

**SOUTHWEST LICKING LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
LICKING COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 ACTUAL
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 2027 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2031**



**Forecast Provided By
Southwest Licking Local School District
Treasurer's Office
Richard D. Jones, Treasurer
August 20, 2026**

Southwest Licking Local School District
Licking County
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2027 Through 2031

	Actual				Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031
Revenues									
1.010 General Property Tax (Real Estate)	25,518,342	27,908,334	26,887,853	2.9%	24,301,000	24,297,978	24,812,305	25,812,752	26,784,983
1.020 Public Utility Personal Property Tax	2,002,941	2,064,436	2,022,946	0.5%	2,060,137	2,130,375	2,189,204	2,236,824	2,284,619
1.030 Income Tax	8,810,672	9,487,235	10,027,179	6.7%	10,874,813	11,438,907	12,036,426	12,668,569	13,335,021
1.035 Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	19,257,224	18,967,748	19,604,787	0.9%	17,640,673	15,576,211	15,693,872	15,697,329	15,700,821
1.040 Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	1,598,176	1,589,901	1,231,603	-11.5%	1,010,158	1,013,704	937,309	937,309	937,309
1.045 Restricted Federal Grants In Aid	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
1.050 State Reimbursement For Property Tax Credits	3,140,814	3,575,437	3,677,956	8.4%	8,526,103	4,223,495	4,356,091	4,745,933	5,037,448
1.060 All Other Revenues	3,229,909	4,025,603	4,662,378	20.2%	4,000,200	3,614,668	3,331,503	3,125,177	2,976,541
1.070 <i>Total Revenues</i>	63,558,078	67,618,694	68,114,702	3.6%	68,413,084	62,295,338	63,356,710	65,223,893	67,056,742
Other Financing Sources									
2.010 Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.020 State Emergency Loans and Advancements (Approved)	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.040 Operating Transfers-In	737,956	822,731	1,758,943	62.6%	800,800	800,800	800,800	800,800	800,800
2.050 Advances-In	13,461	21,504	234,387	524.9%	169,910	169,910	169,910	169,910	169,910
2.060 All Other Financing Sources	180,386	264,420	272,033	24.7%	248,200	248,200	248,200	248,200	248,200
2.070 <i>Total Other Financing Sources</i>	931,803	1,108,655	2,265,363	61.7%	1,218,910	1,218,910	1,218,910	1,218,910	1,218,910
2.080 <i>Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources</i>	64,489,881	68,727,349	70,380,065	4.5%	69,631,994	63,514,248	64,575,620	66,442,803	68,275,652
Expenditures									
3.010 Personal Services	30,697,213	35,769,922	38,831,252	12.5%	40,955,167	42,419,528	43,920,498	45,458,993	47,035,950
3.020 Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	13,195,503	15,009,950	16,953,011	13.3%	18,379,000	19,966,486	21,717,096	23,649,044	25,782,587
3.030 Purchased Services	6,517,871	7,282,234	9,548,876	21.4%	7,329,774	7,696,263	8,081,076	8,485,130	8,909,386
3.040 Supplies and Materials	1,503,640	1,702,896	2,255,295	22.8%	1,833,574	1,888,581	1,945,239	2,003,596	2,063,704
3.050 Capital Outlay	683,939	1,600	27,920	772.6%	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
3.060 Intergovernmental	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:				0.0%					
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%	-	-	-	-	-
4.055 Principal-Other	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.060 Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.300 Other Objects	834,006	883,467	941,778	6.3%	1,000,739	1,050,776	1,103,316	1,158,482	1,216,406
4.500 <i>Total Expenditures</i>	53,432,172	60,650,069	68,558,132	13.3%	69,535,254	73,058,634	76,804,225	80,792,244	85,045,033
Other Financing Uses									
5.010 Operating Transfers-Out	737,675	32,322,609	1,747,464	999.0%	1,414,200	1,414,200	1,414,200	1,414,200	1,414,200
5.020 Advances-Out	21,504	234,387	169,910	481.2%	164,800	164,800	164,800	164,800	164,800
5.030 All Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
5.040 <i>Total Other Financing Uses</i>	759,179	32,556,996	1,917,374	999.0%	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,579,000
5.050 <i>Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</i>	54,191,351	93,207,065	70,475,506	23.8%	71,114,254	74,637,634	78,383,225	82,371,244	86,624,033
6.010 <i>Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</i>	10,298,530	(24,479,716)	(95,441)	-218.7%	(1,482,260)	(11,123,386)	(13,807,605)	(15,928,441)	(18,348,381)
7.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	38,130,471	48,429,000	23,949,285	-11.8%	23,853,844	22,371,584	11,248,197	(2,559,407)	(18,487,849)
7.020 <i>Cash Balance June 30</i>	48,429,001	23,949,284	23,853,844	-25.5%	22,371,584	11,248,197	(2,559,407)	(18,487,849)	(36,836,229)
8.010 <i>Estimated Encumbrances June 30</i>	795,793	3,841,952	237,347	144.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.010 Textbooks and Instructional Materials	-	-	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.020 Capital Improvements	-	-	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.030 Budget Reserve	-	-	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.040 DPIA	-	-	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.045 Fiscal Stabilization	2,243,916	3,186,923	3,394,156	24.3%	1,937,077	0	0	0	0
9.050 Debt Service	-	-	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.060 Property Tax Advances	-	-	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.070 Bus Purchases	-	-	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.080 <i>Subtotal</i>	2,243,916	3,186,923	3,394,156	24.3%	1,937,077	0	0	0	0
<i>Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations</i>	45,389,292	16,920,409	20,222,341	-21.6%	20,434,507	11,248,197	(2,559,407)	(18,487,849)	(36,836,229)
Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010 Income Tax - Renewal				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
11.020 Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
11.300 Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
12.010 <i>Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations</i>	45,389,292	16,920,409	20,222,341	-21.6%	20,434,507	11,248,197	(2,559,407)	(18,487,849)	(36,836,229)
Revenue from New Levies									
13.010 Income Tax - New				0.0%	2,817,381	7,384,485	12,036,426	12,668,569	13,335,021
13.020 Property Tax - New				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
13.030 Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	0.0%	2,817,381	10,201,866	22,238,292	34,906,861	48,241,882

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Licking County
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For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2027 Through 2031

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
15.010	Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	45,389,292	16,920,409	20,222,341	-21.6%	23,251,888	21,450,063	19,678,885	16,419,012	11,405,653

Southwest Licking Local School District – Licking County
Notes to the Five-Year Forecast
General Fund Only
August 20, 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 or Board of Education (BOE) of the individual school district with any questions you may have. The Treasurer or CFO submits the forecast, but the BOE is recognized as ultimately responsible for the development of the forecast and the official owner.

Here are at least three purposes or objectives of the five-year forecast:

- (1) To engage the local board of education and the community in long range planning and discussions of financial issues facing the school district
- (2) To serve as a basis for determining the school district's ability to sign the certificate required by O.R.C. §5705.412, commonly known as the "412 certificate."
- (3) To provide a method for the 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 2027 (July 1 to June 30) the financial forecast must be filed by August 31st and the end of February. The filing deadlines of February and August are out of alignment with when final 1st half and 2nd half tax settlements will actually be received in most cases, and the August 31st deadline is out of alignment with when school districts statutorily have to make final fiscal year appropriations which is September 30th of each year.

While the legislative requirement is to file a four-year forecast, as noted above, we believe it is a prudent business 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 years projections. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the August 2026 filing.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:

This financial forecast has risks and uncertainty due to economic changes, new property tax laws noted below that were signed by the Governor 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 two (2) state biennium budgets for FY28-29 and FY30-31, all of which affect this forecast.

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:

1. On December 19, 2025, Governor DeWine signed into law several pieces of legislation that became law March 19, 2026, and are the most sweeping changes to Ohio property tax law since 1976 when HB920 was passed. The laws that were approved are: HB129, HB186, HB309 and HB335. Subsequently HB479 the state budget correction bill was signed June 24, 2026, and becomes law September 23, 2026, that made needed corrections to HB335 inside millage. 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.

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 below:

Primary Legislative Drivers of Fiscal Risk

Legislation	Core Provision
HB129	Reclassifies fixed-sum (emergency/substitute) levies to be included in "20-mill floor" calculations.
HB186	Establishes "Inflation Cap Credits" and a retroactive "claw back" of realized revenues.
HB309	Empowers County Budget Commissions (CBCs) to reduce voter-approved levies.
HB335	Limits revenue growth from inside millage to the GDP Deflation Factor (GDP DF).

- 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 collect in calendar 2029. For some districts this will result in a loss due to a change in the 20-mill floor.
- 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 Temporary Tax Credits (claw back) 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 claw back of taxes already paid is very detrimental to districts at the 20-mill floor.

Evaluation of Emerging Risks: HB309, HB335, and Piggyback Exemptions

- HB309 indicates an erosion of local fiscal autonomy, shifting power from elected school boards to County Budget Commissions (CBC's) and County Commissioners. HB309 allows a CBC 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" to the GDP Deflation Factor at property reevaluation cycles. To mitigate this, the district has adopted a defensive strategy of projecting at or below the anticipated GDP DF. This is a critical tactical move to prevent the state from applying further downward inflationary adjustments to the district's remaining growth potential. HB479 that becomes law September 23, 2026, corrected inside millage language in HB335 so that any inside mileage adjustment occurs only in the home county during revaluations if districts are in multiple counties. Any future inside millage adjustment is indeterminable at this time.
- HB96 Expanded Piggyback Option introduces a significant *local political* risk through "Piggyback" exemptions. Unlike standard Homestead and 2.5% owner-occupied credits—which the state reimburses—Piggyback exemptions are not reimbursed. Our county commissioners did not vote by July 1, 2026 to approve Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2026 for reductions in calendar year 2027 which would reduce tax collections in FY27 and FY28. This new law creates an unpredictable potential risk to our local tax collections every year. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.

Because the new accelerated August filing deadline for school district forecasts and the enormity of the property tax law changes, second half property tax bills have been delayed along with later final due dates. This will delay second half final actual tax settlement data with which to update our forecast with actual key data. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the data available and understanding of the new property tax laws. 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.

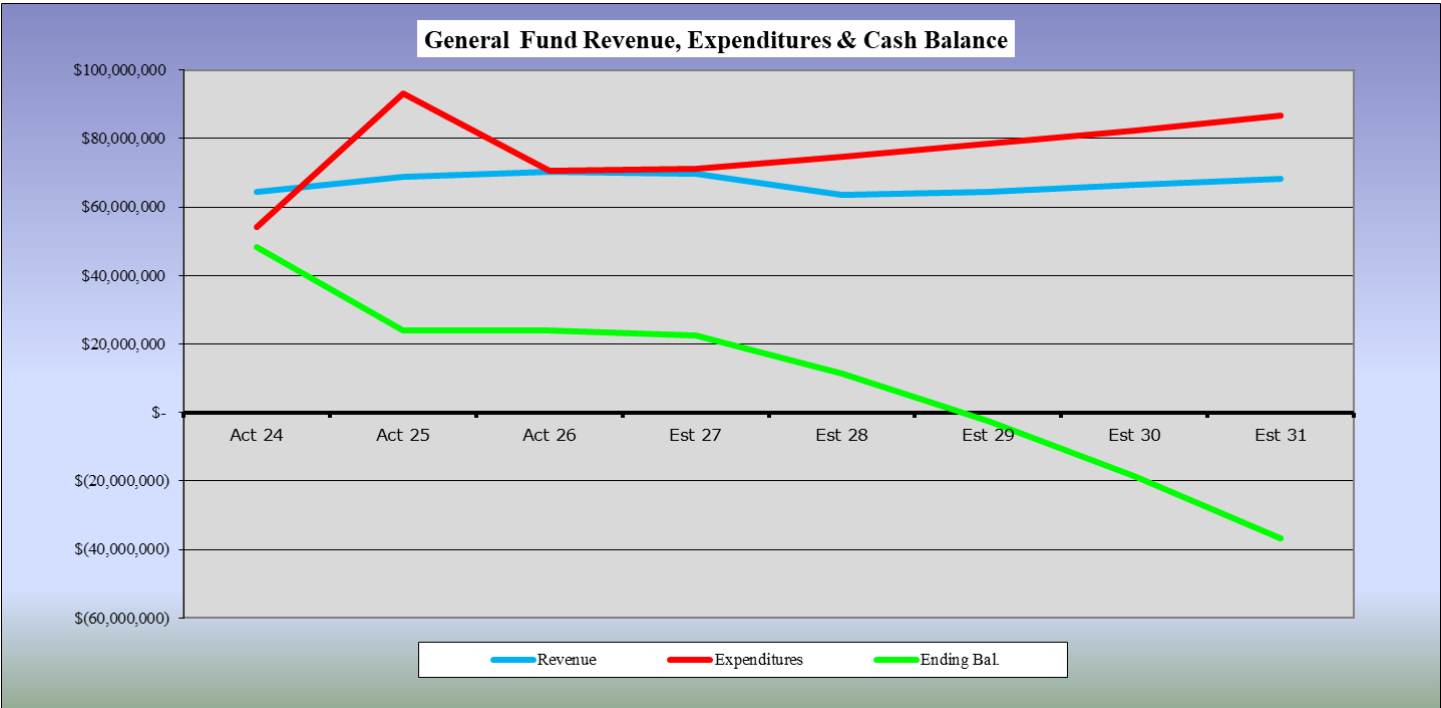
2. Property tax collections are one of the largest revenue sources for the school system and a significant risk to the forecast. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years that aligns with the new HB186 and HB335 Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) and new construction growth. The effects of HB186 and HB335 will be to limit property tax growth following reappraisals and updates. Total local revenues, predominately local taxes, equate to 60% 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 (claw back) 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 and HB335 in Line 1.01 assumptions below.

3. Licking County experienced a reappraisal in the 2023 tax year to be collected in FY24. The 2023 reappraisal increased class I assessed values by \$322.3 million, or 40.19%. Overall values rose \$459.0 million or 46.45%, including reappraisal and new construction for all property classes. A reappraisal will occur in the tax year 2025 for collection in FY26 for Licking County. 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 reappraisal/update. We have anticipated any 20-mill floor adjustment at that time 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. HB96, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY27. FY27 reflects 100% of the implementation cost 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 foundation payment published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY27-FY31.
5. The state budget represented 40% of district revenues and is an area of risk to revenue. The future risk comes in FY28 and beyond due to uncertainty that the Fair School Funding Plan is not continued and 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 FY31. We have projected our state funding in FY27 based on recent formula calculations and use of the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) most recent funding settlement. This forecast reflects state revenue to align with the FY27 funding levels through FY31, which we feel is conservative and 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.
6. 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.
7. Income tax is a large revenue source for the district. We will monitor the income tax revenue very closely for any positive or negative changes that may occur in the forecast period.
8. Labor relations in our district have been amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the extreme resource challenges today. Our positive working relationship will continue and grow stronger as we move forward.

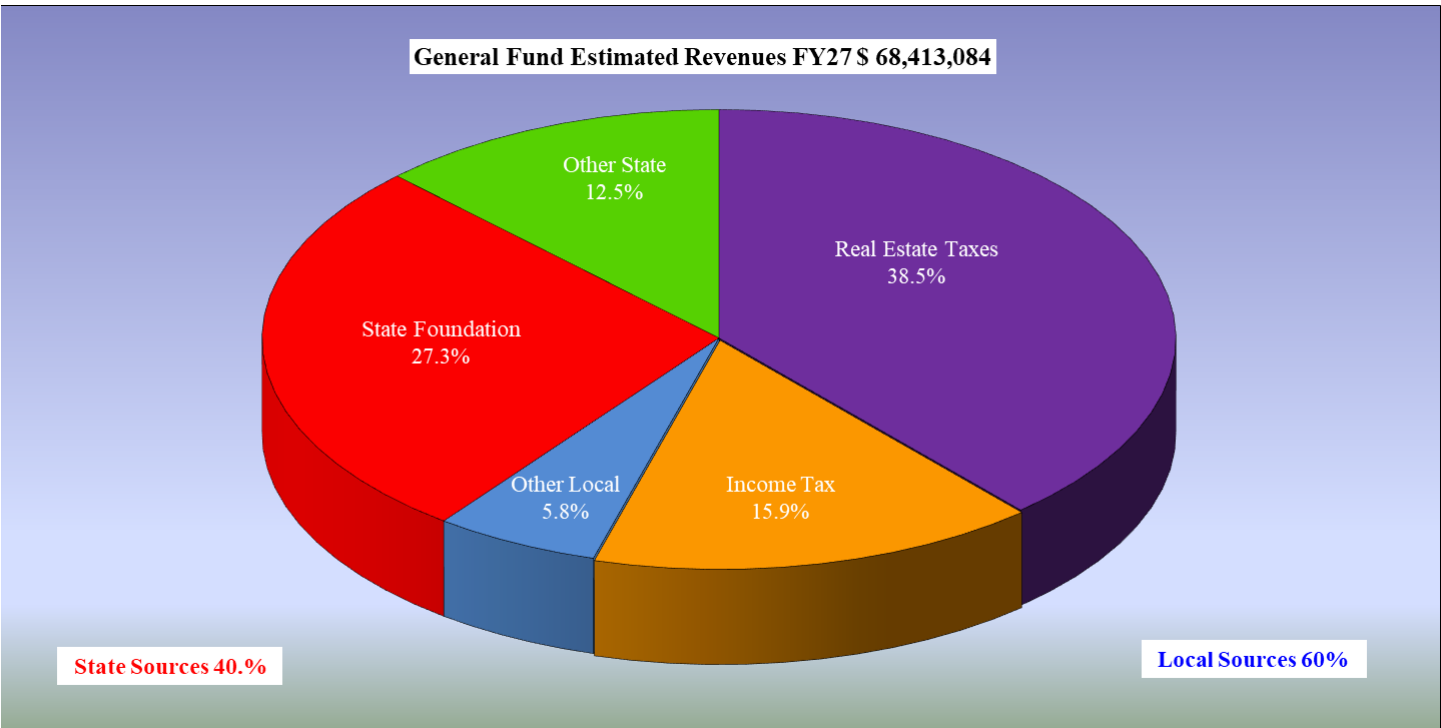
The major categories of revenue and expenditures on the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to reference the assumptions made for the forecast item. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information, please feel free to contact Richard D. Jones, Treasurer.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditure and Ending Cash Balance

The graph captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the district over the next few years.



Revenue Assumptions



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

Property Values are established each year by the County Auditors in Licking and Fairfield counties based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. HB186 allows new construction growth in property taxes irrespective of GDP DF. A reappraisal will occur for Fairfield County in 2025 for collection in 2026. This resulted in about a 3.74% increase in residential and a slight decrease for commercial/industrial property. Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values to increased by \$42.2 million or 2.9% overall.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values are anticipated to increase by about \$2.1 million in the remaining years of the forecast.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

	Estimated TAX YEAR 2026 <u>COLLECT 2027</u>	Estimated TAX YEAR 2027 <u>COLLECT 2028</u>	Estimated TAX YEAR 2028 <u>COLLECT 2029</u>	Estimated TAX YEAR 2029 <u>COLLECT 2030</u>	Estimated TAX YEAR 2030 <u>COLLECT 2031</u>
Classification					
Res./Ag.	\$1,331,620,550	\$1,353,576,691	\$1,383,694,637	\$1,535,165,680	\$1,560,484,305
Comm./Ind.	\$282,670,835	\$292,112,875	\$301,879,307	\$340,029,220	\$351,388,623
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	<u>\$75,482,723</u>	<u>\$77,624,243</u>	<u>\$79,748,896</u>	<u>\$81,859,211</u>	<u>\$83,957,181</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$1,689,774,108</u>	<u>\$1,723,313,809</u>	<u>\$1,765,322,840</u>	<u>\$1,957,054,111</u>	<u>\$1,995,830,109</u>

Tax Rate Assumptions

The county auditor sets tax rates for each levy voted on to provide tax revenues for the school district. Ohio law provides for “reduction factors” of all voted property tax levies to adjust the millage rates lower for the levy to not increase from inflation of property values for the taxes received by a district to that of the actual amount of the levy at the time of the election. The reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II) resulting in different effective millage rates. The district-voted rate for all general fund levies is 27.7 mills while the Class I effective millage rate is 20.0 mills and the Class II effective millage rate is 21.55 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills (excluding emergency and substitute emergency levies), which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the “20-Mill Floor”.

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 next reappraisal/triennial update. Our district is expected to have some slight impact by including fixed sum (formerly emergency) levies in our 20-mill floor calculation. This is expected to result in a loss of revenues for the district in this 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 did not vote to approve further Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2026. County commissioners have until July 1 each year to approve this for the coming calendar year. This is indeterminable at this time for tax year 2027 and beyond. 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 (claw back) provision that retroactively takes back property tax revenue that has already been collected. For impacted districts this starts with 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.

Southwest Licking is anticipating a negative claw back impact to our forecast due to HB186. We are anticipating adjustments noted on the table below for Line # 1.010. This is based on recently obtained Department of Tax Equalization (DTE) Form 186 amounts and DTE HB186 Certified Tax Credit Factors.

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 revaluations above anticipated GDP DF, thus no adverse impact to the forecasted property tax revenue is anticipated from this new law.

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

Estimated Real Estate Tax – Line # 1.010

In general, property taxes levies are estimated to be collected at about 96.34% in February and 94.00% in August. This allows a 3.66% and 6% respective delinquency factor. In general, 56.4% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 43.6% in the August tax settlement. We received a significant adjustment to our second half settlement in 2026 in August due to HB186.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
General Property Taxes	<u>\$24,301,000</u> ✓	<u>\$24,297,978</u> ✓	<u>\$24,812,305</u> ✓	<u>\$25,812,752</u> ✓	<u>\$26,784,983</u>
Total General Property Taxes	<u>\$24,301,000</u>	<u>\$24,297,978</u>	<u>\$24,812,305</u>	<u>\$25,812,752</u>	<u>\$26,784,983</u>

New Tax Levies – Line # 13.030

The district is evaluating an additional income tax levy.

Estimated Public Utility Personal Tax – 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 is expected to be \$73.32 million in assessed values in 2025 and is collected at the district's full voted millage rate. Collections are estimated to be received 49.68% in the spring settlement and 50.32% in the fall settlement, along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Public Utility Personal Property	<u>\$2,060,137</u>	<u>\$2,130,375</u>	<u>\$2,189,204</u>	<u>\$2,236,824</u>	<u>\$2,284,619</u>

School District Income Tax – Line # 1.030

The district had a .75% continuous traditional income tax that has been effective since 1991. The income tax is estimated to produce \$10.87 million in FY27. We are estimating a growth rate of 5.19% in FY28, 5.22% in FY29, 5.25% in FY30, and 5.26% in FY31.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
School District Income Tax	\$10,027,179	\$10,874,813	\$11,438,907	\$12,036,426	\$12,668,569
Adjustments	<u>\$847,634</u>	<u>\$564,094</u>	<u>\$597,519</u>	<u>\$632,143</u>	<u>\$666,452</u>
Total	<u>\$10,874,813</u>	<u>\$11,438,907</u>	<u>\$12,036,426</u>	<u>\$12,668,569</u>	<u>\$13,335,021</u>

Current State Funding Model per HB96 through June 30, 2027

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line # 1.035

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

A detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated including all of the HB96 changes is available at the link below. 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 anticipates receiving \$1,200,111 in FY27.

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. We are estimated to receive \$249,623 in FY27.

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-FY31 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 FY31.

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.

In FY26, the funding totaled \$108.29 million or \$68.14 per pupil. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 1% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	\$15,964,946	\$13,897,095	\$14,011,333	\$14,011,333	\$14,011,333
Additional Aid Items *	<u>\$1,336,827</u>	<u>\$1,336,827</u>	<u>\$1,336,827</u>	<u>\$1,336,827</u>	<u>\$1,336,827</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	<u>\$17,301,773</u>	<u>\$15,233,922</u>	<u>\$15,348,160</u>	<u>\$15,348,160</u>	<u>\$15,348,160</u>
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	<u>\$338,900</u>	<u>\$342,289</u>	<u>\$345,712</u>	<u>\$349,169</u>	<u>\$352,661</u>
Total Unrestricted State Aid	<u>\$17,640,673</u>	<u>\$15,576,211</u>	<u>\$15,693,872</u>	<u>\$15,697,329</u>	<u>\$15,700,821</u>

B) 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 also notified that Threshold reimbursements starting 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 modified 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 & FY27 being \$86.6 million less than in FY25.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA)	\$302,548	\$302,548	\$302,548	\$302,548	\$302,548
Career Tech	\$92,823	\$106,002	\$83,261	\$83,261	\$83,261
ESL	\$91,846	\$94,372	\$74,126	\$74,126	\$74,126
Gifted	\$157,449	\$145,290	\$111,882	\$111,882	\$111,882
Student Wellness	\$365,492	\$365,492	\$365,492	\$365,492	\$365,492
Threshold, SOR, and High Quality Instr. Mat. Sub:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Restricted State Revenues	<u>\$1,010,158</u>	<u>\$1,013,704</u>	<u>\$937,309</u>	<u>\$937,309</u>	<u>\$937,309</u>

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line # 1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

Total State Aid Summary

<u>Summary of State Foundation Revenues</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Unrestricted	\$17,640,673	\$15,576,211	\$15,693,872	\$15,697,329	\$15,700,821
Restricted	\$1,010,158	\$1,013,704	\$937,309	\$937,309	\$937,309
Rest. Fed. Grants - SFSF & Ed Jobs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total State Foundation Revenue	<u>\$18,650,831</u>	<u>\$16,589,915</u>	<u>\$16,631,181</u>	<u>\$16,634,638</u>	<u>\$16,638,130</u>

State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits – Line # 1.050

a) 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.

HB96 began a phase down of the 10% rollback credit that has been in effect since 1971 and an equal phase up of the Owner Occupied Credit (OOC) that has been in effect since 1978. In addition, HB96 increased the OOC by 2.88% by phasing it in over four (4) years starting in tax year 2026. The table below shows the phasing of these changes. Eventually there will be some amount of 10% rollback for non-timber farmland but we will need tax settlement sheets to determine that amount. But these amounts are fully reimbursed to the school district when deducted from Class I property tax bills. Homestead credits vary annually based on applicants and eligibility.

The state of Ohio passed HB479 was signed June 24, 2026, and becomes effective September 23, which included a one-time doubling of the homestead exemption credit to start with tax bills in calendar 2027. This is a one-time only increase to help homeowners is estimated to provide \$350 million in taxpayer relief for qualified Homestead applicants and will be reimbursed to local governments from a \$2.0 billion surplus in the state budget at the end of May 2026. There were also technical adjustments that if HB186 inflationary tax credits are present, they will be applied after the homestead credits are determined to maximize the credit for homeowners. This will cost the state an addition \$44 million annually which will also be reimbursed to local governments if applicable. The \$44 million increase is ongoing.

HB186 10% Phase down and OCC Phase up					
	TY25	TY26	TY27	TY28	TY29
	Collect CY26	Collect CY27	Collect CY28	Collect CY29	Collect CY30
10% Rollback*	10.00%	7.50%	5.00%	2.50%	0.00%
2.5% OOC	2.50%	5.00%	7.50%	10.00%	12.50%
HB96 Inc. OCC	0.00%	0.72%	1.44%	2.16%	2.88%
Total	12.50%	13.22%	13.94%	14.66%	15.38%
Homestead	varies	2x	varies	varies	varies
*Non-timber farm land will still keep 10% rollback					

Partial HB186 Guarantee

HB186 authorizes payments to school districts and JVSDs that are located in a county that underwent a reappraisal or triennial update in tax years 2023 and 2024 and that, due to the act's temporary credit, would otherwise receive less property tax revenue in tax year 2025 than in tax year 2024. The revenue guarantee applies to tax year 2025, in the case of 2023 reappraisal or update counties, and to tax years 2025 and 2026, in the case of 2024 reappraisal and update counties. Under the act, the Ohio Department of Taxation will calculate the difference between a district's real property tax revenue in tax year 2024 and its revenue in 2025 and, if applicable, 2026. We do anticipate a hold harmless payment of about \$4.66 million for HB186.

b) Tangible Personal Property Reimbursements – Fixed Rate

The district does not receive TPP Fixed Rate reimbursements.

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

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
State Share of Local Property Taxes	<u>\$8,526,103</u>	<u>\$4,223,495</u>	<u>\$4,356,091</u>	<u>\$4,745,933</u>	<u>\$5,037,448</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 open enrollment, interest on investments, tuition for court-placed students, student fees, Payment In Lieu of Taxes, and general rental fees.

Interest income remained steady in FY26 due to laddered investment strategies, expected Federal Reserve rate cuts and declining cash balances will begin to have an impact on earnings in FY27 and future years. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Fees (1635, 1690, 1740, 1790, 1810)	\$371,800	\$375,518	\$379,273	\$383,066	\$386,897
Interest (1410)	\$1,634,100	\$1,225,575	\$919,181	\$689,386	\$517,040
Medicaid / Erate (4120)	\$33,400	\$33,066	\$32,735	\$32,408	\$32,084
Tuitions (1211, 1221, 1223, 1232)	\$1,422,800	\$1,437,028	\$1,451,398	\$1,465,912	\$1,480,571
Other Income and rentals	\$538,100	\$543,481	\$548,916	\$554,405	\$559,949
Total Other Local Revenue	<u>\$4,000,200</u>	<u>\$3,614,668</u>	<u>\$3,331,503</u>	<u>\$3,125,177</u>	<u>\$2,976,541</u>

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

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

All Other Financial Sources – Line # 2.010 through Line # 2.060 & Line # 14.010

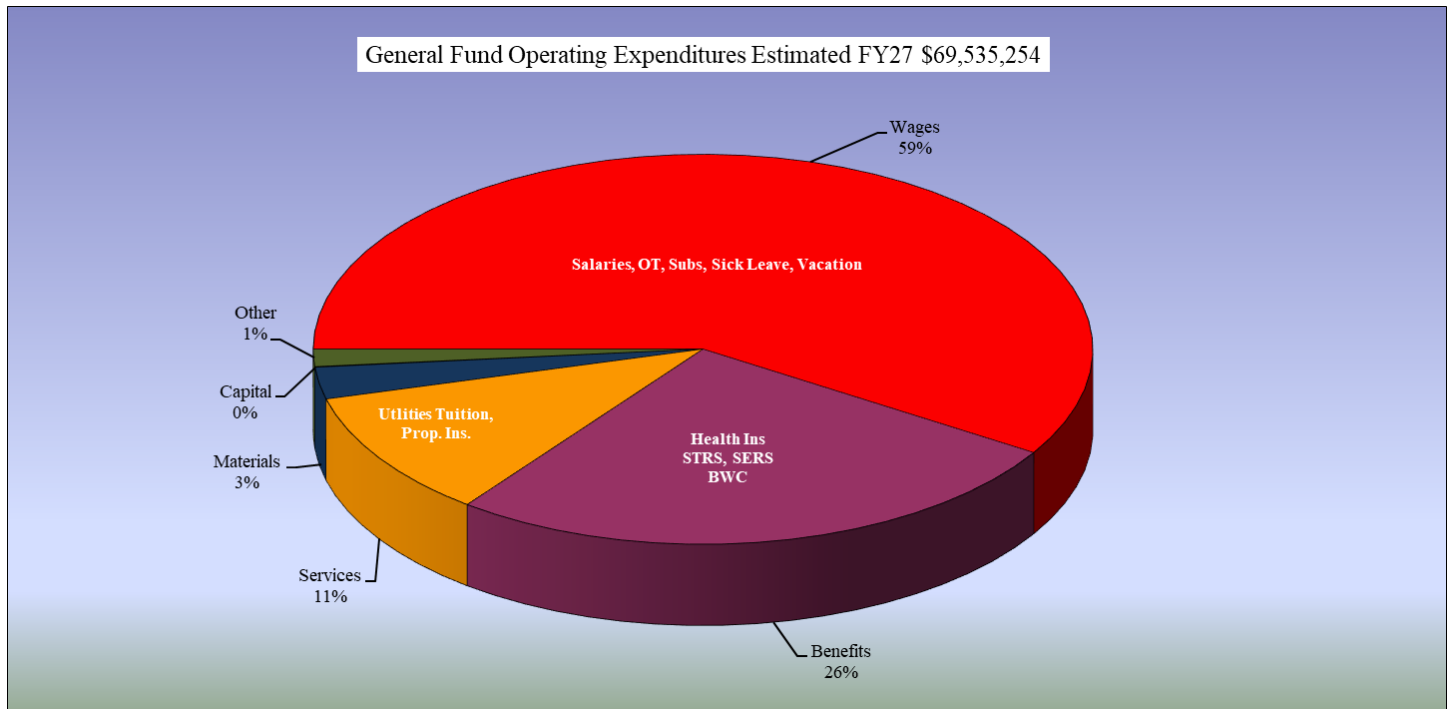
There is no short-term borrowing planned for in this forecast at this time. The other area in these lines is Refund of Prior year expenses which are for refunds that the district has received and is anticipating a similar amount each year.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Rev. From State Advances	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

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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. As the administration of the district reviews expenditures, the education of the students is always the main focus for resource utilization.



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

The district is projecting a 3% increase in FY27 and a 0% increase in the remaining years of the forecast. The district has included 2.5% for steps raises and other adjustments. The substitutes and supplemental positions will remain stable during the forecast period.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Base Wages	\$38,359,076	\$39,318,053	\$40,782,414	\$42,283,384	\$43,821,879
Steps	\$958,977	\$982,951	\$1,019,560	\$1,057,085	\$1,095,547
One-time payment in lieu of base salary increase	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Growth	\$0	\$481,410	\$481,410	\$481,410	\$481,410
Substitutes	\$707,083	\$707,083	\$707,083	\$707,083	\$707,083
Supplementals	\$930,031	\$930,031	\$930,031	\$930,031	\$930,031
Staff Reductions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Wages	<u>\$40,955,167</u>	<u>\$42,419,528</u>	<u>\$43,920,498</u>	<u>\$45,458,993</u>	<u>\$47,035,950</u>

Fringe Benefits – Estimates – Line # 3.02

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

A) 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.

B) Insurance

The district is planning for a 10.0% increase in each year of the forecast through FY31.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is expected to remain at less than 0.29% of wages FY26-FY31 which is in line with our recent trend. Unemployment Compensation has been negligible.

D) Medicare

Medicare will continue to increase at the rate of increase of 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 reimburses employees for the tuition to further their education to maintain licensure for teaching. The district does not anticipate any increase during the forecast.

Summary of Retirement/Insurance Benefits – Line # 3.020

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
A) STRS/SERS	\$6,552,826	\$6,787,125	\$7,027,280	\$7,273,440	\$7,525,753
B) Insurance's	\$10,891,173	\$12,218,881	\$13,703,219	\$15,362,238	\$17,216,029
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	\$118,757	\$123,003	\$127,356	\$131,817	\$136,390
D) Medicare	\$593,850	\$615,083	\$636,847	\$659,155	\$682,021
Other/Tuition/Social Security	<u>\$222,394</u>	<u>\$222,394</u>	<u>\$222,394</u>	<u>\$222,394</u>	<u>\$222,394</u>
Total Fringe Benefits	<u>\$18,379,000</u>	<u>\$19,966,486</u>	<u>\$21,717,096</u>	<u>\$23,649,044</u>	<u>\$25,782,587</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 has been adjusted based on historical trends. An average increase of about 5% is projected in this area for the forecasted period.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	\$2,672,894	\$2,806,539	\$2,946,866	\$3,094,209	\$3,248,919
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	\$501,550	\$526,628	\$552,959	\$580,607	\$609,637
Professional Development	\$74,782	\$78,521	\$82,447	\$86,570	\$90,898
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	\$266,100	\$279,405	\$293,375	\$308,044	\$323,446
Utilities	\$1,492,300	\$1,566,915	\$1,645,261	\$1,727,524	\$1,813,900
Contracted Trades & Services	\$7,450	\$7,823	\$8,214	\$8,624	\$9,056
Tuition, Excess Costs & Scholarship Costs	\$1,373,100	\$1,441,755	\$1,513,843	\$1,589,535	\$1,669,012
College Credit Plus	\$194,200	\$203,910	\$214,106	\$224,811	\$236,051
Contract Transportation	\$138,000	\$144,900	\$152,145	\$159,752	\$167,740
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	\$609,398	\$639,868	\$671,861	\$705,454	\$740,727
Budget Reserves or (Reductions)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Purchased Services	<u>\$7,329,774</u>	<u>\$7,696,263</u>	<u>\$8,081,076</u>	<u>\$8,485,130</u>	<u>\$8,909,386</u>

Supplies and Materials – Line # 3.040

An overall inflation increase of around 3% is being estimated for this category of expenses which are characterized by textbooks, copy paper, maintenance supplies and fuel.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Supplies (51x, 590)	\$794,774	\$818,617	\$843,176	\$868,471	\$894,525
Textbooks (52x)	\$168,600	\$173,658	\$178,868	\$184,234	\$189,761
Building Maintenance (57x)	\$304,800	\$313,944	\$323,362	\$333,063	\$343,055
Transportation (58x)	<u>\$565,400</u>	<u>\$582,362</u>	<u>\$599,833</u>	<u>\$617,828</u>	<u>\$636,363</u>
Total Supplies	<u>\$1,833,574</u>	<u>\$1,888,581</u>	<u>\$1,945,239</u>	<u>\$2,003,596</u>	<u>\$2,063,704</u>

Capital Outlay – Line # 3.050

The district does not anticipate costs increasing significantly in this line because the Permanent Improvement Fund pays most capital outlay.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Capital Outlay	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000
Replacement Bus Purchases	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Budget Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Equipment	<u>\$37,000</u>	<u>\$37,000</u>	<u>\$37,000</u>	<u>\$37,000</u>	<u>\$37,000</u>

Other Expenses – Line # 4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses. An estimated increase of around 5% is projected for this area.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
County Auditor / Treasurer & Income Tax Fees	\$600,200	\$630,210	\$661,721	\$694,807	\$729,547
County ESC	\$3,500	\$3,675	\$3,859	\$4,052	\$4,255
Other expenses	\$397,039	\$416,891	\$437,736	\$459,623	\$482,604
Increased A&T Fees for New Levies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Other Expenses	<u>\$1,000,739</u>	<u>\$1,050,776</u>	<u>\$1,103,316</u>	<u>\$1,158,482</u>	<u>\$1,216,406</u>

Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line # 5.010

This account group covers fund to fund transfer and end of year short term loans from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements and can repay the General Fund.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Operating Transfers Out	\$1,414,200	\$1,414,200	\$1,414,200	\$1,414,200	\$1,414,200
Advances Out	<u>\$164,800</u>	<u>\$164,800</u>	<u>\$164,800</u>	<u>\$164,800</u>	<u>\$164,800</u>
Total Transfer & Advances Out	<u>\$1,579,000</u>	<u>\$1,579,000</u>	<u>\$1,579,000</u>	<u>\$1,579,000</u>	<u>\$1,579,000</u>

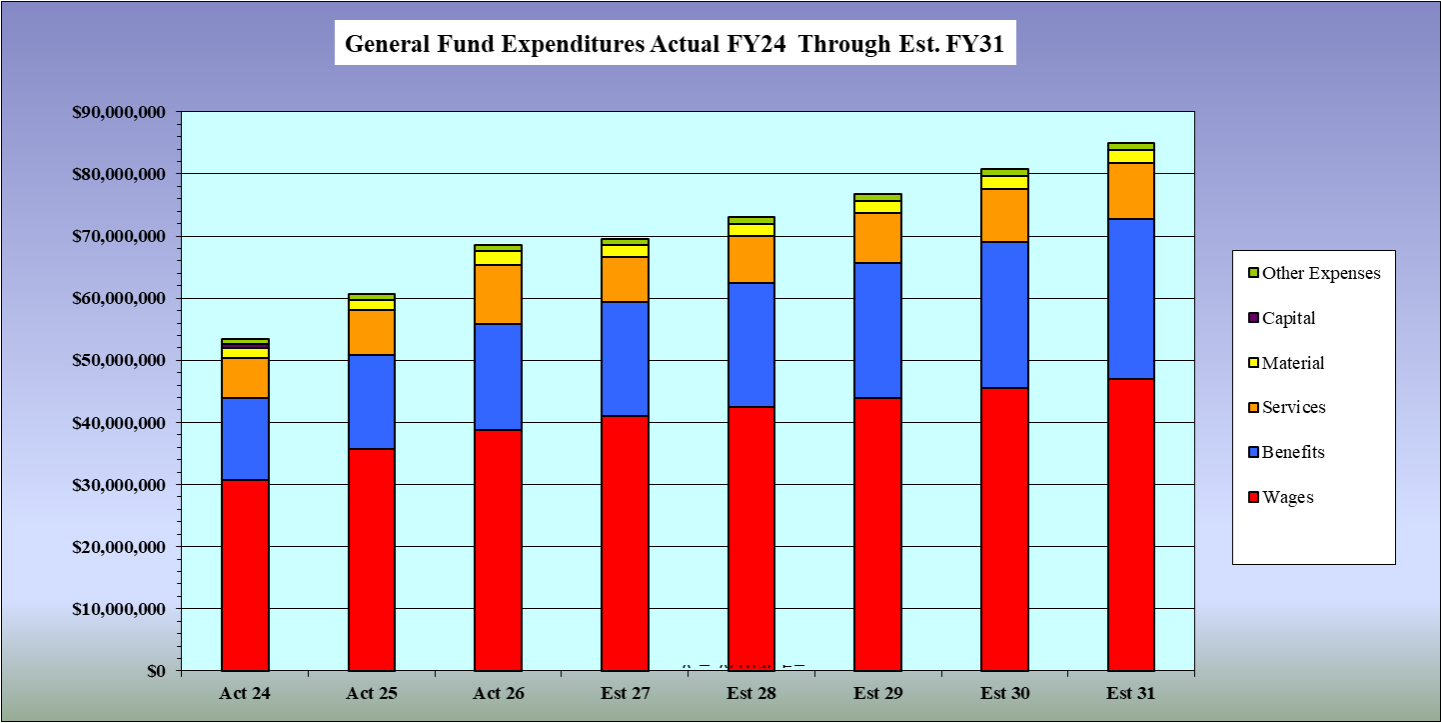
Encumbrances –Line # 8.010

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.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Estimated Encumbrances	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Total Expenditure Categories Actual Fiscal Year 2024 through Fiscal Year 2026 and Estimated Fiscal Year 2027 through Fiscal Year 2031

The graph below shows a quick overview of actual and estimates expenses by proportion to the total for the General Fund expenditures.



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

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

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance	<u>\$22,371,584</u>	<u>\$11,248,197</u>	<u>(\$2,559,407)</u>	<u>(\$18,487,849)</u>	<u>(\$36,836,229)</u>

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.