LAKOTA LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT-BUTLER COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017, 2018 and 2019 ACTUAL
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 2020 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024

LAKOTA LOCAL SCHOOLS

Forecast Provided By
Lakota Local School District
Treasurer's Office
Ms. Jenni Logan, Treasurer/CFO
November 18, 2019

Lakota Local School District

Butler County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2020 Through 2024

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	93,309,597	97,670,034	97,495,142	2.2%	100,952,017	101,935,449	103,304,728	104,358,463	105,412,610
1.020	Tangible Personal Property	19,322	18,095	2,099	-47.4%	-	-	-	-	-
1.030	Income Tax	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	49,630,539	51,451,089	51,352,680	1.7%	51,789,183	51,960,015	53,132,617	54,316,161	55,510,812
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	163,621	141,940	151,891	-3.1%	151,841	151,841	1,107,839	1,107,839	1,107,839
1.045	Restricted Fed. SFSF Fd. 532 FY10&11/Ed Jobs Fd.504 FY12	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
1.050	Property Tax Allocation	11,234,638	10,484,541	10,188,753	-4.7%	10,248,901	10,307,840	10,466,600	10,580,907	10,695,287
1.060	All Other Revenues	19,500,864	19,657,578	21,030,779	3.9%	21,564,508	22,643,996	22,724,843	22,689,734	22,656,034
1.070	*Total Revenues*	173,858,581	179,423,277	180,221,344	1.8%	184,706,450	186,999,141	190,736,627	193,053,104	195,382,582
	Other Financing Sources									
2.010	Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.020	State Emergency Loans and Advancements (Approved)	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.040	Operating Transfers-In	-	-	-	0.0%	4,304,536	2,881,903	353,267	-	-
2.050	Advances-In	8,283	8,839	-	-46.6%	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	106,087	136,885	112,889	5.8%	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	114,370	145,724	112,889	2.4%	4,424,536	3,001,903	473,267	120,000	120,000
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	173,972,951	179,569,001	180,334,233	1.8%	189,130,986	190,001,044	191,209,894	193,173,104	195,502,582
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	85,088,916	87,971,208	94,134,285	5.2%	99,391,685	102,731,245	105,813,183	108,987,578	112,257,206
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	29,097,693	29,996,697	31,266,755	3.7%	33,243,300	33,773,214	35,118,607	36,946,603	38,887,648
3.030	Purchased Services	33,685,267	36,726,498	35,317,800	2.6%	34,901,616	38,328,938	40,219,525	41,195,565	42,392,003
3.040	Supplies and Materials	4,108,926	4,472,115	4,759,646	7.6%	4,777,701	4,849,366	4,922,107	4,995,938	5,070,878
3.050	Capital Outlay	614,959	800,291	742,564	11.5%	553,702	562,008	570,438	578,995	587,680
3.060	Intergovernmental	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
	Debt Service:				0.0%					
4.010	Principal-All (Historical Only)	733,000	663,000	638,000	-6.7%	653,000	664,000	689,000	689,000	689,000
4.020	Principal-Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.030	Principal-State Loans	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.040	Principal-State Advancements	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.050	Principal-HB 264 Loans	772,000	777,000	802,000	1.9%	827,000	846,000	856,000	856,000	856,000
4.055	Principal-Other	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	404,528	344,180	295,861	-14.5%	253,158	211,567	183,113	183,113	183,113
4.300	Other Objects	1,666,136	1,692,181	1,744,507	2.3%	1,941,483	1,926,270	2,011,707	2,023,221	2,034,917
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	156,171,425	163,443,170	169,701,418	4.2%	176,542,645	183,892,608	190,383,680	196,456,013	202,958,445
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers Out	1,678,897	1,743,379	1,825,221	4.3%	6,104,536	4,681,903	2,153,267	1,800,000	1,800,000
5.020	Advances-Out	8,839	-	-	0.0%	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
5.040	*Total Other Financing Uses*	1,687,736	1,743,379	1,825,221	4.0%	6,124,536	4,701,903	2,173,267	1,820,000	1,820,000
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	157,859,161	165,186,549	171,526,639	4.2%	182,667,181	188,594,511	192,556,947	198,276,013	204,778,445
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	16,113,790	14,382,452	8,807,594	-24.8%	6,463,805	1,406,533	(1,347,053)	(5,102,909)	(9,275,863)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	68,923,139	85,036,929	99,419,381	20.1%	108,226,975	114,690,780	116,097,313	114,750,260	109,647,351
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	85,036,929	99,419,381	108,226,975	12.9%	114,690,780	116,097,313	114,750,260	109,647,351	100,371,488
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	826,240	423,349	641,848	1.4%	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.010	Textbooks and Instructional Materials	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.020	Capital Improvements	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.030	Budget Reserve	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.040	DPIA	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.045	Fiscal Stabilization	-	-	-	0.0%	4,304,536	7,186,439	7,539,706	7,539,706	7,539,706
9.050	Debt Service	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.060	Property Tax Advances	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.070	Bus Purchases	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.080	*Subtotal*	-	-	-	0.0%	4,304,536	7,186,439	7,539,706	7,539,706	7,539,706
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	84,210,689	98,996,032	107,585,127	13.1%	109,886,244	108,410,874	106,710,554	101,607,645	92,331,782

Lakota Local School District

Butler County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2020 Through 2024

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024
	Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010	Income Tax - Renewal	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
11.020	Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	84,210,689	98,996,032	107,585,127	13.1%	109,886,244	108,410,874	106,710,554	101,607,645	92,331,782
	Revenue from New Levies									
13.010	Income Tax - New				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
13.020	Property Tax - New	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
13.030	Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
15.010	*Unreserved Fund Balance June 30*	84,210,689	98,996,032	107,585,127	13.1%	109,886,244	108,410,874	106,710,554	101,607,645	92,331,782

Lakota Local School District – Butler County
Notes to the Five-Year Forecast
General Fund, Related Debt and Federal Funds Only
November 18, 2019

Introduction to the Five Year Forecast

For fiscal year 2020 (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020) school districts in Ohio are required to file a five (5) year financial forecast by November 30, 2019, and May 31, 2020. HB87, effective November 1, 2018, changed the October filing deadline to November 30 beginning with this forecast. The May 31 filing date remains unchanged. The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. HB166, the new state biennium budget provided new restricted state funding to school districts in Fiscal Years 20 and 21 specifically for Student Wellness and Success. These revenues are restricted and are required to be accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund (Fund 467) and are NOT included in this forecast.

Fiscal year 2020 (July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020) is the first year of the forecasted time period and is considered the baseline year. Our forecast is being updated to reflect the most current economic data available to us for the November 2019 filing.

Economic Outlook

It is prudent in long range forecasting to consider the current and projected economic climate. The state of Ohio provides roughly 50% of funding for school districts, so the state's financial health is a factor in projections. The state of Ohio ended FY19 with a surplus of revenue over expenses and is maintaining a statutory maximum balance of $2.8 billion in the Budget Stabilization Fund that would enable it to weather an economic slowdown during the forecast period. Unemployment rates statewide fell from 4.5% in June 2018 to 4.0% in June 2019 and overall economic growth is predicted to grow at a relatively steady rate of 2% annually through 2021 according to the Ohio Office of Budget and Management. This positively impacts state income tax receipts as well as school districts with a school district income tax. We can also assume reduced delinquent local property tax payments if employment remains strong. These indicators suggest the state of Ohio's overall economy is healthy and should be able to maintain stable funding through the foundation program through the forecast period.

Statewide assessed property values and local tax collections have recovered from the sharp drops that occurred in 2008 through 2011. In 2008, statewide property values reached $256.23 billion of assessed value and in 2017 they rose above this to $263.73 billion for the first time. Assessed values grew 4.3% overall to $275.01 billion in 2018. Property values and new construction are expected to continue growing throughout the forecast period with some districts with high agricultural values experiencing slightly lower growth due to changes in current agricultural use valuation that will occur during reappraisal and update years. Property values and tax collections show trends supporting stability and growth for the forecast period.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:

A five-year financial forecast has risks and uncertainty not only due to economics but also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2021 and 2023 due to deliberation of the next two (2) state biennium budgets. This five-year forecast includes two future biennium budgets which do have a material impact. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the best data available to us at the time of this forecast. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast long term:

I. Butler County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2017 tax year and was being collected in calendar year 2018. The 2017 update increased overall residential assessed values by 8.67%. A full reappraisal will occur in tax year 2020 for collection in calendar year 2021. We anticipate value increases for residential and commercial property by an overall rate of 5% at that time. This estimate is in line with recent actual history as we track the market recovery in our district. We feel these estimates are conservative but they could unexpectedly be lower which would reduce anticipated property tax collections. New construction assessed value in 2018 for residential property was $36 million and $15 million for commercial industrial property.

II. HB166 the current state budget for FY20-21 has frozen funding for all school districts in Ohio at their FY19 level with the only exception being the addition of Enrollment Growth Supplement money for a small number of growing districts. Our district estimates to receive enrollment growth money for FY20-21. The only increase is funding to all districts in Ohio is restricted use money for Student Wellness and Success which is restricted in use and must be placed in Fund 467 and is not General Fund money and thus not included in the forecast. We have assumed this money will not continue after FY22 and will return as foundation monies in FY23 and beyond.

III. State Budget represents 33% of district revenues and is an area of risk to revenue. The future risk comes in FY22 and beyond if the state economy worsens or if the funding formula in future state budgets reduce funding to our district. There are two future State Biennium Budgets covering the period from FY22-23 and FY24-25 in this forecast. Future uncertainty in both the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy makes this area an elevated risk to district funding long range through FY24. We have projected our state funding to be inline with our current estimates through FY24 which we feel are conservative and should be close to whatever the state approves for the FY22-23 biennium budget. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to help guide this decision.

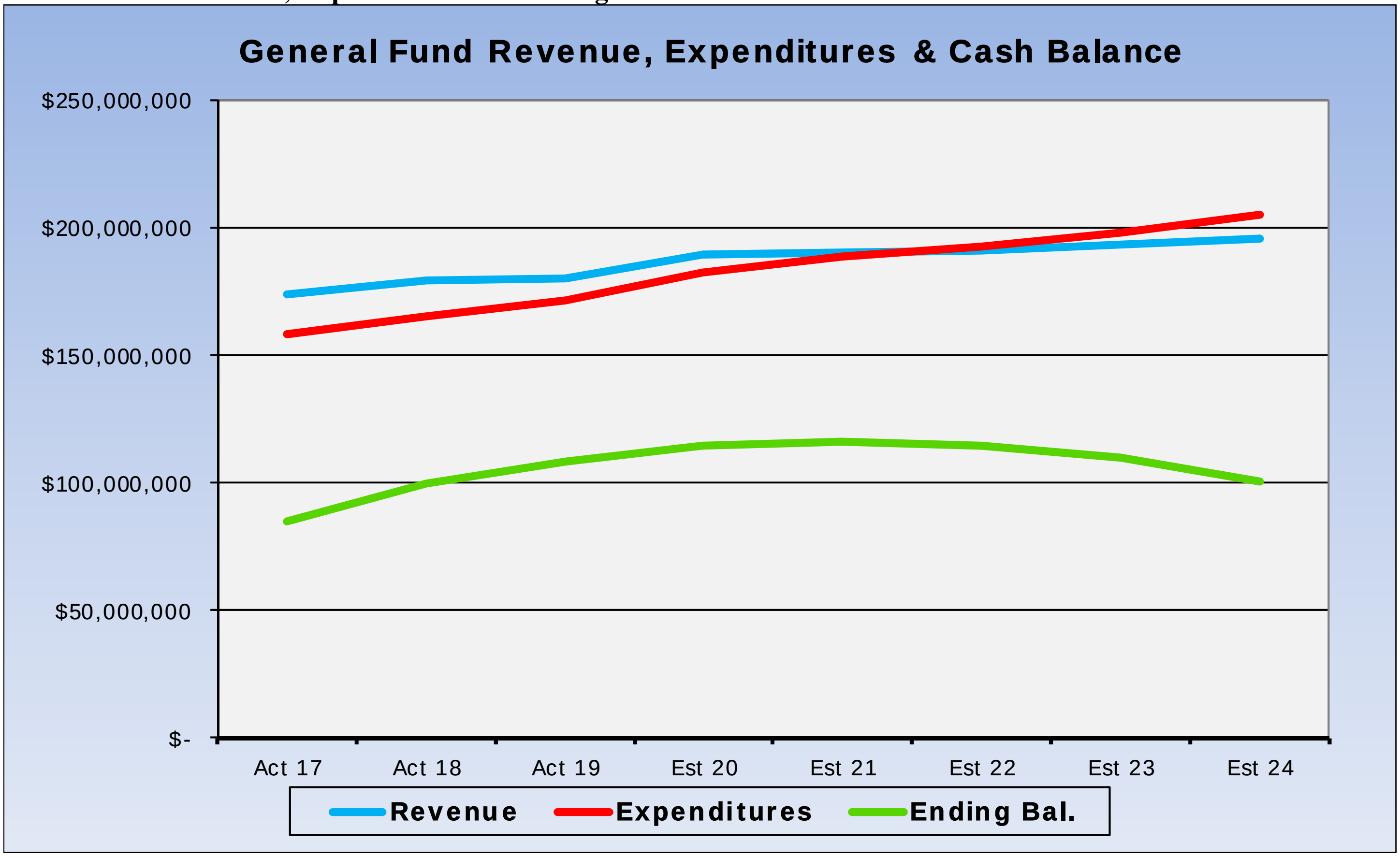
IV. HB166 continues the many provisions contained in prior state biennium budgets that offer school choice programs such as College Credit Plus, Community Schools, and EdChoice Scholarships. These programs result in a deduction of monies from our state foundation aide. These choice programs continue to expand, and more local dollars are impacted as a result.

V. After many community conversations, and vetting several different options on the topic of high school bussing services. The District approved to reinstate freshman bussing for FY21 at the November 18th Board meeting. This will begin having an impact on the current five year forecasted expenditures in FY21 and forecasted revenues in FY22.

VI. Labor relations in our district have been amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students. We believe as we move forward our positive working relationship will continue. Both labor union contracts cover the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021.

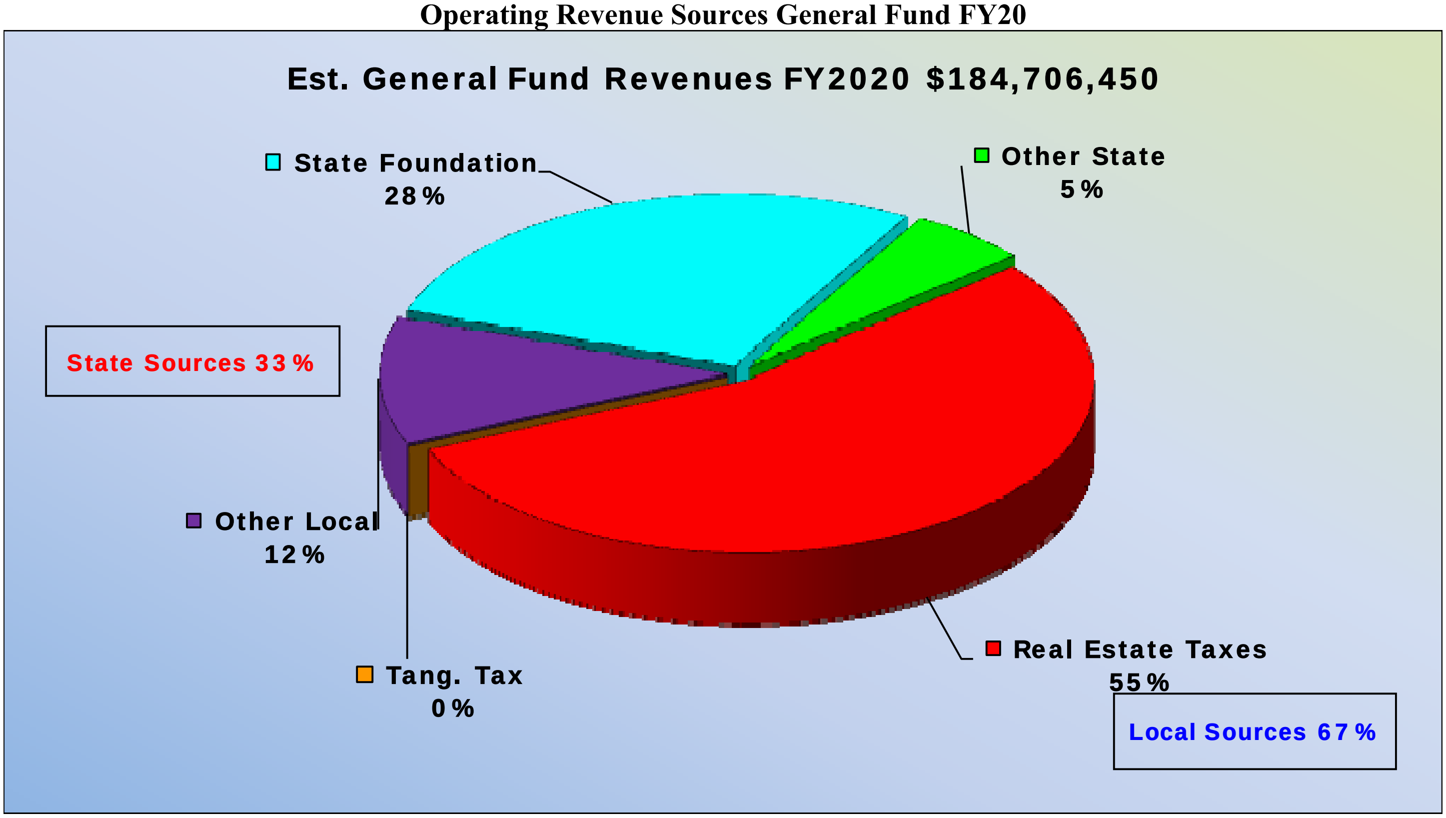
The district's five-year forecast identifies major revenue, expenditures and balances by line number. Those major lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the actual forecast. It should 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 Ms. Jenni Logan, Treasurer/CFO of Lakota Local Schools at 513-644-1180.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY17-19 and Estimated FY20-24



Revenue Assumptions

Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY20



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010

Property values have shown a trend of recovering since 2014 and the pace of the recovery is picking up. Our 2017 reappraisal update shows value increasing at a pace not seen since before 2008. When the district values rise due to inflation, HB920 will reduce voted tax rates so there is no increase other than on the unvoted inside millage amount. As we get further away form the recession of 2008 our values will continue to increase and HB920 will prevent our district from collecting additional revenues from those increased values.

Property Values are established each year by the Butler County Auditor based on new construction and complete reappraisal or updated values, which occur every three (3) years. The update for 2017 has shown 8.67% increase for residential and 2.53% increase for commercial. Our new construction continues to exceed our expectations. We are watching new construction closely to determine the trend direction for the forecast period. A full reappraisal will occur in tax year 2020 for collection in calendar year 2021. We anticipate value increases for residential and commercial property by an overall rate of 5% at that time.

Tangible personal property (TPP) values decreased to $-0- in 2011 because of HB66 passed in 2005 to be effective July 1, 2005. This began a systematic phase-out of this tax base statewide to be replaced by a Commercial Activities Tax (CAT). The district has not been held harmless from the loss of the local taxes by the state TPP reimbursements noted below for Line # 1.050, under TPP Reimbursements due to cuts made in HB153 reimbursements. In 2004, our district's TPP values were $183,373,135 and yielded the General Fund $11,119,738, in local taxes, which is equivalent to losing a 4.42 mill levy each year. Eliminating the TPP taxes, in effect, transferred the burden for those lost dollars into increased taxes on local taxpayers, a shift of taxes from businesses to residential taxpayers.

CAUV values represent 1% of Class I residential/agricultural values and therefore is not a significant part of our tax base. HB49 authorized a reduction in CAUV computations that will result in these values falling on average by 30%. These reductions will occur in 2017 for our district and have been factored in to the overall Class I value increase of 7%, which is marginally lower than it would have been with out this change to HB49.

Estimated Assessed Property Valuations by Collection Years

Classification	Estimated TAX YEAR 2019 COLLECT 2020	Estimated TAX YEAR 2020 COLLECT 2021	Estimated TAX YEAR 2021 COLLECT 2022	Estimated TAX YEAR 2022 COLLECT 2023	Estimated TAX YEAR 2023 COLLECT 2024
Res./Ag.	$2,366,602,850	$2,510,882,992	$2,536,832,992	$2,562,782,992	$2,588,732,992
Comm./Ind.	601,705,350	636,290,618	640,790,618	645,290,618	649,790,618
Public Utility (PUPP)	111,460,360	113,460,360	115,460,360	117,460,360	119,460,360
Tangible Property (TPP)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	$3,079,768,560	$3,260,633,970	$3,293,083,970	$3,325,533,970	$3,357,983,970

Estimated Real Estate Tax Collections

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 100% of the annual amount. Technically 100% of taxes will be settled on property due to Ohio's Tax Law. However, the timing of the tax payments necessitates a conservative approach to estimated resources due to the current state of the economy. Property taxes are estimated to be 52.5% of the Res/Ag. and Comm. /Ind. expected to be collected in the February tax settlements and 47.5% collected in the August tax settlements. Public Utility tax settlements (PUPP taxes) are estimated to be received 50% in the February and 50% in the August settlement from the Butler County Auditor. Gross and effective tax rates for General Fund Operations for 2018 collected in 2019 noted below.

Tax Levies	Year Approved	Last Calendar Year of Collection	Full Tax Rate (per $1,000 of assessed valuation)	Effective Rates Res/Ag	Effective Rates Comm/Ind
Inside Ten Mill Limitation	n/a	n/a	6.49	6.49	6.49
Continuing Operating	1976	n/a	15.88	2.94	4.53
Continuing Operating	1978	n/a	3.80	.70	1.08
Continuing Operating	1985	n/a	5.90	2.13	2.54
Continuing Operating	1988	n/a	5.67	2.32	2.89
Continuing Operating	1991	n/a	5.90	3.26	4.02
Continuing Operating	1996	n/a	6.50	4.14	5.19
Continuing Operating	2000	n/a	4.90	3.56	4.25
Continuing Operating	2005	n/a	5.60	4.98	4.86
Continuing Operating	2013	n/a	3.50	3.11	3.04
Total Gross & Effective Tax Rates			**64.14**	**33.65**	**38.89**

The increase in tax revenue we predicted for fiscal year 2019 in the October 2018 forecast is mainly due to an abnormally high collection of taxes in the first half settlement received in 2018 caused by changes made December 2017 in federal tax laws limiting the deductibility of state and local taxes (SALT taxes) in calendar year 2018. The new tax code which became effective January 1, 2018 will limit deduction of SALT taxes to $10,000 annually. Many tax payers paid all or an estimate of their 2018 taxes in December 2017 in order to take these deductions on their 2017 federal taxes. This resulted in our first half settlement in 2018 being an estimated $2,161,506 higher than it should have been. Note, this is not additional new taxes, these advance payments for 2018 will be deducted from the second half settlement. In essence, we received an advance payment for the second half of 2018 tax collections. This will result in FY18 taxes being higher on the forecast, and FY19 appearing lower, as deducting the advanced payment portion of taxes from the second half 2018 collection falls into fiscal year 2019. By fiscal year 2020 tax collections should return to normal collection amounts for the first and second half settlements.

The termination of a portion of the Union Centre Boulevard TIF prior to its expiration is also reflected beginning in fiscal year 2019. This is estimated to generate an additional $1.4 million in calendar year tax revenue. Therefore, we have predicted ½ of this collection in 2019 and full collection thereafter. Additionally, two RIDs were terminated in Liberty Township which have resulted in additional tax revenue and less PILOT (payments in lieu of taxes) payments to the District. Which all these complicated revenue changes converging at the same time it is difficult to predict the exact amount of additional dollars collected due to the SALT changes.

Estimated Real Estate Tax Collections - Line #1.010

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Estimated Real Estate Tax Line # 1.010	$100,952,017	$101,935,449	$103,304,728	$104,358,463	$105,412,610

New Tax Levies – Line #13.020

No new tax levies are modeled in this five-year forecast.

Estimated Tangible Personal Tax – Line#1.020

The phase out of TPP taxes as noted earlier began in FY06 because of HB66, which systematically phased out General Personal Property tax along with telephone/railroad public utility property by 2011. The last collection of local TPP taxes was October 2010. Any amounts received in the forecast period are from settlement of old outstanding delinquent TPP taxes. These settlements are not determinable and are not estimated.

Current State Funding Model Per HB166 Through June 30, 2021

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue– Line #1.035

The amounts estimated for state funding are based on HB166 funding simulations which essentially guarantee all school districts the same amount of state aid they received in FY19. Essentially funding for all 610 traditional school districts and 49 Joint Vocational and Career Centers is frozen for FY20 & 21 at the FY19 funding level for state basic aid. The State Foundation Funding Formula used since FY14 has now been abandoned after six (6) years. HB305 is currently being considered by the legislature and may produce a successor funding formula for the FY22-23 biennium budget but there is nothing to base future projections on at this time. At this time we have projected state aid to increase by 1.5% and the Student Wellness and Success Funds returning to the general fund FY22-24.

Enrollment Growth Supplement

This funding element that was also introduced HB 166 for implementation in FY20, is aimed at providing additional funding to school districts that have experienced ADM increases in the past 3 years. This is calculated by taking the percent change from the prior year FY16-19's average of the three years (.01137). Multiply the three-year average by 100, multiplied by the FY19 Enrolled ADM for FY20 (15,600.42). The district will receive the Enrollment Growth Supplement of $354,910 in FY20 and estimated $505,798 for FY21.

Supplemental Funding for Student Wellness and Success (Restricted Fund 467)

The new funding for K-12 public education in the FY20-21 Executive Budget is provided through a formula allocating $250 million in FY20 and $358 million in FY21 based upon each district's percentage of students in households at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and the total number of students enrolled in each district. In FY20 proposed funding ranges from $20 per student to $250 per student and in FY21 funding ranges from $25 per student to $300 per student. All schools and students are to receive a minimum additional funding of $25,000 in FY20 and $30,000 in FY21. Our district estimated to receive $678,462 in FY20 and $955,998 in FY21. This money is scheduled be distributed to the district twice each year, once in October and again in February. These dollars are to be deposited in a Special Revenue Fund 467 and are restricted to expenses that follow a plan developed in coordination with one of the approved community partner organizations approved in HB166 that include the following:

Transportation Funding

Although the current legislation in HB166 has guaranteed the districts funding to the FY19 amounts. This forecast is assuming that the FY19 transportation funding formula will return with the next biennium budget, which will begin in FY22. District ridership is estimated to see an increase of 1,200 students annually due to bussing freshman students. Based on FY19 transportation funding calculations, this will increase district revenues by $440,000 per year beginning in FY22. This will be monitored in the upcoming biennium budget and adjusted as future information is received.

A. Student Wellness and Success Initiatives (ORC 3317.26(B))

Mental health services
Services for homeless youth
Services for child welfare involved youth
Community liaisons
Physical health care services
Mentoring programs
Family engagement and support services
City Connects programming
Professional development regarding the provision of trauma-informed care
Professional development regarding cultural competence
Student services provided prior to or after the regularly scheduled school day or any time school is not in session

B. Community Partners (ORC 3317.26(C))

A board of alcohol, drug and mental health services
An educational service center
A county board of developmental disabilities
A community-based mental health treatment provider
A board of health of a city or general health district
A county department of job and family services
A nonprofit organization with experience serving children
A public hospital agency

At this time our district is spending money in our General Fund that is servicing student needs as identified in 3317.26 (B) and our approved plan will call for these expenses to be recoded to Fund 467 for FY20 and FY21, then returning these expenses to the General Fund for FY22-24 as we have no direction on the future continuation of this funding. The General Fund reflects the reduction of these expenses for FY20 and FY21 and increase in expenses and revenue in FY22-24.

We believe our current state funding estimates for FY20-24 are reasonable and that we will adjust the forecast in the future when we have authoritative data to work with.

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% GCR 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.

The state continues to report that revenues from casinos are not growing robustly as originally predicted but are still growing as the economy has improved. Actual numbers generated for FY19 statewide were 1,785,583 students at $52.59 per pupil. That is a decline of .36% students from the prior year. For FY20-24 we estimated a .4% decline in pupils to 1,778,441 and GCR increasing to $95.5 million or $53.75 per pupil. We will increase estimates for out years when actual casino revenues show signs of stronger increases.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Basic Aid-Per HB59	$48,205,629	$48,216,308	$48,939,553	$49,673,646	$50,418,751
Additional Items	2,057,056	2,207,944	2,647,944	3,087,944	3,527,944
Basic Aid- Subtotal	50,262,685	50,424,252	51,587,497	52,761,590	53,946,695
Casino & Catastrophic Aid	1,526,498	1,535,763	1,545,120	1,554,571	1,564,117
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line # 1.035	$51,789,183	$51,960,015	$53,132,617	$54,316,161	$55,510,812

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

HB166 continues funding two restricted sources of revenues to school districts which are Economic Disadvantaged Funding and Career Technical Education Funding. The forecast will reflect an increase in FY22 of Student Wellness and Success Funds back to the general fund FY22-24. The amount of the Economically Disadvantaged Aid and Career Tech is estimated to remain stable each remaining year of the forecast. We have incorporated this amount into the restricted aid amount in Line # 1.04 for FY20-24.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Economically Disadvantaged	$118,614	$118,614	$118,614	$118,614	$118,614
Career Tech Aid	33,227	33,227	33,227	33,227	33,227
Studen Wellness and Success Funds	0	0	955,998	955,998	955,998
Total Restricted State Revenues Line # 1.040	$151,841	$151,841	$1,107,839	$1,107,839	$1,107,839

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – line #1.045

There are no restricted federal funds projected in the forecast at this time.

Summary	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
A) Unrestricted State Aid Line # 1.035	$51,789,183	$51,960,015	$53,132,617	$54,316,161	$55,510,812
B) Restricted State Aid Line # 1.040	151,841	151,841	1,107,839	1,107,839	1,107,839
Total State Foundation Revenue	$51,941,024	$52,111,856	$54,240,456	$55,424,000	$56,618,651

State Tax Reimbursements/Property Tax Allocation – Line #1.050

A) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from Ohio for tax credits given owner occupied residences equaling 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged residential taxpayers on tax levies passed prior to September 29, 2013. HB59 eliminated the 10% and 2.5% rollback on new levies approved after September 29, 2013 (such as our November 5.5 mill combined levy) which is the effective date of HB59. HB66 the FY06-07 budget bill previously eliminated 10% rollback on Class II (commercial and industrial) property.

Homestead Exemptions are also credits paid to the district from the state of Ohio for qualified elderly and disabled. In 2007 HB119 expanded the Homestead Exemption for all seniors over age 65 years of age or older or who were disabled regardless of income. Effective September 29, 2013, HB59 changes the requirement for Homestead Exemptions. Individual taxpayers who do not currently have their Homestead Exemption approved or those who do not get a new application approved for tax year 2013, and who become eligible thereafter will only receive a Homestead Exemption if they meet the income qualifications. Taxpayers who currently have their Homestead Exemption as of September 29, 2013, will not lose it going forward and will not have to meet the new income qualification. This will slow the growth of homestead reimbursements to the district, and as with the rollback reimbursements above, increase the taxes collected locally on taxpayers.

B) Tangible Personal Property Reimbursements – Fixed Rate

School districts were to be reimbursed for the TPP tax losses by the state of Ohio at varying levels through 2026 but those reimbursements were severely curtailed or eliminated by HB153 effective July 1, 2012. The state of Ohio reduced its funding to school districts for TPP reimbursements from $1.13 billion in FY11 to $510 million in FY13, where it froze for FY15. HB64 the previous state budget eliminated TPP reimbursements to our district going forward. Our current state budget HB166 does not contain a TPP supplement or guarantee. Our district is losing $3.14 million each year because of legislative cuts to our funding.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
A) Rollback and Homestead	$10,248,901	$10,307,840	$10,466,600	$10,580,907	$10,695,287
B) TPP Reimbursement - Fixed Rate	0	0	0	0	0
Total Property Tax Allocation Line # 1.050	$10,248,901	$10,307,840	$10,466,600	$10,580,907	$10,695,287

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

The School District received payments in lieu of taxes from several TIFs and RIDs to help facilitate economic development within the district. These are significant revenue sources for the district. In total the Lakota Local School District's borders include 8 TIF districts for West Chester Township, 12 TIF/RID districts for Liberty Township and 4 TIF districts for Butler County. The District currently receives compensation on all but one TIF, the Union Centre (UCB) TIF. The TIF district was created before legislation was adopted which required school district involvement/approval. Due to the early expiration of a portion of the UCB TIF the District will begin receiving tax revenue in the collection year of 2019. The total annual amount is forecasted at $1.4 million. West Chester did extend the remaining UCB TIF district for 15 years but at the same time worked with the District to modify the current 747 TIF. The modifications agreed to in this amendment are predicted to produce an additional $2 million in revenue for the District beginning in tax collection year 2020. All other TIFs involve some sort of compensation agreement with the district. Unfortunately, not all agreements hold the district financially harmless. The district strives to balance the economic vitality of the entire community with the financial well-being of the district. Two RIDs in Liberty Township have also been terminated early, Hawthorne Hills and Allen Estates which have lowered our payments beginning in 2018 and beyond. This has merely moved the revenue line item from Other Local Revenues to Real Estate Tax collections.

The school district receives tuition for special education students from other districts who attend the Lakota Local School District. Tuition is forecasted to increase slightly for fiscal years 2020 through 2024. The District does allow open enrollment tuition now and has held the cap in an attempt to offset the open enrollment number of students going out. The goal is to try to make the open enrollment in this District a non-issue on the financial statements and not require any additions to staff. Beginning in FY20 interest is expected to decline due to fed rate reductions which will impact our earning capability in this area. All other revenues are expected to continue on historic trends.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Payment In Lieu of Taxes	$13,812,867	$14,812,867	$14,812,867	$14,812,867	$14,812,867
Open Enrollment In	1,620,187	1,620,187	1,620,187	1,620,187	1,620,187
Interest	2,819,592	2,875,984	2,933,504	2,874,834	2,817,337
Credit card transaction fee	107	108	109	110	111
Tuition	1,794,024	1,811,964	1,830,083	1,848,384	1,866,868
Rentals	252,193	252,193	252,193	252,193	252,193
Medicare Reimbursement	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Miscellaneous	515,538	520,693	525,900	531,159	536,471
Total Other Local Revenues Line # 1.060	$21,564,508	$22,643,996	$22,724,843	$22,689,734	$22,656,034

All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.010 through Line #2.060 & Line #14.010

There is no short-term borrowing planned for in this forecast at this time from any sources. Other financing sources consist of advances that the school district anticipates during the forecasted period. Transfers into the General Fund has increased due to the Boards approval of Budget Stabilization policy 6217 on June 10, 2019. Advances are approved from the general fund to other funds, primarily to cover grant monies that are not received as of fiscal year end. Advances are forecasted based on the historical timeliness of grant monies not received at fiscal year-end.

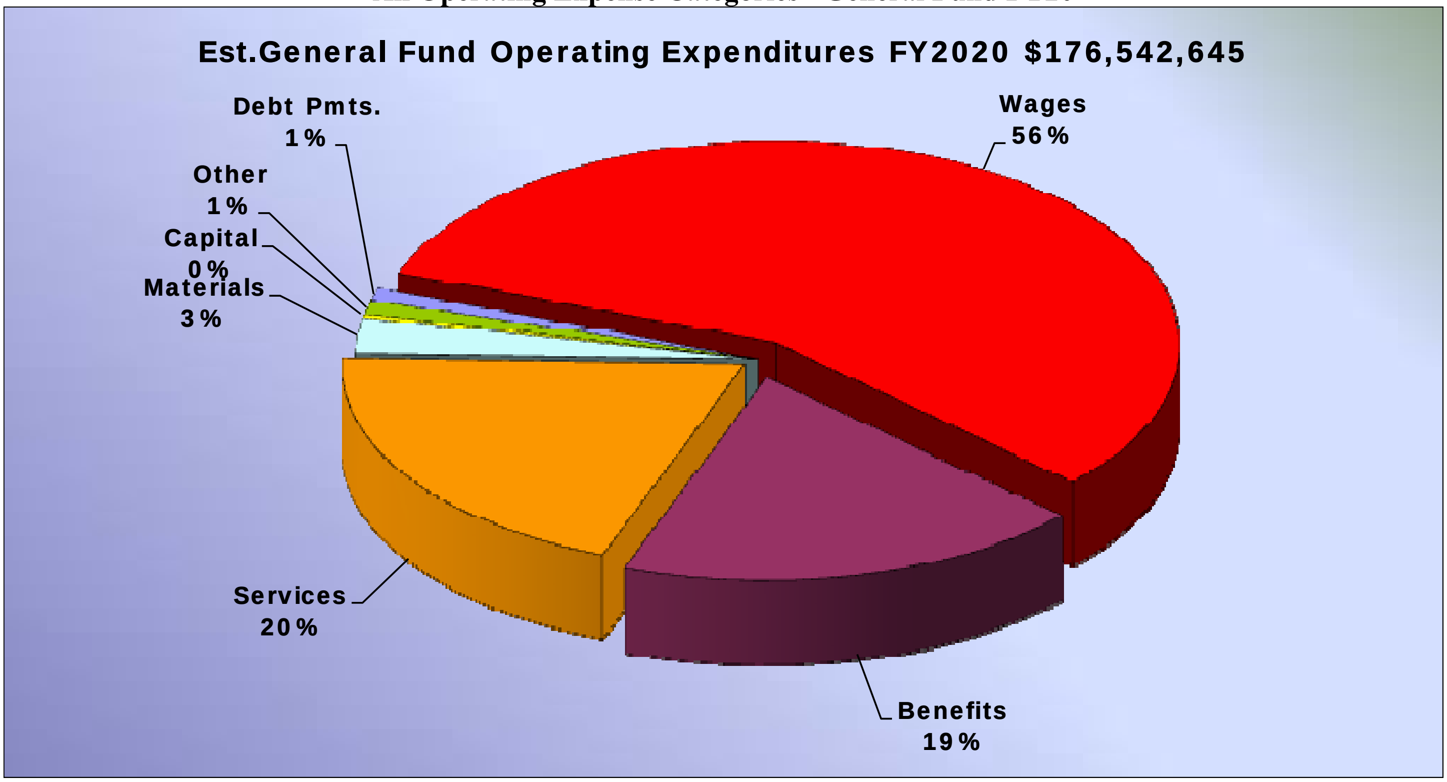
Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Transfers In	$4,304,536	$2,881,903	$353,267	$0	$0
Advance Returns	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Advances In Line # 2.050	$4,324,536	$2,901,903	$373,267	$20,000	$20,000

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Refund of prior years expense Line # 2.060	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000

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 FY20



Wages – Line #3.010

The expenditures in this category represent salaries and wages for services rendered for all union and non-union employees. The agreement with LEA (Lakota Education Association) provides for a 1.97% COLA (cost of living adjustment) for each year as well as a 3.5%, 3.25%, 3.25% increase on the base for each year of the contract. The contract for LSSA transitions to a new salary schedule which provides for a 1% COLA and a 2.5% increase on the base for the next three (3) years. Administrative and non-represented salary increases for the future have been estimated at 3% annually.

The trend in total wage increase versus the base plus COLA increases have resulted in a lesser net result. Therefore, we are predicting an overall 3.35% increase in 2021. We are predicting a flat 3% increase for the final three years of the forecasted period. The district elected to discontinue contracting the pre-school administration and itinerant services through the Butler County Education Service Center in FY20. This has allowed the district to hire these individuals internally and utilize these services more robustly and effectively service a larger population of students, not exclusively pre-school. This has shifted these expenditures from the Purchased Services line of the forecast to wages as well as benefits.

Stipend, supplemental, severance and sub cost for classified positions are included in this line item also.

Staffing and Enrollment

The District has put into place a process to analyze and audit classroom sizes. We will continue this practice and align classroom teachers to enrollment. The District completed a new demographic study in February, 2019. We are not predicting additional staff in this forecast.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Base Wages	$94,134,285	$99,391,685	$102,731,245	$105,813,183	$108,987,578
Increases	5,257,400	3,339,561	3,081,937	3,174,395	3,269,627
Total Wages Line # 3.010	$99,391,685	$102,731,245	$105,813,183	$108,987,578	$112,257,206

Fringe Benefits - Line #3.020

This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs. With the exception of health insurance, all are directly related to the wages paid. Moving pre-school administration and itinerant services from the Butler County Education Service Center to in-house staff in FY20 reflected in increases to this section of the forecast.

A) Retirement Contributions

The district pays 14% of each dollar paid in wages to either the State Teachers Retirement System or the School Employees Retirement System as required by Ohio law.

B) Insurance

In January, 2019, the District moved from Anthem to Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO) for health care coverage of its employees. This move facilitated a 1% decrease in premiums, which will remain constant for two (2) additional years through December 31, 2021. We also negotiated a contingent premium agreement which could result in a payment back to the district if our loss ratios result positively at the end of the third year. Premiums reflect a 1 percent increase for dental insurance. Both increases are 1 percent less than our guaranteed caps. Based on national trends, we are assuming a 5 percent annual increase in premiums in calendar year 2022 for health insurance and 7.5 percent for the remaining two years. Additionally, we are assuming a 5 percent annual increase in premiums for dental insurance for the same period. Life insurance is estimated to be $120,000 annually. These premium increases/(decreases) are inclusive of all additional fees associated with the PPACA. The district works hard to control these costs.

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) Costs- the **Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act** (**PPACA**) commonly called **Obamacare** or the **Affordable Care Act** (**ACA**), is a United States federal statute signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010. It is uncertain to what extent the implementation of PPACA will cost our district in additional funds especially since it is being reviewed carefully at the federal level for amendment or repeal. We are not certain what these added costs may be but Longer-term, a significant concern is the 40% "Cadillac Tax" provision but in December 2017 this was delayed until 2022 by congress. This tax would be imposed on plans whose value of benefits exceeds $10,200 for individual plans and $27,500 for family plans. The rules and implementation of the PPACA is an ongoing issue we are watching closely to evaluate the effect on our district.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Lakota is one of a handful of Districts in the state who have taken advantage of self-insuring their Workers Compensation. We have historically funded this at slightly less than 1% of wages. This move to self-insurance has saved the District and its residents millions of dollars over the past decade. After meeting with our worker's comp consultant, Hunter Consultants, and analyzing our cash reserve and maximum exposure, we are setting a reserve target of $750,000. To meet this reserve target, we have been taking an advantage of a premium vacation which will end in 2024. Unemployment compensation has been a negligible cost for the district.

D) Medicare

Medicare will continue to increase at the rate of increase of wages. 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.

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
STRS/SERS	$15,388,428	$15,873,250	$16,354,814	$16,845,459	$17,350,822
Insurance's	16,425,963	16,425,963	17,247,261	18,540,806	19,931,366
Workers Comp/Unemployment	14,810	14,810	14,810	14,810	14,810
Medicare	1,372,599	1,417,691	1,460,222	1,504,029	1,549,149
Other	41,500	41,500	41,500	41,500	41,500
Total Fringe Benefits Line # 3.020	$33,243,300	$33,773,214	$35,118,607	$36,946,603	$38,887,648

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

This line includes contracted services, utilities, legal services, data processing, tuition and professional meetings expenses.
Key factors affecting this category include:

- Transportation services with Petermann Transportation are projected based upon the new contract in place. Under the leadership of Mr. Chris Passarge, our COO, we were able to negotiate a decrease in cost for our transportation services contract with Petermann. This annual reduction of over $2 million beginning in fiscal year 2019 is reflected in this forecast.
- Freshman transportation services with an estimated cost of $2,851,604 in FY21 with an average increase of 2.5% FY22-24 is included in this forecast. This was approved by the board at the November 18th regular meeting.
- Rental and Lease payments have increased by roughly $600,000 due to updates to the security of our buildings. This included modernization of security cameras and phone systems. These upgrades are set to a five-year lease purchase agreement that will reduce to maintenance only, beginning in FY25.
- Utility costs are predicted to increase 3% annually due to market factors. Management is utilizing various methods to reduce

costs. These methods include renegotiating contracts as well as our energy conservation projects, which are producing positive results.

- Tuition paid to community schools, open enrollment, choice scholarships, post- secondary education option costs, and tuition paid for students who are court placed in other districts are projected to increase 5% annually. The EdChoice Scholarship expansion could be a material change to this line item in FY21 and beyond. Once we know more information, we will project the impact accordingly.
- The pre-school program's administration and itinerant services are no longer contracted through the Butler County ESC which caused this line item to decrease.
- The district has also elected to offset some of the cost of SRO and Community Liaison services with Student Wellness and Success Fund 467 revenue. This decreased FY20 by $678,492 and an additional $277,536 or $955,998 in FY21. This forecast reflects the return of these expenses to the general fund in FY22-24 until further information is obtained for future state funding.
- The District continues to out-source the payroll for substitute teachers.
- An inflationary increase of 1.5 percent is predicted in all other areas of this line item.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Postage & Advertising	$361,975	$367,404	$372,915	$378,509	$384,187
Transportation	15,633,541	18,794,788	19,169,739	19,550,789	20,130,086
CS/OE/CCP/Scholarships/Tuition	6,283,345	6,597,512	6,927,388	7,273,757	7,637,445
Professional Services	8,107,266	7,951,339	9,026,607	9,162,006	9,299,437
Repairs & Maintenance	637,289	646,848	656,551	666,399	676,395
Rental & Lease Payments	1,021,694	1,037,019	1,052,574	1,068,363	1,084,388
Utilities	2,311,507	2,380,852	2,452,278	2,525,846	2,601,622
Travel & Meeting Exp.	425,000	431,375	437,846	444,413	451,080
Property Insurance	120,000	121,800	123,627	125,482	127,364
Total Purchased Services Line # 3.030	$34,901,616	$38,328,938	$40,219,525	$41,195,565	$42,392,003

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

This category of expenses estimated an overall inflation rate of 1.5 percent, which include textbooks, copy paper, maintenance supplies and materials, etc. The cost of diesel fuel for buses and necessary repairs required for existing school buildings are also forecasted to increase for fiscal years 2020 through 2024 at 1.5 percent.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
General Supplies	$289,454	$293,796	$298,203	$302,676	$307,216
Instructional Supplies	866,525	879,523	892,716	906,106	919,698
Health Supplies	21,600	21,924	22,253	22,587	22,925
Textbooks & Library Books	876,000	889,140	902,477	916,014	929,754
Building Maintenance Supplies	813,547	825,750	838,136	850,708	863,469
Fuel for vehicles	1,003,032	1,018,078	1,033,349	1,048,849	1,064,582
Software & Computer Supplies	907,542	921,155	934,973	948,997	963,232
Total Supplies and Materials Line # 3.040	$4,777,701	$4,849,366	$4,922,107	$4,995,938	$5,070,878

Equipment – Line #3.050

The capital outlay category consists of any item with a life expectancy of five years or more, such as land, buildings, ground improvements, computers/technology, buses, vehicles, furnishings and equipment. With the passage of the permanent improvement 2 mill levy, we are able to move most of the expenditures for the upkeep and maintenance of all 25 of the Districts' facilities. The PI funds are not maintained in the general fund and is not reflected in the 5-year forecast.

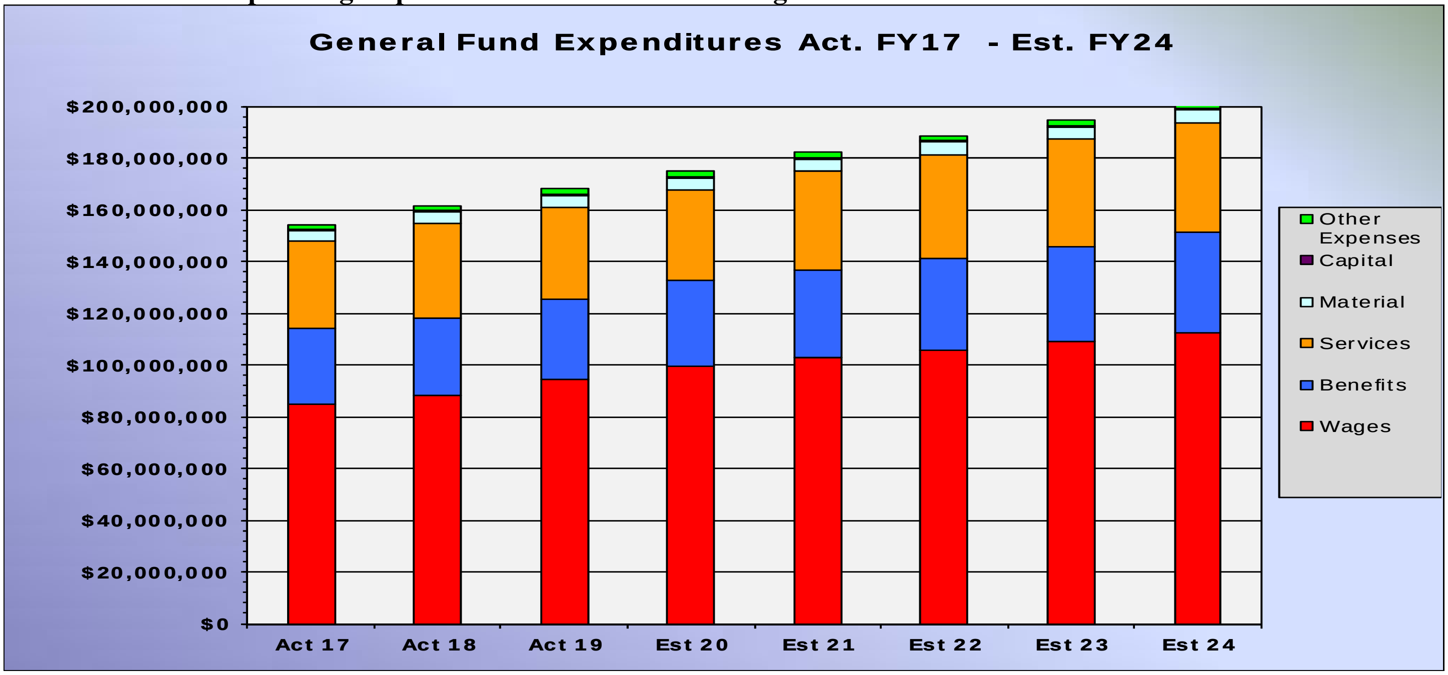
Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Equipment	553,702	562,008	570,438	578,995	587,680
Total Capital Outlay Line # 3.050	$553,702	$562,008	$570,438	$578,995	$587,680

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of the County ESC deductions for specialized services provided to the district and auditor & treasurer fees. Auditor and treasurer fees will increase anytime a new operating levy is collected. Overall costs are estimated to increase by 1.5 percent.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	$1,231,586	$1,205,218	$1,279,323	$1,279,323	$1,279,323
Butler County ESC	101,420	103,448	105,517	107,628	109,780
Dues & Fees	121,109	122,925	124,769	126,641	128,540
Audit Fees	74,808	75,930	77,069	78,225	79,398
Banking Fees	214,423	217,639	220,904	224,217	227,581
Other expenses	198,137	201,109	204,126	207,188	210,296
Total Other Expenses Line # 4.300	$1,941,483	$1,926,270	$2,011,707	$2,023,221	$2,034,917

Operating Expenditures Actual FY17 through FY19 and Estimated FY20-FY24



Debt Service – Line #4.020; 4.050; 4.060

Debt, which commits general fund sources to its repayment, must be included in the forecast. Repayment on debt began in FY08 for a $10 million bond issue, which provided funding for the new Union elementary school. Additionally, the District issued debt in 2009 and 2010 for energy conversation projects at both high schools and the central office. The final issuance, which is required to be included in the forecast, is debt associated with the artificial turf at both high school stadiums. Payments for the aforementioned debt are reflected in the forecast but paid from the debt service fund per applicable Ohio law. Sequestration has increased our interest payments for our energy conservation projects from its original debt issuance. Our guaranteed federal subsidies have reduced indefinitely by 8.7%. This is an average of $17,000 additional each year in interest expense to the District.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Principal Bonds - $1.65 M Athletic Bldg.	$148,000	$149,000	$149,000	$149,000	$149,000
Principal Bonds - $10 M Elem. Bldg.	505,000	515,000	540,000	540,000	540,000
Total Principal Payments Line # 4.055	$653,000	$664,000	$689,000	$689,000	$689,000

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
HB 264 Principal 3 Issues Line # 4.050	$827,000	$846,000	$856,000	$856,000	$856,000

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Int on Bonds & HB 264 Total Line # 4.060	$253,158	$211,567	$183,113	$183,113	$183,113

Transfers, Advances and All Other Financing Uses – Line #5.010; 5.020; 5.030

This category includes operating transfers-out, advances-out and refund of prior year receipts. Operating transfers are funds transferred to the athletic fund to pay for coaching supplemental contracts, athletic administration and field maintenance supplies. The District recognized Marching Band as an extra-curricular beginning in 2014. Therefore, the District transfers an equal amount per pupil to the band fund as it contributes for athletics. This has been estimated at $1,500,000. Transfers out increased in line with the levy promise to reduce fees and implement a family cap. The Board of Education reduced extra-curricular student fees by ½ as well as provided for a fee waiver for our students in poverty which increased this line by and additional $300,000. Advances out include loans to another fund to cover a temporary end of year deficit balance. These funds are returned to the general fund in the subsequent fiscal year. Refunds of prior year receipts are payments received in one fiscal year and returned to the original payer in another fiscal year.

In collaboration with the Finance Committee, the district voted in policy 6217 "Budget Stabilization Policy" on June 10, 2019. Policy 6217 states that the district may approve a transfer for 50 percent of the district general operating fund (001) unencumbered balance over the prior fiscal year end closing unencumbered balance may be set-aside in the budget stabilization reserve. This annual set-aside may not exceed 5 percent of the revenue credited to the general operating fund the prior fiscal year. The cumulative balance of the Budget Stabilization Fund shall not exceed 15 percent of total district general operating fund expenditures for the past three years as reported in the five-year forecast submitted to the State of Ohio in May of the same fiscal year. Expenditure of these monies will require a separate resolution approved by the Board.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Operating Transfers Out Line # 5.010	$1,800,000	$1,800,000	$1,800,000	$1,800,000	$1,800,000
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	4,304,536	2,881,903	353,267	-	-
Advances Out Line # 5.020	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Transfers and Advances	$6,124,536	$4,701,903	$2,173,267	$1,820,000	$1,820,000

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, invoiced, and are awaiting payment. Encumbrances on a budget basis of accounting are treated as the equivalent of expenditure at the time authorization is made in order 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. Encumbrances for purchased services, supplies and materials, capital outlay and other objects are forecasted based on historic data used to make future estimates for fiscal years 2018 through 2022.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Estimated Encumbrances Line # 8.010	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000

Reservations of Fund Balance – Line #9.080

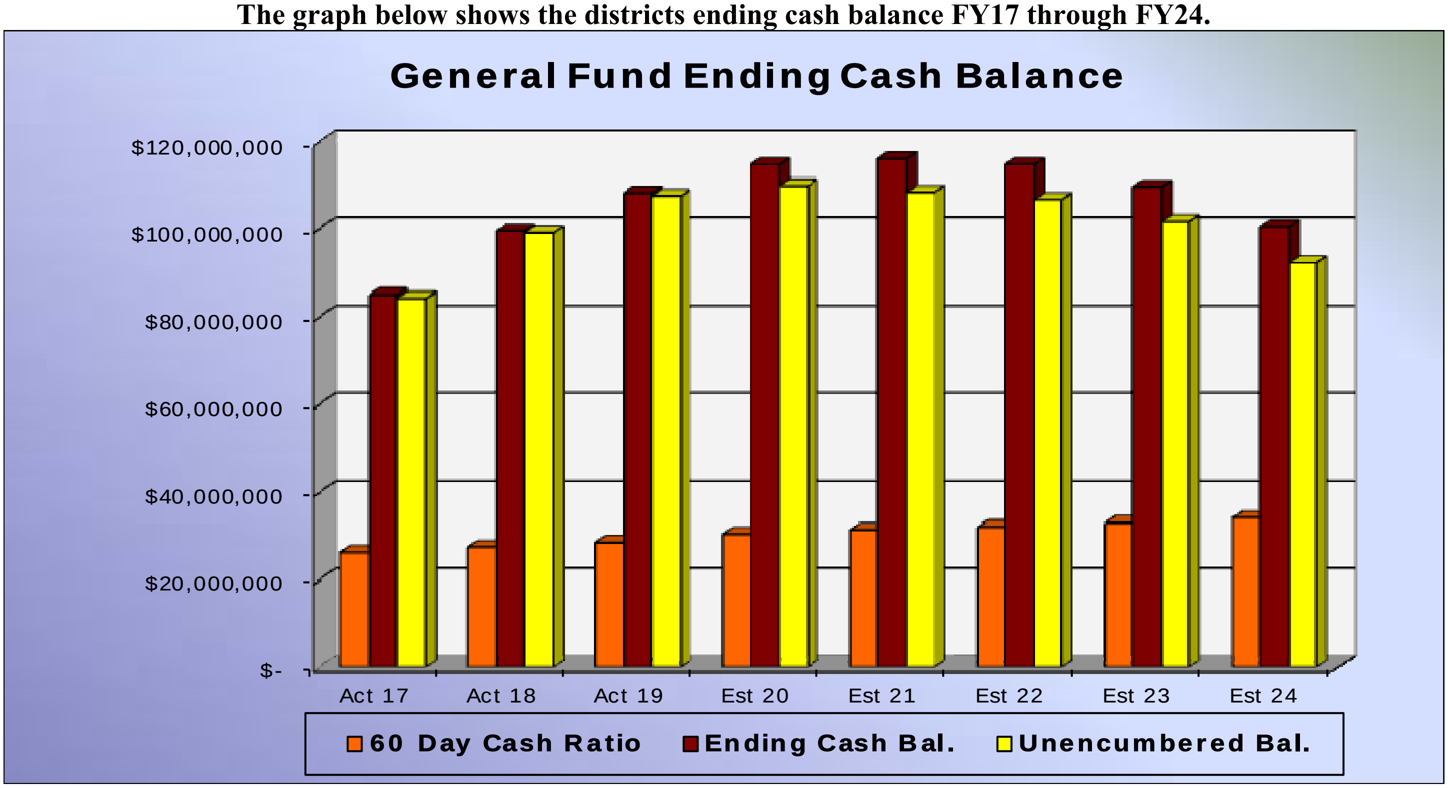
On June 10, 2019 the Board approved policy 6217 "Budget Stabilization" to transfer a portion of the prior year general fund unencumbered carry-over balance to a reserve fund. The district made the first transfer to this newly established fund in July 2019. The forecast reflects estimated yearly transfers to this fund based on the rules of the policy. The school district does not have formal reservations of fund balance at this time as HB153 did away with textbook set-asides.

Ending Unreserved Cash Balance "The Bottom-line" – Line #12.010

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, unless the new alternative 412 certificate allowed by HB153 would be applicable after September 30, 2011.

Source	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance	$109,886,244	$108,410,874	$106,710,554	$101,607,645	$92,331,782

The graph below shows the districts ending cash balance FY17 through FY24.



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 with out additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The government finance officers association (GFOA) recommends no less than two (2) months or 60 days cash is on hand at year-end but could be more depending on each districts complexity and risk factors for revenue collection. This is calculated including transfers as this is predictable funding source for other funds.