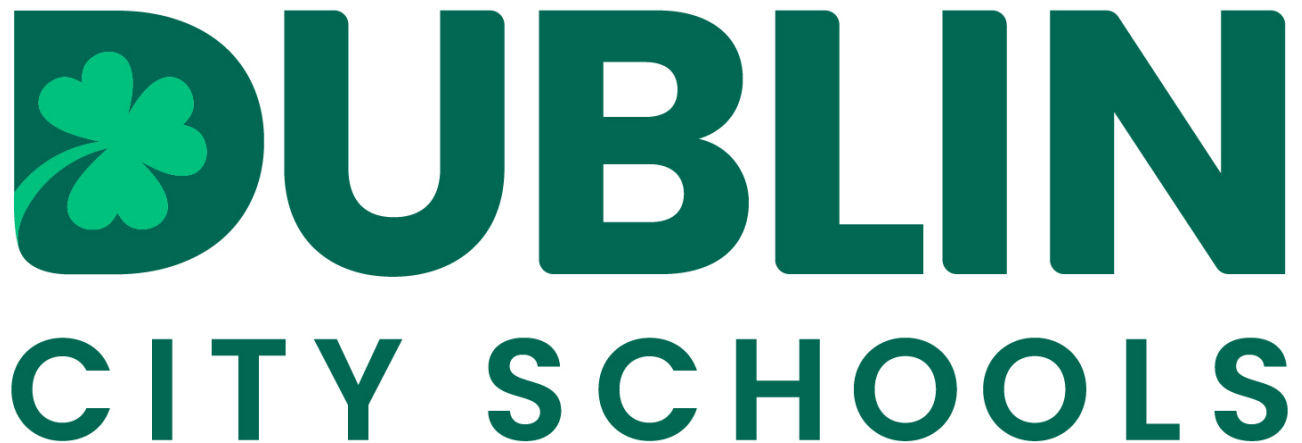


**DUBLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT - FRANKLIN COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 ACTUAL
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 2027, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2031**



**Forecast Provided By
Dublin School District
Treasurer's Office
Brian Kern, Treasurer/CFO
August 24, 2026**

Dublin City School District

Franklin 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)	\$205,422,468	\$228,995,753	\$232,810,090	6.6%	\$238,222,599	\$240,307,372	\$241,606,380	\$242,056,022	\$243,743,975
1.020 Public Utility Personal Property Tax	11,651,117	11,812,320	12,403,903	3.2%	12,490,463	13,004,163	13,307,713	13,401,113	13,494,513
1.035 Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	22,740,638	22,379,898	25,751,490	6.7%	30,972,188	26,864,262	26,888,299	26,912,820	26,937,833
1.040 Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	2,351,884	1,459,054	2,725,254	24.4%	1,558,996	1,497,684	1,497,684	1,497,684	1,497,684
1.050 State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits	16,752,213	17,529,446	18,166,662	4.1%	19,654,513	20,861,134	21,591,833	22,748,929	23,497,546
1.060 All Other Revenues	9,866,755	12,913,742	14,344,501	21.0%	12,980,366	11,703,073	10,166,506	9,097,196	9,117,885
1.070 Total Revenues	\$268,785,075	\$295,090,213	\$306,201,900	6.8%	\$315,879,125	\$314,237,688	\$315,058,415	\$315,713,764	\$318,289,436
Other Financing Sources									
2.040 Operating Transfers-In	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.050 Advances-In	2,746,063	1,391,129	467,210	-57.9%	321,455	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000
2.060 All Other Financing Sources	72,758	132,115	91,961	25.6%	30,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
2.070 <i>Total Other Financing Sources</i>	<i>\$2,818,821</i>	<i>\$1,523,244</i>	<i>\$559,171</i>	<i>-54.6%</i>	<i>\$351,455</i>	<i>\$655,000</i>	<i>\$655,000</i>	<i>\$655,000</i>	<i>\$655,000</i>
2.080 Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$271,603,896	\$296,613,457	\$306,761,071	6.3%	\$316,230,580	\$314,892,688	\$315,713,415	\$316,368,764	\$318,944,436
Expenditures									
3.010 Personal Services	\$174,000,937	\$183,844,757	\$192,210,353	5.1%	\$201,930,787	\$209,578,651	\$215,551,997	\$221,730,134	\$228,085,094
3.020 Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	60,285,405	63,696,081	68,386,852	6.5%	73,167,190	78,767,598	84,612,046	91,234,795	98,246,171
3.030 Purchased Services	26,601,262	29,427,850	30,293,722	6.8%	31,041,215	32,512,283	34,054,474	35,671,271	37,366,331
3.040 Supplies and Materials	7,866,126	8,435,537	11,040,765	19.1%	10,287,742	10,802,129	11,342,236	11,909,347	12,504,814
3.050 Capital Outlay	1,598,128	2,860,309	2,318,678	30.0%	3,101,710	3,256,796	3,419,636	3,590,618	3,770,149
4.300 Other Objects	3,685,319	4,115,774	4,409,054	9.4%	4,552,940	4,637,434	4,723,682	4,811,724	4,901,603
4.500 Total Expenditures	\$274,037,177	\$292,380,308	\$308,659,424	6.1%	\$324,081,584	\$339,554,891	\$353,704,071	\$368,947,889	\$384,874,162
Other Financing Uses									
5.010 Operating Transfers-Out	\$611,050	\$655,050	\$672,050	4.9%	\$292,050	\$292,050	\$292,050	\$292,050	\$292,050
5.020 Advances-Out	1,391,129	467,210	321,455	-48.8%	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000
5.030 All Other Financing Uses	0	2,128	31,024	0.0%	31,024	31,024	31,024	31,024	31,024
5.040 <i>Total Other Financing Uses</i>	<i>\$2,002,179</i>	<i>\$1,124,388</i>	<i>\$1,024,529</i>	<i>-26.4%</i>	<i>\$898,074</i>	<i>\$898,074</i>	<i>\$898,074</i>	<i>\$898,074</i>	<i>\$898,074</i>
5.050 Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$276,039,356	\$293,504,696	\$309,683,953	5.9%	\$324,979,658	\$340,452,965	\$354,602,145	\$369,845,963	\$385,772,236
6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(\$4,435,460)	\$3,108,761	(\$2,922,882)	-182.1%	(\$8,749,078)	(\$25,560,277)	(\$38,888,730)	(\$53,477,199)	(\$66,827,800)
7.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	\$113,963,550	\$109,528,090	\$112,636,851	-0.5%	\$109,713,969	\$100,964,891	\$75,404,614	\$36,515,884	(\$16,961,315)
7.020 Cash Balance June 30	\$109,528,090	\$112,636,851	\$109,713,969	0.1%	\$100,964,891	\$75,404,614	\$36,515,884	(\$16,961,315)	(\$83,789,115)
8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30	\$5,810,299	\$8,346,801	\$7,584,134	17.3%	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,300,000
Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations	\$103,717,791	\$104,290,050	\$102,129,835	-0.8%	\$95,964,891	\$70,404,614	\$31,515,884	(\$21,961,315)	(\$87,089,115)
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
12.010 Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations	\$103,717,791	\$104,290,050	\$102,129,835	-0.8%	\$95,964,891	\$70,404,614	\$31,515,884	(\$21,961,315)	(\$87,089,115)
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	\$0	\$0	\$0
15.010 Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	\$103,717,791	\$104,290,050	\$102,129,835	-0.8%	\$95,964,891	\$70,404,614	\$31,515,884	(\$21,961,315)	(\$87,089,115)

Dublin School District – Franklin County
Notes to the Financial Forecast
General Fund Only

Introduction to the Financial 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 of 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 of the Financial Forecast before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. The assumptions are fundamental to understanding the rationale of the numbers, particularly when a significant increase or decrease is reflected.

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

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

- (1) To engage the local board of education and the community in long-range planning and discussions of financial issues facing the school district.
- (2) To serve as a basis for determining the school district's ability to sign the certificate required by O.R.C. §5705.412, commonly known as the "412 certificate".
- (3) To provide a method for the 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. 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 31 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, 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:

- I. 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	District Financial Impact
HB129	Reclassifies fixed-sum (emergency/substitute) levies to be included in "20-mill floor" calculations.	No Impact to our district.
HB186	Establishes "Inflation Cap Credits" and a retroactive "claw back" of realized revenues.	No Impact At this time.
HB309	Empowers County Budget Commissions (CBCs) to reduce voter-approved levies.	Shifts fiscal authority to CBC officials, creating an unpredictable risk to local levy yields.
HB335	Limits revenue growth from inside millage to the GDP Deflation Factor (GDP DF).	Restricts the district's ability to realize revenue gains from property valuation reappraisals.

Revenue Risk Loss Assessment of HB129 and HB186 To Our Forecast

- HB129 implements new requirements for and restores fixed sum levies. Our district is not on the 20-mill floor and has no fixed sum levies. This law will not impact our district.
- HB186 establishes Inflation Cap Credits, if districts were at the 20-mill floor, following reappraisals and triennial updates for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF). Our district was not at the 20-mill floor in prior revaluations and does not anticipate being in future revaluations. We do not anticipate any impact on our taxes at this time.

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 (CBCs) 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 Ohio's 88 counties.
- 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. Projecting future revaluation growth at GDP DF will result in netting any HB335 impact. HB479 corrected inside millage language in HB335 so that any inside millage adjustment occurs only in the home county during revaluations if districts are in multiple counties like ours. 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 three (3) County Commissioners did not approve the Piggyback exemption for owner occupied credit/homestead exemption/both owners occupied credit and homestead exemption for tax year 2025 collect in calendar year 2026. They also 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. If both owner-occupied, and homestead were approved every year this could result in reduced property tax collections for the school district of roughly \$4.0 million each year from current operating levies. 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 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 continues to be made available to the district, changes may need to be made to the forecast that may or may not be significant.

- II. Property tax collections are the single largest revenue source 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 HB335 Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) and new construction growth. The effects of HB335 will be to limit property tax growth following reappraisals and updates. Total local revenues,

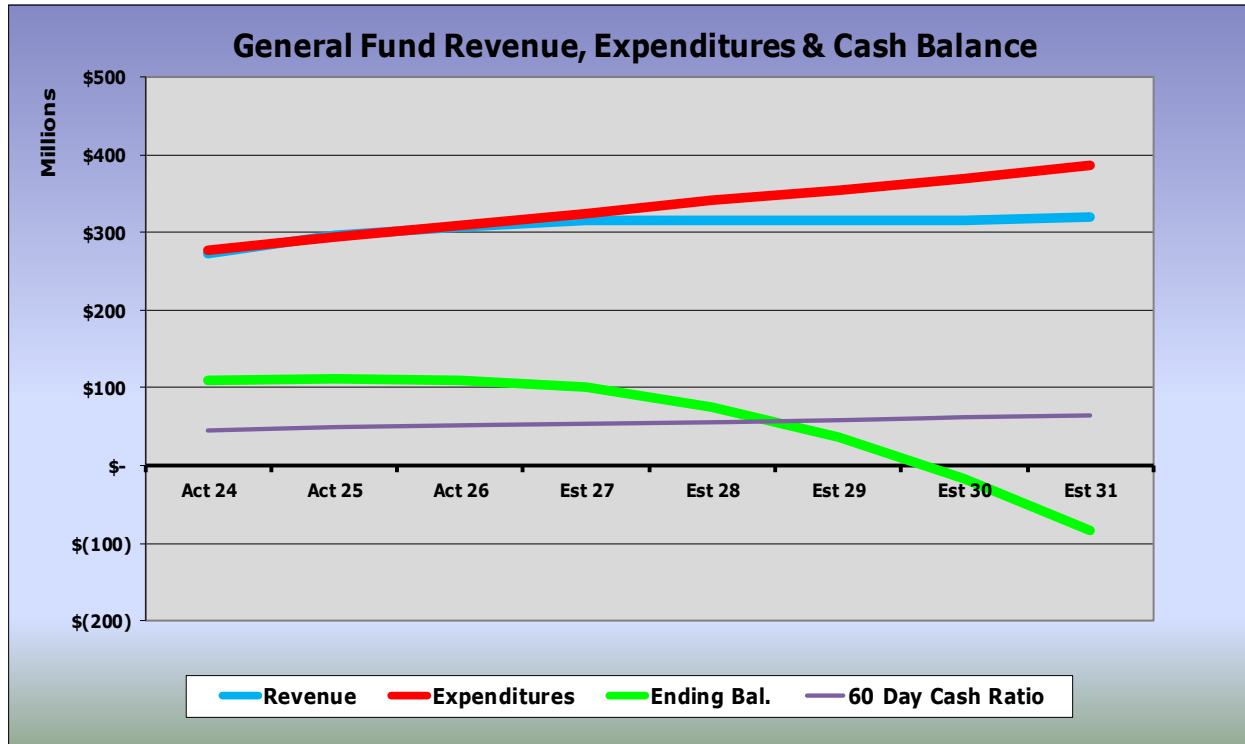
predominately local taxes, equate to 83.5% of the district's resources. We have included any estimated adjustment for HB335 in Line 1.01 assumptions below.

- III. Our district has 14.6% of our assessed property value in Delaware County, 62.7% in Franklin County, and 22.7% in Union County. Delaware and Franklin Counties completed a reappraisal for calendar year 2023. The result of the reappraisal was an increase of 26.32% in Class I values and 14.55% increase in Class II values, for an overall increase of \$1.13 billion in value increases. Union County completed a reappraisal for calendar year 2025. The result was an increase of 5.60% in Class I values and 1.39% increase in Class II values, for an overall increase of \$380.64 million in value increase. Delaware and Franklin Counties will experience a reappraisal update in calendar year 2026 for collection in calendar year 2027. 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 will become effective for our reappraisal in tax year 2026. We have anticipated any 20-mill floor adjustment at that time in Line 1.01 assumptions below. We do not anticipate any impact of HB335 on our future tax projections due to our estimates for future growth in revaluations being in line with anticipated GDP DF.
- IV. 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. We are considered a formula district in FY27 but may fall to a guarantee district in FY28 depending on the continuance and funding of the current foundation formula.
- V. The State Budget represents 16.5% of district revenues and is an area of risk to revenue. 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.
- VI. 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. Two of our counties will be impacted by this change, Delaware and Franklin, with the next reappraisal or update being moved to 2030. This movement is anticipated to cost our district a one-time one-year loss of \$1.65 million on inside millage growth.
- VII. Labor relations in the district have been very amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges the district faces. We believe as the district moves forward a strong working relationship will continue.

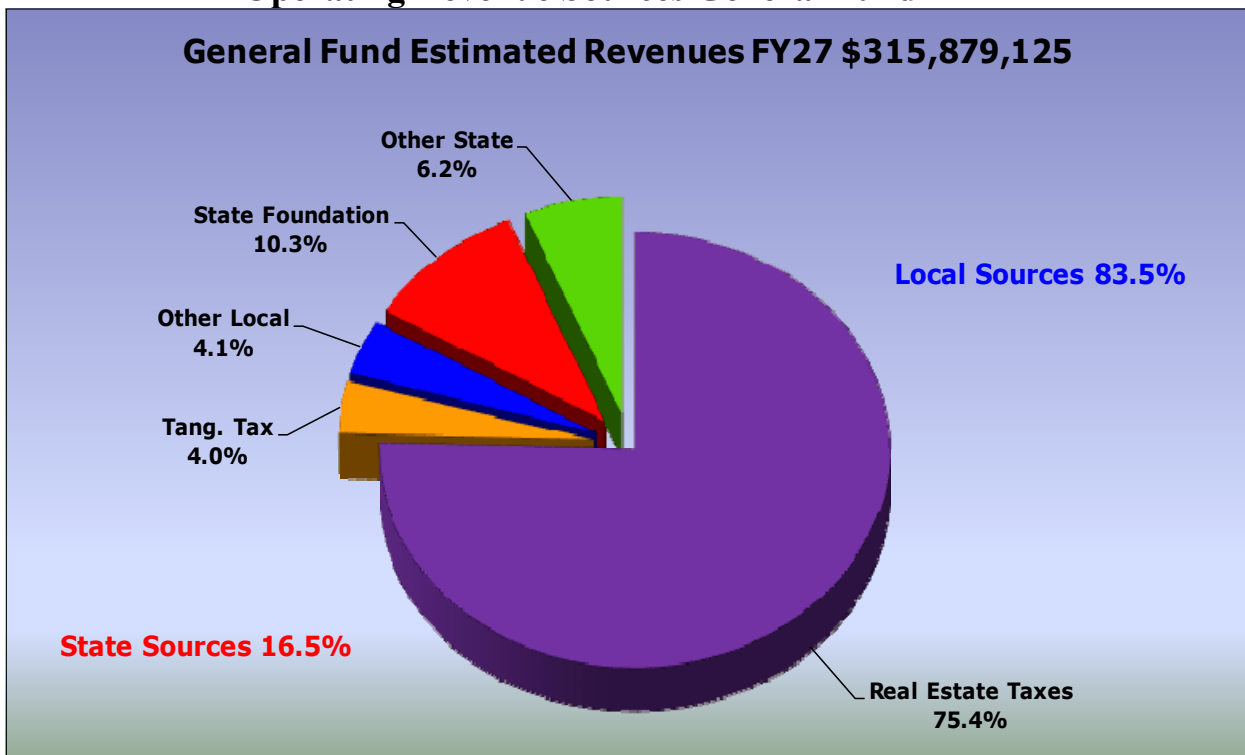
The major categories of revenue and expenditures on the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to reference the assumptions made for the forecast item. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information, please feel free to contact me – Brian Kern, Treasurer/CFO of Dublin City School District at 614-764-5913.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures, and Ending Cash Balance

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



Revenue Assumptions Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY27



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line #1.010

Our district has values in Delaware, Franklin and Union Counties. 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 Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor limits.

Union County experienced a reappraisal update for all property values in the 2025 tax year to be collected in FY26. The 2025 update increased assessed values by \$177.9 million, or 3.3%. Overall values rose \$368.7 million or 6.68%, including reappraisal and new construction for all property classes. A full reappraisal will occur in the tax year 2028 for collection in FY29. We anticipate future reappraisal and/or update values to be more in line with historical trends and below Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor.

Franklin and Delaware Counties experienced full reappraisals or for all property values in the 2023 tax year to be collected in FY24. The 2023 reappraisals increased assessed values by \$854.7 million, or 26.32%. Overall values rose \$1.13 billion or 26.87%, including reappraisal and new construction for all property classes. Reappraisal updates will occur in the tax year 2026 for collection in FY27. Due to legislative changes that slow the impact of rapid property tax growth in Ohio, we have estimated a 7.5% increase in Class I and a 3% increase in Class II. This should be in line with GDP DF rates and HB186 and HB335 should not impact our property tax projections.

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

	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
	TAX YEAR2026	TAX YEAR2027	TAX YEAR2028	TAX YEAR2029	TAX YEAR 2030
<u>Classification</u>	COLLECT 2027	COLLECT 2028	COLLECT 2029	COLLECT 2030	COLLECT 2031
Res./Ag.	\$5,221,214,181	\$5,267,164,181	\$5,342,485,823	\$5,365,135,823	\$5,763,345,330
Comm./Ind.	981,670,478	984,570,478	991,970,478	999,370,478	1,036,751,592
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	<u>136,480,870</u>	<u>141,980,870</u>	<u>142,980,870</u>	<u>143,980,870</u>	<u>144,980,870</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$6,339,365,529</u>	<u>\$6,393,715,529</u>	<u>\$6,477,437,171</u>	<u>\$6,508,487,171</u>	<u>\$6,945,077,793</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 levies is 93.4 mills while the total Class I effective rate is 39.57 mills and Class II effective millage rate is 53.84 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills, which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the “20-Mill Floor”. As mentioned, our district is not on the floor for Class I or Class II property.

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/triennial 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 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. Our district is not at the 20-mill floor and all operating levies are affected by HB920 reduction factors which inflation-proofs these current expense levies. We do not anticipate any claw back of previously paid taxes.

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 implementation uncertainty over the new legislative changes as noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty above.

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX - Line #1.010

Source	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Est. Real Estate Taxes	\$224,856,797	\$226,807,912	\$227,971,926	\$228,285,223	\$229,835,468
Piggyback Exemption HB96	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tax Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
TIF Tax Collections	<u>13,365,802</u>	<u>13,499,460</u>	<u>13,634,454</u>	<u>13,770,799</u>	<u>13,908,507</u>
Total Line #1.010 Real Estate Taxes	<u>\$238,222,599</u>	<u>\$240,307,372</u>	<u>\$241,606,380</u>	<u>\$242,056,022</u>	<u>\$243,743,975</u>

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 98.5% of the annual amount. This allows a 1.5% delinquency factor. In general, 52.72% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 47.28% in the August tax settlement. Collections in FY23 were up \$407,230 over FY22, primarily due to \$9.4 million in Board of Revision and Board of Tax Appeals settlements made directly with the district. Unfortunately, HB126 passed at the end of FY22 and it limits all districts in Ohio from contesting valuation adjustments which are sought by businesses, often without adequate supporting documentation showing a fair value. This legislation is severely one sided and will likely end in other commercial taxpayers paying higher taxes when the values for some are lowered unjustly. This is an example of legislation that has been passed that significantly impacts our local revenues. The \$9.4 million is equivalent to 1.5 mill levy.

New Operating Levy and Bond Issue

This forecast includes full year collection of the new 7.9 mill operating levy beginning in FY25. The district also passed a \$145 million bond issue. The revenue for bond issue levy will be collected in separate funds and are not included in the general fund forecast. This levy will help address some facility repair and maintenance costs without impacting the General Fund. The net result is an improved five-year forecast through FY31.

New Tax Levies – Line #13.030 - No new levies are modeled in this forecast.

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

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values change annually as the values are not included in the reappraisal or update years, which make them very difficult to forecast. PUPP values decreased by \$11.87 million or 8.31% in Tax Year 2025. We expect our values to continue to grow by \$5.5 million FY27-FY28 and \$1 million FY29-FY31.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Public Utility Personal Property	<u>\$12,490,463</u>	<u>\$13,004,163</u>	<u>\$13,307,713</u>	<u>\$13,401,113</u>	<u>\$13,494,513</u>

State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 & 1.045
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.

Our district is currently a formula district in FY27 and but is expected fall to a guarantee district in FY28-FY31 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

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 is estimated to receive \$4.13 million in FY27. We only anticipate this funding for one year.

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 \$966,768 in FY27. We have removed this funding for FY28 to FY31 because we are uncertain if we will qualify in future state funding models.

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. We are currently not on the Temporary Transition Aid guarantee or Formula Transition Supplement Guarantee.

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 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 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 1.5% 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	\$26,421,105	\$22,289,615	\$22,289,615	\$22,289,615	\$22,289,615
Additional Aid Items	<u>3,378,755</u>	<u>3,378,755</u>	<u>3,378,755</u>	<u>3,378,755</u>	<u>3,378,755</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	29,799,860	25,668,370	25,668,370	25,668,370	25,668,370
Ohio Casino Commission ODT & Credential	<u>1,172,328</u>	<u>1,195,892</u>	<u>1,219,929</u>	<u>1,244,450</u>	<u>1,269,463</u>
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	<u>\$30,972,188</u>	<u>\$26,864,262</u>	<u>\$26,888,299</u>	<u>\$26,912,820</u>	<u>\$26,937,833</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.

For fiscal years 2026 and 2027, HB96 modifies how DPIA is calculated by factoring in both directly certified and economically disadvantaged students. The new formula modified the weight given to these student groups over the biennium. 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.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
DPIA	\$165,416	\$160,458	\$160,458	\$160,458	\$160,458
Career Tech - Restricted	28,487	12,462	12,462	12,462	12,462
Gifted	364,645	356,378	356,378	356,378	356,378
ESL	360,211	352,189	352,189	352,189	352,189
Student Wellness	640,237	616,197	616,197	616,197	616,197
Other Restricted State Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	<u>\$1,558,996</u>	<u>\$1,497,684</u>	<u>\$1,497,684</u>	<u>\$1,497,684</u>	<u>\$1,497,684</u>

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

No unrestricted federal grants are projected for FY26-30.

<u>SUMMARY</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Unrestricted Line #1.035	\$30,972,188	\$26,864,262	\$26,888,299	\$26,912,820	\$26,937,833
Restricted Line #1.040	<u>1,558,996</u>	<u>1,497,684</u>	<u>1,497,684</u>	<u>1,497,684</u>	<u>1,497,684</u>
Total State Foundation Revenue	<u>\$28,476,744</u>	<u>\$28,361,946</u>	<u>\$28,385,983</u>	<u>\$28,410,504</u>	<u>\$28,435,517</u>

State Reimbursement of 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.

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. 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 on 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 and 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					

Summary of State Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Rollback and Homestead Line #1.050	\$19,654,513	\$20,861,134	\$21,591,833	\$22,748,929	\$23,497,546

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. We were notified by ODEW that Threshold reimbursements in FY26, and future years, are likely to be reduced by 30% from FY25 levels due to fixed state appropriations.

Interest income remained steady in FY26 due to ladder 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.

We have elected to show revenue sharing agreements such as the Bridge Street Agreement with the City of Dublin and Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) payments in other income separate from property taxes on line 1.010. These are the largest other revenue sources in the General fund other than rentals, interest income and other miscellaneous revenues.

Rentals are expected to return to pre-pandemic levels over time. In FY26 we received approximately \$438,000 in Medicaid reimbursements. In future years we anticipate Medicaid reimbursements at similar levels.

All other revenues are expected to continue at historical trends.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
City of Dublin Bridge St. Agreement	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
PILOT payments	6,805	6,805	6,805	6,805	6,805
Tuition	956,981	966,551	976,217	985,979	995,839
Interest	6,486,865	5,189,492	3,632,644	2,542,851	2,542,851
Dues, Fees, Rentals & Other	1,051,008	1,061,518	1,072,133	1,082,854	1,093,683
Medicaid, Threshold, and Misc. Rev	<u>2,978,707</u>	<u>2,978,707</u>	<u>2,978,707</u>	<u>2,978,707</u>	<u>2,978,707</u>
Total Line #1.060	<u>\$14,344,501</u>	<u>\$11,703,073</u>	<u>\$10,166,506</u>	<u>\$9,097,196</u>	<u>\$9,117,885</u>

Transfers In / Return of Advances – Lines #2.040 & #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 prior fiscal year in the current fiscal year. The advances in prior fiscal years are planned to be repaid in the following year as noted in the table below.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Transfers In - Line #2.040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advance Returns - Line #2.050	<u>321,455</u>	<u>575,000</u>	<u>575,000</u>	<u>575,000</u>	<u>575,000</u>
Total Transfer & Advances In	<u>\$321,455</u>	<u>\$575,000</u>	<u>\$575,000</u>	<u>\$575,000</u>	<u>\$575,000</u>

All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060

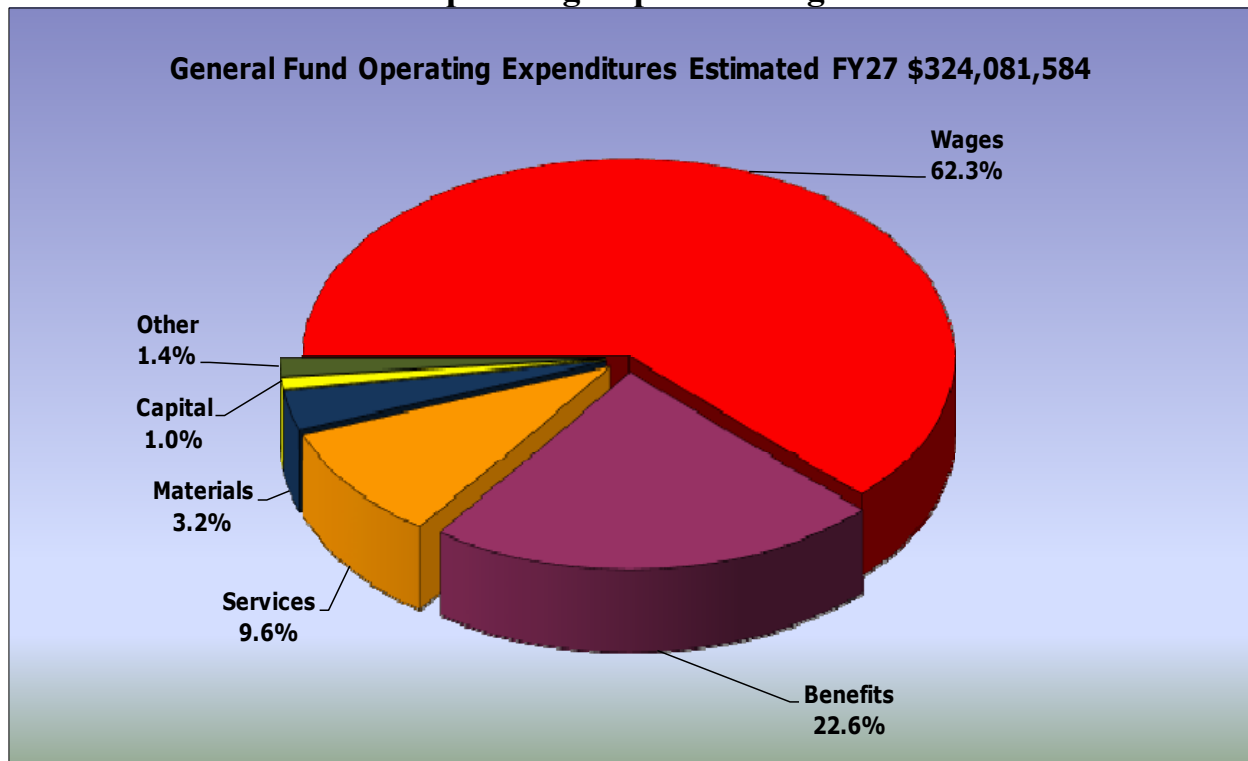
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. These revenues are inconsistent year to year, therefore we will not project that occurring in the remainder of the forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Refund of prior years expenditures	<u>\$30,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>

Expenditures Assumptions

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

All Operating Expense Categories



Wages – Line #3.010

The model reflects pay increases approved by the Board of Education for certificated, administrative and classified staff for FY24 through FY27 of 3.0% for both years including step increases. Estimated wage increases based on historical trend and step increases are included for FY28-FY31. Our model has been updated with the most recent staffing plan from HR and Operations. We have recoded the ESSER fund 507 wage and fringe benefit expenses to the General Fund through FY24. We have included new staffing to open a new elementary building in FY26. We have also updated our staffing levels per the Responsible Staffing Plan.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Base Wages	\$181,980,217	\$191,614,529	\$199,175,520	\$205,061,238	\$211,150,984
Based Pay Increase	5,459,407	3,832,291	1,991,755	2,050,612	2,111,510
Steps & Academic Training	3,494,020	3,494,020	3,678,999	3,824,170	3,937,176
Growth Staff	626,381	234,680	214,964	214,964	217,114
New Building Staff	54,504	0	0	0	0
Substitutes	501,534	503,039	504,548	506,062	507,580
Supplementals	3,424,858	3,459,107	3,493,698	3,528,635	3,563,921
Stipends/OT/Severance & Misc.	6,389,866	6,440,985	6,492,513	6,544,453	6,596,809
Wage Adj Fd. 467/507 & Science of Reading	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Wages Line #3.010	<u>\$201,930,787</u>	<u>\$209,578,651</u>	<u>\$215,551,997</u>	<u>\$221,730,134</u>	<u>\$228,085,094</u>

Fringe Benefits Estimates

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

A) STRS/SERS will increase as Wages Increase

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

We are estimating 11% increases for FY27-31. Our estimates are based on our current employee census and claims data. This could increase at a much higher rate should claims increase dramatically. However, we are always looking for ways to reduce these expenses.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is expected to be about 0.29% of wages FY27-FY31. Unemployment is expected to remain at a very low level FY27-FY31. The district is a direct reimbursement employer, which means unemployment costs are only incurred and due if we have employees who are eligible and draw unemployment.

D) Medicare

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

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
A) STRS/SERS	\$30,526,865	\$31,659,547	\$32,587,304	\$33,523,460	\$34,486,840
B) Insurance's	38,937,461	43,276,436	48,088,005	53,428,847	59,357,693
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	589,623	612,413	630,178	949,817	977,548
D) Medicare	2,903,879	3,009,840	3,097,197	3,123,309	3,214,728
Other/Tuition/Annuities	<u>209,362</u>	<u>209,362</u>	<u>209,362</u>	<u>209,362</u>	<u>209,362</u>
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	<u>\$73,167,190</u>	<u>\$78,767,598</u>	<u>\$84,612,046</u>	<u>\$91,234,795</u>	<u>\$98,246,171</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. In FY26 there was a new electric Capacity Charge that will be assessed on all electric bills to help expand Ohio's electric generating ability. This charge began June 2025 and ended June 2026. It is anticipated it will increase electric costs by 20% annually for just that twelve (12) month period.

One of the largest expenses in this area is contracted payment for substitute teachers with the ESC-COG of Central Ohio which reduces district costs to acquire substitutes, and other contract services purchased for special education and other areas of special needs.

We have estimated utilities to rise due to rate hikes. In FY26 we have added utilities for a new elementary. Additional all ESSER II and III funds have been spent as of September 2024. Expenses that were paid with these funds have been moved back into the general fund.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Legal Fees, Prof. Development, Other Misc.	\$1,700,443	\$1,751,456	\$1,804,000	\$1,858,120	\$1,913,864
ESC Substitutes & Training, SRO, Other Misc.	13,058,650	13,711,583	14,397,162	15,117,020	15,872,871
Repairs & Maint., Property Ins., Other Misc.	7,879,210	8,273,171	8,686,830	9,121,172	9,577,231
Tuition, Excess Costs, CCP, Other Misc.	1,536,000	1,582,080	1,629,542	1,678,428	1,728,781
Student Transportation	813,254	837,652	862,782	888,665	915,325
Utilities	<u>6,053,658</u>	<u>6,356,341</u>	<u>6,674,158</u>	<u>7,007,866</u>	<u>7,358,259</u>
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	<u>\$31,041,215</u>	<u>\$32,512,283</u>	<u>\$34,054,474</u>	<u>\$35,671,271</u>	<u>\$37,366,331</u>

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

For FY27-FY31, an overall inflation of between 1.0% and 3.0% is being estimated for this category of expenses which are characterized by textbooks, copy paper, maintenance supplies and fuel. Graded Course of Study adoptions have been planned for the forecast period to keep curriculum materials current district wide. All ESSER II and III funds have been spent as of September 2024. Expenses that were paid with these funds have been moved back into the general fund. Chromebook purchases were moved back into the general fund beginning in FY25.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
General Office Supplies and Materials	\$5,222,573	\$5,483,702	\$5,757,887	\$6,045,781	\$6,348,070
Textbooks/GCOS/Building Repairs	3,223,463	3,384,636	3,553,868	3,731,561	3,918,139
Transportation Fuel and Supplies	<u>1,841,706</u>	<u>1,933,791</u>	<u>2,030,481</u>	<u>2,132,005</u>	<u>2,238,605</u>
Total Line #3.040	<u>\$10,287,742</u>	<u>\$10,802,129</u>	<u>\$11,342,236</u>	<u>\$11,909,347</u>	<u>\$12,504,814</u>

Equipment – Line #3.050

With the passage of the new permanent improvement levy and \$145 million bond issue approved November 7, 2023, we are able to slow the growth of some capital and maintenance costs from the general fund beginning in FY25. This will help us address needed capital projects throughout the district without impacting the general fund. Bus purchases will be moved to the permanent improvement fund due to passage of the new levy. We continue to use funds from the City of Dublin agreement to purchase and update technology in the district. In FY26 we anticipate an increase in Technology and Capital Outlay.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Replacement Bus Purchases	0	0	0	0	0
Technology and Equipment Purchases	<u>3,101,710</u>	<u>3,256,796</u>	<u>3,419,636</u>	<u>3,590,618</u>	<u>3,770,149</u>
Total Equipment Line #3.050	<u>\$3,101,710</u>	<u>\$3,256,796</u>	<u>\$3,419,636</u>	<u>\$3,590,618</u>	<u>\$3,770,149</u>

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of County Auditor and Treasurer Fees for collection of property taxes and advertising for delinquent taxes. Other expenses are liability insurance and dues and fees. County ESC deductions for fees provided to the district and membership for participation in SB140 City County Agreement.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	\$3,472,949	\$3,525,043	\$3,577,919	\$3,631,588	\$3,686,062
ESC Deduction	105,684	108,855	112,121	115,485	118,950
Other expenses	<u>974,307</u>	<u>1,003,536</u>	<u>1,033,642</u>	<u>1,064,651</u>	<u>1,096,591</u>
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	<u>\$4,552,940</u>	<u>\$4,637,434</u>	<u>\$4,723,682</u>	<u>\$4,811,724</u>	<u>\$4,901,603</u>

Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line #5.010

This account group covers fund to fund transfers and end of year short term loans from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements to repay the General Fund. These amounts are limited in impact to the General Fund as the amounts are repaid as soon as dollars are received in the debtor fund. We have included a transfer from General Fund (001) of \$380,000 to the Sinking Fund (002) to pay our debt for the HB264 project, \$156,050 for summer school and \$61,000 for high school athletic funds. In FY23, we began transferring an additional \$75,000 to middle school athletic funds. We estimate advances to be \$575,000 for each year to cover year-end negative balances in our federal grant funds. Beginning in FY27 there will not be a \$380,000 transfer to Sinking Fund (002) as the Qualified School Construction Bond was paid off in December of 2025.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	\$292,050	\$292,050	\$292,050	\$292,050	\$292,050
Advances Out Line #5.020	<u>575,000</u>	<u>575,000</u>	<u>575,000</u>	<u>575,000</u>	<u>575,000</u>
Total Transfer & Advances Out	<u>\$867,050</u>	<u>\$867,050</u>	<u>\$867,050</u>	<u>\$867,050</u>	<u>\$867,050</u>

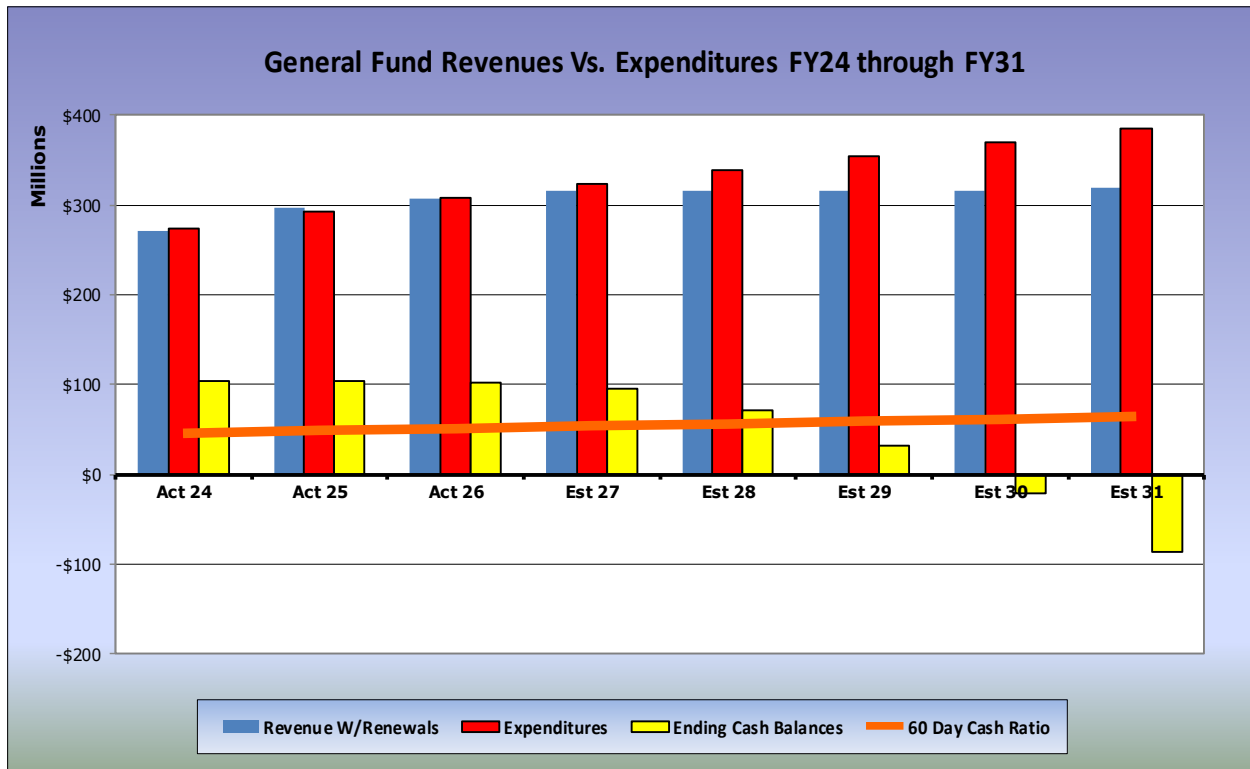
Encumbrances –Line #8.010

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.

	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Estimated Encumbrances	<u>\$5,000,000</u>	<u>\$5,000,000</u>	<u>\$5,000,000</u>	<u>\$5,000,000</u>	<u>\$3,300,000</u>

Operating Expenditures Actual FY24 through FY26 and Estimated FY27-FY31

As the graph below indicates, we have been diligent at reducing costs in reaction to lower and flat state revenues in the past. We are maintaining control over our expenses while balancing student academic needs to enable them to excel and do well on state performance standards.



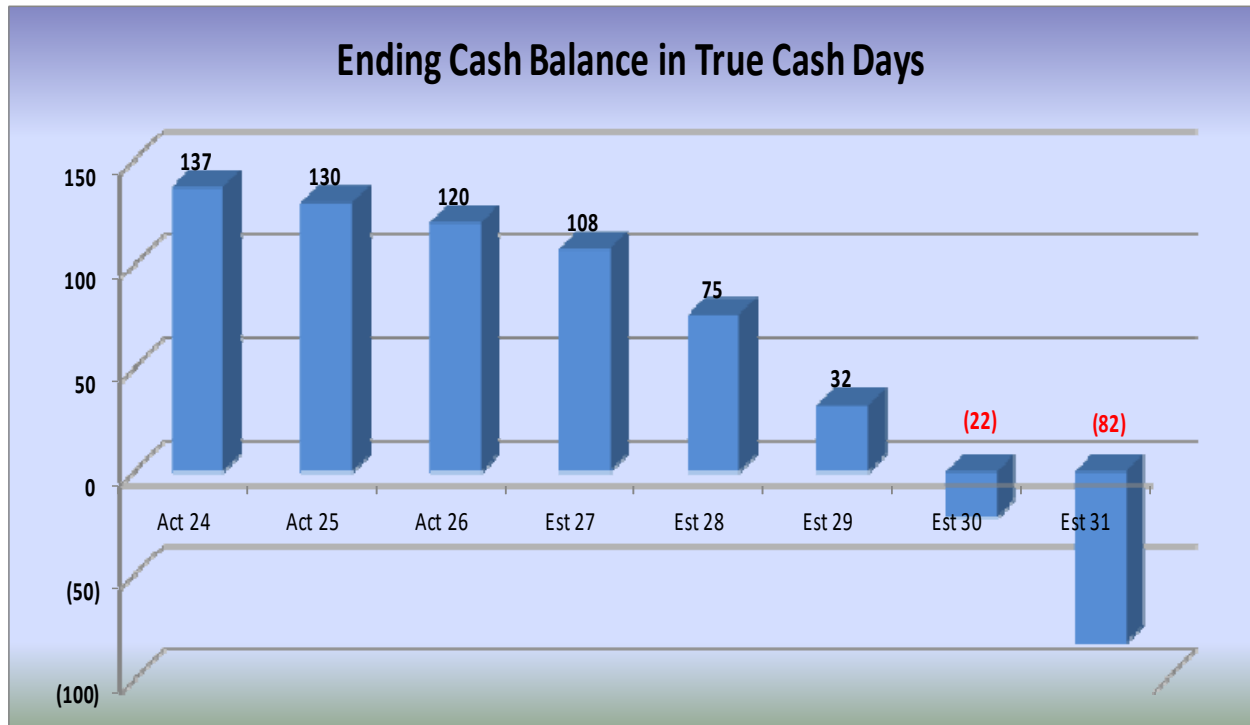
Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance – Line #15.010

This amount must not go below \$0, or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract knowingly signed that results in a negative unencumbered cash balance violate 5705.412, ORC, punishable by the personal liability of \$10,000. It is recommended that a district maintains a minimum of thirty (30) day cash balance, which is about \$25.7 million for our district.

	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY28</u>	<u>FY29</u>	<u>FY30</u>	<u>FY31</u>
Ending Cash Balance Line #15.010	<u>\$95,964,891</u>	<u>\$70,404,614</u>	<u>\$31,515,884</u>	<u>(\$21,961,315)</u>	<u>(\$87,089,115)</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) = the number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The government finance officers association recommends that no less than two (2) months or 60 days of cash is on hand at year-end but could be more depending on each district's complexity and risk factors for revenue collection. This is calculated, including transfers, as this is a predictable funding source for other funds such as capital, athletics, and severance reserves.



As the administration plans for the future, they will need to make sure that the district is able to obtain positive cash balance throughout the forecast. They will need to review the expenditures based on the current revenues in order to obtain this.

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.