1.23\% | 0.78\% | 2.97\% |

## Estimated Dollar Change in Homeowners Tax Bill



## Factors that Alter Tax Rates \& Why

There are several factors that dictate how an individual's school tax bill is calculated after a school distric sets the final tax levy - none of which are within the district's control. (This calculation process did not change under New York's property tax cap law.

## Assessment Totals

Tax bills continue to be calculated by using a property's assessed value (as determined by the local own assessor) and the tax rate - or the amount paid in taxes per $\$ 1,000$ of assessed value. Equalization Rates:
Tax rates are not solely determined by the tax levy approved by voters; they are often adjusted by the state using equalization rates, designed to equally distribute the tax burden across municipalities within a
district Tax bills can also be affected by STAR or other exemptions for which individual taxpayers may district. Tax bills can also be affected by STAR or other exemptions for which individual taxpayers may ualify. The equalization rate for Lancaster is $100 \%$ and for Cheektowaga, $62 \%$
The actual tax rate will not be finalized until August 2013.

## Understanding the Tax Levy Cap

## What is the Tax Levy Limit?

Essentially, the tax levy limit tells a school district how much community support it will need to pass a budget with its proposed tax levy. For school districts, the tax levy limit is the highest allowable tax levy ax levy plus certain exclusions) that a school district can propose as part of its annual budget and nee he approval of only a simple majority of voters ( $50 \%$ plus 1$)$ to pass the budget. If a district proposes ( $60 \%$ ) to pass the budget. Depeew's 2013 - 14 proposed budget is under the allowable tax cap which means a simple majority of voters ( $50 \%$ plus 1 ) is needed to approve the budget. For Depew, the tax levy limit is $\$ 16,407,540$.
What are the Permissible Exclusions?
The maximum allowable tax levy is the tax levy limit PLUS certain exclusions. Taxes levied to fund th following expenses are then included in the tax levy limit:

- Voter-approved local capital expenditures. (For Depew $=\$ 73,004$ )

Increases in the state-mandated employer contribution rates for teacher and employee pension systems that exceed two percentage points. (For Depew $=\$ 319,114$ )
Court orders sjudgments resulting from tort actions of any amount that exceeds $5 \%$ of a district's current levy. (For Depew = \$0)
A school district adds these exclusions to its tax levy limit without triggering the need for $60 \%$ voter approval. For Depew the permissible exclusions that can be added to the tax levy limit is $\$ 392,118$. What is the Proposed Tax Levy?
The tax levy number is arguably the most important. It's the tax levy called for by a school district proposed budget. By definition, the tax levy is the total amount of money to be raised locally by a proposed tax levy minus exclusions is less than or equal to the district's calculated tax levy limit, the district will need the approval of a simple majority of voters to pass its budget. If the proposed tax levy minus exclusions is greater than the district's calculated tax levy limit, $60 \%$ voter approval is needed.
For Depew: Tax levy limit of $\$ 16,407,540$. Proposed levy of $\$ 16,588,816$ less exclusions of $\$ 392,118$ equals $\$ 16,196,698$ (which is less than the tax levy limit) so a simple majority of votes is needed to pass the

Does the law mean school tax levies can't increase by more than 2 percent?
No, the law does not prohibit tax levy increases greater than 2 percent. The legislation requires every district to calculate its own "tax levy limit." Two percent (or the rate of inflation, if less) is just one of eight factors in this complicated calculatio
What happens if the budget is not approved by voters?
If a proposed budget is not approved by voters, a school district - as in the past - has the option of putting the same or a revised budget up for a revote, or adopting a contingent budget. If a proposed budget is
defeated twice by voters, a district must adopt a contingent budget. Certain existing contingent budget defeated twice by voters, a districc must adopt a contingent budge.. Certain exissing contingent budgel
requirements remain in effect that prohibit spending in specific areas including community use of building, requirements remain in effect that prohibit spending in specific areas including community use of buuldings
certain salary increases and new equipment purchases. More significantly, under the new law, a district that adopts a contingent budget may not increase its current tax levy by any amount. For Depew, a contingency budget would require additional cuts of $\$ 478,379$ which would affect student programs. Also, under a
contingency budget there would be no community use of our facilities without full reimbursement of building and personnel expenses.

Voter Qualifications:

- 18 years old

Absentee Ballot applications are available in the
District Office from
9 a.m. through 4 p.m.

Resident of the school
district for a period of 30
days immediately prior to the vote date

