YELLOW SPRINGS EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT-GREENECOUNTY

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, 2022 and 2023 ACTUAL FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2028

YELLOW SPRINGS SCHOOLS
FEARLESS THINKERS
SINCE 1885

Forecast Provided By
Yellow Springs Exempted Village School District
Treasurer's Office
Jacob McGrath, Treasurer/CFO

November 9, 2023

Yellow Springs Exempted Village

Greene County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021, 2022 and 2023 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2024 Through 2028

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	$4,618,444	$4,782,966	$4,976,752	3.8%	$5,072,434	$5,375,202	$4,467,825	$3,791,772	$3,861,001
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	$135,204	$432,935	$193,762	82.5%	$191,927	$198,225	$191,160	$183,486	$191,256
1.030	Income Tax	$1,554,907	$1,701,942	$1,928,584	11.4%	$1,940,520	$3,202,588	$3,921,988	$4,000,427	$4,080,436
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	$1,374,622	$2,177,724	$2,475,744	36.1%	$2,681,406	$2,631,651	$2,632,516	$2,633,398	$2,634,298
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	$27,530	$46,804	$227,713	228.3%	$251,934	$226,863	$226,863	$226,863	$226,863
1.045	Restricted Federal Grants In Aid	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1.050	Property Tax Allocation	$629,769	$649,356	$630,481	0.1%	$683,730	$749,498	$633,718	$525,884	$536,207
1.060	All Other Revenues	$1,476,228	$873,122	$409,249	-47.0%	$409,696	$410,147	$410,602	$411,063	$411,527
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$9,816,704	$10,664,849	$10,842,286	5.2%	$11,231,646	$12,794,174	$12,484,672	$11,772,893	$11,941,589
	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 and Advancements (Approved)	$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	$51,700	$129,560	$174,442	92.6%	$432,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	$149,437	$66,353	($34,565)	-103.8%	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	$201,137	$195,913	$139,877	-15.6%	$457,000	$125,000	$125,000	$125,000	$125,000
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$10,017,841	$10,860,762	$10,982,163	4.8%	$11,688,646	$12,919,174	$12,609,672	$11,897,893	$12,066,589
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personnel Services	$5,575,775	$5,534,609	$6,196,873	5.6%	$6,396,491	$6,619,459	$6,861,034	$7,111,715	$7,371,859
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	$2,150,126	$2,309,656	$2,094,044	-1.0%	$2,270,232	$2,404,744	$2,540,747	$2,685,220	$2,838,897
3.030	Purchased Services	$1,405,820	$1,291,555	$1,458,051	2.4%	$1,226,373	$1,307,428	$1,359,725	$1,414,114	$1,470,679
3.040	Supplies and Materials	$230,163	$191,514	$276,188	13.7%	$335,214	$325,270	$335,028	$345,079	$355,432
3.050	Capital Outlay	$99,447	$89,923	$96,300	-1.2%	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000
3.060	Intergovernmental	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Debt Service:				0.0%					
4.010	Principal-All (Historical Only)	$75,900	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4.020	Principal-Notes	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$707,800	$722,886
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	$284	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$950,000	$1,192,200	$1,177,114
4.300	Other Objects	$148,191	$150,834	$125,227	-7.6%	$128,209	$131,265	$134,396	$137,606	$140,895
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$9,685,706	$9,568,091	$10,246,683	2.9%	$10,446,519	$10,878,166	$12,270,932	$13,683,734	$14,167,762
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	$383	$0	$0	0.0%	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
5.020	Advances-Out	$129,560	$174,442	$432,000	91.1%	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5.040	*Total Other Financing Uses*	$129,943	$174,442	$432,000	90.9%	$110,000	$110,000	$110,000	$110,000	$110,000
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$9,815,649	$9,742,533	$10,678,683	4.4%	$10,556,519	$10,988,166	$12,380,932	$13,793,734	$14,277,762
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$202,192	$1,118,229	$303,479	190.1%	$1,132,127	$1,931,007	$228,741	($1,895,841)	($2,211,172)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	$5,017,297	$5,219,489	$6,337,718	12.7%	$6,641,197	$7,773,324	$9,704,332	$9,933,072	$8,037,231
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	$5,219,489	$6,337,718	$6,641,197	13.1%	$7,773,324	$9,704,332	$9,933,072	$8,037,231	$5,826,059
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	$59,714	$0	$0	0.0%	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000
`	**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%	$354,081	$354,081	$354,081	$354,081	$354,081
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*	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$354,081	$354,081	$354,081	$354,081	$354,081
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$5,159,775	$6,337,718	$6,641,197	13.8%	$7,299,243	$9,230,251	$9,458,991	$7,563,150	$5,351,978

Yellow Springs Exempted Village

Greene County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021, 2022 and 2023 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2024 Through 2028

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028
	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	$1,040,484	$1,935,500	$1,935,500
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies	$0			0.0%	$0	$0	$1,040,484	$2,975,984	$4,911,484
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	$5,159,775	$6,337,718	$6,641,197	13.8%	$7,299,243	$9,230,251	$10,499,476	$10,539,135	$10,263,462
	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
15.010	*Unreserved Fund Balance June 30*	$5,159,775	$6,337,718	$6,641,197	13.8%	$7,299,243	$9,230,251	$10,499,476	$10,539,135	$10,263,462
	ADM Forecasts									
20.010	Kindergarten -ADM count	42	41	32	-12.2%	41	38	42	45	40
20.015	Grades -ADM count	628	649	621	-0.5%	596	580	547	524	523

Yellow Springs Exempted Village School District – Greene County
Notes to the Five Year Forecast
General Fund Only
November 9, 2023

Introduction to the Five Year Forecast

The five-year forecast is viewed as a key management tool and must be updated periodically. In Ohio, most school districts understand how they will manage their finances in the current year. The five-year forecast encourages district management teams to examine future years' projections and identify when challenges will arise. This then helps district management to be proactive in meeting those challenges. School districts are encouraged to update their forecasts with Ohio Department of Education when events take place that will significantly change their forecast or, at a minimum, when required under statute.

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

Here are at least three 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

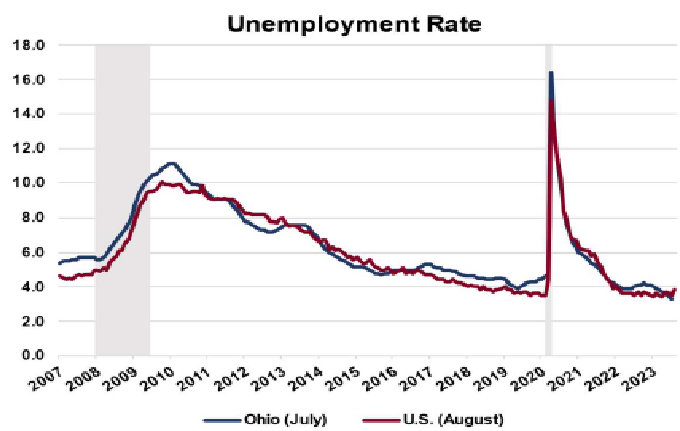
O.R.C. §5705.391 and O.A.C. 3301-92-04 require a Board of Education (BOE) to file a five-year financial forecast by November 30, 2023, and May 31, 2024, for the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024). The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. The fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023-June 30, 2024) is the first year of the five-year forecast and is considered the baseline year. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the November 2023 filing.

Economic Outlook

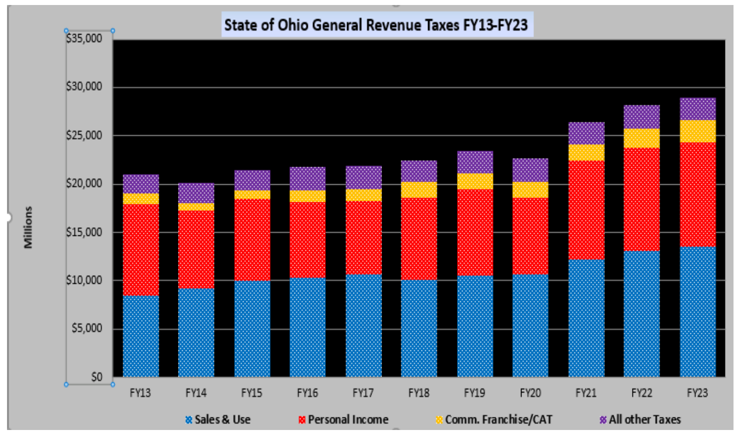
This five-year forecast is being filed during a two-year economic recovery following the COVID-19 Pandemic which began in early 2020. The effects of the pandemic have lessened but several supply chain concerns and high inflation continue to impact our state, country and broader globalized economy. Inflation in June 2022 hit a 40 year high of 9.1% before falling to 8.3% in August. Costs in FY23 were notably impacted in areas such a diesel fuel for busses, electric and natural gas, and building materials for facility maintenance and repair. Increased inflation impacting district costs are expected to continue in FY24, 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.

The Federal Reserve Bank has made fighting inflation its number one concern. Interest rates are expected to increase again before December 2023, which may result in increased unemployment. Still, many economists anticipate a "full employment recession" in the first half of 2024. In the history of our country, there has never been a full employment recession. However, the possibility of one underscore why this is a very unique time in our economic history.

As noted in the graphs below, the State of Ohio has enjoyed economic growth over the past three years, and the state's Rainy-Day Fund is at $3.7 Billion, which is a record high. School funding cuts made in FY20 have been fully restored, and a new state funding formula is in the third year of a projected five-year phase-in. While increased inflation impacting district costs is expected to continue over the next few years, the state's economy has grown, and many school districts received new funding in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The ongoing growth in Ohio's economy should enable the state to continue the phase-in of the new funding formula even if a cyclical recession occurs. Regardless, the state is well-positioned to continue state aid payments to Ohio's school districts.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics through FRED



Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management

While all school districts were being aided by three (3) rounds of federal Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Funds (ESSER), which began in the fiscal year 2020, the most recent allocation of ESSER funds must be spent or encumbered by September 30, 2024. Any ongoing costs are absorbed back into the district General Fund. ESSER funds positively impacted school resources.

The 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.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:
A five-year financial forecast has risks and uncertainty not only due to economic delays noted above but also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2025 and 2027 due to deliberation of the following two (2) state biennium budgets for FY26-27 and FY28-29, both of which affect this five-year forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the best data available and the laws currently in effect. The items below give a short description of the current issues and the affect that may occur in the forecast in the long term:

1) Property tax collections are a significant 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. Total local revenues which are predominately local taxes equate to 67.8% of the district's resources.

2) Being in two different counties can pose many challenges in determining the increases or decreases in values, especially in that the reappraisals are not in the same year. The Greene County reappraisal update was in 2020 tax year collected in 2021 and Clark County experienced a reappraisal for the 2022 tax year collected in 2023. We are anticipating increases for the next reappraisal cycle for Green County in 2023 for collection in 2024 and for Clark County in 2025 for collection in 2026.

3) Income tax collections are dependent upon the economy. As unemployment decreases the amount of funding increases for the district. We have seen an increase in the payments as employment has recovered from the decrease that was experienced with the pandemic. There is a risk that we could see decreases in the future but at this time, we are not anticipating any for future years of the forecast.

4) The state budget represents 32.2% of district revenues, which means it is a significant risk to the revenue. The future risk comes in FY26 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to the record high inflation or the Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in future state budgets due to an economic recession. In this forecast, two forthcoming State Biennium Budgets cover FY26-27 and FY28-29. Future uncertainty in the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy makes this area an elevated risk to district funding long-range through FY28. We have projected our state funding in FY24 and FY25 based on the additional phase-in of HB33 (the fair school funding plan). This forecast reflects state revenue to align with the FY25 funding levels through FY28, which we feel is conservative and should be close to what-the state approves for the FY26-FY28 biennium budgets. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to help guide this decision.

5) HB33, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY24 and FY25. FY24 reflects 50% of the implementation cost at year three of a six-year phase-in plan, which increases by 16.66% each year. FY25 will result in 66.66% funding of (FSFP), however, the final two years of the phase-in are not guaranteed. The FSFP has made many significant changes to how 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. We have used the most recent simulations published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY24 and FY25.

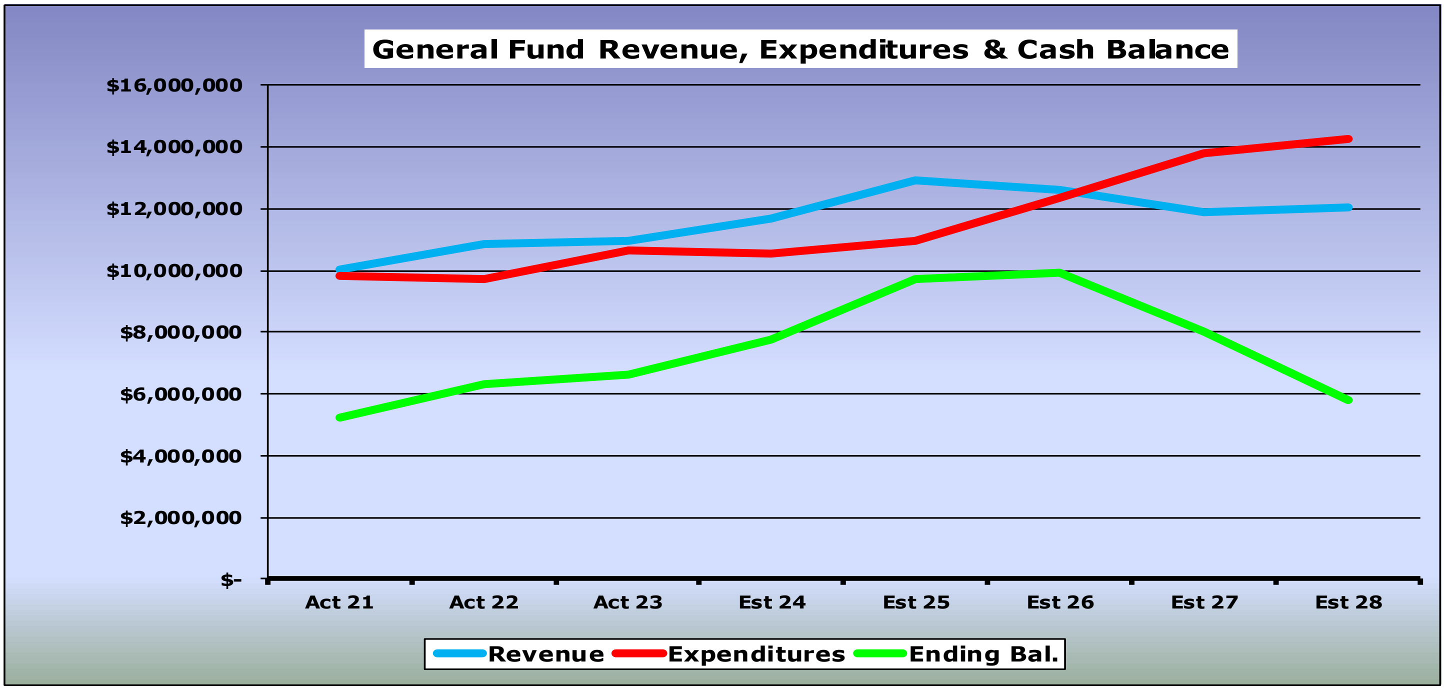
6) HB33 directly pays costs associated with open enrollment, community and STEM schools, and all scholarships, including EdChoice Scholarships. These costs are no longer deducted from our state aid. However, education option programs such as College Credit Plus continue to be removed from state aid, increasing costs to the district. Expansion or creation of programs not directly paid by the state of Ohio can expose the district to new expenditures currently outside the forecast. We closely monitor any new threats to our state aid and increased costs as new proposed laws are introduced in the legislature.

7) Labor relations in the district have been amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges the district faces. We believe as the district moves forward a good working relationship will continue.

8) Aging Facilities and how/when they are addressed will also impact the predictability of the forecast. Ongoing maintenance cost of the aging systems in our facilities becomes less predictable as larger unforeseen repairs are made to keep our buildings operational. Funding options for a facility solution that include income tax may be able to use excess revenues in our operating budget that would further extend our anticipated need for more operating money.

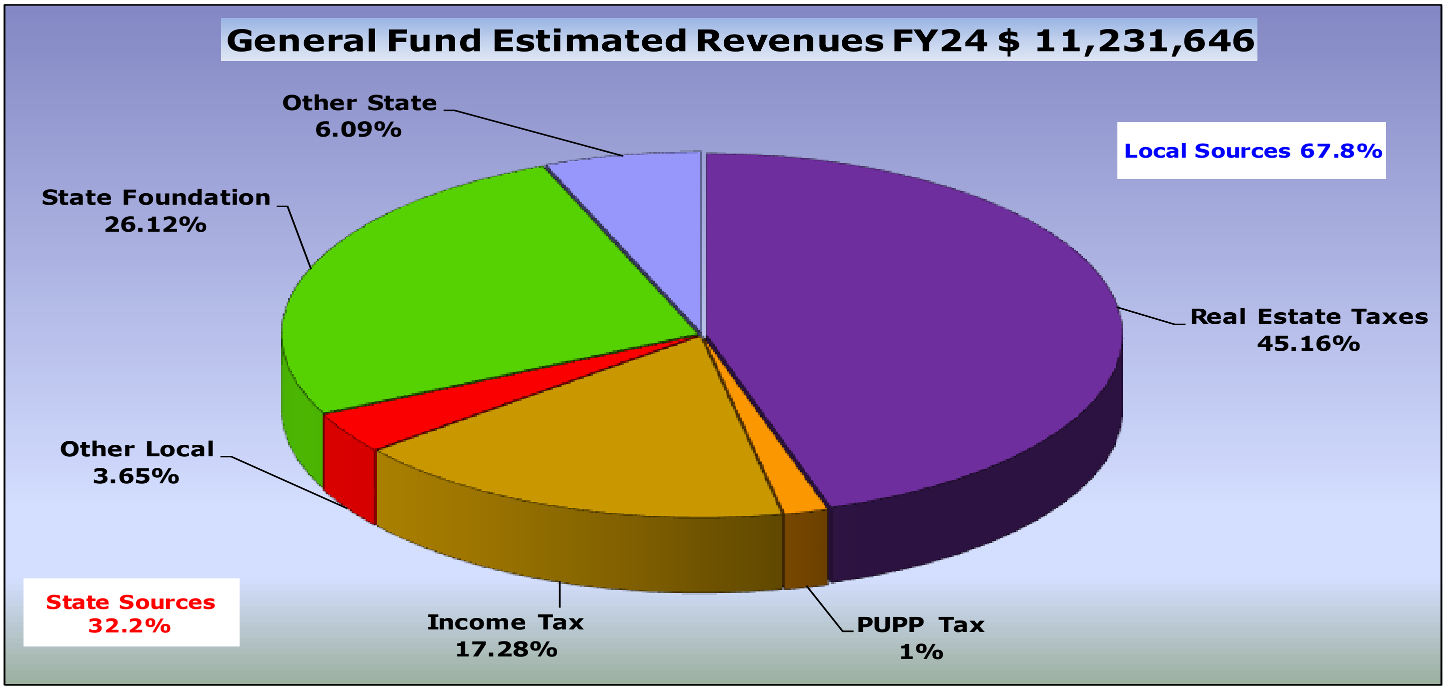
The major lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the forecast. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast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

General Fund Revenue, Expenditure and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY21-23 and Estimated FY24-28
The graph below captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the district over the next few years.



Revenue Assumptions

All Revenue Sources General Fund FY24



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010
Property Values are established each year by the Greene and Clark County Auditors based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. Greene County is our main county which had their triennial update in 2020 for collection in 2021 with a 17.4% or $22.04 million increase for

Residential/Agriculture (Class I) values and an increase of 9.92% or $1.522 million for Commercial/Industrial (Class II) values and will undergo a full reappraisal in 2023 to collect in 2024 which we expect an increase of 23% increase for Class I and a 12% increase in Class II. Clark County reappraisal cycle is the year before Greene County with the update in 2022 for collection in 2023 with an increase in Class I values of 0.38% and Class II decrease of 0.05%.

HB920 allows millage rates to be lowered based on the tax amounts that were voted at the time, until the millage rates are only 20 mills for all combined operating millage rates. Once the millage rate is at 20 mills they cannot go any lower, which is called the 20 mill floor. The district was very close to the 20 mill floor for Class I due to the reappraisal in 2022 for collection in 2023. We anticipate being on the 20 mill floor with the reappraisal in Greene County in 2023 collection in 2024. Being on the 20 mill floor the district will experience growth in tax revenue as the millage can no longer be decreased when the valuations increase.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values are subject to change each year, as they are not included in the every three year appraisal cycle. We are anticipating annual increases of $150,000 each year of the forecast.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

Classification	Estimated TAX YEAR2023 COLLECT 2024	Estimated TAX YEAR2024 COLLECT 2025	Estimated TAX YEAR 2025 COLLECT 2026	Estimated TAX YEAR 2026 COLLECT 2027	Estimated TAX YEAR 2027 COLLECT 2028
Res./Ag.	189,327,133	190,252,133	191,993,141	198,707,935	199,662,935
Comm./Ind.	21,525,482	21,770,482	22,668,596	23,366,968	23,611,968
Public Utility (PUPP)	3,167,210	3,317,210	3,467,210	3,617,210	3,767,210
Total Assessed Value	214,019,824	215,339,824	218,128,947	225,692,113	227,042,113

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 95% of the annual amount. Technically 100% of taxes will be settled on property due to Ohio's property tax laws but due to delinquencies we are calculating the taxes at a lower collection rate. In general, 53.76% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 46.24% collected in the August tax settlement.

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX - Line #1.010

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Est. Property Taxes Line #1.010	$5,072,434	$5,375,202	$4,467,825	$3,791,772	$3,861,001

Estimated Tangible Personal Tax & PUPP Taxes – Line#1.020

There was a phase out of TPP taxes beginning in FY06 with HB66 that was adopted in June 2005. TPP tax assessments ended in FY11. The only amounts received after FY11 are from delinquent TPP taxes outstanding as of 2010.

The amounts on this line of the forecast consist of Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) tax payments. The amounts noted below are tax payments from public utilities. These tax payments are collected at the district's gross voted millage rate and the values are not included in the every three year reappraisal cycle but change annually. Collections are typically 50% in February and 50% in August along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor.

ESTIMATED PUBLIC UTILITY PERSONAL TAX – Line 1.020

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Public Utility Personal Property Taxes	$191,927	$198,225	$191,160	$183,486	$191,256

Renewal and Replacement Levies – Line #11.020
The district will need to renew both emergency levies by December 31, 2025 during FY26. A district cannot include tax amounts for levies if they have not been voted upon for approval. Therefore, we are showing the two emergency levies on Line #11.020 until they are renewed by the voters.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Renew Emergency Levy $1,060,000	$0	$0	$558,437	$1,038,800	$1,038,800
Renew Emergency Levy $915,000	$0	$0	$482,047	$896,700	$896,700
Total Line # 11.020	$0	$0	$1,040,484	$1,935,500	$1,935,500

School District Income Tax – Line #1.03
The district passed an income tax (SDIT) of 1.5% effective in 1991. The changes in tax amounts are leveling off from the pandemic. So far, in FY24, income tax collection statewide has risen by around 5.6%. The July 2023 payment included the April 15th tax returns, which included most of the tax decrease in collections. We will assume that income from withholdings will continue to increase in future collections. We will assume an annual growth rate of 1% for the remainder of FY24 and 2% for FY25-FY28 as the concerns over inflation may slow growth in this area. The passage of the additional 1% continuing income tax in November 2023 is being included in this line, the levy will take about 18 months to be fully collected for the first year of taxes.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
SDIT Collection	$1,928,584	$1,940,520	$3,202,588	$3,921,988	$4,000,427
Adjustments	$11,936	$1,262,068	$719,400	$78,440	$80,009
Total to Line #1.030	$1,940,520	$3,202,588	$3,921,988	$4,000,427	$4,080,436

State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045
Current State Funding Model per HB33 through June 30, 2024
HB33, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY24 and FY25. We have projected the funding in FY24 based on the October 2023 foundation settlement and funding factors for FY25 on the simulations provided by the Department of Education and Workforce.

Our district is currently a formula district in FY24 and is expected to continue on the formula in FY24-FY28 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. It was dropped in FY19 after six (6) years, followed by no foundation formula for two (2) years in FY20 and FY21, then HB110, as amended by HB583 for FY22 and FY23, with continuation of this formula in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The current formula introduced 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 FY24 through FY28 compared to real data in FY21 through FY23 on Lines 1.035, 1.04, 1.06, and 3.03 of the forecasts.

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

A. Student Population and Demographics
B. Property Valuation
C. Personal Income of District Residents
D. Historical Funding- CAPS and Guarantees from prior funding formulas

Base Cost Approach- Unrestricted Basic Aid Foundation Funding
The new funding formula uses FY22 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 that includes base 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 $8,242.19 per pupil in FY24, 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. HB33 increased the minimum state share from 5% in FY23 to 10% for FY24 and FY25. 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 the 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 the most recent three-year average federal adjusted gross income of district residents or the most recent year, whichever is lower, divided by base students enrolled.
3. 20% based on the most recent year's federal median income of district residents multiplied by the number of returns in that year divided by base students enrolled.
4. When the weighted values are calculated, and items 1 through 3 above are added together, the total is 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 districts' 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 37.5% in FY24 and 41.67% in FY25.

Restricted Categorical State Aid

1. Disadvantage Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA) - Formerly Economically Disadvantaged Funding, DPIA 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 50% for FY24 and 66.67% in FY25.
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.
5. Student Wellness & Success Funding – moved into DPIA funding, is restricted funding and will be spent on same initiatives and requirements that were previously designated under the stand alone fund.

State Funding Phase-In FY24 and FY25 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, which was amended by HB583 in June 2022 and has now extended the plan in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The FSFP does not include caps on funding; instead, it will consist of a general phase-in percentage for most components of 50% in FY24 and 66.67% in FY25.

The funding formula 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 fewer funds in FY24 and FY25 than they received in FY21.

Future State Budgets Projections beyond FY25

Our funding status for FY26-28 will depend on unknown (2) new state budgets. There is no guarantee that the current Fair School Funding Plan in HB33 will be funded or continued beyond FY25; therefore, our state funding estimates are reasonable, and we will adjust the forecast when we have authoritative data to work with. For this reason, funding is held constant in the forecast for FY26 through FY28.

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.

The casino revenue has recovered from the pandemic from closing the casinos in 2020. Total funding in FY21 was 73.83 million or $42.18 per pupil. In FY22, the funding was increased to $109.39 million for schools or $62.86 per pupil, and in FY23, the funding totaled $113.1 million or $64.90 per pupil. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 2% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	$2,616,812	$2,564,897	$2,564,897	$2,564,897	$2,564,897
Additional Aid Items	$22,193	$23,505	$23,505	$23,505	$23,505
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	$2,639,005	$2,588,402	$2,588,402	$2,588,402	$2,588,402
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	$42,401	$43,249	$44,114	$44,996	$45,896
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	$2,681,406	$2,631,651	$2,632,516	$2,633,398	$2,634,298

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line #1.040

HB330 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (formerly Economically 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. We have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines using current October funding factors and using the simulations from the Department of Education and Workforce for FY25, there is no new amount included in those estimates for the Student Wellness so we are using the FY24 amount. The amount of DPIA is limited to a 50% phase in growth for FY24 and 66.67% in FY25. We have flat-lined funding at FY25 levels for FY26-FY28 due to uncertainty on continued funding of the current funding formula.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
DPIA	$37,465	$20,018	$20,018	$20,018	$20,018
Career Tech - Restricted	$29,164	$25,690	$25,690	$25,690	$25,690
Gifted	$42,278	$37,728	$37,728	$37,728	$37,728
ESL	$951	$1,353	$1,353	$1,353	$1,353
Student Wellness	$142,075	$142,075	$142,075	$142,075	$142,075
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	$251,934	$226,863	$226,863	$226,863	$226,863

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

Summary of State Foundation Revenues

SUMMARY	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Unrestricted Line # 1.035	$2,681,406	$2,631,651	$2,632,516	$2,633,398	$2,634,298
Restricted Line # 1.040	$251,934	$226,863	$226,863	$226,863	$226,863
Restricted Fed. Grants - Line #1.045	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total State Foundation Revenue	$2,933,340	$2,858,514	$2,859,379	$2,860,261	$2,861,161

State Share of Local Property Tax – Line #1.050

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 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 are disabled regardless of income. Effective September 29, 2013 HB59 changed the requirement for Homestead Exemptions. Individual taxpayers who did not currently have their Homestead Exemption approved or those who did not get a new application approved for tax year 2013, and who become eligible thereafter only receive a Homestead Exemption if they meet the income qualifications. Taxpayers who had their Homestead Exemption as of September 29, 2013 did not lose it going forward and did not have to meet the new income qualification. This will generally reduce homestead reimbursements to the district over time, and as with the rollback reimbursements above, the state is increasing the tax burden on our local taxpayers.

Summary of State Share of Local Property Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Rollback and Homestead Line #1.05	$683,730	$749,498	$633,718	$525,884	$536,207

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 are excess cost, tuition for court placed students, student fees, and general rental fees.

HB110, the previous state budget, stopped 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 FY24-FY28 Line 1.06 revenues and historical FY21 through FY23 revenues on the five-year forecast yours does, then this is. Open-enrolled students will be counted in the enrolled student base at the school district where they are being educated, and state aid will follow the students. Open-enrolled student revenues will be included in Line 1.035 as basic state aid.

Interest income is based on the district cash balances and increased interest rates due to the Federal Reserve raising rates to curb inflation. Once the economy stabilizes, there will be pressure on the Federal Reserve to lower interest rates, which we believe will be sometime in 2024, decreasing the opportunity for more significant interest income for the district. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Tuition	$274,984	$274,984	$274,984	$274,984	$274,984
Open Enrollment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Interest	$89,606	$89,606	$89,606	$89,606	$89,606
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	$45,106	$45,557	$46,012	$46,472	$46,937
Total Line #1.06	$409,696	$410,147	$410,602	$411,063	$411,527

Short-Term Borrowing – Lines #2.010 & Line #2.020
There is no short-term borrowing projected in this forecast.

Transfers In / Return of Advances – Line #2.040 & Line #2.050
These are non-operating revenues which are the repayment of short term loans (advances) to other funds over the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses received for a previous fiscal year in the current fiscal year. The district does anticipates annual advance repayments of $432,000 from FY23, then $100,000 for each year of the forecast.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Transfers In - Line 2.040	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Advance Returns - Line 2.050	$432,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
Total Transfer & Advances In	$432,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000

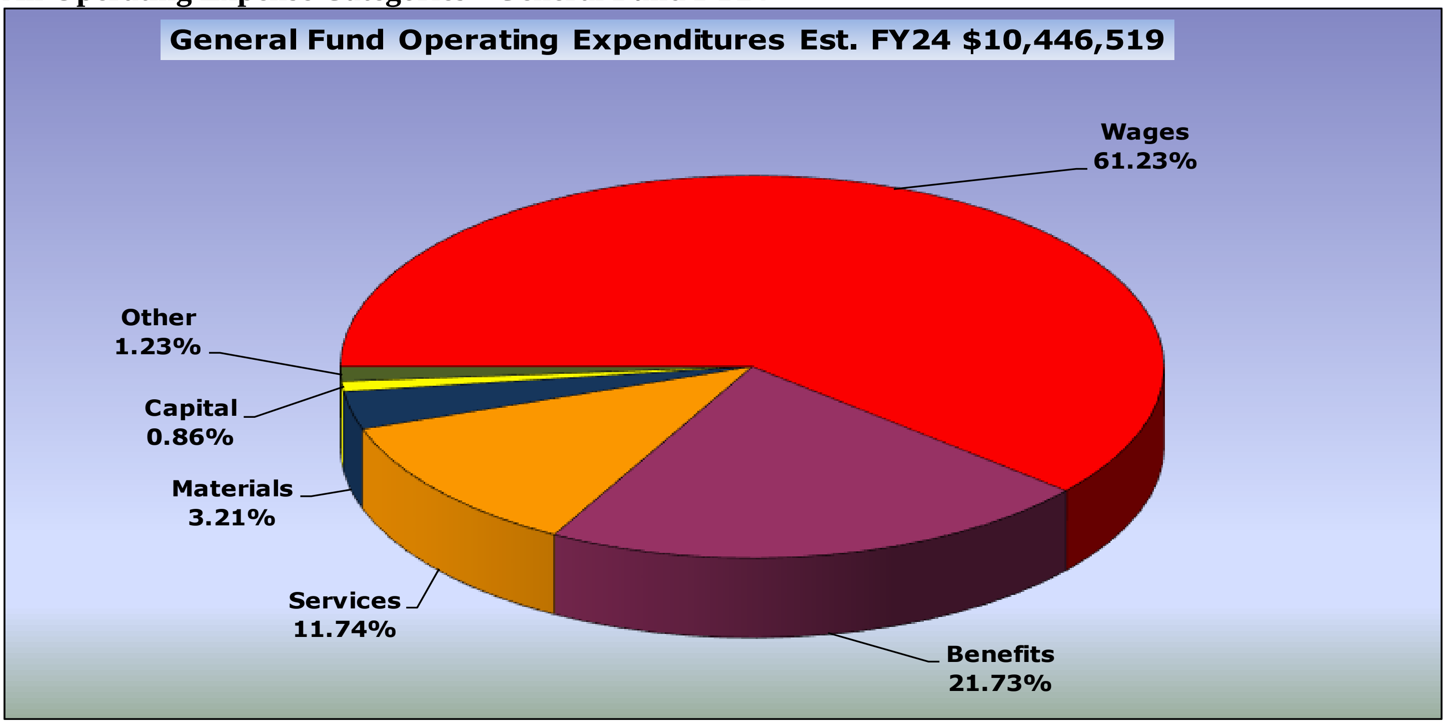
All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures and one-time payments that are very unpredictable. These revenues are inconsistent year to year and we are projecting the amount based on historical refunds of prior year expenditures.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
All Other Sources	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000

Expenditures Assumptions

The district's leadership team is always looking at ways to improve the education of the students whether with changes in curriculum or new technology needs. As the administration of the district constantly reviews expenditures the education of our students is at the forefront of decision making.

All Operating Expense Categories - General Fund FY24



Wages – Line #3.010

The district negotiated salary increases for FY23 is 7% and then a 1.5% in FY24 and FY25. For planning purposes a 2% base increase is being used in FY26 through FY28. Steps and training are projected at 1.6% each year based on historical trend. ESSER funding of $38,000 has been used for part of a counselor's salary and summer school salaries with returning those costs to the forecast in FY25.

Summary of Personnel Services – Line #3.010

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Base Wages	$5,834,321	$6,017,519	$6,244,469	$6,471,767	$6,707,340
Base Rate Increases	$87,515	$90,263	$124,889	$129,435	$134,147
Steps & Training	$95,683	$98,687	$102,409	$106,137	$110,000
Staff Growth & Replacements	$0	$38,000	$0	$0	$0
Staff Reductions (Retire/Resignation)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Substitutes	$122,506	$132,307	$142,230	$152,897	$164,364
Supplemental	$214,467	$217,684	$222,037	$226,478	$231,008
Severance	$42,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000
Other	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Wages Line #3.010	$6,396,491	$6,619,459	$6,861,034	$7,111,715	$7,371,859

Fringe Benefits Estimates – Line #3.020

A) STRS/SERS will increase as Wages Increase

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. The district is required to pay SERS Surcharge which is an additional employer charge based on the salaries of lower-paid members. It is exclusively used to fund health care.

B) Insurance

Insurance Trend is adjusted upward by a composite rate for all coverage's and to allow for potential added costs of the Affordable Care Act of 6% in FY24, 8% in FY25 and 7.5%in FY26 through FY28.

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

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is based on the district's rate of .44% of the total salaries paid for each year of the forecast. The district for the past two years has had nominal claims for Unemployment, therefore, is not forecasting any expenditure during the forecast since we are a direct reimbursement employer. By being a direct reimbursement employer unemployment costs are only incurred and due if we have employees who are eligible and draw unemployment.

D) Medicare

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

E) Tuition and Other Benefits

The district reimburses staff for tuition in order to renew their licenses per the negotiated agreement.

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
STRS/SERS	$1,000,481	$1,037,557	$1,075,690	$1,115,104	$1,156,000
Insurance's	$1,157,002	$1,250,682	$1,344,483	$1,445,320	$1,553,718
Workers Comp/Unemployment	$15,000	$15,523	$16,089	$16,677	$17,287
Medicare	$92,749	$95,982	$99,485	$103,120	$106,892
Tuition and Other Benefits	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	$2,270,232	$2,404,744	$2,540,747	$2,685,220	$2,838,897

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

HB110, the previous state budget, will impact Purchased Services as the Ohio Department of Education will directly pay these costs to the educating districts for open enrollment, community and STEM schools 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 FY24-FY28 Line 3.03 costs and historical FY21 through FY23 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.

All lines will see a 4% increase in each year of the forecast. Additionally, the district is reducing the ESC costs by $290,000 in FY24 from previous years.

The district used $32,000 of the ESSER funding to offset some of the costs for professional services in FY23 and FY24 and will return those expenditures to the forecast in FY25.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	$320,147	$364,953	$379,551	$394,733	$410,523
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	$216,091	$224,735	$233,724	$243,073	$252,796
Professional Development	$40,454	$42,072	$43,755	$45,505	$47,325
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	$48,497	$50,437	$52,455	$54,553	$56,735
Utilities	$172,676	$179,583	$186,767	$194,237	$202,007
Tuition, & Excess Costs	$379,461	$394,639	$410,425	$426,842	$443,915
Open Enrollment & Community School Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
College Credit Plus	$22,966	$23,885	$24,840	$25,834	$26,867
Other Adjustments SWSF, CARES, Etc.	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	$26,080	$27,123	$28,208	$29,337	$30,510
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	$1,226,373	$1,307,428	$1,359,725	$1,414,114	$1,470,679

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

On average an inflation rate of 4% is being estimated for this category of expenses which are characterized by classroom supplies, textbooks, copy paper, maintenance supplies, and materials each year of the forecast. The district is increasing the transportation fuel and supplies by 5% in FY24 and then lowering it to 3% in FY25 through FY28. The district expects to purchase math textbooks in FY24 for an additional $50,000 in that year only. ESSER funding of $30,000 has been used to offset costs in the forecast, with these costs being returned in FY25 for instructional supplies.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
General & Instructional Supplies	$146,538	$180,934	$186,362	$191,953	$197,711
Textbooks, Library & Periodicals	$90,370	$43,081	$44,373	$45,704	$47,075
Facility Supplies & Materials	$56,196	$57,882	$59,618	$61,407	$63,249
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	$38,843	$40,009	$41,209	$42,445	$43,718
Other & adjustments SWSF, CARES, Etc.	$3,268	$3,366	$3,467	$3,571	$3,678
Total Supplies Line #3.040	$335,214	$325,270	$335,028	$345,079	$355,432

Equipment – Line # 3.050
The district uses the Permanent Improvement for many of the equipment needs of the district. The amounts included are for facility upkeep and miscellaneous equipment needed throughout the district.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Capital Outlay	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000
Technology	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Facility Upkeep	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Replacement Bus Purchases	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Equipment Line #3.050	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000	$90,000

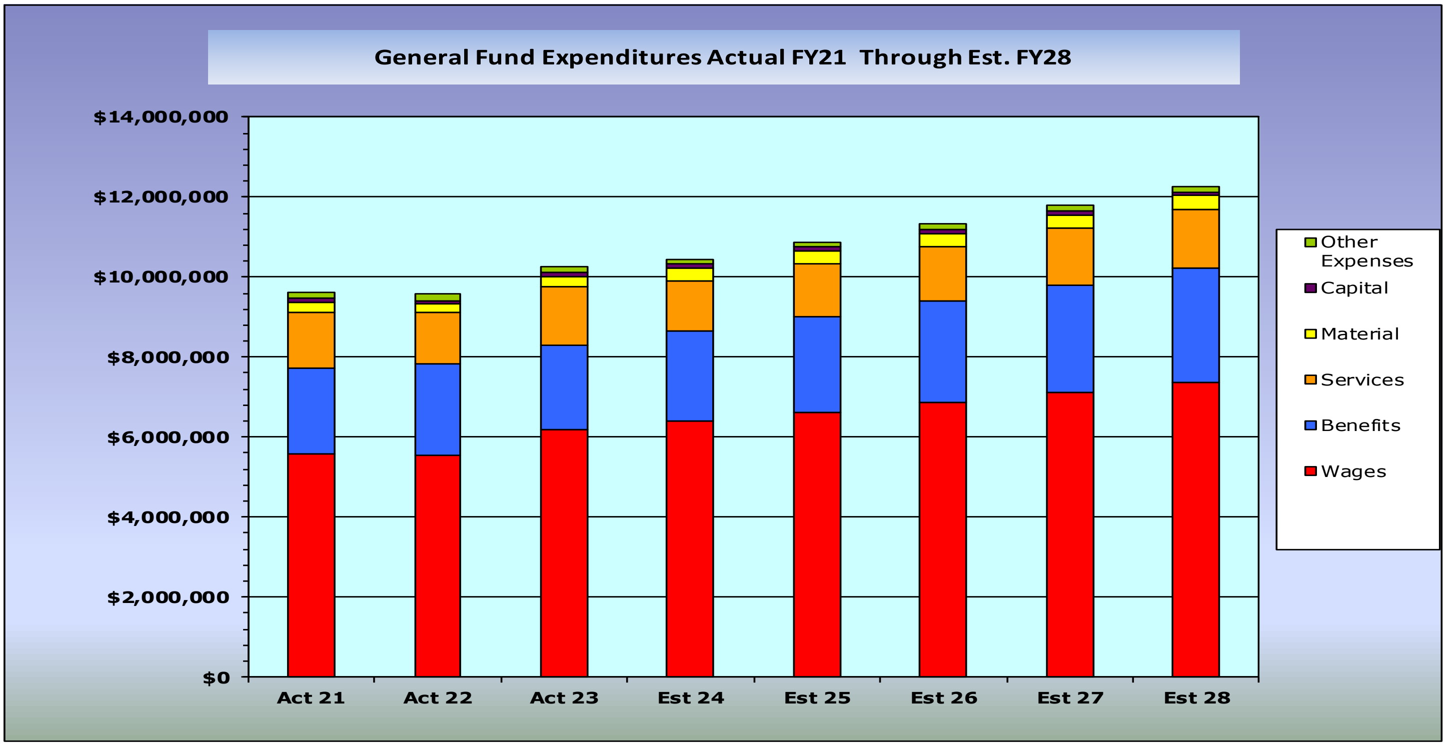
Principal and Interest Payment – Lines #4.020 through #4.060
We are estimating for first few years of payment of principal and interest for Certificate of Participation (COPS) from passage of the levy for the new building; actual amounts will be added when COPS are sold and we have the debt payment schedule.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Principal COPS Line 4.020	$0	$0	$0	$707,800	$722,886
Interest Total Line 4.060	$0	$0	$950,000	$1,192,200	$1,177,114

Other Expenses – Line #4.300
The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, SDIT collection fees and our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses. The district uses an average increase of 2.5% for the annual increase for this area.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Auditor & Treasurer Fees & SDIT Fees	$49,168	$50,643	$52,162	$53,727	$55,339
ESC	$19,963	$20,363	$20,770	$21,185	$21,609
Other expenses	$59,077	$60,259	$61,464	$62,693	$63,947
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	$128,209	$131,265	$134,396	$137,606	$140,895

Operating Expenditures Actual FY21 through FY23 and Estimated FY24 through FY28
The graph below shows a quick overview of actual and estimated expenses by proportion to total in the General Fund.



Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line #5.010

This account group covers fund to fund transfer and end of year short term loans (advances) from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements and can repay the General Fund. The district transfers funds to the cafeteria fund each year of the forecast. The advances are to cover the federal funds that have not been received at the end of the fiscal year which will be repaid in the following fiscal year.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Advances Out Line #5.020	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
Total Transfer & Advances Out	$110,000	$110,000	$110,000	$110,000	$110,000

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.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Estimated Encumbrances	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000

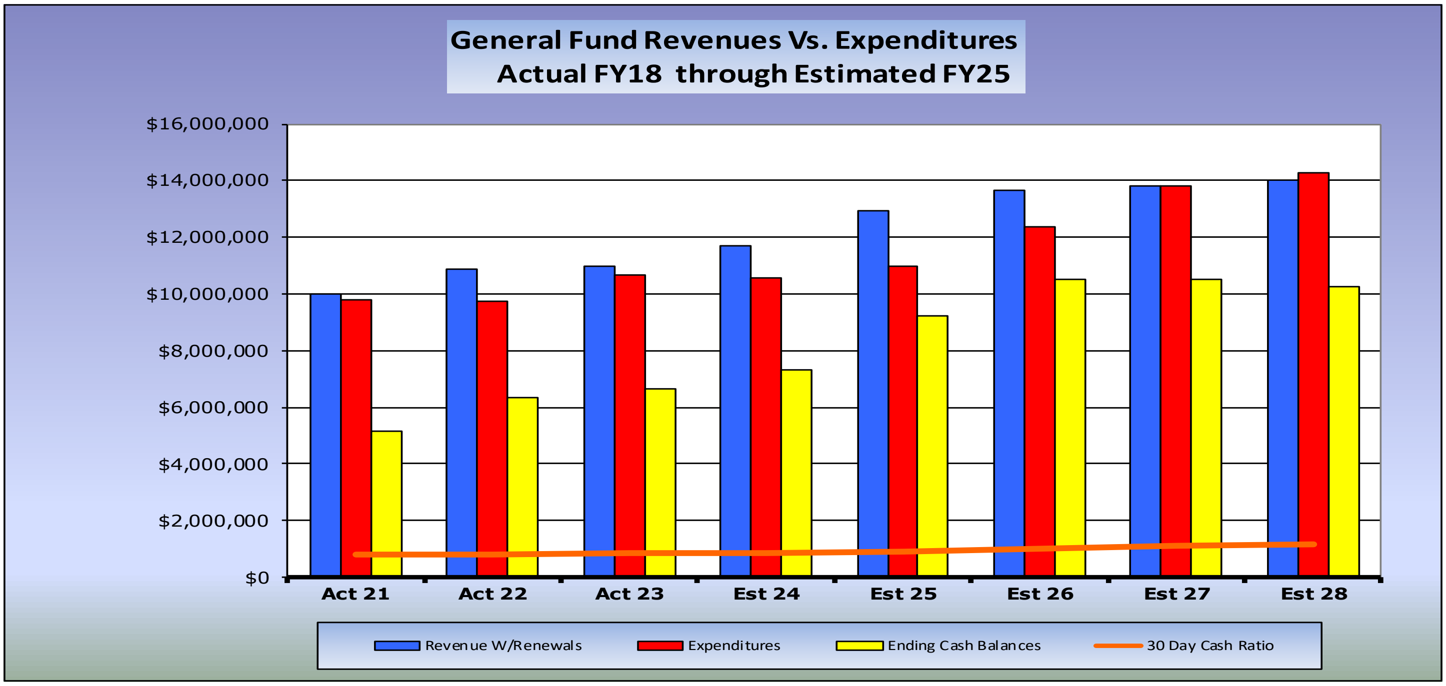
Reservations of Fund Balance – Line #9.080

The district has established a budget reserve for each year of the forecast that can only be used by board approval.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Budget Reserve - Line 9.030	354,081	354,081	354,081	354,081	354,081
Total Reservations of Balance- Line #9.080	354,081	354,081	354,081	354,081	354,081

Revenue vs Expenditures with Deficit Spending

The graph below includes the renewal of the two emergency levies which does not show that the district is deficit spending, but without those levies the district actually does deficit spend beginning in FY26. By deficit spending the district is decreasing the ending cash balance and is still able to maintain 30 days of cash each year of the forecast.



The chart below explains Line 6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing sources that are over/ (under) expenditures and the equivalent millage that it would take to reduce the deficit to zero, which does not include the renewal of the emergency levies. The millage equivalent is based on the excess of revenues over/under expenditures and the property valuation in that tax year.

	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Excess Revenues over/(under) Expenditures	$1,132,127	$1,931,007	$228,741	($1,895,841)	($2,211,172)
Millage equivalent for deficit spending	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.80	10.14

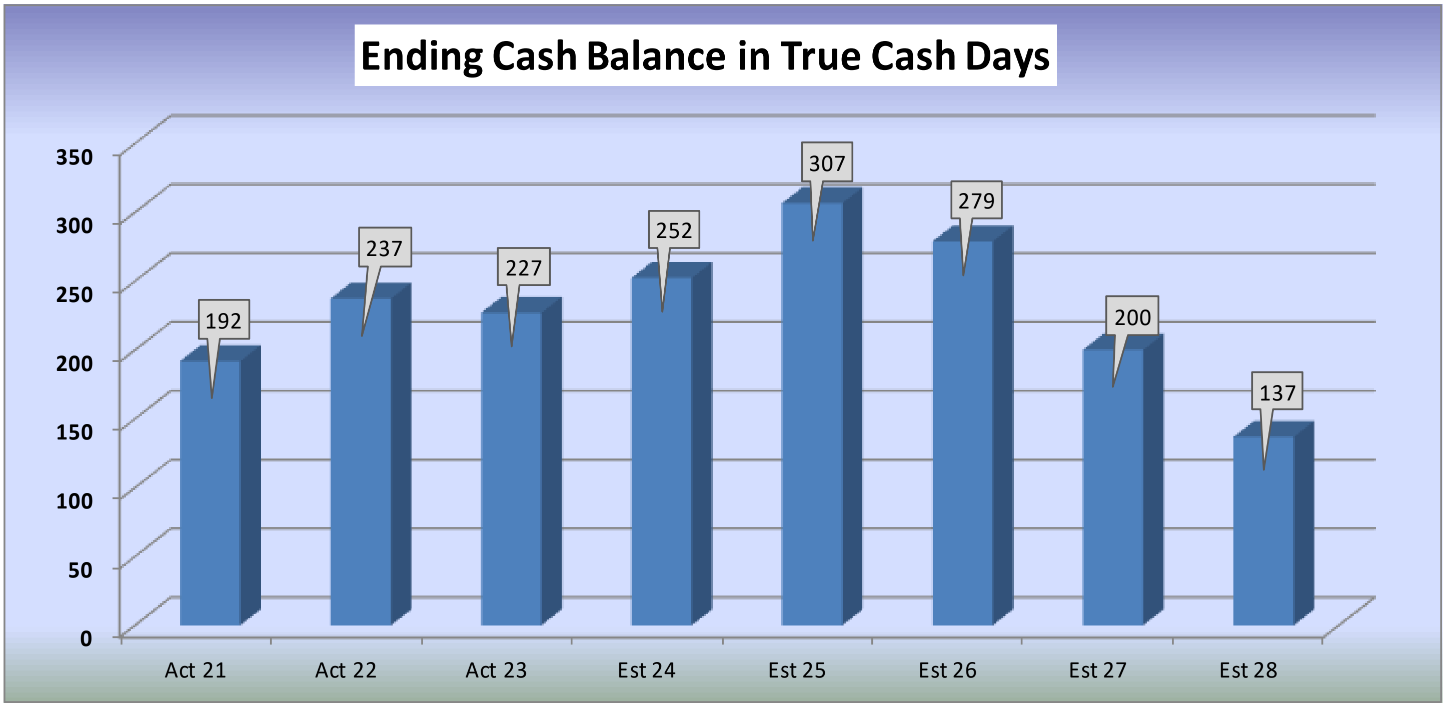
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance – Line#15.010

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

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Ending Cash Balance	$7,299,243	$9,230,251	$10,499,476	$10,539,135	$10,263,462

True Cash Days

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) = the number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends that no less than two (2) months or 60 days of cash is on hand at year-end. Still, it could be more depending on each district's complexity and risk factors for revenue collection. This is calculated, including transfers, as this is a predictable funding source for other funds such as capital, athletics, and other funds. This chart does not include the renewal of the emergency levies.



CONCLUSION

The district is very appreciative for the support of the community and for passing the income tax levy. Thank-you for your support of the district and for your support of our students.

Yellow Springs Exempted Village Schools receives 32.2% of it's funding for the district from state dollars which is very beneficial to the overall operations for the education of our students.

The district administration is grateful for the changes in the current state budget HB33 as it has reduced the amount that was deducted for programs that were not within the district's control. However, future state budgets funding will need to be watched since, the full amount of the Fair School Funding Plan was not totally implemented with this budget and there is no guarantee for future increases in state budgets for FY26-FY28.

As the administration plans for the future, they will need to make sure that the district is able to obtain positive cash balance throughout the forecast. They will need to review the expenditures based on the current revenues in order to obtain this.

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