

Regionalism

The Current Reality

History of ASSET

- Consortium formed in 2006
- Shared Services Study completed 2007
- Central Business Office formed as recommended
- 7 Districts including CLCS participating

Regional High School...

- Advocacy for regional high school begins locally
- 2009 Ripley develops draft legislation for ASSET
- Merger studies by ASSET partners postpone ASSET discussions

Regional High School...

- 2009 Ripley develops draft legislation for ASSET
- February 2011 ASSET Consortium holds joint BOE meeting; Leadership Team formed and website created
- May 2011 Senator Young proposes Regional High School Legislation
- Legislation passes unanimously in NYS Senate. While sponsored, it was not entertained on Assembly floor.

Regional High School...

- ASSET Leadership team meets with local legislators.
- Post Journal article reports on “Waiting Game”
- E2CCB forms Regional High School Task Force

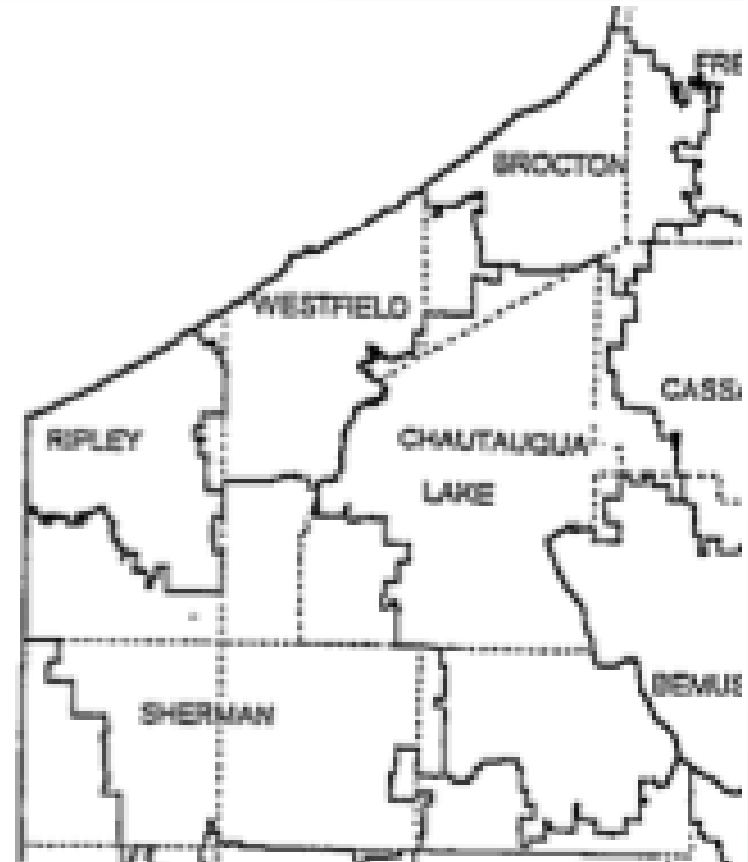
Regional High School...

- Distinguishing features...
 - Host school or BOCES operated
 - Two or more districts in represented areas
 - BOE decision to enter
 - Study required
 - PEL list for affected employees
 - Two year contract

Regional High School

- ASSET “BOCES Option” Governance Concerns
 - Distance
 - Lack of existing high school program
 - Lack of local representation
 - APPR implications
 - BOCES cannot grant local diplomas

CLCS
is in the
Center



Regional High School...

- Rationale
 - Course offerings to be increased for all students
 - Declining enrollment
 - Frozen state aid
 - Gap Elimination Adjustment
- **Property Tax Cap!**

Property Tax Cap

- 2% of prior year tax levy or Cost of Living, whichever is lower
- Exceeding the 2% requires a 60% super majority
- A failed vote results in a 0% increase in the proposed levy

Property Tax Cap

- While New York State has a property tax cap, it may not result in a 2% cap
- The property tax cap limits the school district levy, NOT the individual tax bill of a resident taxpayer
- The actual allowable tax levy increase will vary by district
- The formula allows for certain expenses to be exempt from the cap thereby allowing the total tax levy increase to be greater than the “perceived” cap

Property Tax Cap

- These exemptions include such things as school district retirement contributions above 2% and certain capital expenses
- Boards of Education can present a budget that overrides the cap but will need 60% voter approval
- Voters are approving the budget (spending plan) and not the tax levy

Property Tax Cap

- CLCS early budget gap projection (difference between expenses and available revenues = Approximately \$900,000+ (inclusive of assumed tax increase of 2%)
- Assumed tax increase = Approximately \$200,000
- Estimated at 10 FTE staff positions (conservatively)

Regents Reform Agenda

- APPR Plan approved by the BOE and on the district web site
- APPR Committee to be formed and meet
- SED moving forward on all plans
- SED Resources
 - <http://engageny.org/>
 - <http://twitter.com/#!/JohnKingNYSED>

Questions?