

NORTHEASTERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT-CLARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2019, 2020 and 2021 ACTUAL
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 2022 THROUGH 2026



Forecast Provided By
Northeastern Local School District
Treasurer's Office
Dale R. Miller, CPA, Treasurer/CFO
937-325-7615 ext 1010
May 2022

Northeastern Local School District

Clark County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2022 Through 2026

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026
Revenues										
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	\$10,855,226	\$11,360,696	\$11,558,507	3.2%	\$11,303,121	\$11,393,992	\$11,453,031	\$11,478,792	\$11,504,597
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	687,100	894,790	1,142,200	28.9%	1,210,505	1,253,302	1,276,372	1,299,442	1,322,512
1.030	Income Tax	5,129,277	5,440,547	5,261,909	1.4%	5,756,183	5,928,868	6,106,735	6,289,937	6,478,635
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	13,254,758	12,542,449	12,892,113	-1.3%	11,963,724	11,971,816	11,973,472	11,978,518	11,983,691
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	305,888	310,044	366,252	9.7%	766,985	763,695	766,962	766,962	766,962
1.045	Restricted Federal Grants-in-Aid	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.050	Property Tax Allocation	1,777,915	1,784,954	1,773,076	-0.1%	1,768,732	1,881,156	1,891,276	1,893,933	1,896,590
1.060	All Other Revenues	3,145,274	3,302,475	3,249,084	1.7%	1,486,892	1,486,892	1,486,892	1,486,892	1,486,892
1.070	Total Revenues	\$35,155,438	\$35,635,955	\$36,243,141	1.5%	\$34,256,142	\$34,679,721	\$34,954,740	\$35,194,476	\$35,439,879
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	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.050	Advances-In	67,903	46,228	41,784	-20.8%	46,228	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	274,933	83,296	61,675	-47.8%	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
2.070	Total Other Financing Sources	\$342,836	\$129,524	\$103,459	-41.2%	\$71,228	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
2.080	Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$35,498,274	\$35,765,479	\$36,346,600	1.2%	\$34,327,370	\$34,754,721	\$35,029,740	\$35,269,476	\$35,514,879
Expenditures										
3.010	Personal Services	\$17,746,093	\$18,064,697	\$18,722,720	2.7%	\$19,294,445	\$20,069,114	\$20,792,837	\$21,543,536	\$22,335,640
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	6,723,827	7,384,940	8,062,541	9.5%	8,277,494	8,573,775	9,105,914	9,726,940	10,338,100
3.030	Purchased Services	6,138,234	6,259,183	6,507,968	3.0%	3,504,295	3,545,926	3,588,806	3,407,972	3,453,463
3.040	Supplies and Materials	1,191,492	1,316,764	1,067,940	-4.2%	1,202,343	1,217,145	1,232,392	1,248,096	1,264,271
3.050	Capital Outlay	837,097	146,184	173,203	-32.0%	370,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
3.060	Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Service:										
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	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.055	Principal-Other	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.300	Other Objects	366,093	392,539	372,585	1.1%	383,762	395,275	407,133	419,347	431,927
4.500	Total Expenditures	\$33,002,836	\$33,564,307	\$34,906,957	2.9%	\$33,032,339	\$34,091,235	\$35,417,082	\$36,635,891	\$38,113,401
Other Financing Uses										
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	\$54,959	\$211,449	\$0	92.4%	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
5.020	Advances-Out	52,031	41,784	206,808	187.6%	0	0	0	0	0
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
5.040	Total Other Financing Uses	\$106,990	\$253,233	\$206,808	59.2%	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
5.050	Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$33,109,826	\$33,817,540	\$35,113,765	3.0%	\$33,082,339	\$34,141,235	\$35,467,082	\$36,685,891	\$38,163,401
6.010	Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses	\$2,388,448	\$1,947,939	\$1,232,835	-27.6%	\$1,245,031	\$613,486	(\$437,342)	(\$1,416,415)	(\$2,648,522)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	\$11,076,719	\$13,465,167	\$15,413,106	18.0%	\$16,645,941	\$17,890,972	\$18,504,458	\$18,067,117	\$16,650,702
7.020	Cash Balance June 30	\$13,465,167	\$15,413,106	\$16,645,941	11.2%	\$17,890,972	\$18,504,458	\$18,067,117	\$16,650,702	\$14,002,180
8.010	Estimated Encumbrances June 30	\$579,253	\$403,612	\$1,000,043	58.7%	\$1,000,043	\$1,000,043	\$1,000,043	\$1,000,043	\$1,000,043
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
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
10.010	Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations	\$12,885,914	\$15,009,494	\$15,645,898	10.4%	\$16,890,929	\$17,504,415	\$17,067,074	\$15,650,659	\$13,002,137

Northeastern Local School District

Clark County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2022 Through 2026

	Actual				Average Change	Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021			Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026
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
12.010	<i>Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations</i>	\$12,885,914	\$15,009,494	\$15,645,898	10.4%	\$16,890,929	\$17,504,415	\$17,067,074	\$15,650,659	\$13,002,137
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%	-	-	-	-	-
15.010	<i>Unreserved Fund Balance June 30</i>	\$12,885,914	\$15,009,494	\$15,645,898	10.4%	\$16,890,929	\$17,504,415	\$17,067,074	\$15,650,659	\$13,002,137

Northeastern Local School District – Clark County
Notes to the Five Year Forecast
General Fund Only
May 19 2022

Introduction to the Five Year Forecast

Ohio Revised Code require a Board of Education (BOE) to file a five (5) year financial forecast by November 30, 2021, and May 31, 2022 for fiscal year 2022 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022). The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. Fiscal year 2022 (July 1, 2021-June 30, 2022) is the first year of the five-year forecast and is considered the baseline year. Our forecast is being updated to reflect the most current economic data available to us for the May 2022 filing.

Here are at least four purposes or objectives of the five-year 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 Department of Education and Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems
- (4) Understanding the district's income tax and property tax renewal or new issues.

Economic Outlook

This five-year forecast is being filed during the recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic which began in early 2020. The effects of the pandemic continue to impact our state, country and our globalized economy. Inflation during April hit a 40 year high not seen since the early 1980's. While increased inflation impacting district costs are expected to continue in the short term, it remains to be seen if these costs are transitory or will last over the next few years which could have a significant impact on our forecast in addition to negative effects on state and local funding.

While all school districts are being aided by three (3) rounds of federal Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Funds (ESSER) which began in fiscal year 2020, the most recent allocation of ESSER funds must be spent or encumbered by September 30, 2024.

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.

May 2022 Updates:

Revenues FY22:

The overview of revenues shows that we are substantially on target with original estimates at this point in the year. Total General Fund revenues (line 1.07) are estimated to be \$34,256,142 or 1.3% higher than the November forecasted amount of \$33,808,175. This indicates the November forecast was 98.7% accurate.

Line 1.01 and 1.02 - Property tax revenues represent our largest source of revenues at 36.5% and are estimated to be \$12,513,626 which is \$141,384 higher for FY22 than the original estimate of \$12,372,242. Our estimates are 98.9% accurate for FY22 and should mean future projections are on target as well.

Line 1.03 The district's collection of SDIT was originally projected to be lower than previous years due to the effects of the pandemic on our economy. Our collections for July, October, January and April are up 6.21%

over our original estimate of \$5,419,766. Statewide, collections for income taxes have been up around 11% for FY22. We are seeing a similar increase at our district at 10.2%. We expect future years to return to more normal trends. The increases we have seen are due to the rapid recovery following the pandemic.

Line 1.035 and 1.04 - State Aide began the year with a completely new funding formula with only Legislative Service Commission (LSC) estimates to anticipate our funding for FY22 and FY23. The LSC estimate provided little to no detail on how the funding level was calculated. The November forecast used components of the LSC simulations of HB110 funding in order to project anticipated funding. In January of 2022, the first formula calculations were released in part by the Ohio Department of Education. While there are still details unpublished at this time, we can see that through early April our state aid is estimated to be \$12,730,709 which is \$7,001 higher than the original estimate for FY22. We are pleased that with very little detail we were able to be 99.9% accurate for FY22. We are currently on the guarantee and are expected to remain on a guarantee for FY23 through FY26.

Line 1.06 - Other revenues are up \$13,850 over original estimates primarily due to added miscellaneous revenue received by the district which is somewhat unpredictable.

All areas of revenue are tracking as anticipated for FY22 based on our best information at this time.

Expenditures FY22:

Total General Fund expenditures (line 4.5) are estimated to be \$33,032,339 for FY22 which is \$357,981 higher than the original estimate of \$32,674,358 in the November forecast, which is roughly 98.9% on target with original estimates. The expenditure line most significantly over projection is Capital Outlay (line 3.05) due to having to replace a few buses sooner than anticipated.

All other areas of expenses are expected to run on target or very close to original projections for the year.

Unreserved Ending Cash Balance:

With revenues increasing over estimates and expenditures ending most on target, our ending unreserved cash balance at June 30, 2022 is anticipated to be roughly \$16,890,929. The ending unreserved cash balance on Line 15.010 of the forecast is anticipated to be a positive accumulative balance through 2026 if assumptions we have made for property tax collections, state aid in future state budgets, and expenditure assumptions remain close to our estimates.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:

A five-year financial forecast has risks and uncertainty not only due to economic uncertainties noted above but also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2023 and 2025 due to deliberation of the next two (2) state biennium budgets for FY24-25 and FY26-27, both of which affect this five year forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the best data available to us and the laws in effect at this time. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast long term:

1) Property tax collections are the largest single revenue source for the school system. The housing market in our district is stable and growing. We project continued growth in appraised values every three (3) years and new construction growth with continued modest increases in local taxes as the pandemic ends and the economy continues its recovery as anticipated. Total local revenues which are predominately local taxes equate to 57.7% of the district's resources. Our tax collections in the August 2021 and March 2022 settlements were on target with estimates. Longer term we believe there is a low risk that local collections would fall below projections throughout the forecast.

2) Clark/Champaign County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2019 tax year to be collected in FY20. The 2019 update increased Res/Ag and Commercial/Industrial assessed values by \$33.0 million or an increase of 7.3%. Overall values rose \$45.4 million or 8.9%, which includes reappraisal and new construction for all classes of property. A reappraisal update will occur in tax year 2022 for collection in FY23. We anticipate value increases for Class I and II property by \$15.1 million for an overall increase of 2.8%. There is however always a minor risk that the district could sustain a reduction in values in the next appraisal update but we do not anticipate that at this time.

3) The state budget represented 42.3% of district revenues, which means it is a significant area of risk to revenue. The future risk comes in FY24 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to record high inflation we are witnessing at this time, or if the Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in future state budgets due to an economic downturn. There are two future State Biennium Budgets covering the period from FY24-25 and FY26-27 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 FY26. We have projected our state funding to be in line with the FY23 funding levels through FY26 which we feel is conservative and should be close to whatever the state approves for the FY24-FY27 biennium budgets. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to help guide this decision.

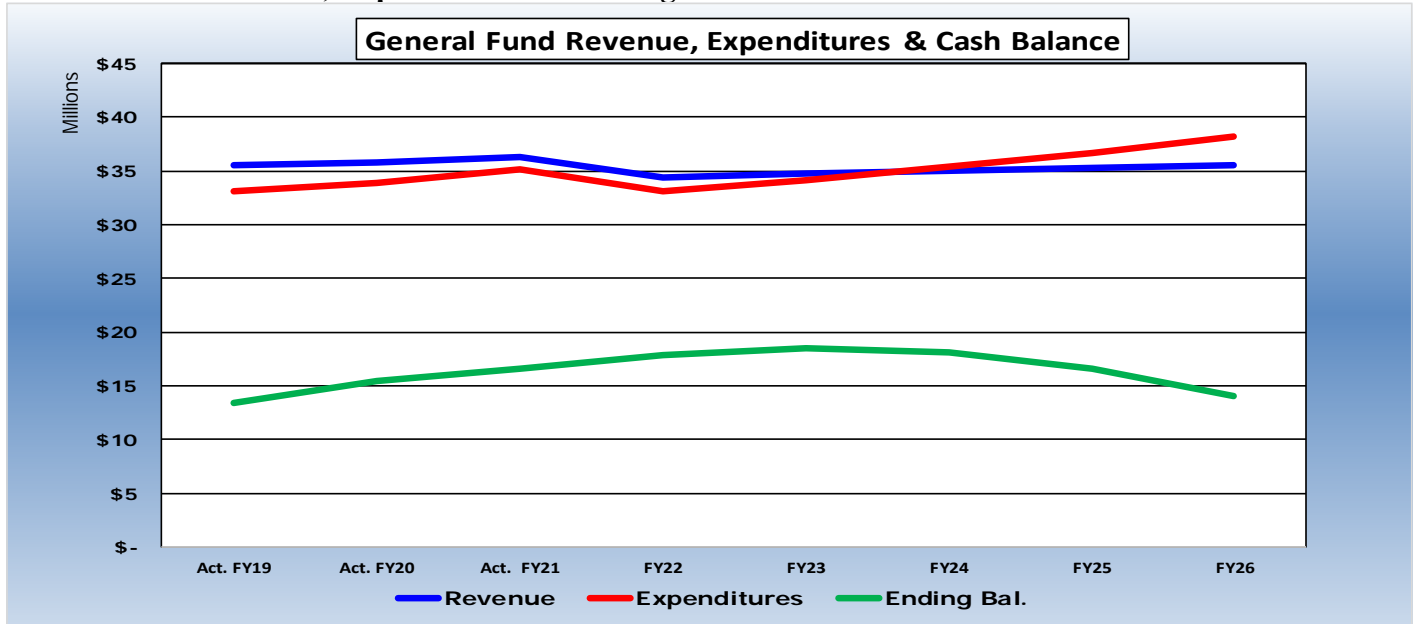
4) HB110, the current state budget, implements what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY22 and FY23. The actual release of the new Fair School Funding Plan formula calculations was delayed until January 2022. The FSFP has many significant changes to the way foundation revenues are calculated for school districts and how expenses are charged off. State foundation basic aid will be calculated on a base cost methodology with funding paid to the district where a student is enrolled to be educated. There will be no separate open enrollment revenue payments to school districts beginning in FY22. There will also be direct funding to the district where students are educated for expenses previously deducted from districts state foundation funding for open enrollment, community schools, STEM schools and scholarship recipients. The initial impact on the forecast will be noticed that the historic actual costs for FY19 through FY21 on the forecast will potentially reflect different trends on Lines 1.035, 1.04, 1.06 and 3.03 beginning in FY22. There may be adjustments to state aid for FY23 as the Ohio Department of Education resolves issues and possible unintended consequences as they create and implement the numerous changes to the complicated new formula. Our state aid projections have been based on the best information on the new HB110 formula available as of this forecast.

5) HB110 direct pays costs associated with open enrollment, community and STEM schools, and for all scholarships including EdChoice Scholarships. These costs will no longer be deducted from our state aid. However, there still are education option programs such as College Credit Plus which continue to be deducted from state aid which will increase costs to the district. Expansion or creation of programs that are not directly paid by the state of Ohio can expose the district to new expenditures that are not currently in the forecast. We are monitoring closely any new threats to our state aid and increased costs as any new proposed laws are introduced in the legislature.

6) Labor relations in our district have been amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges we face. We believe as we move forward our positive working relationship will continue and will only grow stronger.

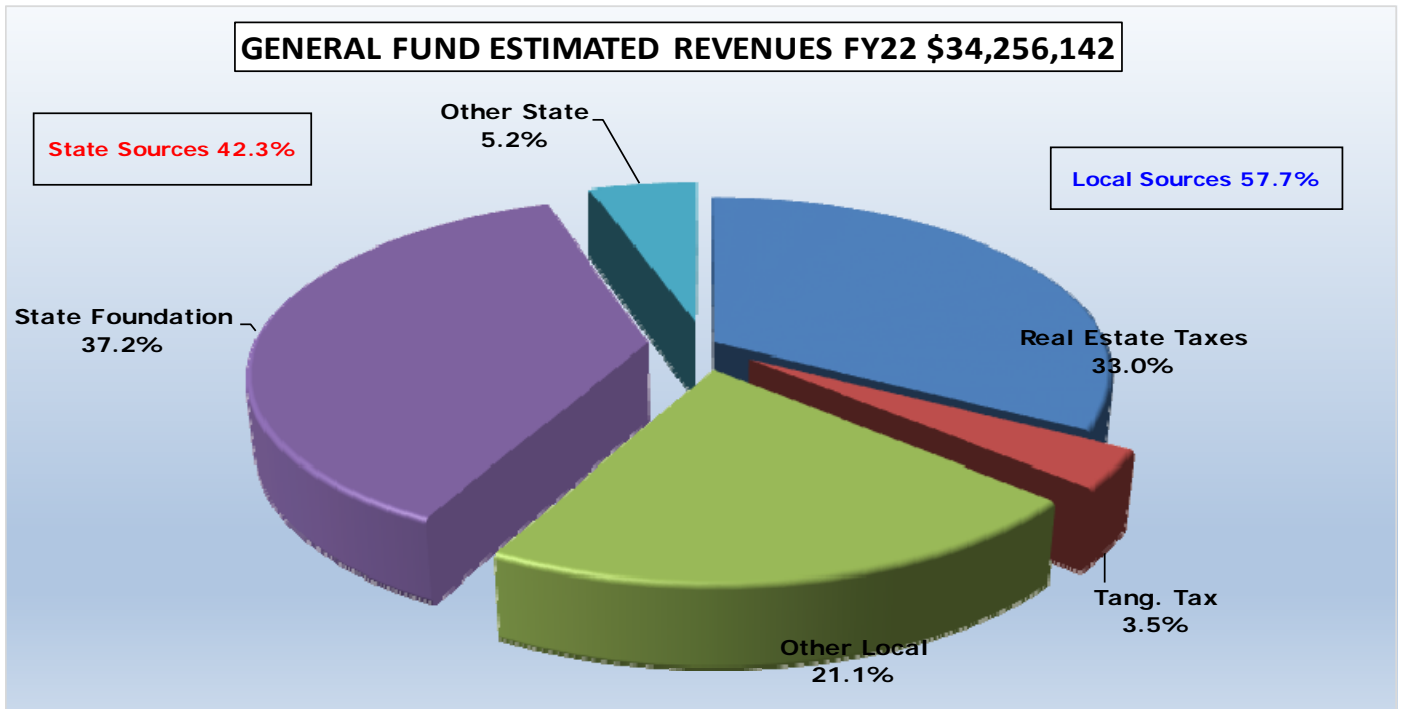
The major categories of revenue and expenditures on the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to reference the assumptions made for the forecast item. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information please feel free to contact Mr. Dale R. Miller, Treasurer/CFO of Northeastern Local School District at 937-325-7615.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditure and Ending Cash Balance:



Revenue Assumptions

Estimated General Fund Revenues:



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010

Property Values are established each year by the County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. Clark County experienced a reappraisal for the 2019 tax year to be collected in 2020. Residential/agricultural values increased 7.36% or \$35.5 million due to the reappraisal led by an improving housing market. New construction in residential property was up 9% or \$2.86 million in assessed value. Commercial/industrial values decreased \$877,180.

A reappraisal update will occur in 2022 for collection in 2023 for which we are estimating a 3% increase in residential and a 0% increase for commercial/industrial property. We anticipate Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values to increase \$15.1 million or 2.8% overall.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by \$9.0 million in Tax Year 2019. We expect our values to continue to grow by \$500,000 each year of the forecast.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Actual</u> TAX YEAR2021 COLLECT 2022	<u>Estimated</u> TAX YEAR2022 COLLECT 2023	<u>Estimated</u> TAX YEAR2023 COLLECT 2024	<u>Estimated</u> TAX YEAR 2024 TAX YEAR 2025	<u>Estimated</u> TAX YEAR 2025 COLLECT 2026
Res./Ag.	\$480,163,940	\$495,118,858	\$495,668,858	\$496,218,858	\$496,768,858
Comm./Ind.	54,386,220	54,586,220	54,786,220	54,986,220	55,186,220
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	<u>26,913,030</u>	<u>27,413,030</u>	<u>27,913,030</u>	<u>28,413,030</u>	<u>28,913,030</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$561,463,190</u>	<u>\$577,118,108</u>	<u>\$578,368,108</u>	<u>\$579,618,108</u>	<u>\$580,868,108</u>

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX (Line #1.010)

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Est. Real Estate Taxes	<u>\$11,303,121</u>	<u>\$11,393,992</u>	<u>\$11,453,031</u>	<u>\$11,478,792</u>	<u>\$11,504,597</u>

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 96% of the annual amount. This allows a .5% delinquency and 3.5% auditor and treasurer fees. Typically, 55% of the new residential/agriculture (Res/Ag) and commercial/industrial (Comm/Ind) is expected to be collected in the February tax settlements and 45% is expected to be collected in the August tax settlements.

Renewal and Replacement Levies – Line #11.02

No renewal or replacement levies are modeled in this forecast.

New Tax Levies – Line #13.030

No new levies are modeled in this forecast.

Estimated Tangible Personal Tax & Public Utility Personal Property – Line#1.020

Revenues posted on this line are Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) taxes which are collected at the districts’ gross tax rates not subject to reduction factors. We have estimated past trend growth in these values for future years. The phase out of tangible personal property tax (TPP) began in fiscal year 2006 and was completely eliminated after fiscal year 2011 for Northeastern School District.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Public Utility Personal Property	<u>\$1,210,505</u>	<u>\$1,253,302</u>	<u>\$1,276,372</u>	<u>\$1,299,442</u>	<u>\$1,322,512</u>

School District Income Tax –Line #1.030

The current SDIT was approved on May 5, 2015 and will now expire on December 31, 2026. The income tax is estimated to produce \$5.8 million in FY22. As we move into post-pandemic economic times we are seeing that income tax collections are beginning to increase with the economic recovery. So far in FY22 income tax collection statewide have increased on average 11.7%. Our income tax in FY22 is up 10.2% over FY21.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
July payment	\$1,626,789	\$1,675,593	\$1,725,860	\$1,777,636	\$1,830,965
October payment	1,202,170	1,238,235	1,275,382	1,313,644	1,353,053
January payment	1,303,838	1,342,953	1,383,242	1,424,739	1,467,481
April payment	<u>1,623,386</u>	<u>1,672,088</u>	<u>1,722,250</u>	<u>1,773,918</u>	<u>1,827,135</u>
Total SDIT Collections	\$5,756,183	\$5,928,868	\$6,106,735	\$6,289,937	\$6,478,635
Adjustments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total SDIT Line #1.030	<u><u>\$5,756,183</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,928,868</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,106,735</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,289,937</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,478,635</u></u>

State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045

Current State Funding Model Per HB110 Through June 30, 2023

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue– Line #1.035

The partial release of the new Fair School Funding Plan formula occurred in January 2022 half way through FY22, and as of the date of this forecast there are still some detailed calculations not released. We have projected FY22 and FY23 funding based on the April 2022 foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a guarantee district in FY22 and is expected to be for FY23-FY26 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP). The state foundation funding formula has gone through many changes in recent years. The most recent funding formula began in FY14 and was dropped in FY19 after six (6) years, followed by no foundation formula for two (2) years in FY20 and FY21, and now HB110 implements the newest and possibly the most complicated funding formula in recent years for FY22 and FY23. The current formula introduces many changes to how state foundation is calculated and expenses deducted from state funding which will potentially make the actual five year forecast look different with estimates FY22 through FY26 compared to actual data FY19 through FY21 on Lines 1.035, 1.04, 1.06 and 3.03 of the forecast.

Overview of Key Factors that Influence State Basic Aid in the Fair School Funding Plan

- A. Student Population and Demographics
- B. Property Valuation Per Pupil
- C. Personal Income of District Residents Per Pupil
- D. Historical Funding - CAPS and Guarantees from prior funding formulas “Funding Bases” for guarantees.

Base Cost Approach - Unrestricted Basic Aid Foundation Funding

The new funding formula uses FY18 statewide average district costs and developed a base cost approach that includes minimum service levels and student teacher ratios to calculate a unique base cost for each district. Newer more up to date state wide average costs will not update for FY23 and remains frozen at FY18 levels, while other factors impacting a districts local capacity will update for FY23. Base costs per pupil includes funding for five (5) areas:

1. Teacher Base Cost (4 subcomponents)
2. Student Support (7 subcomponents-including a restricted Student Wellness component)
3. District Leadership & Accountability (7 subcomponents)
4. Building Leadership & Operations (3 subcomponents)
5. Athletic Co-curricular (contingent on participation)

State Share Percentage – Unrestricted Basic Aid Foundation Funding

Once the base cost is calculated, which is currently at a state wide average of \$7,350.77 per pupil in FY22, the FSFP calculates a state share percentage (SSP) calculation. The state share percentage in concept will be higher for districts with less capacity (lower local wealth) and be a lower state share percentage for districts with more capacity (higher local wealth). The higher the district's ability to raise taxes based on local wealth the lower the state share percentage. The state share percentage will be based on 60% property valuation of the district, 20% on federally adjusted gross income and 20% on federal median income, as follows:

1. 60% based on most recent three (3) year average assessed values or the most recent year, whichever is lower divided by base students enrolled.
2. 20% based on most recent three (3) year average federal adjusted gross income of districts residents or the most recent year, whichever is lower divided by base students enrolled.
3. 20% based on most recent year federal median income of district residents multiplied by number of returns in that year divided by base students enrolled.
4. When the weighted values are calculated and item 1 through 3 above added together the total is then multiplied by a Local Share Multiplier Index from 0% for low wealth districts to a maximum of 2.5% for wealthy districts.

When the unrestricted base cost is determined and multiplied by the state share percentage, the resulting amount is multiplied by the current year enrolled students (including open enrolled students being educated in each district), and finally multiplied by the local share multiplier index for each district. The result is the local per pupil capacity amount of the base per pupil funding amount.

Categorical State Aid

In addition to the base state foundation funding calculated above the FSFP also has unrestricted categorical funding and new restricted funding beginning in FY22, some of which will have the state share percentage applied to these calculations as noted below:

Unrestricted Categorical State Aid

1. Targeted Assistance/Capacity Aid – Provides additional funding based on a wealth measure using 60% weighted on property value and 40% on income. Uses current year enrolled average daily membership (ADM). Also will provide supplemental targeted assistance to lower wealth districts whose enrolled ADM is less than 88% of their total FY19 ADM.
2. Special Education Additional Aid – Based on six (6) weighted funding categories of disability and moved to a weighted funding amount and not a specific amount. An amount of 10% will be reduced from all district's calculation to be used toward the state appropriation for Catastrophic Cost reimbursement.
3. Transportation Aid – Funding based on all resident students who ride including preschool students and those living within 1 mile of school. Provides supplemental transportation for low density districts. Increases state minimum share to 29.17% in FY22 and 33.33% in FY23. In general, districts whose state share percentage is less than 33.33% will see a benefit from the increase to 33.33% funding.

Restricted Categorical State Aid

1. Disadvantage Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA) - Formerly Economically Disadvantaged Funding is based on number and concentration of economically disadvantaged students compared to state average and multiplied by \$422 per pupil. Phase in increases are limited to 0% for FY22 and 14% in FY23.
2. English Learners – Based on funded categories based on time student enrolled in schools and multiplied by a weighted amount per pupil.
3. Gifted Funds – Based on average daily membership multiplied by a weighted amount per pupil.
4. Career-Technical Education Funds – Based on career technical average daily membership and five (5) weighted funding categories students enrolled in.

State Funding Phase-In FY22 and FY23 and Guarantees

While the FSFP was presented as a six (6) year phase-in plan, the state legislature approved the first two (2) years of the funding plan in HB110. The FSFP does not include caps on funding, rather it will include a general phase-in percentage for most components in the amount of 16.67% in FY22 and 33.33% in FY23. DPIA funding will be phased in 0% in FY22 and 14% in FY23. Transportation categorical funds will not be subject to a phase in.

HB110 includes three (3) guarantees: 1) “Formula Transition Aid”; 2) Supplemental Targeted Assistance, and, 3) Formula Transition Supplement. The three (3) guarantees in both temporary and permanent law ensure that no district will get less funds in FY22 and FY23 than they received in FY21. The guarantee level of funding for FY22 is a calculated funding guarantee level based on full state funding cuts from May 2020 restored, net of transfers and deductions, plus Student Wellness and Success funds (based on FY21 SWSF amounts), enrollment growth supplement funds paid in FY21 and special education preschool and special education transportation additional aid items. It is estimated that nearly 420 districts are on one form of a guarantee in FY22 and in general the same number will occur in FY23, since state average costs were frozen at FY18 in the Base Cost calculations, while property values and Federal Adjusted Gross Income will be allowed to update and increase for FY23, which should push districts toward one of the three (3) guarantees.

Student Wellness and Success Funds (SWSF) - (Restricted Fund 467)

In FY20 and FY21 HB166, provided Student Wellness and Success Funds (SWSF) to be deposited in a Special Revenue Fund 467. HB110 the new state budget essentially eliminated these funds by merging them into state aid and wrapped into the expanded funding and mission of DPIA funds noted above and on Line 1.04 below, with only a smaller portion devoted to SWSF. Any remaining funds in Special Revenue Fund 467 from FY20 and FY21 will be required to be used for the restricted purposes governing these funds until spent fully.

Future State Budget Projections beyond FY23

Our funding status for the FY24-26 will depend on two (2) new state budgets which are unknown. There is no guarantee that the current Fair School Funding Plan in HB110 will be funded or continued beyond FY23. For this reason, funding is held constant in the forecast for FY23 through FY26.

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.

Casino revenue fell slightly in FY21 due to COVID-19 and Casinos closing for a little over two months. We have increased the amount in FY22 back to pre-pandemic FY20 levels as Casino revenues appear to have dipped largely due to their closure and not in response to the economic downturn. Prior to COVID-19 closure, casino revenues were growing modestly as the economy improved. Original projections for FY22-26 estimated a .4% decline in pupils to 1,778,441 and GCR increasing to \$106.35 million or \$59.80 per pupil; actual payments in FY22 were \$62.83 per pupil. FY22 Casino revenues have resumed their historical growth rate and assume a 2% annual growth rate for the forecast period.

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	\$11,426,564	\$11,429,854	\$11,426,587	\$11,426,587	\$11,426,587
Additional Aid Items	<u>345,842</u>	<u>345,842</u>	<u>345,842</u>	<u>345,842</u>	<u>345,842</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	11,772,406	11,775,696	11,772,429	11,772,429	11,772,429
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	<u>191,318</u>	<u>196,120</u>	<u>201,043</u>	<u>206,089</u>	<u>211,262</u>
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	<u>\$11,963,724</u>	<u>\$11,971,816</u>	<u>\$11,973,472</u>	<u>\$11,978,518</u>	<u>\$11,983,691</u>

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

HB110 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (formerly Economic Disadvantaged funding) and Career Technical funding. In addition, there have been new restricted funds added as noted above under “Restricted Categorical Aid” for Gifted, English Learners (ESL) and Student Wellness. Using current April funding factors, we have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines. The amount of DPIA is limited to 0% phase in growth for FY22 and 14% in FY23. We have flat lined funding at FY23 levels for FY24-FY26 due to uncertainty on continued funding of the current funding formula.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
DPIA	\$90,103	\$85,641	\$90,103	\$90,103	\$90,103
Career Tech - Restricted	8,166	16,072	8,161	8,161	8,161
ESL	5,824	5,270	5,823	5,823	5,823
Gifted	147,257	141,061	147,240	147,240	147,240
Student Wellness	400,859	400,875	400,859	400,859	400,859
Catastrophic Aid	<u>114,776</u>	<u>114,776</u>	<u>114,776</u>	<u>114,776</u>	<u>114,776</u>
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	<u>\$766,985</u>	<u>\$763,695</u>	<u>\$766,962</u>	<u>\$766,962</u>	<u>\$766,962</u>

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – line #1.045

No amounts are included in the forecasted years 2022 through 2026.

<u>SUMMARY</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Unrestricted Line #1.035	\$11,963,724	\$11,971,816	\$11,973,472	\$11,978,518	\$11,983,691
Restricted Line #1.040	766,985	763,695	766,962	766,962	766,962
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>\$12,730,709</u>	<u>\$12,735,511</u>	<u>\$12,740,434</u>	<u>\$12,745,480</u>	<u>\$12,750,653</u>

State Taxes Reimbursement/Property Tax Allocation – Line #1.05**a) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement**

Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from the State of 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, 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 65 years of age or older or who are 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 reduce homestead reimbursements to the district, and as with the rollback reimbursements above, increase the taxes collected locally on taxpayers. On the District revenue, if an existing levy is not renewed we would never regain this revenue on any levies in the future.

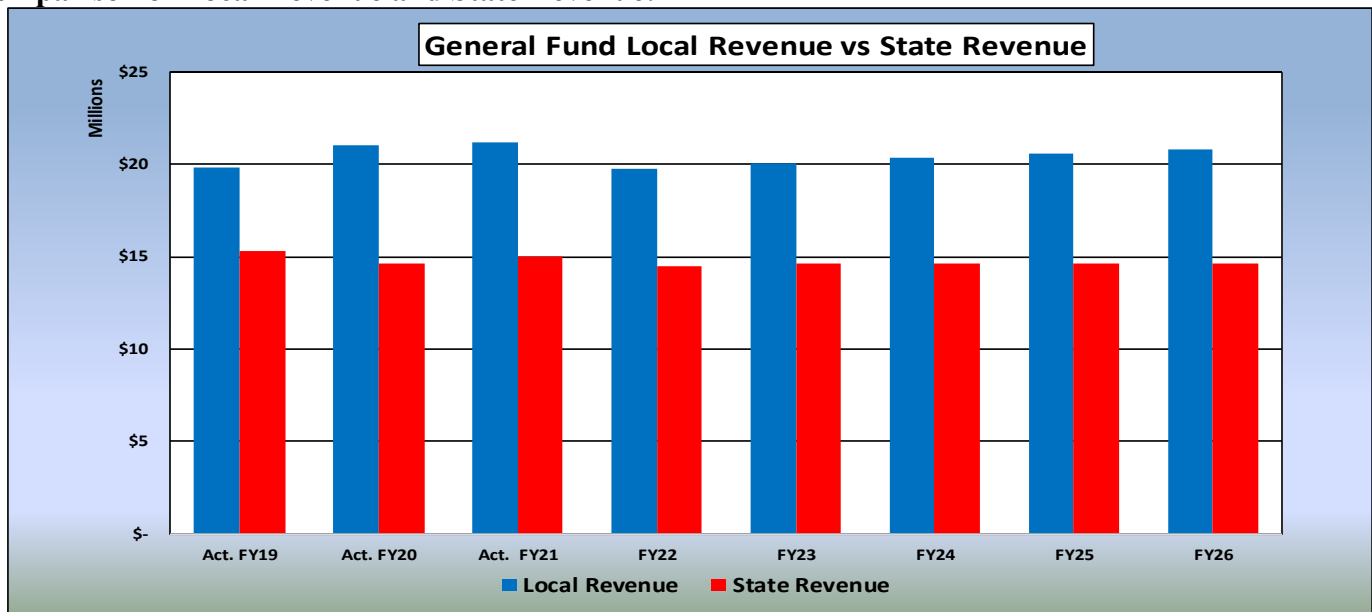
b) Tangible Personal Property Reimbursements – Fixed Rate/Fixed Sum

The District no longer receives fixed rate or fixed sum TPP reimbursements.

Summary of State Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Rollback and Homestead	<u>\$1,768,732</u>	<u>\$1,881,156</u>	<u>\$1,891,276</u>	<u>\$1,893,933</u>	<u>\$1,896,590</u>

Comparison of Local Revenue and State Revenue:



Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any type of revenue that does not fit into the above lines. The main sources of revenue in this area have been open enrollment, tuition for court placed students, student fees, and interest. HB110, the new state budget, will stop paying open enrollment as an increase to other revenue for the district. This is projected below as zeros to help show the difference between projected FY22-FY26 Line 1.06 revenues and historical FY19 through FY21 revenues on the five year forecast. Open enrolled students will be counted in the enrolled student base at the school district they are being educated at and state aid will follow the students. Open enrolled student revenues will be included in Line 1.035 as state basic aid.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Tuition Related Payments	\$771,892	\$771,892	\$771,892	\$771,892	\$771,892
Open Enrollment	0	0	0	0	0
Class & Sports Oriented Fees	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Interest Earnings	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
Miscellaneous	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	<u>\$1,486,892</u>	<u>\$1,486,892</u>	<u>\$1,486,892</u>	<u>\$1,486,892</u>	<u>\$1,486,892</u>

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

There is no short term borrowing planned for in this forecast at this time from any sources.

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 during the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses incurred in the previous fiscal year. All advances during the current year are planned to be returned in the succeeding fiscal year.

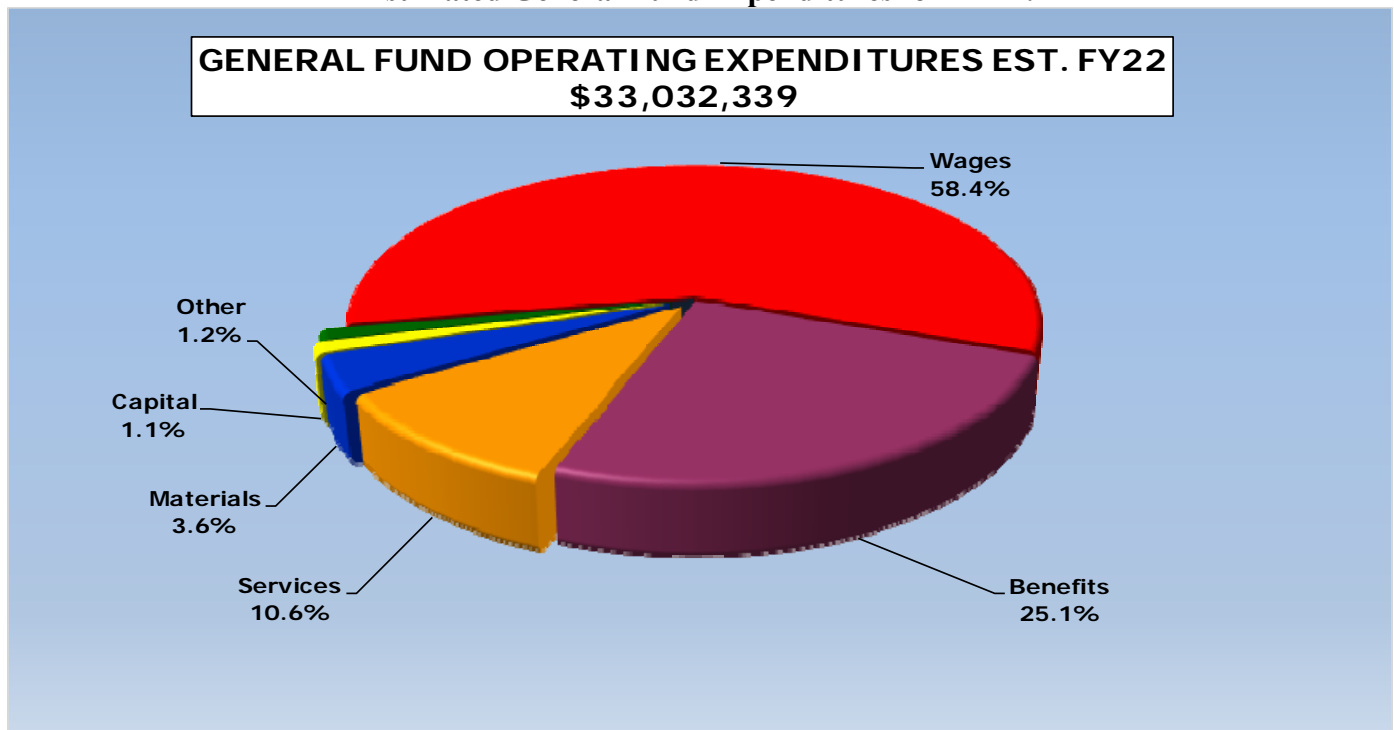
<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Transfers In - Line #2.040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advance Returns - Line #2.050	<u>46,228</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Total Transfer & Advances In	<u>\$46,228</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>

All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Refund of prior years expenditures	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>

Expenditures Assumptions

Estimated General Fund Expenditures for FY22:



Wages – Line #3.010

In March 2019, the Board ratified a contract with the Northeastern Local Education Association (NELEA) effective August 1, 2019. A contract with the Northeastern Local Association of School Employee/OEA-NEA effective September 1, 2019 was ratified in August 2019 by the Board of Education. Negotiations with the NELEA and NELASE began in April of 2022, within the forecast we included wages increase equal to the past contracts annual percentages. Base wages increased 1.9% for step and training adjustments for fiscal year 2023.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Base Wages	\$17,818,653	\$18,390,476	\$19,152,566	\$19,863,458	\$20,607,613
Based Pay Increase	178,187	367,810	383,051	198,635	412,152
Steps & Academic Training	311,826	311,826	321,833	335,170	347,611
Growth Staff	81,810	82,454	6,008	210,350	19,123
Substitutes	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Supplementals	<u>628,969</u>	<u>641,548</u>	<u>654,379</u>	<u>660,923</u>	<u>674,141</u>
Total Wages Line #3.010	<u>\$19,294,445</u>	<u>\$20,069,114</u>	<u>\$20,792,837</u>	<u>\$21,543,536</u>	<u>\$22,335,640</u>

Fringe Benefits Estimates Line 3.02

This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs, which all except for health insurance are directly related to the wages paid.

A) STRS/SERS

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

The increase for medical and dental insurance was 4% for benefit year 2021-2022. The increase includes adjustments for inflation and the cost of actual claims. We are estimating an increase of 8% for FY23-26 which reflects trends on our current employee census and claims data.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is expected to remain at about .5% of wages after fiscal year 2020 due to a moderated claims experience over prior years. Unemployment Compensation has been negligible and is anticipated to remain as such as we plan our staffing needs carefully.

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

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
A) STRS/SERS	\$3,057,595	\$3,131,510	\$3,246,167	\$3,363,706	\$3,487,623
B) Insurance's	4,838,134	5,051,449	5,457,007	5,944,052	6,424,166
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	56,618	58,555	60,364	62,241	64,221
D) Medicare	272,665	279,779	289,894	304,459	309,608
Other/Tuition/Annuities	<u>52,482</u>	<u>52,482</u>	<u>52,482</u>	<u>52,482</u>	<u>52,482</u>
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	<u>\$8,277,494</u>	<u>\$8,573,775</u>	<u>\$9,105,914</u>	<u>\$9,726,940</u>	<u>\$10,338,100</u>

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

HB110, the new state budget, will impact Purchased Services beginning in FY22 as the Ohio Department of Education will begin to direct pay these costs to the educating districts for open enrollment, community and STEM schools, and for scholarships granted to students to be educated elsewhere, as opposed to deducting these amounts from our state foundation funding and shown below as expenses. We have continued to show these amounts below as zeros to help reflect the difference between projected FY22-FY26 Line 3.03 costs and

historical FY19 through FY21 costs on the five year forecast. 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 Student Wellness and Success reflects Fund 467 spending the remaining balance in FY22-24, then moving the expenditures into wages and benefits.

We estimate FY22-26 utility costs will remain flat. These estimates will be adjusted as the district moves into the new buildings which should be more efficient.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Open Enrollment Deduction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community School Deductions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Student Wellness and Success	493,844	493,844	493,844	268,844	268,844
Other Tuition Including Ed Scholarship	590,185	590,185	590,185	590,185	590,185
Professional Support	1,387,688	1,429,319	1,472,199	1,516,365	1,561,856
Building Maintenance Repairs	430,453	430,453	430,453	430,453	430,453
Utilities	554,708	554,708	554,708	554,708	554,708
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	<u>47,417</u>	<u>47,417</u>	<u>47,417</u>	<u>47,417</u>	<u>47,417</u>
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	<u>\$3,504,295</u>	<u>\$3,545,926</u>	<u>\$3,588,806</u>	<u>\$3,407,972</u>	<u>\$3,453,463</u>

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

An overall inflation rate of 3% is being estimated for this category of expenses which are characterized by textbooks, copy paper, maintenance supplies and fuel. The District is working on updating the curriculum over the next few years; FY22-26 includes approximately \$140,000 to \$160,000 each fiscal year for an update to the district curriculum.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
General Office Supplies & Materials	\$708,938	\$708,938	\$708,938	\$708,938	\$708,938
Textbooks & Instructional Supplies	148,605	153,063	157,655	162,385	167,257
Facility Supplies & Materials	54,000	55,620	57,289	59,008	60,778
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	<u>290,800</u>	<u>299,524</u>	<u>308,510</u>	<u>317,765</u>	<u>327,298</u>
Total Supplies Line #3.040	<u>\$1,202,343</u>	<u>\$1,217,145</u>	<u>\$1,232,392</u>	<u>\$1,248,096</u>	<u>\$1,264,271</u>

Equipment – Line # 3.050

The administration has prepared a five-year capital plan which includes the Permanent Improvement Fund and the Capital Outlay objects in the General Fund. The May 2018 Bond Issue to construct two new Pre-K thru 12 schools will relieve the stress on the General Fund capital budget and allow the District General Fund to maintain financial stability. The expenditures remaining within the equipment object line are related to the ongoing investment annually in updating the bus fleet as necessary.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Busses & Other Vehicles	<u>270,000</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>190,000</u>
Total Equipment Line #3.050	<u>\$370,000</u>	<u>\$290,000</u>	<u>\$290,000</u>	<u>\$290,000</u>	<u>\$290,000</u>

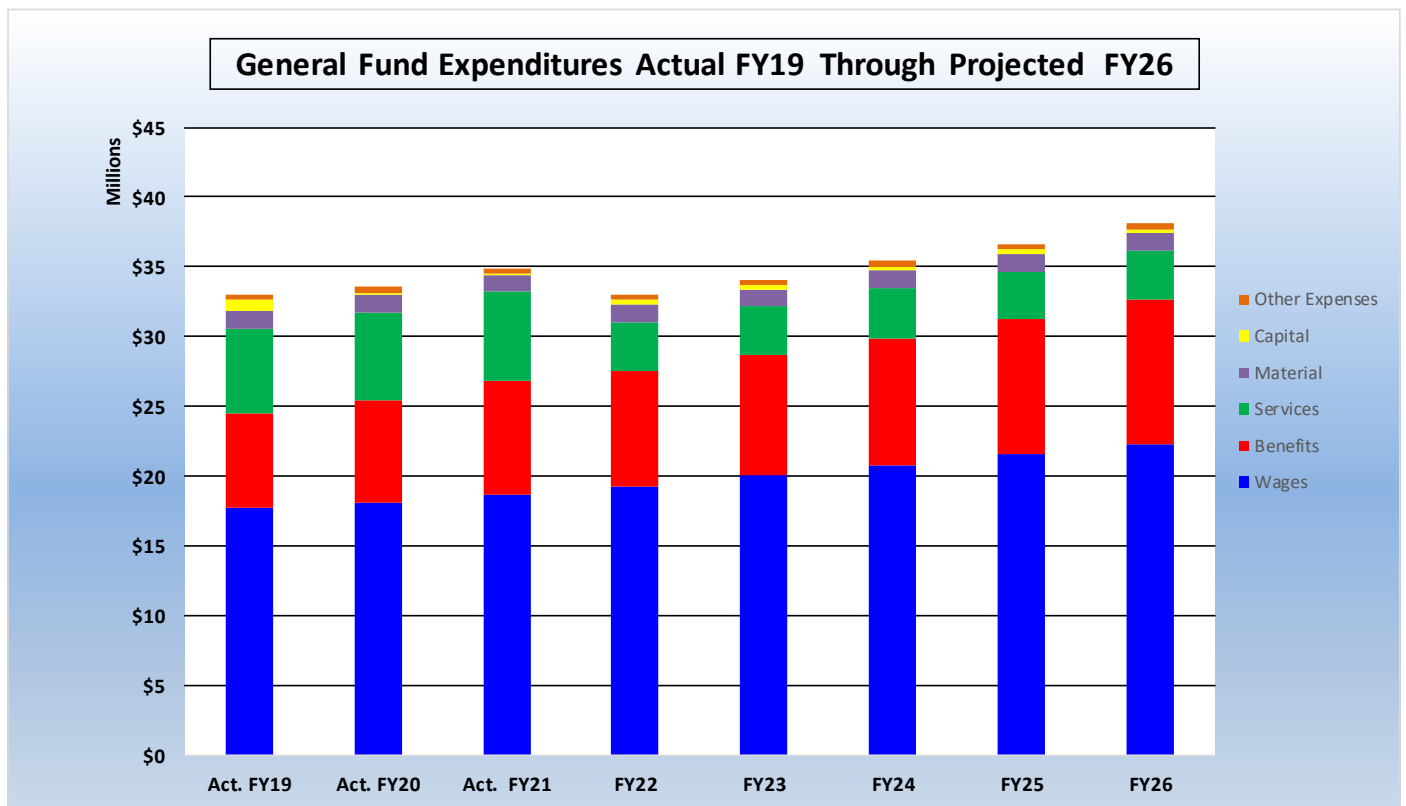
Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of the County ESC deductions for specialized services provided to the District and Auditor & Treasurer (A&T) fees. Auditor and Treasurer Fees will increase sharply

anytime a new operating levy is collected. Also new construction will cause A&T fees to increase as more dollars are collected. Currently, we are estimating annual increase of 3% for this forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	\$299,498	\$308,483	\$317,737	\$327,269	\$337,087
ESC Deduction	20,714	21,335	21,975	22,634	23,313
Annual Audit Costs & Other Misc Costs	<u>63,550</u>	<u>65,457</u>	<u>67,421</u>	<u>69,444</u>	<u>71,527</u>
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	<u>\$383,762</u>	<u>\$395,275</u>	<u>\$407,133</u>	<u>\$419,347</u>	<u>\$431,927</u>

Total Expenditure Categories Actual Fiscal Year 2019 Through Fiscal Year 2021 and Estimated Fiscal Year 2022 Through Fiscal Year 2026



Notice the smaller portion in purchased services compared the other data points, the decrease in the expenditure shows the impact of HB110 on the purchased services.

Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line# 5.010

This account group covers fund to fund transfers and advances (end of year short term loans) from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements to repay the General Fund. These amounts are limited in impact to the General Fund as the amounts are repaid as soon as dollars are received in the debtor fund. The transfers are permanent and will not be paid back to the General Fund.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Advances Out Line #5.020	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Transfer & Advances Out	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>

Debt Service:

The District currently has no General Fund Debt issues.

Encumbrances –Line#8.010

These are outstanding purchase orders that have not been approved for payment as the goods were not received in the fiscal year in which they were ordered.

	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Estimated Encumbrances Line #8.010	<u>\$1,000.043</u>	<u>\$1,000.043</u>	<u>\$1,000.043</u>	<u>\$1,000.043</u>	<u>\$1,000.043</u>

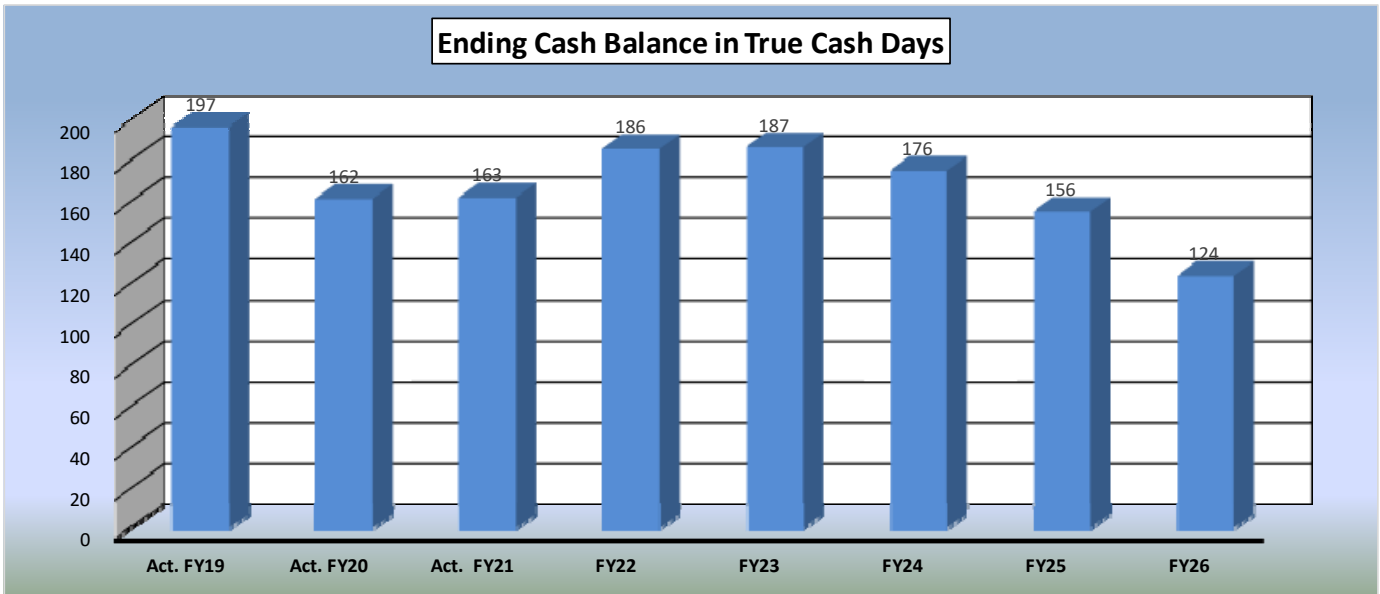
Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance “The Bottom-line” – Line#15.010

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 Ohio Revised Code section 5705.412, punishable by personal liability of \$10,000, unless an alternative “412” certificate can be issued pursuant to House Bill 153 effective September 30, 2011. The cash balance below includes the 1% Income Tax.

	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance Line #15.01	<u>\$16,890,929</u>	<u>\$17,504,415</u>	<u>\$17,067,074</u>	<u>\$15,650,659</u>	<u>\$13,002,137</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 Year’s Ending Cash Balance divided by (Current Year’s Expenditures/365 days) = number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends no less than two (2) months or 60 days cash to be 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 predictable funding source for other funds such as for severance payments. This calculation does not include renewal of the SDIT. Renewing this levy in 2025 will be important to maintain a 60 day or better ending true day cash balance.



Conclusion

The forecast presented includes assumptions and facts that can be altered by external and internal issues. For the entire forecast period through June 30, 2026, the district forecast has adequate reserves to continue the instructions and programs as provided currently. The true impact to the district from HB110 will be carefully monitored and in compliance with ODE funding requirements.

The district administration notes that this current state biennium budget is why we have to be mindful and watch each state budget carefully as HB110 has not provided new unrestricted operating funds. Future state biennium budgets could affect us positively or negatively for FY22 through FY26, especially with COVID-19 and the State Economy through fiscal year 2026.

- No growth in state funding, limited growth in local property tax and income tax will require a continued control on the expenditures.
- The 1% Earned Income Tax has become the backbone of the district finances
- ESSER and Student Wellness expenditures will need reviewed as the fund balances and revenues are consumed to determine if the General Fund Five Year Forecast should absorb the costs.

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.