BRISTOL LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
TRUMBULL COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024 ACTUAL FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2025, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2029

Forecast Provided By
Bristol Local School District
Treasurer's Office
Megan Titus, Treasurer/CFO
May 14, 2025

Bristol Local School District

Trumbull County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, 2023 and 2024 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2025 Through 2029

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	$2,516,615	$2,638,187	$2,814,515	5.8%	$2,987,958	$3,131,100	$3,173,800	$3,215,300	$3,066,200
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	189,148	112,513	310,718	67.8%	211,292	231,500	232,800	234,500	229,900
1.030	Income Tax	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	3,498,794	3,508,170	3,452,210	-0.7%	3,477,300	3,477,900	3,478,600	3,479,300	3,480,000
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	278,997	303,423	385,309	17.9%	363,200	331,000	331,000	331,000	331,000
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	407,930	403,856	435,468	3.4%	469,600	474,900	480,400	487,500	467,600
1.060	All Other Revenues	259,919	486,891	603,392	55.6%	585,100	550,700	450,700	450,700	450,700
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$7,151,403	$7,453,040	$8,001,612	5.8%	$8,094,450	$8,197,100	$8,147,300	$8,198,300	$8,025,400
	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	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	34,900	20,273	25,665	-7.7%	90,500	0	0	0	0
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	$34,900	$20,273	$25,665	-7.7%	$90,500	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$7,186,303	$7,473,313	$8,027,277	5.7%	$8,184,950	$8,197,100	$8,147,300	$8,198,300	$8,025,400
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	$3,233,798	$3,289,686	$3,307,029	1.1%	$3,702,300	$3,866,400	$4,051,000	$4,189,600	$4,334,500
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	1,376,484	1,393,890	1,516,556	5.0%	1,747,100	1,891,400	2,042,300	2,159,600	2,280,900
3.030	Purchased Services	1,366,687	1,401,587	1,740,236	13.4%	1,930,900	1,948,300	1,986,100	2,045,500	2,106,900
3.040	Supplies and Materials	182,496	247,559	181,731	4.5%	276,500	194,800	200,600	206,700	212,900
3.050	Capital Outlay	47,204	25,417	134,400	191.3%	33,500	0	0	0	0
3.060	Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
	Debt Service:				0.0%					
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	15,000	15,000	20,000	16.7%	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	0
4.055	Principal-Other	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,203	2,734	2,188	-17.3%	1,563	938	313	0	0
4.300	Other Objects	87,732	94,748	104,032	8.9%	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	104,000
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$6,312,604	$6,470,621	$7,006,172	5.4%	$7,815,863	$8,025,838	$8,404,313	$8,705,400	$9,039,200
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	$575,000	$500,000	$30,000	-53.5%	$3,595,139	$75,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
5.020	Advances-Out	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	5	0	0	0.0%	11	11	11	11	11
5.040	*Total Other Financing Uses*	$575,005	$500,000	$30,000	-53.5%	$3,595,150	$75,011	$100,011	$100,011	$100,011
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$6,887,609	$6,970,621	$7,036,172	1.1%	$11,411,013	$8,100,849	$8,504,324	$8,805,411	$9,139,211
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses*	$298,694	$502,692	$991,105	82.7%	($3,226,063)	$96,251	($357,024)	($607,111)	($1,113,811)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	$5,095,245	$5,393,939	$5,896,631	7.6%	$6,887,736	$3,661,673	$3,757,924	$3,400,900	$2,793,789
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	$5,393,939	$5,896,631	$6,887,736	13.1%	$3,661,673	$3,757,924	$3,400,900	$2,793,789	$1,679,978
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	$164,673	$261,236	$163,447	10.6%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.080	*Subtotal Reservations of fund Balance*	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$5,229,266	$5,635,395	$6,724,289	13.5%	$3,661,673	$3,757,924	$3,400,900	$2,793,789	$1,679,978

Bristol Local School District

Trumbull County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, 2023 and 2024 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2025 Through 2029

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029
	Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010	Income Tax - Renewal	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
11.020	Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	186,600
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Renewal Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$186,600
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	$5,229,266	$5,635,395	$6,724,289	13.5%	$3,661,673	$3,757,924	$3,400,900	$2,793,789	$1,866,578
	Revenue from New Levies									
13.010	Income Tax - New	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
13.020	Property Tax - New	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
13.030	Cumulative Balance of New Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15.010	*Unreserved Fund Balance June 30*	$5,229,266	$5,635,395	$6,724,289	13.5%	$3,661,673	$3,757,924	$3,400,900	$2,793,789	$1,866,578

Bristol Local School District –Trumbull County
Notes to the Five Year Forecast
General Fund Only
May 14, 2025

Introduction to the Five-Year Forecast

A forecast is a snapshot of today, based on historical trends, what we know at this point in time, and future assumptions. That snapshot, however, will be adjusted because the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely it is that the projections will deviate from experience. Various events will ultimately impact the latter years of the forecast, such as state budgets (adopted every two years), tax levies (new/renewal), salary increases, enrollment variances, or businesses moving in or out of the district. The five-year forecast is a crucial 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 helps district management to be proactive in meeting those challenges. School districts are encouraged to update their forecasts with the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) when events materially change their forecast or, at a minimum when required under the 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 of the Financial Forecast before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. The assumptions are fundamental to understanding the rationale of the numbers, particularly when a significant increase or decrease is reflected.

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

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

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

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, and May 31, each fiscal year (July 1 to June 30). The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. The first year of the fiscal year is considered the baseline year. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the May 2025 filing.

May 2025 Updates:

<u>Revenues FY25</u>

The overview of revenues shows that we are substantially on target with original estimates at this point in the year. Total General Fund revenues (line 1.07) are estimated to be $128,800 or 1.57% lower than the November forecasted amount of $8.22 million. This indicates that the November forecast was 98.43% accurate.

Line 1.01 and 1.02 - Property tax revenues represent our second most significant source of revenues at 39.52% and are estimated to be $3.19 million, which is $89,533 lower for FY25 than the original November estimate of

$3.28 million. We believe this is mostly due to dropping CAUV values and slightly higher delinquencies. Our estimates are 97.28% accurate for FY25 and should mean future projections are also on target.

Line 1.035 and 1.04 - State Aid continues the implementation of the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP), which has caused significant changes to the way our state revenues are calculated. We are estimating our state aid to be $4.31 million, which is $28,116 lower than the original estimate for FY25. We are pleased that we were able to be 99.35% accurate for FY25. We are currently on the guarantee and are expected to remain as a guarantee district for FY26 through FY29.

Line 1.06 - Other revenues are down $11,143 under original estimates, primarily due to lower than anticipated interest received by the district, this category is somewhat unpredictable from year to year.

All areas of revenue are tracking as anticipated for FY25 based on our best information at this time.

Expenditures FY25

Total General Fund expenditures (line 4.5) are estimated at $7.82 million for FY25, which is 1.55% lower than previously anticipated, primarily due to reduced capital outlay from the General Fund compared to the November forecast.

All other areas of expenses are expected to remain on target with original projections for the year.

Unreserved Ending Cash Balance

Our ending unreserved cash balance June 30, 2025, is anticipated to be roughly $3.66 million. This is lower than the anticipated balance from the November forecast because the board made additional transfers to the severance fund, the capital projects fund, the athletic fund and two permanent improvement funds. The ending unreserved cash balance on line 15.010 of the forecast is anticipated to be a positive accumulative balance through 2029 if assumptions we have made for property tax collections, state aid in future state budgets, and expenditure assumptions remain close to our estimates.

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:

1) Property tax collections are the second largest single revenue source for the school system. The housing market in our district is stable and growing. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years and new construction growth with modest increases in local taxes. Total local revenues, predominately local taxes, equating to 46.8% of the district's resources. Our tax collections in the second half 2024 and first half 2025 settlements showed average collection trends. We believe there is a low risk that local collections would fall below projections throughout the forecast.

2) Trumbull County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2020 tax year to be collected in 2021. The 2020 update increased assessed values by $13.0 million, or 13.7%. Overall values rose $13.8 million or 14.90%, including reappraisal and new construction for all property classes. A reappraisal update occurred in the tax year 2023 for collection in 2024. The value increased for Class I and II property by $29.5 million for an overall increase of 26.69%. In 2026 tax year, we anticipate a 3% increase for Class I and 0.0% for Class II, or 3.31% overall. However, there is always a slight risk that the district could sustain a reduction in values in the next

appraisal update, but we do not anticipate that now. We are watching proposed property tax legislation very carefully and will adjust the forecast pending their outcome.

3) SB271 passed in 2024 that created a Joint Committee on Property Taxation and Reform. This action was in response to the historic property valuation increases. The committee's mission was to review Ohio's property tax system and to make recommendations to the General Assembly on property taxation. The committee released their report to the General Assembly on January 2, 2025. The report outlined twenty-one (21) recommendations on actions that could be taken to restrict local tax growth for Ohio school districts.

As a result of the numerous recommendations in the report there are currently 14 pending pieces of legislation in the Ohio Legislature that seeks to limit growth of local property taxes in several different ways. The most egregious is HB96 which could impact every district in the state of Ohio. HB96 seeks to limit school district ending carry over cash balances to 30% of their prior years expenditures and to allow county budget commissions to suspend voter approved property tax levies and the 20-mill floor in order to reduce district reserves to the 30% target. HB96 has several severe consequences for school districts in terms of financial stability, loss of local control which will likely result in increased levy requests to district taxpayers. It is unclear at the time of this forecast whether HB96 will continue on through the Ohio Senate and be signed into law July 1, 2025. The district will be watching carefully for the final outcome of HB96 and several other legislative proposals that would limit property tax growth. Several of these proposals in addition to HB96 could be a very significant risk to future local tax growth for our district. We will update the forecast when factual data is available.

4) The state budget represented 53.2% of district revenues, which means it is the single largest source and significant risk to the revenue. The future risk comes in FY26 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to a possible recession or the last two (2) years of the Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in the next state biennium budget. In this forecast, there are two unknown future State Biennium Budgets covering FY26-27 and FY28-29. The state legislature has shown little interest in equitably funding the current formula. The governors proposed budget recommendation in HB96 dated February 3, 2025, reduced funding for public school by -$103.5 million over FY26-27. The legislative process will continue with uncertainty through June 30, 2025, which is after the forecast must be approved. This is an area of elevated risk to district funding long-range through FY29. We have projected our state funding in FY25 based on of HB33 our current state budget which expires June 30, 2025. We will adjust the forecast for state aide in future years as we have reliable data to make an informed decision.

5) 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. FY25 reflects 66.67% of the implementation cost at year four of a six-year phase-in plan, which increases by 16.66% each year. FY25 will result in 66.67% funding of (FSFP), however, the final two years of the phase-in are not guaranteed and are dependent on legislative actions for the FY26 and FY27 state biennium budget, which as of this forecast do not appear favorable. We have used the March #2 payment published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY25.

6) HB33 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, Excess Costs and various tuitions 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.

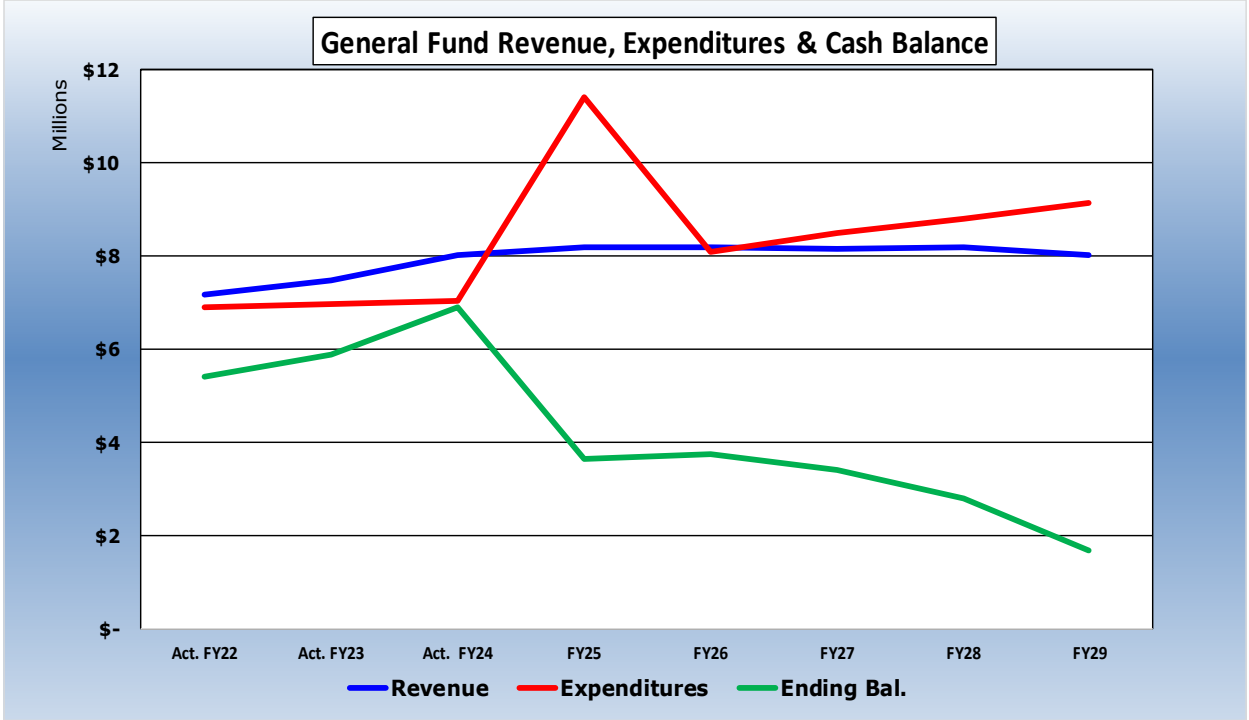
7) The district currently has 3 renewal levies. The district's $330,000 emergency levy will expire in 2027, our $400,000 emergency levy will expire in 2029 and our Permanent Improvement levy will expire in 2025. It will be essential to renew these levies when it is time.

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.

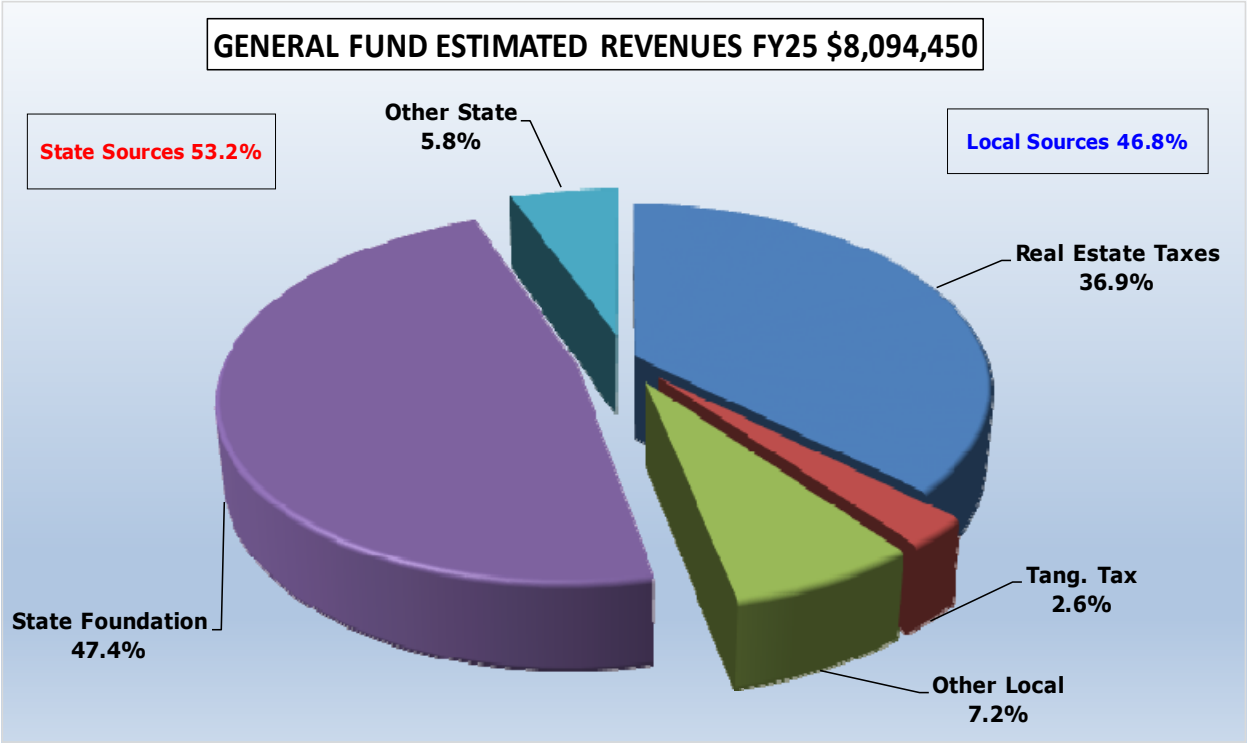
Labor relations in our district have been amicable, with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges we face. Our positive working relationship will continue and grow stronger as we move forward.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures, and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY22-24 and Estimated FY25-29

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



Revenue Assumptions
Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY25



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. Trumbull County experienced a reappraisal for the 2023 tax year to be collected in 2024. Residential/agricultural values increased 24.7% or $26.8 million due to the reappraisal led by an improving housing market.

A reappraisal update will occur in 2026 for collection in 2027 for which we are estimating a 3.0% increase in residential and a 0% increase for commercial/industrial property. We anticipate Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values to increase $4.73 million or 3.31% overall.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by $650,070 in Tax Year 2024. We expect our values to continue to grow by $50,000 in Tax Year 2025 and each remaining year of the forecast.

We have been conservative with any future value increases for reappraisal or updates due to uncertainty over legislative actions that may take place in the spring of 2025 that limits property tax growth.

Classification	Estimated TAX YEAR2024 COLLECT 2025	Estimated TAX YEAR 2025 COLLECT 2026	Estimated TAX YEAR 2026 COLLECT 2027	Estimated TAX YEAR 2027 COLLECT 2028	Estimated TAX YEAR 2028 COLLECT 2029
Res./Ag.	$138,688,730	$139,188,730	$143,864,392	$144,364,392	$144,864,392
Comm./Ind.	3,564,090	3,614,090	3,664,090	3,714,090	3,764,090
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	5,343,030	5,393,030	5,443,030	5,493,030	5,543,030
Total Assessed Value	$147,595,850	$148,195,850	$152,971,512	$153,571,512	$154,171,512

Tax Rates

The county auditor sets tax rates for each levy voted on to provide tax revenues for the school district. Ohio law provides for "reduction factors" of all voted property tax levies to adjust the millage rates lower for the levy to not increase from inflation of property values for the taxes received by a district to that of the actual amount of the levy at the time of the election. The reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II), resulting in different effective millage rates. The district-voted rate for all levies is 43.20 mills while the Class I effective millage rate is 20.0 mills and the Class II effective millage rate is 20.45 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills, which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the "20-Mill Floor". Currently, our district is on the floor for Class I and very close for Class II. Any emergency or substitute emergency levy that is voted on is not included in the 20-mill floor, the district has two emergency levies. One levy is 2.8 mills that was voted on for an annual amount of $400,000 of taxes that will expire in 2029 and the other is 2.3 mills that will expire in 2028 for a total annual amount of $330,000.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Est. Real Estate Taxes	$2,987,958	$3,131,100	$3,173,800	$3,215,300	$3,066,200
Total Line #1.01 Real Estate Taxes	$2,987,958	$3,131,100	$3,173,800	$3,215,300	$3,066,200

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 97.27% of the annual amount. This allows 2.73% delinquency factor. In general, 55.64% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 44.36% collected in the August tax settlement.

Public Utility tax settlements (PUPP taxes) are estimated to be received 56% in March and 44% in 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.

Renewal and Replacement Levies – Line #11.02

Tax levies that are not continuous by law cannot be included with the property taxes; therefore, there are no levies that will appear in this line until FY29 when the emergency levy will need to be renewed.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Emergency Levy ($400,000) Ends 12/31/2030	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Emergency Levy ($330,000) Ends 12/31/2028	0	0	0	0	186,600
Total Line #11.020	$0	$0	$0	$0	$186,600

Estimated Tangible Personal Tax & PUPP Taxes – Line #1.020
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 $5.3 million in assessed values in 2024 and are collected at the district's gross voted millage rate. Collections are typically 56% in March and 44% in August along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor. The values in 2024 rose by 13.85% or $650,070 and are expected to grow by $50,000 in Tax Year 2025 and each remaining year of the forecast. In the first half of 2023 (FY23), a major utility company paid late and that payment came in the second half of 2023, this distorted collections for FY23 and FY24.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Public Utility Personal Property	$211,292	$231,500	$232,800	$234,500	$229,900
Total PUPP Tax Line #1.020	$211,292	$231,500	$232,800	$234,500	$229,900

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

Current State Funding Model per HB33 through June 30, 2025

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035
HB33, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY24 and FY25, which funds students where they are educated rather than where they live. We have projected FY25 funding based on the March 2025 foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a guarantee district in FY25 and is expected to continue to be on the guarantee in FY26-FY29 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

For a detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated please visit the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce at: https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Overview-of-School-Funding

State Funding Phase-In FY25 and Guarantees
The Fair School Funding Plan 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 and extended the plan in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The FSFP does not include caps on funding; instead, it consists of a general phase-in percentage for most components of 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.

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 FY24 was $114.18 million or $65.44 per pupil. In FY25, the funding totaled $114.30 million or $65.99 per pupil. We

expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 1.0% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	$3,410,100	$3,410,100	$3,410,100	$3,410,100	$3,410,100
Additional Aid Items	34,600	34,600	34,600	34,600	34,600
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	3,444,700	3,444,700	3,444,700	3,444,700	3,444,700
Ohio Casino Commission ODT & Cat Costs	32,600	33,200	33,900	34,600	35,300
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	$3,477,300	$3,477,900	$3,478,600	$3,479,300	$3,480,000

B) 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 April funding factors. The amount of DPIA is limited to a 66.67% in FY25. We have flat-lined funding at FY25 levels for FY26-FY29 due to uncertainty on continued funding of the current funding formula.

HB33 set aside funds state-wide to subsidize the Science of Reading initiative which we estimate to be about $32,200. The district will be reimbursed for teacher in-service and associated fringe benefits upon proof of training and certified reimbursement request. Because this is a reimbursement of expenses, this subsidy will be offset by salaries, retirement and Medicare payments to teachers and will not increase our overall cash balance.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
DPIA	$63,100	$63,100	$63,100	$63,100	$63,100
Career Tech - Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
Gifted	42,700	42,700	42,700	42,700	42,700
ESL	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Student Wellness	180,700	180,700	180,700	180,700	180,700
Other Restricted State Aid	32,200	0	0	0	0
Catastrophic Aid	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	$363,200	$331,000	$331,000	$331,000	$331,000

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

SUMMARY	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Unrestricted Line #1.035	$3,477,300	$3,477,900	$3,478,600	$3,479,300	$3,480,000
Restricted Line #1.040	363,200	331,000	331,000	331,000	331,000
Rest. Federal Funds #1.045	0	0	0	0	0
Total State Foundation Revenue	$3,840,500	$3,808,900	$3,809,600	$3,810,300	$3,811,000

State Share of Local Property Tax – Line #1.050

A) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

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

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 or older or disabled, regardless of income. Effective September 29, 2013, HB59 changed the requirement for Homestead Exemptions. Individual taxpayers who still need to get their Homestead Exemption approved or those who did not get a new application approved for the tax year 2013 and who become eligible after that 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 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.

Summary of State Share of Local Property Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Rollback and Homestead	$469,600	$474,900	$480,400	$487,500	$467,600
Total Tax Reimbursements #1.050	$469,600	$474,900	$480,400	$487,500	$467,600

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any revenue that does not fit the above lines. The primary sources of revenue in this area have been, interest on investments, tuition for court-placed students, student fees, Payment In Lieu of Taxes, and general rental fees.

Interest income is based on the district's cash balances and increased interest rates due to the Federal Reserve raising rates to curb inflation. The Federal Reserve Bank cut interest rates by 50 basis points in September 2024. While interest income in FY25 should remain steady, the rate cuts will begin to have an impact on earnings in FY26 and future years. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district. All other revenues are expected to continue on historical trends.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Tuition Related Payments	$165,100	$165,100	$165,100	$165,100	$165,100
Interest Earnings	344,000	309,600	209,600	209,600	209,600
Medicaid	61,200	61,200	61,200	61,200	61,200
Miscellaneous	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	$585,100	$550,700	$450,700	$450,700	$450,700

Short-Term Borrowing – Lines #2.010 & #2.020

There is no short term borrowing projected in this forecast.

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

These are non-operating revenues which are the repayment of short term loans to other funds over the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses received for a previous fiscal year in the current fiscal year. There are no transfers in or return of advances in this forecast.

All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060

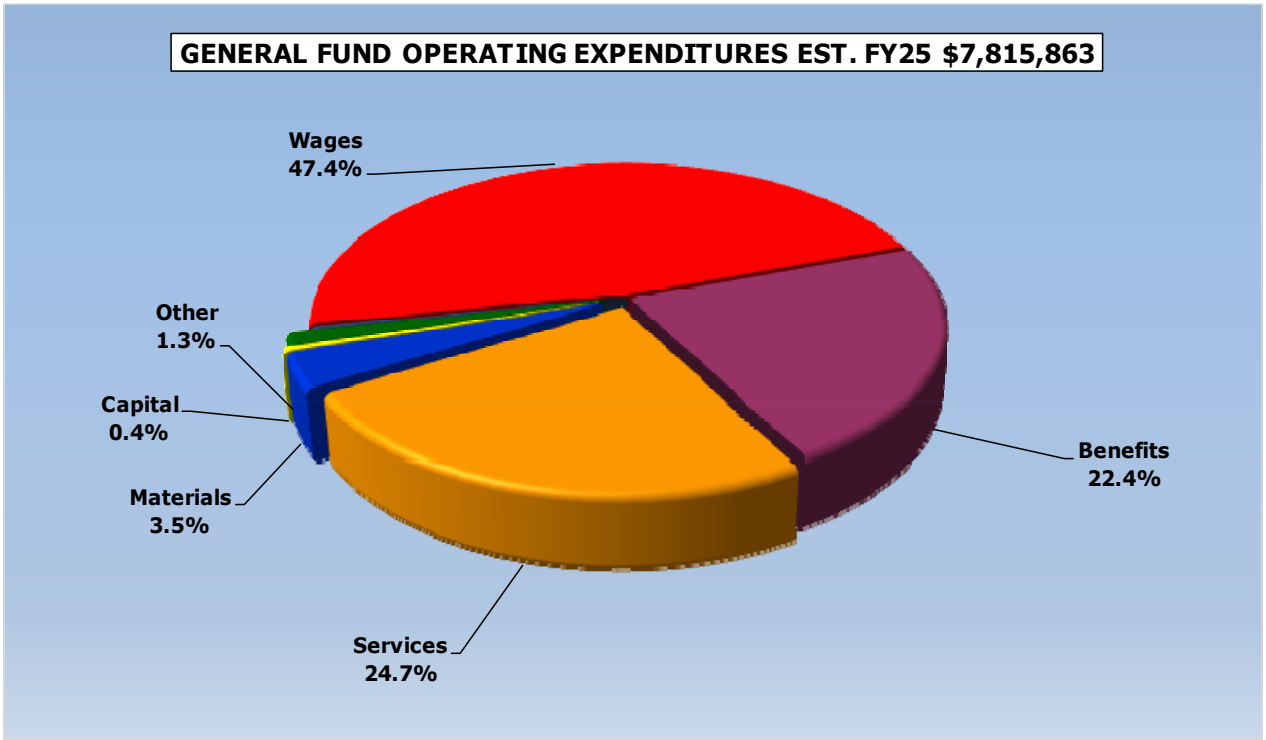
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. These revenues are inconsistent year to year and we will not project that occurring in the remainder of the forecast.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Refund of prior years expenditures	$90,500	$0	$0	$0	$0

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 FY25



Wages – Line #3.010

The Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) is from July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2027. The district agreed to a 2.5% raise for each year of the contract for Certified staff and a 2% increase for Classified staff. Steps and indexing was also updated. For FY28 through FY29, a 1% increase is projected with steps increases. Growth Staff line includes shifting positions around in FY24, and adding a special education director to FY25.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Base Wages	$3,118,100	$3,407,400	$3,594,900	$3,774,900	$3,911,500
Based Pay Increase	74,800	81,800	86,300	37,700	39,100
Steps & Academic Training	108,500	85,700	93,700	98,900	103,800
Growth Staff	106,000	20,000	0	0	0
Substitutes	79,800	79,800	79,800	79,800	79,800
Supplementals	187,200	191,700	196,300	198,300	200,300
Other Adjustments/Reductions	27,900	0	0	0	0
Total Wages Line #3.010	$3,702,300	$3,866,400	$4,051,000	$4,189,600	$4,334,500

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

A) STRS/SERS will increase as Wages Increase
As required by law, the BOE pays 14% of all employee wages to STRS or SERS.

B) Insurance
The district is in the Trumbull County ESC Consortium with about 26 other schools. From December 2016 through July of 2018, our insurance premium increased 23%. As part of the CBA two-year extension, the union agreed to insurance changes. One of the changes involved going from a two-tier pay structure to a four-tier pay structure. Another change involved spousal coverage language. These two changes went into effect on January 1, 2020 and resulted in a positive impact in the forecast. In January 2021, there was a new medical plan provider. Due to this change, there was not an increase in medical premiums between FY19 to FY22. Effective January 1, 2023 a new PPO plan was implemented for the consortium. This change is expected to help offset some of the costs associated with the medical premium increase. Although increases to this point have been small, our increase for FY24 is about 20%. We are anticipating another 16% increase in FY25 before settling back down to 7% increases for FY26 to 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 0.45% of wages FY24 through FY28. Unemployment is expected to remain at a very low level FY24 through FY28. We have qualified for the group rating program for workers compensation the past few years and we are forecasted to remain part of the group rating program.

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	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
A) STRS/SERS	$635,300	$669,100	$701,900	$728,100	$753,500
B) Insurance's	1,024,900	1,132,200	1,245,400	1,332,600	1,425,900
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	13,200	13,600	14,100	14,500	14,800
D) Medicare	58,200	61,000	65,400	68,900	71,200
Other/Tuition/Annuities	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	$1,747,100	$1,891,400	$2,042,300	$2,159,600	$2,280,900

Purchased Services – Line #3.030
HB110, the previous 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. College Credit Plus, 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. In FY25, we have some purchased services currently charged to the 467 fund coming back into the general fund. Overall, this category has a 3% inflationary increase each year of the forecast.

The contracted amount for special education services with the Trumbull County Educational Services Center for FY23 is $659,131 compared to $568,958 in FY22. A federal grant (IDEA) is used to offset the cost from busing. The IDEA B grant offsets the general fund by roughly $50,000 for purchased services. The forecast assumes that the federal grant will continue over the span of the forecast.

Starting in FY19, the school district hired a School Resource Officer through the Trumbull County Sheriff's office. The total cost, including salary and benefits is approximately $65,000-$75,000 annually.

About $87,000 was added for special education bussing and other services for FY25. Also, in FY26 there will be a new electric capacity charge that will be assessed on all electric bills to help expand Ohio's electric generating ability. This charge will begin June 2025 and end June 2026. It is anticipated it will increase electric costs by 20% annually for just that twelve (12) month period.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	$315,400	$324,900	$334,600	$344,600	$354,900
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	129,700	133,600	137,600	141,700	146,000
Professional Development	13,700	14,100	14,500	14,900	15,300
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	22,300	23,000	23,700	24,400	25,100
Utilities	127,900	153,500	158,100	162,800	167,700
Tuition, Excess Costs & Scholarship Costs	1,003,500	1,033,600	1,064,600	1,096,500	1,129,400
College Credit Plus	60,000	61,800	63,700	65,600	67,600
Contract Transportation	178,400	183,800	189,300	195,000	200,900
Other Adjustments SWSF, ESSER, Etc.	80,000	20,000	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	0	0	0	0	0
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	$1,930,900	$1,948,300	$1,986,100	$2,045,500	$2,106,900

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. There is a 3% inflationary adjustment each year of the forecast for supplies. In FY25 we are expecting to pay about $90,000 for High Quality Instructional Material.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
General Office Supplies & Materials	$107,300	$110,500	$113,800	$117,200	$120,700
Textbooks & Instructional Supplies	90,000	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Facility Supplies & Materials	27,100	27,900	28,700	29,600	30,500
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	46,500	47,900	49,300	50,800	52,300
Other adjustments SWSF, ESSER, Etc.	5,600	5,800	6,000	6,200	6,400
Total Supplies Line #3.040	$276,500	$194,800	$200,600	$206,700	$212,900

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. November 3, 2020 we passed a five year the permanent improvement levy that started collection in 2022, collection will end in December of 2026. This will need to be renewed before that time. If it is not renewed, this line will be impacted.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	$33,500	$0	$0	$0	$0
Busses & Other Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
Total Equipment Line #3.050	$33,500	$0	$0	$0	$0

Principal and Interest Payment – Lines #4.05 & #4.06

The payments of our HB264 project began in FY13 and will be paid back over a 15 year period. The last payment will be December 1, 2026.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
HB 264 Principal Line #4.050	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$0	$0
Source	**FY25**	**FY26**	**FY27**	**FY28**	**FY29**
Interest & Fiscal Costs On Debt Line #4.060	$1,563	$938	$313	$0	$0

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses. We anticipate these will remain stable over the course of the forecast.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	$62,500	$62,500	$62,500	$62,500	$62,500
ESC Deduction	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,300
Annual Audit Costs	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900
Increased A&T Fees for New Levies	0	0	0	0	0
Dues, Fees & Other Expenses	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	$104,000	$104,000	$104,000	$104,000	$104,000

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. The transfers include moving funds over to the 035 severance fund, the 003 non voted levy for improvements, the 003 bussing fund, the 070 capital projects fund and the 300 athletic fund to supplement athletic costs.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	$3,595,139	$75,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
Advances Out Line #5.020	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfer & Advances Out	$3,595,139	$75,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000

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. The district does not plan to have any encumbrances in the general fund for this forecast.

	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Estimated Encumbrances Line #8.010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

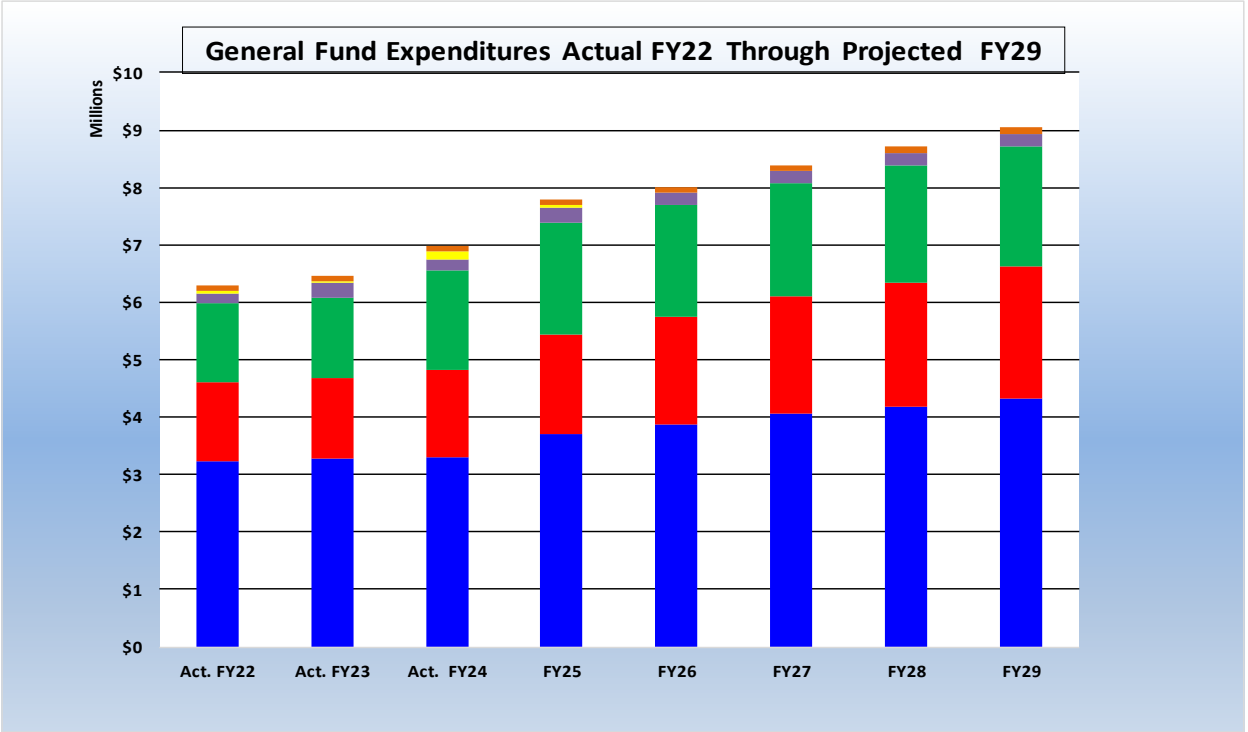
Property Tax Renewal – Line #11.020

The district currently has two emergency levies. The first levy is for $330,000. The year of expiration is calendar year 2027, and the last year of collection is 2028. This levy was approved May 3, 2022. The second levy is for $400,000. This levy was renewed on the November 5, 2024 election. The year of expiration is calendar year 2029, and the last year of collection is 2030. The district also has a five year permanent improvement (PI) levy. This was passed on November 3, 2020 and will no longer be collected after 2026 unless it is renewed. Although the PI levy is not in this forecast, it will impact the general funds capital improvement line if it does not get renewed.

Source	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Emergency Levy ($400,000) Ends 12/31/2030	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Emergency Levy ($330,000) Ends 12/31/2028	0	0	0	0	186,600
Total Line #11.020	$0	$0	$0	$0	$186,600

Operating Expenditures Actual FY22 through FY24 and Estimated FY25-FY29

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.

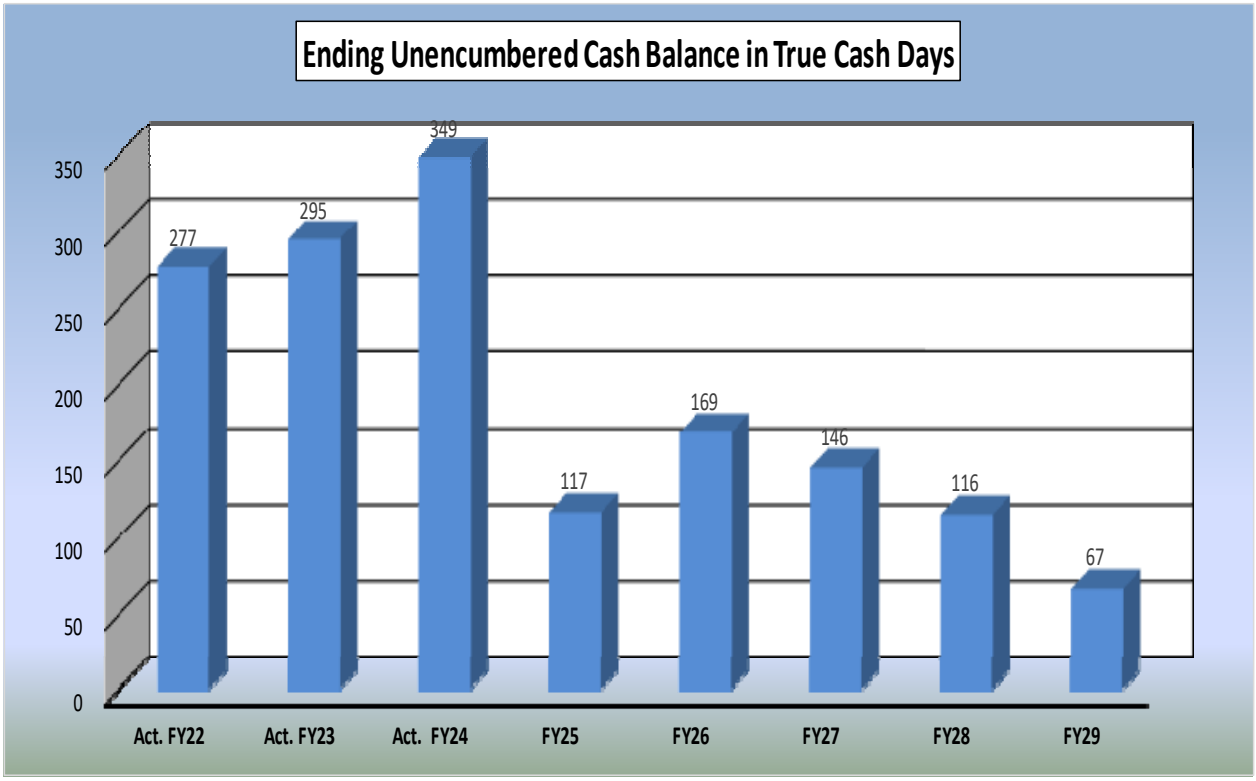


Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance "The Bottom-line"– Line #15.010

This amount must not go below $0 or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of 5705.412, ORC punishable by personal liability of $10,000. It is recommended that a district maintains a minimum of thirty (30) day cash balance, which is about $824,000 for our district.

	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance Line #15.01	$3,661,673	$3,757,924	$3,400,900	$2,793,789	$1,866,578

True Cash Days Ending Balance



Another way to look at ending cash is to state it in 'True Cash Days". In other words, how many days could the district operate at year end if no additional revenues were received. This is the Current Years Ending Cash Balance divided by (Current Years Expenditures/365 days) = number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The government finance officers association recommends no less than two (2) months or 60 days cash is on hand at year end but could be more depending on each districts complexity and risk factors for revenue collection. This is calculated including transfers as this is a predictable funding source for other funds such as capital, athletics and severance reserves.

As 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.