

**ELIDA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT- ALLEN COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2023, 2024, and 2025 ACTUAL
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 2026, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2030**



**Forecast Provided By
Elida Local School District
Treasurer's Office
Larry Kaiser, Treasurer/CFO
February 17, 2026**

Elida Local School District

Allen County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023, 2024 and 2025 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2026 Through 2030

	Actual			Average Change	Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025		Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
Revenues									
1.010 General Property Tax (Real Estate)	\$10,701,348	\$10,524,867	\$11,828,641	5.4%	\$12,719,063	\$11,910,459	\$12,257,137	\$12,311,047	\$12,325,343
1.020 Public Utility Personal Property Tax	\$553,346	\$634,961	\$696,881	12.3%	\$964,343	\$1,209,050	\$1,264,803	\$1,320,983	\$1,379,581
1.030 Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1.035 Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	\$9,016,497	\$9,562,035	\$9,371,932	2.0%	\$9,072,374	\$9,043,338	\$9,045,595	\$9,047,885	\$9,050,209
1.040 Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	\$776,607	\$965,050	\$892,129	8.4%	\$738,912	\$660,259	\$660,259	\$660,259	\$660,259
1.045 Restricted Federal Grants-in-Aid	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1.050 State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits	\$1,296,282	\$1,279,349	\$1,440,895	5.7%	\$1,578,886	\$1,718,472	\$1,561,575	\$1,570,032	\$1,570,498
1.060 All Other Revenues	\$1,528,471	\$1,541,086	\$1,135,524	-12.7%	\$1,279,991	\$1,260,605	\$1,242,622	\$1,225,980	\$1,210,621
1.070 <i>Total Revenues</i>	\$23,872,551	\$24,507,348	\$25,366,002	3.1%	\$26,353,569	\$25,802,183	\$26,031,991	\$26,136,186	\$26,196,511
Other Financing Sources									
2.010 Proceeds from Sale of Notes	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.020 State Emergency Loans	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.040 Operating Transfers-In	\$0	\$0	\$315,463	0.0%	\$477,121	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
2.050 Advances-In	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.060 All Other Financing Sources	\$5,020	\$25,858	\$0	157.5%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.070 <i>Total Other Financing Sources</i>	\$5,020	\$25,858	\$315,463	767.5%	\$477,121	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
2.080 <i>Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources</i>	\$23,877,571	\$24,533,206	\$25,681,465	3.7%	\$26,830,690	\$26,002,183	\$26,231,991	\$26,336,186	\$26,396,511
Expenditures									
3.010 Personal Services	\$12,953,048	\$13,379,417	\$14,281,041	5.0%	\$14,084,804	\$14,701,555	\$15,193,083	\$15,851,931	\$16,537,897
3.020 Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	\$5,168,790	\$5,246,002	\$5,550,974	3.7%	\$5,402,851	\$5,791,667	\$6,199,486	\$6,663,953	\$7,170,511
3.030 Purchased Services	\$4,062,467	\$4,131,414	\$4,104,397	0.5%	\$4,553,780	\$4,542,118	\$4,714,135	\$4,964,333	\$4,986,039
3.040 Supplies and Materials	\$704,787	\$781,539	\$737,991	2.7%	\$918,209	\$718,293	\$786,724	\$911,216	\$668,308
3.050 Capital Outlay	\$152,313	\$36,946	\$12,067	-71.5%	\$17,497	\$407,497	\$292,497	\$417,497	\$297,497
3.060 Intergovernmental	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service:				0.0%					
4.010 Principal-All (Historical Only)	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4.020 Principal-Notes	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4.030 Principal-State Loans	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4.040 Principal-State Advancements	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4.050 Principal-HB 264 Loans	\$103,782	\$106,025	\$108,376	2.2%	\$110,659	\$113,051	\$115,494	\$117,991	\$60,593
4.055 Principal-Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4.060 Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$17,403	\$15,160	\$12,810	-14.2%	\$10,527	\$8,135	\$5,691	\$3,195	\$644
4.300 Other Objects	\$298,452	\$296,817	\$435,267	23.0%	\$443,973	\$452,852	\$461,908	\$471,146	\$480,569
4.500 <i>Total Expenditures</i>	\$23,461,042	\$23,993,320	\$25,242,923	3.7%	\$25,542,300	\$26,735,168	\$27,769,019	\$29,401,262	\$30,202,058
Other Financing Uses									
5.010 Operating Transfers-Out	\$0	\$0	\$317,463	0.0%	\$477,121	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
5.020 Advances-Out	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5.030 All Other Financing Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5.040 <i>Total Other Financing Uses</i>	\$0	\$0	\$317,463	0.0%	\$477,121	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
5.050 <i>Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</i>	\$23,461,042	\$23,993,320	\$25,560,386	4.4%	\$26,019,421	\$26,935,168	\$27,969,019	\$29,601,262	\$30,402,058
<i>Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses</i>									
6.010 <i>Uses</i>	\$416,529	\$539,886	\$121,079	-24.0%	\$811,269	(\$932,985)	(\$1,737,028)	(\$3,265,076)	(\$4,005,547)
Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed									
7.010 Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	\$5,329,977	\$5,746,506	\$6,286,392	8.6%	\$6,407,471	\$7,218,740	\$6,285,756	\$4,548,728	\$1,283,653
7.020 <i>Cash Balance June 30</i>	\$5,746,506	\$6,286,392	\$6,407,471	5.7%	\$7,218,740	\$6,285,756	\$4,548,728	\$1,283,653	(\$2,721,894)
8.010 <i>Estimated Encumbrances June 30</i>	\$186,747	\$159,478	\$134,907	-15.0%	\$134,907	\$134,907	\$134,907	\$134,907	\$134,907
Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.010 Textbooks and Instructional Materials	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9.020 Capital Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9.030 Budget Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9.040 DPIA	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9.045 Fiscal Stabilization	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9.050 Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9.060 Property Tax Advances	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Elida Local School District

Allen County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023, 2024 and 2025 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2026 Through 2030

	Actual				Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
9.070 Bus Purchases	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9.080 Subtotal Reservations of fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of									
10.010 Appropriations	\$5,559,759	\$6,126,914	\$6,272,564	6.3%	\$7,083,833	\$6,150,849	\$4,413,821	\$1,148,746	(\$2,856,801)
Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010 Income Tax - Renewal	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.020 Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.300 Cumulative Balance of Renewal Levies	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of									
Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other									
12.010 Obligations	\$5,559,759	\$6,126,914	\$6,272,564	6.3%	\$7,083,833	\$6,150,849	\$4,413,821	\$1,148,746	(\$2,856,801)
Revenue from New Levies									
13.010 Income Tax - New	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13.020 Property Tax - New	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13.030 Cumulative Balance of New Levies	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14.010 Revenue from Future State Advancements				0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15.010 Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	\$5,559,759	\$6,126,914	\$6,272,564	6.3%	\$7,083,833	\$6,150,849	\$4,413,821	\$1,148,746	(\$2,856,801)
ADM Forecasts									
20.010 Kindergarten - October Count	169	173	164	-1.4%	164	164	164	165	163
20.015 Grades 1-12 - October Count	1,986	1,882	1,831	-4.0%	1,871	1,881	1,875	1,874	1,870

Elida Local School District –Allen County
Notes to the Five-Year Forecast
General Fund Only
February 17, 2026

Introduction to the Five Year Forecast

A forecast is a snapshot of today. Based on historical trends, what we know and future assumptions. That snapshot, however, will be adjusted because the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely it is that the projections will deviate from experience. Various events will ultimately impact the latter years of the forecast, such as state budgets (adopted every two years), tax levies (new/renewal/replacement), salary increases, enrollment variances, or businesses moving in or out of the district. As noted below the current state budget approved in HB96 changed the forecast based on what the state Ohio and the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce will require, however the Board of Education will continue to plan over a five-year period. Our district leadership believes that the five-year forecast is a crucial management tool. A five-year planning horizon enables district management teams to examine future years' projections and identify when challenges will arise. This helps district management to be proactive in meeting those challenges.

In a financial forecast, the numbers only tell a small part of the story. For the numbers to be meaningful, the reader must review and consider the Assumptions of the Financial Forecast before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. The assumptions are fundamental to understanding the rationale of the numbers, particularly when a significant increase or decrease is reflected.

Since the preparation of a meaningful five-year forecast is as much an art as it is a science and entails many intricacies, it is recommended that you contact the Treasurer/Chief Fiscal Officer of the school district with any questions you may have. The Treasurer/CFO submits the forecast, but the Board of Education is recognized as the official owner of the forecast.

Here are three essential purposes or objectives of the forecast:

- (1) To engage the local board of education and the community in long-range planning and discussions of financial issues facing the school district.
- (2) To serve as a basis for determining the school district's ability to sign the certificate required by O.R.C. §5705.412, commonly known as the "412 certificate".
- (3) To provide a method for the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce, and the Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems.

Ohio HB96 was passed in June 2025 which amended O.R.C. 5705.391 and O.A.C. 3301-92.04 requiring a Board of Education (BOE) to file their current years budgeted revenue and expenses, and three additional years. This is essentially a four (4) year forecast. Beginning in fiscal year 2026 (July 1 to June 30) the financial forecast must be filed by October 15, and the end of February. The filing deadlines will change in fiscal year 2027 to August 31, and end of February each fiscal year thereafter. While the legislative requirement is to file a four-year forecast, as noted above, we believe it is a prudent business practice to continue to develop a five-year forecast for planning purposes. The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. The first year of the financial forecast is considered the current year budget and is used as the base for future years projections. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the February 2026 filing.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:

This financial forecast has risks and uncertainty due to economic changes, new property tax laws signed by Governor DeWine on December 19, 2025, and also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring

of 2027 and 2029 due to deliberation of the following two (2) state biennium budgets for FY28-29 and FY30-31, all of which affect this forecast.

- 1) On December 19, 2025, Governor DeWine signed into law several pieces of legislation that are the most sweeping changes to Ohio property tax law since 1976 when HB920 was passed. The legislation approved are: HB129, HB186, HB309 and HB335. These laws become effective March 19, 2026, which is after the February, filing deadline for this forecast. Of particular concern is HB186 which implements new property tax caps retroactively for property reappraisal and triennial updates that occurred in tax year 2023, 2024 and 2025. Due to the complexity of these calculations, the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) has been charged with calculating the effects of this legislation and notifying Ohio's 88 county auditors as to the impact on property tax bills and subsequent tax settlements to local governments. The ODT has until April 20, 2026 to calculate any tax reductions that impact school districts.

A brief summary of the impact of each piece of legislation is noted below with specific anticipated impacts to this forecast noted in Estimated Real Estate Tax Line 1.01 section of these assumptions below:

- HB129 implements new requirements for and restores fixed sum levies. It will also include fixed sum levy millage in the 20-mill floor calculation beginning in the next reappraisal or triennial update cycle of any county that contains district territory, but no later than Tax Year 2027 collect in calendar 2028. For some districts this will result in a loss due to a change in the 20-mill floor. Our district is on the 20-mill floor.
- HB186 establishes Inflation Cap Credits, if applicable, following reappraisals and triennial updates for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF). HB186 also includes Temporary Tax Credits (claw back) provision that takes back tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts beginning with reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred before the effective date of the law retroactive back to tax year 2023, 2024 and 2025. These are funds that have already been realized and have been spent and/or included in future educational planning. While skyrocketing home values resulted in the need for property tax reform that limits tax growth for taxpayers, the retroactive claw back of taxes already paid is very detrimental to districts at the 20-mill floor. Our district is on the 20-mill floor.
- HB309 allows County Budget Commissions (CBC's) to reduce any voter-approved levy (except debt) to bring taxes levied within levels the CBC finds reasonable and prudent to avoid unnecessary collections. This law gives locally elected CBC officials the power to override voter-approved levies and local school board fiscal decisions. The impact of this new law is indeterminable and can be administered inconsistently in 88 counties across Ohio.
- HB335 limits revenue growth from inside millage due to valuation reappraisals or triennial updates to no more than the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF). Our district plans to project at or below anticipated GDP DF to avoid inflation cap credits on inside millage.

Because the new accelerated February, filing deadline for school district forecasts and the ODT's deadline of April 20, are misaligned, authoritative data concerning HB186's official impact on our district will not be received as of the filing of this forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the limited data available and understanding of this legislation. As authoritative data concerning HB186 is made available to the district changes may need to be made to the forecast that may or may not be significant.

Data and assumptions noted in this forecast are based on the best and most reliable data available to us as of the date of this forecast. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast in the long term:

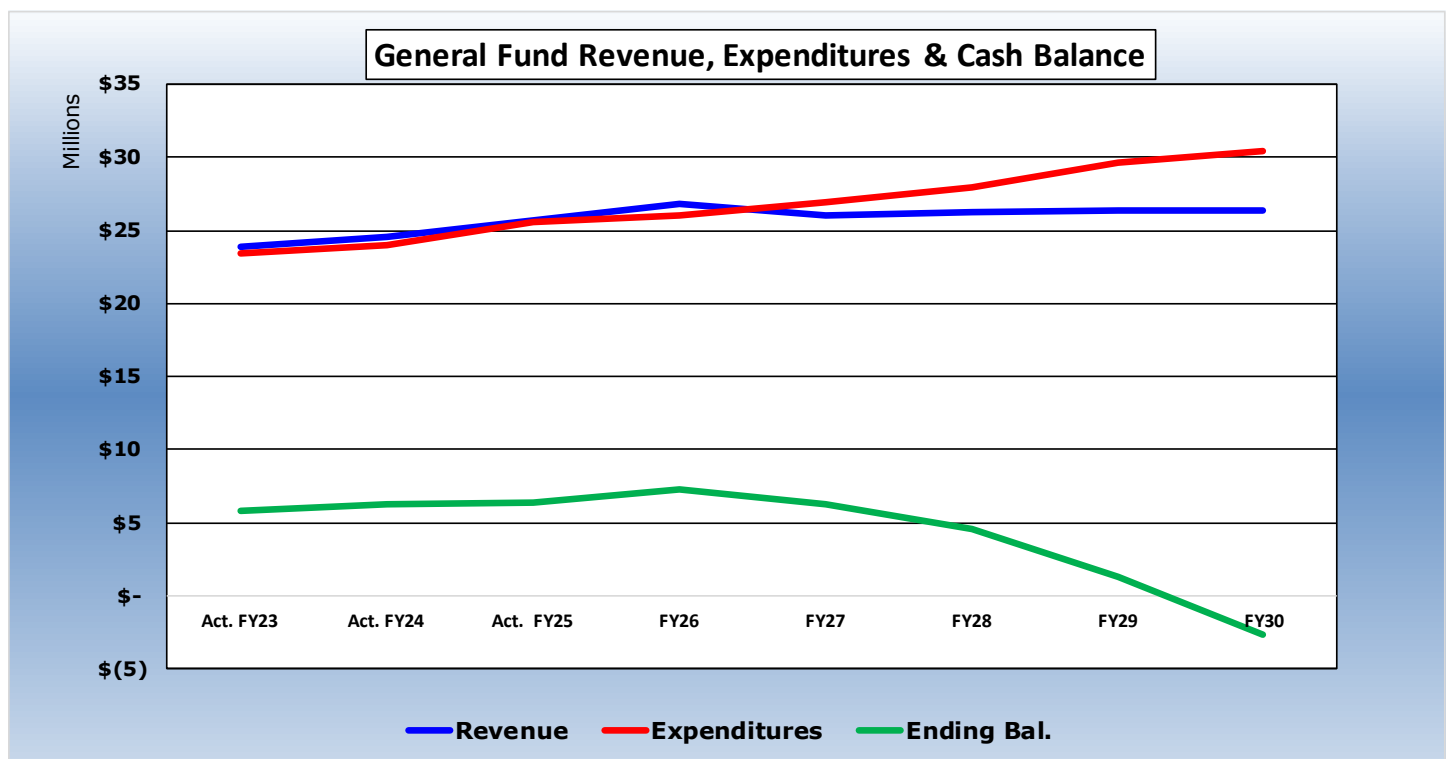
- 2) Property tax collections are the largest single revenue source for the school system. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years that aligns with the new HB186 Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) and new construction growth. The effects of HB186 will be to limit property tax growth following reappraisals and updates. Total local revenues, predominately local taxes, equate to 56.78% of the district's resources. As noted above, HB186 indicates any adjustment for prior year appraisals and updates that exceeded GDP DF in reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred in tax years 2023, 2024 and 2025 will result in possible significant reductions (claw back) in the second half property tax collections that typically occur in August to September 2026. If the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) determines adjustments are required due to HB186, further reductions in Tax Year 2026 collected in calendar year 2027 taxes will also result. We have included any estimated adjustment for HB186 in Line 1.01 assumptions below, but only the ODT will have actual authoritative data when it is released after this forecast filing deadline.
- 3) Allen County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2024 tax year to be collected in 2025. The 2024 update increased overall assessed values by \$125.3 million or an increase of 28.18%. A reappraisal will occur in tax year 2027 for collection in 2028. We anticipate value increases for Class I (Residential/Agriculture) and Class II (Commercial/Industrial) property within the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor range of 7% to 9%. HB335 inside millage cap will become effective for any reappraisal and update beginning in tax year 2026, and HB129 will become effective for our district in the next reappraisal/update in tax year 2027. We have anticipated any 20-mill floor adjustment at that time in Line 1.01 assumptions below. We do not anticipate any impact of HB335 on our tax projections due to our estimates for future growth in reappraisal being in line with anticipated GDP DF.
- 4) The state budget represented 43.22% of district revenues, which means it is a significant risk to the revenue. The future risk comes in FY28 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to a possible recession and Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in the next state biennium budget. In this forecast, there are two unknown future State Biennium Budgets covering FY28-29 and FY30-31. Future uncertainty in the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy makes this area an elevated risk to district funding long-range through FY30. We have projected our state funding in FY26 based on recent formula calculations and use of the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) funding simulator for FY27 projections. This forecast reflects state revenue to align with the FY27 funding levels through FY30, which we feel is conservative and should be close to what the state approves for the next two biennium budgets. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to make an informed decision.
- 5) HB96, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY26 and FY27. FY26 reflects 83.33% of the implementation cost at year five of a six-year phase-in plan, which increases by 16.66% each year. FY27 will result in 100% funding of (FSFP). HB96 did not increase the base cost inputs while allowing local capacity inputs to increase. This causes more districts to appear to have greater local ability to fund their schools thus reducing the amount of State Aid they receive. We have used the July #2 settlement report published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY26. We have used the January #1 settlement report published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY26 and the most recent FY27 simulations published by the Department of Education and Workforce for forecasted revenues in FY27-FY30.

- 6) HB96, the current state biennium budget also enacted a new provision called “Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions”. This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. Current Homestead and 2.5% owner occupied credits are reimbursed to the district from the state of Ohio. These expanded “Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions” will NOT be reimbursed. Our county commissioners did not vote to approve further Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2025.

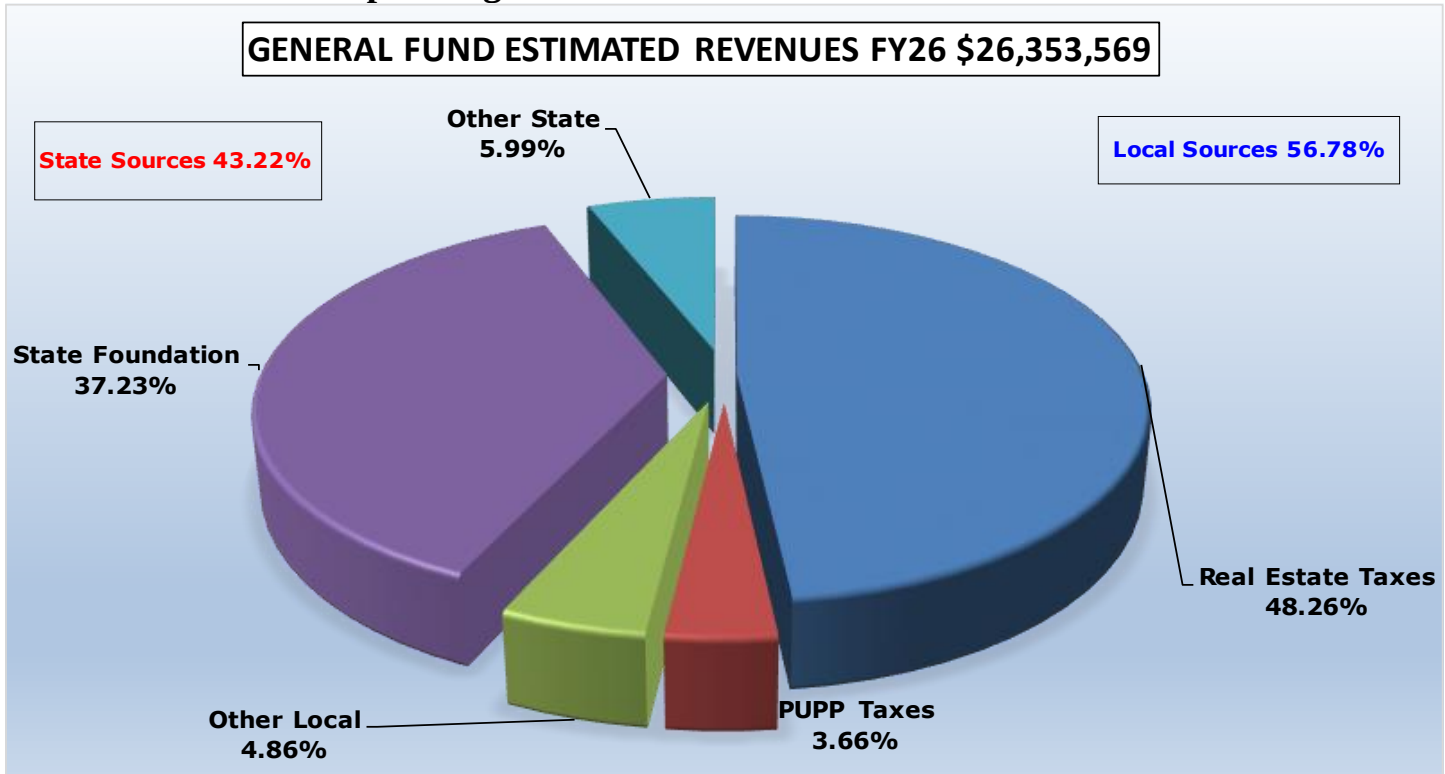
The major lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the forecast. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information, please feel free to contact Larry Kaiser, Treasurer/CFO.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY23-25 and Estimated FY26-30

The graph captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the district over the next few years. This chart does include the renewal of the emergency levy that expires at the end of 2030.



Revenue Assumptions Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY26



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010

Property Values are established each year by the Allen County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. The new HB186 allows new construction growth in property taxes irrespective of GDP DF. Allen County experienced the triennial update for the 2024 tax year to be collected in 2025. Residential/Agricultural or Class I values increased 33.47% or \$113.5 million due to the reappraisal led by an improving housing market. Commercial/Industrial or Class II values increased by 9.29% or \$9.8 million.

A full reappraisal will occur in 2027 for collection in 2028 for which we are estimating a 4% increase in residential and an 1% increase for commercial/industrial property. We anticipate Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values to increase \$20.26 million or 3.52% overall.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by \$15.3 million in Tax Year 2025, this is the largest increase in PUPP that we have received in many years. We expect our values to continue to grow by \$2 million each year of the forecast.

	Estimated TAX YEAR 2025 COLLECT 2026	Estimated TAX YEAR 2026 COLLECT 2027	Estimated TAX YEAR 2027 COLLECT 2028	Estimated TAX YEAR 2028 COLLECT 2029	Estimated TAX YEAR 2029 COLLECT 2030
<u>Classification</u>					
Res./Ag.	\$457,129,190	\$457,649,190	\$476,475,158	\$476,995,158	\$477,515,158
Comm./Ind.	\$117,780,160	\$118,030,160	\$119,460,462	\$119,710,462	\$119,960,462
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	<u>\$39,342,050</u>	<u>\$41,342,050</u>	<u>\$43,342,050</u>	<u>\$45,342,050</u>	<u>\$47,342,050</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$614,251,400</u>	<u>\$617,021,400</u>	<u>\$639,277,669</u>	<u>\$642,047,669</u>	<u>\$644,817,669</u>

Tax Rate Assumptions

The county auditor sets tax rates for each levy voted on to provide tax revenues for the school district. Ohio law provides for “reduction factors” of all voted property tax levies to adjust the millage rates lower for the levy to not increase from inflation of property values for the taxes received by a district to that of the actual amount of the levy at the time of the election. The reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II), resulting in different effective millage rates. The district-voted rate for all operating levies is 25.5 mills while the Class I effective millage rate is 20.000005 mills and the Class II effective millage rate is 22.710562 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills, which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the “20-Mill Floor”. Currently, our district is on the 20-mill floor for Class I property but not for Class II. Any emergency or substitute emergency levy approved is not included in the 20-mill floor, the district has one emergency levy of 4.404 mills that was approved for an annual amount of \$2.7 million of taxes.

HB129 is a new law that restores fixed sum levies AND now includes them in the 20-mill floor calculation, which will be in effect following the Tax Year 2027 reappraisal. Our district is expected to be impacted by including fixed sum (formerly emergency) levies in our 20-mill floor calculation starting for collection in calendar year 202X. This is expected to result in a loss of \$268,131 in calendar year 2028 and reduce taxes annually by approximately this amount through FY30 on the forecast for taxes on Line 1.01 below.

Estimated Real Estate Tax Collection Assumptions & New Tax Laws

HB96 enacted a new provision called “Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions”. This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. Our county commissioners did not vote to approve further Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2025. County auditors have until December 2026 to implement this tax credit for tax year 2026. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.

HB186 is a new law that establishes an Inflation Cap Credit for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) in reappraisal and triennial updates. HB186 also includes Temporary Tax Credits (claw back) provision that retroactively takes back property tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts for impacted districts starting in their reappraisal or triennial updates in tax years 2023, 2024 and 2025. These funds have already been realized and have been spent and/or included in future educational planning. The Ohio Department of Taxation is charged as the authoritative source with calculating the adjustments due to HB186, but has until April 20, 2026 to do so, which is after the filing deadline for this forecast.

Elida is at the 20-mill floor and is anticipating a negative claw back impact to our forecast due to HB186. We are anticipating adjustments noted on the table below for Line 1.01. This is based on our best estimate of HB186, but there is no authoritative updated information from the Ohio Department of Taxation at this time on the actual claw back amount. For planning purposes, we believe this is the worst-case scenario but again there is NO authoritative data on this. When authoritative data is released by the Ohio Department of Taxation, we will adjust the forecast accordingly.

HB335 is a new law that limits revenue growth from inside millage due to valuation reappraisals or triennial updates to the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) for future real estate tax revenue growth. We have not forecasted any increases for future reappraisals/triennial updates above anticipated GDP DF, thus no adverse impact to the forecasted property tax revenue is anticipated from this new law.

As noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty section above, there is no authoritative data for school districts that has been released by the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) on HB186. The ODT is the authority noted

in HB186 to calculate all of the temporary tax credits and inflation cap credits to be used in tax year 2025 to collect in calendar year 2026. We will continue to monitor guidance as it is released and will update our forecast accordingly.

We have been conservative with any future value increases for reappraisal or updates due to implementation uncertainty over the new legislative changes as noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty above.

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX - Line #1.010

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Est. Real Estate Taxes	\$12,719,063	\$12,745,420	\$12,813,978	\$12,867,888	\$12,882,184
HB96 Piggyback Exemption	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HB186 Tax Adjustments	\$0	(\$834,961)	(\$556,841)	(\$556,841)	(\$556,841)
Total Line #1.01 Real Estate Taxes	<u>\$12,719,063</u>	<u>\$11,910,459</u>	<u>\$12,257,137</u>	<u>\$12,311,047</u>	<u>\$12,325,343</u>

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 97.25% of the annual amount. This allows a 2.75% delinquency factor. In general, 57.11% of the Class I and Class II property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 42.89% in the August tax settlement. We are anticipating a significant adjustment to our second half settlement in August/September 2026 due to HB186.

Estimated Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) Taxes – Line #1.020

The amounts below are public utility tangible personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. Collections are typically 55.23% in February and 44.77% in August, along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Public Utility Personal Property	\$964,343	\$1,209,050	\$1,264,803	\$1,320,983	\$1,379,581
Total PUPP Tax Line #1.020	<u>\$964,343</u>	<u>\$1,209,050</u>	<u>\$1,264,803</u>	<u>\$1,320,983</u>	<u>\$1,379,581</u>

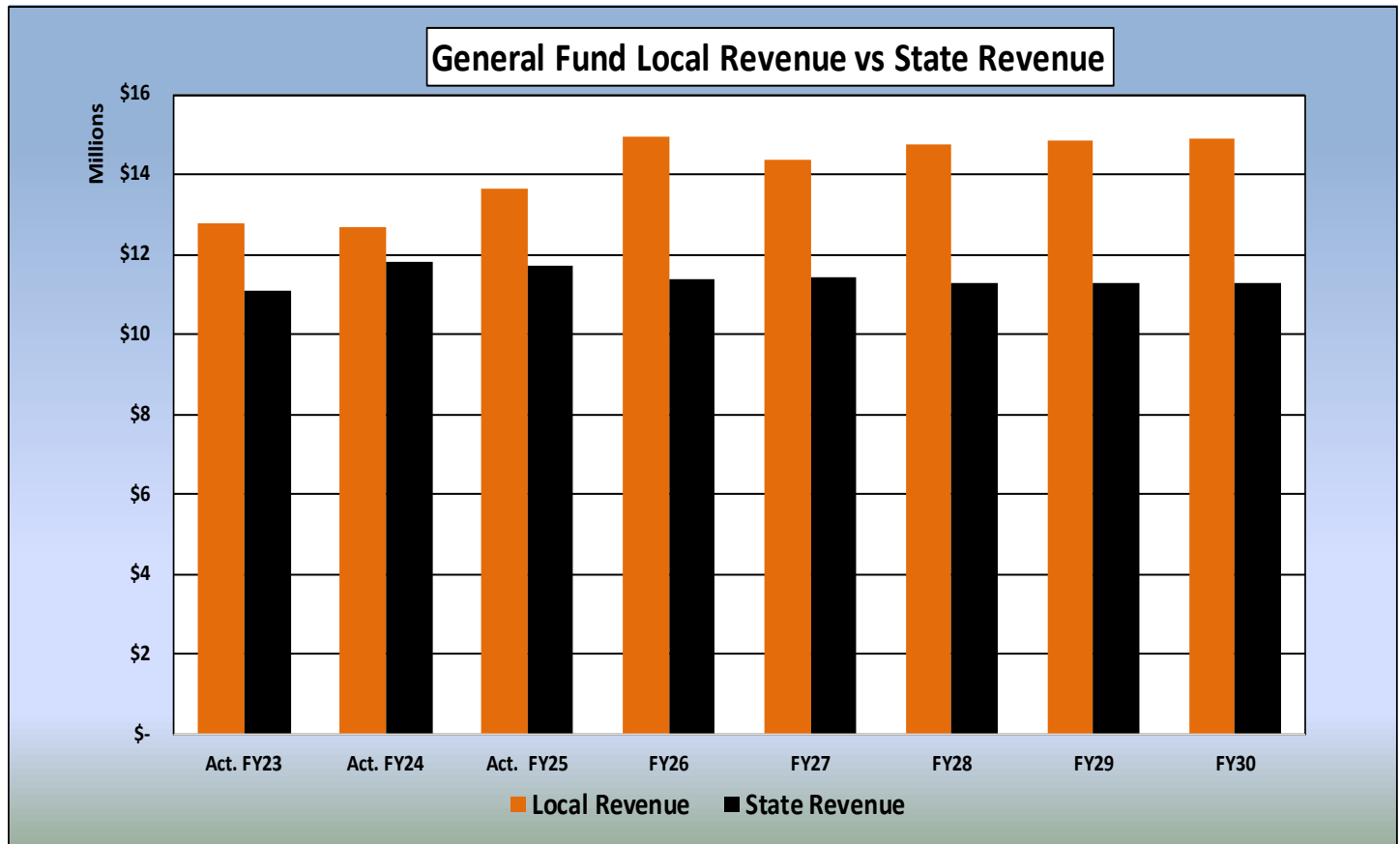
Renewal and Replacement Levies – Line #11.02

Tax levies that are not continuous by law cannot be included with the property taxes; therefore, the emergency levy that brings in \$2.70 million annually is included in the levy lines as it will not expire December 31, 2030. We will decrease the levy from taxes to this line in FY31.

School District Income Tax – Line#1.030

The district does not have a school district income tax.

Local vs. State Revenue



State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045 Current State Funding Model per HB96 through June 30, 2027

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

HB96, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY26 and FY27, which funds students where they are educated rather than where they live. We have projected FY26 funding based on the January #1 foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a formula district in FY26 and is expected to be on the guarantee in FY27-FY30 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

HB96 included a base funding supplement for all districts. The funding supplement per pupil of \$27 in FY26 and \$40 in FY27.

A detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated including all of the HB96 changes on the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce is not available at this time. The detailed analysis is now available, please visit the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce at: <https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Overview-of-School-Funding>.

A performance supplement was included in HB96. The eligibility for the supplement payment uses data from the state report card for the 2024-2025 school year for FY26 and 2025-2026 school year for FY27; the payment will be a separate payment of \$13 per pupil in FY26 and FY27. The district is estimated to receive \$88,926 in FY26.

Future State Budget Projections beyond FY25

Our funding status for FY28-FY31 will depend on unknown two (2) new state budgets. There is no guarantee that the current Fair School Funding Plan will be continued in future biennial budget processes; therefore, our state funding estimates are reasonable, and we will adjust the forecast when we have authoritative data to work with. For this reason, funding is held constant in the forecast for FY28 through FY29.

Casino Revenue

On November 3, 2009, Ohio voters passed the Ohio casino ballot issue. This issue allowed for the opening of four (4) casinos one each in Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, and Cincinnati. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the gross casino revenue will be collected as a tax. School districts will receive 34% of the 33% Gross Casino Revenue that will be paid into a student fund at the state level. These funds will be distributed to school districts on the 31st of January and August each year which began for the first time on January 31, 2013.

In FY25, the funding totaled \$114.30 million or \$65.70 per pupil. The fall payment for Casino revenues increased from the previous year by 3% for FY26. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 1.5% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	\$8,405,818	\$8,394,430	\$8,394,430	\$8,394,430	\$8,394,430
Additional Aid Items	<u>\$518,361</u>	<u>\$498,493</u>	<u>\$498,493</u>	<u>\$498,493</u>	<u>\$498,493</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	\$8,924,179	\$8,892,923	\$8,892,923	\$8,892,923	\$8,892,923
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	<u>\$148,195</u>	<u>\$150,415</u>	<u>\$152,672</u>	<u>\$154,962</u>	<u>\$157,286</u>
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	<u>\$9,072,374</u>	<u>\$9,043,338</u>	<u>\$9,045,595</u>	<u>\$9,047,885</u>	<u>\$9,050,209</u>

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

HB96 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (formerly Economic Disadvantaged funding), Career Technical, Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness funding. We were notified in January that the state of Ohio overspent their Science of Reading Appropriation and will be reducing funding to recover funds previously paid.

We have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines using the most current funding factors available. For fiscal years 2026 and 2027, HB96 modifies how DPIA is calculated by factoring in both directly certified and economically disadvantaged students. The new DPIA formula modified the weight given to these student groups over the biennium which has resulted in calculated DPIA state funding in FY26 being \$86.6 million less than in FY25.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
DPIA	\$367,438	\$371,363	\$371,363	\$371,363	\$371,363
Career Tech - Restricted	\$6,899	\$5,459	\$5,459	\$5,459	\$5,459
Gifted	\$70,974	\$52,432	\$52,432	\$52,432	\$52,432
ESL	\$20,740	\$17,894	\$17,894	\$17,894	\$17,894
Student Wellness	\$265,889	\$213,111	\$213,111	\$213,111	\$213,111
Other Restricted State	<u>\$6,972</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	<u>\$738,912</u>	<u>\$660,259</u>	<u>\$660,259</u>	<u>\$660,259</u>	<u>\$660,259</u>

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

Summary of State Foundation Revenues – Line #1.035, #1.040, #1.045

<u>SUMMARY</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Unrestricted Line #1.035	\$9,072,374	\$9,043,338	\$9,045,595	\$9,047,885	\$9,050,209
Restricted Line #1.040	\$738,912	\$660,259	\$660,259	\$660,259	\$660,259
Rest. Federal Funds #1.045	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total State Foundation Revenue	<u>\$9,811,286</u>	<u>\$9,703,597</u>	<u>\$9,705,854</u>	<u>\$9,708,144</u>	<u>\$9,710,468</u>

State Taxes Reimbursement/Property Tax Allocation

Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from the State of Ohio for tax credits given to owner-occupied residences. Credits equal 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged to residential taxpayers on levies passed before September 29, 2013. HB59 eliminated the 10% and 2.5% rollback on new levies approved after September 29, 2013. And Homestead Exemptions are credits paid to the district from the state of Ohio for qualified elderly and disabled.

Partial HB186 Guarantee

New HB186 authorizes payments to school districts and JVSDs that are located in a county that underwent a reappraisal or triennial update in tax years 2023 and 2024 and that, due to the act's temporary credit, would otherwise receive less property tax revenue in tax year 2025 than in tax year 2024. The revenue guarantee applies to tax year 2025, in the case of 2023 reappraisal or update counties, and to tax years 2025 and 2026, in the case of 2024 reappraisal and update counties. Under the act, the Tax Commissioner will calculate the difference between a district's real property tax revenue in tax year 2024 and its revenue in 2025 and, if applicable, 2026. We do anticipate a hold harmless payment for HB186, but since the ODT has not released authoritative data on HB186 calculations, we cannot be certain of this. We will adjust the forecast as data from the ODT becomes available.

Summary of State Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Rollback and Homestead	\$1,578,886	\$1,553,117	\$1,561,575	\$1,570,032	\$1,570,498
HB186 Partial Reimbursement	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$165,355</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Tax Reimbursements #1.050	<u>\$1,578,886</u>	<u>\$1,718,472</u>	<u>\$1,561,575</u>	<u>\$1,570,032</u>	<u>\$1,570,498</u>

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any revenue that does not fit the above lines. The primary sources of revenue in this area have been, interest on investments, tuition for court-placed students, student fees, Payment In Lieu of Taxes, and general rental fees.

Interest income is based on the district's cash balances and increased interest rates due to the Federal Reserve raising rates to curb inflation. The Federal Reserve Bank cut interest rates by 50 basis point in September 2024. While interest income in FY25 should remain steady due to laddered investment strategies, the rate cuts will begin to have an impact on earnings in FY26 and future years. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district.

The district brought back pay to participate fees for FY26 which increases the Class & Sports Oriented Fees by \$38,320.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Tuition Related Payments	\$309,662	\$315,855	\$322,172	\$328,615	\$335,187
Class & Sports Oriented Fees	\$115,093	\$115,093	\$115,093	\$115,093	\$115,093
Interest Earnings	\$511,575	\$485,996	\$461,696	\$438,611	\$416,680
Rental Related Fees	\$22,553	\$22,553	\$22,553	\$22,553	\$22,553
Medicaid	\$240,883	\$240,883	\$240,883	\$240,883	\$240,883
Miscellaneous	\$80,225	\$80,225	\$80,225	\$80,225	\$80,225
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	<u>\$1,279,991</u>	<u>\$1,260,605</u>	<u>\$1,242,622</u>	<u>\$1,225,980</u>	<u>\$1,210,621</u>

Short-Term Borrowing – Lines #2.010 & Line #2.020

There is no short-term borrowing projected in this forecast.

Transfers In / Return of Advances – Line #2.040 & Line #2.050

These are non-operating revenues which are the repayment of short-term loans to other funds over the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses received for a previous fiscal year in the current fiscal year. The district will be transferring funds within the general fund to special cost centers in order to keep curriculum expenditures separate of \$200,000 annually, with an additional transfer in FY26 for extra curriculum supplies and materials. The district does not plan to have any transfers or advances during the remainder of the forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Transfers In - Line #2.040	\$477,121	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Advance Returns - Line #2.050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Transfer & Advances In	<u>\$477,121</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>

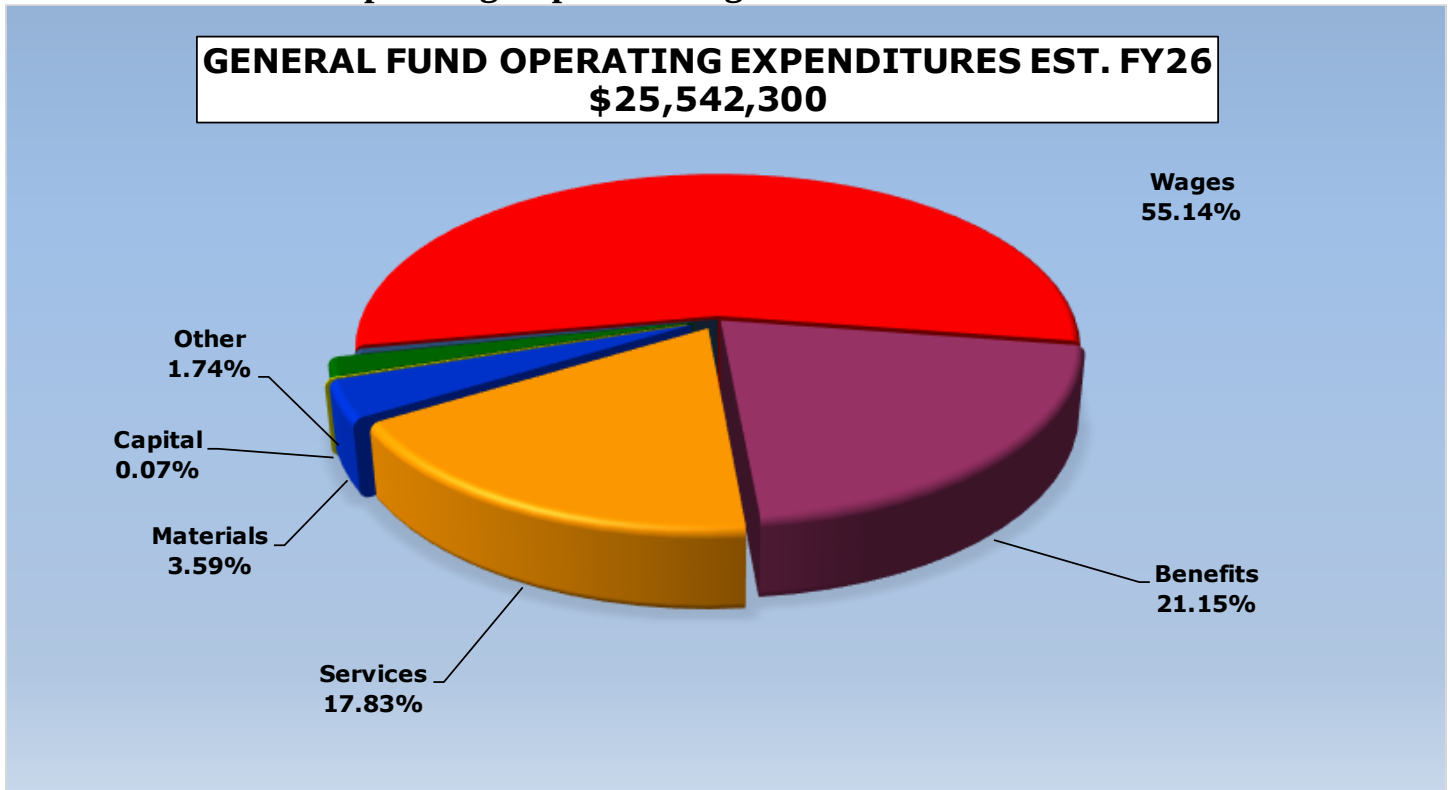
All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060

This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. These revenues are inconsistent year to year and we will not project that occurring in the remainder of the forecast and the district does not expect any during this forecast.

Expenditures Assumptions

The district's leadership team is always looking at ways to improve the education of the students whether it be with changes in staffing, curriculum, or new technology needs. As the administration of the district reviews expenditures, the education of the students is always the main focus for resource utilization.

All Operating Expense Categories - General Fund FY26



Wages – Line #3.010

Negotiations with bargaining unit members resulted in an agreement to include base increases of 4.5% in FY26, 3% in FY27 and 2% in FY28 the district is including base rate increase of 3% in FY29 through FY30 for forecasting purposes only. The district also includes step and training increases each year of the forecast of 1.5%.

The district will be making reductions in staff in FY26 for an estimated amount of \$885,764 either through eliminated supplementals or some positions. The district increased salaries in FY26 by \$40,000 that had previously been paid from federal grants due to the funding of those grants were decreased for this year.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Base Wages	\$13,679,957	\$13,654,990	\$14,269,839	\$14,760,061	\$15,416,911
Based Pay Increase	\$615,598	\$409,650	\$285,397	\$442,802	\$462,507
Steps & Academic Training	\$205,199	\$205,199	\$204,825	\$214,048	\$221,401
Growth Staff	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Substitutes	\$236,844	\$236,844	\$236,844	\$236,844	\$236,844
Supplementals	\$63,387	\$65,289	\$66,595	\$68,593	\$70,651
Severance & Other	\$129,583	\$129,583	\$129,583	\$129,583	\$129,583
SWSF & ESSER Adjustments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Adjustments/Reductions	<u>(\$885,764)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Wages Line #3.010	<u>\$14,084,804</u>	<u>\$14,701,555</u>	<u>\$15,193,083</u>	<u>\$15,851,931</u>	<u>\$16,537,897</u>

Fringe Benefits Estimates

This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs. These payments along with HSA costs are included in the table below.

A) STRS/SERS will increase as Wages Increase

As the law requires, the BOE pays 14% of all employee wages to STRS or SERS. The district is also required to pay SERS Surcharge, an additional employer charge based on the salaries of lower-paid members. It is exclusively used to fund health care.

B) Insurance

The district is on a self-insured medical insurance plan. The district insurance plans run January through December; therefore, we are using a blended rate for premium increases of July through December and January through June. The blended rate for FY26 is 10%, we are anticipating 10% increases as the blended rate in FY27 through FY30.

The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 included a full repeal of three taxes originally imposed by the Affordable Care Act (ACA): the 40% Excise Tax on employer-sponsored coverage (a.k.a. "Cadillac Tax"), the Health Insurance Industry Fee (a.k.a. the Health Insurer Tax), and the Medical Device Tax. These added costs are no longer an uncertainty factor for our health care costs in the forecast.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is expected to be approximately .034% of wages FY26-FY30. Unemployment is expected to remain at a very low level FY26– FY30.

D) Medicare

Medicare will continue to increase at the rate of increases in wages and as new employees are hired. Contributions are 1.45% for all new employees to the district on or after April 1, 1986. These amounts are growing at the general growth rate of wages.

E) Tuition

The district is appropriating the amount for tuition payments to staff that are included in the negotiate agreement based on the amount from the previous year.

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
STRS/SERS	\$2,158,930	\$2,244,901	\$2,322,938	\$2,422,529	\$2,528,417
Insurance's	\$2,918,038	\$3,209,842	\$3,530,826	\$3,883,909	\$4,272,300
Workers Comp/Unemployment	\$50,393	\$52,490	\$54,161	\$56,401	\$58,733
Medicare	\$202,350	\$211,294	\$218,421	\$227,974	\$237,921
Other/Tuition/Annuities	<u>\$73,140</u>	<u>\$73,140</u>	<u>\$73,140</u>	<u>\$73,140</u>	<u>\$73,140</u>
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	<u>\$5,402,851</u>	<u>\$5,791,667</u>	<u>\$6,199,486</u>	<u>\$6,663,953</u>	<u>\$7,170,511</u>

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

College Credit Pus, excess costs and other tuition costs will continue to draw funds away from the district, which will continue in this area and have been adjusted based on historical trend.

The district increased professional and ESC services in FY26 additional curriculum services of \$162,187. FY27 will see a decrease in professional service as the contracts paid in FY26 were for three years, with new contract for those services will be renewed in FY29. The district expects to have 5% increase for utilities in FY25 through FY29. All other areas of purchased services will see between no increase up to 5% increase in each year of the forecast.

The district is increasing the Professional & Technical Services line in the February forecast for the addition of three SROs in FY26 for \$99,072 annually for the remainder of the forecast. In FY27 the addition of Alarm.Com services through FY29 for annual cost of \$22,500 and in FY28 only the increase for servers of \$23,000.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	\$884,023	\$739,721	\$773,817	\$880,591	\$753,133
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	\$551,698	\$579,283	\$608,247	\$638,659	\$670,592
Professional Development	\$36,894	\$37,632	\$38,385	\$39,153	\$39,936
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	\$34,518	\$35,899	\$37,335	\$38,828	\$40,381
Utilities	\$767,762	\$806,150	\$846,458	\$888,781	\$933,220
Tuition, Excess Costs & Scholarship Costs	\$1,793,679	\$1,847,489	\$1,902,914	\$1,960,001	\$2,018,801
College Credit Plus	\$276,558	\$284,855	\$293,401	\$302,203	\$311,269
Contract Transportation	\$122,027	\$124,468	\$126,957	\$129,496	\$132,086
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	<u>\$86,621</u>	<u>\$86,621</u>	<u>\$86,621</u>	<u>\$86,621</u>	<u>\$86,621</u>
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	<u>\$4,553,780</u>	<u>\$4,542,118</u>	<u>\$4,714,135</u>	<u>\$4,964,333</u>	<u>\$4,986,039</u>

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

Expenses which are characterized by curricular supplies, testing supplies, copy paper, maintenance and custodial supplies, materials, and bus fuel. Annual increases for supplies are projected to be 2% to 4% annually. Curriculum supplies will increase in each year of the forecast, these are one-time amounts that are adjusted in each year.

General Supplies will be increased in the February forecast for an annual increase beginning in FY27 of \$5,000 for technology supplies. In FY28 a one-time payment of \$80,000 for technology supplies and fi-fi access points and in FY29 only an additional \$20,000 for technology replacement and repair supplies costs.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
General Office Supplies & Materials	\$124,557	\$133,294	\$217,293	\$163,812	\$148,726
Textbooks & Instructional Supplies	\$447,359	\$228,966	\$203,351	\$370,959	\$132,443
Facility Supplies & Materials	\$205,590	\$209,702	\$213,896	\$218,174	\$222,537
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	\$140,703	\$146,331	\$152,184	\$158,271	\$164,602
Other Supplies	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Supplies Line #3.040	<u>\$918,209</u>	<u>\$718,293</u>	<u>\$786,724</u>	<u>\$911,216</u>	<u>\$668,308</u>

Equipment – Line # 3.050

The district does not anticipate costs increasing significantly in this line because most capital outlay is paid by the Permanent Improvement Fund. The district expects to purchase 2 buses in FY27 and FY29 and 1 bus in FY28 and FY30. The district is increasing the Technology equipment purchases beginning in FY27 by \$150,000 for each remaining year of the forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	\$17,497	\$17,497	\$17,497	\$17,497	\$17,497
Technology/Curriculum Purchases	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Busses & Other Vehicles	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$240,000</u>	<u>\$125,000</u>	<u>\$250,000</u>	<u>\$130,000</u>
Total Equipment Line #3.050	<u>\$17,497</u>	<u>\$407,497</u>	<u>\$292,497</u>	<u>\$417,497</u>	<u>\$297,497</u>

Principal and Interest Payment – Lines # 4.05 and 4.06

The district is making payments for the Solar Lease project for nine years, the last payment will be December 1, 2029.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Solar Lease Principal Line #4.050	\$110,659	\$113,051	\$115,494	\$117,991	\$60,593
Solar Lease Interest Line # 4.060	<u>\$10,527</u>	<u>\$8,135</u>	<u>\$5,691</u>	<u>\$3,195</u>	<u>\$644</u>
Total	<u>\$121,186</u>	<u>\$121,186</u>	<u>\$121,186</u>	<u>\$121,186</u>	<u>\$61,237</u>

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

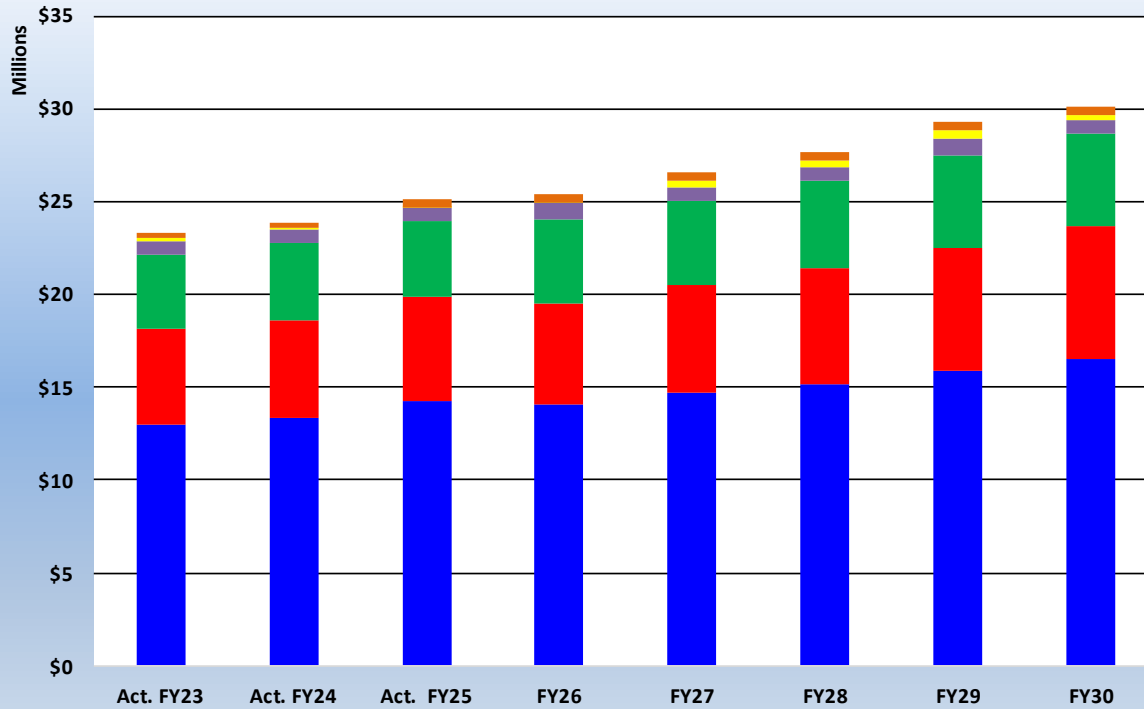
The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit fees, and other miscellaneous expenses. A rate of 2% increase is projected in this area.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	\$242,600	\$247,452	\$252,401	\$257,449	\$262,598
ESC Deduction	\$141,195	\$144,019	\$146,899	\$149,837	\$152,834
Annual Audit Costs	\$20,655	\$21,068	\$21,489	\$21,919	\$22,357
Dues, Fees & other Expenses	<u>\$39,523</u>	<u>\$40,313</u>	<u>\$41,119</u>	<u>\$41,941</u>	<u>\$42,780</u>
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	<u>\$443,973</u>	<u>\$452,852</u>	<u>\$461,908</u>	<u>\$471,146</u>	<u>\$480,569</u>

Total Expenditure Categories Actual FY23 through FY25 and Estimated FY26-FY30

The graph below shows a quick overview of actual and estimated expenses by proportion to the total for the General Fund expenditures.

General Fund Expenditures Actual FY23 Through Projected FY30



Transfers Out/Advances Out – Lines # 5.010 and 5.020

This account group covers fund to fund transfer and end of year short term loans from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements and can repay the General Fund. The district will be transferring funds within the general fund to special cost centers in order to keep curriculum expenditures separate of \$200,000 annually with an additional transfer for extra curriculum supplies and materials in FY26. There are no planned advances in the forecast period at this time.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	\$477,121	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Advances Out Line #5.020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Transfer & Advances Out	<u>\$477,121</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>

Encumbrances –Line#8.010

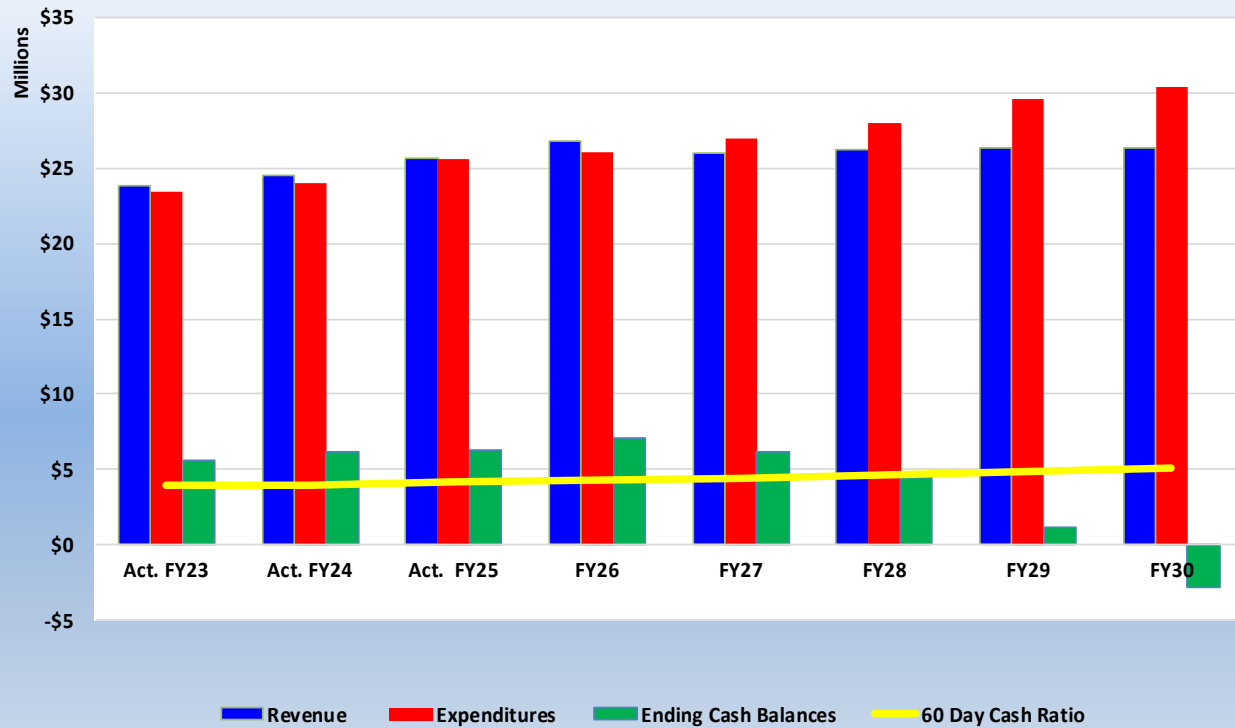
Encumbrances represent purchase authorizations and contracts for goods or services that are pending vendor performance and those purchase commitments, which have been performed, are awaiting invoicing and payment. Encumbrances, on a budget basis of accounting, are treated as the equivalent of expenditure at the time authorization is made to maintain compliance with spending restrictions established by Ohio law. For presentation in the forecast, outstanding encumbrances are presented as a reduction of the general fund cash balance.

	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Estimated Encumbrances Line #8.010	<u>\$134,907</u>	<u>\$134,907</u>	<u>\$134,907</u>	<u>\$134,907</u>	<u>\$134,907</u>

Revenue vs Expenditures with Deficit Spending

The graph below shows that the district began deficit spending in FY27 and continues throughout the forecast.

General Fund Revenues vs Expenditures FY23 through FY30



Deficit spending affects the amount of carryover that the district has to plan for the future. When reviewing the needs of the district we review the amount of spending and what would be needed to remove any deficit spending to have positive cash balances on the forecast. The chart below shows the amount of deficit spending that is included on Line 6.010 of the forecast and the millage for each year that would be needed in order to erase the deficit spending.

	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Excess of Revenues over(under) Expenditures	\$811,269	(\$932,985)	(\$1,737,028)	(\$3,265,076)	(\$4,005,547)
Millage equivalent for deficit spending	0.00	2.01	3.73	5.50	6.52

Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance “The Bottom-line”– Line#15.010

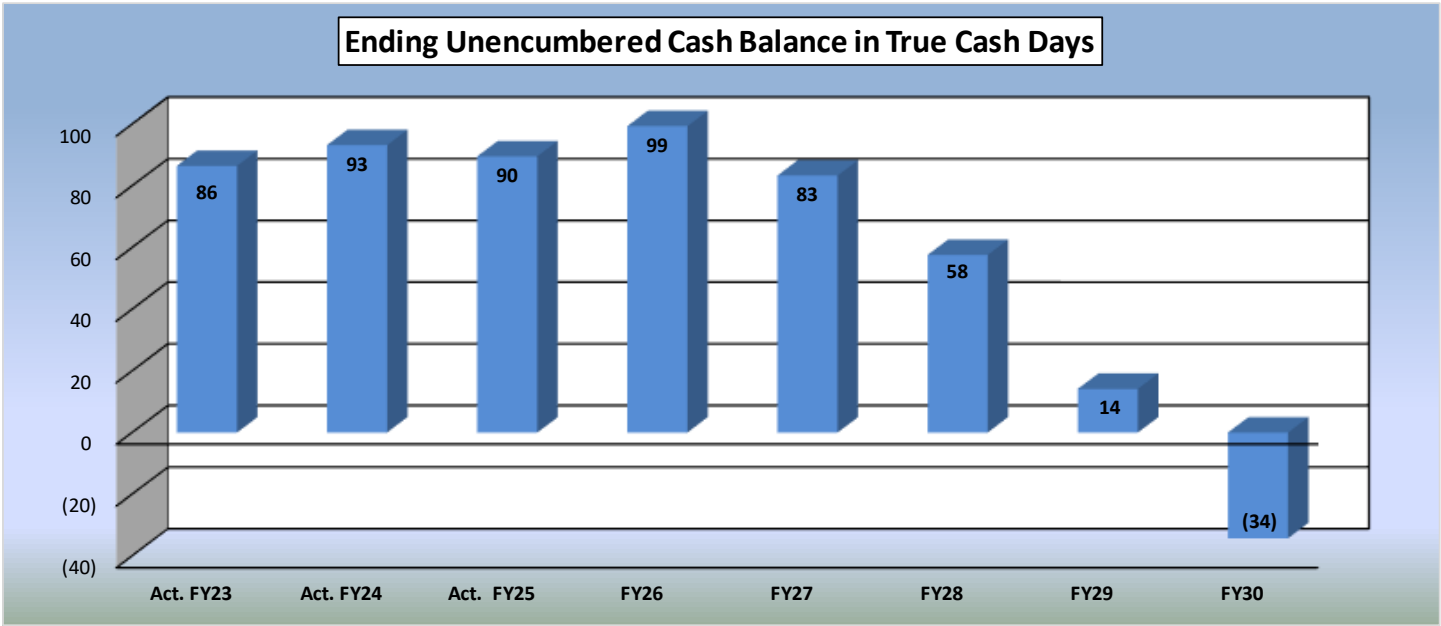
This amount must not go below \$0 or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of 5705.412, ORC punishable by personal liability of \$10,000.

	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance Line #15.01	<u>\$7,083,833</u>	<u>\$6,150,849</u>	<u>\$4,413,821</u>	<u>\$1,148,746</u>	<u>(\$2,856,801)</u>

True Cash Days Ending Balance

Another way to look at ending cash is to state it in ‘True Cash Days’. In other words, how many days could the district operate at year end if no additional revenues were received. This is the Current Years Ending Cash Balance divided by (Current Years Expenditures/365 days) = number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The government finance officers association recommends no less than two (2) months or 60 days cash is on hand at year end but could be more depending

on each district’s complexity and risk factors for revenue collection. This is calculated including transfers as this is a predictable funding source for other funds such as capital, athletics, and other accounts. This graph below does include the renewal of the emergency levy.



Conclusion

Thank-you to our voters for renewing the emergency tax levy. The renewal of the levy helps to stabilize the finances for the education of our students.

The Elida Local School District receives 43.22% of its funding for the district from state dollars which is very beneficial to the overall operations for the education of our students.

The district is expected to see a reduction in property tax revenue due to the recent legislation. The full extent of the impact is unknown and the estimated impacts are based on limited data that has been provided as there is no definitive information from the Ohio Department of Taxation at this time.

In planning for the future, the administration will need to make sure that the district is able to obtain a positive cash balance throughout the forecast. They will need to review current expenditures based on the current revenues to obtain this.

As you read through the notes and review the forecast, remember that the forecast is based on the best information that is available to us at the time the forecast is prepared.