

Approval of the budget is one of the most important policy decisions that a School Board makes.

Tonight, you will receive a presentation on the 2019-20 preliminary budget. Unlike last year, the Board will not be taking any formal action on the preliminary budget, due to opting out of Act I exceptions.

The Administration will be providing monthly Finance Committee updates on how the budget is evolving as new information becomes available.

We ask that as you review the information in the presentation including the detailed attachments, that you send questions, concerns, input, etc. in the next few weeks. The Administration will take all input and address it at the following Finance Committee meeting in detail.

AGENDA

- Budget Terminology
- Budget Timeline
- Budget Priorities
- 2018/19 Estimated Revenues/Expenditures/Fund Balance
- 2019/20 Primary Cost Drivers
- Staffing Requests
- Supporting Data
- Preliminary Budget Act I (2.7%)
- Impact on Average Taxpayer
- 5 Year Projection
- Attachments (will be posted on website
- Questions

Topics to be covered

POTENTIAL CHANGES AND UNKNOWNS

• The preliminary budget is developed without having all of the pertinent information. The preliminary budget will continue to be updated as additional information is available.

Additional Information Needed and Unknowns

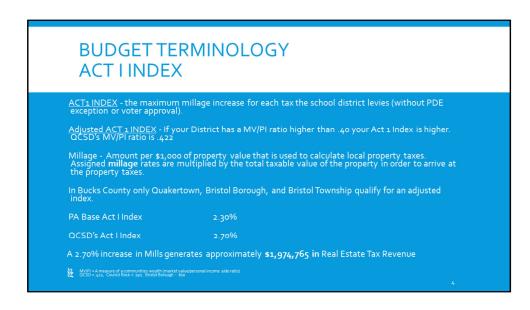
- · Second and third look for healthcare premium costs
- Additional resignations and retirements (reductions through attrition)
- Staff leave of absences
- · 2019/2020 Tech School budget
- PDE BEF and SEF Funding
- 2019/2020 Bucks County IU Special Education Budget
- 2019/2020 duplicate from Bucks County (total tax assessment for 2019/20)
- Refine department budgets (special education, facilities, etc.)
- Refine revenue projections as new information is available

Quakertown develops the preliminary budget through site based budgeting. Each department/building is provided their budget information from the prior year, asked to project expenditures for the current year, and build their budget for next year. The Business department fills in the gaps and is solely responsible for developing the revenue budget.

The information is then compiled in the business office and reviewed by the Superintendent and his Cabinet. Most of the budget requests are included in the preliminary budget due to the level of unknowns. As the District progresses through the budget cycle, and additional information becomes available, some items may be cut or added. These items are reviewed on a monthly basis with the Cabinet team and the School Board Finance Committee.

Building a preliminary budget is difficult. Due to the timing requirements, the preliminary budget is developed without knowing what the state revenue will be, what the final healthcare costs will be, tax assessment levels, number of retirements, and more.

The Administration uses prior year data to project both revenues and expenditures for the following year.



Information on this slide is intended to better educate the public on how their tax bill is calculated based on State requirements.

2019/20PRELIMINARY BUDGET WHAT IS IT?

- Unlike last school year, the Board of School Directors opted out of applying for exceptions to the Act I index for 2019/20. By doing so, the District capped the maximum millage increase to a 2.7% increase in the millage rate.
- Opting out of using exceptions changes the budget requirements with PDE (a formal preliminary budget is not required to be approved and submitted to the State).
- So.... The Board will not be voting on a preliminary budget this year. The preliminary budget is simply a snapshot of where we are in the budget development process.

Although the Board will not be taking any action, and a preliminary budget is not required, the District feels it is best practice to develop and present one. It is also important to keep the public up to date on how the Districts finances are developing and projecting out into the future.

BUDGET CALENDAR

- · January 24, 2019 Preliminary Budget Presentation Finance Committee
- February 28, 2019 Preliminary Budget Presentation Regular Board Meeting
- March 14, 2019 Update on Preliminary Budget Finance Committee
- April 25, 2019 Presentation of and Board vote adopting proposed final budget
- May 9, 2019 Update on Proposed Final Budget Finance Committee
- June 6, 2019 Board vote to adopt final 2019/20 budget
- June 30, 2019 Deadline for tax collectors to send tax bills

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As stated earlier, the Board will be receiving detailed monthly updates on the development of the budget. Updates will include the 2019/20 budget and also the projected budgets for the next 5 years.

2019/20 QCSD PRIORITIES IMPACTING BUDGET

- Continue Funding Capital Maintenance \$1 million Funded by General Fund
 D'Huy Engineer along with QCSD Facilities will be conducting a facilities assessment in late Spring/early Summer, to update the needs identified by the 2015 facilities plan.
- Renovation/Addition Neidig Elementary School
 Funded by debt service (second round of borrowing in 19/20)
- Additional Staffing
 Details on following slides
- Safety and Security
- · Development of a security coordinator position
- Starting a safety and security budget (\$30k)

2018/19 is the first year that a full capital projects budget was funded, at \$1million. Best practice is to fund capital projects at approximately 1% of total district budget.

Continuing to fund capital projects is an initiative of the Board to proactively address building needs. Being proactive will reduce long term costs by taking care of our building needs annually.

The Renovation/addition project for NES is continuing to move forward on timeline. The Board will receive a presentation in February from PFM the District's financial advisor on the second round of borrowing (issuing bonds) to pay for the project.

Another priority is to increase staffing levels. We will dive deeper into those requests in an upcoming slide.

Safety and security is also a priority moving forward. We have set aside \$30k (in addition to any grant monies we may

receive) to fund security initiatives. This may include hiring a consultant to do a district wide security assessment.

The administration has also reallocated in the 19/20 budget money for a safety and security officer. This is still a work in progress and will be explored further in the next few months. The money allocated is converting an unfilled administrative position to a safety and security role.

PRIMARY COST DRIVERS — BUDGET TO BUDGET SUBJECT OB BUDGET SUBJECT OB BUDGET Salaries - \$1,397,171 • Increase is net of attritional savings from retirements (\$179,761 savings to date) • Includes contractual increase • Includes contractual increase • Includes new staffing requests Benefits - \$1,632,028 Biggest cost drivers are: • Healthcare \$612,395 • Social Security \$167,285 • PSERS \$798,375 (Sok offset by state subsidy revenue) • PSERS is mostly due to the increase in overall salaries, not a large spike in PSERS rate. • IU Special Education Services - \$337,000 • Other Professional Services - \$337,000 • This is primarily due to an increase in services using ACCESS funds. It is offset with an equal increase in revenue

The largest increase from the 2018-19 budget to the 2019-20 budget is staff salaries. The proposed new positions are accounted for in this line item. Also accounted for is the three teacher retirements that the District is already aware of. As staff retire, this line item will continue to be adjusted.

Benefit increases is the second largest line item increase. Benefits include medical, prescription, dental, PSERS, Social Security, etc. The increase is largely due to a high first look (cost estimate) for medical and prescription and the increase in PSERS contribution. The PSERS increase is largely due to the increase to the salary line item and less so for the actual increase to the PSERS rate (33.43% in 18/19 and 34.29% in 19/20).

IU special education services and other professional services are still being developed. The IU services is primarily the cost of the autistic support program run by the BCIU. Quakertown pays a "tuition" to the BCIU for each student placed in this program. A detailed attachment is provided for 2018-19 rates.

2019/20 NEW POSITIONS (COSTS INCLUDE SALARY AND BENEFITS)

· Additional Teaching Positions

- Special education teacher at the Academy (expanding # of students) \$104,908
- Board Certified Behavior Analyst (student needs) \$104,908
- Elementary special education teacher (caseloads) \$104,908
- Senior High Health and P/E Teacher (new health course)- \$104,908
- Strayer MS Mandarin Teacher (program growth) \$104,908

Instructional Aide Positions:

- Instructional Special Education Aide at the Academy (expanding # of students) \$29,897
- Instructional Special education Aide at Strayer (student needs) \$17,258
- Instructional Special Education Aide at Pfaff (student needs)- \$38,023
- (2) Instructional Special Education Aides at TBD (emerging student needs)- \$39,984

The Administration is proposing adding 5 teacher positions and 5 aide positions into the budget for next year. The figures outlined above are fully loaded figures, meaning they include salaries and benefits.

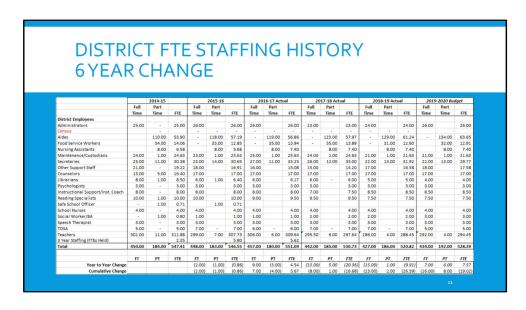
The majority of the positions are to support both special education and the Academy, which is a program the district started last school year.

There are two teaching positions being proposed to meet program needs. The Mandarin teacher would be placed at the Middle School level while the current Mandarin teacher would be placed at the secondary level. This position is needed in order to continue growing the program as it is not possible for the current teacher to do grades 7-12.

2019/20 NEW POSITIONS (CONT.) Technology: Tech Associate - \$73,971 TOSA to Administrative Conversion: Convert Special Education TOSA to Special Education Supervisor - \$60,000 Convert Academy TOSA to Assistant Principal of Academy - \$60,000 Total New Staff Costs (Salaries and Benefits) - \$843,673 Note: Security Coordinator position is not new, it is a reallocation of a position.

The technology department has submitted a request to add another tech associate to meet the needs of the growing 1:1 device needs.

The Superintendent is also requesting a conversion of two teacher on special assignment positions (TOSA) to administrative positions. This does not require adding staffing, however, it does require adding to the salaries as the positions convert from 187 days per year to 260 days per year.



Since 2014/15, the district staffing levels have reduced by 10 FTE's (full time equivalency).

This reduction is true only if the new positions for 2019/20 are approved.

CONTRACTUAL PAY INCREASES 2019/20

- Support Staff Union Contractual increases of 2.0% for all classifications (custodial, aide, secretary, maintenance).
- Supervisor/Technology/Confidential Secretary Group Contractual increase of 2.5% -
- Teachers Union Teachers will move a step on the salary schedule and receive an increase of 0.75% on scale. Average teacher will receive a salary increase of 2.9%
- Administrative (Act 93) TBD, budgeted at 2.7%

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The District is comprised of two unions and two meet and discuss groups. All groups have contractual agreements that dictate their annual salary increase.

The teacher salary increase is a bit more complicated since it is based on a column and row structure (steps and educational levels). The base schedule is increasing 0.75% for teachers however, after factoring in step movement and column movement for staffing changing education levels, the average increase is 2.9%.

HEALTHCARE INCREASES

- The District is a member district of the Bucks and Montgomery County Healthcare Consortium. We receive three looks (three cost estimates) between now and April from the consortium consultant, Lockton.
- We are self funded with the exception of stop loss. Self funded means we pay claims not premiums
- First look (we receive 3) benefit increase are:
- Medical 4.69% = \$189,148

- Dental 2.2% = \$7,705
 Total \$ increase to budget = \$620,102.
- Note We expect a reduction in the second and third looks.

The District received the first cost estimate from the Bucks and Montgomery County Healthcare consortium for medical and prescription healthcare coverage. Although we had a modest increase in medical, the prescription drug coverage increased over 22%. This is due to a few reasons, one the national market for prescription drugs is increases, and two, the number of staff taking prescription drugs including specialty drugs.

The district is self insured meaning we pay the claims not premiums. Premiums are set each year for budgeting purposes only. For example, if an employee has a surgery that costs \$50,000, the district acts as the insurance carrier and pays the \$50,000. If we have a lot of claims in a year, the budget for next year will reflect that like any other insurance carrier. Example, you get in a car accident, you insurance carrier raises your rate the following year.

PROJECTED E IMPACT	ENR	OL	LN	ΛE	ΞN	ΙT	Α	ΝI	D I	Вι	JC	G	E	Γ			
	Grades 1 - 12 Enrollments Based on Grade Progression Ratios (Most Recent Year)																
	Kindergarten Enrollments Based on Actual Live Birth Data for Past 5 Years																
	(2017 Live Birth Data is Preliminary)																
		Progression					Actual								rojected		
	Grades	Ratios	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	K																
	1 K	1.18	388 438	373 424	363 409	374 405	349 420	305 396	269 358	366 318	287 381	289 340	298 342	304 354	299 360	274 354	274 325
	2	0.98	430	423	405	407	410	413	399	360	317	375	335	337	348	354	348
	3	1.03	390	419	409	415	400	411	428	406	361	327	387	346	348	359	365
Although angullacent is against a	4	0.99	391	387	422	414	406	382	410	425	419	359	325	385	344	346	357
Although enrollment is projected	5	0.98	430	393	382	435	405	408	377	411	423	410	351	318	377	337	339
Although enrollment is projected to continue declining, the administration does not	Sub-total K-5		2467	2419	2390	2450	2390	2315	2241	2286	2188	2100	2038	2044	2076	2024	2008
to continue deciming, the	6	1.03	399	459	401	397	422	413	413	399	430	437	424	363	329	389	348
administration does not	7	1.00	407	403	452	399	390	400	402	413	417	430	437	424	363	329	389
recommend reducing staff.	8	1.00	399	418	389	448	398	397	412	419	421	417	430	437	424	363	329
recommend reducing stan.	Sub-total 6-8		1205	1280	1242	1244	1210	1210	1227	1231	1268	1284	1291	1224	1116	1081	1066
	9	1.01	470	406	407	394	438	413	410	432	426	425	421	434	441	428	366
	10	1.00	403	452	380	398	393	428	413	401	434	427	426	422	435	442	429
	11	0.94	399	393	432	383	395	388	416	408	399	410	403	402	399	411	418
	12 Sub-total 9-12	1.01	373	383	359	415 1590	364	386	389	416 1657	408	402 1664	413	406 1664	405	402 1683	414 1627
	Sup-total 9-12		1645	1634	1578	1590	1590	1615	1628	1657	1667	1664	1663	1064	1680	1683	1627
	Special Ed.	1.00	104	117	142	157	139	175	194	176	156	161	161	161	161	161	161
	Total K-12		5421	5450	5352	5441	5329	5315	5290	5350	5279	5209	5153	5093	5033	4949	4862
		Increase	-32	29	(98)	89	(112)	(14)	(25)	60	(71)	(70)	(56)	(61)	(59)	(84)	(87)
	Updated 9/19/1	8 based on 10t	h day nun	ibers											14		

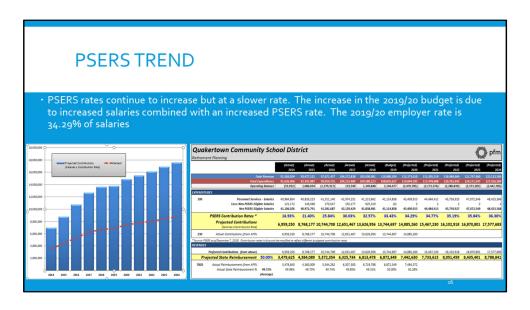
Enrollment is projected to continue declining, specifically at the elementary level. This is due in large part because the live birth rates are declining each year. Although there are some new developments going up in the district (which have been factored in) enrollment trend is going down.

Although enrollment is expected to decline, the administration does not recommend reducing staff. Staff will be reallocated to meet the overall staffing needs of the district.

PSERS ACT 5 IMPACT • Effective July 1, 2019 new hires will be enrolled in a defined contribution plan (401k style) as opposed to a defined pension plan. • Under the new plan districts will match employee contributions up to 2.5%. However, Districts must continue to fund PSERS at the full rate. • Although presented as a cost saving measure for districts, there will be no immediate financial relief. • Current System • Employee Salary = \$50,000 • District PSERS Contribution (34.29%) = \$17,145 • Act 5 System • Employee Salary = \$50,000 • District 401k match (2.0%) = \$1,000 • District Contribution Defined Pension - This goes toward the current system to fund the underfunded defined pension plan (32.29%) = \$16,145 • Total district contribution (cost) is the same.

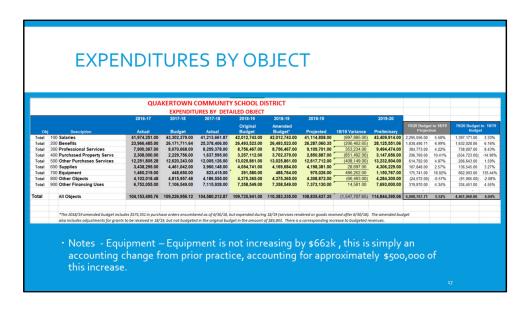
State Legislators have enacted a new pension system starting July 1, 2019 for anyone new to the profession. Although the new model will be more of a defined contribution plan (401k style) there is no immediate financial relief for districts. For the new hires entered into the 401k style plan, the District will still be required to contribute to the old pension plan to fund the unfunded liability.

Eventually the new pension plan will reduce district costs but not until sometime in the 2030s.

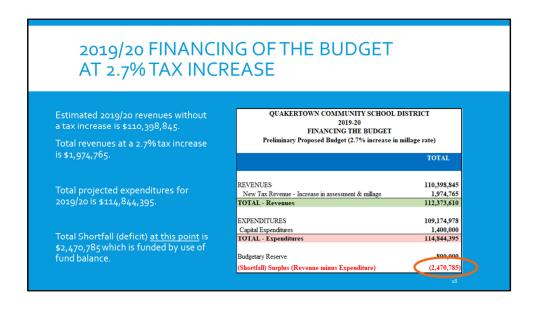


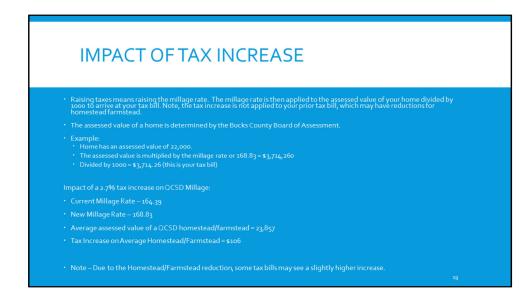
Visual to highlight the upward trend for PSERS.

Although the District pays 34.29% of staff salaries to PSERS, the state gives half of that back in subsidy. The subsidy portion is reflected in the revenue projections.



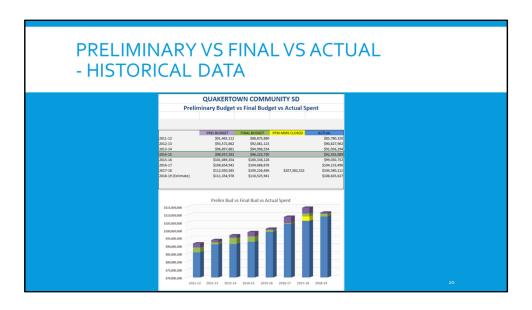
The District has over 9,000 budget codes. This is a summary of each object. A more detailed version is attached for review.





A tax increase is an increase to the millage rate, not to the tax bill. The example above is intended to highlight how a tax increase impacts tax payers. The formula is provided above as an example for informational purposes.

The average tax bill will increase by \$106 if the Board approves a tax increase of 2.7%.



This slide highlights the evolution of projected to actual expenditures from the preliminary budget to actually spent. As stated before, with so many unknowns at the time the preliminary budget is developed, it is always the highest figure in the evolution. Actual expenditures typically come in lower primarily due to staff attrition (retirements and resignations after the budget is finalized) and savings from staff on unpaid leave. Good fiscal management rounds out the reason for the reduction.

The gap between preliminary and actual budget is trending smaller which we expect to continue in 2019/20. What this means is that the final budget is being developed with little to not "fat" in it. Projections and assumptions become very important as a budget gets tighter and tighter. A 1% margin of error equates to over a \$1 million swing. If the margin of error is 1% on both revenue and expenditure that can result in a \$2 million swing.

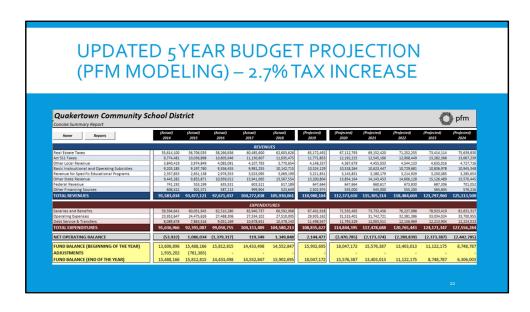
IMPACT ON FUN	D BALANCE				
	Quakertown Community School District				
 Projecting an operational surplus in 18/19 of \$144K. 	2019-20 Preliminary Budget				
• With the sale of two schools, projecting total surplus of \$2.144	Analysis of Fund Balance Surplus/Shortfall				
 With the sale of two schools, projecting total surplus of \$2.144 million. 	Assuming 2.7% increase in Millage Rate in 2019	0-20			
		Actual	Actual	Projected	Preliminary
At a 2.7% tax increase in 2019/20, shortfall (deficit) of		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Revenues	102,855,177	105,930,061	108,980,104	112,373,610
	Expenditures-Operations	103,552,966	104,291,322	107,835,627	113,444,395
	Revenues Less Expenses	(697,789)	1,638,739	1,144,477	(1,070,785)
 2019/20 shortfall includes \$400k for Ronald Reagan Blvd. 				_	
	One-time items (revenues and expenditures)			_	
	Prior Years Plancon receipts Sale of Buildings	1,417,662		2,000,000	
	Capital Purchases	(600,523)	(288,891)	(1,000,000)	(1,400,000)
 2019/20 operational shortfall excluding Ronald Reagan is 	Capital Purchases	817,139	(288,891)	1,000,000	(1,400,000)
2.07 Million.		817,139 (288,891) 1,000,000 (1,40	(1,400,000)		
	Net Operating Balance	119,350	1,349,848	2,144,477	(2,470,785)
Through good fiscal management and attrition, actual	Total Ending Fund Balance	14,552,847	15,902,695	10.047.173	15,576,387
expenditures are typically less than budgeted, so a \$1	Total Ending Fund Dalance	14,352,847	15,502,695	18,047,172	13,370,387
million shortfall is a good target.	Unassigned Fund Balance	10,897,380	13,214,373	10,467,736	9,396,951
	Committed Fund Balance - PSERS	1,005,467	327,213	20,407,730	,,,,,,,,,
	Committed Fund Balance - Capital	2.650.000	2.361.109	7,579,436	6,179,436
In Enhanced DEM will be alternative bond on a Columb		2,500,000	2,571,105	.,0.1940.0	.,,
In February, PFM will be discussing legal uses of the \$2 million from the sale of schools.	Total Ending Fund Balance	14,552,847	15,902,695	18,047,172	15,576,387
	Unassigned Fund Balance as a % of Expenditures	10.4696	12.64%	9,62%	8.18%

Although not finalized, the revenue from the sale of Milford Middle School and Tohickon Valley Elementary School is included and highlighted in red. The <u>estimated</u> operational balance for 2018/19 is a surplus of \$144k, money being put back into fund balance. That increases to \$2.144 million with the sale of the schools. Fund balance is projected to be \$18 million at the conclusion of this year.

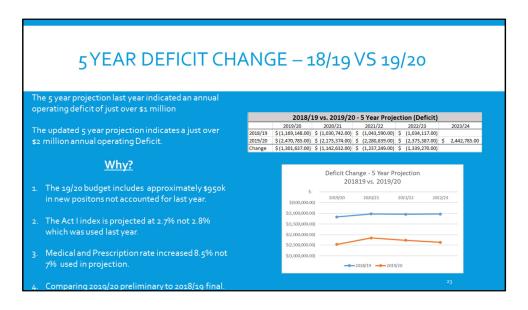
PFM, the Districts financial advisor will be presenting in February a list of options for how the revenue from the sale of the school can be spent (there are legal restrictions to consider).

The shortfall or deficit for the 2019/20 budget is projected at just under \$2.5 million. This means that projected revenues will not cover projected expenditures. To fund the difference the district must plan to use fund balance.

The shortfall for next year includes \$400k for constructing Ronal Reagan Blvd., which is a decision the District currently has not say in. So, in reality, the operational shortfall is just over \$2 million which is a positive for this point in the budgeting cycle. The Administration expects the projected deficit to come down with a target point of a \$1 million deficit. As stated earlier, we typically spend less than what is budgeted.



This slide highlights the impact of the 2019/20 preliminary budget on the 5 year projection. The deficit for each of the next 5 years is projected to be in the low \$2 million range. However, that is expected to be closer to \$1 million as we continue through the budget cycle.



The long range projection last year indicated an annual deficit of \$1 million. However, the new projection indicates double that. This is due in large part to the new staffing recommendations, a lower Act I index, high first look medical costs, and finally, it is comparing apples to oranges. Comparing a preliminary budget to a final budget is not appropriate for long range planning. We know the preliminary budget is almost always higher than the final budget which means the long range projection is going to be inflated.



We ask that any questions you have regarding detail or things that need clarification be emailed to Zach Schoch, zschoch@qcsd.org so that it can be addressed in the next months Finance Committee meeting.