

Mohawk Local School District

Fiscal Year  
**2026**  
February

Financial  
Forecast  
Report



Prepared By:

Treasurer/CFO

Mohawk Local School District

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## **Forecast Purpose/Objectives**

Ohio Department of Education and Workforce's purposes/objectives for the financial forecast are:

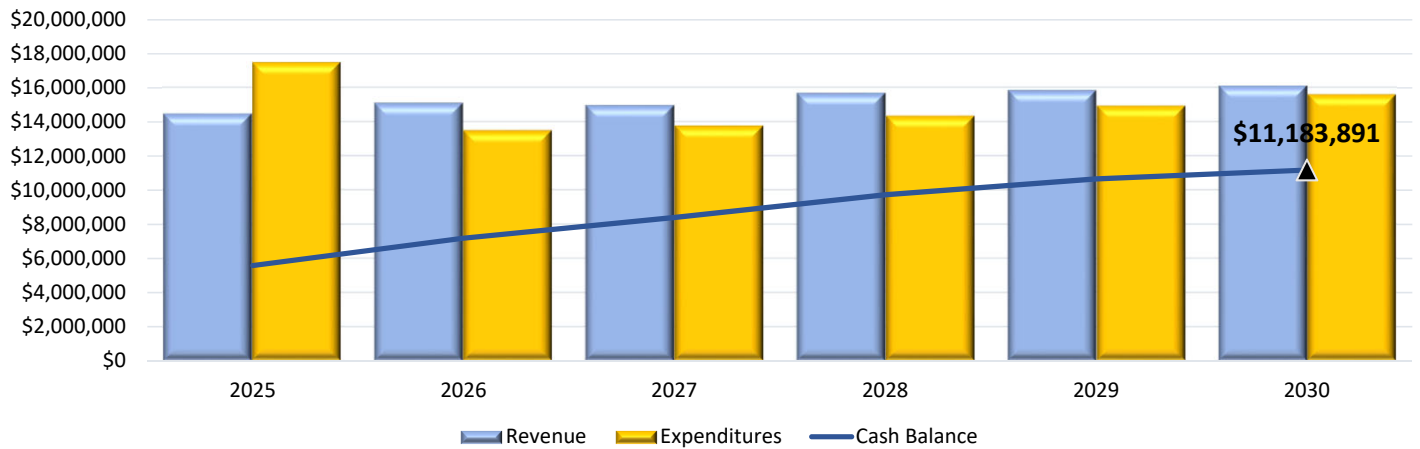
1. To engage the local board of education and the community in the long range planning and discussions of financial issues facing the school district.
2. To serve as a basis for determining the school district's ability to sign the certificate required by O.R.C. §5705.412, commonly known as the "412 certificate."
3. To provide a method for the Department of Education and Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems.

## **Forecast Methodology**

This forecast is prepared based upon historical trends and current factors. This information is then extrapolated into estimates for subsequent years. The forecast variables can change multiple times throughout the fiscal year, and while cash flow monitoring helps to identify unexpected variances, no process is guaranteed. The intent is to provide the district's financial trend over time and a roadmap for decisions aimed at encouraging financial sustainability and stability.

## Forecast Summary

## Projected Revenue, Expenditures, and Cash Balance



## Financial Forecast Summary

	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
Beginning Balance (Line 7.010) <i>*Includes Renewal/New Levy Revenue, see Disclosures</i>	5,581,856	7,191,981	8,399,812	9,736,039	10,658,462
+ Revenue	15,109,278	14,978,890	15,688,889	15,864,989	16,133,666
- Expenditures	(13,499,153)	(13,771,059)	(14,352,662)	(14,942,566)	(15,608,236)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	1,610,125	1,207,831	1,336,226	922,423	525,430
Line 7.020 Ending Balance with Renewal/New Levies	7,191,981	8,399,812	9,736,039	10,658,462	11,183,891

## Financial Summary Notes

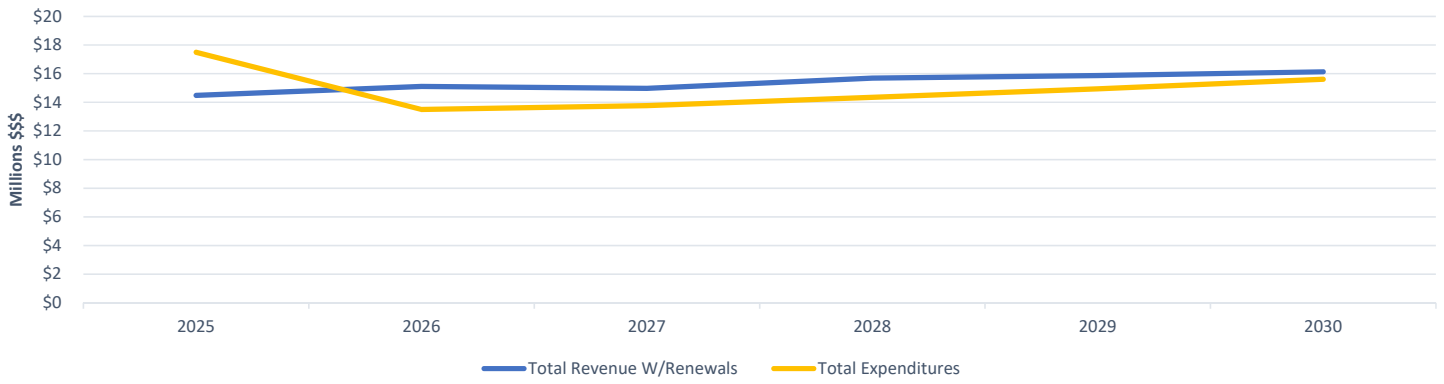
Expenditure change is projected to outpace revenue change. By the end of 2030, the cash balance is projected to increase by a total of \$5,602,036 compared to 2025. For fiscal year 2030, expenditures are currently projected to be under revenue, resulting in a revenue surplus the final year of the forecast period.

When we look at projected cash balances, this doesn't include any transfers out from the general fund that may be needed for capital projects or improvements beyond the funds available in our capital expenditure accounts. We do not have all project quotes available at this time and they have not all been board approved. Until all plans are board approved, revenues continue to grow in the general fund, earning interest, contributing to the projected cash balance growth. Additionally, this cash balance project does not include encumbrances or budget reserves. Encumbrances are prior-year purchase orders or contractual commitments that were approved but not yet paid by June 30 and are legally carried forward into the next fiscal year to ensure those obligations are honored. Budget reserves are the portion of a district's fund balance that is held back rather than spent, serving as a financial cushion for emergencies, revenue fluctuations, or one-time needs.

Disclosure Items:	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Modeled Renewal Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Modeled New Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbrances (not subtracted from Cash Balance)	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000

# Forecast Analysis

## Revenue Compared to Expenditures

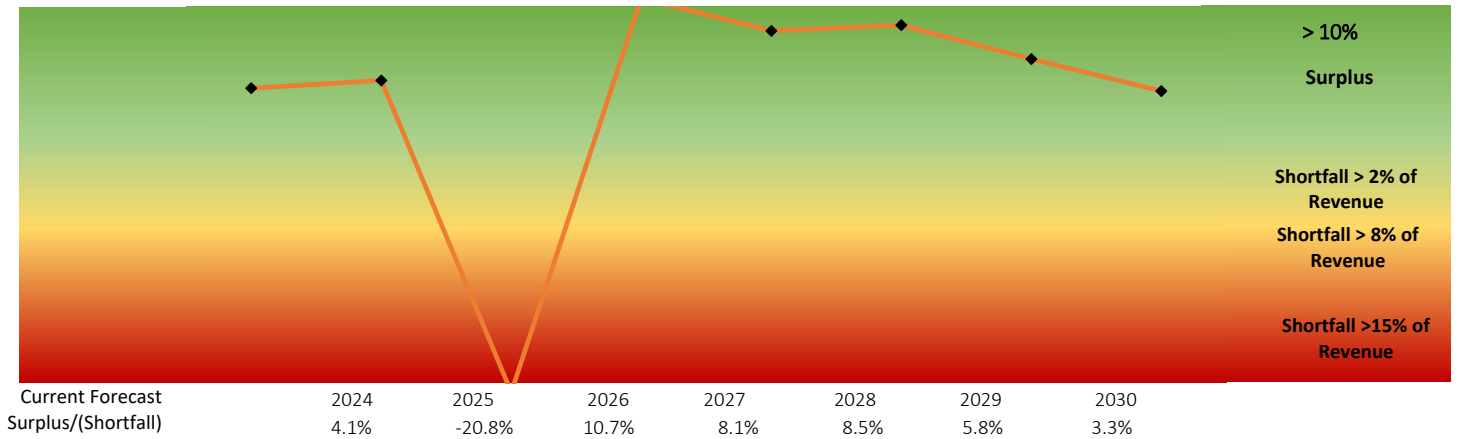


From 2026 to 2030, total revenues are projected to change by 2.20%

Revenue change is expected to outpace expenditure change.

From 2026 to 2030, total expenses are projected to change by -1.61%

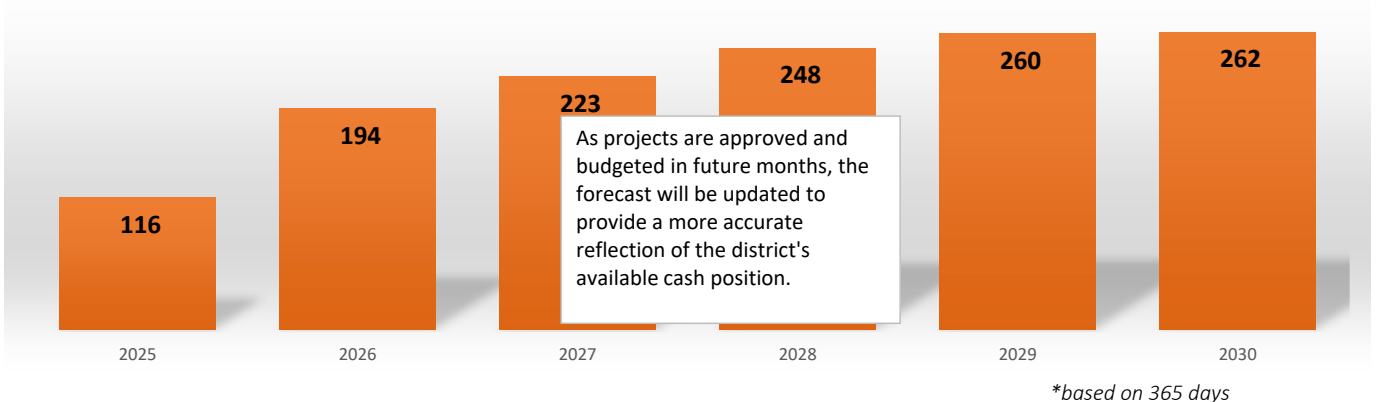
## Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) as a Percentage of Revenue



The district is remaining financially stable, but with the revenues increasing faster than expenditures. A revenue surplus of 5.81% could develop in fiscal year 2030.

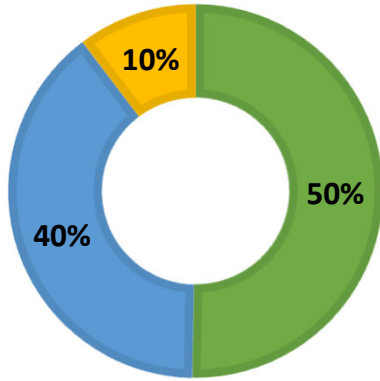
- The largest contributor to the projected revenue trend is the change in All Otr Op Rev.
- The expenditure most impacting the changing trend is Other Uses. This is due to the transfer out in fiscal year 2025.

## Days Cash on Hand at Fiscal Year-end



# Revenue Overview

## Revenue Sources



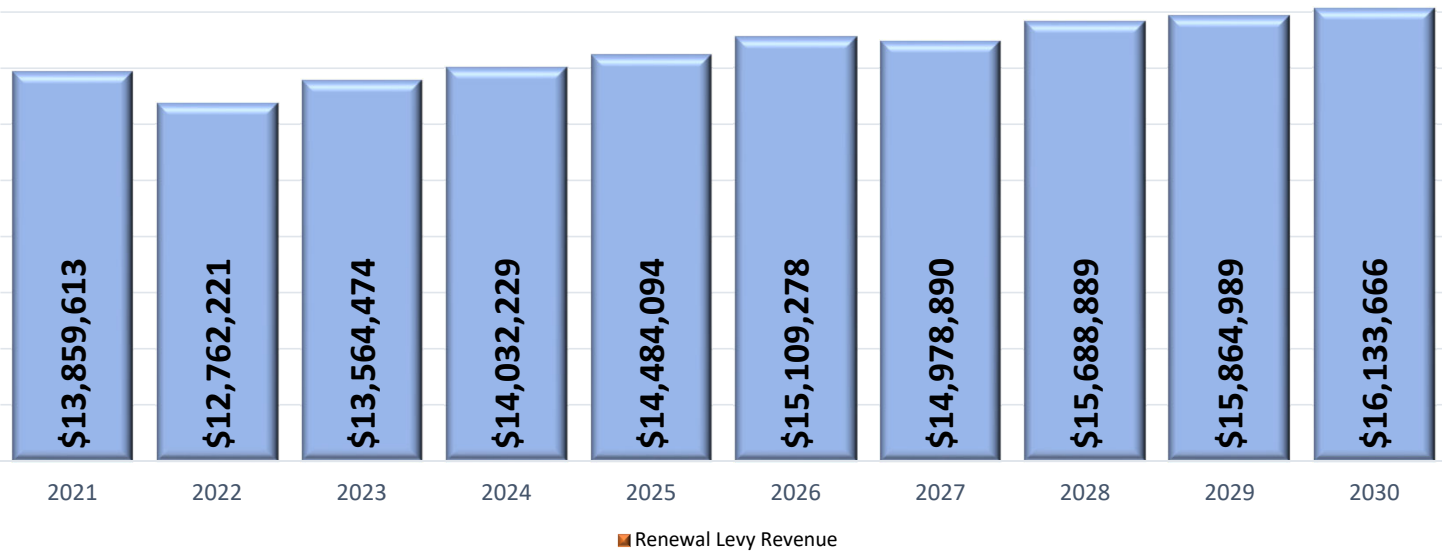
Local Taxes	
Real Estate Tax	22.54%
Public Utility Tax	12.72%
Income Tax	15.03%
State Sources	
State Funding	34.68%
Restricted Aid	1.33%
State Reimb Prop Tax Credi	3.39%
All Other Revenue	
Other Revenue	10.29%
Other Sources	0.01%

### IMPACT OF PROPERTY TAX REFORM:

Mohawk anticipates a decrease in revenue as follows:

2027	-\$410,184
2028	-\$478,100
2029	-\$516,024
2030	-\$547,780

## Annual Revenue Actual + Projected



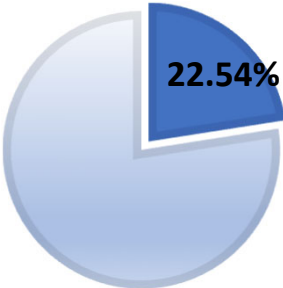
## Historic Revenue Change versus Projected Revenue Change

	Historical Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	
Real Estate	\$108,394	\$63,448	(\$44,946)	Over the past five years, revenue increased by 1.62% (\$207,828 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 2.20% (\$329,914 annually) through fiscal year 2030. Notably, All Othr Op Rev, is expected to be \$152,187 more per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.
Public Utility	(\$69,060)	(\$39,571)	\$29,489	
Income Tax	\$92,038	\$98,846	\$6,808	
State Funding	\$78,802	\$34,692	(\$44,110)	Again, the transfer out in FY25 effects "All other" Revenue, additionally it is anticipated to increase due to solar revenue that the district is planning to receive once the construction is complete and operation becomes fully functional.
State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	\$13,190	\$27,233	\$14,043	
All Othr Op Rev	(\$5,722)	\$146,466	\$152,187	
Other Sources	(\$9,814)	(\$1,199)	\$8,615	
<b>Total Average Annual Change</b>	<b>\$207,828</b>	<b>\$329,914</b>	<b>\$122,086</b>	
	1.62%	2.20%	0.58%	

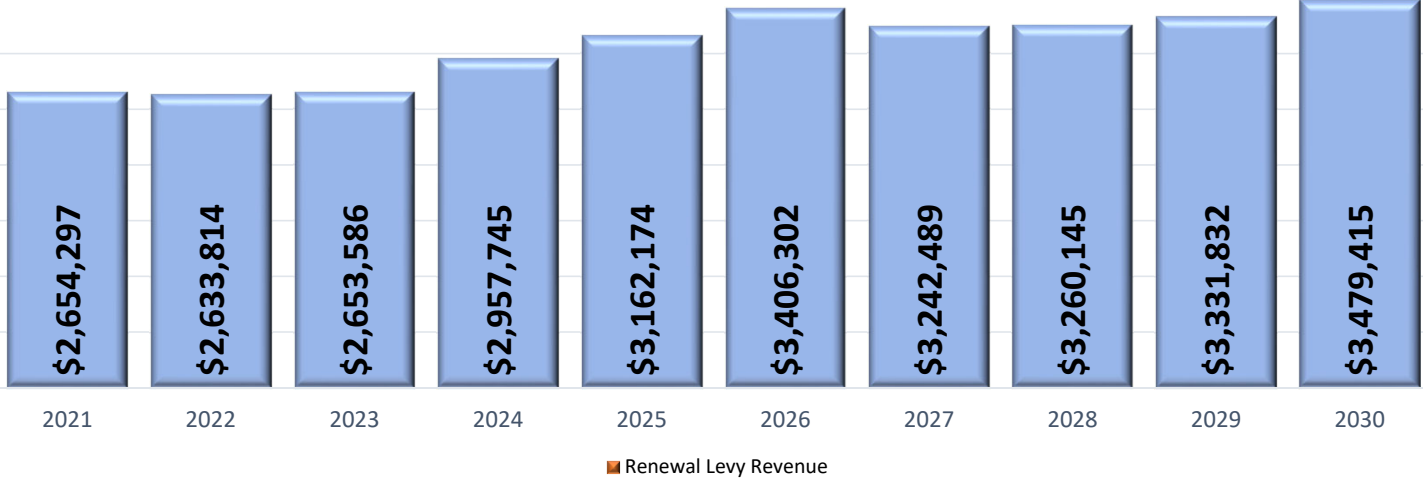
For Comparison:  
 Expenditure average annual change is projected to be > (\$377,793) On an annual average basis, expenditures are projected to contract while revenue grows

**1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)**

Revenue collected from taxes levied by a school district by the assessed valuation of real property using effective tax rates for class I (residential/agricultural) and class II (business).



Real estate property tax revenue accounts for 22.54% of total district general fund revenue.



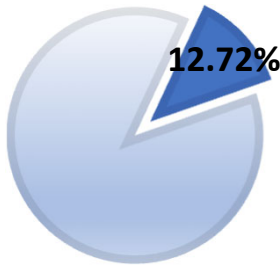
**Key Assumptions & Notes**

Values, Tax Rates and Gross Collections							Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Yr	Valuation	Value Change	Class I Rate	Change	Class 2 Rate	Change	
2024	182,206,380	4,081,850	20.00	-	24.75	-	100.3%
2025	203,448,799	21,242,419	20.00	(0.00)	22.21	(2.54)	99.4%
2026	215,049,799	11,601,000	20.00	-	22.21	(0.00)	99.4%
2027	216,350,799	1,301,000	20.00	-	22.21	(0.00)	99.4%
2028	225,451,799	9,101,000	20.00	-	22.20	(0.00)	99.4%
2029	236,552,799	11,101,000	20.00	-	22.20	(0.00)	99.4%

Class I, or residential/agricultural taxes make up approximately 96.83% of the real estate property tax revenue. The Class I tax rate is 20.00 mills in tax year 2025. The projections reflect an average gross collection rate of 99.4% annually through tax year 2029. The revenue changed at an average annual historical rate of 3.93% and is projected to change at an average annual rate of 2.02% through fiscal year 2030.

### 1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property

Revenue generated from public utility personal property valuations multiplied by the district's full voted tax rate.



Public Utility Personal Property tax revenue accounts for 12.72% of total district general fund revenue.



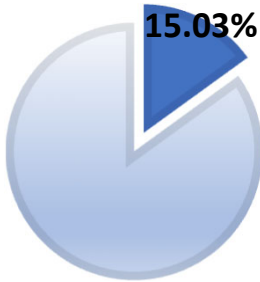
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Values and Tax Rates					Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Year	Valuation	Value Change	Full Voted Rate	Change	
2024	97,161,210	(1,247,200)	36.90	-	56.0%
2025	94,245,731	(2,915,479)	36.90	-	54.6%
2026	92,745,731	(1,500,000)	36.90	-	54.6%
2027	91,245,731	(1,500,000)	36.90	-	54.6%
2028	89,745,731	(1,500,000)	36.90	-	54.6%
2029	88,245,731	(1,500,000)	36.90	-	54.6%

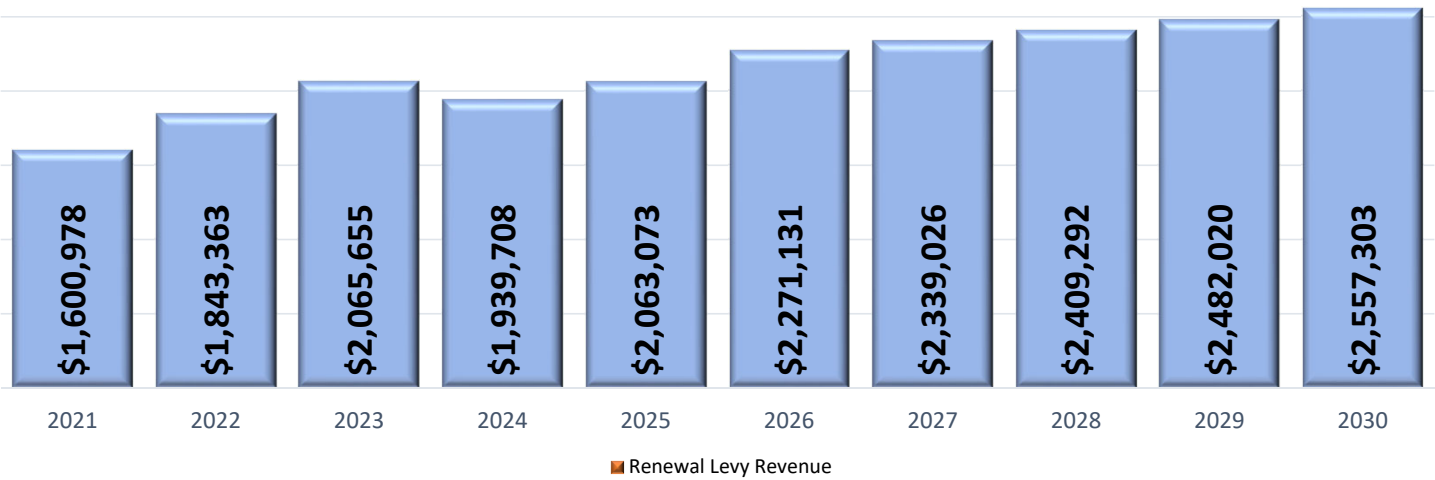
The public utility personal property tax revenue is generated from the personal property values, additions, and depreciation reported by the utility companies. The property is taxed at the full voted tax rate which in tax year 2025 is 36.90 mills. The forecast is modeling an average gross collection rate of 54.62%. The revenue changed historically at an average annual dollar amount of -\$69,060 and is projected to change at an average annual dollar amount of -\$39,571 through fiscal year 2030.

### 1.030 - School District Income Tax

Revenue collected from income tax earmarked specifically to support schools with a voter approved tax by residents of the school district; separate from federal, state and municipal income taxes.



School District Income Tax revenue accounts for 15.03% of total district general fund revenue.



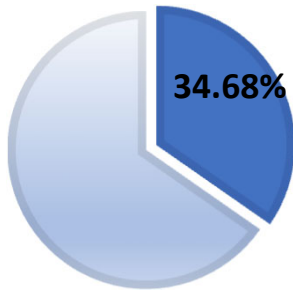
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

The district maintained one income tax levy in fiscal year 2026. The average annual dollar change in total income tax revenue is forecasted to be \$98,846 through 2030.

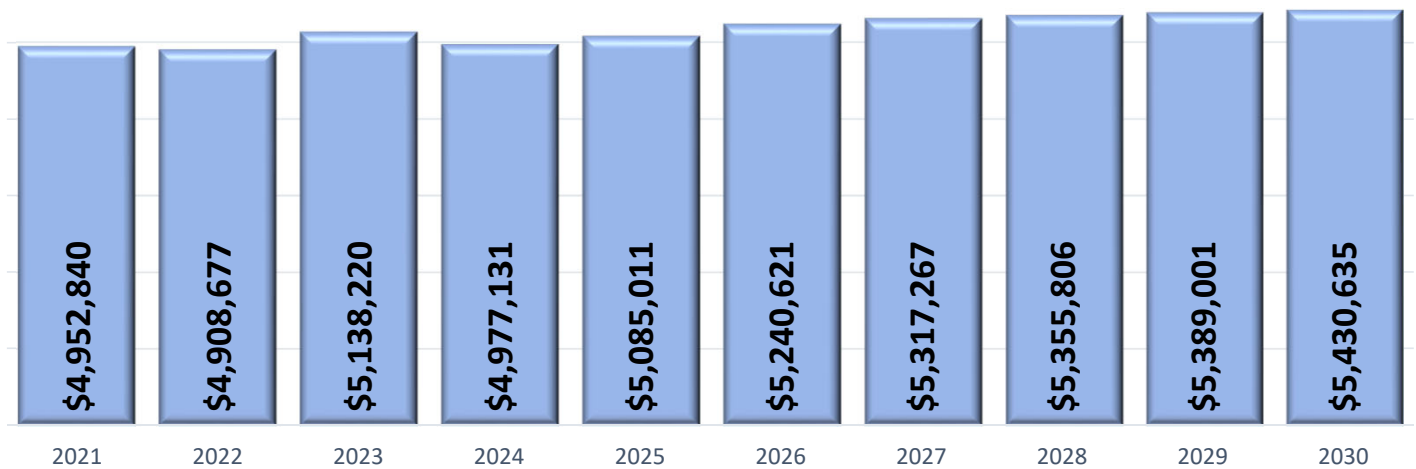
District residents voted to approve a renewal levy on November 5, 2024. The "traditional" income tax levy is 1% annually for a five year period with expiration on December 31, 2030. The chart above illustrates historical and projected income tax collections.

### 1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid

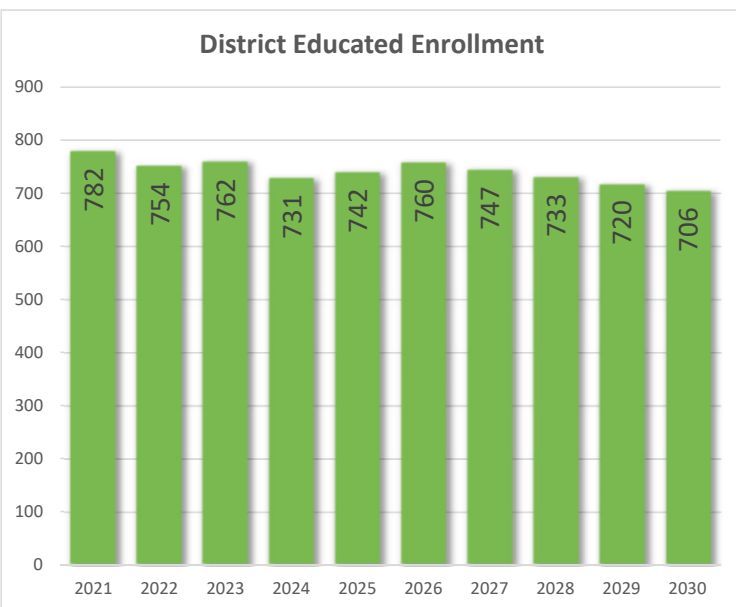
Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.



Unrestricted State Aid revenue accounts for 34.68% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes



Beginning in fiscal year 2022, Ohio adopted the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP). Funding is driven by a base cost methodology that incorporates the four components identified as necessary to the education process. The Base Cost is currently calculated for two years using a statewide average from historical actual data.

For Mohawk Local School District, the calculated Base Cost total is \$6,709,545 in 2026.

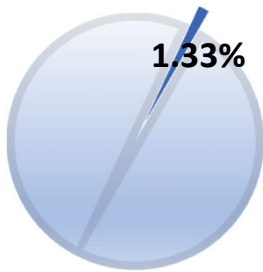
The State's Share of the calculated Base Cost total is \$1,450,195, or \$1,908 per pupil.

The FSFP also started funding students where they attended school. Therefore district educated enrollment is now used for per pupil funding. At the same time, the FSFP eliminated tuition transfer payments from school districts, which impacts the expense side of the forecast.

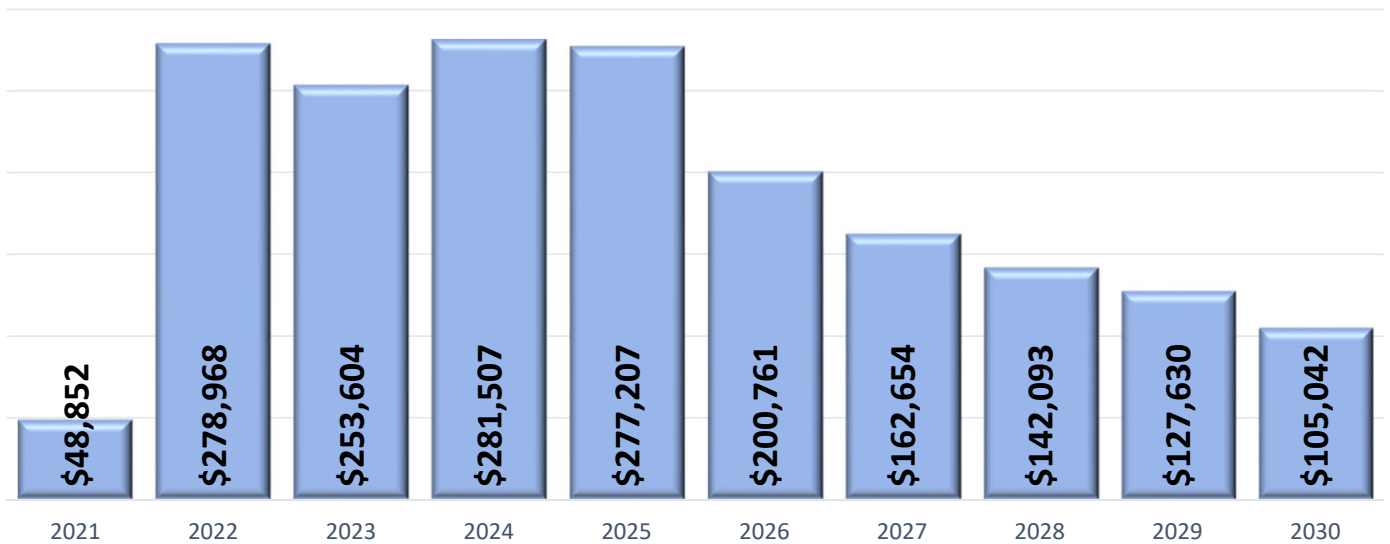
The district receives Transitional Aid "guarantee" to ensure that we do not experience sudden declines in state funding from year to year. Future changes in enrollment or legislative adjustments could reduce these projections.

### 1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid

Funds received through the State Foundation Program or other allocations that are restricted for specific purposes.



Restricted State Aid revenue accounts for 1.33% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Restricted aid is the portion of state per pupil funding that must be classified as restricted use. Historically the district's restricted state aid changed annually on average by -\$587 and is projected to change annually on average by -\$34,433. Restricted funds represent 1.33% of the district's total revenue. Starting in fiscal year 2022, the district's Success & Wellness funding became restricted; the state's share of this funding recorded as restricted is \$120,401. This funding has implications on general fund expenditures in that certain spending now occurring in a fund external to the general fund could shift to the general fund. The expenditures in this forecast are adjusted to reflect this change.

Restricted Grants in Aid reflect state funds that must be used for specific student needs under Ohio's Fair School Funding Plan. This category includes Career Technical Education, Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA), English Learner, and Gifted funding.

- Career Tech is tied directly to student enrollment in approved career-technical programs.

- DPIA provides additional support for disadvantaged students, including the continuation of Student Wellness & Success funding, which must be used for targeted purposes such as mental health services, mentoring, afterschool programming, partnerships with community providers, and reducing chronic absenteeism.

Districts are required to submit an annual report to the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) outlining how these restricted dollars were spent. This ensures accountability, transparency, and alignment with state guidelines to create safe and supportive learning environments.

### 1.050 - State Reimbursement Property Tax Credits

Includes funds received for Tangible Personal Property Tax Reimbursement, Electric Deregulation, Homestead and Rollback.



State Reimbursement of Property Tax Credit revenue accounts for 3.39% of total district general fund revenue.



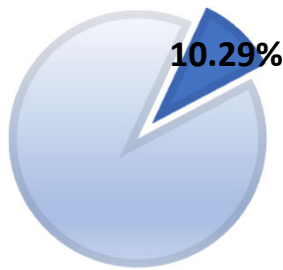
Key Assumptions & Notes

State Reimbursement of Property Tax Credits primarily consists of reimbursements from the state of Ohio for local taxpayer credits or reductions to their tax bill. The state reduces the local taxpayer's tax bill with a 10% rollback credit, and 2.5% owner-occupied rollback credit, plus a homestead credit for qualifying taxpayers. In fiscal year 2026, approximately 11.2% local residential property taxes will be reimbursed by the state in the form of rollback credits and approximately 2.2% will be reimbursed in the form of qualifying homestead exemption credits.

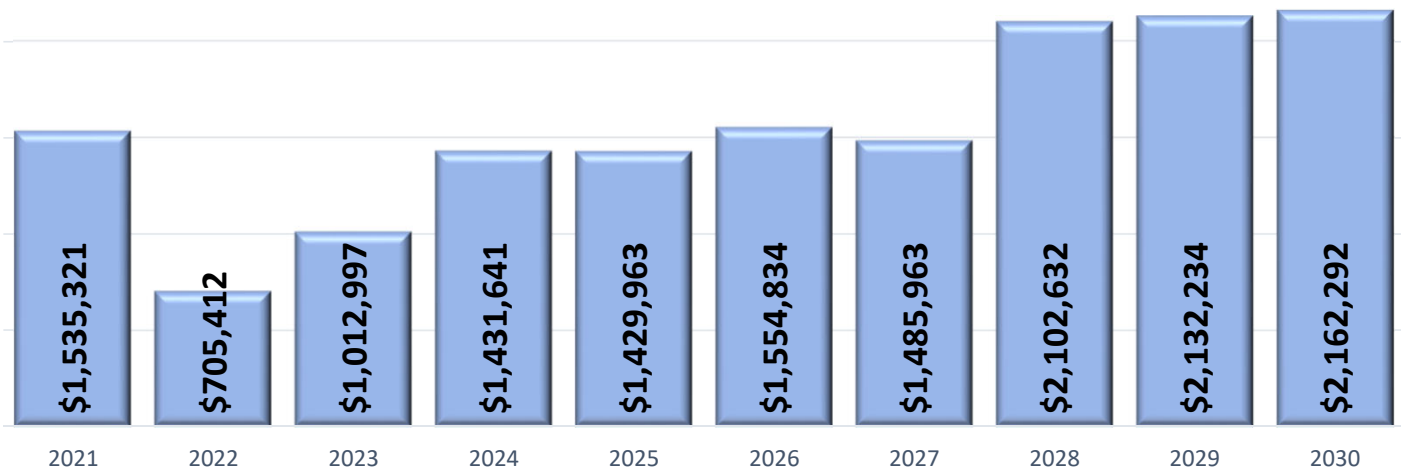
Mohawk Local Schools is unique in that our district spans three counties—Wyandot, Crawford, and Seneca. Because of this, our property tax revenue, including rollbacks and reimbursements, is affected by reappraisals and revaluations occurring across all three jurisdictions.

### 1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues

Operating revenue sources not included in other lines; examples include tuition, fees, earnings on investments, rentals, and donations.



All Other Revenue accounts for 10.29% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Other revenue includes tuition received by the district for non-resident students educated by the district. It also includes interest income, payments in lieu of taxes, and miscellaneous revenue. The historical average annual change was -\$5,722. The projected average annual change is \$146,466 through fiscal year 2030.

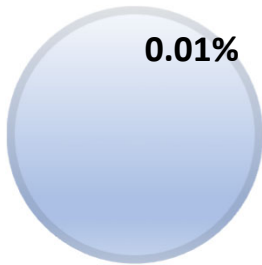
All Other Revenue is anticipated to increase in 2028 due to anticipated solar revenue. The District agreed to receive a Payment in Lieu of Property Taxes associated with the solar energy project in place of traditional tangible personal property tax (TPP) revenue. Under this arrangement, the District will receive a guaranteed annual payment in an amount and for a term as specified in this Agreement, regardless of changes in valuation, tax rates, or state funding formulas. This guaranteed payment is intended to provide predictable and stable revenue to the District throughout the term of the Agreement.

Mobile Home Tax	\$8,170
Tuition	\$657,908
Interest on Investments	\$581,769
One on One Technology Fees	\$13,749
Miscellaneous	\$113,238
Restricted Grants	\$180,000 (typically \$90,000-FY25 back payment)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,554,834</b>

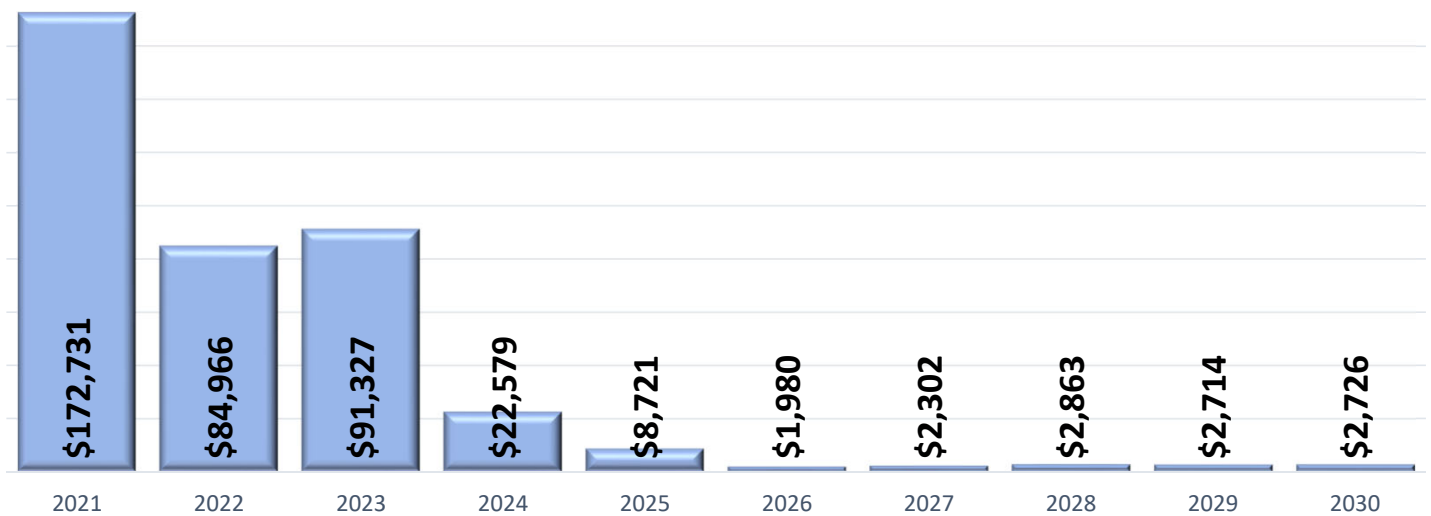
The "Other Revenue" category includes funds from the Medicaid School Program (MSP). The MSP provides reimbursement to school districts for eligible health-related services delivered to Medicaid-eligible students as part of their Individualized Education Programs (IEPs). Services covered under MSP may include speech therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, behavioral health support, and nursing services. These reimbursements help schools offset the costs of providing essential health services that support student success and well-being, ensuring that students with disabilities have access to the care they need to thrive in an educational setting. By participating in the MSP, districts like ours can reinvest these funds to enhance services and resources for all students.

## 2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources

Includes proceeds from sale of notes, state emergency loans and advancements, operating transfers-in, and all other financing sources like sale and loss of assets, and refund of prior year expenditures.



Other Sources of revenue accounts for 0.01% of total district general fund revenue.



### Key Assumptions & Notes

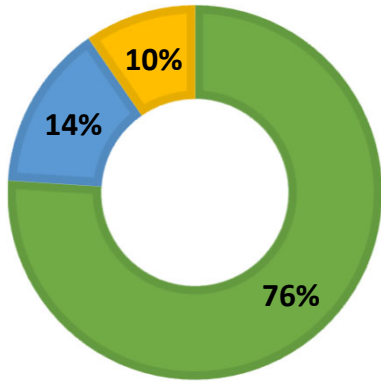
	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers In	4,505	861	1,172	1,722	1,562	1,562
Advances In	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Financing Sources	4,217	1,119	1,130	1,141	1,153	1,164

Other sources includes revenue that is generally classified as non-operating. Return advances-in are the most common revenue source. In 2025 the district receipted \$0 as advances-in and is projecting advances of \$0 in fiscal year 2026. The district also receives other financing sources such as refund of prior year expenditures in this category. The district is projecting that all other financing sources will be \$1,119 in 2026 and average \$1,147 annually through 2030.

In previous years the Medicaid payment was posted in this category, resulting in some of the fluctuation.

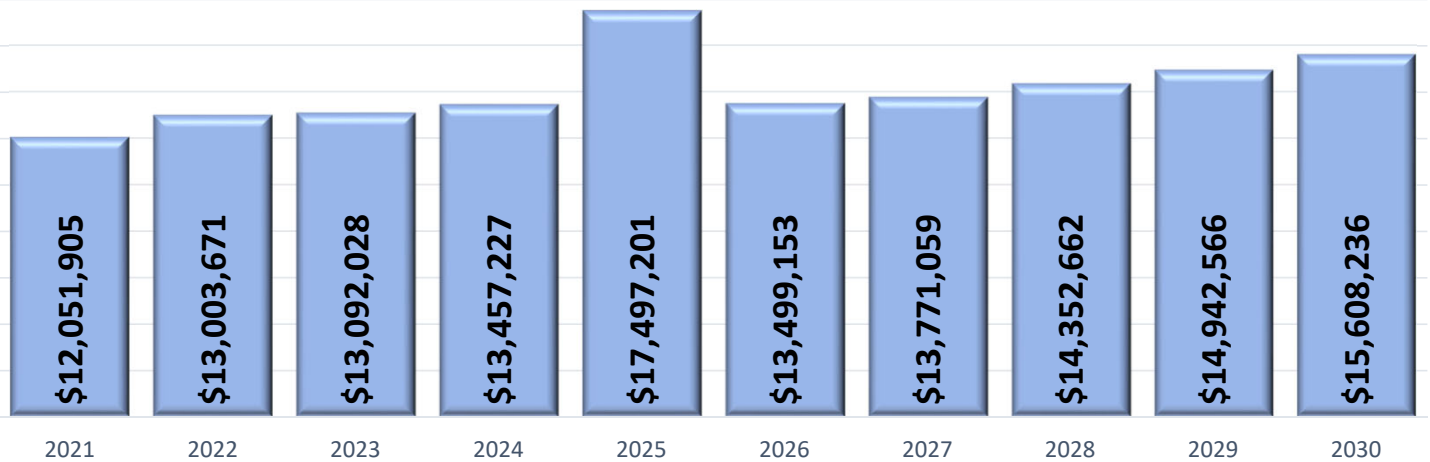
# Expenditure Overview

## Expenditure Categories



<b>Personnel Costs</b>	
Salaries	50.99%
Benefits	25.05%
<b>Purchased Services</b>	14.35%
<b>All Other Expenditures</b>	
Supplies, Capital, Debt, Other Obj	5.85%
Other Uses	3.76%

## Annual Expenditures Actual + Projected



## Historic Expenditures Change versus Projected Expenditures Change

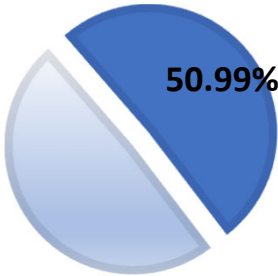
	Historical Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	
Salaries	\$204,053	\$278,418	\$74,365	Expenditures increased by 8.53% (\$1,119,290 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to decrease by 1.61% (\$377,793 annually) through 2030. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Other Uses, is anticipated to be \$1,737,895 less per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.
Benefits	\$194,122	\$172,005	(\$22,117)	
Purchased Services	(\$97,179)	\$52,426	\$149,605	
Supplies & Materials	\$15,462	\$10,069	(\$5,394)	
Capital Outlay	(\$43,553)	\$534	\$44,087	
Intergov & Debt	\$0	\$0	(\$0)	Expenditures increased in FY2025 due to transfers out to the Capital Projects fund which aligned with the District master plan. This is why the expenditure increase is inflated above. Expenditures could increase significantly throughout the forecast due to potential transfers out to the Permanent Improvement fund and/or Special Capital Projects fund for various capital improvements.
Other Objects	\$8,379	\$8,644	\$265	
Other Uses	\$838,006	(\$899,888)	(\$1,737,895)	
<b>Total Average Annual Change</b>	<b>\$1,119,290</b>	<b>(\$377,793)</b>	<b>(\$1,497,083)</b>	
	8.53%	-1.61%	-10.14%	

For Comparison:  
Revenue average annual change is projected to be >

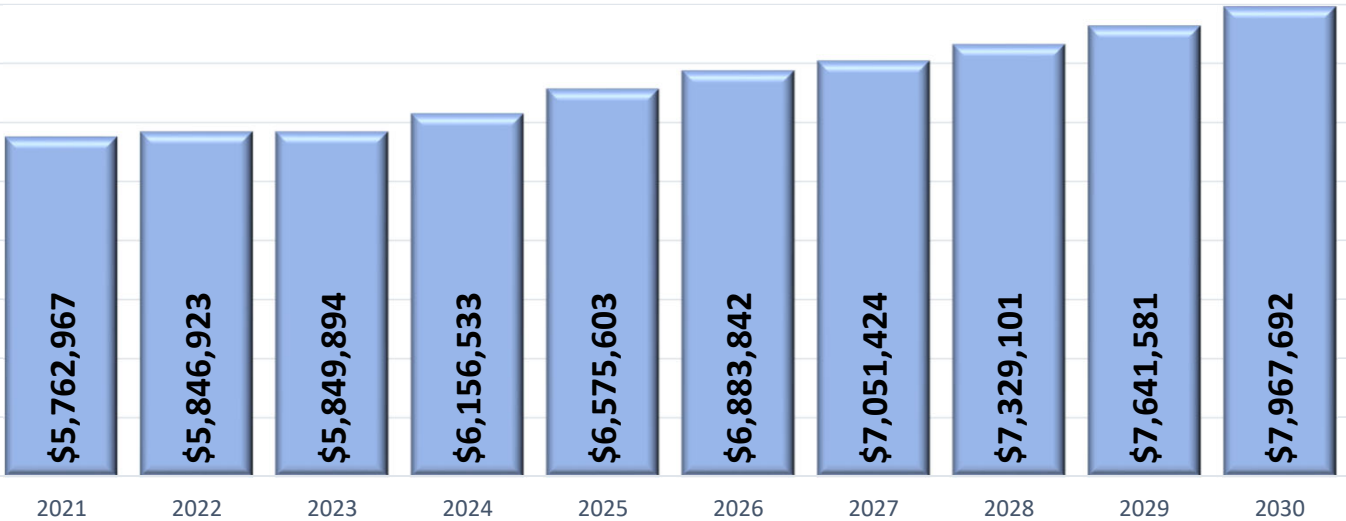
\$329,914 On an annual average basis, revenues are projected to grow faster than expenditures.

### 3.010 - Personnel Services

Employee salaries and wages, including extended time, severance pay, supplemental contracts, etc.



Salaries account for 50.99% of the district's total general fund spending.



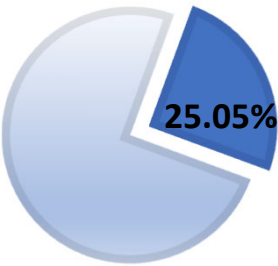
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Salaries represent 50.99% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 3.46% (or \$204,053). This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 3.92% (or \$278,418) through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 0.46% more than the five year historical annual average.

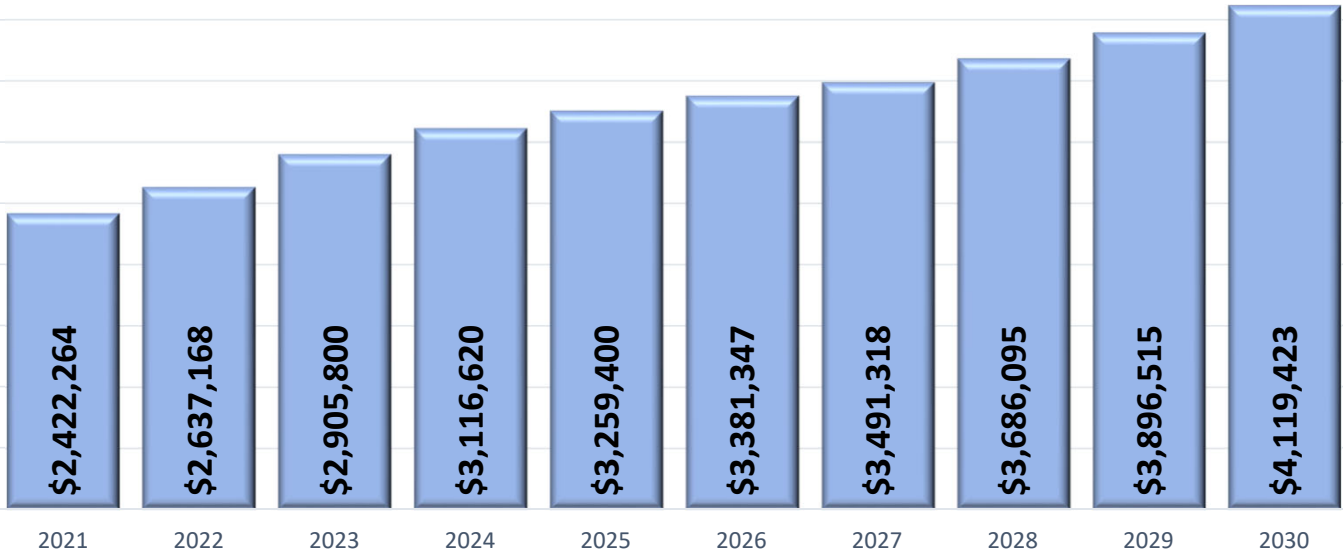
Salary increases are projected throughout the forecast with nominal increases. The district has collective bargaining negotiations scheduled in FY26. At this time, the forecast reflects nominal increases, and any changes resulting from negotiations will be incorporated once agreements are finalized. Staff retirements are anticipated in FY26, it is unknown at this time how many and if replacement staff will be hired.

### 3.020 - Employees' Benefits

Retirement for all employees, Workers Compensation, early retirement incentives, Medicare, unemployment, pickup on pickup, and all health-related insurances.



Benefits account for 25.05% of the district's total general fund spending.



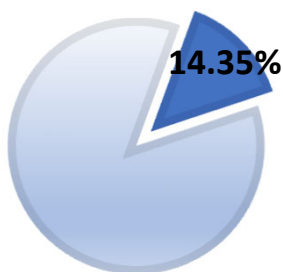
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Benefits represent 25.05% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 7.35%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 4.80% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 2.54% less than the five year historical annual average.

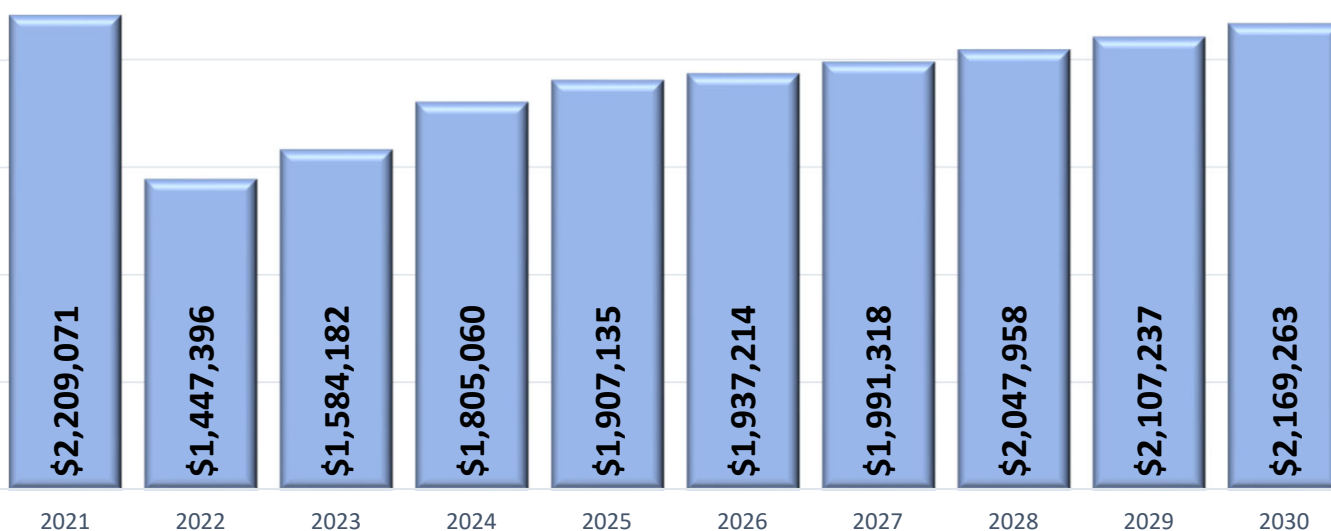
This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs. This includes the board share of retirement, medicare, workers compensation, and unemployment costs. The district is seeing an increase with insurance enrollment by our staff members, which increases the cost of benefits. Health insurance costs are anticipated to increase significantly, as noted in recent industry reports.

### 3.030 - Purchased Services

Amounts paid for services rendered by personnel who are not on the payroll of the school district, expenses for tuition paid to other districts, utility costs and other services which the school district may purchase.



Purchased Services account for 14.35% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Purchased Services represent 14.35% of total expenditures and decreased at a historical average annual rate of 2.62%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 2.61% through fiscal year 2030. Starting in 2022, the Fair School Funding Plan (State Funding) only accounted for district educated enrollment, thereby reducing district tuition costs for open enrollment 'out,' community schools, STEM, and scholarship students. This change resulted in lower district costs, but also less per pupil state revenue since per pupil funding is now paid directly by the state to the district students attend.

Purchased services expenses are the third largest expenditure in the General Fund. Purchased Services expenditures are increasing and are anticipated to continue to grow in future years. This category includes a wide range of essential services such as professional and technical support, insurance, travel and meeting expenses, communications (phone and internet), utilities, and tuition. A significant portion of this increase is tied to professional technical services required to meet student needs, including educational consultants, special education aides, physical therapy, hearing and vision services, psychological services, and speech therapy. These services are essential to ensure that all students receive the appropriate support, instruction, and resources necessary for their success.

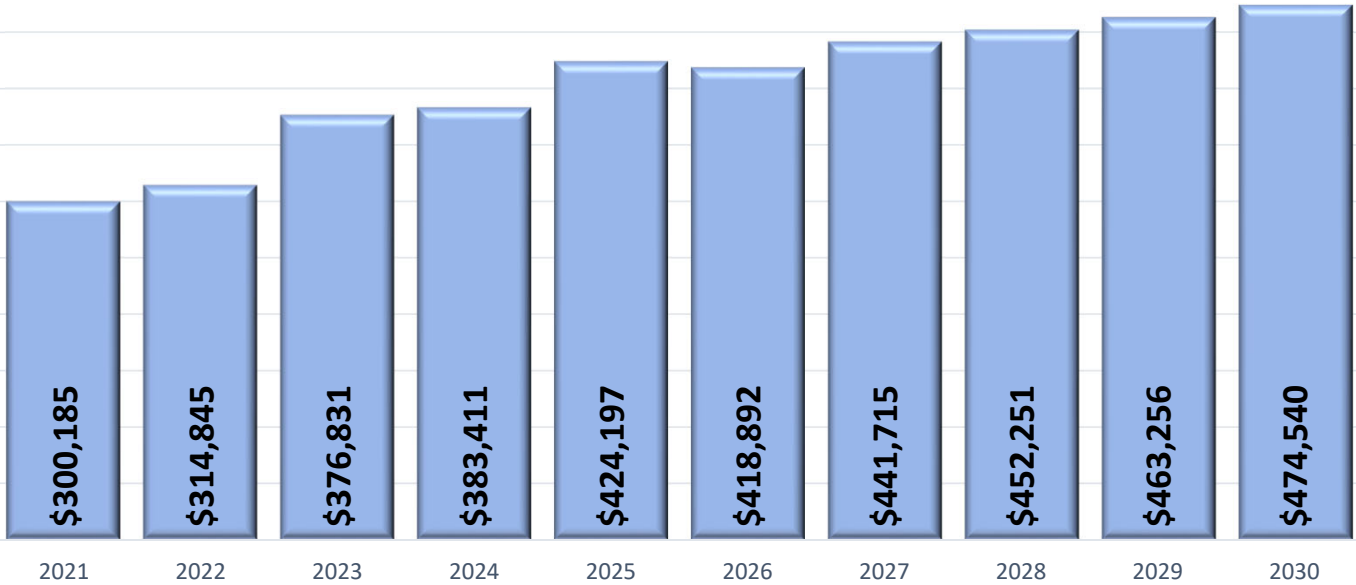
Professional and Technical Services	\$910,343
Property Services (Insurance)	\$174,542
Travel Meetings/Mileage	\$51,172
Communications	\$37,680
Utilities-Electric, Solar, Gas, Water, Water Testing	\$303,518
Tuition-Students Educated Outside the District	\$377,455
Special Education Transportation	\$5,599
Other	\$76,905
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,937,214</b>

### 3.040 - Supplies & Materials

Expenditures for general supplies, instructional materials including textbooks and media material, bus fuel and tires, and all other maintenance supplies.



Supplies and Materials account for 3.10% of the district's total general fund spending.



**Key Assumptions & Notes**

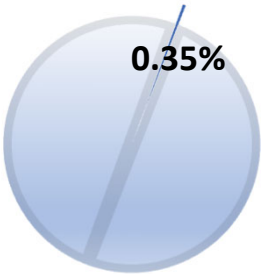
Supplies & Materials represent 3.10% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 4.70%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 2.29% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 2.41% less than the five year historical annual average.

This category includes expenses for classroom materials, textbooks, library books, software, copy paper, fuel, maintenance supplies, and other. Textbooks, digital resources, and software that has a longevity of five or more years is funded through our Permanent Improvement Fund.

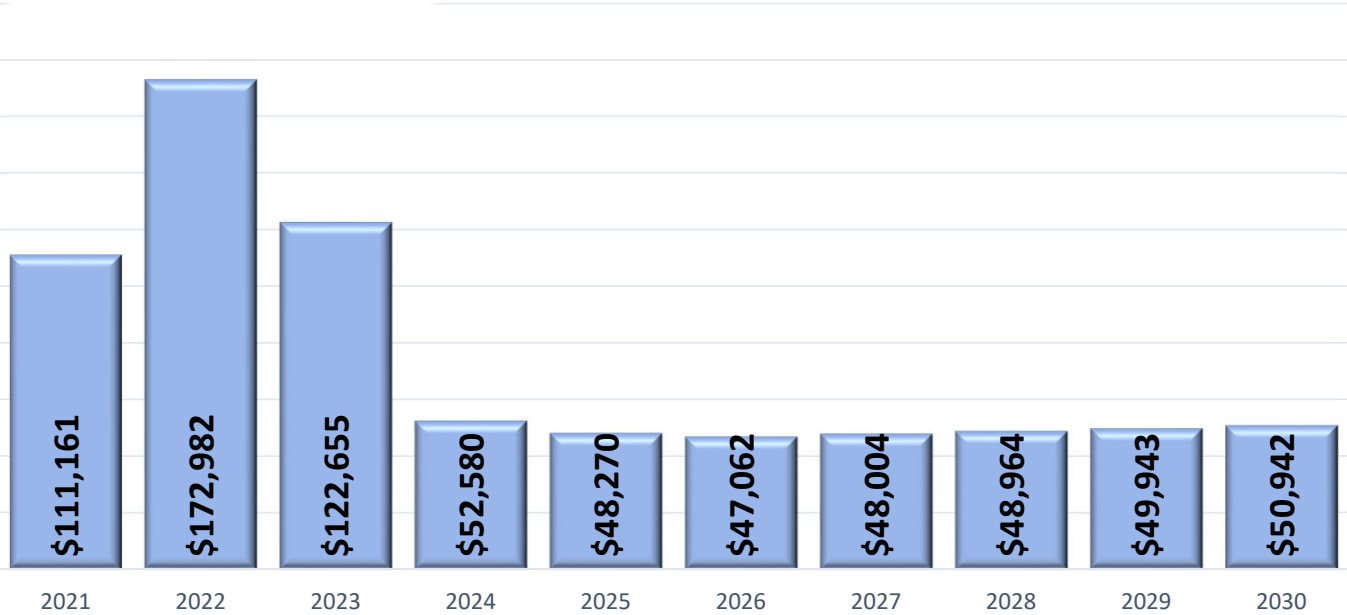
General Supplies	\$226,186
Textbooks/Electronic Instructional Materials	\$4,836
Library Books/Digital Resources	\$1,870
Supplies & Materials for Operation, Maintenance & Repair	\$69,372
Supplies for Operations & Repair of Vehicles	\$114,193
Other	\$2,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$418,892</b>

### 3.050 - Capital Outlay

This line includes expenditures for items having at least a five-year life expectancy, such as land, buildings, improvements of grounds, equipment, computers/technology, furnishings, and buses.



Capital Outlay account for 0.35% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Capital Outlay represent 0.35% of total expenditures and decreased at a historical average annual amount of \$43,553. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of \$534 through 2030. The projected average annual change is more than the five year historical annual average.

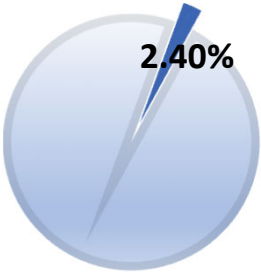
The capital outlay category includes items with a life expectancy of five years or more, such as land, buildings, ground improvements, computers/technology, buses, vehicles, furnishings, and equipment. Many capital expenses are funded through the Permanent Improvement Fund and are therefore not reflected in the forecast.

Most of the capital outlay budget will continue to be supported by the Permanent Improvement Fund, with only modest increases anticipated to account for inflation.

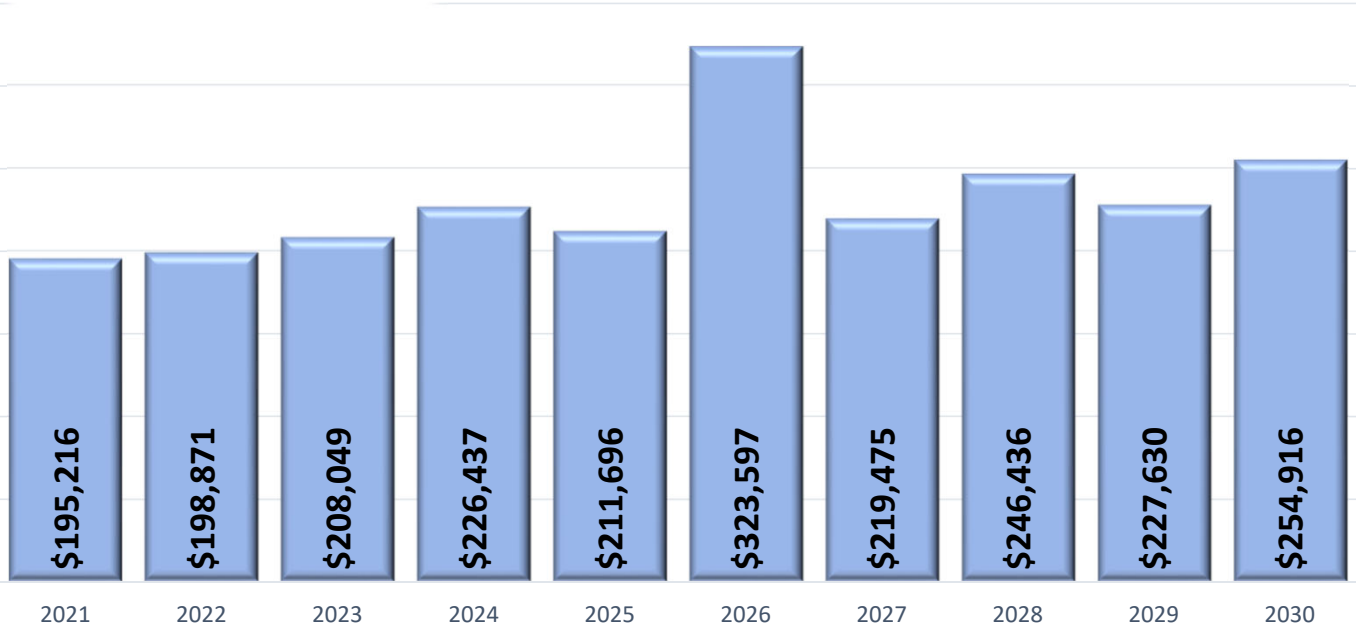


### 4.300 - Other Objects

Primary components for this expenditure line are membership dues and fees, ESC contract deductions, County Auditor/Treasurer fees, audit expenses, and election expenses.



Other Objects account for 2.40% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Other Objects represent 2.40% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 4.76%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 7.46% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 2.71% more than the five year historical annual average.

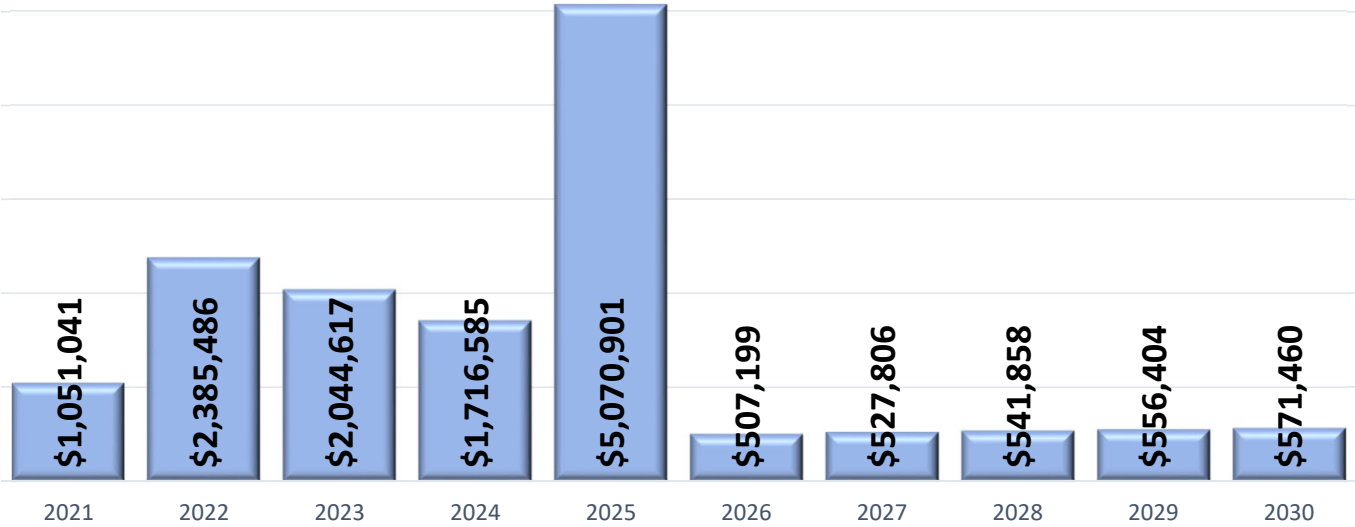
Other objects typically remain consistent and are mostly comprised of county auditor and treasurer's fees for the collection of local tax revenue, as well as, biannual audit costs. The jump in FY26 is due to the district making the decision to fund student lunch accounts with \$100 per student.

**5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses**

Operating transfers-out, advances out to other funds, and all other general fund financing uses.



Other Uses account for 3.76% of the district's total general fund spending.



**Key Assumptions & Notes**

	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers Out	5,070,901	507,199	527,806	541,858	556,404	571,460
Advances Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other uses includes expenditures that are generally classified as non-operating. It is typically in the form of advances-out which are then repaid into the general fund from the other district funds. In 2025 the district had no advances-out and has no advances-out forecasted through fiscal year 2030. The district can also move general funds permanently to other funds, and as the schedule above presents, the district has transfers forecasted through fiscal year 2030. The table above presents the district's planned advances and transfers. The district can also have other uses of funds which is reflected in the table above.

In FY25, we saw a jump in Transfers Out due to funds being transferred into our special capital projects fund(s) to support our master plan. We might see an increase again in Transfers Out depending on future projects and budget reserves.

