NEW ALBANY-PLAIN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

FRANKLIN COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED ACTUAL JUNE 30, 2022, 2023, 2024 FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2025, THROUGH 2029

Forecast Provided By

NEW ALBANY-PLAIN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Treasurer's Office

Rebecca Jenkins, CFO/Treasurer

November 18, 2024

New Albany-Plain Local Schools

Franklin County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, 2023 and 2024 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2025 Through 2029

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	$57,507,236	$59,400,376	$59,877,581	2.0%	$60,708,347	$61,192,399	$61,976,978	$62,821,703	$63,560,327
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	-	-	-	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	$3,139,474	3,244,509	4,669,890	23.6%	5,542,462	5,550,682	5,559,076	5,567,648	5,576,399
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	$121,900	126,170	582,654	182.7%	278,646	275,797	275,797	275,797	275,797
1.045	Restricted Federal Grants In Aid	-	-	-	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1.050	State Share of Local Property Taxes	$5,648,457	5,705,086	5,812,936	1.4%	5,932,487	6,021,187	6,056,591	6,100,733	6,127,893
1.060	All Other Revenues	5,829,787	7,030,438	8,906,195	23.6%	8,680,090	8,663,781	8,621,149	8,554,464	8,466,705
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$72,246,853	$75,506,580	$79,849,255	5.1%	$81,142,032	$81,703,846	$82,489,591	$83,320,345	$84,007,121
	Other Financing Sources									
2.010	Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.020	State Emergency Loans and Advancements (Approved)	-	-	-	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.040	Operating Transfers-In	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.050	Advances-In	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	327,219	379,811	31,994	-37.8%	171,994	171,994	171,994	171,994	171,994
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	327,219	379,811	31,994	-37.8%	171,994	171,994	171,994	171,994	171,994
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$72,574,072	$75,886,391	$79,881,249	4.9%	$81,314,026	$81,875,840	$82,661,585	$83,492,339	$84,179,115
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	$41,748,928	$44,103,499	$45,650,872	4.6%	$50,593,864	$53,668,437	$57,109,313	$59,416,799	$61,767,242
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	12,673,173	13,226,447	14,560,011	7.2%	16,222,353	17,344,714	18,874,110	20,321,021	21,862,610
3.030	Purchased Services	5,972,410	6,496,446	6,883,557	7.4%	8,009,763	7,436,613	7,596,794	7,762,361	7,933,541
3.040	Supplies and Materials	1,732,528	1,861,553	1,648,547	-2.0%	2,981,518	1,741,148	1,775,971	1,811,490	1,847,720
3.050	Capital Outlay	127,371	193,201	154,609	15.9%	909,247	1,129,025	1,138,944	1,149,012	1,159,231
3.060	Intergovernmental	-	-	-	0.0%					
	Debt Service:									
4.010	Principal-All (Historical Only)	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.020	Principal-Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.030	Principal-State Loans	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.040	Principal-State Advancements	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.050	Principal-HB 264 Loans	-	-	-	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4.055	Principal-Other	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4.300	Other Objects	1,107,180	1,012,033	1,083,741	-0.8%	1,394,579	1,406,525	1,418,590	1,430,776	1,443,084
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$63,361,589	$66,893,179	$69,981,338	5.1%	$80,111,324	$82,726,461	$87,913,723	$91,891,459	$96,013,428
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	$5,200,000	$4,735,000	$4,475,000	-7.2%	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085
5.020	Advances-Out	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	666,756	690,362	725,741	4.3%	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000
5.040	*Total Other Financing Uses*	5,866,756	5,425,362	5,200,741	-5.8%	3,510,085	3,510,085	3,510,085	3,510,085	3,510,085
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$69,228,345	$72,318,541	$75,182,079	4.2%	$83,621,409	$86,236,546	$91,423,808	$95,401,544	$99,523,513
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	3,345,727	3,567,850	4,699,170	19.2%	(2,307,383)	(4,360,706)	(8,762,223)	(11,909,205)	(15,344,398)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	37,183,795	40,529,522	44,097,373	8.9%	48,796,542	46,489,159	42,128,452	33,366,230	21,457,025
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	40,529,522	44,097,373	48,796,542	9.7%	46,489,159	42,128,452	33,366,230	21,457,025	6,112,627
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	696,177	695,164	682,219	-1.0%	702,686	723,766	745,479	767,843	790,879
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$39,833,345	$43,402,209	$48,114,323	9.9%	$45,786,473	$41,404,686	$32,620,751	$20,689,182	$5,321,748
	Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010	Income Tax - Renewal				0.0%					
11.020	Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies	-	-		0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	$39,833,345	$43,402,209	$48,114,323	9.9%	$45,786,473	$41,404,686	$32,620,751	$20,689,182	$5,321,748

New Albany-Plain Local Schools

Franklin County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, 2023 and 2024 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2025 Through 2029

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029
	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*	$39,833,345	$43,402,209	$48,114,323	9.9%	$45,786,473	$41,404,686	$32,620,751	$20,689,182	$5,321,748

New Albany-Plain Local School District – Franklin County
Notes to the Five-Year Forecast
General Fund Only

DISTRICT MISSION:
To ensure the development of high-achieving, ethical, self-directed, and intellectually curious citizens of the world.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:
To create a culture of accountability that achieves the best academic and developmental outcomes for each student.

2024-2025 CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Commitment to Excellence
The New Albany-Plain Local School District is committed to creating a culture of accountability that achieves the best academic and developmental outcomes for each student. The District aspires to become and remain the best rated public school district in the State of Ohio.

Focus
All employees will be accountable for implementing research-based practices including a rigorous and aligned curriculum, common assessments, focused instruction and data-driven decisions to achieve the best academic and developmental outcomes for every student within a fiscally sustainable budget.

<u>Benchmarks and Indicators</u>
Benchmark 1: Increase achievement
● Earn a District Performance Index result of 95% or greater on the Local Report Card.

Benchmark 2: Facilitate a year or more of growth for every year of instruction
● Earn a Progress Component Rating of Four Stars or greater on the Local Report Card.

Benchmark 3: Meet or exceed State's achievement gap closing standards for identified subgroups
● Earn a Gap Closing Component Rating of Five Stars or greater on the Local Report Card.

Benchmark 4: Graduate students who are college and career ready
- Earn a District Graduation Component Rating of Five Stars on the Local Report Card.
- 50% or more of the Class of 2025 will earn an Honors Diploma as reported in the graduation data collection by ODEW.
- 10% or more of the Class of 2025 will earn an industry credential or complete a pre-apprenticeship as reported in the graduation data collection by ODEW.

Benchmark 5: Enhance school culture and social-emotional well-being
- Administer age-appropriate student, staff and parent surveys to measure the effectiveness of school climate factors impacting daily school culture.
  - Students:
    - Student Belonging Survey for Grades 1-12
    - Substance Usage Survey for Grades 7, 9 and 11
    - Student Agency Survey for Grades 6-12
  - Staff:
    - Student Agency Survey
    - Staff Climate Survey
  - Parents:
    - Student Agency Survey
  - Analyze survey results to inform and enhance school culture.
  - Implement student advisory recommendations to enhance student belonging.
    - Complete Root Cause Analysis by December 1, 2024, to determine ways to enhance student belonging.
    - Pilot one or more elements of a House System in grades K-12 by February 2025.

- Implement strategies to increase parent/community engagement and knowledge of current and future needs of our school district (i.e. Annual Community Update; Town Hall Meetings; Listening Sessions; PTO Meetings; Community Events, etc.).
-

Enhance community and business partnerships to increase educational opportunities for students (i.e. senior seminar, industry-based credentials; community service hours, Entrepreneur Day, Concord Counseling etc.).

Benchmark 6: Demonstrate sustainable fiscal management
● Maximize efficiencies to reduce FY24 Five Year Forecast Line Item 4.500 (Total Expenditures) by at least $798,287 resulting in a 1% or greater reduction in total expenditures, to positively increase the District's Five-Year Forecast.

Introduction to the Five-Year Forecast
A forecast is somewhat like a future painting based on a snapshot of today. That snapshot, however, will be adjusted because the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely it is that the projections will deviate from experience. 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/replacement), salary increases, or businesses moving in or out of the district. The five-year forecast is a crucial management tool and must be updated periodically. The five-year forecast enables 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 significantly change their forecast or, at a minimum, when required under the 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 of the Financial Forecast before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. The assumptions are fundamental to understanding the rationale of the numbers, particularly when a significant increase or decrease is reflected.

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

Here are three essential purposes or objectives of the 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 Workforce 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 and May 31 each fiscal year (July 1 to June 30). The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. The first fiscal 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 2024 filing.

Economic Outlook

The current economic recovery began in the fall of 2020 and remains robust through this forecast date. However, recent Federal Reserve Bank interest rate cuts foretell of a possible recession in the next six to twelve months from this forecast. The persistently high inflation that has impacted our state, country, and broader globalized economy has slowed to an annualized rate of 2.53% in August 2024 that is down from the 40 year high of 9.1% annualized rate posted in June 2022. Costs for goods and services in FY23 and FY24 were notably impacted in areas such as capital and durable goods, diesel fuel for buses, electric, natural gas, and building materials for facility maintenance and repair. Inflation affecting district costs is expected to continue in FY25.

There is some good news, the Federal Reserve is projecting inflation to be closer to their target rate of 2% by calendar year end 2024 or early in 2025. It remains to be seen if the cumulative cost increases over the past two years are transitory in goods and services or will last over the forecast period.

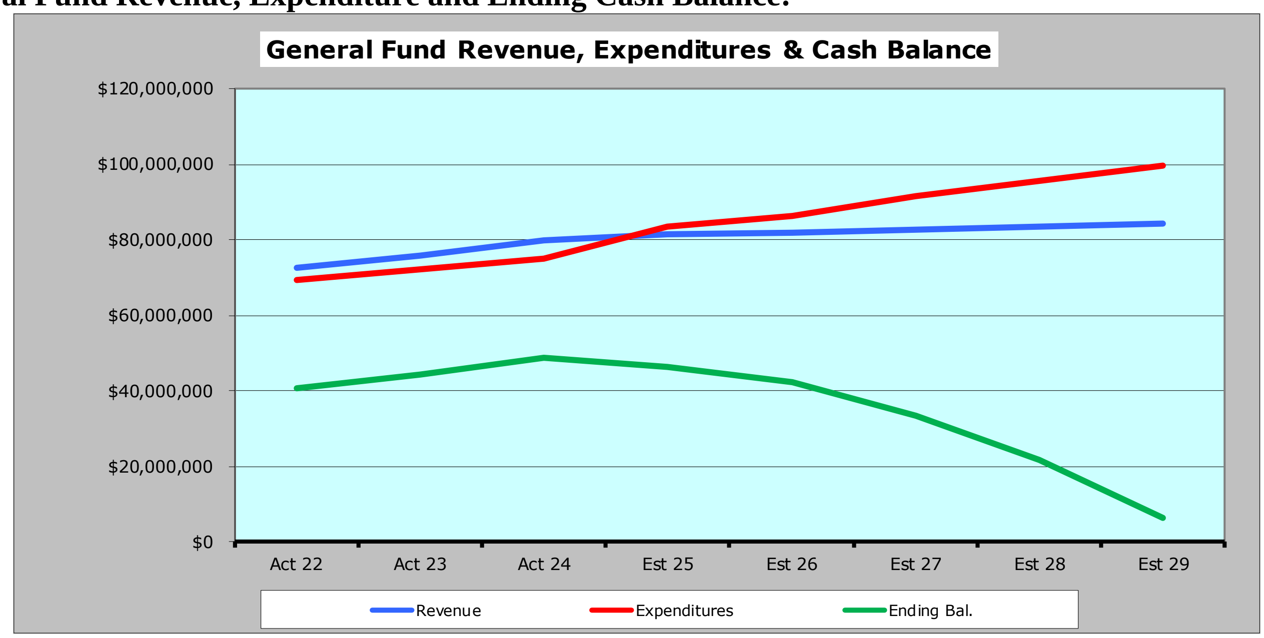
The Federal Reserve Bank cut Federal Fund rates. In September 2024 by 50 basis points (.5%) which indicates slowing inflation and a slowing economy. Employment levels have begun to fall. The unemployment rate was 3.8% in September 2023 and rose to 4.2% in September 2024. A survey of prominent leading economists predicts there is roughly a 50% chance of a mild recession in the calendar year 2025. How this news impacts the state of Ohio's FY26 and FY27 biennium budget deliberations and actions in late spring 2025 is unknown as this forecast is filed.

The state of Ohio has enjoyed economic growth over the past three years, and the state's Rainy Day Fund balance is at $3.7 Billion. The new state funding formula is in the fourth year of a projected six-year phase-in. While increased inflation has impacted costs across Ohio, 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 finalize the last two years of the phase-in of the new funding formula in FY26 and FY27 even if a cyclical recession occurs. Regardless of a recession, the state is well-positioned to continue state aid payments to Ohio's school districts.

Since 2020 all school districts were being aided in varying degrees by three (3) rounds of federal Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Funds (ESSER). The most recent allocation of ESSER funds must have been encumbered by September 30, 2024. The loss of these funds in FY25 and future years may create a "fiscal cliff" as any ongoing costs will likely be absorbed back into the district General Fund.

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.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditure and Ending Cash Balance:

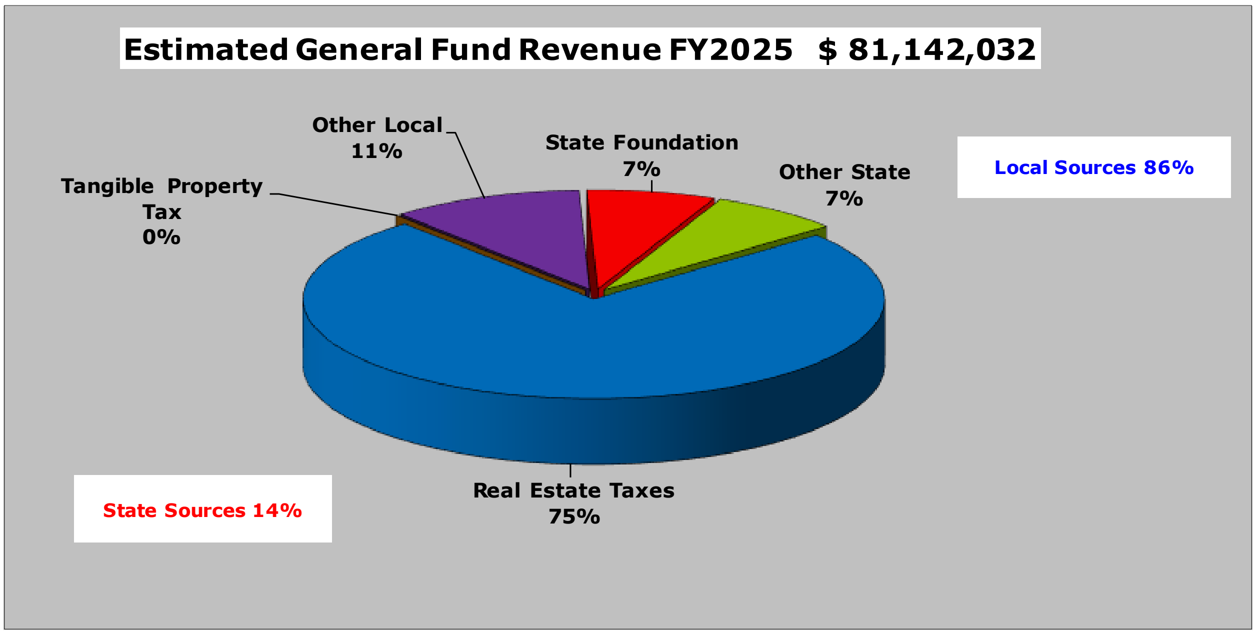


Enrollment Growth

The District engaged a third-party firm to complete an enrollment and facility usage study including the impact of Intel coming to the area. While Intel is NOT in the New Albany-Plain LSD boundaries and, therefore, will not realize any additional revenue from it, we do expect to have a larger increase in student enrollment than originally predicted. The study revealed we should expect up to an additional 1,000 students within the next 10 years. Because our current building capacity is 5,500 the District is seeking voter approval for a $135,000,000 bond issue to construct new buildings and add onto/renovate current facilities to accommodate current need and this growth.

Revenue Assumptions

Estimated General Fund Revenue for FY25



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010

Property Values are established each year by the County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. A full reappraisal occurred in 2023 for collection in 2024 which produced a 37.71% increase in residential and a 15.96% increase for commercial/industrial property. Residential/agricultural and commercial/industrial values increased $374 million or 34.8%, overall. HB920 limits the growth the District can realize from revaluation growth. Because the District is not at the 20-mill floor the District does not see a like increase in tax revenue. Our taxpayers' tax bills do not go up 37.71%.

New construction growth is projected at 1% of total tax values as a base amount then known material new construction is added to the base amount in all future years. This forecast also includes the abated real estate values rolling onto the tax duplicate as the associated abatements expire. As explained in the "All Other Financial Sources" section below there is an offsetting reduction in the associated income tax sharing agreements which was included in those agreements and expected by the District. In most instances the real estate tax gain is greater than the reduction in income tax sharing. An additional increase in new construction is added to the projection in the years when the abatement expires. Outside of the impact of a new levy, tax collections are anticipated to grow at a rate consistent with new construction and any other value adjustments considered new construction made by the Franklin County Auditor.
It is important to note that Real Estate Tax collections have been at 100% collection for several years. This is due to the increased collection of delinquent taxes. This will be monitored to determine whether to extend the increased delinquent tax rate into future years.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
	TAX YEAR2024	TAX YEAR2025	TAX YEAR2026	TAX YEAR2027	TAX YEAR2028
Classification	COLLECT 2025	COLLECT 2026	COLLECT 2027	COLLECT 2028	COLLECT 2029
Res./Ag.	$1,257,870,560	$1,262,020,560	$1,315,651,382	$1,324,801,382	$1,327,951,382
Comm./Ind.	$273,981,970	$280,481,970	$292,591,609	$299,091,609	$305,591,609
Public Utility (PUPP)	$74,994,470	$75,594,470	$76,344,470	$77,094,470	$77,844,470
Total Assessed Valuation	$1,606,847,000	$1,618,097,000	$1,684,587,461	$1,700,987,461	$1,711,387,461

Tax Rates

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 58.84 mills while the Class I effective millage rate is 26.42 mills, and the Class II effective millage rate is 35.36 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 not on the floor for either Class I or Class II.

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 not on the 20-mill floor for Class I and Class II values.

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX (Line #1.010)

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Est. Prop. Taxes Including PUPP	$60,708,347	$61,192,399	$61,976,978	$62,821,703	$63,560,327

In general, 53.5% of the new Res/Ag and Comm/Ind. is expected to be collected annually in February tax settlements and 46.5% is collected in August tax settlements. Public Utility tax settlements (PUPP taxes) are estimated to receive 50% in February and 50% in August settlement from the Franklin County Auditor.

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

The amounts below are public utility tangible personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. The values for PUPP are noted in the table above, which was $60.7 million in assessed values in 2024 and is collected at the district's full voted millage rate. Collections are typically 50% in March and 50% in August, along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor.

State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045
Current State Funding Model per HB33 through June 30, 2025

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

HB33, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY24 and FY25, which funds students where they are educated rather than where they live. We have projected FY25 funding based on the October 2024 foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a formula district in FY25 and is expected to continue to be on the formula in FY26-FY29 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

For a detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated please visit the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce at: https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Overview-of-School-Funding

State Funding Phase-In FY25 and Guarantees

The Fair School Funding Plan 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 and extended the plan in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The FSFP does not include caps on funding; instead, it consists of a general phase-in percentage for most components of 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 FY23

Our funding status for FY26-29 will depend on unknown two (2) new state budgets. There is no guarantee that the current Fair School Funding Plan 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 FY29.

Casino Revenue

On November 3, 2009, Ohio voters passed the Ohio casino ballot issue. This issue allowed for the opening of four (4) casinos, one each in Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the gross casino revenue will be collected as a tax. School districts will receive 34% of the 33% 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 FY23 was $113.1 million or $64.90 per pupil. In FY24, the funding totaled $114.18 million or $65.44 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.

B) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	$4,753,160	$4,753,160	$4,753,160	$4,753,160	$4,753,160
Additional Aid Items	$465,524	$465,524	$465,524	$465,524	$465,524
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	$5,218,684	$5,218,684	$5,218,684	$5,218,684	$5,218,684
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	$323,778	$331,998	$340,392	$348,964	$357,715
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line # 1.035	$5,542,462	$5,550,682	$5,559,076	$5,567,648	$5,576,399

C) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

HB33 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (formerly Economic Disadvantaged funding) and Career Technical funding. In addition, new restricted funds have been added under "Restricted Categorical Aid" for Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness. 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-FY29 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 $215,506 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.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Economically Disadvantage Aid	$12,725	$12,725	$12,725	$12,725	$12,725
Career Tech - Restricted	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Gifted	$97,931	$97,931	$97,931	$97,931	$97,931
ESL	$26,848	$26,848	$26,848	$26,848	$26,848
Other Restricted State Funding	$2,849	$0	$0	$0	$0
Student Wellness	$138,293	$138,293	$138,293	$138,293	$138,293
Catastrophic Aid	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	$278,646	$275,797	$275,797	$275,797	$275,797

D) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – line #1.045

There are no restricted federal funds projected for the forecast period.

State Share of Local Property Tax – Line #1.050
Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from the State of Ohio for tax credits given to owner occupied residences 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 taxpayers. In 2007 HB119 expanded the Homestead Exemption for all seniors 65 years of age or older or who are disabled regardless of income. Effective September 29, 2013, HB59 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 currently have their Homestead Exemption as of September 29, 2013, will not lose it going forward and will not have to meet the new income qualification. This will 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 Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

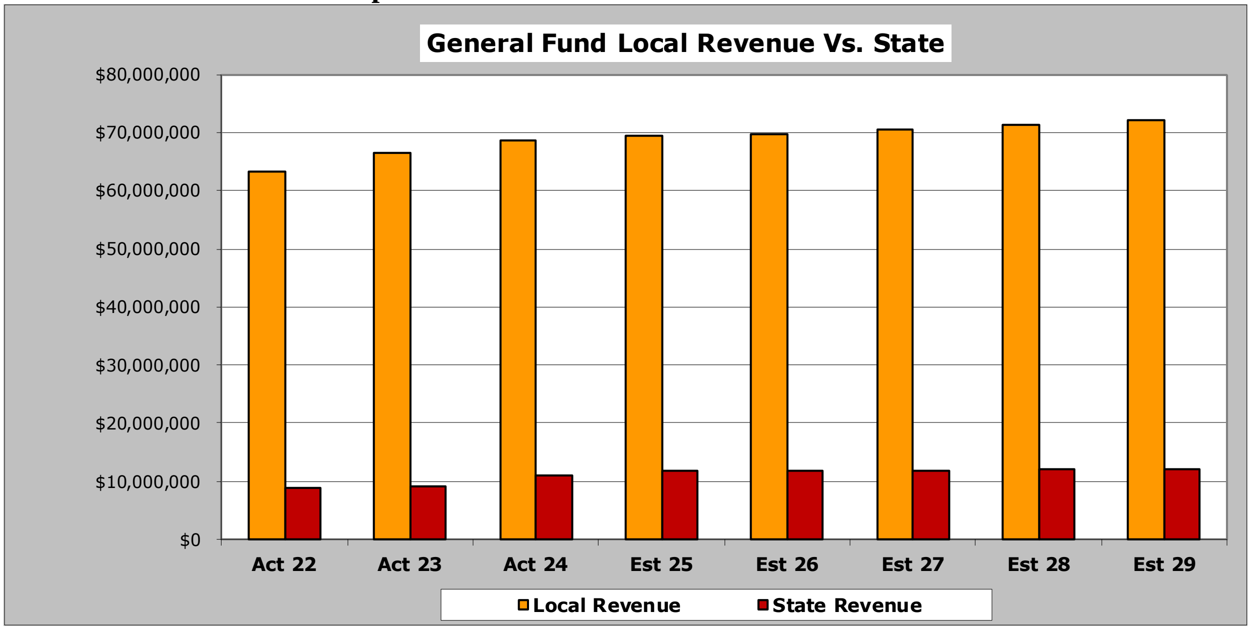
Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Rollback and Homestead	$5,932,487	$6,021,187	$6,056,591	$6,100,733	$6,127,893

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

Revenues from all other sources are based on historical growth patterns. This revenue largely consists of income tax sharing revenue and pay-to- participate fees as well as some rental income, tuition payments, and investment income. The income tax sharing portion is projected to decrease based on conversations with the City of New Albany. As abatements begin to expire real estate tax collections will increase as explained in the "Real Estate Value Assumption" section above. This also causes income tax sharing to decrease in accordance with the abatement agreements in place. The district has also expanded its All-Day Kindergarten program which is a tuition-based program.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Tuition (All Day K; JV Adjsutments)	$1,062,193	$1,083,437	$1,105,106	$1,127,208	$1,149,752
Interest	$2,900,000	$2,842,000	$2,756,740	$2,646,470	$2,514,147
Income Tax Sharing	$3,900,000	$3,900,000	$3,900,000	$3,900,000	$3,900,000
Other Income and rentals	$817,897	$838,344	$859,303	$880,786	$902,806
Total Line # 1.060	$8,680,090	$8,663,781	$8,621,149	$8,554,464	$8,466,705

Comparison of Local Revenue and State Revenue:



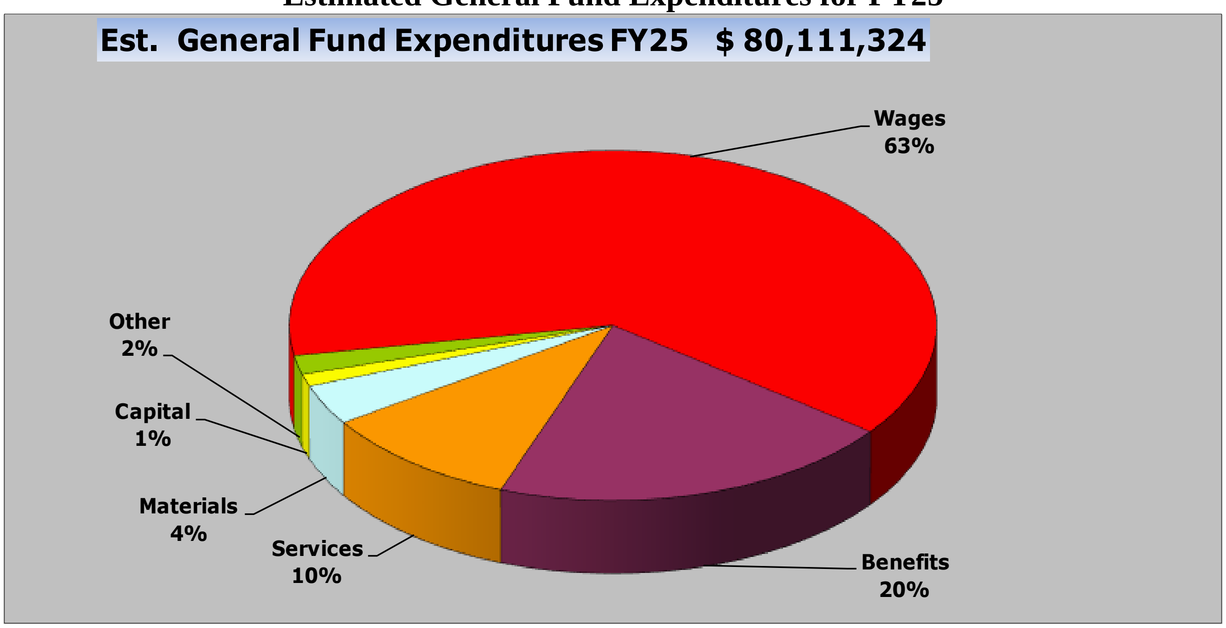
Transfers In / Return of Advances – Line #2.040 & Line #2.050
Returns of advances to other funds from the previous year comprise most of the historical revenue in this category.

All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. We received several Bureau of Workers Compensation refunds in previous years and do not expect to receive a refund in future years. The District has reclassified Threshold Cost Reimbursement from the Department of Education and Workforce to this revenue line. These revenues are inconsistent year to year, and we will not project that occurring in the remainder of the forecast.

Expenditures Assumptions

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

Estimated General Fund Expenditures for FY25



Wages – Line #3.010

The District negotiated new collective bargaining unit agreements with the teachers' and non-teachers' labor unions effective July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2027. The agreements include market adjustments to remain competitive with other Central Ohio School Districts and to aid in the attraction and retention of highly qualified employees since current salaries and hourly rates fell well below average compared to other local school districts. Based upon deliberate cost savings measures, the District's five-year forecast still demonstrates a positive ending cash balance through FY29 with the implementation of the contractual terms and conditions of employment without any new additional operating revenue since 2012.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Base Wages	$43,291,195	$46,940,195	$50,239,301	$53,601,899	$55,850,919
Increases	$1,421,000	$1,580,000	$1,695,000	$536,019	$558,509
Steps	$2,028,000	$984,500	$1,025,340	$1,064,320	$1,077,138
Performance Compensation/One-Time Payments	$1,100,000	$815,000	$831,300	$847,926	$864,885
Supplemental	$1,376,166	$1,410,570	$1,445,834	$1,460,292	$1,474,895
Temporary/Extended Days/Student/Extra	$1,042,503	$1,068,566	$1,095,280	$1,122,662	$1,150,729
New Hires/Adjustments	$200,000	$734,606	$642,258	$648,681	$655,168
Severance	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Professional Development	$135,000	$135,000	$135,000	$135,000	$135,000
Personnel Reductions/Turnover Reductions	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Wages Line #3.010	$50,593,864	$53,668,437	$57,109,313	$59,416,799	$61,767,242

Fringe Benefits Estimates Line 3.02

This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs, which all except medical 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 (STRS) or the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) 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

The District's health insurance premium increase is 1.5% for calendar year 2025. Because insurance premiums are on a calendar year basis the rate is blended with the blended CY24 15.3% increase to convert to a fiscal year rate of 9.3% in FY25 and 5.8% in FY26. FY27-29 include a 10% premium increase for planning purposes.

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.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers' Compensation is expected to be about .04% of wages FY25– FY29. Unemployment is expected to remain at a very low level FY24-FY28. The district is a direct reimbursement employer, which means 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. 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) Other Tuition

The District provides a contractual benefit for partial tuition reimbursement to some employees to maintain licensure or to learn specific trade skills needed for daily operations. The district does not anticipate any increase during the forecast.

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
STRS/SERS	$7,732,508	$8,217,684	$8,748,894	$9,122,380	$9,485,176
Health Insurances	$7,517,708	$8,096,897	$9,035,039	$10,068,279	$11,206,141
Workers Compensation and Unemployment Comp	$162,335	$171,617	$182,005	$188,972	$196,068
Medicare	$717,661	$766,375	$816,031	$849,249	$883,084
Other	$92,141	$92,141	$92,141	$92,141	$92,141
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	$16,222,353	$17,344,714	$18,874,110	$20,321,021	$21,862,610

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

HB110, the previous state budget, impacted Purchased Services beginning in FY22 as the Ohio Department of Education direct pays 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 amounts below as zeros and reduced amounts to help reflect the difference between projected FY25-FY29 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. The district added $150,000 for an additional SRO beginning in FY23.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Base Services	$2,107,527	$1,420,753	$1,463,376	$1,507,277	$1,552,495
ESCCO, Spec Ed, Legal, ITC-Data Processing	$4,011,316	$4,051,429	$4,091,943	$4,132,862	$4,174,191
Community School Deductions	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Tuition, Autism Schol, Excess Costs, CCP	$239,242	$246,419	$253,812	$261,426	$269,269
Utilities	$1,326,678	$1,393,012	$1,462,663	$1,535,796	$1,612,586
Innovation and Professional Development	$325,000	$325,000	$325,000	$325,000	$325,000
Budget Modifications	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Line 3.030	$8,009,763	$7,436,613	$7,596,794	$7,762,361	$7,933,541

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

An overall increase of 2% is being estimated for this category of expenses which include all consumable supplies that are purchased to operate the school district, such as textbooks, paper, cleaning supplies, tires and bus fuel. FY25 is based on submitted budgets.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Supplies	$2,981,518	$1,741,148	$1,775,971	$1,811,490	$1,847,720
Budget Modifications	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Supplies Line #3.040	$2,981,518	$1,741,148	$1,775,971	$1,811,490	$1,847,720

Equipment – Line #3.050

Capital outlay is estimated based on historical trends. The district passed a replacement 1.75 mill five (5) year permanent improvement levy in FY22 to collect in CY23 which collects approximately $2.0 million each year. The Board of Education committed to continuing to spend the $500,000 it was spending prior to the levy so the levy ask could be as low as possible. This levy will expire in December 2027. The District prepared a long-range capital improvement plan which identifies $2.5 million in capital maintenance/repairs each year. Focused capital expenses are included in this forecast. These funds are only spent when necessary.

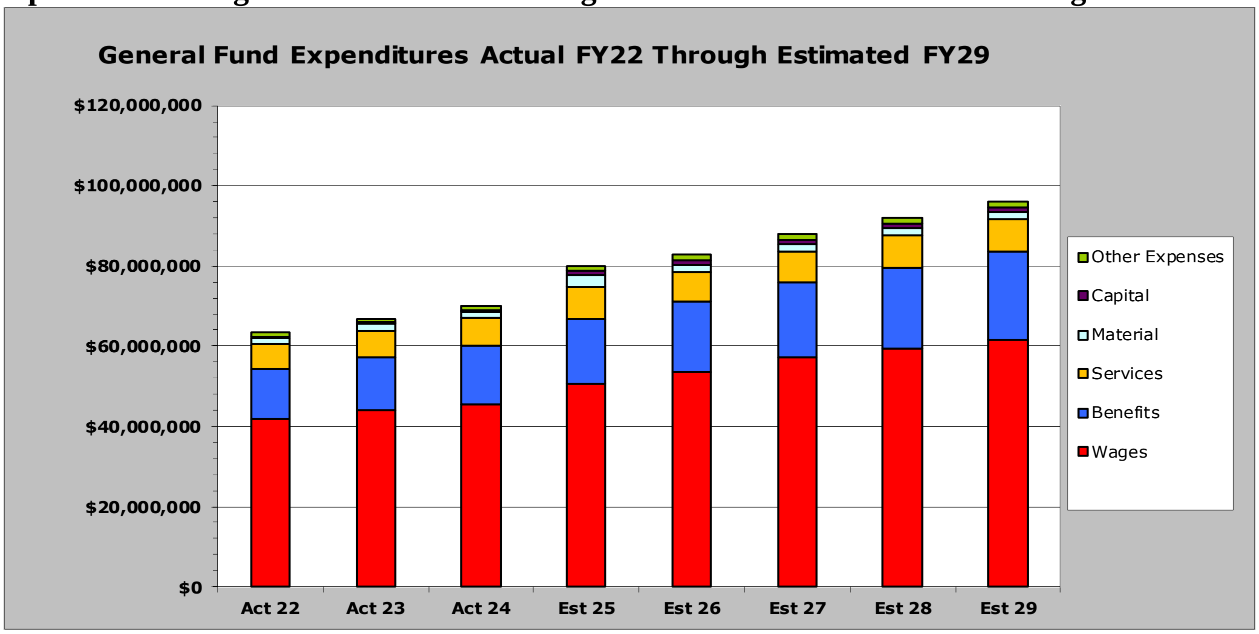
Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Capital Outlay	$159,247	$164,025	$168,944	$174,012	$179,231
Bus Purchases/ Capital Repairs	$0	$215,000	$220,000	$225,000	$230,000
Capital Improvements and Technology	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000
Total Equipment Line #3.050	$909,247	$1,129,025	$1,138,944	$1,149,012	$1,159,231

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees. Auditor and Treasurer Fees will increase anytime a new operating levy is collected. All other expenditures in this line assume a 3% inflation rate.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
County Tax Fees & Election Costs	$815,364	$823,518	$831,753	$840,071	$848,472
County Board of Education	$32,786	$33,114	$33,445	$33,779	$34,117
Liability Ins & Other Misc.Costs	$346,429	$349,893	$353,392	$356,926	$360,495
Contingency	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	$1,394,579	$1,406,525	$1,418,590	$1,430,776	$1,443,084

Total Expenditure Categories Actual FY22 through FY24 and Estimated FY25 through FY29



Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line #5.010

This account group covers fund to fund transfers 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. Transfers are not repaid to the general fund. Transfers to the Permanent Improvement Fund and Termination Benefits are projected in this line as well as transfers to fund the McCoy Performing Arts Center operating costs and Win-Win payments.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Transfer Line 5.010	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085
Advances Line 5.020	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Transfers & Advances	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085	$2,735,085
Source	**FY25**	**FY26**	**FY27**	**FY28**	**FY29**
All Other Financing Uses (Win Win)- Line 5.030	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000

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. Estimates are based on historic trends.

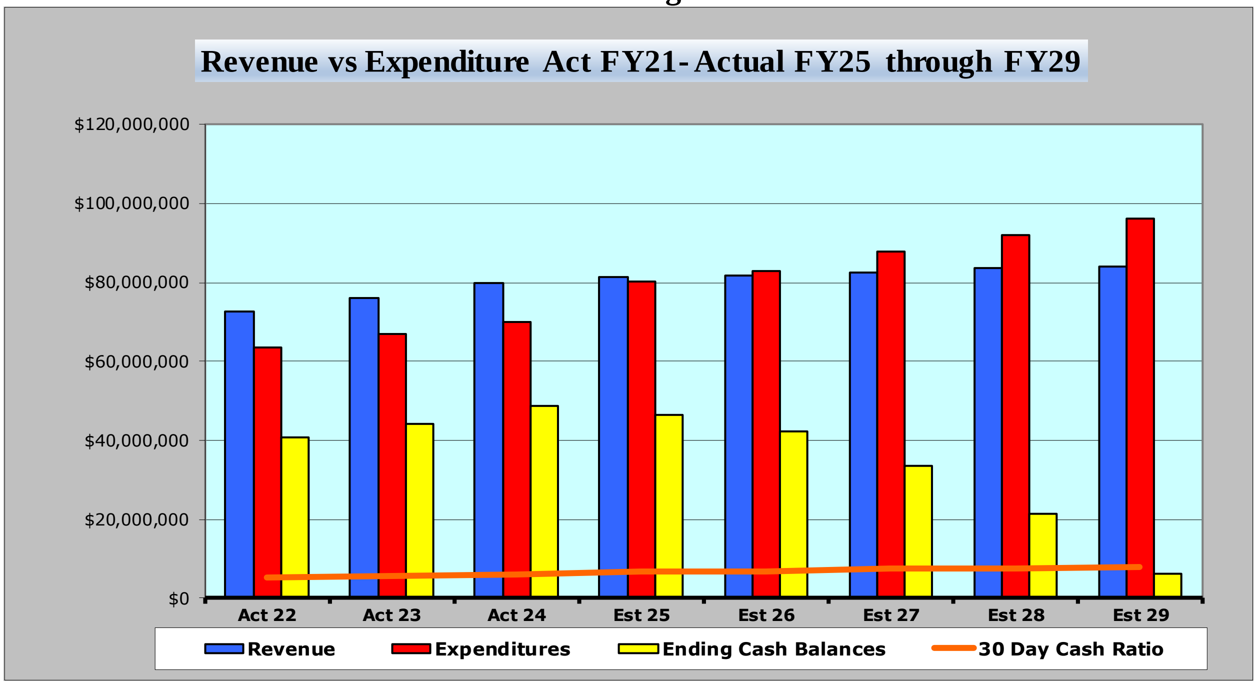
	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Estimated Encumbrances	$702,686	$723,766	$745,479	$767,843	$790,879

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 negotiated contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of ORC5705.412, punishable by personal liability of $10,000, unless an alternative "412" certificate can be issued pursuant to HB153 effective September 30, 2011. The district drops below a 30-day ending cash balance at the end of FY29.

	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Ending Cash Balance	$45,786,473	$41,404,686	$32,620,751	$20,689,182	$5,321,748

General Fund Ending Cash Balance



RISK ASSESSMENT

- Due to the high reliance on local property tax revenue, property valuations continue to be a major area of risk given the current economic climate. Franklin County went through a reappraisal in calendar year 2023 and collected in calendar year 2024. The district realized a 37.71% increase in residential and a 15.96% increase in commercial property values. The next update will occur in calendar year 2026 to collect in 2027.

- Tax revenue does not grow with inflation due to HB920. This means taxpayer tax obligations and District tax revenue does not increase at the same rate as property values because the District is not at the 20-mill floor. Current programming may not be sustainable without new revenue. Revenue is largely voter approved in an 86% locally funded school district such as New Albany.

- 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 not on the 20-mill floor for Class I and Class II values.

- Utility costs are also a risk factor depending on weather conditions and cost increases from year to year. The district anticipates a large increase in electric costs beginning in FY24.

- HB33 direct pays costs associated with open enrollment, community and STEM schools, and for all scholarships including EdChoice Scholarships. These costs will no longer be deducted from our state aid. However, there are still education option programs such as College Credit Plus which continue to be deducted from state aid which will increase costs to the district. Expansion or creation of programs that are not directly paid for by the state of Ohio can exposes the district to new expenditures that are not currently in the forecast.

- 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 reflected 50% of the implementation cost in year three of a six-year phase-in plan, which increases by 16.66% each year. FY25 reflects 66.66% funding of (FSFP), however, the final two years of the phase-in are not guaranteed. We have used the most recent simulations published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY25. The District realized a significant increase in State funding beginning in FY24.

- Revenue from the income tax sharing agreement with the City of New Albany is also a potential major risk. The district continues a regular dialogue with the City of New Albany leadership for guidance on projecting this revenue source. This revenue source is expected to be approximately $3.9 million to New Albany-Plain Local Schools in FY25. This revenue will decrease as abatements expire as planned and with any economic fluctuation. The unabated property value will then transition into real estate values and the related tax collections will be added to the real estate revenue line. The abatement expiration schedule as reported to the district by the City of New Albany has been included in the real estate and other income lines.

- The District engaged a third-party firm to complete an enrollment and facility usage study including the impact of Intel coming to the area. While Intel is NOT in the New Albany-Plain LSD boundaries and, therefore, will not realize any additional revenue from it, we do expect to have a larger increase in student enrollment than originally predicted. The study revealed we should expect up to an additional 1,000 students within the next 10 years. Because our current building capacity is 5,500 the District is seeking voter approval for a $135,000,000 bond issue to construct new buildings and add onto/renovate current facilities to accommodate current need and this growth.

- Negotiated agreements expire June 30, 2027.