

School District Budget Notice

Overall Budget Proposal		Budget Adopted for the 2011-2012 School Year	Budget Proposed for the 2012-2013 School Year	Contingency Budget for the 2012-2013 School Year				
Total Budgeted Amount		\$51,859,079	\$53,079,789	\$52,159,789				
Increase/decrease for 2012-2013 school year			\$1,220,710	\$300,710				
Percentage increase (decrease) in each proposed budget			2.4%	0.58%				
Change in the Consumer Price Index			3.2%					
School Tax Levy Limit			\$28,367,954					
Proposed School Year Tax Levy (without permissible exclusion to the School Tax Levy Limit)			\$28,366,731	\$28,343,924				
Total Permissible Exclusions			\$897,193					
Proposed School Year Tax Levy (including permissible exclusions to the School Tax Levy Limit)		\$28,343,924	\$29,263,924	\$28,343,924				
Administrative Component		\$4,196,578	\$4,308,326	\$4,308,326				
Program Component		\$38,052,759	\$39,022,433	\$38,102,433				
Capital Component		\$9,609,742	\$9,749,030	\$9,749,030				
Statement of Assumptions in projecting a contingency budget for the 2012-2013 school year, should the proposed budget be defeated: *The Contingent Budget is calculated using the NYS contingent budget formula which excludes non-contingent budget items. In addition, a contingency budget would require the district to charge for the use of facilities.								
<table><tr><td></td><td>Budget Proposed for the 2012-2013 School Year</td></tr><tr><td>Estimated Basic STAR Exemption Savings</td><td>\$569.06</td></tr></table>			Budget Proposed for the 2012-2013 School Year	Estimated Basic STAR Exemption Savings	\$569.06	The annual budget vote for the fiscal year 2012-2013 by the qualified voters of the Grand Island Central School District, Erie County, New York, will be held at the High School in said district on Tuesday, May 15, 2012 between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. prevailing time in the High School Gymnasium, at which time the polls will be opened for voting by ballot or machine.		
	Budget Proposed for the 2012-2013 School Year							
Estimated Basic STAR Exemption Savings	\$569.06							



1100 Ransom Road • Grand Island, NY 14072
www.k12.ginet.org

Board of Education
David Goris, *President*
Tak Nobumoto, *Vice President*
Glenn Bobeck
Emily Ciraolo
Joan Droit
Paul Krull
Donna Tomkins
Superintendent
Robert W. Christmann

Budget/Trustee
Vote

Tuesday
May 15, 2012
10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Grand Island High School Gym

A person wishing to vote must show identification and be: a citizen of the United States, at least eighteen years of age and a district resident for 30 days prior to vote. Absentee ballots are available. Visit our website @ www.k12.ginet.org for more information and voter eligibility requirements. Voters may request absentee ballots by writing to Grand Island Central School District, attn: District Clerk, 1100 Ransom Road, Grand Island, New York 14072 or calling 773-8801 between the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. All ballots must be received by the District Clerk by 5:00 p.m. on May 15, 2012.

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Resident

GRAND ISLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

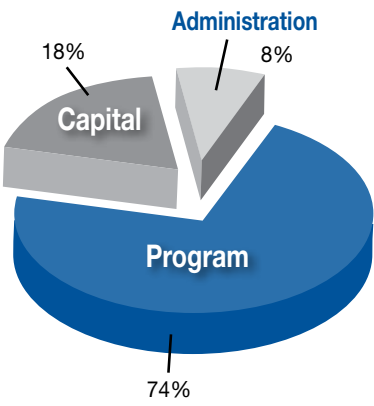
Budget Vote May 15th



Grand Island Schools
2012-2013 Budget/Trustee Vote
Tuesday, May 15, 2012
10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Grand Island High School Gym
1100 Ransom Road
Grand Island, NY 14072
Voter Identification Required
(no pre-registration required)

The Grand Island Board of Education unanimously supports this budget and encourages residents to call with questions or attend the regularly scheduled meetings. For further information call 773-8801 or visit www.k12.ginet.org.

2012-2013 Budget Proposal at a Glance

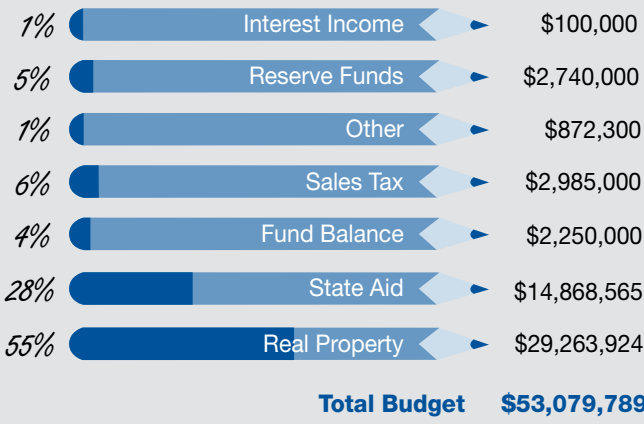


	2011-12	2012-13	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Administration - 8% Consists of these examples and others: Board of Education, Central Administration, Finance, BOCES Central Data Processing, Legal Services, Unallocated Insurance, Assessment of School Properties, Refund on Real Property, BOCES Administrative Charges, Curriculum Development and Supervision, Regular School Support and Employee Benefits.	\$4,196,578	\$4,308,326	\$111,748	2.7%
Program - 74% Consists of these examples and others: Instructional Services, Special Education, District Transportation, Community Services, Legal and Employee Benefits.	\$38,052,759	\$39,022,433	\$969,674	2.5%
Capital - 18% Consists of these examples and others: Operation of Plant and Maintenance, Refund of Taxes, Employee Benefits, Debt Service and Transfer to Handicapped Program for the Summer.	\$9,609,742	\$9,749,030	\$139,288	1.4%
Total	\$51,859,079	\$53,079,789	\$1,220,710	2.4%

Please vote May 15th, 2012

For information regarding the Budget/Trustee Vote visit our website at www.k12.ginet.org.

Where Does School Funding Come From?



What Are Some Of The Items Included In The 2012-2013 Proposed Budget?

- Maintenance of reasonable class sizes K-12 to maximize learning.
- Universal Pre-Kindergarten Funding.
- Continued support of Music, Art and Athletic programs.

2012-2013 Tax Rate Projection: 2.4%

2012-2013 Estimated Maximum Tax Rate				
	2011-2012 Actual	2012-2013 Proposed	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Assessed Value	\$711,504,900	\$717,382,080	\$5,877,180	0.83%
Equalization Rate	46.5	46.5		
Tax Levy	\$28,343,924	\$29,263,924	\$920,000	3.25%
Tax Rate	\$39.836583	\$40.792661	\$0.956078	2.40%

6 Year Average Tax Rate Increase
1.1%

Copies of the District’s proposed budget will be available at any of the District’s five schools or in the District Office as of May 1, 2012.

Ballot Information

Proposition No. 1

Shall the Board of Education of the Grand Island Central School District appropriate the sum of \$53,079,789 for the 2012-13 school budget as published?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Proposition No. 2

To adopt the following resolution: RESOLVED: (a) That the Board of Education of the Grand Island Central School District, in the County of Erie, New York (the “District”), is hereby authorized to acquire various school buses and vehicles, and to expend therefore an amount not to exceed \$575,500; (b) that a tax is hereby voted in the amount of not to exceed \$575,500 to finance such cost, such tax to be levied and collected in installments in such years and in such amounts as shall be determined by said Board of Education; (c) that the District is authorized to issue serial bonds to finance all or part of said cost, and a tax is hereby voted to pay the interest on said bonds as the same shall become due and payable; and (d) that, in lieu of bonds, the District is authorized to enter into one or more installment purchase contracts for the purchase of some or all of said buses and vehicles, for a term of not to exceed five (5) years; and a tax is hereby voted to pay each installment on any such contract.

☐ YES ☐ NO

Elect three (3) members to the Board of Education.

David Goris
Glenn Bobeck
Joan Droit

Budget/Trustee Vote • Tuesday, May 15, 2012 • 10 am - 9 pm

Contingent Budget Information		
	Proposed Budget 2012-2013	Contingency Budget 2012-2013
Total Budget	\$53,079,789	\$52,159,789
Budget Increase/Decrease	\$1,220,710	\$300,710
% Increase/Decrease	2.4%	0.58%
Change in Consumer Price Index		3.2%

What happens if the budget is not approved by voters?

If a proposed budget is defeated by voters, a school district—as in the past—has two options: to put the same or a revised budget up for a revote, or to adopt a contingent budget. If a proposed budget is defeated twice by voters, a district must adopt a contingent budget.

Does the law make any changes to the requirements for a contingent budget?

Certain existing contingent budget requirements remain in effect which prohibit spending in specific areas including community use of buildings, certain salary increases and new equipment purchases.

However, under the new law, a district that adopts a contingent budget may not increase its current tax levy by any amount—which would impose, in effect, a zero percent cap. Districts will not be allowed to increase the tax levy to the extent needed to fund expenditures excluded from the tax cap (no growth factor, nor capital, court order/judgements, or pension expenditures.).

If the new law doesn’t actually cap tax levy increases at 2 percent, how will it provide property tax relief?

The law may result in some measure of tax relief for residents. With or without a law “capping” tax levy increases, school leaders know that many New Yorkers are struggling in this economy and agree that property tax relief is needed. The law seeks to control increases in school tax levies (a source of revenue), not to help curb escalating expenses. Except for a few modest mandate-relief measures, the law does nothing to help schools rein in costs. At the same time, New York State’s public schools have lost more than \$1 billion in state education funding in recent years, putting even greater pressure on local taxes to fund school programs.

It is important to note that the extent to which the law will result in the loss of educational programs will depend on levels of state education funding and whether state leaders offer any meaningful mandate-relief measures to help control rising costs.

What can taxpayers do?

It is more important than ever to become informed about the complex issues shaping school district budgets and educational programs. The property tax cap law poses an enormous challenge for public schools, and school leaders need to hear from their communities to help guide them through the difficult decisions that will need to be made.