

**LICKING VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT - LICKING COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2023, 2024 and 2025 ACTUAL
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 2026 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2030**



**Forecast Provided By
Licking Valley Local School District
Treasurer's Office
Andrew Douglass, Treasurer
February 9, 2026**

Licking Valley Local School District

Licking County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023, 2024 and 2025 Actual,
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2026 Through 2030

	Actual			Average Change	Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025		Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
Revenues									
1.010 General Property Tax (Real Estate)	\$5,113,793	\$6,039,423	\$6,756,673	15.0%	\$6,881,981	\$5,993,443	\$6,172,891	\$6,107,823	\$6,911,238
1.020 Public Utility Personal Property Tax	862,868	757,770	965,517	7.6%	974,070	1,047,200	1,053,180	1,059,160	1,065,140
1.030 Income Tax	3,558,138	3,711,218	4,012,283	6.2%	4,379,650	4,489,141	4,534,032	4,579,372	4,625,165
1.035 Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	11,598,772	12,774,115	13,066,949	6.2%	13,051,155	12,821,916	12,824,847	12,827,842	12,830,902
1.040 Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	710,561	912,980	912,043	14.2%	730,240	678,899	678,899	678,899	678,899
1.045 Restricted Federal Grants-in-Aid	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.050 State Reimbursement For Property Tax Credits	740,440	841,645	952,870	13.4%	963,500	1,741,142	1,031,843	1,037,216	1,068,587
1.060 All Other Revenues	665,971	1,111,857	1,160,769	35.7%	1,008,033	825,446	612,428	505,919	452,664
1.070 Total Revenues	\$23,250,543	\$26,149,008	\$27,827,104	9.4%	\$27,988,629	\$27,597,187	\$26,908,120	\$26,796,231	\$27,632,596
Other Financing Sources									
2.010 Proceeds from Sale of Notes	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.020 State Emergency Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.040 Operating Transfers-In	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.050 Advances-In	121,553	189,901	235,481	40.1%	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000
2.060 All Other Financing Sources	78,141	138,500	76,929	16.4%	76,929	76,929	76,929	76,929	76,929
2.070 Total Other Financing Sources	\$199,694	\$328,401	\$312,410	29.8%	\$231,929	\$231,929	\$231,929	\$231,929	\$231,929
2.080 Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$23,450,237	\$26,477,409	\$28,139,514	9.6%	\$28,220,558	\$27,829,116	\$27,140,049	\$27,028,160	\$27,864,524
Expenditures									
3.010 Personal Services	\$12,710,034	\$12,996,496	\$13,938,094	4.7%	\$15,106,189	\$15,891,118	\$16,531,102	\$17,177,012	\$17,847,642
3.020 Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	3,843,342	3,783,757	4,145,588	4.0%	4,598,901	5,186,043	5,773,127	6,401,660	7,083,721
3.030 Purchased Services	2,707,145	2,832,358	3,251,638	9.7%	3,883,645	4,016,578	4,149,036	4,286,030	4,427,725
3.040 Supplies and Materials	911,880	958,511	1,447,175	28.0%	1,544,873	1,536,344	1,764,934	1,678,433	1,888,585
3.050 Capital Outlay	449,275	367,812	359,737	-10.2%	64,447	242,025	151,706	157,774	164,085
3.060 Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Service:									
4.010 Principal-All (Historical Only)	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.020 Principal-Notes	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.030 Principal-State Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.040 Principal-State Advancements	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.050 Principal-HB 284 Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.055 Principal-Other	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.060 Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.300 Other Objects	257,399	305,202	335,672	14.3%	373,331	388,264	407,691	428,130	449,634
4.500 Total Expenditures	\$20,879,075	\$21,244,136	\$23,477,904	6.1%	\$25,571,386	\$27,260,372	\$28,777,596	\$30,129,039	\$31,861,392
Other Financing Uses									
5.010 Operating Transfers-Out	\$741,743	\$838,529	\$10,959,386	610.0%	\$653,529	\$253,529	\$253,529	\$406,529	\$561,529
5.020 Advances-Out	189,901	235,481	139,124	-8.5%	139,124	139,124	139,124	139,124	139,124
5.030 All Other Financing Uses	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
5.040 Total Other Financing Uses	\$931,644	\$1,074,010	\$11,098,510	474.3%	\$792,653	\$392,653	\$392,653	\$545,653	\$700,653
5.050 Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$21,810,719	\$22,318,146	\$34,576,414	28.6%	\$26,364,039	\$27,653,025	\$29,170,249	\$30,674,692	\$32,562,045
6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses	\$1,639,518	\$4,159,263	(\$6,436,900)	-50.5%	\$1,856,519	\$176,091	(\$2,030,200)	(\$3,646,532)	(\$4,697,521)
7.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	\$12,238,400	\$13,877,918	\$18,037,181	21.7%	\$11,600,281	\$13,456,800	\$13,632,891	\$11,602,691	\$7,956,158
7.020 Cash Balance June 30	\$13,877,918	\$18,037,181	\$11,600,281	-2.9%	\$13,456,800	\$13,632,891	\$11,602,691	\$7,956,158	\$3,258,638
8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30	\$62,167	\$62,167	\$62,167	0.0%	\$62,167	\$62,167	\$62,167	\$62,167	\$62,167
Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.010 Textbooks and Instructional Materials	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.020 Capital Improvements	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.030 Budget Reserve	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.040 DPIA	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.045 Fiscal Stabilization	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.050 Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.060 Property Tax Advances	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.070 Bus Purchases	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.080 Subtotal Reservations of fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10.010 Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations	\$13,815,751	\$17,975,014	\$11,538,114	-2.9%	\$13,394,633	\$13,570,724	\$11,540,524	\$7,893,991	\$3,196,471

Licking Valley Local School District

Licking County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023, 2024 and 2025 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2026 Through 2030

	Actual				Average Change	Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025			Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies										
11.010	Income Tax - Renewal	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
11.020	Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Renewal Levies	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations</i>										
12.010		\$13,815,751	\$17,975,014	\$11,538,114	-2.9%	\$13,394,633	\$13,570,724	\$11,540,524	\$7,893,991	\$3,196,471
Revenue from New Levies										
13.010	Income Tax - New	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
13.020	Property Tax - New	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
13.030	Cumulative Balance of New Levies	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
15.010	Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	\$13,815,751	\$17,975,014	\$11,538,114	-2.9%	\$13,394,633	\$13,570,724	\$11,540,524	\$7,893,991	\$3,196,471

Licking Valley Local School District – Licking County
Notes to the Five-Year Forecast
General Fund Only
February 9, 2026

Introduction to the Five-Year Forecast

A forecast is a snapshot of today. Based on historical trends, what we know and future assumptions. 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. Various events will ultimately impact the latter years of the forecast, such as state budgets (adopted every two years), new state mandates, tax levies, property reappraisals and updates, salary increases, health insurance increases, enrollment variances, or changes to property valuations due to businesses moving in or out of the district.

As noted below the current state budget approved in HB96 changed the forecast based on what the state Ohio and the Ohio Department of Workforce and Education will require, however the Board of Education will continue to plan over a five-year period. Our district leadership believes that the five-year forecast is a crucial management tool. A five-year planning horizon enables district management teams to examine future years' projections and identify when challenges will arise. This helps district management to be proactive in meeting those challenges.

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 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.

Three important purposes or objectives of the five-year forecast are:

- (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 Ohio Department of Education and Workforce, and the Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems.

Ohio HB96 was passed in June 2025 which amended O.R.C. 5705.391 and O.A.C. 3301-92.04 requiring a Board of Education (BOE) to file their current years budgeted revenue and expenses, and three additional years. This is essentially a four (4) year forecast. Beginning in fiscal year 2026 (July 1 to June 30) the financial forecast must be filed by October 15, and the end of February. The filing deadlines will change in fiscal year 2027 to August 31, and end of February each fiscal year thereafter. While the legislative requirement is to file a four-year forecast, as noted above, we believe it is a prudent practice to continue to develop a five-year forecast for planning purposes. The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. The first year of the financial forecast is considered the current year budget and is used as the base for future year's projections. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the February 2026 filing.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:

This financial forecast has risks and uncertainty due to economic changes, new property tax laws signed by Governor DeWine on December 19, 2025, and also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2027 and 2029 due to deliberation of the following two (2) state biennium budgets for FY28-29 and FY30-31, all of which affect this forecast.

1. On December 19, 2025, Governor DeWine signed into law several pieces of legislation that are the most sweeping changes to Ohio property tax law since 1976 when HB920 was passed. The legislation approved is: HB129, HB186, HB309 and HB335. These laws become effective March 19, 2026, which is after the February filing deadline for this forecast. Of particular concern is HB186 which implements new property tax caps retroactively for property reappraisal and triennial updates that occurred in tax year 2023, 2024 and 2025. Due to the complexity of these calculations, the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) has been charged with calculating the effects of this legislation and notifying Ohio's 88 county auditors as to the impact on property tax bills and subsequent tax settlements to local governments. The ODT has until April 20, 2026, to calculate any tax reductions that impact school districts.

A brief summary of the impact of each piece of legislation is noted below with specific anticipated impacts to this forecast noted in Estimated Real Estate Tax Line 1.01 section of these assumptions.

- HB129 implements new requirements for and restores fixed sum levies. It will also include fixed sum levy millage in the 20-mill floor calculation beginning in the next reappraisal or triennial update cycle of any county that contains district territory, but no later than Tax Year 2028 which is collected in calendar 2029. For some districts this will result in a loss due to a change in the 20-mill floor. The Licking Valley Local School District is on the 20-mill floor but does not have any levies.
- HB186 establishes Inflation Cap Credits, if applicable, following reappraisals and triennial updates for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF). HB186 also includes a Temporary Tax Credits (clawback) provision that takes back tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts beginning with reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred before the effective date of the law retroactive back to tax year 2023, 2024 and 2025. These are funds that have already been realized and have been spent and/or included in future educational planning. While skyrocketing home values resulted in the need for property tax reform that limits tax growth for taxpayers, the retroactive clawback of taxes already paid is very detrimental to districts at the 20-mill floor. The change will impact Licking Valley Local School District.
- HB309 allows County Budget Commissions (CBC's) to reduce any voter-approved levy (except debt) to bring taxes levied within levels the CBC finds reasonable and prudent to avoid unnecessary collections. This law gives locally elected CBC officials the power to override voter-approved levies and local school board fiscal decisions. The impact of this new law is indeterminable and can be administered inconsistently in 88 counties across Ohio.
- HB335 limits revenue growth from inside millage due to valuation reappraisals or triennial updates to no more than the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF). Our district plans to project at or below anticipated GDP DF to avoid inflation cap credits on inside millage.

Because the new accelerated February, filing deadline for school district forecasts and the ODT's deadline of April 20, are misaligned, authoritative data concerning HB186's official impact on our district will not

be received as of the filing of this forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the limited data available and understanding of this legislation. As authoritative data concerning HB186 is made available to the district, changes may need to be made to the forecast that may or may not be significant.

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. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast in the long term:

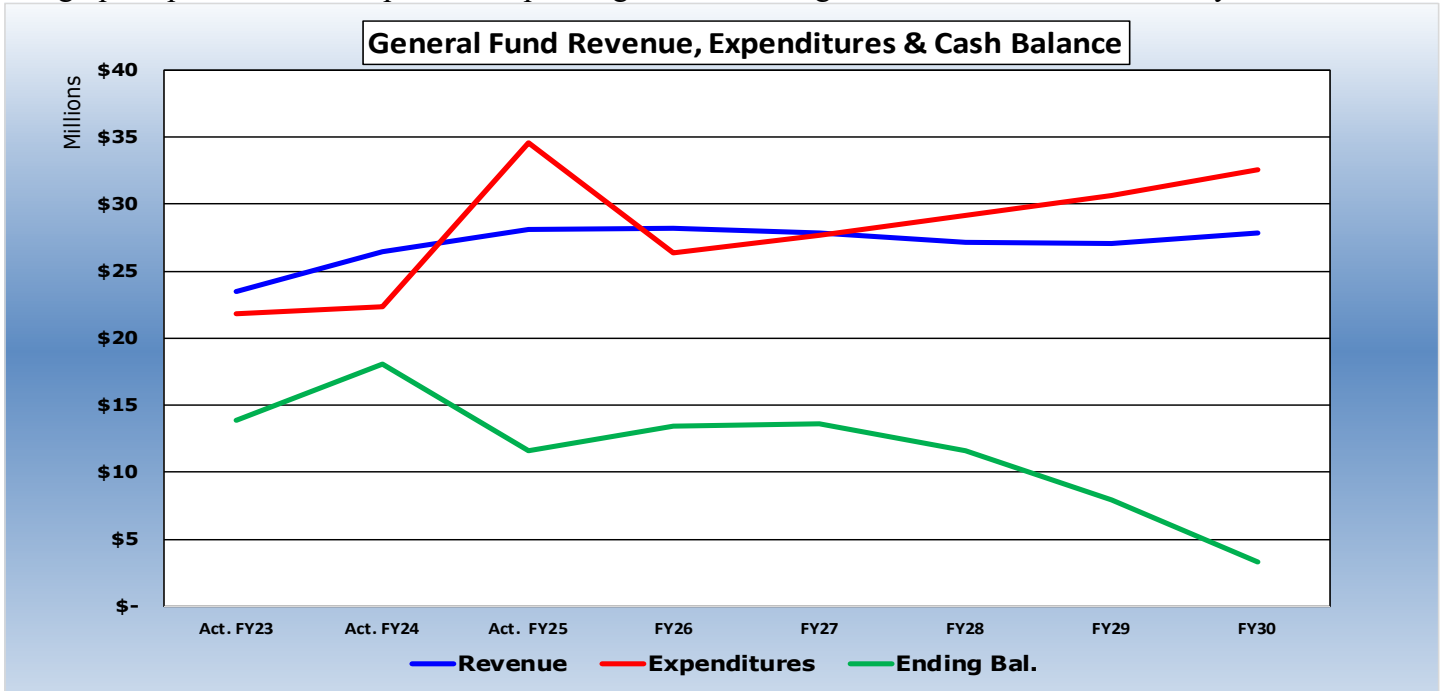
2. Property tax collections are one of the largest revenue sources for the school system and a significant risk to the forecast. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years that aligns with the new HB186 Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) and new construction growth. The effects of HB186 will be to limit property tax growth following reappraisals and updates. Total local revenues, predominately local taxes, equate to 47.3% of the district's resources. As noted above, HB186 indicates any adjustment for prior year appraisals and updates that exceeded GDP DF in reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred in tax years 2023, 2024 and 2025 will result in possible significant reductions (clawback) in the second half property tax collections that typically occur in August to September 2026. If the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) determines adjustments are required due to HB186, further reductions in Tax Year 2026 collected in calendar year 2027 taxes will also result. We have included any estimated adjustment for HB186 in Line 1.01 assumptions below, but only the ODT will have actual authoritative data when it is released, which is after this forecast filing deadline.
3. Licking County experienced a reappraisal in the 2023 tax year to be collected in FY24. The 2023 update increased overall assessed values by \$92.86 million or an increase of 32.2% for Class I and Class II. A reappraisal update will occur in tax year 2026 for collection in FY27. We anticipate value increases for Class I (Residential/Agriculture) and Class II (Commercial/Industrial) property within the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor range of 7% to 9%. HB335 inside millage cap will become effective for any reappraisal and update beginning in tax year 2026, and HB129 will become effective for our district in the next update. We have anticipated any 20-mill floor adjustment in Line 1.01 assumptions below. We do not anticipate any significant impact of HB335 on our tax projections due to our estimates for future growth in reappraisal being in line with anticipated GDP DF.
4. The state budget represented 52.7% of district revenues, which means it is a significant risk to the revenue. The future risk comes in FY28 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to a possible recession and the Fair School Funding Plan is not continued and/or funded in the next state biennium budget. In this forecast, there are two unknown future State Biennium Budgets covering FY28-29 and FY30-31. Future uncertainty in the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy makes this area an elevated risk to district funding long-range through FY30. We have projected our state funding in FY26 based on recent formula calculations and use of the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) funding simulator for FY27 projections. This forecast reflects state revenue aligning with the FY27 funding levels through FY30, which we feel should be close to what the state approves for the next two biennium budgets. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to make an informed decision.
5. HB96, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY26 and FY27. FY26 reflects 83.33% of the implementation cost at year five of a six-year phase-in plan, which increases by 16.66% each year. FY27 will result in 100% funding of the (FSFP). HB96 did not increase the base cost inputs (no increase from the state on formula funding) while allowing local capacity inputs to increase. This causes more districts to appear to have greater local ability to fund their schools thus reducing the amount of State Aid they receive. We have used the

most recent FY27 simulations published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY27-FY30.

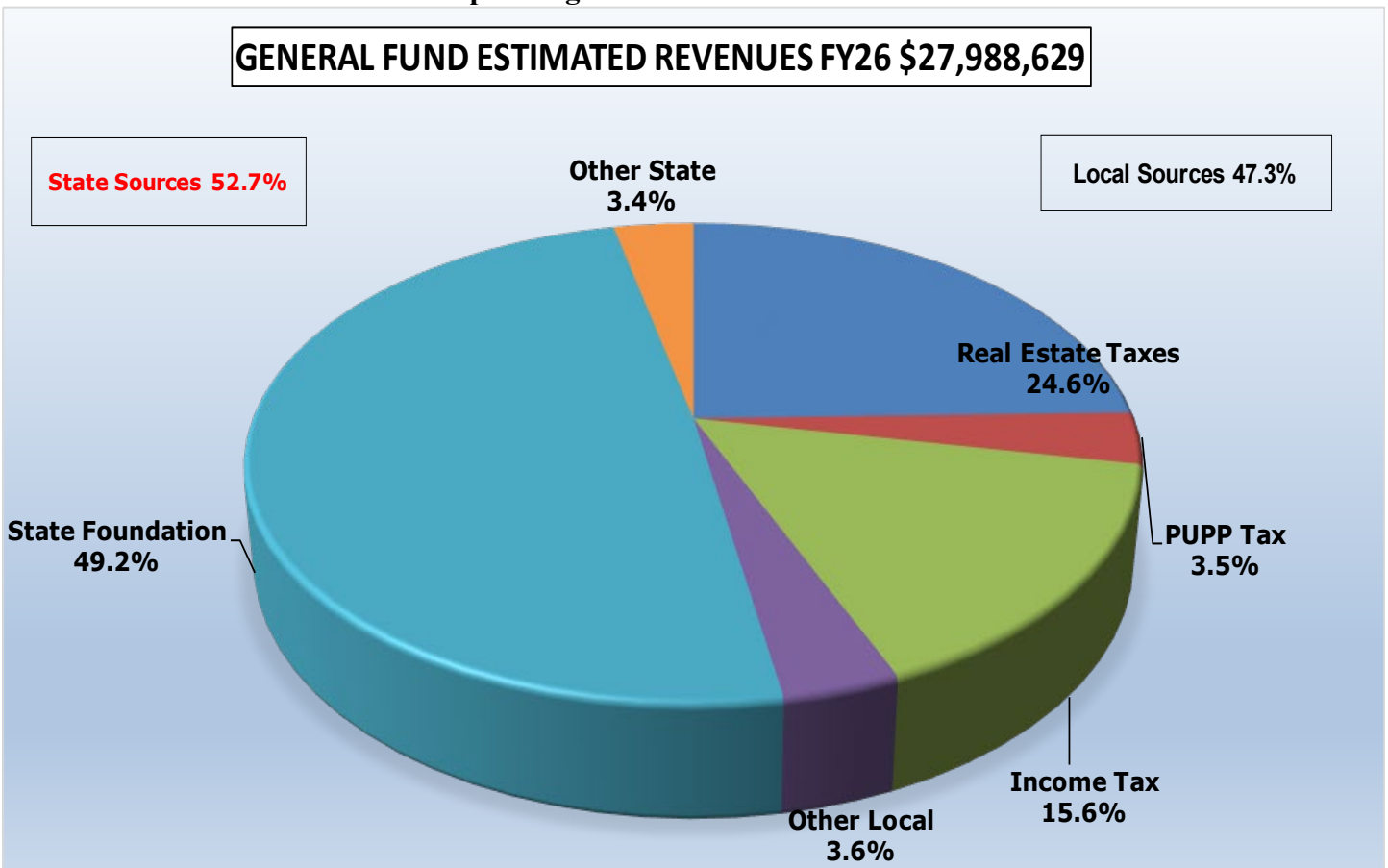
6. HB96, the current state biennium budget also enacted a new provision called “Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions”. This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. Current Homestead and 2.5% owner occupied credits are reimbursed to the district from the state of Ohio. These expanded “Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions” will NOT be reimbursed. Our county commissioners did not vote to approve further Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2025. HB96 would allow this to occur every year and if they were to be approved it could result in reduced property tax collections for the school district. This new law creates a potential risk to our local tax collections every year. County auditors have until December 2026 to implement this tax credit for tax year 2026. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.
7. The Ohio Department of Taxation on January 15, 2026, announced an updated state property tax reappraisal and triennial update schedule. Sixteen counties will have their reappraisal moved back by one year in accordance with the new schedule. Our county will not be impacted by this change.
8. Income tax is also a large source of revenue for the district. The income tax revenue in FY26 has been stable and the district anticipates that to continue through the remainder of FY26. We will monitor the income tax revenue for any positive or negative changes that may occur.
9. Labor relations in our district have been amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges we face. We believe as we move forward our positive working relationship will continue and will only grow stronger.

The headings below identify the key forecast line items to help clearly link each assumption to the corresponding area of the forecast. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information, please feel free to contact Andrew Douglass, Treasurer of Licking Valley Local School District.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY23-25 and Estimated FY26-30
 The graph captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the district over the next few years.



Revenue Assumptions
Estimated Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY26



General Property Tax and Property Value Assumptions (Real Estate) – Line #1.010

Property Values are established annually by the County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. New HB186 allows new construction growth in property taxes irrespective of GDP DF. Licking County experienced a reappraisal for the 2023 tax year to be collected in 2024. Residential/agricultural values increased 31.63% or \$84.8 million due to the reappraisal led by an improving housing market.

For the tax year 2025, the district anticipates minimal growth in Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values. Overall values in these areas are anticipated to increase by 1.73% overall.

A reappraisal update will occur in 2026 for collection in 2027 for which we are estimating a 5.00% increase in residential and a 1.0% increase for commercial/industrial property. We anticipate Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values to increase \$20.84 million or 4.86% overall.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by \$1.2 million in tax year 2025. We expect our values to continue to grow by \$200 thousand in each year after in this forecast.

We have been conservative with any future value increases for reappraisal or updates due to uncertainty over pending legislative as noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty above.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Estimated
	TAX YEAR2025	TAX YEAR2026	TAX YEAR2027	TAX YEAR2028	TAX YEAR2029
Classification	COLLECT 2026	COLLECT 2027	COLLECT 2028	COLLECT 2029	COLLECT 2030
Res./Ag.	\$363,817,670	\$384,013,554	\$386,018,554	\$388,023,554	\$409,429,731
Comm./Ind.	29,718,732	30,165,919	30,315,919	30,465,919	30,920,578
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	34,923,423	35,123,423	35,323,423	35,523,423	35,723,423
Total Assessed Value	\$428,459,825	\$449,302,895	\$451,657,895	\$454,012,895	\$476,073,732

Tax Rate Assumptions

The county auditor establishes the tax rates for each voter-approved levy to generate the necessary tax revenues for the school district. Under Ohio law, "reduction factors" are applied to voted property tax levies to prevent districts from collecting additional revenue due to inflation in property values. These factors lower the millage rates so that the taxes collected reflect the amount approved by voters at the time of the election.

Reduction factors are calculated separately for Residential/Agricultural properties (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial properties (Class II), resulting in different effective millage rates for each class. The district’s total voted rate for General Fund levies is 29.9 mills, while the current effective rates are 20.00 mills for Class I properties and 20.00 mills for Class II properties.

Ohio law also establishes a “20-mill floor,” which prevents the combined voted and non-voted millage rate from being reduced below 20 mills for each property class. Currently, Licking Valley is at the 20-mill floor for Class I and Class II properties.

HB129 is a new law that restores fixed sum levies and now includes them in the 20-mill floor calculation. HB129 will be in effect following the tax year 2026 reappraisal update. Our district does not have fixed sum, or emergency, levies, therefore, this will not impact our forecast.

Estimated Real Estate Tax Collection Assumptions & New Tax Laws

HB96 enacted a new provision called “Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions”. This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. Our county commissioners have not approved Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2025. County auditors have until December 2026 to implement this tax credit for tax year 2026. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.

HB186 is a new law that establishes an Inflation Cap Credit for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) in reappraisal and triennial updates. HB186 also includes Temporary Tax Credits (clawback) provision that retroactively takes back property tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts. The temporary tax credits for impacted districts will start in their reappraisal or triennial updates in tax years 2023, 2024 and 2025. These funds have already been realized and have been spent and/or included in future educational planning. The Ohio Department of Taxation is charged as the authoritative source with calculating the adjustments due to HB186, but has until April 20, 2026 to do so, which is after the filing deadline for this forecast.

Licking Valley is at the 20-mill floor and anticipates a negative clawback impact to the forecast as a result of HB 186. The adjustments shown below for Line 1.01 reflect our best estimate based on currently available information. At this time, the Ohio Department of Taxation has not issued authoritative guidance on the actual clawback calculation or amounts. The forecast will be updated accordingly once official data is released.

HB335 is a new law that limits revenue growth from inside millage due to valuation reappraisals or triennial updates to the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) for future real estate tax revenue growth. We have not forecasted any increases for future reappraisals/triennial updates above anticipated GDP DF, thus no adverse impact to the forecasted property tax revenue is anticipated from this new law.

As noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty section above, there is no authoritative data for school districts that has been released by the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) on HB186. The ODT is the authority noted in HB186 to calculate all of the temporary tax credits and inflation cap credits to be used in tax year 2025 to collect in calendar year 2026. We will continue to monitor guidance as it is released and will update our forecast accordingly.

We have been conservative with any future value increases for reappraisal or updates due to implementation uncertainty over the new legislative changes as noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty above.

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX (Line #1.010)

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Est. Real Estate Taxes	<u>\$6,881,981</u>	<u>\$7,151,072</u>	<u>\$6,750,781</u>	<u>\$6,737,247</u>	<u>\$7,255,919</u>
Piggyback Exemption HB96	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Other Tax Adjustments	<u>\$0</u>	<u>-\$1,157,629</u>	<u>-\$577,890</u>	<u>-\$629,424</u>	<u>-\$344,681</u>
Total Line #1.01 Real Estate Taxes	<u>\$6,881,981</u>	<u>\$5,993,443</u>	<u>\$6,172,891</u>	<u>\$6,107,823</u>	<u>\$6,911,238</u>

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at about 97% of the annual amount. This allows 3% delinquency factor. In general, 56.9% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the March tax settlement and 43.1% collected in the August tax settlement.

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

The amounts below are public utility personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. The values for PUPP are noted in the table above under Public Utility Personal Property, which was \$34.9 million in

assessed values in 2025 and is collected at the district’s full voted millage rate. Collections are typically 50% in March and 50% in August. The values in 2025 rose by 3.6% and are expected to grow by \$200 thousand each year of the forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Public Utility Personal Property	\$974,070	\$1,047,200	\$1,053,180	\$1,059,160	\$1,065,140
Total PUPP Tax Line #1.020	<u>\$974,070</u>	<u>\$1,047,200</u>	<u>\$1,053,180</u>	<u>\$1,059,160</u>	<u>\$1,065,140</u>

New Tax Levies – Line #13.030

No new levies are modeled in this forecast.

School District Income Tax – Line#1.030

The district has a 1% School District Income Tax (SDIT) for a continuing period of time. We are projecting an annual growth rate of 4.5% for FY26, 2.5% for FY27, and 1% increases for FY28 through FY30 as the concerns over inflation may slow growth in this area.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
July payment	\$1,566,314	\$1,605,472	\$1,621,527	\$1,637,742	\$1,654,119
October payment	863,939	885,537	894,392	903,336	912,369
January payment	884,395	906,505	915,570	924,726	933,973
April payment	1,065,002	1,091,627	1,102,543	1,113,568	1,124,704
Total SDIT Collections	\$4,379,650	\$4,379,650	\$4,489,141	\$4,534,032	\$4,579,372
Adjustments	0	109,491	44,891	45,340	45,793
Total SDIT Line #1.030	<u>\$4,379,650</u>	<u>\$4,489,141</u>	<u>\$4,534,032</u>	<u>\$4,579,372</u>	<u>\$4,625,165</u>

**State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045
Current State Funding Model per HB96 through June 30, 2027**

Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

HB96, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY26 and FY27, which funds students where they are educated rather than where they live. We have projected FY26 funding based on the most current foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a formula district in FY26 and is expected to continue to be on the formula in FY27-FY30 on the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

A detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated is now available from the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce. Please visit the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce at: <https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Overview-of-School-Funding>.

State Funding FY26-FY27

The Fair School Funding Plan was presented as a six (6) year phase-in plan, the state legislature approved the final two (2) years of the funding plan in HB96 phasing in funding at 83.33% in FY26 and then 100% in FY27. However, the legislature did not increase the funding base inputs from FY25. In other words, the legislature did not increase funding in the foundation formula. They did increase transportation funding’s state share percentage to 45.83% in FY26, and 50% in FY27, which could increase funding, and; they added three (3) Supplemental Payments outside the formula: a Base Funding Supplement, Enrollment Growth Supplement and Performance Supplement.

The Base Funding Supplement will be paid to all districts. The funding supplement per pupil is \$27 in FY26 and \$40 in FY27.

The Enrollment Growth Supplement is paid to eligible districts based on the current FY26 enrolled ADM multiplied by \$225 per student, and in FY27 based on FY27 enrolled ADM multiplied by \$250. To be eligible enrolled ADM growth between FY22 and FY25 must equal or exceed 5% growth, and FY27 enrolled ADM growth between FY23 and FY26 must equal or exceed 3%. Our district does not qualify for this payment.

The Performance Supplement was included in HB96. The eligibility for the supplement payment uses data from the state report card for the 2024-2025 school year for FY26 and 2025-2026 school year for FY27; the payment will be a separate payment of \$13 per pupil in FY26 and FY27. Our district will not receive additional performance supplement funds.

The funding formula eliminated the Supplemental Targeted Assistance guarantee beginning in FY26, but still includes two (2) primary guarantees: 1) Temporary Transition Aid, and 2) Formula Transition Supplement. The two (2) guarantees in both temporary and permanent law ensure that no district will get fewer funds in FY26 and FY27 than they received in FY21.

Future State Budget Projections beyond FY27

Our funding status for FY28-FY30 will depend on unknown two (2) new state budgets. There is no guarantee that the current Fair School Funding Plan will be continued in future biennial budget processes; 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 FY28 through FY30.

Casino Revenue

On November 3, 2009, Ohio voters passed the Ohio casino ballot issue. This issue allowed four (4) casinos to open 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% of Gross Casino Revenue that will be paid into a student fund at the state level. These funds will be distributed to school districts on the 31st of January and August each year, beginning for the first time on January 31, 2013.

In FY25, the funding totaled \$114.30 million or \$65.70 per pupil. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 2% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	\$12,686,793	\$12,489,919	\$12,489,919	\$12,489,919	\$12,489,919
Additional Aid Items	220,236	184,983	184,983	184,983	184,983
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	12,907,029	12,674,902	12,674,902	12,674,902	12,674,902
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	144,126	147,014	149,945	152,940	156,000
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	<u>\$13,051,155</u>	<u>\$12,821,916</u>	<u>\$12,824,847</u>	<u>\$12,827,842</u>	<u>\$12,830,902</u>

Restricted State Revenues – Line #1.040

HB96 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid, Career Technical, Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness funding. We were notified in January that the state of Ohio overspent their Science of Reading Appropriation and will be reducing funding to recover funds previously paid. We were also notified that Threshold reimbursements in FY26, and future years, are likely to be reduced by 30% from FY25 levels due to fixed state appropriations.

We have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines using the most current funding factors available. For fiscal years 2026 and 2027, HB96 modifies how DPIA is calculated by factoring in both directly certified and economically disadvantaged students. The new DPIA formula modified the weight given to these student groups over the biennium which has resulted in calculated DPIA state funding in FY26 being \$86.6 million less than in FY25.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Economically Disadvantaged Aid	\$109,597	\$106,057	\$106,057	\$106,057	\$106,057
ESL	858	587	587	587	587
Gifted	126,512	128,505	128,505	128,505	128,505
Career Tech - Restricted	67,356	47,895	47,895	47,895	47,895
Student Wellness	382,328	352,266	352,266	352,266	352,266
Other Restricted State Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Threshold Aid	43,589	43,589	43,589	43,589	43,589
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	<u>\$730,240</u>	<u>\$678,899</u>	<u>\$678,899</u>	<u>\$678,899</u>	<u>\$678,899</u>

Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

SUMMARY	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Unrestricted Line #1.035	\$13,051,155	\$12,821,916	\$12,824,847	\$12,827,842	\$12,830,902
Restricted Line #1.040	730,240	678,899	678,899	678,899	678,899
Rest. Federal Funds #1.045	0	0	0	0	0
Total State Foundation Revenue	<u>\$13,781,395</u>	<u>\$13,500,815</u>	<u>\$13,503,746</u>	<u>\$13,506,741</u>	<u>\$13,509,801</u>

State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits– 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. Credits equal 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged to residential taxpayers on levies passed before September 29, 2013. HB59 eliminated the 10% and 2.5% rollback on new levies approved after September 29, 2013. And Homestead Exemptions are credits paid to the district from the state of Ohio for qualified elderly and disabled.

Partial HB 186 Revenue Guarantee

HB 186 authorizes temporary “hold harmless” payments to school districts and joint vocational school districts (JVSDs located in counties that underwent a reappraisal or triennial update in tax year 2023 or 2024 and that, as a result of the act’s temporary tax credit, would otherwise receive less property tax revenue in tax year 2025 than in tax year 2024.

For districts in 2023 reappraisal/update counties, the guarantee applies to tax year 2025.

For districts in 2024 reappraisal/update counties, the guarantee applies to tax years 2025 and 2026.

Under the act, the Ohio Tax Commissioner will calculate the difference between a district’s real property tax revenue in tax year 2024 and its revenue in tax year 2025 (and 2026, if applicable) and issue payments for any shortfall.

Licking Valley anticipates receiving a hold-harmless payment under HB 186; however, because the Ohio Department of Taxation has not yet released authoritative calculation data, the amount and eligibility cannot be confirmed at this time. The forecast will be updated once official information becomes available.

Summary of State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits – Line #1.050

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Rollback and Homestead	\$963,500	\$1,002,094	\$1,031,843	\$1,037,216	\$1,068,587
b) TPP Reimbursement - Fixed Rate	0	0	0	0	0
HB 186 Partial Reimbursement of Taxes	0	739,048	0	0	0
Total Tax Reimbursements #1.050	<u>\$963,500</u>	<u>\$1,741,142</u>	<u>\$1,031,843</u>	<u>\$1,037,216</u>	<u>\$1,068,587</u>

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any revenue that does not fit the above lines. The primary sources of revenue in this area have been, interest on investments, tuition for court-placed students, student fees, Payment In Lieu of Taxes, and general rental fees. Since FY22 any open-enrolled students since have been counted in our Enrolled ADM numbers for state funding and are not separately funded.

Interest income is based on the district’s cash balances. While interest income in FY26 should remain steady due to laddered investment strategies, expected Federal Reserve rate cuts will begin to have an impact on earnings in FY27 and future years. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Tuition Related Payments	\$181,330	\$181,330	\$181,330	\$181,330	\$181,330
Class & Sports Oriented Fees	158,028	158,028	158,028	158,028	158,028
Interest Earnings	608,624	426,037	213,019	106,510	53,255
Miscellaneous	60,051	60,051	60,051	60,051	60,051
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	<u>\$1,008,033</u>	<u>\$825,446</u>	<u>\$612,428</u>	<u>\$505,919</u>	<u>\$452,664</u>

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

There is no short-term borrowing projected in this forecast.

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

These are non-operating revenues which are the repayment of short-term loans to other funds over the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses received for a previous fiscal year in the current fiscal year.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Transfers In - Line #2.040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advance Returns - Line #2.050	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000
Total Transfer & Advances In	<u>\$155,000</u>	<u>\$155,000</u>	<u>\$155,000</u>	<u>\$155,000</u>	<u>\$155,000</u>

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

This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. These revenues are inconsistent from year to year.

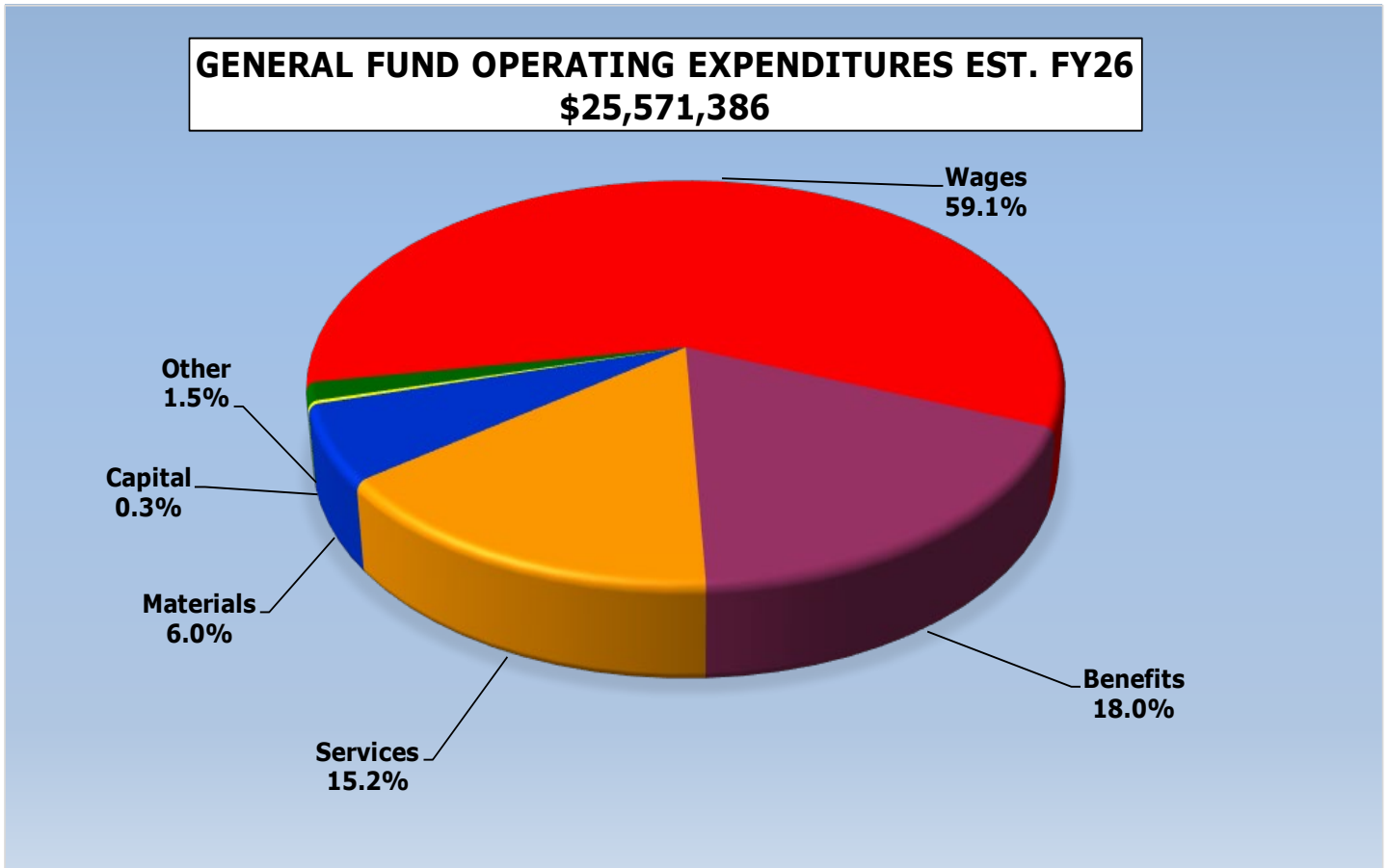
<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Refund of prior years expenditures	\$76,929	\$76,929	\$76,929	\$76,929	\$76,929

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 and addressing student needs is at the forefront of resource utilization.

Estimated General Fund Operating Expenditures for FY26



Personnel Services – Employees’ Salaries & Wages – Line #3.010

The expenditures in this category represent salaries and wages for services rendered for all union and non-union employees. Negotiations with bargaining unit members resulted in an agreement to include base increases of 4.0% for FY25, 3% for FY26, and 3% in FY27. We are estimating a 2% increase in FY28-FY30 for planning purposes.

The district is projecting for 2 co-op students and an aide position in FY26. The district also anticipates a potential need for an administrative and a certified position in FY27 that could be needed due to growth or special education needs.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Base Wages	\$12,461,524	\$13,323,103	\$14,167,432	\$14,755,061	\$15,347,522
Based Pay Increase	380,585	406,566	290,360	302,112	313,961
Steps & Academic Training	249,094	249,230	266,462	283,349	295,101
Growth Staff	40,000	181,533	23,807	0	0
New Building Staff	0	0	0	0	0
Substitutes	1,190,335	1,226,045	1,250,566	1,275,577	1,301,089
Supplementals	372,651	345,831	368,901	392,432	416,434
Severance	227,000	158,810	163,574	168,481	173,535
Grant Adjustments	185,000	0	0	0	0
Other Adjustments/Reductions	0	0	0	0	0
Total Wages Line #3.010	<u>\$15,106,189</u>	<u>\$15,891,118</u>	<u>\$16,531,102</u>	<u>\$17,177,012</u>	<u>\$17,847,642</u>

Employees' Retirement & Insurance Benefits Estimates Line #3.020

This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs.

STRS/SERS

As the law requires, the BOE pays 14% of all employee wages to STRS or SERS. The district is also required to pay SERS Surcharge, an additional employer charge based on the salaries of lower-paid members. It is exclusively used to fund health care.

Insurance

The district is estimating an 11% increase in insurance costs in FY26 and an 10% increase in each of the remaining years of the forecast.

Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers' Compensation is expected to be approximately 0.25% of wages for FY26. Unemployment expenses could increase in FY27-FY30 based on district experience. The district is a direct reimbursement employer, meaning unemployment costs are only incurred and due if we have eligible employees and draw unemployment.

Medicare

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

Other/Tuition

The district reimburses employees for tuition to further their education to maintain licensure for teaching. The district does not anticipate any significant increase during the forecast.

Summary of Retirement/Insurance Benefits – Line #3.02

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
A) STRS/SERS	\$2,332,317	\$2,468,985	\$2,574,802	\$2,676,296	\$2,781,326
B) Insurance's	1,978,090	2,423,871	2,896,813	3,411,335	3,977,310
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	38,266	37,549	38,832	40,127	41,472
D) Medicare	215,682	221,092	228,134	239,356	249,067
Other/Tuition/Annuities	<u>34,546</u>	<u>34,546</u>	<u>34,546</u>	<u>34,546</u>	<u>34,546</u>
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	<u>\$4,598,901</u>	<u>\$5,186,043</u>	<u>\$5,773,127</u>	<u>\$6,401,660</u>	<u>\$7,083,721</u>

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

College Credit Plus, excess fees, 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 trends. The district anticipates an increase in utility costs primarily driven by electricity increases. The district expects a significant increase in special education and preschool costs during the fiscal year. The district also added a second School Resource Officer (SRO) in FY26 which will increase costs in this area. An average increase of about 3% is projected in this area for the forecasted period.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	\$985,153	\$979,708	\$1,009,099	\$1,039,372	\$1,070,553
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	579,324	636,704	655,805	675,479	695,743
Professional Development	16,493	16,988	17,498	18,023	18,564
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	110,062	113,364	116,765	120,268	123,876
Utilities	824,999	862,124	900,920	941,461	983,827
Contracted Trades & Services	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536
Tuition, Excess Costs & Scholarship Costs	1,269,688	1,307,779	1,347,012	1,387,422	1,429,045
College Credit Plus	90,689	92,503	94,353	96,240	98,165
Contract Transportation	5,701	5,872	6,048	6,229	6,416
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	0	0	0	0	0
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	<u>\$3,883,645</u>	<u>\$4,016,578</u>	<u>\$4,149,036</u>	<u>\$4,286,030</u>	<u>\$4,427,725</u>

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

This category includes expenses for curricular and testing supplies, copy paper, maintenance and custodial supplies, instructional materials, and fuel.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
General Office Supplies & Materials	\$793,093	\$734,817	\$909,210	\$763,578	\$909,121
Textbooks & Instructional Supplies	231,481	260,416	292,968	329,589	370,788
Facility Supplies & Materials	277,710	288,818	300,371	312,386	324,881
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	242,589	252,293	262,385	272,880	283,795
Other adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supplies Line #3.040	<u>\$1,544,873</u>	<u>\$1,536,344</u>	<u>\$1,764,934</u>	<u>\$1,678,433</u>	<u>\$1,888,585</u>

Capital Outlay – Line #3.050

The district does not anticipate significant increases in capital outlay expenditures in the General Fund due to capital costs also being funded through the Permanent Improvement Fund.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	\$64,447	\$242,025	\$151,706	\$157,774	\$164,085
Technology/Curriculum Purchases	0	0	0	0	0
Busses & Other Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
Other adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Total Equipment Line #3.050	<u>\$64,447</u>	<u>\$242,025</u>	<u>\$151,706</u>	<u>\$157,774</u>	<u>\$164,085</u>

Other Objects – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	\$187,360	\$194,854	\$206,545	\$218,938	\$232,074
ESC Deduction	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Audit Costs	34,914	36,311	37,763	39,274	40,845
Dues, Fees & other Expenses	<u>151,057</u>	<u>157,099</u>	<u>163,383</u>	<u>169,918</u>	<u>176,715</u>
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	<u>\$373,331</u>	<u>\$388,264</u>	<u>\$407,691</u>	<u>\$428,130</u>	<u>\$449,634</u>

Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line #5.010

This line includes fund-to-fund transfers and year-end short-term advances from the General Fund to other funds pending reimbursement. Transfers are reduced in FY27 and remain stable during the forecast period.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	\$653,529	\$253,529	\$253,529	\$406,529	\$561,529
Advances Out Line #5.020	<u>139,124</u>	<u>139,124</u>	<u>139,124</u>	<u>139,124</u>	<u>139,124</u>
Total Transfer & Advances Out	<u>\$792,653</u>	<u>\$392,653</u>	<u>\$392,653</u>	<u>\$545,653</u>	<u>\$700,653</u>

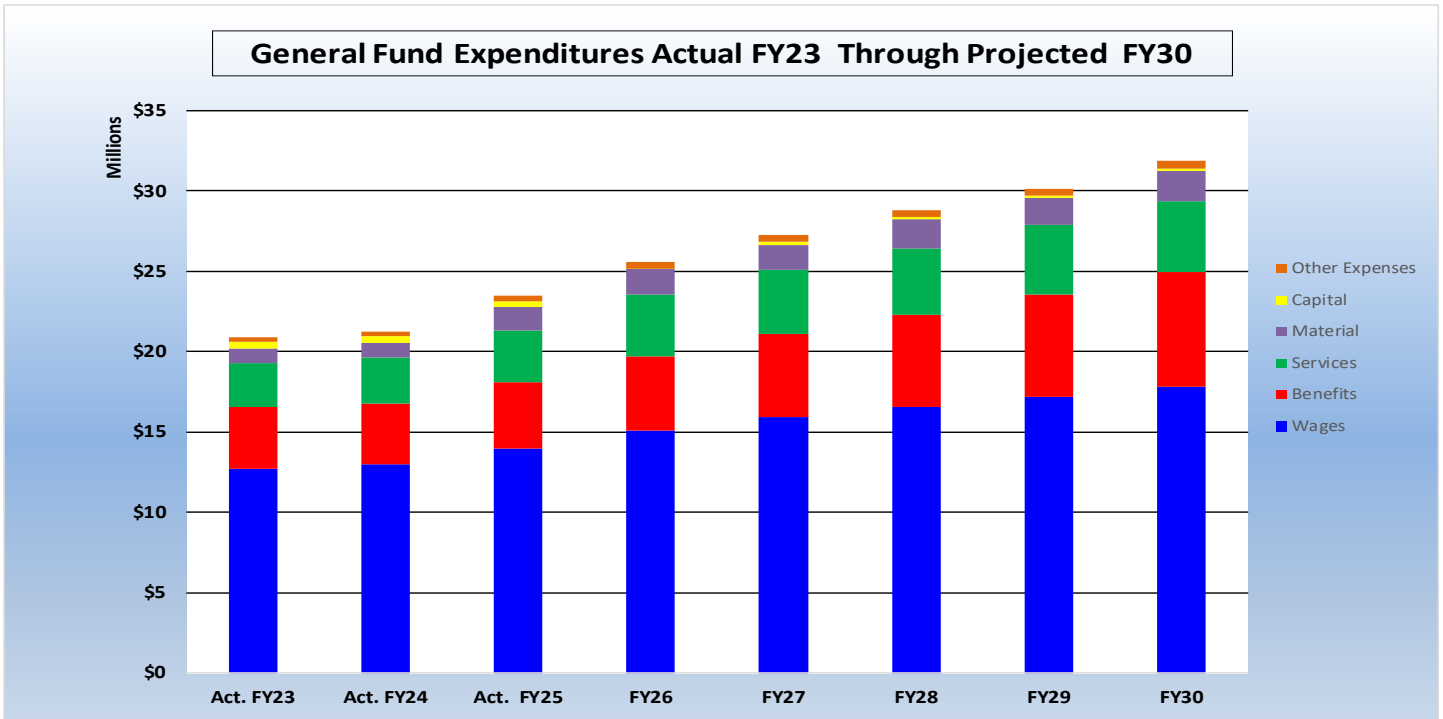
Encumbrances – Line #8.010

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.

	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Estimated Encumbrances Line #8.010	<u>\$62,167</u>	<u>\$62,167</u>	<u>\$62,167</u>	<u>\$62,167</u>	<u>\$62,167</u>

Operating Expenditures Actual FY23 through FY25 and Estimated FY26-FY30

As seen in the graph below, the district is continually making efforts to control our expenses while balancing students' academic needs to enable them to excel and perform well on state performance standards.



Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance– Line #15.010

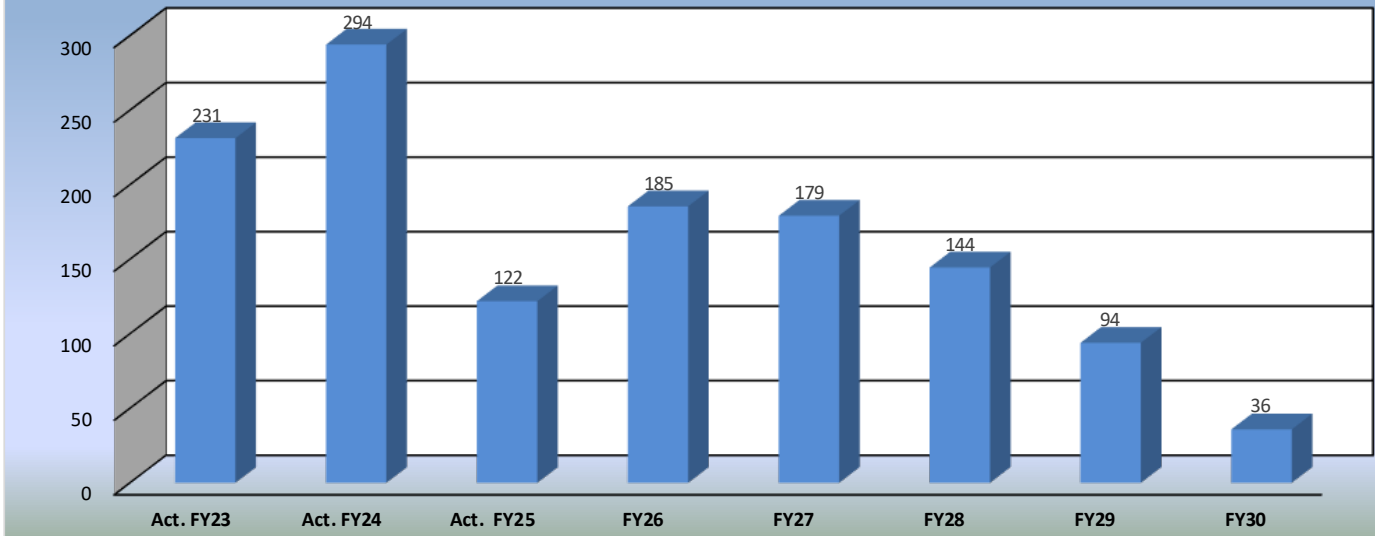
This amount must not go below \$-0- or the district General Fund will violate Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of Ohio Revised Code section 5705.412, punishable by personal liability of \$10,000, unless an alternative “412” certificate can be issued pursuant to House Bill 153 effective September 30, 2011. It is recommended by the GFOA and other authoritative sources that a district maintains a minimum of thirty (30) day cash balance.

	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance Line #15.01	<u>\$13,394,633</u>	<u>\$13,570,724</u>	<u>\$11,540,524</u>	<u>\$7,893,991</u>	<u>\$3,196,471</u>

True Cash Days Ending Balance

Another way to look at ending cash is to state it in “True Cash Days”. In other words, how many days could the district operate at year end if no additional revenues were received. This is the Current 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 of cash on hand at year end but could be more depending on each district’s complexity and risk factors for revenue collection.

Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance in True Cash Days



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