Dresden School District 2022-2023 Budget Proposal

February 24 2022

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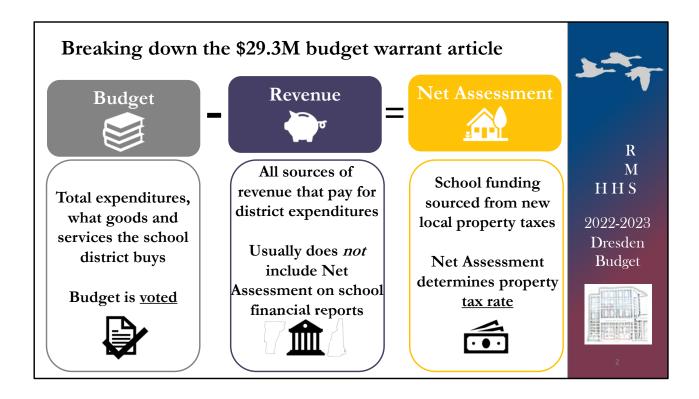


Thank you, Moderator. For those of you who have joined us for the Hanover District annual meeting earlier, you already know who I am, but my name is Kimberly Hartmann. I am on the Dresden School Board and I serve as the Budget Committee Chair for Dresden, Hanover and SAU 70.

It is my pleasure to introduce, on behalf of the board, warrant article 6 - the Fiscal year 23 Dresden Budget proposal.

Sometimes the big number warrant article can often feel like a catch-all and sometimes it can be hard to figure out exactly what's included in this warrant article versus some of the other articles already presented.

Also, I'm sure many voters are interested in what the whole picture looks like – even if we vote on the pieces of the picture separately in each warrant article. Tonight I will do my best to explain what this warrant article represents, but also combine all the articles together and show how these are projected to impact each town's – Hanover and Norwich's property taxes.



First, let's breakdown what the \$29.3 million budget warrant article is – and discuss some terms that we will use frequently throughout the presentation. Some of this may be a review if you saw the Hanover presentation, but please stick with me – I promise it gets better – or at least different.

The \$29.3 million represents the "Budget" or total expenditures for the Dresden District that are not already included in the other warrant articles you will hear tonight. Total expenditures are what goods and services the district purchases to support our Grade

6 through 12 education program.

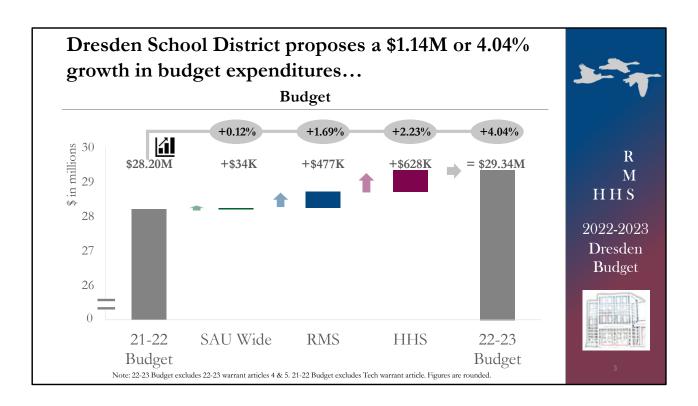
The budget is what is voted on.

However, the increase in the budget isn't usually what property tax payers see as an increase in their tax bill.

To find that, first we need to subtract out revenue the school district expects to receive – shown here in the purple box.

The Dresden School District receives tuition from sending districts among other types of revenue which we will discuss later in our section on revenue.

The net assessment – the yellow box- therefore is the difference between the Budget and Revenue. The Net Assessment – not the Budget – along with whatever other warrant articles are approved - are ultimately what determine the property tax rate.



With those definitions out of the way, how did we arrive at a budget of \$29.3 million?

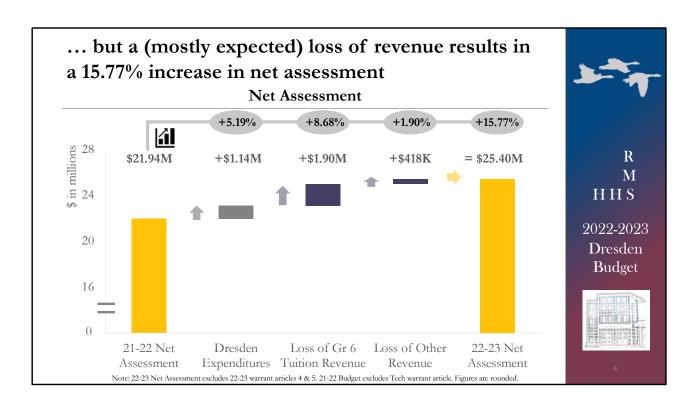
This proposed budget is a \$1.14 million increase, or 4.04% over the FY 22 Budget.

This chart should be read from left to right and shows the expenditure increases that come from each of our major school categories. The FY 22 Budget – the left gray column – was \$28.2 million. Then – in the short green column - \$34k of the increase is from the SAU Wide operations. This includes those umbrella activities such as debt service and maintenance which span across the middle and high schools.

Next, in the blue column, \$477k of the increase is due to Richmond Middle School operations and \$628k – in the maroon column – represents the changes related to Hanover High School operations.

When those are added together we get the \$29.3 million budget warrant article. And that is what we voters will be voting on. We will discuss the rationale for these changes further in the presentation.

Also, at a high level look, what is happening with the net assessment?



Similar to the last slide, the chart can be read from left to right.

On the left, the first yellow column is the FY22 net assessment at \$21.94 million.

As you've already heard we are expecting Dresden expenditures – the gray column - to increase \$1.14 million.

Then we need to adjust for changes in revenue and there is one type of revenue – sixth grade tuition

revenue - the elephant in the room - that we expected to lose (at least on paper) in FY 23.

This is because it was approved by voters last year that the Hanover sixth graders attending Dresden will be officially considered Dresden students and thus the Hanover School District will no longer have to send tuition payments to Dresden.

Instead, Hanover taxpayer's share of the Dresden net assessment – the FY 23 yellow bar - will be increased accordingly and treated just like the rest of the grades in Dresden.

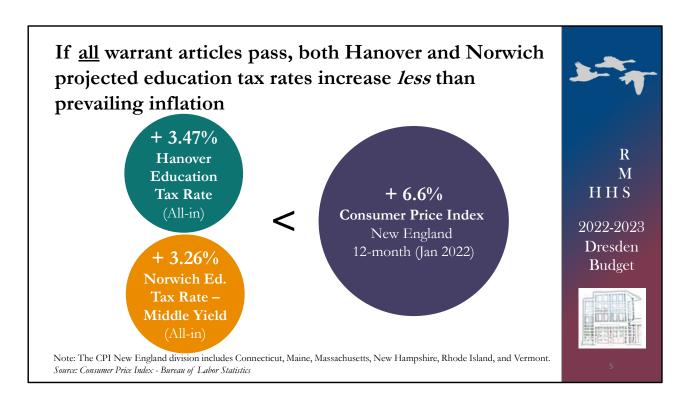
Thus this is more of an accounting adjustment than a true loss. But it means that the Dresden net assessment will be higher by \$1.9 million or 8.68% due to this change alone and Hanover taxpayers will be taking a greater share of that.

The Dresden District also expects \$418k from losses in other types of revenue, which will be explained later in the presentation.

In total, the net assessment for fiscal year 23 will increase 15.77% to \$25.4 million.

Yikes, does that mean our taxes are going to

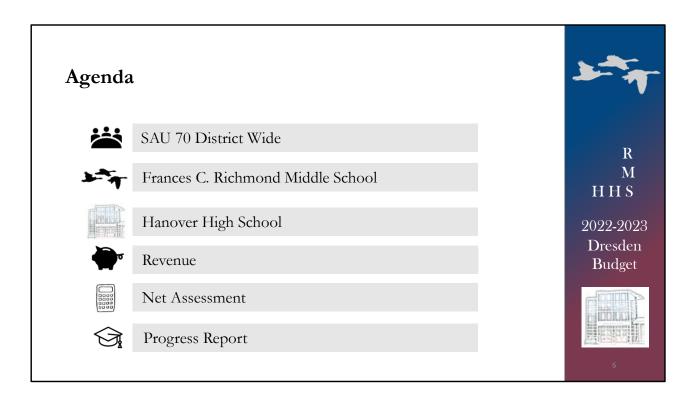
increase 15.77%? No! In fact, the all-in tax increase will be nowhere close to this...



If <u>all</u> warrant articles are approved – in the Dresden, Hanover and Norwich School Districts – so this is a fully loaded number, then we expect the Hanover all-in education property tax rate will increase 3.47%.

For Norwich, assuming we use the middle yield, then the Norwich education tax rate would increase 3.26%.

Both of which are significantly less than the prevailing 12-month inflation rate for New England, which was 6.6%.



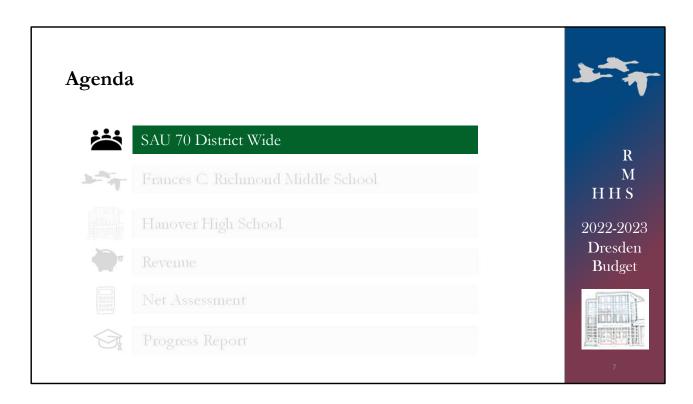
Ok, that was my attempt at the high level budget overview – done in 3 or 4 slides – and honestly, if you remember only those then I think you're in good shape. But it's now time to take a deeper dive into the budget so you can understand what the drivers of the budget decreases and increases are for FY 23.

Our agenda tonight will start with the enrollment, staffing and expenditure changes expected for SAU 70 District Wide, Richmond Middle School and Hanover High School.

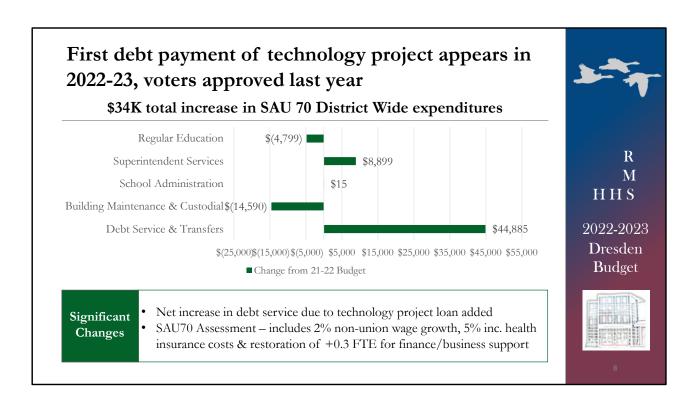
Next we will discuss changes in our Revenue sources,

Then we will look at the net assessment again and calculate the how much of the Dresden assessment will go to Hanover taxpayers and how much will go to Norwich taxpayers and

Finally, we will share a progress report which shows the amazing work our school community has done to educate our students in the midst of a pandemic. Objectively this is the best part of the whole presentation.



Let's begin with the changes in SAU 70 District Wide expenditures. Again, SAU 70 District Wide is where Dresden has its share of the SAU 70 assessment, building maintenance and custodial expenses as well as the district's debt service.



If you remember the short green column on the budget chart from before, you'll remember that the SAU 70 District Wide expenditures in total will increase a mere \$34k.

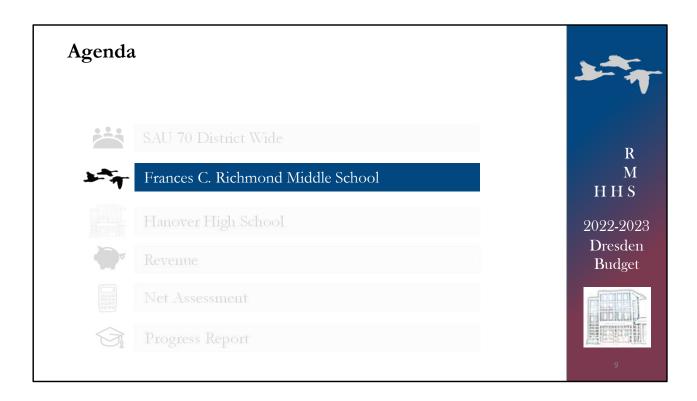
The bar chart here breaks down the \$34k increase into its expenditure categories.

These figures show the changes from our current year's budget to FY 23 – not the totals, so if you would add these up you would get the \$34k increase. You will see the same type of charts for

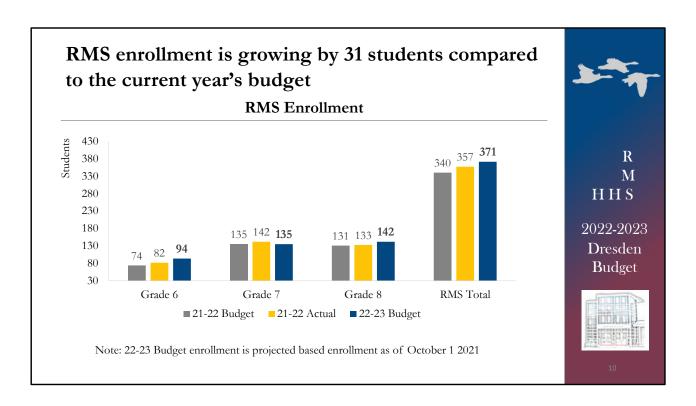
Richmond Middle School and Hanover High too.

So what's there to mainly talk about for District Wide? Well, the most significant change is an increase of nearly \$45k which is the first debt payment of the technology project that voters approved last year.

In the interest of time, I won't discuss all of the changes, but if you're interested they are available in the Budget Book uploaded to the SAU 70 website.



The Richmond Middle School is next.



Enrollment at the middle school is expected to grow by 31 students compared to the FY 22 budget.

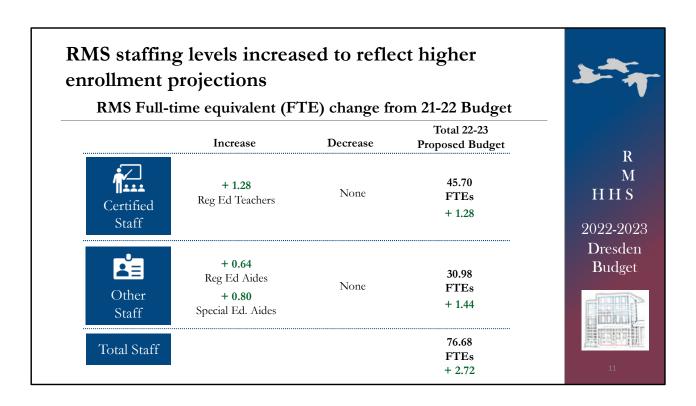
This chart shows how many students are enrolled in each grade at RMS. The sixth grade only consists of Hanover students as Norwich students join in Grade 7.

The gray columns are the estimates from the FY 22 budget. The yellow columns are what we had

enrolled as of October 1st. And then the blue columns are what we are projecting for the FY 23 budget.

In total, we are projecting an enrollment of 371 students at RMS.

Enrollment projections help us determine our required staffing levels.



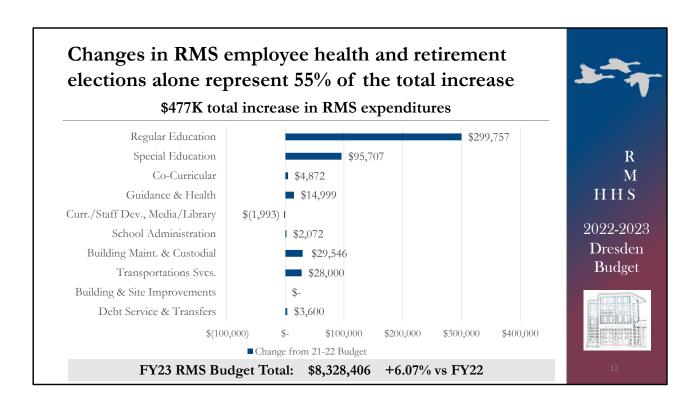
This is a chart of our staffing changes from the current year's budget.

Since enrollments are increasing at RMS, an additional 2.72 FTEs have been added.

1.28 FTEs of that are for regular education teachers and the rest is split between Regular Education aides and special education aides.

In total, RMS plans to have 76.68 FTEs in FY 23.

Staffing is a major part of our expenditures, so turning to the changes in total RMS expenditures...



This is how RMS is requesting a \$477k increase in budget expenditures.

We will discuss the significant changes in the next couple of slides, but note that across the board changes in RMS employee health and retirement elections alone will represent 55% of the total increase. The others mostly represent the staffing changes shown earlier.

RMS plans to equalize class sizes with growing enrollment

Significant changes from 21-22 Budget

Regular education payroll tax & benefits	+ \$145,280
Special education payroll tax & benefits	+ \$117,740
Regular education salary (incl additional FTEs)	+ \$113,836
Field trips and assemblies restored (21-22 budget cut)	+ \$24,000
Technology equipment	+ \$18,333
Technology purchased services	+ \$16,285
	Special education payroll tax & benefits Regular education salary (incl additional FTEs) Field trips and assemblies restored (21-22 budget cut) Technology equipment



These are the significant changes for RMS in FY23.

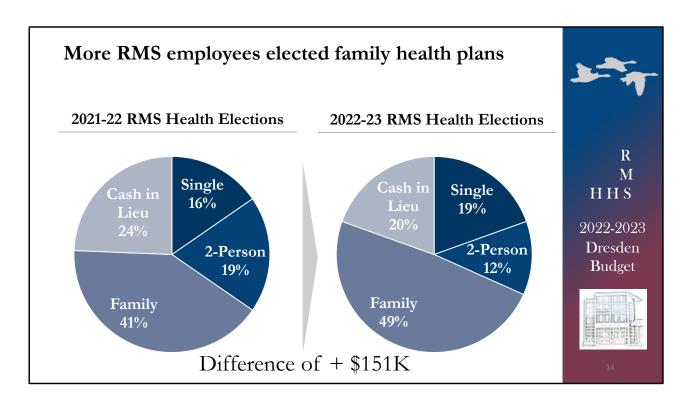
The reason to increase the regular education certified staffing is to help equalize class sizes with the growing enrollment.

\$261k in the payroll tax and benefits lines are due to election changes for health and retirement. We will talk about what happened there in the next couple of slides.

Another item to note is that the budget for field trips

and assemblies have been restored, which was cut in the FY 22 budget due to the pandemic. We are hopeful we can arrange safe, enriching experiences for our students next year.

Ok, back to the election changes....



More RMS employees are electing family health plans than they did before.

These two pie charts show the distribution of health plans that our employees elected.

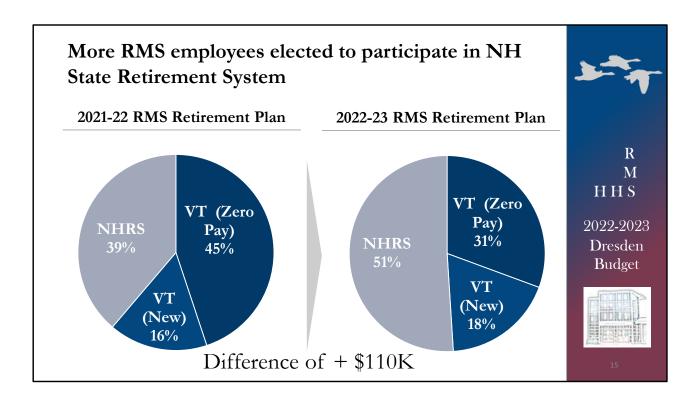
The most expensive of these plans for the district is the family plan and it grew from 41% in FY22 to 49% in FY23 of our staff elections.

There are several reasons for this switch including as more of our employees retire and we hire younger

employees they tend to bring family members who are eligible for health plans. Another reason is that the Great Resignation is changing where people get their health insurance and may need more family plans.

The total difference between the two health elections is \$151k for RMS employees alone.

And we're not done...

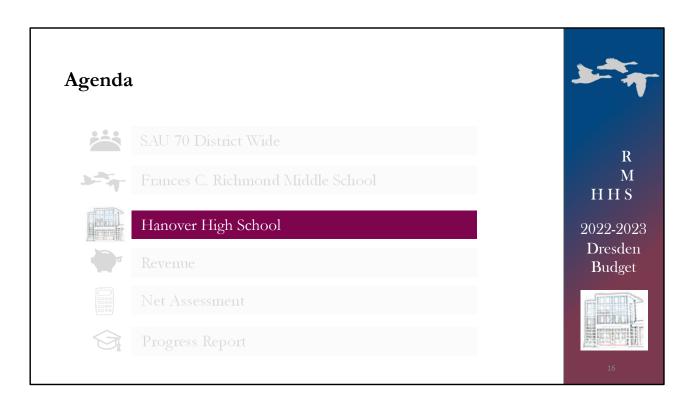


In addition to the health elections, more RMS employees also elected to participate in the New Hampshire State Retirement System for their retirement plans instead of one of the Vermont plans we offer.

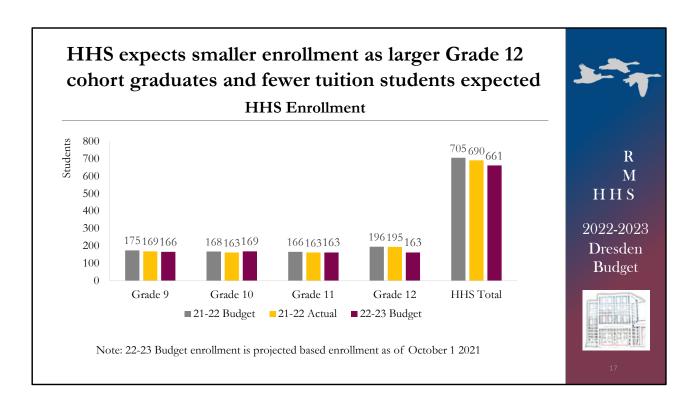
The New Hampshire Retirement System is more expensive to the school district than either of the Vermont plans – as more of the costs of the plan are shifted to the districts to contribute per employee.

This is a difference of \$110k.

That's the end of the presentation on the Middle School expenditures. We will now move on to the high school.



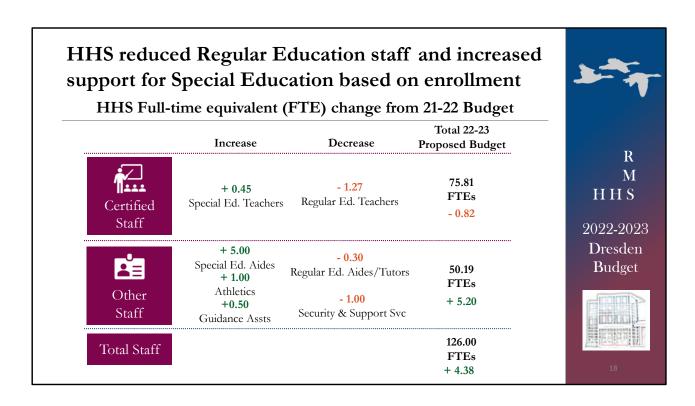
Similar to RMS, we will discuss changes in the high school enrollment and how that impacts staffing and expenditures.



But unlike RMS, Hanover High School will have a smaller enrollment as the larger 12th Grade class graduates and fewer tuition students are expected from sending districts.

In total we expect 661 students enrolled at the high schools in FY 23.

Now to the staffing changes...



We have more staffing changes proposed at the high school than we did at the middle school so I'll take a little bit more time here.

First, due to our current student census we anticipate an increased need for special education teachers and aides.

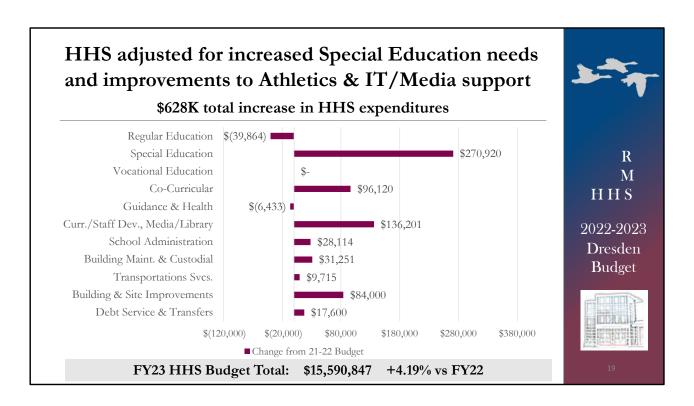
One FTE of these aides was a position that was originally under Security & Support Services that was to be shared with Guidance and the Special Ed coordinator's office.

However, upon reflection of what structure makes sense, this 1 FTE position has been moved over to the Special Ed Aide line since that's more in line with the duties of the position and a half FTE was added to the Guidance Assistants.

Second, due to decreased enrollment, the budget reduced 1.27 FTEs for regular education teachers and 0.30 FTEs for regular education aides/tutors.

Finally, the Athletics Department has re-envisioned the delivery of the non-varsity sports program – to reduce the amount of travel students need to do to play sports and allow more time for study and other extracurriculars. To implement this change, an increase of 1 FTE for an Assistant Athletic Director has been proposed and details on this can be found in Exhibit 14 of the Dresden Budget Book.

In total, the FTEs for the Hanover High School are increasing by 4.38, which are mostly driven by increases in special education needs.



Let's see how these staffing changes translate to changes in expenditures at the high school.

It's not surprising then that we see increases in Special Education and increases in Co-Curricular, which is where our Athletics program resides.

In total the \$628k increase in Hanover High School expenditures represents a 4.19% increase compared to the FY 22 budget.

HHS is restoring technology replacement changing non-varsity athletics program	cycle and	1
Significant changes from 21-22 Budget		
HHS Special Education payroll & tax benefit	+\$155,869	
HHS Special Education Asst Salary	+\$112,856	R
Media equipment for classroom AV and peripherals	+\$108,950	M
• Technology equipment replacement (4 yr lease cycle)	+\$102,700	HHS
 Athletic Dept Salary (New Assistant Athletic Director) 	+ \$73,988	
School Admin payroll & tax benefit	+ \$65,889	2022-202
Two best interest placements - Reg Ed tuition	+ \$40,000	Dresden
 Textbook purchasing (cut last year) 	+ \$15,691	Budget
Building & Grounds snow removal & refuse removal	+ \$11,000	and the second s
Reduction of one undesignated sports program	(\$13,568)	
ESOL purchased services as known	(\$17,113)	
School Admin salaries	(\$36,375)	
Regular Education Teachers Salary	(\$207,334)	20

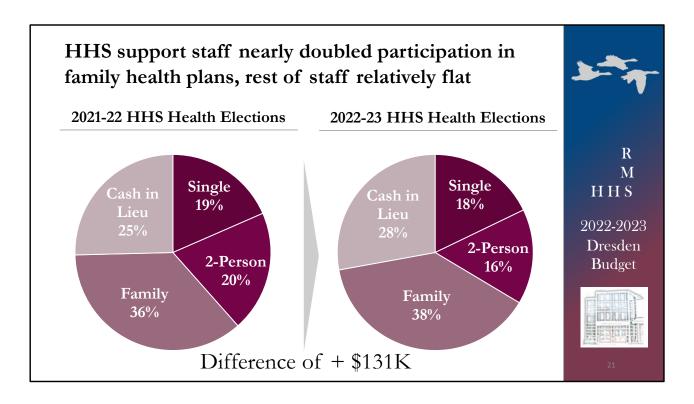
Listed here are some of the significant changes at the high school.

We've already discussed some of these like the Athletics program new hire and the changes in salaries.

IT and Media equipment is also due for some upgrades. We have budgeted almost \$109k for classroom media equipment because some of the components have changed or are now obsolete. The technology equipment replacement program has

also been restored, which is a 4 year lease cycle and that is \$102k.

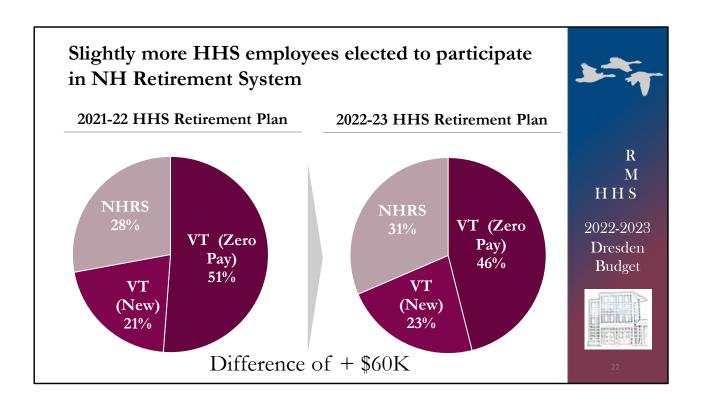
The employee benefit lines have also been impacted by health and retirement election changes like in RMS.



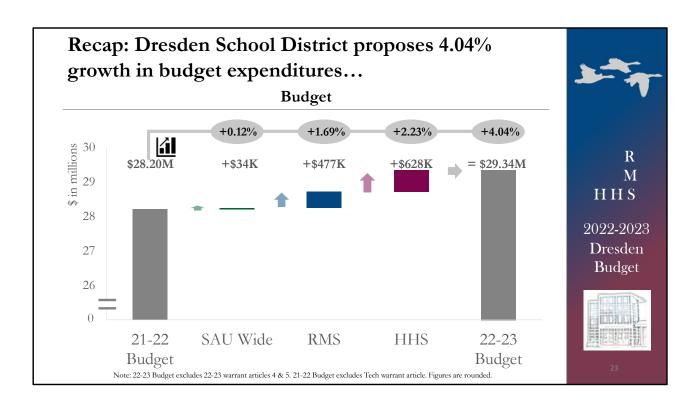
The pie charts for the changes in health elections aren't as clear as for the middle school, but the composition of staff who elected the plans have changed.

Our family plans for support staff are the most expensive outlay for the school district at \$27,280 per staff family plan.

For FY23, the Hanover High School support staff nearly doubled their participation in family health plans, while the rest of the staff remained relatively flat. This change is a difference of \$131k.



As for the retirement elections, slightly more high school employees elected to participate in the NH Retirement System which is the lightest maroon color wedge on the pie chart. The total difference is around \$60k.

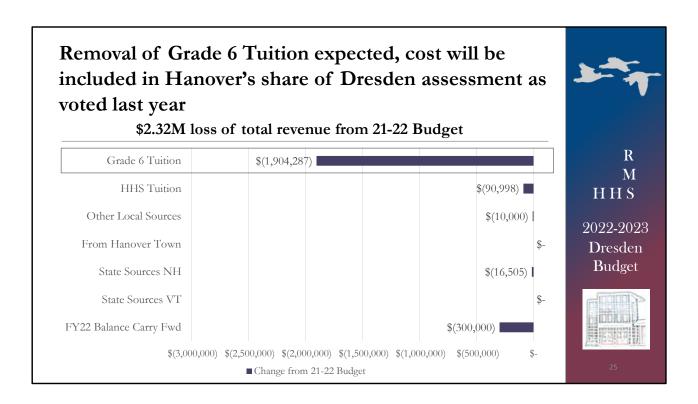


To recap, you've seen this slide before... This is why we are proposing a 4.04% increase in budget expenditures and note that a large part of the overall increase is related to changes in employee health care and retirement elections.

This is the \$29.3 million budget that we're asking voters to support on the ballot.

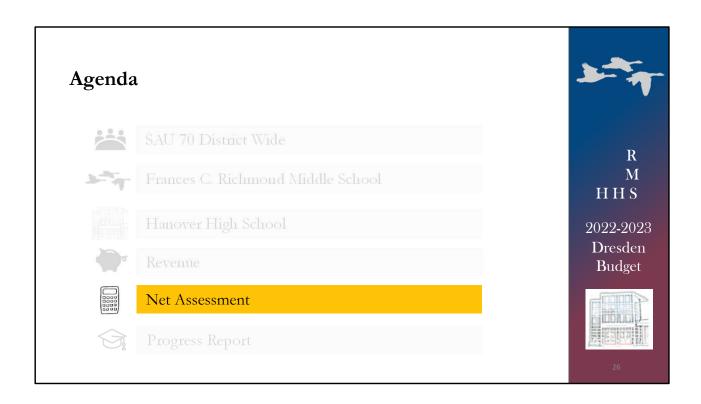


Now we'll move onto revenue.



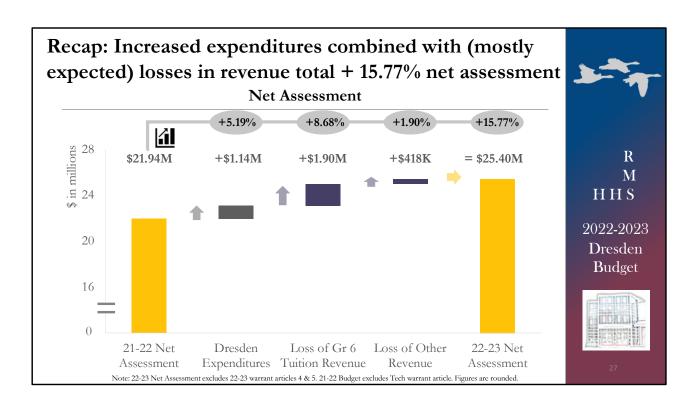
Revenue, in total, is expected to fall by \$2.3 million. Most of this is from, as I mentioned earlier, the change in sixth grade tuition accounting.

The two other significant areas to note are the \$91k decrease in high school tuition due to fewer tuition students expected – AND – a \$300k reduction from the Fiscal Year 22 balance carry forward.

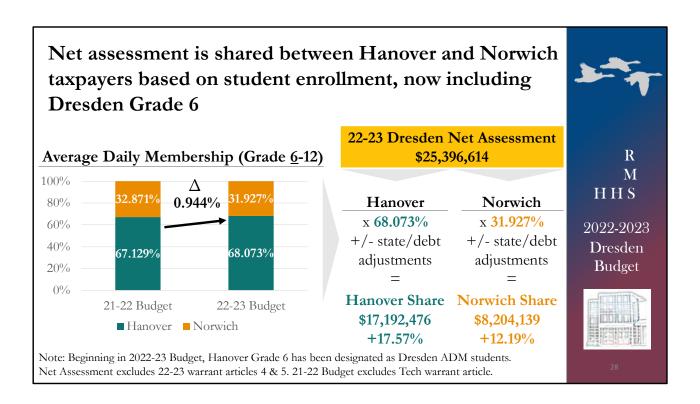


That covers the changes in revenue and now to calculate the net assessment, which is again is calculated by taking the budget less revenue.

Our Dresden net assessment is also shared between Hanover and Norwich taxpayers so I will also discuss how that impacts each town's projected property tax rates.



This should be a review by now because we've already talked about the Dresden expenditures and the loss of revenue, but this is how we come up with the \$25.4 million net assessment that will then be split between Hanover and Norwich taxpayers.



This slide shows how the net assessment gets shared between the two towns.

The \$25.4 million Net Assessment – in the yellow box - is allocated between Hanover and Norwich based on student enrollment via a calculation of Average Daily Membership for the Grades 6-12.

Last year, before the sixth grade tuition change, the ADM calculation used to be Grade 7-12 and Hanover paid the tuition up in revenue.

Since Grade 6 is now added to the Dresden ADM formula, Hanover will pay more of the Dresden assessment because only Hanover students attend RMS for the sixth grade. On average, adding the sixth grade to Hanover would add about 3% more to its share.

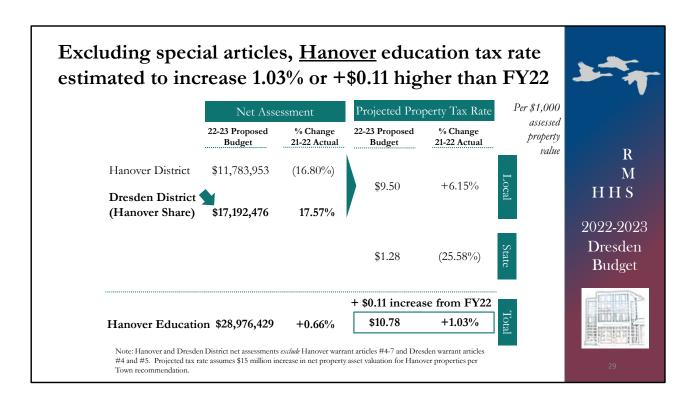
In the graph on the left, you will see the change of student enrollment between the two towns. As we expect the student enrollment moves higher to Hanover by 0.944%. This is lower than the 3% average I discussed earlier because had we NOT implemented the change this year, Norwich would have picked up significantly more of the Dresden assessment because they were sending more Grade 7-12 students to Dresden.

Those ADM percentages are then multiplied against the Dresden Net Assessment and after some preagreed state/debt adjustments the final shares show that Hanover taxpayers share of the net assessment will be increasing more than the Dresden average at 17.57% and the Norwich taxpayers share will be increasing less than the Dresden average at 12.19%.

Hanover's share of the Dresden net assessment of \$17.2 million and Norwich's share of \$8.2 million will then be used to calculate each town's respective

education property tax rates.

Let's talk about each one separately first starting with Hanover.



This table combines all local and state education tax assessments to calculate a projected property tax rate for Hanover.

The little green arrow inserts the \$17.2 million for Hanover's share of Dresden into this table.

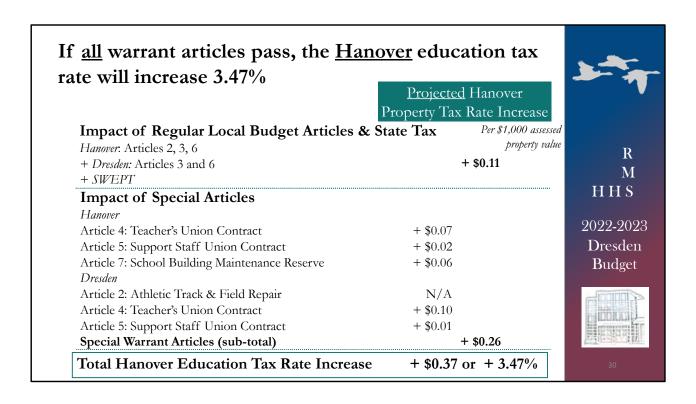
Excluding special warrant articles – so only including the expenditures we discussed in this presentation so far – the total Hanover education tax rate is estimated to be \$10.78 per \$1,000 of assessed property value.

This is an increase of 1.03% or an increase of 11 cents on the tax rate compared to FY 22.

To break that down, \$9.50 comes from the local school districts – Hanover and Dresden – and \$1.28 comes from the State's obligation to raise funds to pay for an adequate education.

An 11 cent increase would be an additional \$55 in property tax on a \$500,000 home.

But let's now add all these warrant articles together and see what the all-in tax impact would be.



If all warrant articles pass, the Hanover education tax rate is projected to increase 3.47%.

The 11 cent impact includes our regular budget articles, which are Hanover warrant articles 2,3, and 6, and Dresden articles 3 and 6 plus the State Wide Education Property Tax (SWEPT).

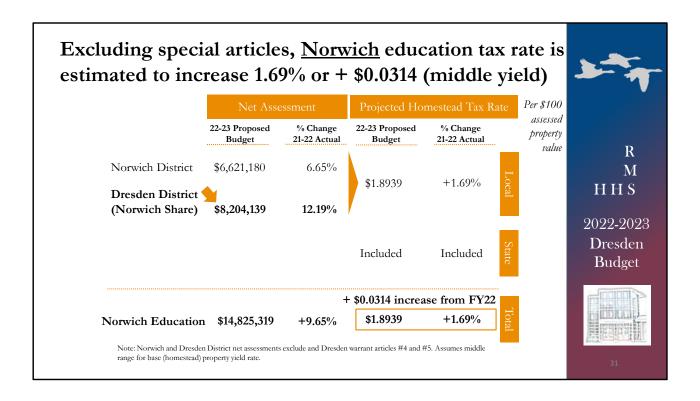
The total impact of the special warrant articles is 26 cents. The special warrant articles include the collective bargaining agreements for the teachers and support staff as well as replenishing the school

building maintenance reserve fund in Hanover.

The athletic field bond will have no impact on the FY 23 tax rate in either town because the first debt payment would not occur until FY 24.

Combined this is a 37 cent increase or \$185 on a \$500,000 dollar home.

Let's now move to Norwich...



Excluding special articles, the Norwich education tax rate is estimated to increase 1.69% - assuming the middle yield.

The State of Vermont sets final tax rates based on a combination of factors, including setting a range for base property yield rates. You will see in a later slide what the range could mean for Norwich, but to keep it simple we've used the mid-point of the range to do these tax rate estimates.

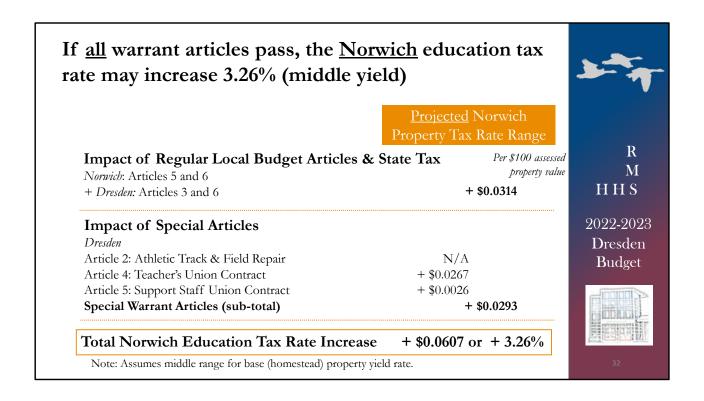
We add the net assessments from the Norwich

District and Norwich's share of the Dresden District to calculate the projected homestead tax rate.

Unlike in Hanover, this already includes the State's contribution.

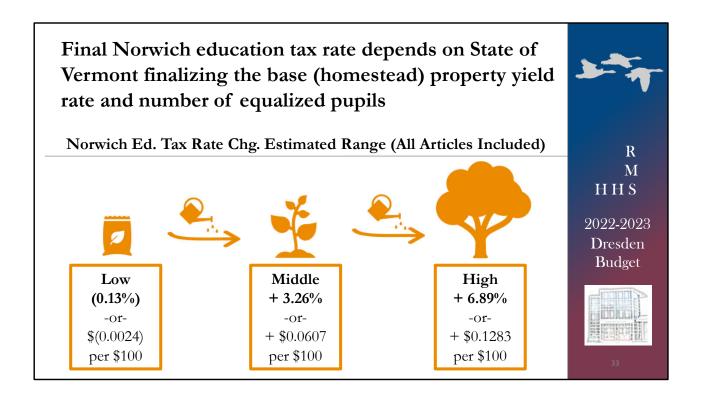
This gives Norwich a tax rate of \$1.8939 per \$100 of assessed property value – or an increase of 3.14 cents over the current year.

For a \$500,000 home this would be a \$157 increase on the property tax.



If all warrant articles pass, the Norwich education tax rate may increase 3.26% - again assuming the middle yield.

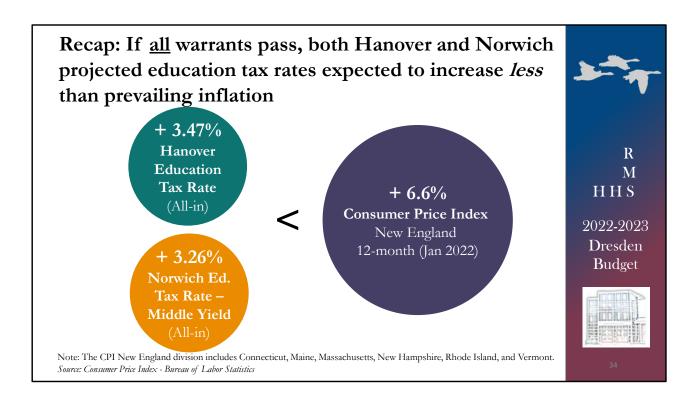
Taking the regular budget articles, which is an increase of 3.14 cents, and adding 2.93 cents due to the Dresden union contract special warrant articles, this would mean the projected total Norwich education tax rate increase would be 6.07 cents or \$303 on a \$500,000 home.



As I mentioned earlier, the final Norwich education property tax rate is subject to change based on the State of Vermont's finalizing the base (homestead) property yield rate and calculating the number of equalized pupils.

This slide shows the range of possible tax rates depending on the usage of different property yield rates. At the low end, Norwich could see a (0.13%) decrease on its tax rate. This would be a property tax reduction of \$12 on a \$500k home.

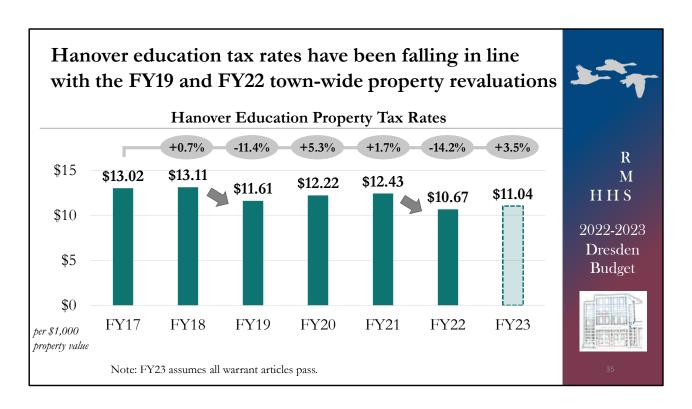
Or it could be as high as a 6.89% increase, which would be a property tax increase of \$641 on a \$500k home.



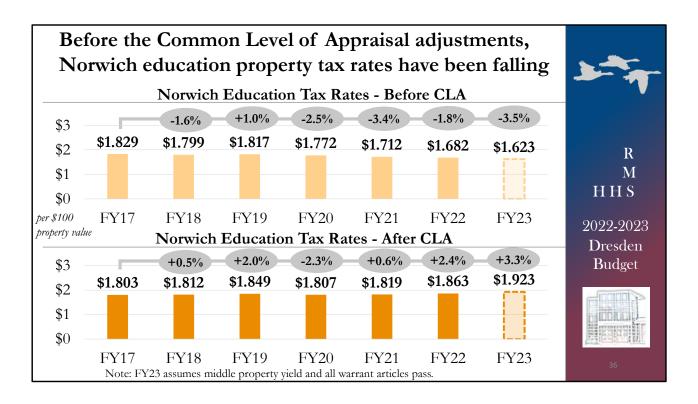
If all warrants pass, the projected tax rates for both Hanover and Norwich are expected to increase less than prevailing inflation.

The Consumer Price Index for the New England region, which is our proxy for inflation had a 12-month increase of 6.6% as of last month.

I'd like to end the tax rate portion of the presentation by showing the historical trends of our education tax rates for each town. Then it's on the way more interesting part – our progress report – that shows us what students have been able to achieve with our support.



Hanover Education property tax rates have been failing in line with the FY19 and FY22 town-wide property revaluations.



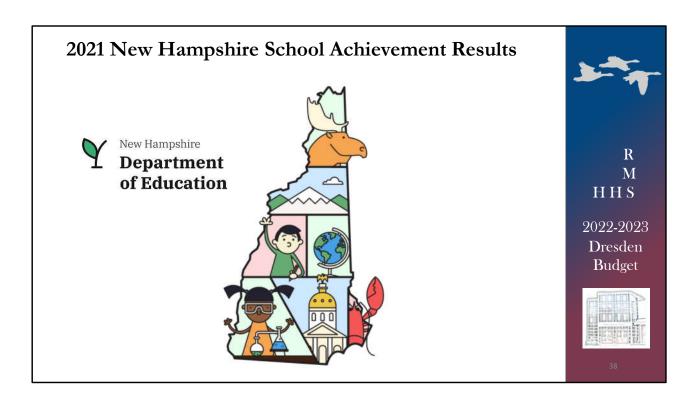
In Norwich, before the Common Level of Appraisal adjustments are made, the Norwich education property tax rates have also been falling.

"Common Level of Appraisal." is a method used by the State of Vermont to ensure that each town is paying its fair share of education property tax to the state's Education Fund.

The top chart with the lighter orange columns shows the Norwich education tax rate before the CLA over the years and it is falling almost every year. However, after the CLA is adjusted, then the story appears to flip though the overall increases have still been quite modest especially considering inflation.

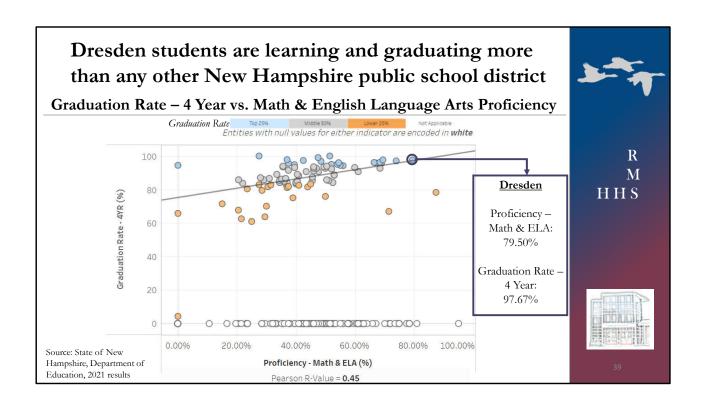


Finally, to the good part – our students' work and progress.



The following few slides are excerpts from the State of New Hampshire's annual student achievement assessments.

All Dresden students are offered these state assessments. These are our most recent results.



Thanks to our community's support, Dresden students are learning and graduating more than any other New Hampshire public school district.

The chart includes all New Hampshire public schools – traditional school districts and public charter schools.

School proficiency rates for Math & English Language Arts are on the x-axis from low to high proficiency. This means that the more proficient students are in Math and English the further to the

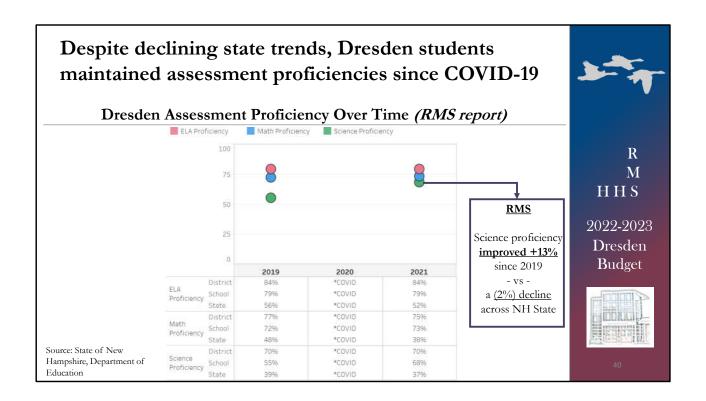
right the district is plotted.

On the y-axis, we have 4-year graduation rates from low to high. So school districts really want to be in the upper right quadrant of the chart.

Dresden students have achieved the highest combined results and are in the upper right corner circled here.

This means that students are not only graduating at a high rate, but also that they are learning a lot and gaining critical skills while enrolled in our district.

If you're wondering what all those white dots at the bottom of the chart, that means that one or both of the data points are not available and most of those dots are elementary school districts who don't report a high school graduation rate.



We'd also like to share how our students have performed since the pandemic.

Despite declines in Math, English and Science proficiencies across the state, Dresden District students have maintained assessment proficiencies in these subject areas. In fact, science proficiency scores at the middle school improved 13% since 2019.

This is a snapshot from the RMS student achievement report. The dots represent the number

of students who have been assessed as proficient in certain subject areas. English is red, Math is blue and Science is green. You can see that due to the pandemic the State did not perform the annual tests in 2020.

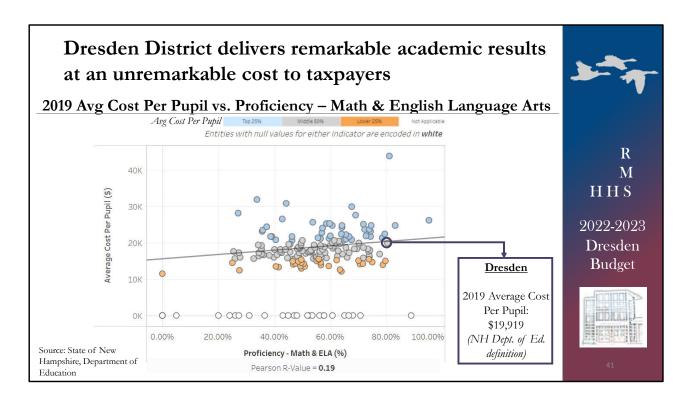
So going from 2019 to 2021, you can see the green Science dot shoot up to join the rest of the dots and that's the 13% improvement.

In contrast, State proficiencies in English fell 4% from 56% to 52%.

Math scores across the state fell 10% from 48% to 38% and Science scores for the state fell 2% from 39% to 37%.

And this is for the State of New Hampshire, which consistently ranks as one of the top states for public school student achievement in the country.

The fact that the District was able to maintain high proficiencies in this difficult time is quite an accomplishment for our students, parents, teachers, staff and administrators.



Finally, our students achieve these outstanding academic results without a high average cost per pupil.

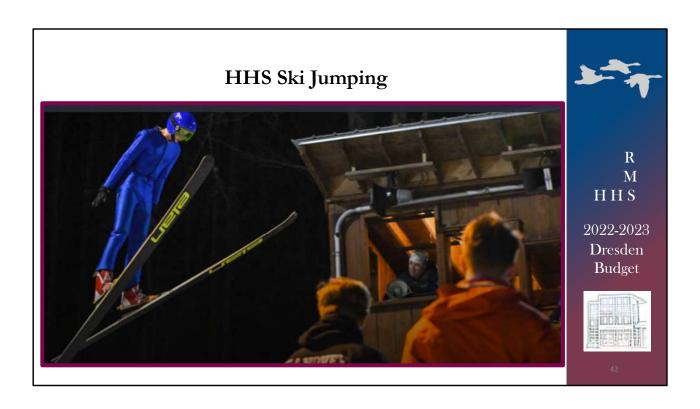
Again, this chart has the Math & English proficiencies from low to high on the x-axis. The y-axis now has the average cost per pupil as reported by the Department of Education.

This data is from 2019 and it is the most recent data available. The average cost per pupil for 2021 isn't available yet and the assessments weren't done in

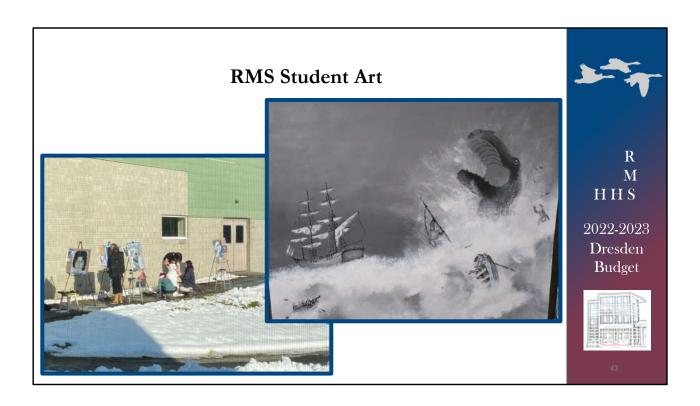
2020 so that is why we're looking at 2019.

Dresden is yet again at the top end for proficiencies, but our dot is gray which means that Dresden is in the middle 50% for the average cost per pupil.

But actually I hope you will join us in finding that our students are even more remarkable than great test scores...



Our students can ski jump. I can't imagine having the courage to do this...



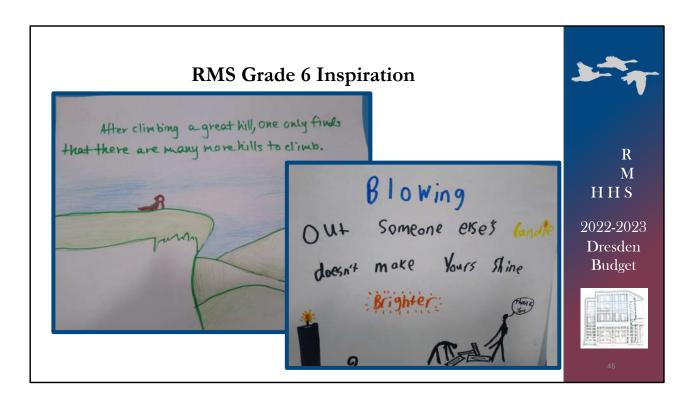
This is art from our students at RMS. The details of the ships and crew are amazing.



The music continued to play at the high school



Look at the fine craftsmanship of these bowls and spoons made by RMS students. It looks like an Andrew Pearce display.



I'll conclude with some inspirational quotes selected by our sixth graders.

Blowing Out someone else's candle doesn't make yours shine brighter.

And

After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb.



With that, I'd like to conclude with a round of sincere thanks to everyone in Dresden because your hard work and diligence made this school year possible.

From students, to teachers, to nurses to parents and the community we all needed to rely on one another to keep us safe and the school doors open.

Thank you.

And I hope you will join the Board and vote yes on warrant article #6.