NORTHRIDGE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT - LICKING COUNTY SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED ACTUAL JUNE 30, 2021, 2022, and 2023 FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2024 THROUGH 2028



Forecast Provided By
NORTHRIDGE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Treasurer's Office
BRITT LEWIS, MBA - TREASURER/CFO
May 20, 2024

NORTHRIDGE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Licking County
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021, 2022, 2023
Forecasted Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2024 through 2028

Revenues			Actual				F	orecaste	d		
Revenues											Fiscal Year
Common C			2021	2022	2023	Change	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
		Revenues									
Morner Tark 1,000	1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	8,345,839	8,804,325	9,125,965	4.6%	10,549,917	11,353,598	11,374,092	11,611,154	12,035,893
Marcine Marc	1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	-	-	-	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marcinical Simus Grants-in-Air 1,170 2-8,887 202,521 40,30 20,988 20,188 201,58 201,58 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10							-				\$0
1.045 Same Share Findered Grants in Act 1.055 Same Share of Local Propenty Tuenes 1.055.94 1.055.9											4,743,915
1,055.94 1,055.94 1,067.23 1,347.23 1,348.13 1,373.85 1,372.85 1,473.03 1,486.13 1,473.85 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13 1,473.05 1,486.13			61,760	245,987	202,521						207,436
1,277.07			4 025 004	1 000 701	1 107 220						\$0 4.469.735
Total Favenues											
Chef Financing Sources											19,521,520
1.00			- 7 7.	.,.,,	-, -,-		, ,	.,,		-,,,	-,,
Sales Company Compan		_									
2,040 Operating Transfers			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
2.050 AJAmanesi-In 0			-	-	7.004		-	-	-	-	-
All Other Financing Sources		. •	-	-			000 577	410.000	410.000	440.000	10.000
1,000			-	-							10,000
Expenditures Expe											835 10,835
Expenditures		•									19,532,355
1,000 Personal Services 1,000	2.000	real revenues and care randing sources	10,021,012	10,011,100	10,000,010	0.070	10,012,010	10,111,101	10,100,001	10,110,000	10,002,000
Employees Retirement/Insurance Benefits 2463.848 2665.483 2663.484 4.963.945 \$3.15.285 \$3.13.285 \$3.148.871 \$3.15.10 \$3.000 Capital and Materials 646,755 962,768 959,671 24.3% \$3.98.40 967,172 976,315 995,841 1.015;300 3.000 Capital Culsly 3.000 Ca		Expenditures									
Authors Author	3.010	Personal Services	\$7,073,197	\$7,790,007	\$8,090,700	7.0%	\$7,805,970	\$8,624,426	\$8,785,746	\$8,917,674	\$9,051,592
Supplies and Materials 646,755 596,708 959,871 20,008	3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	2,466,348	2,655,483	2,663,848	4.0%	\$2,875,618	\$3,153,295	\$3,328,670	\$3,489,871	\$3,661,733
Section Capital Outlay	3.030	Purchased Services	4,245,919	3,758,649	4,119,508	-0.9%	\$4,563,260	\$4,713,742	\$4,869,418	\$5,030,476	\$5,197,116
Debt Sarvice Debt		• •	646,755	962,708			\$938,404	957,172	976,315	995,841	1,015,758
Debt Services Principal-All (Historical Only)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	-	9,685		-	-	-	-	-
Principal-All (Istorical Only)	3.060	•	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
A020	4.040					0.00/					
A.040 Principal-State Loans			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
A-040 Principal-Ista Advancements		•	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
A055 Principal-HB 264 Loans (32)		•									
A 050 Principal-Other		•	(32)					_		-	_
A column		•	-				_				
S14,603 Total Expenditures S14,603.093 15,335.062 16,031,151 4.8% 16,410,769 17,682.904 18,201,371 18,682,244 19,181,500		•	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
State Content Conten	4.300	Other Objects	170,906	168,215	187,739	5.0%	\$227,517	\$234,269	\$241,222	\$248,382	\$255,755
5.010 Operating Transfers-Out 545,641 559,606 407,404 1-2.3% \$675,646 \$675,	4.500	Total Expenditures	\$14,603,093	15,335,062	16,031,151	4.8%	16,410,769	17,682,904	18,201,371	18,682,244	19,181,954
5.010 Operating Transfers-Out 545,641 559,606 407,404 1-2.3% \$675,646 \$675,		Other Financina Hees									
5.020 Advances-Out	5.010	<u> </u>	5/15/6/11	550 606	407 404	12 3%	\$675 6 <i>1</i> 6	\$675.646	\$675.646	\$675.646	\$675.646
5.030 All Other Financing Uses 5.040 Total Other Financing Uses 5.050 Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses 6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Uses 6.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies 7,873,767 8,336,022 6,742,818 5,619,502 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,986,264 8,336,022 6,742,818 6,619,502 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,986,264 8,336,022 6,742,818 6,619,502 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,986,264 8,336,022 6,742,818 6,619,502 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,986,264 8,336,022 6,742,818			545,041								10,000
5.040 Total Other Financing Uses 5.050 Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses 6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Uses 6.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies 7.020 Cash Balance June 30 8.036.022 6,742.818 5.619.502 7,195.962 7,969.113 8.250.397 8.323.463 7,988.2 8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30 8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30 8.010 Institute Excluding Materials 9.010 Textbooks and Instructional Materials 9.020 Capital Improvements 9.030 Budget Reserve 60 Days 9.040 DPIA 9.045 Fiscal Stabilization 9.050 Debt Service 9.060 Property Tax Advances 9.070 Bus Purchases 9.080 Subtotal Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of			16 623		512,111						\$0
5.050 Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses 6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Uses 6.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies 7,873,767 8,336,022 6,742,818 6,649,540 17,995,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,988,294 7.020 Cash Balance June 30 8,336,022 6,742,818 5,619,502 17,995,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,988,294 8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30 8,336,022 6,742,818 5,619,502 17,995,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,988,294 8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30 8 Estimated Encumbrances		•			980.181						685,646
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Uses A62,255 (1,593,204) (1,123,316) -237.1% 1,576,460 773,151 281,284 73,066 (335,277.010 (335		•									19,867,600
7.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies								<u> </u>			
7.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies 7,873,767 8,336,022 6,742,818 -6.6% 5,619,502 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,982,47 7.020 Cash Balance June 30 8,336,022 6,742,818 5,619,502 -17.9% 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,982,47 8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30 592,599 542,696 2,591 -54.0% 65,000 65,00		over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses									
Renewal/Replacement and New Levies 7,873,767 8,336,022 6,742,818 -6.6% 5,619,502 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,983,27			462,255	(1,593,204)	(1,123,316)	-237.1%	1,576,460	773,151	281,284	73,066	(335,245)
Renewal/Replacement and New Levies 7,873,767 8,336,022 6,742,818 -6.6% 5,619,502 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,983,27	7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Evoluting Proposed									
7.020 Cash Balance June 30 8,336,022 6,742,818 5,619,502 -17.9% 7,195,962 7,969,113 8,250,397 8,323,463 7,988,250,397 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,297 8,323,2	7.010		7 873 767	8 336 022	6 742 818	-6.6%	5 619 502	7 195 962	7 969 113	8 250 397	8,323,463
Reservation of Fund Balance Support		Tronowall tropiacoment and from Ecolog	1,010,101	0,000,022	0,742,010	-0.070	3,013,302	7,100,002	7,300,110	0,230,337	0,020,400
Reservation of Fund Balance Support	7.020	Cash Balance June 30	8,336,022	6,742,818	5,619,502	-17.9%	7,195,962	7,969,113	8,250,397	8,323,463	7,988,217
Substitute Reservation of Fund Balance Substitute											
9.010 Textbooks and Instructional Materials 9.020 Capital Improvements 9.030 Budget Reserve 60 Days 9.040 DPIA 9.045 Fiscal Stabilization 9.050 Debt Service 9.060 Property Tax Advances 9.070 Bus Purchases 9.070 Bus Purchases 9.080 Subtotal Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of	8.010	Estimated Encumbrances June 30	592,599	542,696	2,591	-54.0%	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
9.010 Textbooks and Instructional Materials 9.020 Capital Improvements 9.030 Budget Reserve 60 Days 9.040 DPIA 9.045 Fiscal Stabilization 9.050 Debt Service 9.060 Property Tax Advances 9.070 Bus Purchases 9.070 Bus Purchases 9.080 Subtotal Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of											
9.020 Capital Improvements											
9.030 Budget Reserve 60 Days 0.0% 2,735,128 2,947,151 3,033,562 3,113,707 3,196,50 9.040 DPIA 0.0% 0.0%			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
9.040 DPIA			-	-	-		0.725.400	0.047.454	2 022 562	2 442 707	2 406 002
9.045 Fiscal Stabilization 0.0%		,	-	-	-		2,735,128	2,947,151	3,033,562	3,113,707	3,196,992
9.050 Debt Service 0.0%			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
9.060 Property Tax Advances 0.0%			[-			-			-
9.070 Bus Purchases 0.0%]]			-	-
9.080 Subtotal 0.0% 2,735,128 2,947,151 3,033,562 3,113,707 3,196,9 Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of		• •	[-				-		-
Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of			_	-			2,735.128	2,947,151	3,033.562	3,113.707	3,196,992
						2.270	,,	2- 1131E1	.,	., .=,.=,	.,,-52
	10.010	Appropriations	7,743,423	6,200,122	5,616,911	-14.7%	4,395,833	4,956,962	5,151,835	5,144,756	4,726,225

NORTHRIDGE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Licking County
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021, 2022, 2023
Forecasted Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2024 through 2028

			Actual				F	orecaste	d	
		Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Average	Fiscal Year				
		2021	2022	2023	Change	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
11.010 11.020	Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies Income Tax - Renewal Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	-	-		0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
11.020	Troporty Tax Tronoval of Tropiacomonic				0.070					
11.300	•	-	-		0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
12.010	12.010 Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations	7,743,423	6,200,122	5,616,911	-14.7%	4,395,833	4,956,962	5,151,835	5,144,756	4,726,225
	Revenue from New Levies									
13.010	Income Tax - New				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
13.020	Property Tax - New				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
13.030	Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements	-			0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
15.010	Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	7,743,423	6,200,122	5,616,911	-14.7%	4,395,833	4,956,962	5,151,835	5,144,756	4,726,225

Northridge Local School District – Licking County Notes to the Five Year Forecast General Fund Only May 20, 2024

Introduction to the Five Year Forecast

A forecast is somewhat like a painting of the future based upon a snapshot of today. That snapshot, however, will be adjusted and the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely it is that the projections will deviate from actual experience. A variety of events will ultimately impact the latter years of the forecast, such as state budgets (adopted every two years), tax levies (new/renewal), salary increases, or businesses moving in or out of the district. 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 ODE 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.

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

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 May 2024 filing.

May 2024 Updates:

Revenues FY24

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 \$17.7 million or 5.2% higher than the November forecasted amount of \$16.8 million. This indicates that the November forecast was 94.8% accurate.

Line 1.01 and 1.02 - Property tax revenues represent our most significant source of revenues at 59.6% and are estimated to be \$10.5 million, which is \$892,003 for FY24 than the original November estimate of \$9.7 million. Our estimates are 90.8% accurate for FY24 and should mean future projections are also on target.

Line 1.035 and 1.04 - State Aid continues the implementation of the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP), which has caused significant changes to the way our state revenues are calculated. We are estimating our state aid to be \$4.8 million, which is \$57,971 lower than the original estimate for FY24. We are pleased that we were able to be 98.8% accurate for FY24. We are currently on the guarantee and are expected to remain as a guarantee district for FY25 through FY28.

All areas of revenue are tracking as anticipated for FY24 based on our best information at this time.

Expenditures FY24

Total General Fund expenditures (line 4.5) are estimated to be \$16.4 million for FY24, which is on target with the November forecast.

Unreserved Ending Cash Balance

With revenues increasing from estimates and expenditures ending primarily on target, our ending unreserved cash balance June 30, 2024, is anticipated to be roughly \$4.4 million. The ending unreserved cash balance on Line 15.010 of the forecast is anticipated to be a positive accumulative balance through 2028 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 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 how they may affect our forecast in the long term:

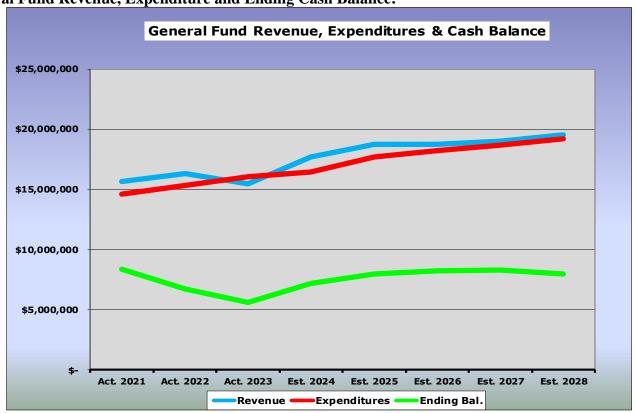
- I. Our district has property values in Delaware, Knox and Licking Counties. All three counties experienced a reappraisal update in Tax Year 2020 for collection in 2021. Class I values increased \$40.98 million or 14.7% and Class II values increased \$.56 million or 6.16% in tax year 2020 reappraisal update. Public Utility values decreased by \$129,150 in 2020. Overall, all values in the district rose 14.2% in total. In the 2023 reappraisal we experienced a 22.7% increase in Class I values and 50.1% increase in Class II values.
 - The legislature has formed a "Joint Committee on Property Tax Review and Reform" which is pending as of this forecast. We are watching these deliberations closely as they could impact future reappraisals and possibly the impact of the 20-mill floor currently in law. Our district is currently on the 20-mill floor for Class I and Class II values. We are watching the Joint Committee carefully and will adjust the forecast pending their outcome.
- II. 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.

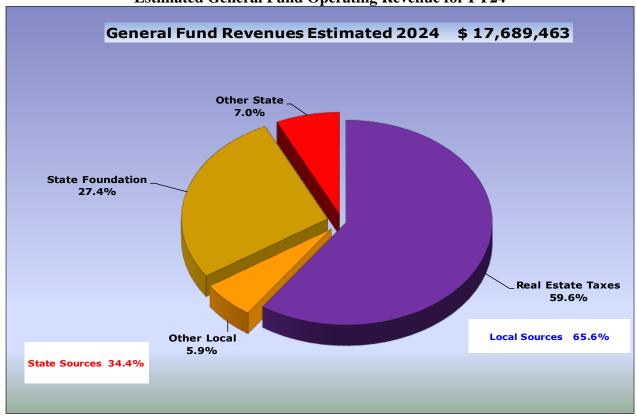
- III. The State Budget represents 34.4% of district revenues and is an area of risk to revenue. The future risk comes in FY26 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to the record high inflation or the Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in future state budgets due to an economic recession. In 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 make 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.
- IV. Property tax collections are 59.6% of revenues which is 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. Total local revenues which are predominately local property taxes and other miscellaneous income equate to 65.6% of the district's resources. We believe there is a low risk that local collections would fall below projections throughout the forecast.
- V. 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.

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 in understanding the district forecast by reviewing the assumptions noted below. If you would like further information about the forecast, please feel free to contact Mr. Britt Lewis, MBA - Treasurer/CFO of Northridge Local Schools 740-967-6631.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditure and Ending Cash Balance:



Revenue Assumptions
Estimated General Fund Operating Revenue for FY24



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010

Property Values are established each year by our County Auditors based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. The District collects property taxes from Licking, Knox and Delaware Counties. All three counties experienced a reappraisal update in Tax Year 2020 for collection in 2021. Class I values increased \$40.98 million or 14.7% and Class II values increased \$.56 million or 6.16% in tax year 2020 reappraisal update. Public Utility values decreased by \$129,150 in 2020. Overall, all values in the district rose 14.2% in total. In the 2023 reappraisal we experienced an increase in overall values of 34.6%.

Property Valuation Assumptions

The county auditor sets tax rates for each levy voted on to provide tax revenues for the school district. Ohio law provides for "reduction factors" of all voted property tax levies to adjust the millage rates lower for the levy to not increase from inflation of property values for the taxes received by a district to that of the actual amount of the levy at the time of the election. The reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II), resulting in different effective millage rates. The district-voted rate for all levies is 36.85 mills while the Class I and Class II effective millage rate is 25.5 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills, which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the "20-Mill Floor". Currently, our district is on the floor for both Class I or Class II. Any emergency or substitute emergency levy that is voted on is not included in the 20-mill floor. The District has one emergency levy of 4.25 mills that was voted on for an annual amount of \$2,100,000 of taxes.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

	Estimated	Estimated	Estimate d	Estimated	Estimated	
	TAX YEAR2023	TAX YEAR2024	TAX YEAR 2025	TAX YEAR 2026	TAX YEAR 2027	
<u>Classification</u>	COLLECT 2024	COLLECT 2025	COLLECT 2026	COLLECT 2027	COLLECT 2028	
Res./Ag.	\$451,810,890	\$452,660,890	\$453,510,890	\$477,036,435	\$501,738,256	
Comm./Ind.	18,632,890	18,682,890	18,732,890	18,782,890	18,832,890	
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	35,469,820	35,569,820	35,669,820	35,769,820	35,869,820	
Total Assessed Value	\$505,913,600	\$506,913,600	\$507,913,600	\$531,589,145	<u>\$556,440,966</u>	

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX (Line #1.010)

Source	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Est. General Property Taxes to Line #1.010	<u>\$10,549,917</u>	<u>\$11,353,598</u>	<u>\$11,374,092</u>	<u>\$11,611,154</u>	<u>\$12,035,893</u>

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 100% of the annual amount. In general, 55.25% of the Res/Ag. and Comm/Ind. are expected to be collected in February tax settlements and 44.75% collected in August tax settlements. Public Utility tax settlements (PUPP taxes) are estimated to be received 50% in February and 50% in the August settlement from three County Auditors.

Renewal and Replacement Levies – Line #11.02

No renewal or replacement levies are included in this forecast. The districts \$2.1 million emergency levy that expires December 31, 2024 was renewed May 2, 2023 for five (5) years and will expire now in December 31, 2029. We are required to show renewal levies on Line 11.02 if they occur within the forecast period and you will see a dip in revenue in Line 1.01 and 1.05.

Source	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
\$2.1 M. Emergency Levy Expires 12/31/29	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

New Tax Levies – Line #13.030

No new levies are modeled in this forecast.

Income Tax – Line #1.03

The District's 1% school district income tax was non-renewed in November 2010. As a result, no income tax collections are projected in this forecast.

State Foundation Revenue Estimates

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue–Line #1.035

HB33, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY24 and FY25. We have projected FY24 funding based on the April 2024 foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a guarantee district in FY24 and is expected to continue on the guarantee in FY25-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 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, 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 current 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. Newer, more up-to-date statewide average prices will not update for FY24 and FY25 and remain frozen at FY22 levels, while other factors impacting a district's local capacity will update for FY24. Base costs per pupil include 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 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. <u>Targeted Assistance/Capacity Aid</u> 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. <u>Transportation Aid</u> 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

- 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 50% for FY24 and 66.67% in FY25.
 English Learners – Based on funded categories based on time student enrolled in schools and multiplied by a weighted amount per pupil.
- 2. <u>Gifted Funds</u> Based on average daily membership multiplied by a weighted amount per pupil.
- 3. <u>Career-Technical Education Funds</u> Based on career technical average daily membership and five (5) weighted funding categories students enrolled in.
- 4. <u>Student Wellness and Success Funds</u>- These funds are based on initiatives similar to those for DPIA. They are restricted funds for school climate, attendance, discipline, and academic achievement programs.

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 Budget 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% GCR that will be paid into a student fund at the state level. These funds will be distributed to school districts on the 31st of January and August each year which began for the first time on January 31, 2013.

The casino revenue has recovered from the pandemic from closing the casinos in 2020. Total funding in FY22, was \$109.39 million for schools or \$62.86 per pupil, in FY23, the funding totaled \$113.1 million or \$64.90 per pupil, and in FY24 the funding totaled \$113.11 million or \$65.02 average per pupil. We expect the casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 1.5% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

Source	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	\$4,313,240	\$4,449,254	\$4,449,254	\$4,449,254	\$4,449,254
Additional Aid Items	<u>192,458</u>	215,973	215,973	215,973	<u>215,973</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	\$4,505,698	\$4,665,227	\$4,665,227	\$4,665,227	\$4,665,227
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	<u>76,761</u>	77,247	77,730	<u>78,210</u>	<u>78,688</u>
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line # 1.035	<u>\$4,582,459</u>	<u>\$4,742,474</u>	<u>\$4,742,957</u>	<u>\$4,743,437</u>	<u>\$4,743,915</u>

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

HB33 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. We have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines using current October funding factors. 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.

HB33 set aside \$64 million state-wide to subsidize the cost of high-quality instructional materials (HQIM) purchased by schools and districts aligned to the Science of Reading. The funds are provided to support both high-quality core curriculum and instructional materials in English language areas and evidenced-based reading

intervention programs. The district received \$52,441 from this one-time subsidy in FY24 and is required to maintain documentation as to how the funds were leveraged along with expenses incurred beyond the subsidy.

<u>Source</u>	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
DPIA	\$43,558	\$53,561	\$53,561	\$53,561	\$53,561
Career Tech - Restricted	23,139	21,795	21,795	21,795	21,795
Gifted	40,527	32,389	32,389	32,389	32,389
ESL	2,981	2,635	2,635	2,635	2,635
Other Restricted State Funds	52,441	0	0	0	0
Student Wellness	<u>96,948</u>	<u>97,056</u>	<u>97,056</u>	<u>97,056</u>	<u>97,056</u>
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	<u>\$259,594</u>	<u>\$207,436</u>	<u>\$207,436</u>	<u>\$207,436</u>	<u>\$207,436</u>

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – line #1.045

No federal restricted grants are projected throughout the forecast period.

Summary of State Foundation Unrestricted and Restricted Funds

Source	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Unrestricted Line # 1.035	\$4,582,459	\$4,742,474	\$4,742,957	\$4,743,437	\$4,743,915
Restricted Line # 1.040	259,594	207,436	207,436	207,436	207,436
Federal Grants - #1.045	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total State Foundation Revenue	<u>\$4,842,053</u>	<u>\$4,949,910</u>	<u>\$4,950,393</u>	<u>\$4,950.873</u>	<u>\$4,951,351</u>

State Share of Local Property Tax – Line #1.050

a) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from Ohio for tax credits given owner occupied residences equaling 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged residential taxpayers on tax levies passed prior to September 29, 2013. HB59 eliminated the 10% and 2.5% rollback on new levies approved after September 29, 2013 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 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 had 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 the growth of homestead reimbursements to the district, and as with the rollback reimbursements above, increase the taxes collected locally on taxpayers.

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

Source	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Rollback and Homestead	<u>\$1,246,618</u>	<u>\$1,373,985</u>	<u>\$1,376,285</u>	<u>\$1,407,320</u>	<u>\$1,468,735</u>

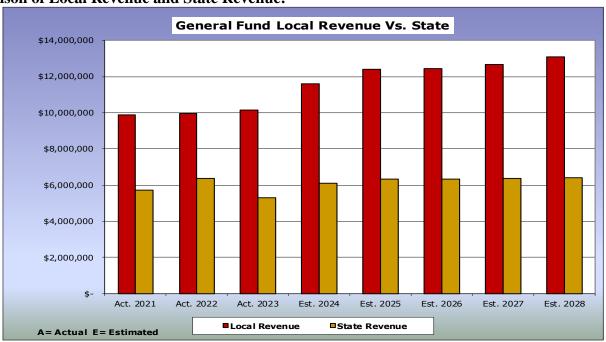
Other Local Revenues - Line #1.060

Revenues from all other sources are based on historical growth patterns. The main sources of revenue in this area has been open enrollment, 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. 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.

Interest income is based on the district's 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. Rentals are expected to return to pre-pandemic levels over time. All other revenues are expected to continue on historic trends.

<u>Source</u>	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Open Enrollment Gross	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interest	72,833	65,550	58,995	53,096	47,786
Rentals, Donations & Miscellaneous	23,557	23,793	24,031	24,271	24,514
Tuition SF-14 & SF-14H	799,051	807,042	815,112	823,263	831,496
Medicaid, Erate, BWC and Class fees	<u>155,434</u>	<u>156,988</u>	<u>158,558</u>	<u>160,144</u>	<u>161,745</u>
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	<u>\$1.050.875</u>	<u>\$1,053,373</u>	<u>\$1,056,696</u>	<u>\$1,060,774</u>	<u>\$1,065,541</u>

Comparison of Local Revenue and State Revenue:



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

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

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

Returns of advances to other funds from the previous year comprise most of the historical revenue in this category.

Source	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Transfers In - Line 2.040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advance Returns - Line 2.050	\$982,577	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$10,000
Total Transfer & Advances In	<u>\$982,577</u>	<u>\$410,000</u>	<u>\$410,000</u>	<u>\$410,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>

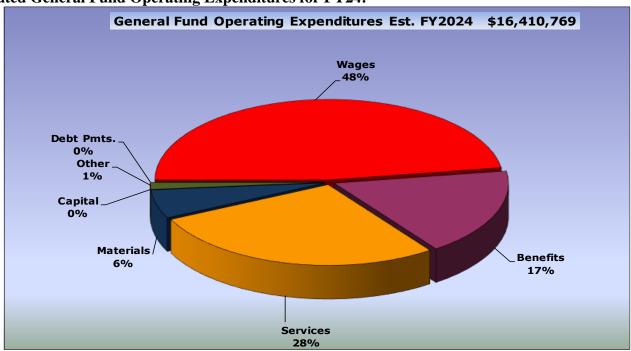
All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060 & Line #14.010

This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that are very unpredictable.

	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Refund of prior years expenditures	<u>\$835</u>	<u>\$835</u>	<u>\$835</u>	<u>\$835</u>	<u>\$835</u>

Expenditures Assumptions

Estimated General Fund Operating Expenditures for FY24:



Wages – Line #3.010

The model reflects a 2% base increase for FY24, a 3.5% increase for FY25 and no increase for FY26 - FY28 other than step and training increases. We had added certified and classified staff in FY21 to help with online course work and additional cleaning responsibilities due to COVID-19. Those staff will be absorbed through attrition into the general fund.

<u>Source</u>	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Base Wages	\$8,028,565	\$7,662,222	\$8,478,403	\$8,637,403	\$8,766,964
Base Increases	160,571	268,178	0	0	0
Steps & Training	120,428	114,933	127,176	129,561	131,504
Growth	0	306,830	31,824	0	0
ESSER Adj.	0	246,325	0	0	0
Substitutes & Supplementals	113,748	116,023	118,343	120,710	123,124
Severance & Ret. Incentive	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Staff Reductions/Adjustments	-647,342	-120,086	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Wages Line #3.010	<u>\$7,805,970</u>	<u>\$8,624,426</u>	<u>\$8,785,746</u>	<u>\$8,917,674</u>	<u>\$9,051,592</u>

Fringe Benefits Estimates Line 3.02

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

A) STRS/SERS

As required by law the BOE pays 14% of all employee wages to STRS or SERS.

B) Insurance

Estimated increases are 15% in FY24 and an annual 8% increase FY 25-28. This is based on our current employee census and claims data.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is expected to remain at about .55% of wages in FY 24-28.

D) Medicare

Medicare will continue to increase at the rate of increases in 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>	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
STRS/SERS	\$1,245,193	\$1,352,634	\$1,391,133	\$1,412,704	\$1,433,979
Insurance's	1,426,557	1,580,254	1,709,220	1,845,958	1,993,635
Workers Comp/Unemployment	50,427	55,713	56,756	57,609	58,474
Medicare	116,020	127,273	134,140	136,179	138,224
Other/Tuition	<u>37,421</u>	<u>37,421</u>	<u>37,421</u>	<u>37,421</u>	<u>37,421</u>
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	<u>\$2,875,618</u>	<u>\$3,153,295</u>	<u>\$3,328,670</u>	<u>\$3,489,871</u>	<u>\$3,661,733</u>

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

HB110 the previous state budget impacted Purchased Services in FY22 as the Ohio Department of Education began to direct pay these costs to the educating districts for open enrollment, community and STEM schools, and for scholarships granted 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 amount 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 Plus, 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.

<u>Source</u>	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Base Contract Services & ESC	\$1,614,765	\$1,663,208	\$1,713,104	\$1,764,497	\$1,817,432
Open Enrollment Deduction	0	0	0	0	0
Community School Deductions	0	0	0	0	0
Tuition/Sp. Ed. Scholarships/College Credit +	333,173	349,832	367,324	385,690	404,975
Transportation Contract	2,214,072	2,280,494	2,348,909	2,419,376	2,491,957
Rentals	55,215	56,871	58,577	60,334	62,144
Utilities	<u>346,035</u>	363,337	<u>381,504</u>	400,579	420,608
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	<u>\$4,563,260</u>	<u>\$4,713,742</u>	<u>\$4,869,418</u>	<u>\$5,030,476</u>	<u>\$5,197,116</u>

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

Supplies and materials consists of fuel, computers, textbooks, instructional supplies, maintenance supplies and custodial supplies. These are all necessary to help facilitate and meet the operational needs and education goals of the District. For FY 24-28, supplies and materials are expected to increase by 2% mainly due to an increase in the projected cost of textbook and instructional materials.

Source	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Supplies	\$938,404	\$957,172	\$976,315	\$995,841	\$1,015,758
Budget Reserves or (Reductions)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Supplies Line #3.040	<u>\$938,404</u>	<u>\$957,172</u>	<u>\$976,315</u>	<u>\$995,841</u>	<u>\$1,015,758</u>

Equipment – Line # 3.050

Capital outlay expenditures are related to the acquisition of, or additions to, fixed assets. Included are expenditures for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, initial and additional equipment, furnishings and vehicles. The district facilities are in dire need of attention and in future years capital costs are projected to increase. The districts new ½% income tax for permanent improvements approved in May 2019 will be of large help to our district in maintaining our facilities. The district general fund is projecting near flat funding in FY24-FY28 as those costs are to be taken from the permanent improvement levy.

<u>Source</u>	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Capital Outlay	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Equipment Line #3.050	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

Debt Service – Line #4.010/4.050/4.060

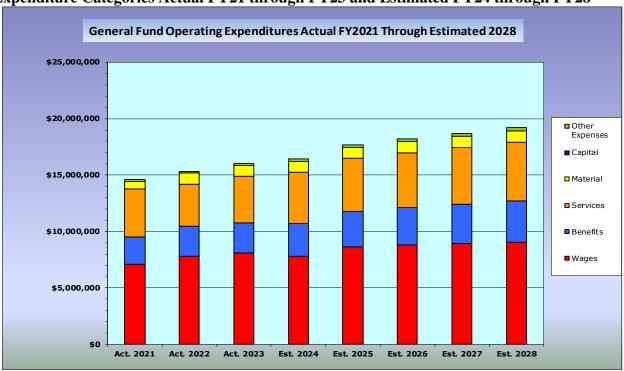
The District does not have any General Fund debt at this time.

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

Other expenses consist of membership dues, treasurer fees and dues, bank fees, election expenses and payments to the Licking County Educational Service Center (LCESC).

<u>Source</u>	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	\$170,461	\$175,575	\$180,842	\$186,267	\$191,855
County ESC	7,380	7,528	7,679	7,833	7,990
Other expenses	49,676	<u>51,166</u>	52,701	54,282	<u>55,910</u>
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	\$227,517	\$234,269	\$241,222	\$248,382	\$255,755

Total Expenditure Categories Actual FY21 through FY23 and Estimated FY24 through FY28



Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line# 5.010 and 5.050

This account group covers fund to fund transfer and end of year short term loans from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements and can repay the General Fund. Advances are limited in impact to the General Fund as the amounts are repaid as soon as dollars are received in the debtor fund.

<u>Source</u>	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	\$675,646	\$675,646	\$675,646	\$675,646	\$675,646
Advances Out Line #5.020	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Transfer & Advances Out	\$685,646	\$685,646	\$685,646	\$685,646	\$685,646

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. Estimates are based on historic trends.

	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Estimated Encumbrances	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000

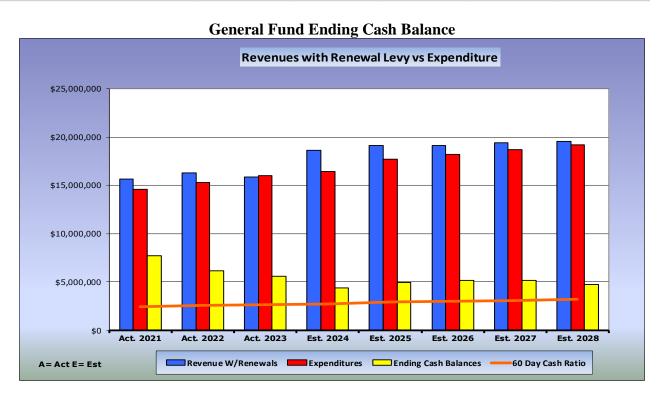
Reservation of Fund Balance for Budget Reserve - Line#9.03

The district has established a Budget Reserve in the five year forecast beginning in FY15. The budget reservation equates to 60 days operating cash or two months of operations. These funds are withheld from being available for appropriation and for certification of 412 certificates.

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

This amount must not go below \$-0- or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of 5705.412, ORC punishable by personal liability of \$10,000, unless an alternative "412" certificate can be issued pursuant to HB153 effective September 30, 2011. Below is the estimated cash balance after considering the Budget Reserve.

	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
Ending Cash Balance	\$4,395,833	\$4,956,962	\$5,151,835	\$5,144,756	\$4,726,225



True Cash Days Unencumbered Ending Balance

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

