

NORTH FORK LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT-LICKING COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018 ACTUAL
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 2019 THROUGH 2023



Forecast Provided By
North Fork Local School District
Treasurer's Office
Kellie Breehl, Treasurer

October 15, 2018

North Fork Local School District

Licking County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2019 Through 2023

	Actual				Average Change	Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019		Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	
Revenues										
1.010 General Property Tax (Real Estate)	4,050,561	4,026,423	4,141,141	1.1%	4,269,385	4,260,379	4,308,012	4,347,739	4,363,156	
1.020 Tangible Personal Property	662,305	680,825	685,286	1.7%	708,677	715,398	719,709	724,020	728,331	
1.030 Income Tax	2,068,479	2,163,105	2,294,679	5.3%	2,340,573	2,387,384	2,435,132	2,483,835	1,292,091	
1.035 Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	7,920,191	8,179,956	8,248,058	2.1%	8,263,773	8,244,892	8,244,742	8,244,591	8,244,438	
1.040 Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	202,909	191,323	179,181	-6.0%	180,831	181,995	183,171	184,358	185,557	
1.045 Restricted Fed. SFSF Fd. 532 FY10&11/Ed Jobs Fd.504 F	-	-	-	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
1.050 Property Tax Allocation	655,366	652,613	662,300	0.6%	681,245	690,673	696,514	702,304	704,868	
1.060 All Other Revenues	1,273,458	1,308,293	1,587,267	12.0%	1,550,365	1,543,250	1,536,983	1,531,479	1,526,664	
1.070 Total Revenues	16,833,269	17,202,538	17,798,542	2.8%	17,994,849	18,023,971	18,124,263	18,218,326	17,045,105	
Other Financing Sources										
2.010 Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
2.020 State Emergency Loans and Advancements (Approved)	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
2.040 Operating Transfers-In	187,600	182,635	326,619	38.1%	458,000	458,000	458,000	458,000	458,000	
2.050 Advances-In	3,220	990	2,024	17.6%	-	-	-	-	-	
2.060 All Other Financing Sources	94,233	37,508	61,887	2.4%	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	
2.070 Total Other Financing Sources	285,053	221,133	390,530	27.1%	538,000	538,000	538,000	538,000	538,000	
2.080 Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	17,118,322	17,423,671	18,189,072	3.1%	18,532,849	18,561,971	18,662,263	18,756,326	17,583,105	
Expenditures										
3.010 Personal Services	7,957,408	8,131,047	8,534,502	3.6%	8,886,878	9,267,141	9,532,532	9,805,268	10,085,552	
3.020 Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	2,732,682	2,879,950	3,065,245	5.9%	3,182,310	3,367,446	3,543,913	3,728,523	3,924,078	
3.030 Purchased Services	3,227,605	3,447,843	3,620,279	5.9%	3,762,205	3,871,737	3,985,196	4,102,736	4,224,515	
3.040 Supplies and Materials	614,475	598,949	722,773	9.1%	652,500	659,025	665,615	672,271	678,993	
3.050 Capital Outlay	618,443	317,677	712,004	37.7%	1,258,000	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000	
3.060 Intergovernmental	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
Debt Service:										
4.010 Principal-All (Historical Only)	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4.020 Principal-Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4.030 Principal-State Loans	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4.040 Principal-State Advancements	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4.050 Principal-HB 264 Loans	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4.055 Principal-Other	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
4.060 Interest and Fiscal Charges	69,120	69,120	69,120	0.0%	\$69,120	\$69,120	\$69,120	\$69,120	\$69,120	
4.300 Other Objects	229,512	402,569	176,476	9.6%	209,349	213,570	217,897	222,333	226,881	
4.500 Total Expenditures	15,449,245	15,847,155	16,900,399	4.6%	18,020,362	\$18,023,039	18,589,273	19,175,251	19,784,140	
Other Financing Uses										
5.010 Operating Transfers-Out	401,181	652,420	549,599	23.4%	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	
5.020 Advances-Out	990	2,024	-	2.2%	-	-	-	-	-	
5.030 All Other Financing Uses	65,814	86,507	86,264	15.6%	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	
5.040 Total Other Financing Uses	467,985	740,951	635,863	22.1%	615,000	615,000	615,000	615,000	615,000	
5.050 Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	15,917,230	16,588,106	17,536,262	5.0%	18,635,362	18,638,039	19,204,273	19,790,251	20,399,140	
6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	1,201,092	835,565	652,810	-26.2%	(102,513)	(76,068)	(542,010)	(1,033,925)	(2,816,035)	
7.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	4,998,258	6,199,350	7,034,915	18.8%	7,687,725	7,585,212	7,509,144	6,967,134	5,933,209	
7.020 Cash Balance June 30	6,199,350	7,034,915	7,687,725	11.4%	7,585,212	7,509,144	6,967,134	5,933,209	3,117,174	
8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30	385,960	266,394	594,355	46.1%	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	

North Fork Local School District

Licking County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2016, 2017 and 2018 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2019 Through 2023

	Actual				Average Change	Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018			Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023
Reservation of Fund Balance										
9.010 Textbooks and Instructional Materials	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.020 Capital Improvements	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.030 Budget Reserve	-	-	-	0.0%	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
9.040 DPIA	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.045 Fiscal Stabilization	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.050 Debt Service	-	-	-	0.0%	768,000	853,000	938,000	1,024,000	1,110,000	
9.060 Property Tax Advances	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.070 Bus Purchases	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.080 <i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	-	0.0%	818,000	903,000	988,000	1,074,000	1,160,000	
<i>Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations</i>	5,813,390	6,768,521	7,093,370	10.6%	6,692,212	6,531,144	5,904,134	4,784,209	1,882,174	
Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies										
11.010 Income Tax - Renewal				0.0%	-	-	-	-	1,266,756	
11.020 Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
11.300 Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies				0.0%	-	-	-	-	1,266,756	
12.010 <i>Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations</i>	5,813,390	6,768,521	7,093,370	10.6%	6,692,212	6,531,144	5,904,134	4,784,209	3,148,930	
Revenue from New Levies										
13.010 Income Tax - New				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
13.020 Property Tax - New				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
13.030 Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
14.010 Revenue from Future State Advancements				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
15.010 <i>Unreserved Fund Balance June 30</i>	5,813,390	6,768,521	7,093,370	10.6%	6,692,212	6,531,144	5,904,134	4,784,209	3,148,930	

North Fork Local School District – Licking County
Notes to the Five Year Forecast
General Fund Only
October 15, 2018

Introduction to the Five Year Forecast

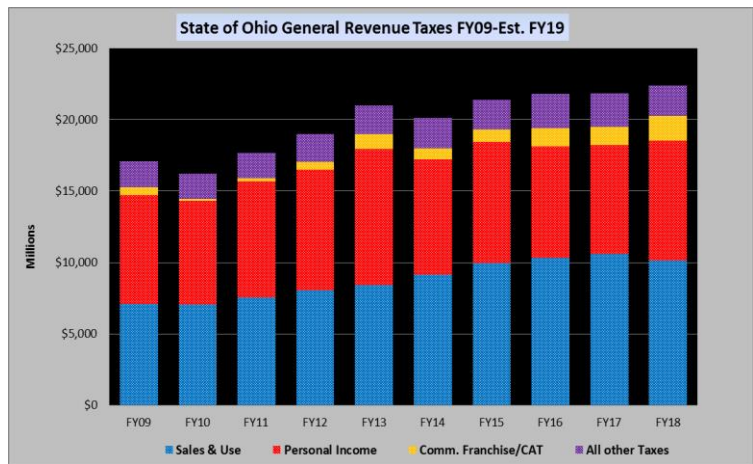
For fiscal year 2019 (July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019) school districts in Ohio are required to file a five (5) year financial forecast by October 31, 2018, and May 31, 2019. HB87, effective November 1, 2018, will change the filing date from October 31 to November 30 beginning with the November filing in 2019. The May 31 filing date will remain unchanged. The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. Fiscal year 2019 (July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019) is the first year of the five year forecast and is considered the baseline year. Our forecast is being updated to reflect the most current economic data available to us for the October 2018 filing.

State Economic Variables Affecting the Five Year Forecast

It is prudent in long range forecasting to consider the economic climate in which projections of revenues are made. Below are significant statewide economic data which suggests that the economy for the FY19-23 period should grow at approximately 2% annual pace and will be relatively consistent for FY19 and FY20, however, the U. S Treasury bond rate for the two year bond is close to exceeding the ten year rate. When this occurs it is referred to as an “inverted yield curve” and is a reliable economic predictor of recessions in our economy. We feel FY19 and FY20 will be relatively stable but an economic slowdown for our state could occur in 2021.

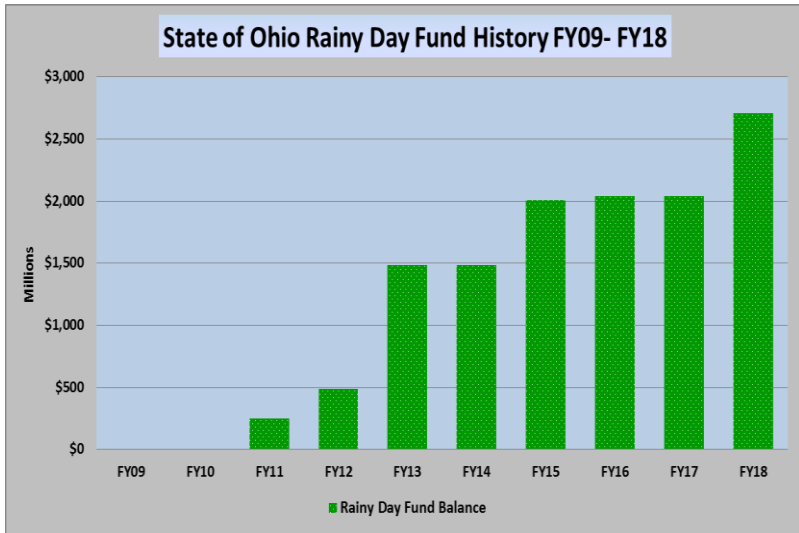
It is important for our school district to consider the statewide economic data for two important reasons. First, our state funding is directly affected by state revenue collections and the health of the state budget. While the state presently has a record \$2.7 billion Budget Stabilization Fund, a recession would likely result in state funding cuts to public education. We anticipate that the FY20-FY21 state biennium budget should be stable based on current data. Second, the same economic forces driving state tax revenues are also generally affecting the underlying economics of most communities across Ohio, which impacts the ability to collect local tax revenue. Generally speaking, local school district economic viability is tied to the same fundamental economics that drive the state’s economic viability.

The graph to the right notes that the State of Ohio revenues through FY18 have recovered in spite of the personal income tax cuts in FY15 and FY16. State revenue has been relatively flat since FY15 due to reductions in income tax rates. The state economy is not expected to tip into a recession during FY19 or FY20 but long term that could be a concern. The decline in personal income tax in FY15 is due to an 8.5% rate reduction from HB59 and the drop in FY16 and FY17 is due to a 6.3% rate reduction in HB64. Barring further legislative cuts personal income should continue to grow.



Source: Ohio Legislative Service Commission

The recovery of the labor market which began in 2010 continues in 2018 as noted in personal income tax growth and overall growth in state revenues in 2018. Modest 2% to 2.5% growth in state revenue is an

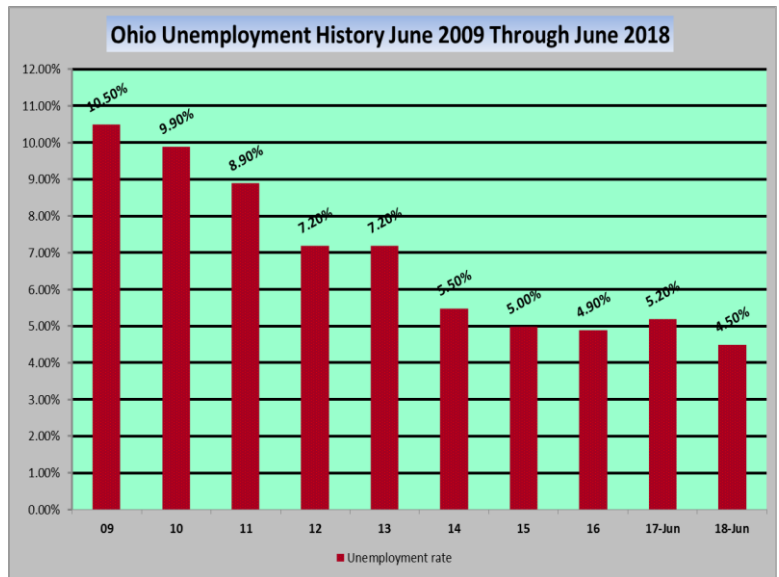


indication that the economy is growing at a slower pace and that there could be an economic slow down coming within three years. The state rainy day fund (RDF) also known as the Budget Stabilization Fund, has been steady since FY15 but in FY18 legislation allowed for an increase in contributions. There is currently \$2.7 billion in this fund and will help long term if there is an economic slow down. This cushion should continue to help ensure that funding for schools approved in the new state biennium budget to be approved in June 2019 should be met through FY21 even if a brief slow down in the economy occurs as some economists anticipate by 2021.

Source: Ohio Legislative Service Commission

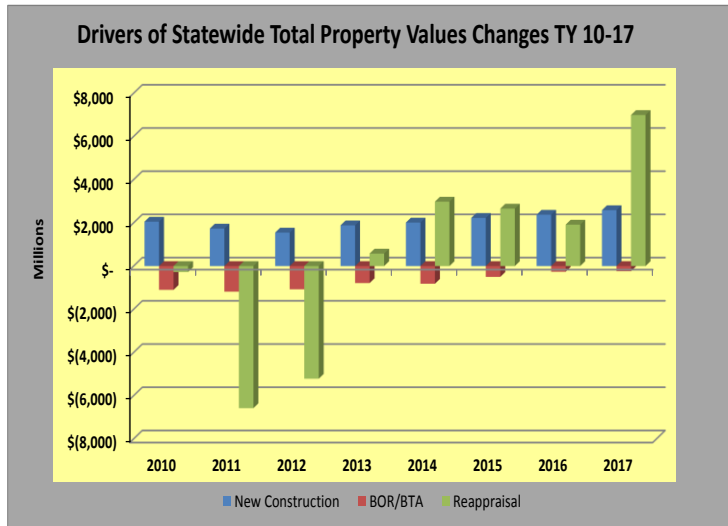
Over the past 12 months ended June 2018, Ohio’s unemployment rate decreased slightly by .7% to 4.5%. This is a significant measure to monitor for continued economic growth and viability. Many believe the state is at nearing full employment. As noted above, personal income taxes and sales tax are highly correlated to employment and have been the two major drivers of the recent recovery. As of July 2018, the unemployment rate in Licking County was 4.2 % which is below the 4.5% state average.

For school districts, real property values are another important piece of economic data. In the 2017 Tax Year, 41 of Ohio’s 88 counties experienced a reappraisal or update for Class 1 (Residential and Agricultural Property) and Class 2 (Commercial, Industrial and Mineral Property). From Tax Year 2007 to 2012, Class 1 and 2 property values declined by \$10.8 billion, a reduction of 4.6% reflecting the impacts of the 2008 recession on property devaluation. In 2017 Class 1 values rose by \$7.3 billion or 3.9% statewide, while Class 2 property increased by \$1.67 billion or 3.2% statewide. Property values in Tax Year 2017 have fully recovered and exceed pre-recession values for all classes of property. Home values for the 12 month period ending in June 2018 were up statewide by an average of 5.1%. The green bar noted in the graph on the following page shows the 2017 reappraisal reflected a sharp increase in property values statewide.

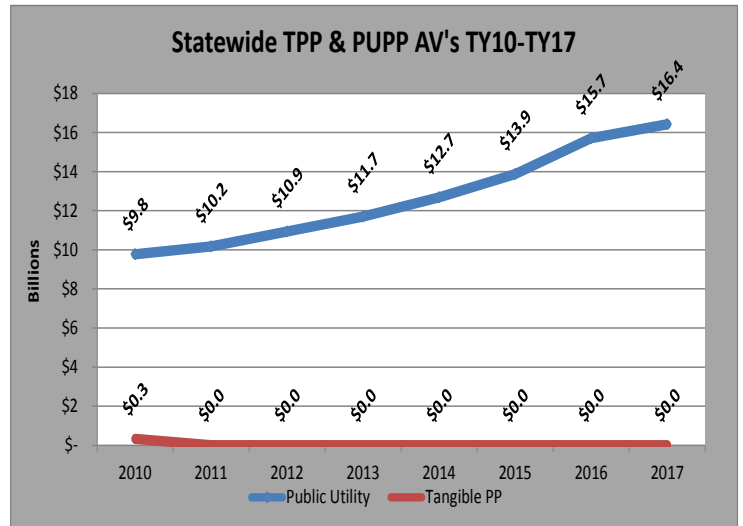


The final category of property is Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values. The graph on the following page shows that Tangible Personal Property (TPP) was eliminated by HB66 for all categories of TPP in tax year 2011. PUPP values on the other hand continued to grow throughout the 2008 Recession and into Tax Year

2017 due in part to continued new construction, reinvestment in aging infrastructure due to low interest rates and development of natural gas and petroleum transmission lines across the state. PUPP values are of higher worth as they are taxed at the full gross tax rate. PUPP values grew \$717.1 million or 4.6% statewide in Tax Year 2017.



Source: Ohio Department of Taxation



Source: Ohio Department of Taxation

Overall, the economy of the state is stable and should continue to grow slightly during the forecast period. This should provide a stable basis for which to make projections of state revenues to the district in the next biennium budget covering FY20 and FY21. The improved labor market continues to provide for steady property tax collections in this forecast by: 1) increasing and stabilizing property values; 2) increasing current property tax collections; and, 3) liquidating prior delinquent tax collections.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:

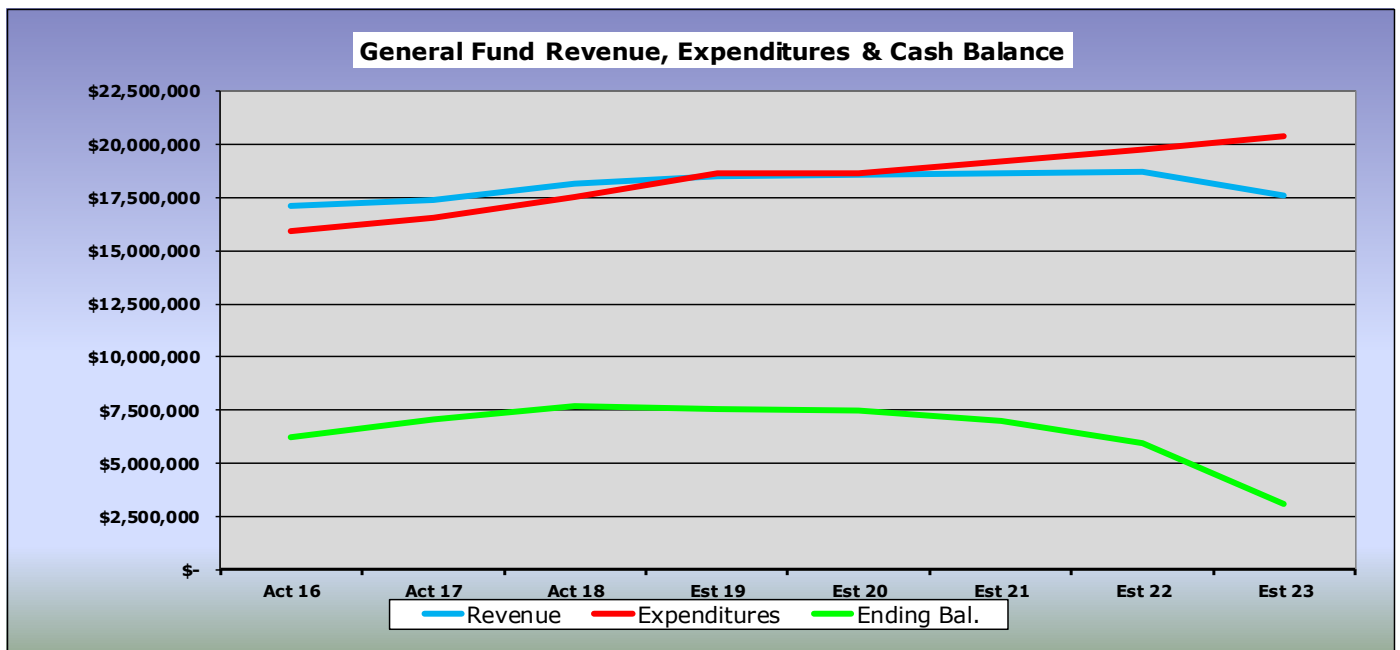
A five year financial forecast has risks and uncertainty not only due to economic uncertainties but also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2019 and 2021 due to deliberation of the next two (2) state biennium budgets for FY20-21 and FY22-23, both of which affect this five year forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the best data available to us at the time of this forecast. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast long term:

- I. Licking County experienced a full reappraisal and Knox County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2017 tax year to be collected in FY18. The 2017 updates increased overall assessed values by \$7.95 million or an increase of 3.4% for residential/agricultural property (Class I) and commercial/industrial property (Class II). A reappraisal will occur in tax year 2020 for collection in FY21. We anticipate an overall value increases for Class I and II property of 4.83%. There is however always a chance that the district could sustain a reduction in values in the next appraisal update but we do not anticipate that at this time.
- II. The State Budget represents 50.7% of district revenues, which means it, is a significant area of risk to revenue. The risk comes in FY20 and beyond if the state economy worsens or if the funding formula in future state budget reduces funding to our district. There are two future State Biennium Budgets covering the period from FY20-21 and FY22-23 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 FY23.

- III. There are many provisions in the current state budget bill HB49 that will continue to draw funds from our district through continuing school choice programs such as College Credit Plus, Community Schools and increases in amounts deducted from our state aid in the 2018-19 school years. College Credit Plus costs continue to increase as this program becomes more understood. These are examples of new choice programs that will continue to cost the district money. Expansion or creation of programs such as these exposes the district to new expenditures that are not currently in the forecast. We are monitoring any new threats to our state aid and increased costs very closely.
- IV. 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.

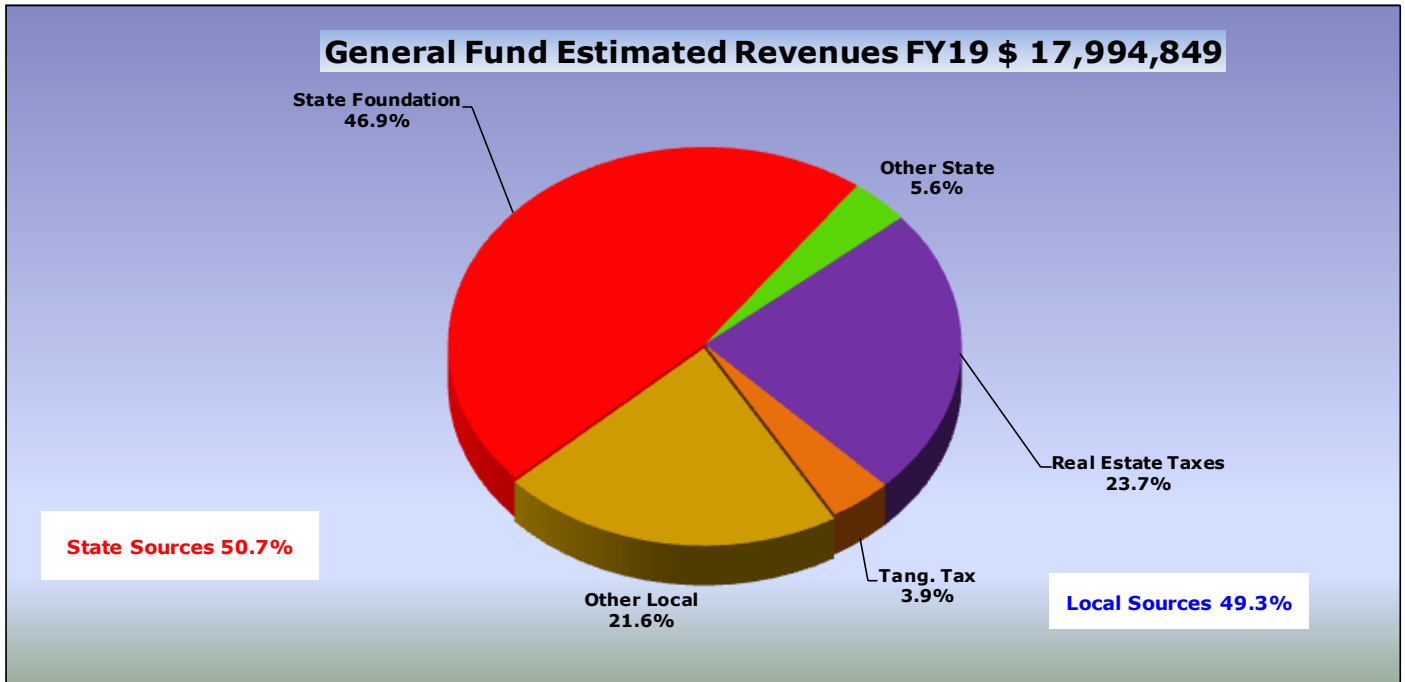
The major categories of revenue and expenditures in the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to reference the assumptions made for the forecast item. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information please feel free to contact Kellie Breehl, Treasurer of North Fork Local District, at 740-892-3897.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditure and Ending Cash Balance:



Revenue Assumptions

Estimated General Fund Revenues:



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010

Property values are established each year by the Knox and Licking County Auditors based on new construction and complete reappraisal or updated values. Licking County experienced a full reappraisal and Knox County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2017 tax year to be collected in FY18. The 2017 updates increased overall assessed values by \$7.95 million or an increase of 3.4% for residential/agricultural property (Class I) and commercial/industrial property (Class II). A reappraisal will occur in tax year 2020 for collection in FY21. We anticipate an overall value increases for Class I and II property of 4.83%. There is however always a chance that the district could sustain a reduction in values in the next appraisal update but we do not anticipate that at this time..

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) grew in Tax Year 2017 by 6.4% or an increase of \$1.48 million. For tax year 2018 through 2022 an annual increase of 1% is expected on an annual basis due to reinvestments being made by utilities statewide.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

<u>Classification</u>	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
	TAX YEAR2018 <u>COLLECT 2019</u>	TAX YEAR2019 <u>COLLECT 2020</u>	TAX YEAR2020 <u>COLLECT 2021</u>	TAX YEAR2021 <u>COLLECT 2022</u>	TAX YEAR2022 <u>COLLECT 2023</u>
Res./Ag.	\$229,740,850	\$230,590,850	\$242,970,393	\$243,820,393	\$244,670,393
Comm./Ind.	\$13,219,056	\$13,249,056	\$13,544,037	\$13,574,037	\$13,604,037
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	\$24,817,080	\$24,967,080	\$25,117,080	\$25,267,080	\$25,417,080
Tangible Personal Property (TPP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$267,776,986</u>	<u>\$268,806,986</u>	<u>\$281,631,510</u>	<u>\$282,661,510</u>	<u>\$283,691,510</u>

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX (Line #1.010)

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
General Property Taxes	<u>\$4,269,385</u>	<u>\$4,260,379</u>	<u>\$4,308,012</u>	<u>\$4,347,739</u>	<u>\$4,363,156</u>

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 98% of the annual amount. This allows a 2% delinquency factor. Typically, 58% of the new residential/agriculture (Res/Ag) and commercial/industrial (Comm/Ind) is expected to be collected in the February tax settlements and 42% is expected to be collected in the August tax settlements. Public Utility tax settlements (PUPP taxes) are estimated to be received 50% in February and 50% in August settlement from the County Auditor and are noted in Line #1.02 totals.

Public Utility Property Tax – Line#1.020

Public Utility Personal Property Taxes are the only source of revenues in this line since the state Ohio phased out tangible personal property tax (TPP), began in fiscal year 2006. These tax collections are estimate to continue to grow slightly year to year throughout the forecast. For tax year 2018 through 2022 an annual increase of 1% is expected on an annual basis due to reinvestments being made by utilities statewide.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Tangible Personal Property Taxes (TPP)	<u>\$708,677</u>	<u>\$715,398</u>	<u>\$719,709</u>	<u>\$724,020</u>	<u>\$728,331</u>
Total Line # 1.020	<u>\$708,677</u>	<u>\$715,398</u>	<u>\$719,709</u>	<u>\$724,020</u>	<u>\$728,331</u>

Renewal and Replacement Levies – Line #11.01

The 1% income tax was approved May 2017 and will expire December 31, 2022. The amount noted on Line 1.03 will dip in FY23 due to the renewal being moved to Line 11.01 as required by the Auditor of States Office.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY18</u>	<u>FY18</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Renew 1% SDIT Line # 11.010	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$1,266,756</u>

New Tax Levies – Line #13.030

No new levies are modeled in this forecast.

School District Income Tax – Line#1.030

The district passed a 1% SDIT in May 2017. We are anticipating growth of 2% a year for the forecast period. The SDIT falls off in FY23 and is moved to Line 11.01 of the forecast as required.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
SDIT Collection	<u>\$2,294,679</u>	<u>\$2,340,573</u>	<u>\$2,387,384</u>	<u>\$2,435,132</u>	<u>\$1,266,756</u>
Adjustments	<u>\$45,894</u>	<u>\$46,811</u>	<u>\$47,748</u>	<u>\$48,703</u>	<u>\$25,335</u>
Total to Line #1.030	<u>\$2,340,573</u>	<u>\$2,387,384</u>	<u>\$2,435,132</u>	<u>\$2,483,835</u>	<u>\$1,292,091</u>

State Foundation Revenue Estimates

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue– Line #1.035

The amounts estimated for state funding are based on component computations from the most recent State Foundation Payment Report for FY19. We are projected to be a formula district regarding state funding in FY19 and possibly fall to a Guarantee funded district FY20-23. Our funding status will depend on our ADM and the next two state biennium state budgets.

The current funding model continues to use the State Share Index (SSI) as a key district wealth measure. The SSI is the formula's measure of a district's capacity to raise local revenue. The higher a district's ability to raise taxes based on wealth the lower the SSI will be, and vice versa. The index is derived from a district's wealth index, which is based on a valuation index, and for certain districts, an income index. Property wealth per pupil is still the major factor in the SSI. Generally, the higher the property valuation per pupil, the lower a district's SSI and therefore the percentage of state aid. The SSI for FY18 and FY19 will be calculated using Tax Year 2014, 2015, and 2016 average assessed values for the district. It will be calculated once for both fiscal year 18 and 19. The SSI is applied to the per pupil opportunity grant calculation and many of the other categorical funding items in the state foundation formula as noted below:

- 1) Opportunity Grant – Per pupil amount increased .17% from \$6,000 in FY17 to \$6,010 in FY18 and .17% to \$6,020 in FY19 well below inflation rates.
- 2) Targeted Assistance – Tier I based on wealth and Tier II based on percentage of district agricultural assessed value. Higher the percentage of agricultural value, higher the targeted assistance.
- 3) Special Education Additional Aid – Based on six (6) weighted funding categories of disability.
- 4) Limited English Proficiency – Based on three (3) funded categories based on time student enrolled in schools.
- 5) Economically Disadvantaged Aid- Based on number and concentration of economically disadvantaged students compared to state average.
- 6) K-3 Literacy Funds - Based on district K-3 average daily membership and two funded Tiers.
- 7) Gifted Funds –Based on average daily membership at \$5.05 in FY18 & FY19.
- 8) Career-Technical Education Funds – Based on career technical average daily membership and five (5) weighted funding categories students enrolled in. Funding guaranteed at FY17 levels individually and is in addition to the Cap in FY18 and FY19.
- 9) Transportation Aid – Funding based on total ridership rather than qualifying ridership in determining statewide cost per rider. Reduces state minimum share from 50% to 37.5% in FY18 and 25% in FY19.

The current funding model continues additional funds that can be earned by a district or is intended to help a district who has an undue burden or inability to raise local revenue; however, some items are now included in CAP district payments:

- 1) Capacity Aid – Provides additional funding for districts where income generated for one mill of property tax is below the state median for what is generated. Included in FY18 and FY19 Guarantee payments and moved to be inside the Cap amount for districts. Not in addition to the Cap payments.
- 2) Transportation Supplement – Provides additional funding for districts with rider density (riders per square mile) less than 35 students in FY18 and 50 in FY19. Provides additional funding based on rider density and the number of miles driven by the school buses. Included in FY18 and FY19 Guarantee payments and moved to be inside the Cap amount for districts. Not in addition to the Cap payments.
- 3) 3rd Grade Reading Proficiency Bonus - Provides a bonus to districts based on third grade reading results, is included in FY18 & 19 guarantee at FY17 levels and is in addition to the Cap payments.
- 4) High School Graduation Rate Bonus - Provides a bonus to districts based on high school graduation rates up to approximately \$450 per student and is included in FY18 & 19 guarantee at FY17 levels and is in addition to the Cap payments.

Transitional Guarantee Phase-Out- For the first time HB49 includes a phase-out of funding for districts on the guarantee. If a guarantee district's average daily membership (ADM) over three (3) years from FY14-FY16, on average fell by 10% or more, they will lose 5% of their funding from FY17 levels. If the average ADM loss is less than 5% then they will be guaranteed at 100% of FY17 levels. If average ADM loss is between 5% and 10% loss then funding is cut on a sliding scale of loss up to 5%.

We are anticipated to be a formula funded district in FY19 and a Guarantee Funded district at 100% in FY20-23 based on our ADM and estimates of state funding. This is based on the best information we have at this time.

Our current SFPR estimates for FY19 are using September #2 SFPR average daily membership (ADM) and holding that level with no growth in students each year through FY23. Beginning in FY16, the state changed the way it measures student ADM. Student counts are now supposed to be updated October 31, March 31, and June 30 of the fiscal year. In most cases the district will not know its actual student funded ADM until the end of June 2019, and then there will be adjustments into the succeeding fiscal year.

Future State Budgets: Our funding status for the FY20-23 will depend on two (2) new state budgets which are unknown. We have been very conservative in our estimates of future state funding lowering per pupil funding growth to .5% per year FY20-FY23, due to the potential for the economy to be slower.

On November 3, 2009 Ohio voters passed the Ohio casino ballot issue. This issue allowed for the opening of four (4) casinos one each in Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati. As of March 4, 2013 all four (4) casinos were open for business and generating Gross Casino Tax Revenues (GCR). Thirty-three percent (33%) of the gross casino revenue will be collected as a tax. School districts will receive 34% of the 33% GCR that will be paid into a student fund at the state level. These funds will be distributed to school districts on the 31st of January and August each year which began for the first time on January 31, 2013.

The state indicated recently that revenues from casinos are not growing robustly as originally predicted but are still growing slowly as the economy has improved. Actual numbers generated for FY18 statewide were 1,791,647 students at \$51.37 per pupil. That is a decline of 4 tenths of 1% percent from the prior year. For FY19-23 we estimated another 4 tenths of 1% decline in pupils to 1,784,480 and GCR increasing to \$92.9 million or \$52 per pupil. We will increase estimates for out years when actual casino revenues show signs of stronger increases.

B) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	\$7,973,013	\$7,953,261	\$7,952,231	\$7,951,191	\$7,950,140
Additional Aid Items	\$203,619	\$203,619	\$203,619	\$203,619	\$203,619
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	<u>\$8,176,632</u>	<u>\$8,156,880</u>	<u>\$8,155,850</u>	<u>\$8,154,810</u>	<u>\$8,153,759</u>
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	<u>\$87,141</u>	<u>\$88,012</u>	<u>\$88,892</u>	<u>\$89,781</u>	<u>\$90,679</u>
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line # 1.035	<u>\$8,263,773</u>	<u>\$8,244,892</u>	<u>\$8,244,742</u>	<u>\$8,244,591</u>	<u>\$8,244,438</u>

C) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

The current funding model continues funding two restricted sources of revenues to school district which are Economic Disadvantaged Funding and Career Technical Education funding. We have incorporated this amount into the restricted aid amount in Line # 1.04 throughout the forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Economically Disadvantaged Aid	\$101,985	\$103,005	\$104,035	\$105,075	\$106,126
Career Tech - Restricted	\$64,437	\$64,437	\$64,437	\$64,437	\$64,437
Catastrophic Aid	<u>\$14,409</u>	<u>\$14,553</u>	<u>\$14,699</u>	<u>\$14,846</u>	<u>\$14,994</u>
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	<u>\$180,831</u>	<u>\$181,995</u>	<u>\$183,171</u>	<u>\$184,358</u>	<u>\$185,557</u>

D) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – line #1.045

No restricted federal grants in aid are included throughout the forecast.

<u>Summary of State Foundaton Revenues</u>	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Unrestricted Line # 1.035	\$8,263,773	\$8,244,892	\$8,244,742	\$8,244,591	\$8,244,438
Restricted Line # 1.040	\$180,831	\$181,995	\$183,171	\$184,358	\$185,557
Rest. Fed. Grants - SFSF & Ed Jobs Line #1.045	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total State Foundation Revenue	<u>\$8,444,604</u>	<u>\$8,426,887</u>	<u>\$8,427,913</u>	<u>\$8,428,949</u>	<u>\$8,429,995</u>

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

The main sources of revenue in this area are open enrollment, Medicaid, tuition for court placed students, student fees, and general rental fees.

<u>Source</u>	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Open Enrollment Gross	\$958,685	\$958,685	\$958,685	\$958,685	\$958,685
Interest	\$84,143	\$75,729	\$68,156	\$61,340	\$55,206
Class Fees & School Supplies	\$104,077	\$104,077	\$104,077	\$104,077	\$104,077
Tuition SF-14 & SF-14H	\$259,835	\$261,134	\$262,440	\$263,752	\$265,071
Other Income, Rentals & Medicaid	<u>\$143,625</u>	<u>\$143,625</u>	<u>\$143,625</u>	<u>\$143,625</u>	<u>\$143,625</u>
Total Line # 1.060	<u>\$1,550,365</u>	<u>\$1,543,250</u>	<u>\$1,536,983</u>	<u>\$1,531,479</u>	<u>\$1,526,664</u>

State Taxes Reimbursement/Property Tax Allocation- Line #1.050

a) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

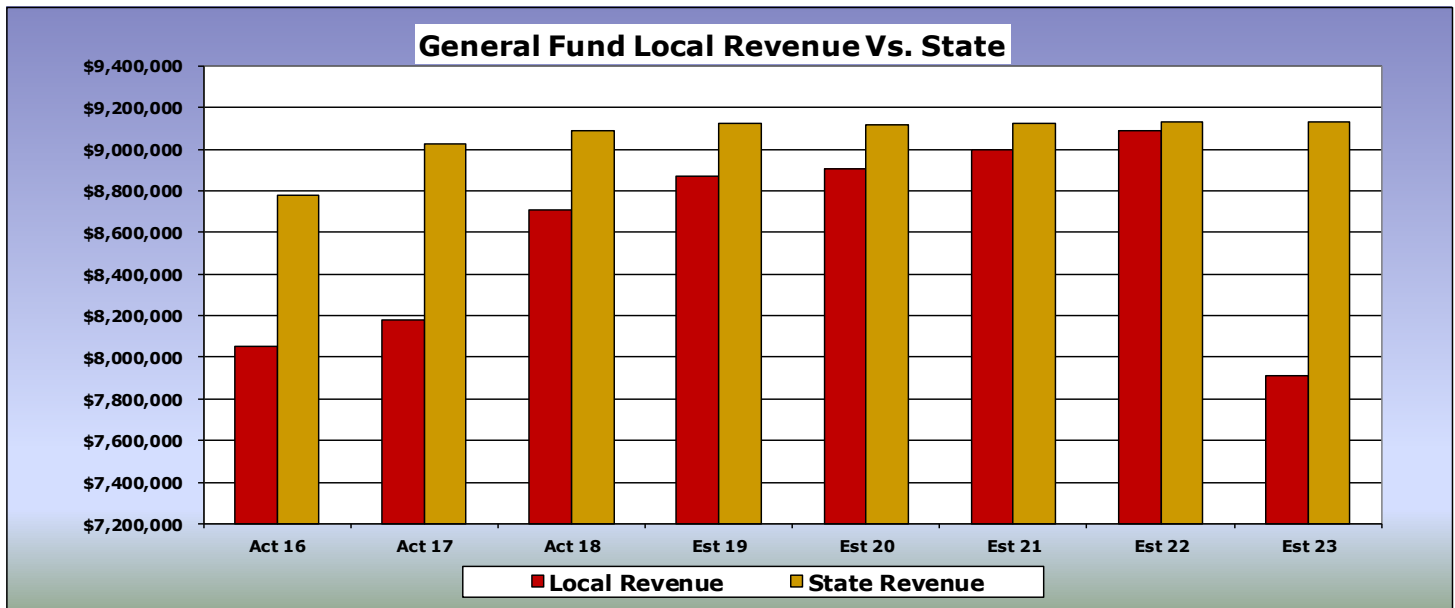
Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from the State of Ohio for tax credits given owner occupied residences equaling 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged residential taxpayers on tax levies passed prior to September 29, 2013. HB59 eliminated the 10% and 2.5% rollback on new levies approved after September 29, 2013, which is the effective date of HB59. HB66 the FY06-07 budget bill previously eliminated 10% rollback on Class II (commercial and industrial) property.

Homestead Exemptions are also 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 over age 65 years of age or older or who are disabled regardless of income. Effective September 29, 2013 HB59 changes the requirement for Homestead Exemptions. Individual taxpayers who do not currently have their Homestead Exemption approved or those who do 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 currently have 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 reduce homestead reimbursements to the district, and as with the rollback reimbursements above, increase the taxes collected locally on taxpayers.

Summary of State Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

<u>Source</u>	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
a) Rollback and Homestead	\$681,245	\$690,673	\$696,514	\$702,304	\$704,868
Total Tax Reimb./Prop. Tax Allocations #1.050	<u>\$681,245</u>	<u>\$690,673</u>	<u>\$696,514</u>	<u>\$702,304</u>	<u>\$704,868</u>

Comparison of Local Revenue and State Revenue:



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

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

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

Other financing sources consist of transfer and advances that the school district anticipates will be re-paid during the forecasted period. Advances are made from the general fund to other funds, primarily to cover grant monies that are not received as of fiscal year end. Advances are forecasted based on the historical timeliness of grant monies not received at fiscal year end. The refund of prior year expenditures line varies from year to year and is highly unpredictable.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Transfers In - Line 2.040	\$458,000	\$458,000	\$458,000	\$458,000	\$458,000
Advance Returns - Line 2.050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Transfer & Advances In	<u>\$458,000</u>	<u>\$458,000</u>	<u>\$458,000</u>	<u>\$458,000</u>	<u>\$458,000</u>

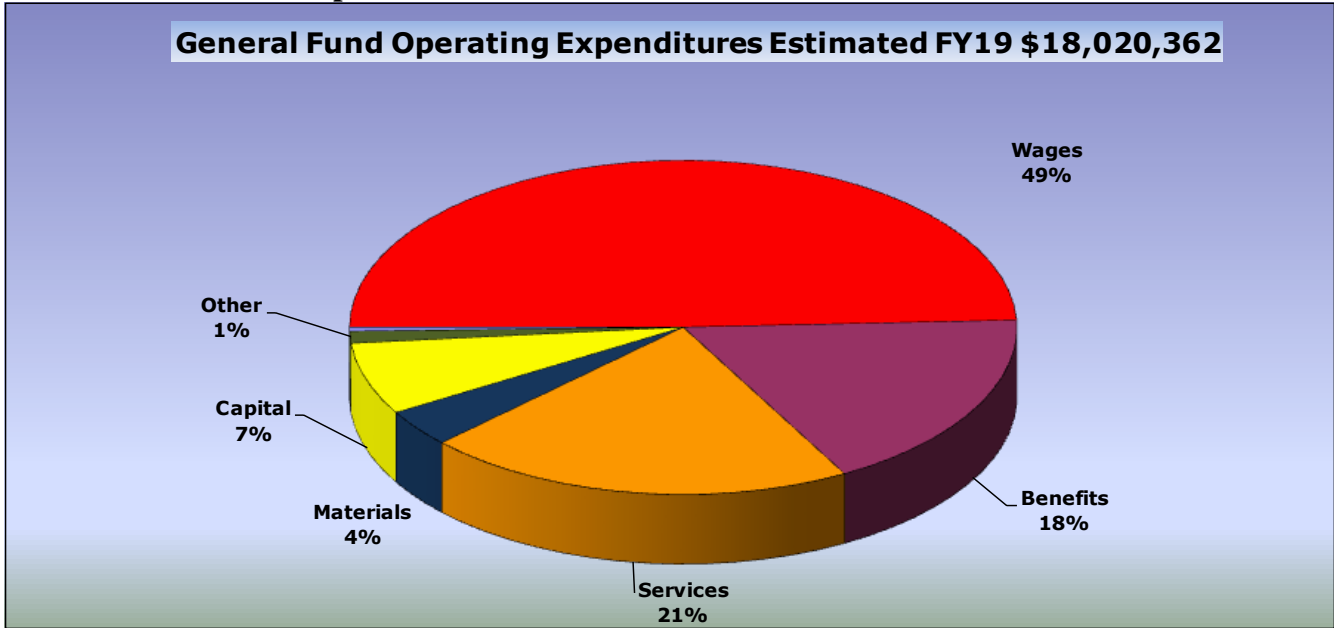
All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060

This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable but comes from sources such as bureau of workers compensation refunds, STRS/SERS adjustments and other miscellaneous items associated with prior fiscal years.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Refund of prior year expenditures	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$80,000</u>

Expenditures Assumptions

Estimated General Fund Expenditures for FY19:



Wages – Line #3.010

The model reflects a base increase of 2.0% for FY19, 2.5% for FY20, and for planning purposes a 1% increase for FY 21-23. We have estimated step and training increases of 1.8% for each year of the forecast in addition to 1 FTE certificated staff that may be needed.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Base Wages	\$8,060,593	\$8,373,230	\$8,748,707	\$9,009,264	\$9,277,117
Increases	\$161,212	\$209,331	\$87,487	\$90,093	\$92,771
Steps & Training	\$145,091	\$150,718	\$157,477	\$162,167	\$166,988
Growth/Replacement Staff	\$41,334	\$50,428	\$50,593	\$50,593	\$50,593
Substitutes & Sulpplementals	\$478,648	\$483,434	\$488,268	\$493,151	\$498,083
Staff Reductions/Attrition	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Wages Line 3.010	<u>\$8,886,878</u>	<u>\$9,267,141</u>	<u>\$9,532,532</u>	<u>\$9,805,268</u>	<u>\$10,085,552</u>

Fringe Benefits Estimates Line 3.02

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

A) STRS/SERS

The district pays 14% of each dollar paid in wages to either the State Teachers Retirement System or the School Employees Retirement System as required by Ohio law.

B) Insurance

The estimated increases for insurance are 3% for fiscal year 2019 and 7% for fiscal year 2020-2023.

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) Costs- the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) commonly called Obamacare or the Affordable Care Act (ACA), is a United States federal statute signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010.

We are not certain what these added costs may be longer-term but there are “taxes” mandated by the act which we are aware of which have been absorbed into health care plans. Longer-term, a significant concern is the 40% “Cadillac Tax” but in December 2017 this was delayed until 2022 by congress. This tax would be imposed on plans whose value of benefits exceeds \$10,200 for individual plans and \$27,500 for family plans. The rules and implementation of the PPACA is an ongoing issue we are watching closely to evaluate the effect on our district.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is expected to remain at about 0.38% of wages throughout the forecast due to a moderated claim experience over prior years. Unemployment Compensation has been negligible and is anticipated to remain as such as we plan our staffing needs carefully.

D) Medicare

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

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
A) STRS/SERS	\$1,318,212	\$1,376,251	\$1,419,299	\$1,461,358	\$1,504,595
B) Insurances	\$1,658,633	\$1,778,771	\$1,907,332	\$2,044,892	\$2,192,081
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	\$34,070	\$35,515	\$36,524	\$37,560	\$38,625
D) Medicare	\$128,859	\$134,373	\$138,222	\$142,177	\$146,241
Other/Tuition	<u>\$42,536</u>	<u>\$42,536</u>	<u>\$42,536</u>	<u>\$42,536</u>	<u>\$42,536</u>
Total Line 3.020	<u>\$3,182,310</u>	<u>\$3,367,446</u>	<u>\$3,543,913</u>	<u>\$3,728,523</u>	<u>\$3,924,078</u>

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

Purchased services include expenditures for utilities, professional development and state foundation deductions for tuition-type students, including open enrollment, community school, scholarships and post-secondary enrollment option. Estimates for many items covered in this area of the forecast were based on historical trends and estimated service needs. A 3% increase was incorporated throughout the forecast for inflationary purposes as well as estimated increases in college credit plus deductions.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Base Services	\$96,559	\$99,456	\$102,440	\$105,513	\$108,678
ESC & Instructional Services	\$1,205,000	\$1,241,150	\$1,278,385	\$1,316,737	\$1,356,239
Open Enrollment Deduction	\$686,076	\$699,798	\$713,794	\$728,070	\$742,631
Community School & Scholarships	\$401,000	\$401,000	\$401,000	\$401,000	\$401,000
SF14, Other Tuition & College Credit Plus	\$438,687	\$460,621	\$483,652	\$507,835	\$533,227
Building Maintenance & Service	\$339,136	\$356,093	\$373,898	\$392,593	\$412,223
Utilities	\$488,747	\$503,409	\$518,511	\$534,066	\$550,088
Total Line 3.030	<u>\$3,762,205</u>	<u>\$3,871,737</u>	<u>\$3,985,196</u>	<u>\$4,102,736</u>	<u>\$4,224,515</u>

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

An overall inflation of 1.0% is being estimated for this category of expenses. This is due to an anticipated increase in fuel costs and instructional materials as a whole. Educational supplies include textbooks, office and classroom supplies, we have no textbook updates budgeted at this time. Building and transportation costs include supplies to clean the buildings, provide paper supplies and other items custodians would need, and transportation costs are largely fuel, tires and other costs required to keep our fleet safe and operational.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Supplies, Textbooks & Technology	\$306,751	\$309,819	\$312,917	\$316,046	\$319,206
Building and Transportation	<u>\$345,749</u>	<u>\$349,206</u>	<u>\$352,698</u>	<u>\$356,225</u>	<u>\$359,787</u>
Total Line 3.040	<u>\$652,500</u>	<u>\$659,025</u>	<u>\$665,615</u>	<u>\$672,271</u>	<u>\$678,993</u>

Equipment – Line # 3.050

Costs in FY 19-23 include purchasing equipment for students and staff, we continue to fund the lease purchase agreement to update the bus fleet. We have computer updating , construction of the bus garage, HVAC upgrade at JH and pave the JH and HS parking lots These amounts can vary year to year based on anticipated need.

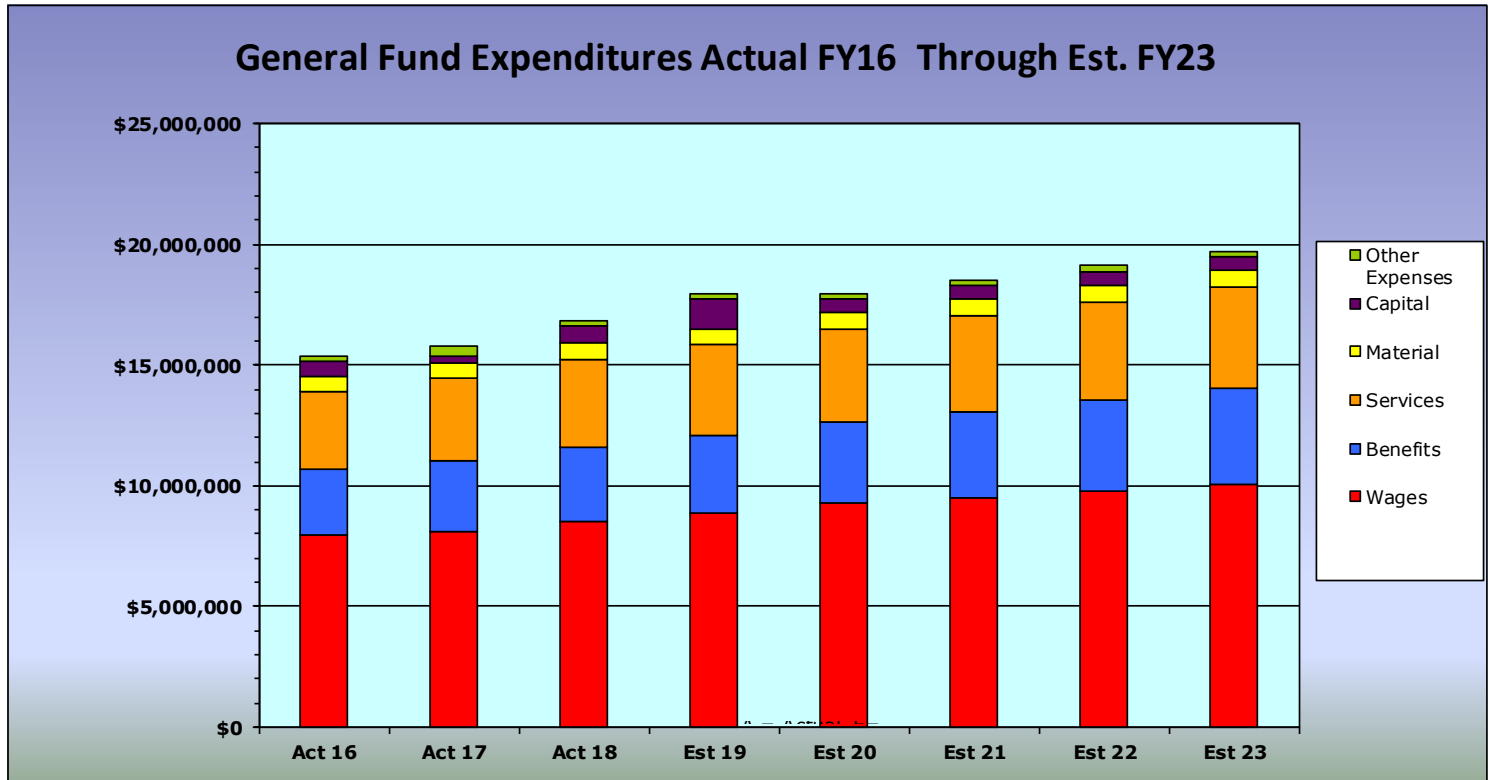
<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Capital Outlay	\$1,258,000	\$575,000	\$575,000	\$575,000	\$575,000
Total Line 3.050	<u>\$1,258,000</u>	<u>\$575,000</u>	<u>\$575,000</u>	<u>\$575,000</u>	<u>\$575,000</u>

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer (A&T) fees and state audit fees. Other items such as dues and fees to professional organizations such as OSBA and employee bonds are paid from these funds. Currently, we are estimating annual increase of 2% for this forecast.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	\$102,984	\$104,014	\$105,054	\$106,105	\$107,166
Other expenses	<u>\$106,365</u>	<u>\$109,556</u>	<u>\$112,843</u>	<u>\$116,228</u>	<u>\$119,715</u>
Total Line 4.300	<u>\$209,349</u>	<u>\$213,570</u>	<u>\$217,897</u>	<u>\$222,333</u>	<u>\$226,881</u>

Total Expenditure Categories Actual Fiscal Year 2016 through Fiscal Year 2018 and Estimated Fiscal Year 2019 through Fiscal Year 2023



Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line# 5.010

This account group covers fund to fund transfer for the Permanent Improvement and Food Service Fund when needed and end of year to supplement State and Federal Grants based on staffing and funding level.

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000
Advances Out Line #5.020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	<u>\$550,000</u>	<u>\$550,000</u>	<u>\$550,000</u>	<u>\$550,000</u>	<u>\$550,000</u>

Encumbrances –Line#8.010

These are outstanding purchase orders that have not been approved for payment as the goods were not received in the fiscal year in which they were ordered. .

	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>	<u>FY23</u>
Estimated Encumbrances	<u>\$75,000</u>	<u>\$75,000</u>	<u>\$75,000</u>	<u>\$75,000</u>	<u>\$75,000</u>

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

This amount must not go below \$-0- or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of Ohio Revised Code section 5705.412, punishable by personal liability of \$10,000, unless an alternative “412” certificate can be issued pursuant to House Bill 153 effective September 30, 2011. The cash balance below includes renewal of the 1% SDIT in FY23.

	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance	<u>\$6,692,212</u>	<u>\$6,531,144</u>	<u>\$5,904,134</u>	<u>\$4,784,209</u>	<u>\$3,148,930</u>

True Cash Days Ending Balance

Another way to look at ending cash is to state it in ‘True Cash Days’. In other words, how many days could the district operate at year end if no additional revenues were received. This is the Current Years Ending Cash Balance divided by (Current Years Expenditures/365 days) = number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends no less than two (2) months or 60 days cash to be 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 predictable funding source for other funds such as for severance payments. The True Day cash Balance in FY23 includes renewal of the 1% SDIT.

