MARYSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT- UNION COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2021, 2022 and 2023ACTUAL
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2028

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Forecast Provided By
Marysville Exempted Village School District
Treasurer's Office
Todd Johnson, Treasurer/CFO
November 16, 2023

Marysville Exempted Village School District

Union County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021, 2022 and 2023 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2024 Through 2028

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	$21,574,410	$20,822,265	$21,400,451	-0.4%	$23,603,888	$22,704,589	$23,089,631	$23,418,074	$23,477,730
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	5,476,082	5,667,404	5,401,946	-0.6%	5,901,603	5,880,503	5,928,363	5,976,223	6,024,083
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	21,748,946	20,011,446	20,862,193	-1.9%	24,418,165	24,389,949	24,869,832	25,349,935	25,830,264
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	268,406	1,343,396	1,473,248	205.1%	1,551,189	1,551,648	1,551,648	1,551,648	1,551,648
1.045	Restricted Federal Grants In Aid	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.050	State Share of Local Property Taxes	4,409,209	3,978,592	3,530,163	-10.5%	2,870,021	2,228,837	2,280,571	2,332,792	2,339,417
1.060	All Other Revenues	3,465,825	3,263,137	3,842,671	6.0%	4,562,017	3,950,556	3,595,374	3,336,474	3,193,060
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$56,942,878	$55,086,240	$56,510,672	1.8%	$62,906,883	$60,706,082	$61,315,419	$61,965,146	$62,416,202
	Other Financing Sources									
2.010	Proceeds from Sale of Notes	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.020	State Emergency Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.040	Operating Transfers-In	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.050	Advances-In	0	2,700,000	0	0.0%	0	450,000	0	0	0
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	798,562	555	5,036	353.7%	500	500	500	500	500
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	798,562	2,700,555	5,036	69.2%	500	450,500	500	500	500
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$57,741,440	$57,786,795	$56,515,708	-1.1%	$62,907,383	$61,156,582	$61,315,919	$61,965,646	$62,416,702
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	$34,572,565	$36,230,568	$37,576,130	4.3%	$38,583,321	$41,672,936	$43,530,975	$45,439,885	$47,401,028
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	13,631,224	14,560,476	15,384,998	6.2%	16,106,409	17,742,071	19,044,614	20,431,819	21,924,484
3.030	Purchased Services	5,927,155	3,715,203	4,471,227	-8.5%	5,000,780	5,073,107	5,199,118	5,329,478	5,464,365
3.040	Supplies and Materials	991,994	1,208,585	1,391,687	18.5%	1,418,895	1,461,462	1,505,306	1,550,465	1,596,979
3.050	Capital Outlay	16,455	22,888	22,032	17.7%	26,010	26,530	27,061	27,602	28,154
3.060	Intergovernmental	-	-	-	0.0%					
	Debt Service:									
4.010	Principal-All (Historical Only)	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.020	Principal-Notes	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.030	Principal-State Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.040	Principal-State Advancements	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.050	Principal-HB 264 Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.055	Principal-Other	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.300	Other Objects	651,729	676,250	773,654	9.1%	827,927	806,207	814,270	822,413	830,637
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$55,791,122	$56,413,970	$59,619,728	3.4%	$61,963,342	$66,782,313	$70,121,344	$73,601,662	$77,245,647
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5.020	Advances-Out	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
5.040	*Total Other Financing Uses*	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$55,791,122	$56,413,970	$59,619,728	3.4%	$61,963,342	$66,782,313	$70,121,344	$73,601,662	$77,245,647
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	1,950,318	1,372,825	(3,104,020)	-177.9%	944,041	(5,625,731)	(8,805,425)	(11,636,016)	(14,828,945)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	26,490,532	28,440,850	29,813,675	6.1%	26,709,655	27,653,696	22,027,965	13,222,540	1,586,524
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	28,440,850	29,813,675	26,709,655	-2.8%	27,653,696	22,027,965	13,222,540	1,586,524	(13,242,421)
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	363,199	401,943	621,974	32.7%	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.010	Textbooks and Instructional Materials	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
9.020	Capital Improvements	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.030	Budget Reserve	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.040	DPIA	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.045	Fiscal Stabilization	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.050	Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.060	Property Tax Advances	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.070	Bus Purchases	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.080	*Subtotal*	-	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$28,077,651	$29,411,732	$26,087,681	-3.3%	$27,153,696	$21,527,965	$12,722,540	$1,086,524	($13,742,421)
	Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010	Income Tax - Renewal				0.0%					
11.020	Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies	-	-		0.0%	-	-	-	-	-

Marysville Exempted Village School District

Union County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2021, 2022 and 2023 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2024 Through 2028

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	$28,077,651	$29,411,732	$26,087,681	-3.3%	$27,153,696	$21,527,965	$12,722,540	$1,086,524	($13,742,421)
	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%	-	-	-	-	-
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
15.010	*Unreserved Fund Balance June 30*	$28,077,651	$29,411,732	$26,087,681	-3.3%	$27,153,696	$21,527,965	$12,722,540	$1,086,524	($13,742,421)

Marysville Exempted Village School District –Union County
Notes to the Five Year Forecast
General Fund Only
November 16, 2023

Introduction to the Five Year Forecast
A forecast is somewhat like a painting of the future based upon a snapshot of today. That snapshot, however, will be adjusted because the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely it is that the projections will deviate from actual experience. A variety of events will ultimately impact the latter years of the forecast, such as state budgets (adopted every two years), tax levies (new/renewal/replacement), salary increases, or businesses moving in or out of the district. The five-year forecast is viewed as a key management tool and must be updated periodically. The five-year forecast enables district management teams to examine future years' projections and identify when challenges will arise. This then helps district management to be proactive in meeting those challenges. School districts are encouraged to update their forecasts with ODE when events take place that will significantly change their forecast or, at a minimum, when required under statute.

In a financial forecast, the numbers only tell a small part of the story. For the numbers to be meaningful, the reader must review and consider the Assumptions to the Financial Forecast before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. The assumptions are especially important to understanding the rationale of the numbers, particularly when a significant increase or decrease is reflected.

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

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

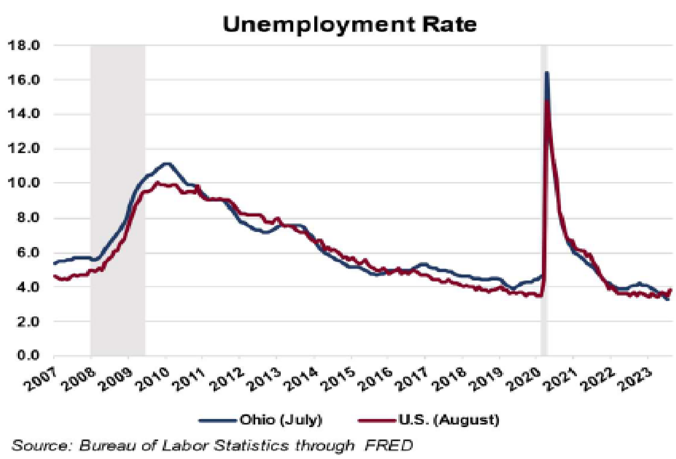
O.R.C. §5705.391 and O.A.C. 3301-92-04 require a Board of Education (BOE) to file a five-year financial forecast by November 30, 2023, and May 31, 2024, for the fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024). The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. The fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023-June 30, 2024) is the first year of the five-year forecast and is considered the baseline year. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the November 2023 filing.

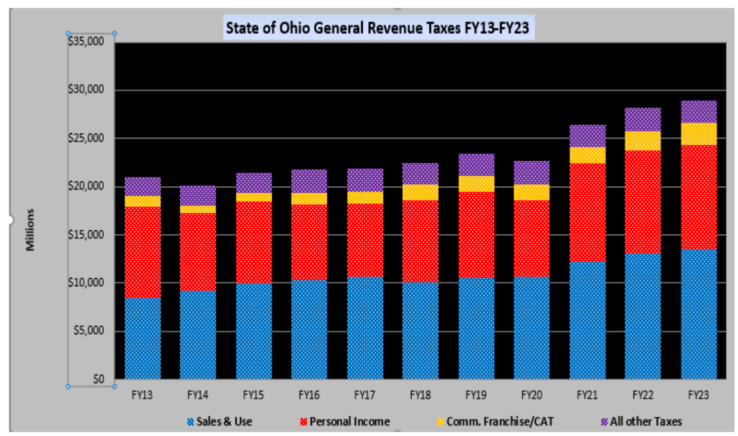
Economic Outlook
This five-year forecast is submitted during the multiyear economic recovery following the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. The recovery began in the fall of 2020 and remains robust through this forecast date. Many supply chain concerns have lessened as manufacturing has caught up. However, persistently high inflation continues to impact our state, country, and broader globalized economy. Inflation in June 2022 hit a 40-year high of 9.1% before falling to the current annualized rate of 3.4% in August 2023. Costs in FY23 were notably impacted in areas such as capital and durable goods, diesel fuel for buses, electric, natural gas, and building materials for facility maintenance and repair. Increased inflation affecting district costs is expected to continue in FY24. However, the Federal Reserve is projecting inflation to be closer to their target rate of 2% sometime in calendar

2024. It remains to be seen if the cumulative cost increases over the past two years are transitory in goods and services or will last over several years, which could adversely impact our forecast.

The Federal Reserve Bank has made fighting inflation its number one concern. Interest rates are expected to increase again before December 2023, which may result in increased unemployment. Still, many economists anticipate a "full employment recession" in the first half 2024. In the history of our country, there has never been a full employment recession. However, the possibility of one underscores why this is a very unique time in our economic history.

As noted in the graphs below the state of Ohio has enjoyed economic growth over the past three years, and the state's Rainy Day Fund is at $3.7 Billion, which is a record high. School funding cuts made in FY20 have been fully restored, and a new state funding formula is in the third year of a projected five-year phase-in. While increased inflation impacting district costs is expected to continue over the next few years, the state's economy has grown, and many school districts received new funding in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The ongoing growth in Ohio's economy should enable the state to continue the phase-in of the new funding formula even if a cyclical recession occurs. Regardless, the state is well-positioned to continue state aid payments to Ohio's school districts.





Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management

While all school districts are being aided by three (3) rounds of federal Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Funds (ESSER), which began in the fiscal year 2020, the most recent allocation of ESSER funds must be spent or encumbered by September 30, 2024. Any ongoing costs are absorbed back into the district General Fund. ESSER funds positively impacted school resources.

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.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:

A five-year financial forecast has risks and uncertainty not only due to economic delays noted above but also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2025 and 2027 due to deliberation of the following two (2) state biennium budgets for FY26-27 and FY28-29, both of which affect this five-year forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the best data available and the laws currently in effect. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast in the long term:

Property tax collections are the largest single revenue source for the school system. The housing market in our district is stable and growing. We project continued growth in appraised values every three (3) years and new construction growth with continued modest increases in local taxes as the pandemic ends and the economy continues its recovery as anticipated. Total local revenues which are predominately local taxes equate to 54.2% of the district's resources. Our tax collections in the March 2023 and August 2023 settlements showed normal collection trends. We believe there is a low risk that local collections would fall below projections throughout the forecast.

Union County experienced a reappraisal in the 2019 tax year to be collected in FY20. The 2019 update increased overall assessed values by $66.78 million or an increase of 9.3%. Overall values rose $75.6 million or 10.51%, which includes reappraisal and new construction for all classes of property. A reappraisal update occurred in tax year 2022 for collection in FY23. We experienced value increases for Class I and II property by $197.8 million for an overall increase of 23.86%. A sexennial reappraisal will occur in tax year 2025 for collection in FY26. We anticipate value increases for Class I (Residential/Agriculture) and Class II (Commercial/Industrial) property by $43.6 million for an overall increase of 4.23%. There is, however, always a minor risk that the district could sustain a reduction in values in the next sexennial reappraisal, but we do not anticipate that at this time. Included in the assumptions for TY25 values, we could see lower increases in Class I and II due to the high likelihood of HB187 and SB153 passing in the legislature in 2023 which would average reappraisal and update values over a three (3) year period. We are watching these bills to determine if the 20 mill floor may be impacted as well.

The state budget represented 45.8% of district revenues, which means it is a significant area of risk to revenue. The future risk comes in FY26 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to record high inflation we are witnessing at this time, or the Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in future state budgets due to an economic recession. There are two future State Biennium Budgets covering the period from FY26-27 and FY28-29 in this forecast. Future uncertainty in both the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy makes this area an elevated risk to district funding long range through FY28. We have projected our state funding to be in line with the FY25 funding levels through FY28, plus an additional 100 student growth each year starting in FY25, which we feel is conservative and should be close to whatever the state approves for the FY26-FY28 biennium budgets. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to help guide this decision.

HB33, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY24 and FY25. FY24 reflects 50% of the implementation cost at year three of a six-year phase-in plan, which increases by 16.66% each year. FY25 will result in 66.66% funding of (FSFP), however, the final two years of the phase-in are not guaranteed. The FSFP has made many significant changes to how foundation revenues are calculated for school districts and how expenses are charged off. State foundation basic aid will be calculated on a base cost methodology with funding paid to the district where a student is enrolled to be educated. We have used the October #1 2023 foundation payment report to project FY24 and the most recent simulations published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY25 with the addition of 100 students each year FY25-FY28.

HB33 continues to directly pays costs associated with open enrollment, community and STEM schools, and all scholarships, including EdChoice Scholarships. These costs are no longer deducted from our state aid. However, education option programs such as College Credit Plus continue to be removed from state aid, increasing costs to the district. Expansion or creation of programs not directly paid by the state of Ohio can expose the district to new expenditures currently outside the forecast. We closely monitor any new threats to our state aid and increased costs as new proposed laws are introduced in the legislature.

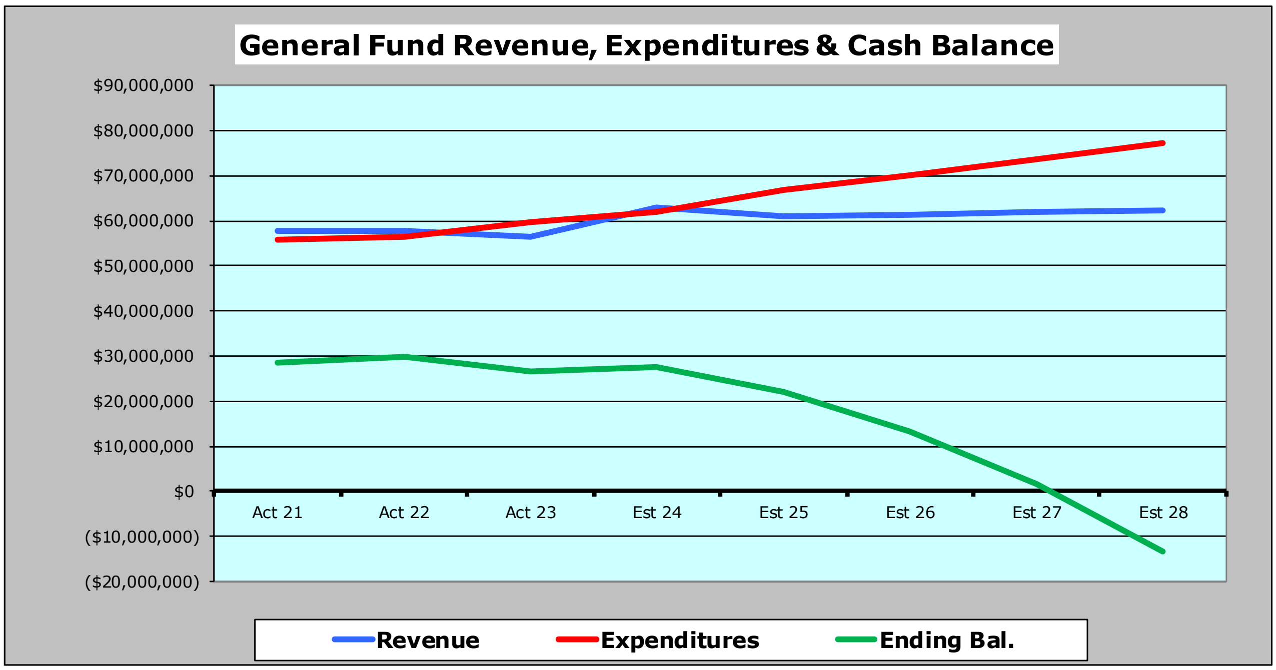
The current state budget that ends June 30, 2025 continues the TPP Fixed Rate Reimbursement phase-out contained in SB208 that will lower the payment we receive each year by the amount raised by five-eights (5/8) of 1 mill based on the 3 year average of assessed district values. We have estimated that this phase out will continue in our projections until TPP is finally gone in FY25 based on our estimates.

Labor relations in our district have been amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges we face. We believe as we move forward our positive working relationship will continue and will only grow stronger.

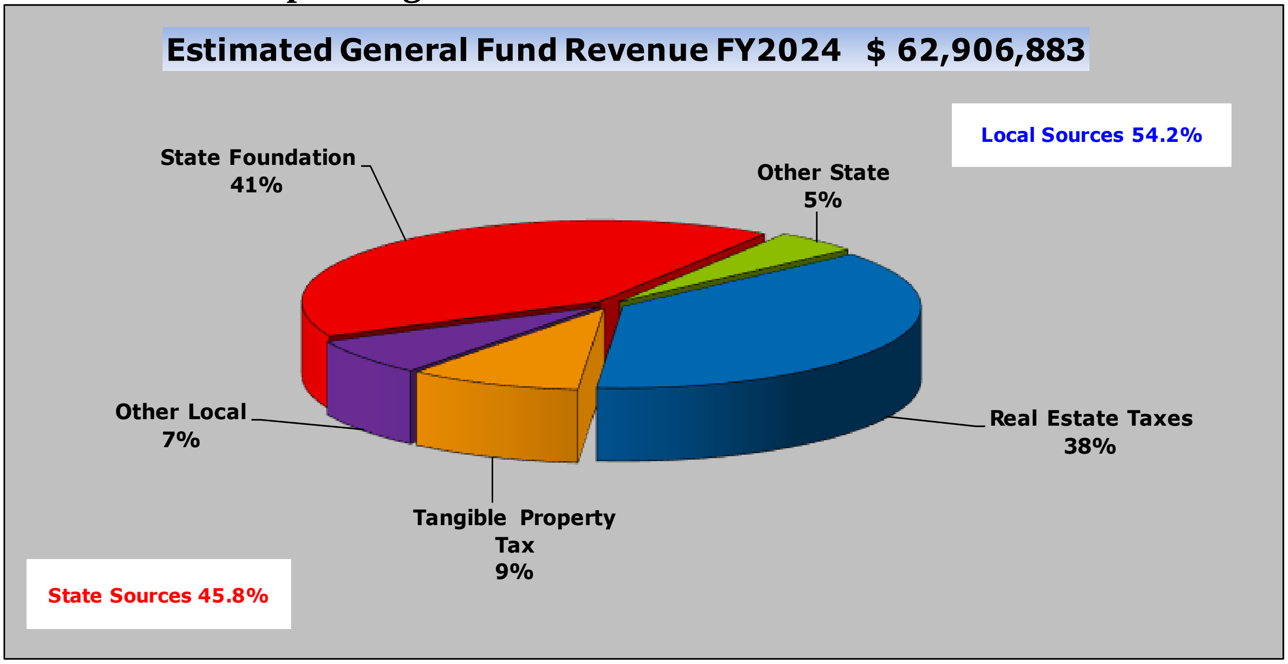
The major lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the forecast. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information please feel free to contact Todd Johnson, Treasurer/CFO at 937-578-6100.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY21-23 and Estimated FY24-28

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



Revenue Assumptions
Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY24



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010

Property Values are established each year by the County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. Union County experienced a reappraisal update in 2022 for collection in 2023 which increased our residential values by 24.11% and increased our commercial/industrial property by 4.15%. Overall, total values for Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial increased $197.8 million or 23.86% overall.

A reappraisal will occur in 2025 for collection in 2026 which we are estimating to increase our residential values by 5% and increase our commercial/industrial property by 0%. These are somewhat typical value increases historically. In addition, there is pending legislation that is intended to slow the growth of values in reappraisal and update years. HB187 and SB153 are pending at the time of this forecast. If these new laws are in effect, we estimate total values for Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial to increase $43.64 million or 4.23% overall.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by $3.45 million in Tax Year 2022. We expect our values to continue to grow by $1 million each year of the forecast.

The table on the next page shows actual property value history for the district along with actual values for Tax Year 2022.

Tax Year	Agriculture	Residential	Class I Total	Class II Total	TPP	P.U. Personal	Total
2001	40,261,430	265,935,530	306,196,960	122,728,440	161,268,517	30,979,820	621,173,737
2002	42,851,560	284,555,480	327,407,040	133,256,490	166,053,975	31,614,380	658,331,885
2003	40,980,990	301,544,680	342,525,670	136,651,920	167,907,464	33,708,920	680,793,974
2004	39,824,490	350,730,270	390,554,760	155,785,160	206,921,855	34,990,230	788,252,005
2005	42,157,490	367,845,740	410,003,230	163,576,650	209,045,632	32,945,240	815,570,752
2006	42,158,070	383,860,330	426,018,400	173,277,940	150,034,977	36,697,280	786,028,597
2007	52,326,910	419,955,760	472,282,670	178,941,610	99,321,489	34,785,750	785,331,519
2008	48,758,160	415,489,265	464,247,425	189,193,070	42,118,470	35,623,300	731,182,265
2009	48,938,010	403,162,400	452,100,410	193,941,160	1,154,260	35,008,550	682,204,380
2010	59,312,410	402,879,460	462,191,870	191,757,760	538,340	35,035,830	689,523,800
2011	59,740,000	404,237,160	463,977,160	192,626,280	0	36,733,820	693,337,260
2012	59,680,678	407,870,848	467,551,526	186,843,428	0	38,997,660	693,392,614
2013	82,062,280	394,103,180	476,165,460	150,316,670	0	60,532,510	687,014,640
2014	83,474,140	392,790,640	476,264,780	157,365,410	0	67,337,060	700,967,250
2015	84,308,881	394,596,859	478,905,740	158,576,820	0	102,700,670	740,183,230
2016	91,277,010	450,191,020	541,468,030	162,027,150	0	107,678,300	811,173,480
2017	92,145,920	454,267,330	546,413,250	162,886,870	0	108,819,130	818,119,250
2018	92,045,730	459,222,700	551,268,430	168,653,610	0	107,957,310	827,879,350
2019	90,550,000	539,549,630	630,099,630	165,242,590	0	110,756,000	906,098,220
2020	90,550,000	552,322,150	642,872,150	170,615,900	0	113,025,700	926,513,750
2021	87,098,380	569,482,330	656,580,710	172,308,490	0	117,961,280	946,850,480
2022	105,231,560	725,529,390	830,760,950	196,000,580	0	121,408,840	1,148,170,370

(A)- As a reminder, Tangible Personal Property (TPP) values were reduced to $0 in 2011 as a result of HB 66.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

Classification	Estimated TAX YEAR2023 COLLECT 2024	Estimated TAX YEAR2024 COLLECT 2025	Estimated TAX YEAR 2025 COLLECT 2026	Estimated TAX YEAR 2026 COLLECT 2027	Estimated TAX YEAR 2027 COLLECT 2028
Res./Ag.	$833,260,950	$835,760,950	$879,048,998	$881,548,998	$884,048,998
Comm./Ind.	196,350,580	196,700,580	197,050,580	197,400,580	197,750,580
Public Utility (PUPP)	122,408,840	123,408,840	124,408,840	125,408,840	126,408,840
Total Assessed Valuation	$1,152,020,370	$1,155,870,370	$1,200,508,418	$1,204,358,418	$1,208,208,418

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX - Line #1.010

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Est. Prop. Taxes Excluding PUPP	$23,603,888	$22,704,589	$23,089,631	$23,418,074	$23,477,730

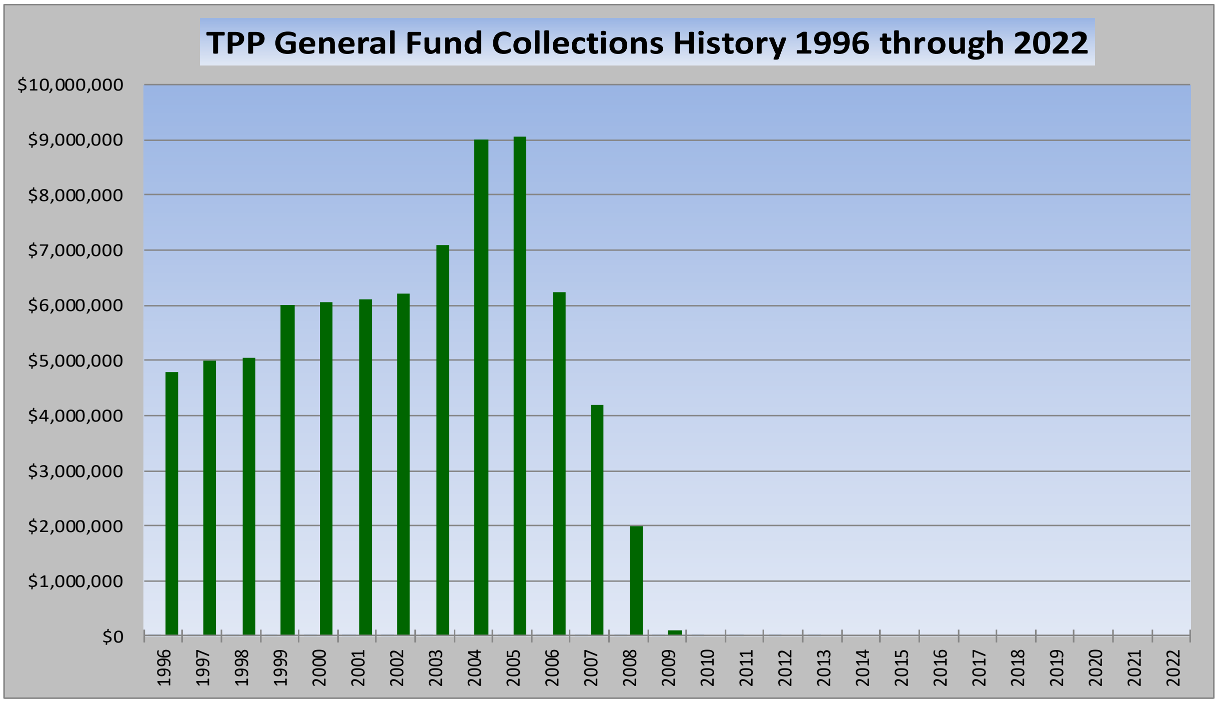
Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 97.75% of the annual amount. This allows 2.25% delinquency factor. In general, 54.20% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 45.80% collected in the August tax settlement. Collections in FY23 were up $434,638 over FY22 due to Class I new construction. We anticipate modest growth each year of the forecast due to new construction and developments for residential and commercial property.

Public Utility tax settlements (PUPP taxes) are estimated to be received 50% in March and 50% in the August settlement from the County Auditor and are noted in Line #1.02 totals below.

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

Estimated Tangible Personal Tax & PUPP Taxes – Line#1.020

The phase out of TPP taxes as noted earlier began in FY06 with HB66 that was adopted in June 2005. TPP tax assessments ended in FY11. The only amounts received after FY11 are from delinquent TPP taxes outstanding as of 2010. The graph below shows the demise of TPP taxes collected locally by the district. This was a significant revenue source that was lost.



Amounts noted below are public utility tangible personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. The values for PUPP are noted on the table above under P.U. Personal, which were $121.41 million in assessed values in 2022 and are collected at the district's gross voted millage rate. Collections are typically 50% in March and 50% in August along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor. The values in 2022 rose by 21.26% or $3.45 million and are expected to grow by $1 million each year of the forecast. Because our FY23 PUPP collection was $277,285 lower than projected, we believed there was a delinquency occurring that should be collected in the August 2023 settlement which will cause FY24 collection to look higher. As a result of FY24 being higher due to the delinquency, FY25 will appear slightly lower than FY24.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Public Utility Personal Property	$5,901,603	$5,880,503	$5,928,363	$5,976,223	$6,024,083

State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045

Current State Funding Model per HB33 through June 30, 2025

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue– Line #1.035

Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid – Line #1.035

HB33, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY24 and FY25. We have projected FY24 funding based on the October 2023 foundation settlement and funding factors. FY25 is projected using department of education simulations and we have added 100 students each year beginning in FY25 which will increase funding as long as we are on the funding formula.

Our district is currently a formula district in FY24 and is expected to continue on the formula in FY25-FY28 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP). The state foundation funding formula has gone through many changes in recent years. The most recent funding formula began in FY14. It was dropped in FY19 after six (6) years, followed by no foundation formula for two (2) years in FY20 and FY21, then HB110, as amended by HB583 for FY22 and FY23, with continuation of this formula in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The current formula introduced many changes to how state foundation is calculated and expenses deducted from state funding, which will potentially make the actual five-year forecast look different with estimates FY24 through FY28 compared to real data in FY21 through FY23 on Lines 1.035, 1.04, 1.06, and 3.03 of the forecasts.

Overview of Key Factors that Influence State Basic Aid in the Fair School Funding Plan

A. Student Population and Demographics
B. Property Valuation Per Pupil
C. Personal Income of District Residents Per Pupil
D. Historical Funding - CAPS and Guarantees from prior funding formulas "Funding Bases" for guarantees.

<u>Base Cost Approach - Unrestricted Basic Aid Foundation Funding</u>

The current funding formula uses FY22 statewide average district costs and developed a base cost approach that includes minimum service levels and student-teacher ratios to calculate a unique base cost for each district. Newer, more up-to-date statewide average prices will not update for FY24 and FY25 and remain frozen at FY22 levels, while other factors impacting a district's local capacity will update for FY24. Base costs per pupil include funding for five (5) areas:

1. Teacher Base Cost (4 subcomponents)
2. Student Support (7 subcomponents-including a restricted Student Wellness component)
3. District Leadership & Accountability (7 subcomponents)
4. Building Leadership & Operations (3 subcomponents)
5. Athletic Co-curricular (contingent on participation)

<u>State Share Percentage – Unrestricted Basic Aid Foundation Funding</u>

Once the base cost is calculated, which is currently at a state-wide average of $8,242.19 per pupil in FY24, the FSFP calculates a state share percentage (SSP) calculation. The state share percentage, in concept, will be higher for districts with less capacity (lower local wealth) and be a lower state share percentage for districts with more capacity (higher local wealth). The higher the district's ability to raise taxes based on local wealth, the lower the state share percentage. HB33 increased the minimum state share from 5% in FY23 to 10% for FY24 and FY25. The state share percentage will be based on 60% property valuation of the district, 20% on federally adjusted gross income, and 20% on federal median income, as follows:

1. 60% based on the most recent three (3) year average assessed values or the most recent year, whichever is lower, divided by base students enrolled.
2. 20% based on the most recent three-year average federal adjusted gross income of district residents or the most recent year, whichever is lower, divided by base students enrolled.
3. 20% based on the most recent year's federal median income of district residents multiplied by the number of returns in that year divided by base students enrolled.
4. When the weighted values are calculated, and items 1 through 3 above are added together, the total is multiplied by a Local Share Multiplier Index from 0% for low-wealth districts to a maximum of 2.5% for wealthy districts.

When the unrestricted base cost is determined and multiplied by the state share percentage, the resulting amount is multiplied by the current year enrolled students (including open-enrolled students being educated in each district) and multiplied by the local share multiplier index for each district. The result is the local per pupil capacity of the base per pupil funding amount.

Categorical State Aid
In addition to the base state foundation funding calculated above, the FSFP also has unrestricted categorical funding and new restricted funding beginning in FY22, some of which will have the state share percentage applied to these calculations as noted below:

Unrestricted Categorical State Aid

1. Targeted Assistance/Capacity Aid – Provides additional funding based on a wealth measure using 60% weighted on property value and 40% on income. Uses current year enrolled average daily membership (ADM). It also will provide supplemental targeted assistance to lower wealth districts whose enrolled ADM is less than 88% of their total FY19 ADM.
2. Special Education Additional Aid – Based on six (6) weighted funding categories of disability and moved to a weighted funding amount, not a specific amount. 10% will be reduced from all districts' calculations to be used toward the state appropriation for Catastrophic Cost reimbursement.
3. Transportation Aid – Funding is based on all resident students who ride, including preschool students and those living within 1 mile of school. Provides supplemental transportation for low-density districts. Increases state minimum share to 37.5% in FY24 and 41.67% in FY25.

Restricted Categorical State Aid

1. Disadvantage Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA) – Formerly called Economically Disadvantaged Funding, DPIA is based on the number and concentration of economically disadvantaged students compared to the state average and multiplied by $422 per pupil. Phase-in increases are limited to 50% for FY24 and 66.67% in FY25.
2. English Learners – Based on funded categories based on the time students are enrolled in school and multiplied by a weighted amount per pupil.
3. Gifted Funds – Based on average daily membership multiplied by a weighted amount per pupil.
4. Career-Technical Education Funds – Based on career technical average daily membership and five (5) weighted funding categories students enrolled in.
5. Student Wellness and Success Funds – These funds are based on initiatives similar to those for DPIA. They are restricted funds for school climate, attendance, discipline, and academic achievement programs.

State Funding Phase-In FY24 and FY25 and Guarantees
While the FSFP was presented as a six (6) year phase-in plan, the state legislature approved the first two (2) years of the funding plan in HB110, which was amended by HB583 in June 2022 and has now extended the plan in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The FSFP does not include caps on funding; instead, it will consist of a general phase-in percentage for most components of 50% in FY24 and 66.67% in FY25.

The funding formula includes three (3) guarantees: 1) "Formula Transition Aid," 2) Supplemental Targeted Assistance, and 3) Formula Transition Supplement. The three (3) guarantees in both temporary and permanent law ensure that no district will get fewer funds in FY24 and FY25 than they received in FY21.

Future State Budget Projections beyond FY23
Our funding status for FY26-28 will depend on unknown (2) new state budgets. There is no guarantee that the current Fair School Funding Plan in HB33 will be funded or continued beyond FY25; therefore, our state funding estimates are reasonable, and we will adjust the forecast when we have authoritative data to work with.

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.

The casino revenue has recovered from the pandemic from closing the casinos in 2020. Total funding in FY21 was 73.83 million or $42.18 per pupil. In FY22, the funding was increased to $109.39 million for schools or $62.86 per pupil, and in FY23, the funding totaled $113.1 million or $64.90 per pupil. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 2% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
State Basic Aid	$22,810,707	$22,842,091	$23,312,691	$23,783,291	$24,253,891
Additional Aid	1,238,489	1,169,821	1,169,821	1,169,821	1,169,821
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	$24,049,196	$24,011,912	$24,482,512	$24,953,112	$25,423,712
Ohio Casino Commission ODT & Credentials	368,969	378,037	387,320	396,823	406,552
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line # 1.035	$24,418,165	$24,389,949	$24,869,832	$25,349,935	$25,830,264

A) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

HB33 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (formerly Economic Disadvantaged funding) and Career Technical funding. In addition, new restricted funds have been added under "Restricted Categorical Aid" for Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness. The district has elected to also post Catastrophic Aid for special education as restricted revenues. We have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines using current October funding factors. The amount of DPIA is limited to a 50% phase in growth for FY24 and 66.67% in FY25. We have flat-lined funding at FY25 levels for FY26-FY28 due to uncertainty on continued funding of the current funding formula.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Catastrophic Aid - JV96	$257,341	$257,341	$257,341	$257,341	$257,341
DPIA	48,200	54,532	54,532	54,532	54,532
Career Tech - Restricted	148,784	164,796	164,796	164,796	164,796
ESL	60,734	53,116	53,116	53,116	53,116
Gifted	263,298	249,031	249,031	249,031	249,031
Student Wellness	772,832	772,832	772,832	772,832	772,832
Total Restricted Revenues Line #1.040	$1,551,189	$1,551,648	$1,551,648	$1,551,648	$1,551,648

B) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – line #1.045

No federal unrestricted grants are projected FY24-28.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Unrestricted Line # 1.035	$24,418,165	$24,389,949	$24,869,832	$25,349,935	$25,830,264
Restricted Line # 1.040	1,551,189	1,551,648	1,551,648	1,551,648	1,551,648
Restricted Fed. SFSF /EdJobs #1.045	0	0	0	0	0
Total State Foundation Revenue	$25,969,354	$25,941,597	$26,421,480	$26,901,583	$27,381,912

State Taxes Reimbursement/Property Tax Allocation

a) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from the State of Ohio for tax credits given owner-occupied residences. Credits equal 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged residential taxpayers on levies passed prior to September 29, 2013. HB59 eliminated the 10% and 2.5% rollback on new levies approved after September 29, 2013.

Homestead Exemptions are credits paid to the district from the state of Ohio for qualified elderly and disabled. In 2007, HB119 expanded the Homestead Exemption for all seniors 65 years of age or older or who are disabled regardless of income. Effective September 29, 2013, HB59 changed the requirement for Homestead Exemptions. Individual taxpayers who do not currently have their Homestead Exemption approved or those who did not get a new application approved for tax year 2013, and who become eligible thereafter will only receive a Homestead Exemption if they meet the income qualifications. Taxpayers who had their Homestead Exemption as of September 29, 2013 will not lose it going forward and will not have to meet the new income qualification. This will generally reduce homestead reimbursements to the district over time, and as with the rollback reimbursements above, the state is increasing the tax burden on our local taxpayers.

b) Tangible Personal Property Reimbursements – Fixed Rate

State budget bill HB153 slashed these reimbursements to our district after FY12, reducing our state revenue each year starting in FY13. HB64, the FY16-17 state budget, reinstituted the phase out of TPP reimbursements to districts beginning in FY16, which included a TPP Supplemental Payment for some districts. We were not eligible for TPP Supplemental Payments as our state foundation aid grew by enough to offset the loss in TPP.

Beginning in FY18, SB 208 amended HB64 and became effective February 15, 2016. SB 208 provides that beginning in FY18, the TPP Fixed Rate funding will be phased out at 5/8ths (62.5%) of what 1 mill would raise in local taxes on the three (3) year average of assessed values. Based on our calculations, we will receive TPP Phase out payments FY20 through FY24. We project with the new phase-out calculation that TPP Fixed Rate reimbursements will be fully phased out for our district by FY25.

Summary of State Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Rollback and Homestead	$2,229,940	$2,228,837	$2,280,571	$2,332,792	$2,339,417
TPP Reimbursement - Fixed Rate	640,081	0	0	0	0
TPP Reimbursement - Fixed Sum	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Reimb./Prop Allocations Line #1.050	$2,870,021	$2,228,837	$2,280,571	$2,332,792	$2,339,417

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any type of revenue that does not fit into 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.

HB33, the current state budget, stopped paying open enrollment as an increase to other revenue for the district. Open enrolled students will be counted in the enrolled student base at the school district they are being educated and state aid will follow the students. Open enrolled student revenues will be included in Line 1.035 as basic state aid.

In FY21 and FY22 interest income fell due to the pandemic; however, in FY23 interest income rose sharply due to fed rate increases to gain control over inflation. We are seeing a moderation in that now and rates may still rise before the end of 2024 and we have identified that in our increased projection of interest through FY24. We will continue to manage our funds safely but also to push portfolio performance to maximize investments. Although increasing interest rates place risk on our local economy, we are able to benefit from the interest rates revenue due to our strong cash reserves.

All other revenues are expected to continue on historical trends.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Open Enrollment and other tuition revenue	$216,504	$217,587	$218,675	$219,768	$220,867
Interest	1,600,000	960,000	576,000	288,000	115,200
Student Fees	532,757	538,085	543,466	548,901	554,390
Medicaid Reimbursement	146,000	147,460	148,935	150,424	151,928
Rentals, PILOT's, and Other Income	2,066,756	2,087,424	2,108,298	2,129,381	2,150,675
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	$4,562,017	$3,950,556	$3,595,374	$3,336,474	$3,193,060

Short-Term Borrowing – Lines #2.010 & Line #2.020
There is no short term borrowing projected in this forecast.

Transfers In / Return of Advances – Line #2.040 & Line #2.050
These are non-operating revenues which are the repayment of short term loans to other funds over the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses received for a previous fiscal year in the current fiscal year. The advance out in FY19 to the Self Insurance fund is planned to be repaid as noted below.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Transfers In - Line 2.040	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Advance Returns - Line 2.050	0	450,000	0	0	0
Total Transfer & Advances In	$0	$450,000	$0	$0	$0

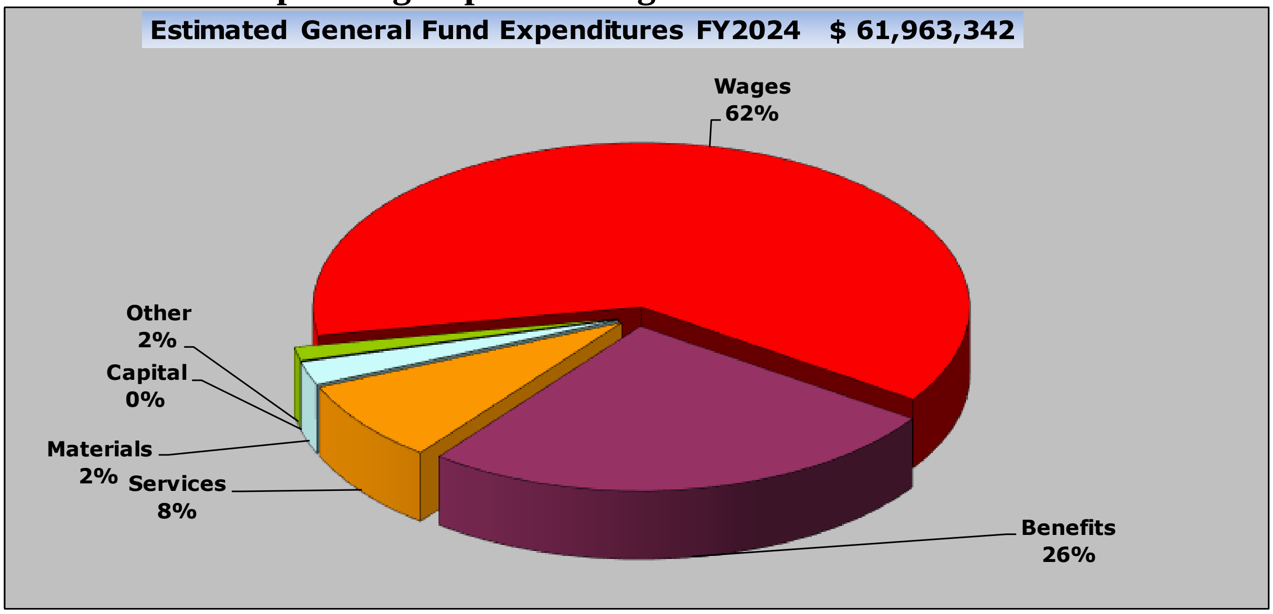
All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. The revenue in FY21 in this line was a dividend payment received from the Bureau of Workers Compensation. These revenues are inconsistent year to year and we will not project that occurring in the remainder of the forecast.

	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Other Financial Sources	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500

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 - General Fund FY24



Wages – Line #3.010

Negotiations with bargaining unit members resulted in an agreement to include base increases of 2.0% for FY17 through FY20 including step increases. This was extended an additional two years to include base increases of 3.0% for FY21 and 2.5% for FY22, while insurance waiver stipends of $215,000 was removed in FY20. In June 2021, the agreement was extended to include raises of 2.25% in FY23 and 2.5% in FY24. For planning purposes, a 3% base increase is planned for FY25 and 2.5% for FY26 through FY28. We have used ESSER funds in FY22-24 to help offset wage costs and have made adjustments in FY25 to restore those costs back to the General Fund.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Base Wages	$36,162,918	$37,210,322	$40,284,328	$42,126,445	$44,019,115
Base Increases	904,073	1,116,310	1,007,108	1,053,161	1,100,478
Steps & Performance	610,000	610,000	610,000	610,000	610,000
Substitutes	392,532	392,532	392,532	392,532	392,532
New/Replacement Staff	496,625	247,696	225,009	229,509	234,100
Supplemental Contracts	780,467	796,076	811,998	828,238	844,803
Severance	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Wage Adjustments/ESSER	(963,294)	1,100,000	0	0	0
Total Wages Line #3.010	$38,583,321	$41,672,936	$43,530,975	$45,439,885	$47,401,028

Fringe Benefits Estimates

This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs. These payments along with HSA costs are included in the table below.

A) STRS/SERS will increase as Wages Increase

As required by law, the BOE pays 14% of all employee wages to STRS or SERS.

B) Insurance

The district is on a self-insured medical insurance plan. FY23 saw an increase in insurance rates of 9.2% due to high claims. We are estimating an increase of 8.6% for FY24 and 9% for FY25 through FY28 which reflects trend on our current employee census and claims data.

The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 included a full repeal of three taxes originally imposed by the Affordable Care Act (ACA): the 40% Excise Tax on employer-sponsored coverage (a.k.a. "Cadillac Tax"), the Health Insurance Industry Fee (a.k.a. the Health Insurer Tax), and the Medical Device Tax. These added costs are no longer an uncertainty factor for our health care costs in the forecast.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is expected to be approximately 0.025% of wages FY24-FY28. Unemployment is expected to remain at a very low level FY24-FY28. The district is a direct reimbursement employer, which means unemployment costs are only incurred and due if we have employees who are eligible and draw unemployment.

D) Medicare

Medicare will continue to increase at the rate of increases in wages 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

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
STRS/SERS	$6,067,662	$6,539,619	$6,846,302	$7,148,437	$7,458,823
Insurances	8,930,615	10,045,725	11,012,843	12,068,262	13,219,954
Workers Comp & Unempl	96,763	108,503	115,564	122,818	130,270
Medicare	577,091	613,946	635,627	658,024	681,159
Other/HSA/Tuition	434,278	434,278	434,278	434,278	434,278
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	$16,106,409	$17,742,071	$19,044,614	$20,431,819	$21,924,484

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

HB33, the new state budget, impacted Purchased Services beginning in FY22 as the Ohio Department of Education began to direct pay these costs to the educating districts for open enrollment, community and STEM schools, and for scholarships granted students to be educated elsewhere, as opposed to deducting these amounts from our state foundation funding and shown below as expenses. We have continued to show these amounts below as zeros to help reflect the difference between projected FY24-FY28 Line 3.03 costs and historical FY21 costs on the five year forecast. College Credit Pus, excess costs and other tuition costs will continue to draw funds away from the district, which will continue in this area and have been adjusted based on historical trend. We reduced costs in purchased services for FY20 and 21 for the Fund 467 recoding for our School Resource Officers (SRO) and then returned these costs to the General Fund beginning in FY23. In FY23, the district expanded the SRO program to our elementary schools.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Base Services, Prof Fees, etc.	$1,030,625	$1,040,931	$1,051,340	$1,061,853	$1,072,472
Prof. & Tech. Student Services	1,342,859	1,306,288	1,319,351	1,332,545	1,345,870
Contracted Staff Services	440,511	453,726	467,338	481,358	495,799
Tuition, Sp. Ed. Services & College Credit Plus	1,198,106	1,234,049	1,271,070	1,309,202	1,348,478
Open Enrollment Deduction	0	0	0	0	0
Community School Deductions	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	988,679	1,038,113	1,090,019	1,144,520	1,201,746
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	$5,000,780	$5,073,107	$5,199,118	$5,329,478	$5,464,365

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040
Expenses which are characterized by curricular supplies, testing supplies, copy paper, maintenance and custodial supplies, materials, and bus fuel.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Supplies	$1,418,895	$1,461,462	$1,505,306	$1,550,465	$1,596,979
Total Supplies Line #3.040	$1,418,895	$1,461,462	$1,505,306	$1,550,465	$1,596,979

Equipment – Line # 3.050
The District does not anticipate costs increasing significantly in this line because most capital outlay is paid by the Permanent Improvement Fund.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Capital Outlay	$26,010	$26,530	$27,061	$27,602	$28,154
Total Equipment Line #3.050	$26,010	$26,530	$27,061	$27,602	$28,154

Principal and Interest Payment – Lines # 4.05 and 4.06
There are no borrowings planned in the forecast period.

Other Expenses – Line #4.300
The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
A & T Fees/ Election Costs	$470,156	$444,858	$449,307	$453,800	$458,338
Annual Audit Fees	35,838	36,196	36,558	36,924	37,293
Fees/Charges/Misc	288,182	291,064	293,975	296,915	299,884
ESC Fees	33,751	34,089	34,430	34,774	35,122
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	$827,927	$806,207	$814,270	$822,413	$830,637

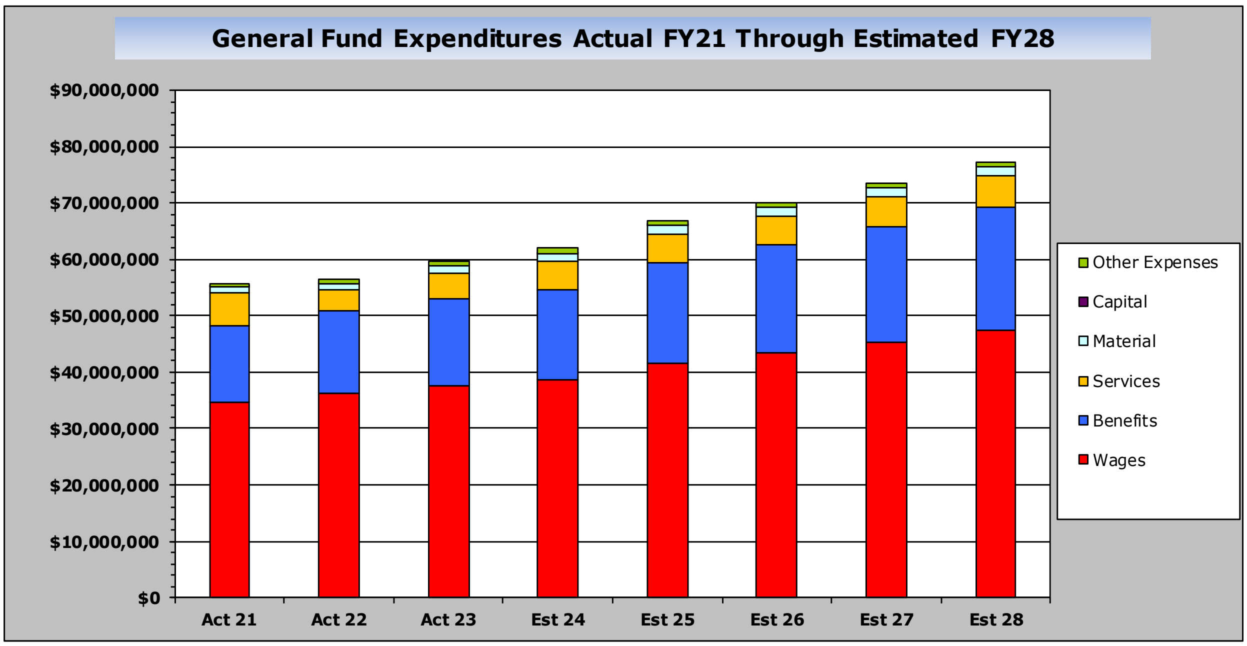
Transfers Out/Advances Out – Lines # 5.010 and 5.020
This account group covers fund to fund transfer and end of year short term loans from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements and can repay the General Fund. There are no planned transfers or advances in the forecast period at this time.

Source	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Transfer Line 5.010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Advances Line 5.020	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers & Advances	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

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	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Estimated Encumbrances	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000

Operating Expenditures Actual FY21 through FY23 and Estimated FY24-FY28
As the graph on the following page indicates, we have been diligent at containing 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.



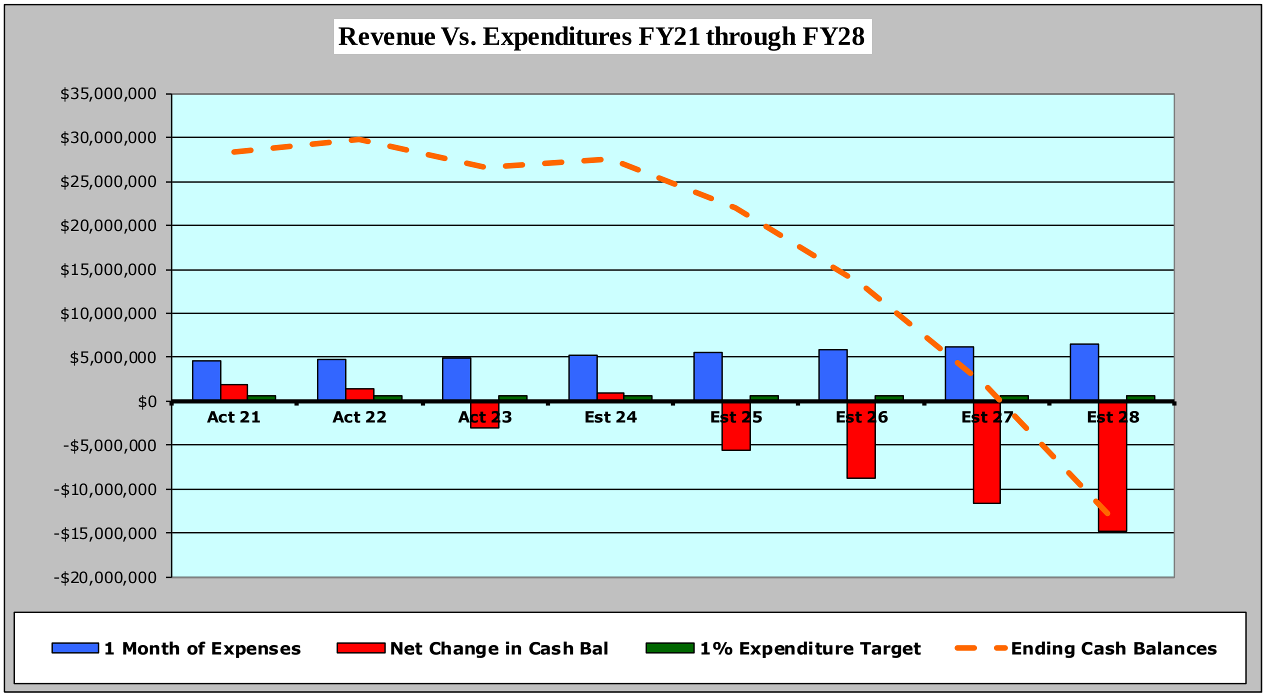
Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance – Line#15.010
This amount must not go below $0 or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of 5705.412, ORC punishable by personal liability of $10,000. It is recommended by the GFOA and other authoritative sources that a district maintains a minimum of thirty (30) day cash balance, which is approximately $5.16 million for our district.

Board Policy DBE calls for the district to manage finances according to both of these criteria:
- Projected General Fund cash balances for the current year and following four fiscal years are at least equal to one month of expected expenditures.
- Projected year-end General Fund expenditures do not exceed projected General Fund revenues by more than one percent.

The Graph below shows cash balances compared to one month expenditures and the net change in cash balance (revenues less expenditures) compared to the 1% target. FY25 indicates that expenditures are exceeding revenues by more than 1%. Beginning in FY27, it is projected that the ending cash balance will not exceed one month of expected expenditures. The District is in the process of analyzing these variances and will make decisions as necessary to bring cash in line with this policy.

	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Ending Cash Balance	$27,153,696	$21,527,965	$12,722,540	$1,086,524	-$13,742,421

Operating Revenue, Expenditures, Ending Cash Balances Compared to Board Policy DBE



Conclusion

The district was very fortunate to have received additional state funding in HB33 (FY24 and FY25). The increases have been beneficial to the overall operations of the district and for the education of our students. In addition to the cuts to state funding in FY20 and FY21, the last state budget HB110 did not provide substantial additional non-restricted funding to our district to help offset the ongoing phase out of TPP reimbursements enacted by HB64 and SB 208. Our district will be permanently hurt by the cuts to TPP and then to the state TPP reimbursements which will end by FY25.

We will continue to monitor all future state biennium budgets as they could affect us positively or negatively for FY26 through FY28.

Due to the May 2023 levy not passing, the levy contingency plan was implemented which reduced staffing in the district. The School Board will be meeting to discuss how to move forward which will likely have a significant impact on this forecast.

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