

**GENEVA AREA CITY SCHOOLS
FIVE YEAR FORECAST ASSUMPTIONS
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2020 THROUGH 2024
Approved 11/20/2019**

REVENUES

Property Taxes (1.010 & 1.020)

Property tax revenue estimates are based on historical growth patterns, including scheduled updates and reappraisals, and normally substantiated by information provided for the current fiscal year from the county auditor (the county auditor's information is supplied by calendar year).

Ashtabula County sexennial reappraisal schedule: 2014, 2020, 2026

Ashtabula County triennial update schedule: 2011, 2017, 2023

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 2008 valuation \$353,225,683 | increased \$28,026,483 or 8.62%, mostly due to reappraisal. |
| 2009 valuation \$357,957,955 | increased \$4,732,272 or 1.34% |
| 2010 valuation \$361,867,310 | increased \$3,909,355 or 1.09% |
| 2011 valuation \$340,642,150 | decreased \$21,225,160 or 5.87%, due to triennial update |
| 2012 valuation \$344,510,750 | increased \$3,868,600 or 1.14% |
| 2013 valuation \$337,329,580 | decreased \$7,181,170 or 2.08% (\$12,068,830 increase offset by removal of SPIRE Institute value at \$19,250,000) |
| 2014 valuation \$340,394,740 | increased \$3,065,160 or .91% |
| 2015 valuation \$341,363,610 | increased \$968,870 or .28% |
| 2016 valuation \$337,506,140 | decreased \$3,857,470 or 1.13% (any increase was offset by reductions due to \$2,900,000 Waste Management 2014 BOR case settlement and \$2,500,000 Austinburg Twp. corrections to overvalued properties during 2014 reappraisal) |
| 2017 valuation \$353,182,820 | increased \$15,676,680 or 4.64%, due to triennial update |
| 2018 valuation \$354,831,830 | increased \$1,649,010 or .47% |

Increases in actual collections are kept down by HB920 reduction factors, which offset the effects of reappraisals and updates on previously existing property.

The District's real estate collections dropped \$66,343 in FY2012 and \$32,330 in FY2013, mostly from the District's three inside mills. Collections dropped an additional \$39,063 in FY2014. For FY2015, real estate collections increased \$193,512, basically from the Commercial/Industrial component and reappraisal, which also helped FY2016 collections increase by \$193,674. FY2017 collections decreased by \$152,842, while FY2018 collections increased by \$388,427, due to the first Roni Lee, LLC (SPIRE) delinquent tax payment and the triennial update. FY2019 collections decreased \$86,690 as any gain from the triennial update was offset by the Ronnie Lee, LLC PILOT payments moving to All Other Revenues.

All District current operating levies are continuing.

The District was at the 20-mill floor until tax year 2010, when devaluation took us to a 21.176 effective rate on Residential/Agricultural and a 21.405 effective rate on Commercial/Industrial for 2011. The County Auditor showed the District at 21.188 Res/Ag and 21.483 Com/Ind in 2012, 21.197 and 21.491 in 2013, 21.659 and 22.230 in 2014, 21.705 and 22.236 in 2015, 21.909 and 23.052 in 2016, 21.016 and 22.982 in 2017, and currently shows the District at 21.017 and 23.148 for 2018.

Conditions in the housing market resulted in decreased valuations, slowing down growth in real estate collections. The Ohio Department of Taxation predicted that the problems in the housing market would haunt us at least through 2014. Their recommendation to counties was to show negative or no growth in residential property values. In Geneva's case, FY2012 showed a 1.00% decrease, FY2013 showed a .5% decrease and FY2014 ended with a .6% decrease. The previous three fiscal years (FY2011, FY2010, and FY2009) after the 2008 reappraisal showed 4.44%, 4.35% and 2.65% increases over the

previous year real estate collections. FY2015 ended with a 2.98% increase and FY2016 collections showed a 2.89% increase as a result of the 2014 reappraisal, but because of a Waste Management Board of Revision settlement and some Austinburg Township reappraisal corrections, FY2017 collections decreased by 2.22%. FY2018 collections increased 5.77% over FY2017, with 2.83% attributable to the triennial update and 2.94% representing the first delinquent tax payment from Roni Lee, LLC. FY2019 collections decreased 1.22% but would have increased 1.6% with the Roni Lee, LLC delinquent tax payment backed out. This revised forecast projects increases of .5% for FY2020, 1% for FY2021, 1% for FY2022, .5% for FY2023, and 1% for FY2024, with the \$197,208 Roni Lee, LLC delinquent tax payment (expected through FY2027) now shown on line 1.060 because of the PILOT agreement that was worked out.

Emergency operating levy attempts failed in November 2011 and August 2012, followed by the failure of a school district income tax attempt in November 2017, before voters passed an SDIT levy in May 2018.

House Bill 66 replaced the revenue lost due to phasing out the tangible personal property tax. Unfortunately for school districts, then Governor Kasich's proposal to do away with the reimbursements was included in HB153 (the FY2012-FY2013 biennial budget legislation), phasing them out completely in two years for many districts, including Geneva.

Income Tax (1.030)

The District sought a new school district income tax (SDIT) levy on the traditional base in November 2017, but was unsuccessful. If it had been successful, the tax would have been effective on January 1, 2018, and the first payment would have been received by the District in April of 2018. A 1.25% SDIT levy on the earned income base was passed by District voters on 5/8/18, and became effective beginning January 1, 2019. The District will receive four payments per calendar year, one each in January, April, July, and October. Each payment will be for the amount collected during the prior quarter. The first distribution made to the District will exclude \$1,000 that is used to set up a refund account for future returns filed. Thereafter, the state will return all revenue collected to the District, less 1.5% retained for state administration purposes.

The Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) advised that it takes approximately one and a half years (six to seven quarters) for a district to receive the full amount of taxes certified from the first year it is levied because of how the tax is collected. Employer withholding comes in throughout the year, but individual annual returns are not due until the following calendar year. ODT further warned that collections could be lower in areas that are not accustomed to the school district income tax. For that reason, the original estimate of new levy revenue on line 13.010 utilized the "Timeline for Receiving School District Income Tax Payments" document provided by ODT, and for the first seven quarters used the average of the lowest range provided for each quarter according to historical distributions of school districts passing levies since 2006, then used the average of the middle range provided for each quarter. Because the first two payments received on 4/30/19 and 7/30/19 were higher than anticipated, and the payment received on 10/30/19 was a little lower than the adjusted estimate, this forecast has been revised to use 1% less than the top of the middle range for all quarters.

Unrestricted & Restricted Grants-In-Aid (1.035 & 1.040)

DeRolph Note

On March 24, 1997, the Ohio Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring certain portions of the Ohio school funding plan unconstitutional. The Court stayed the effect of its ruling for one year to allow the Ohio General Assembly to design a plan to remedy the perceived defects in the system. Declared unconstitutional was the State's "School Foundation Program," which provides significant amounts of monetary support to the School District.

After the first Supreme Court ruling, numerous pieces of legislation were passed by the Ohio General Assembly in an attempt to address the issues identified by the Court. The Court of Common Pleas in Perry County reviewed the new laws and, in a decision issued on February 26, 1999, determined they were not sufficiently responsive to the constitutional issues raised under the "thorough and efficient" clause of the Ohio Constitution. The State appealed the decision made by the Court of Common Pleas to the Ohio Supreme Court, which again upheld the lower court ruling. The Ohio General Assembly had a new deadline of June 15, 2001. Amended Substitute HB94 was the State's reply to DeRolph, and after being reviewed by the Ohio Supreme Court, it too was found to be lacking. Nonetheless, the Ohio Supreme Court gave the

Ohio General Assembly and Governor Taft credit for trying, and decided to put the case to rest as long as the General Assembly tweaked their response with a few changes. The State defendants waffled on the changes, and instead requested a review. The Ohio Supreme Court requested the parties work with a mediator in an attempt to see if the school funding case could be settled. A master commissioner was appointed to preside over the Court-ordered settlement conference on November 16, 2001. On March 21, 2002, the mediator issued his final report indicating that the conference was unable to produce a settlement, so the case was sent back to the Court for reconsideration.

In *DeRolph IV*, issued December 11, 2002, the Supreme Court directed the General Assembly to enact a school-funding scheme that is thorough and efficient, as explained in *DeRolph I* and *II*, and the accompanying concurrences. The Supreme Court did not retain jurisdiction, but sent the matter to the Court of Common Pleas for Perry County to carry the Judgment into execution. Nothing was done to remedy the problem.

On May 16, 2003, the Ohio Supreme Court denied Plaintiffs the right to pursue a remedy in the Perry County Court of Common Pleas. Paragraph 33 of that decision states “The duty now lies with the General Assembly to remedy an educational system that has been found by the majority in *DeRolph IV* to still be unconstitutional.”

Assumption: The governor and legislature will continue to ignore the four Ohio Supreme Court *DeRolph* decisions.

Changes in State Funding Method

Through FY2009: SF3, a per pupil funding method, with categorical funding, guarantees, and residual funding. Geneva’s funding was flat for FY2008 and FY2009.

FY2010-FY2011: PASS Report, based on the Ohio Evidenced-Based Model (OEBM), with guarantees. First time a funding method used actual methodology rather than the residual method. Provided resources for defined areas, but some categories were phased in and not fully funded. Transitional aid guaranteed a reduction of no more than 1% for FY2010 from FY2009 funding and no more than 2% for FY2011 from FY2010. Federal Stimulus was used to temporarily replace some state funding due to a state budget shortfall. This was done through State Fiscal Stabilization Funding (SFSF), which accounted for 6.3% of state funding in FY2010 and 7.8% in FY2011.

FY2012-FY2013: The Bridge Formula, a transitional approach used because a new funding mechanism was not formulated by Governor Kasich, was a return to residual budgeting. A permanent formula was not expected until FY2014. This method did not replace the loss of federal stimulus dollars used the previous two years. The Federal Education Jobs bill partially replaced the loss of federal stimulus for FY2012. This plan also phased out tangible personal property reimbursements completely by FY2013 for most districts.

Problem: Total state aid package reductions of \$1,443,161 forced the District to look for ways to reduce already lean expenditures. The new state budget also eliminated additional EMIS, Career Tech, and Gifted Testing funding, but required that these things still be done even with reduced state funding.

FY2014-FY2015: Governor Kasich’s much-heralded budget proposal released as HB59 presented a completely new school funding formula that included several components meant to target funds to districts/students to meet various needs. It was based on an arbitrary amount of funds (Core Opportunity Aid) that could be raised on \$250,000 valuation per pupil, which equated to \$5,000 per pupil, \$732 per pupil less than the previous base funding. The “Achievement Everywhere” funding formula would have put 316 districts, including Geneva, on a guarantee for FY2014, and 398 districts on a guarantee for FY2015. After the House and Senate passed altered forms of the budget bill, a conference committee approved its final recommendations on the bill on June 25, 2013. The bill was then approved by the House and Senate on June 27, 2013. The final bill used per pupil funding of \$5,745 for FY2014 and \$5,800 for FY2015 to establish the Opportunity Aid and made other changes to funding levels for other targeted funds.

FY2016-FY2017: Governor Kasich’s budget proposal, introduced as HB 64, supposedly directed state support to the districts with less capacity to meet their own needs, but somehow poorer districts like Geneva saw decreases in funding while wealthy districts and charter schools saw the increases. While the per-pupil amounts increased to \$5,900 in FY2016 and \$6,000 in FY2017, Geneva would have received \$195,635 less the first year and an additional \$193,679 less the second year as Governor Kasich began phasing out the transitional aid guarantee. The House made positive structural changes to

the school-funding formula with a hold-harmless provision, so that no district lost foundation formula aid when comparing FY15 to FY17. After moving through the Senate, the conference committee, and the Governor's line-item veto, the final version of the bill gave Geneva no increased funding, but gave charter schools an additional \$100 per pupil each year.

FY2018-FY2019: Governor Kasich's last budget proposal, introduced as HB 49, showed Geneva receiving a decrease in funding of \$503,979 for FY2018 and staying at that same funding level for FY2019. The budget version passed by the House showed the funding reduction at \$503,805, while the Governor's budget reduction increased to \$564,579, based on updated ADM. Fortunately for Geneva, the Senate version and the final conference committee report passed by both the Senate and the House kept our funding basically the same as FY2017. The final per pupil amounts were \$6,010 for FY2018 and \$6,020 for FY2019, meaning charter schools continued to receive an increase.

FY2020-FY2021: Mike DeWine was elected as the new governor in November 2018. His first budget proposal called for increased funding for K-12 education to be earmarked for mental health services, wraparound supports, mentoring, and after school programs based on census poverty data. Final simulations released showed Geneva receiving \$688,359 the first year and \$1,004,046 the second year, and guidance from ODE and AOS directed the money be placed in a separate 467 fund not to be included in the five year forecast. The current formula will be frozen at FY2019 levels based on provisions of Amended Substitute HB 166, so no new operational dollars will be available from the state. The recommendations of the Cupp/Patterson Fair School Funding Plan were not included in the substitute version, but HB 305 has been introduced and is currently receiving testimony in the House Finance Committee.

State Aid Assumptions

- State Resources for Foundation are taken from the October No. 1 Foundation Settlement Report and School Finance Payment Report (SFPR) Worksheet for FY2019. Subsequent years anticipate no increase.
- Preschool Special Education funding reflects the October No. 1 SFPR amount for all years of the forecast. The District expects to maintain the same number of units throughout and anticipates this will continue to be funded. HB59 provided for state funding of preschool special education programs to be based on a per-pupil calculation as opposed to the unit based methodology that was in place prior to FY2014. This increased the amount funded, beginning in February 2014, and is separate from the guarantee.
- Special Education Transportation funding also reflects the October No. 1 SFPR throughout. While cuts have been made to the transportation of regular students, the District expects to maintain the same level of service for its special education population and anticipates the continuance of this funding. This funding is outside the guarantee.
- A Career Technical amount is shown as restricted aid after being deducted from regular Foundation funding. The October No. 1 SFPR shows \$63,809, which will be used throughout the forecast.
- Beginning with the end of November 2013, ODE changed the coding for Economic Disadvantaged Funding from Unrestricted to Restricted. This move took over \$360,000 out of State Resources for Foundation. As unrestricted funding, this money was used to meet basic operating costs, but with this change, the fear is that it may eventually require the money to be spent for a specific purpose. The \$298,942 showing on the October No. 1 SFPR will be used throughout the forecast.
- Catastrophic aid is provided to districts that document the need for additional state aid for school age special education students whose cost of education exceeds a certain amount set by the State. The amounts recorded reflect partial reimbursement because this program has never been fully funded. The actual amount received had been between 15% and 20% of the eligible amount. The total filed for FY2013 was delayed as a new online filing system was developed by ODE, but the funding level was substantially increased. The District received \$119,081 at the beginning of FY2015, which represented 56.5% of the eligible amount. The District had previously received \$31,222 for FY2012 and \$36,852 for FY2011. Reimbursement for FY2014, received in June 2015, was \$76,469, or 44.9% of the eligible amount; reimbursement for FY2015, received in June 2016, dropped to \$58,023, or 38.5%; reimbursement for FY2016, received in June 2017, was \$68,177, or 38.35%; reimbursement for FY2017, received in June 2018, was \$97,505, or 34.96%; and reimbursement for FY2018, received in June 2019, was \$117,123, or 32.11%. Because the amount

received fluctuates according to the number of eligible claims filed and the appropriation available from the state, this forecast is going to project reimbursement at \$117,000 per year.

- For FY2016, the District received \$31,689 for the Graduation Bonus and \$25,886 for the Third Grade Reading Bonus, and for FY2017, \$39,220 and \$11,448, but because these bonuses were inside the guarantee, there was no increase in funding. The District received \$33,910 and \$16,291 in FY2018 and \$37,889 and \$14,793 in FY2019, but nothing is shown for FY2020 since the formula is frozen and these bonuses weren't included in HB 166.

ADM is inconsequential to this forecast. As long as the District is on the guarantee or funding is frozen, changes in ADM won't have any effect on total funding amounts. The formula ADM is shown flat throughout the forecast.

A note on casino revenue: A portion of the taxes paid by casinos is to be allocated to school districts as enumerated in a constitutional amendment to be used to support primary and secondary education. The first casino revenue payments were distributed on January 31, 2013 to all public school districts based on the schools' student enrollment data as uploaded into EMIS on December 26, 2012. Geneva received \$55,662. This was the only distribution for FY2013. Starting in FY2014, there were two distributions per fiscal year on August 31st and January 31st. Casino revenue is to be posted to the general fund as "Other Unrestricted Grants in Aid" and included on line 1.035 of the five-year forecast. The District received \$135,020 in FY2014 and \$131,079 in FY2015. Originally it was thought that overall distributions would decrease each year as the casino novelty wore off and competition from other gambling venues increased. While there have been slight fluctuations, the trend is downward. FY2016 payments totaled \$132,095, FY2017 payments were \$128,116, FY2018 payments were \$130,219, and FY2019 payments were \$127,831. The August 2019 payment was \$65,590, the lowest August payment since FY2015. This forecast will estimate payments that continue to fluctuate on a downward trend.

The table below shows projected numbers based on the October No. 1 School Finance Payment Report (SFPR) Worksheet:

| | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Formula ADM | 2,144.01 | 2,144 | 2,144 | 2,144 | 2,144 |
| State Resources for Foundation | 11,414,071 | 11,414,071 | 11,414,071 | 11,414,071 | 11,414,071 |
| Preschool Unit Funding | 89,305 | 89,305 | 89,305 | 89,305 | 89,305 |
| Special Ed. Transportation | 95,909 | 95,909 | 95,909 | 95,909 | 95,909 |
| Special Ed. Home Instruct. Adj. | | | | | |
| Casino Tax Revenue | 129,000 | 127,500 | 128,750 | 127,000 | 128,500 |
| Prior Year SFPR Adj. & Other | 6,956 | | | | |
| Total Unrestricted Aid (1.035) | 11,735,241 | 11,726,785 | 11,728,035 | 11,726,285 | 11,727,785 |
| Total Restricted Federal Aid (1.045) | | | | | |
| Total "Foundation Support" | 11,735,241 | 11,726,785 | 11,728,035 | 11,726,285 | 11,727,785 |
| Economic Disadvantaged Funding | 298,942 | 298,942 | 298,942 | 298,942 | 298,942 |
| Career Tech/Adult Ed. | 63,809 | 63,809 | 63,809 | 63,809 | 63,809 |
| Catastrophic Cost | 117,000 | 117,000 | 117,000 | 117,000 | 117,000 |
| Total Restricted Aid (1.040) | 479,751 | 479,751 | 479,751 | 479,751 | 479,751 |

Restricted Federal Grants-in-Aid (1.045)

Geneva received \$775,947 in FY2010 and \$941,573 in FY2011 through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) in the form of State Fiscal Stabilization Funds (SFSF) to help stabilize state and local budgets in order to minimize and avoid reductions in education and other essential services. The District received \$693,655 for FY2012 from a federal

Education Jobs grant that was used to make up some of the loss of SFSF dollars and retain existing teaching jobs. No additional Federal Aid is forecasted.

Property Tax Allocation (1.050)

The property tax allocation, better known as Rollback and Homestead, is reimbursement from the state of Ohio for tax credits given owner-occupied residences equaling 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged residential taxpayers and up to 10% non-business credit. For property owners over age 65, a Homestead reimbursement is available, but an income limitation reduces eligibility. For the purpose of this forecast, the District's property tax allocation is calculated as a percentage of the general property tax projection. This percentage was 13.58% for FY2012, 13.72% for FY2013, 13.91% for FY2014, 13.74% for FY2015, 13.33% for FY2016, 13.43% for FY2017, and 12.60% for FY2018 (the lowest since FY2008). The FY2018 percentage was affected by the large delinquent collection. The FY2019 percentage was 12.58%, and since the trend has been downward the last three years because of the drop in Homestead reimbursement due to increases in the income threshold, this forecast projects a declining percentage.

Fixed Rate Levy Loss Reimbursements for TPP were to be received beginning with FY2006 through FY2013 for each qualifying fixed rate levy, and the payments were to be made beginning in May 2006, and then every August, October and May through May 2013. Geneva received \$26,943 in FY06, \$206,227 in FY07, \$352,496 in FY08, \$503,086 in FY09, \$701,633 in FY10, and \$734,036 in FY2011. The phase-out period would have started in August of 2013 and would have continued for the following six years, with the final payment in May of 2019. Governor Kasich with HB153 began and accelerated the phase-out starting in FY2012, so the District only received \$331,821 during FY2012 and nothing thereafter. By 2013, the TPP reimbursement was completely phased out for Geneva. The thought in phasing out reimbursements was that districts' local revenues would compensate for the loss over time, but that has not been the case.

All Other Revenues (1.060)

These amounts are estimated based on past trends and researching activity over the past two years in detail, and include such items as manufactured homes tax, open enrollment, tuition from parents or other districts, other student fees, investment interest income, pay to participate fees and other miscellaneous.

Changes were made to the manufactured homes tax that reduced the amount collected compared to previous years. The county auditor's office revealed that a number of mobile home owners had been putting permanent foundations on their dwellings, which pushed them to real estate. The District received \$42,134 in FY2011, \$40,259 in FY2012, \$34,001 in FY2013, \$38,781 in FY2014, \$38,733 in FY2015, \$37,678 in FY2016, \$38,577 in FY2017, only \$32,470 in FY2018, and \$35,987 in FY2019. The projection will use \$35,990 for the rest of the forecast.

The District had 10-year payment in lieu of taxes agreements to replace revenue lost after the water company takeover with Ashtabula County in the amount of \$69,365 (ended after 2013) and the City of Geneva in the amount of \$45,330.60 (ended after FY2015). The Board reached an agreement with the SPIRE board and Roni Lee LLC regarding special legislation, retroactive tax abatements, PILOT payments, and their valuation complaint. Special legislation was enacted, a PILOT Agreement was approved, and payments of \$197,208 each year will be received by the District for 10 years through FY2027. The first payment was made at the beginning of October 2017 as a delinquent tax payment to the county treasurer and received by the District in its March 2018 property tax settlement, so it was reported on line 1.010 of the forecast. Subsequent payments made through the PILOT Agreement will be recorded on this line.

The number of students coming into the District via open enrollment fluctuates each year. The Board's Inter-District Open Enrollment policy has caps limiting the number of students entering the junior high and high school. FY2012 figures were \$1,524,608 for 267.28 funded full-time equivalent students, FY2013 dropped to \$1,427,038 for 250.18 students, FY2014 had only 243.83 students funded for \$1,387,923, FY2015 increased to \$1,482,403 for 258.01, FY2016 increased to \$1,518,983 for 258.06, FY2017 dropped to \$1,494,921 for 250.99, FY2018 dropped further to \$1,395,927 for 232.43, and FY2019 continued the downward trend with \$1,331,179 for 221.43. Per-pupil amounts were \$6,010 for FY2018 and \$6,020 for FY2019. Per pupil amounts will be frozen in the new budget. The District's current count for open enrollment is 228, and no updated number is available yet through ODE. If the Cupp/Patterson proposal regains traction, students would be funded where they are educated, and there would be no transfer of funds.

While there have been no parent tuition payments since FY2017, the Preschool at Austinburg began accepting typical students this year, which should add \$6,660 in FY2020 and possibly \$8,100 in future years. Tuition from other districts is subject to extreme fluctuations, sometimes depending on the timing of payments. Since FY2011 payment amounts have been \$124,374 (FY2011), \$161,110 (FY2012), \$285,728 (FY2013), \$279,979 (FY2014), \$212,906 (FY2015), \$125,674 (FY2016), \$410,237 (FY2017), \$483,344 (FY2018), and \$486,129 (FY2019). The FY2016 amount dropped as a large excess cost reimbursement from the state expected before the end of FY2016 didn't arrive until July 2016, which then exaggerated the FY2017 amount. The FY2019 amount was the highest to date. The District strives to process all the excess cost and SF-14 applications it can, so \$487,000 will be used for the rest of the forecast.

Interest income is dependent on available cash flows and market conditions affecting interest rates. Cash flows were previously expected to decrease but should now stabilize with the addition of a new levy. Interest rates had been at record lows but finally started to rise during FY2017 and continued to increase slowly until Fed cuts in 2019. Funds are predominantly invested in a good balance of CDs and federal agencies, with some liquid funds in a money market account. Security is the top priority of the investment philosophy of the District. The District received only \$25,913 for FY2013, but the income increased to \$49,152 in FY2014, \$70,116 in FY2015, \$79,420 in FY2016, \$89,861 in FY2017, and dipped slightly to \$89,301 in FY2018 as available cash declined. Interest income was \$113,394 in FY2019. The forecast will show interest increasing gradually each year as cash balances stabilize.

Miscellaneous includes property rentals, donations, administrative fees for Auxiliary Services and fuel tanks, and insurance proceeds. An agreement with the Ashtabula County Community Action Agency for a Head Start unit at Cork Elementary pays \$600 per month during the school year beginning in FY2014. An anonymous donation of \$18,000 was received in July 2019 to purchase additional Chromebooks for GPS. The closure of Assumption School decreased the administrative fees for Auxiliary Services after FY2015, while a change in funding for Auxiliary Services in FY2018 for Grand River Academy eliminated this fee altogether. Insurance proceeds of \$20,548 were received in FY2018 due to a bus accident in August 2017 and damage to a light pole, and \$53,995 was received this year for a bus accident in May 2019. With \$36,854 received in FY2015, \$14,242 in FY2016, \$9,296 in FY2017, \$30,634 in FY2018, and \$10,047 in FY2019, after \$83,345 in FY2020, this forecast will show \$10,000 for FY2021 and beyond.

The Geneva Area City Schools Board of Education implemented a Pay to Participate Policy at their 4/18/12 Board meeting. The amount collected for FY2013 was \$76,055, with \$77,970 collected in FY2014, \$78,926 in FY2015, \$88,988 in FY2016 (including \$4,000 in donations towards next year's fees), \$84,074 in FY2017, \$83,095 in FY2018 (including a \$5,100 donation), and \$101,682 in FY2019 (after an increase in the fees for that year). It is estimated that \$101,000 will be collected each year in order to help offset the cost of salaries and fringe benefits charged to the General Fund for coaches and student activity advisors at the high school and middle school. Any further reduction in sports or activities could greatly impact this dollar amount.

The following is a summary of All Other Revenues:

| | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Other Local Taxes | 35,987 | 35,990 | 35,990 | 35,990 | 35,990 | 35,990 |
| Payment In Lieu of Taxes | 197,208 | 197,208 | 197,208 | 197,208 | 197,208 | 197,208 |
| Open Enrollment In | 1,331,179 | 1,372,560 | 1,372,560 | 1,372,560 | 1,372,560 | 1,372,560 |
| Funded FTE | 221.43 | 228 | 228 | 228 | 228 | 228 |
| Parent/Preschool Tuition | 0 | 6,660 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 |
| Tuition from Other Districts | 486,129 | 487,000 | 487,000 | 487,000 | 487,000 | 487,000 |
| Student Fees | 1,987 | 1,990 | 1,990 | 1,990 | 1,990 | 1,990 |
| Interest Income | 113,394 | 114,000 | 115,000 | 116,000 | 117,000 | 118,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,047 | 83,345 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Pay to Participate | 101,682 | 101,000 | 101,000 | 101,000 | 101,000 | 101,000 |
| Total (1.060) | 2,277,613 | 2,399,753 | 2,328,848 | 2,329,848 | 2,330,848 | 2,331,848 |

Transfers & Advances-In (2.040 & 2.050)

All advances over year-end are planned to be returned in the succeeding fiscal year. The last time the District had a need to advance was in FY2007. The hope is that no more advances will be necessary in the future.

All Other Financing Sources (2.060)

This line item includes the sale of real and non-real property and refunds of prior-year expenditures.

The former Geneva Elementary property was sold by the Board to the city of Geneva for \$161,593 after closing. The first payment of \$40,093 was received in FY2012 at closing. Subsequent payments of \$40,500 were received for three years. The Board approved the sale of the Board office property to the city of Geneva on 1/16/13 at a price of \$103,000, payable in installments of \$20,600 over four years, after the closing installment of 19,851.75 during FY2013. The Board finally sold the old Spencer Elementary property for closing proceeds of \$30,261.12 on 4/12/18, after having it on the market for seven years.

FY2012 included \$23,935 from auctions at Austinburg and Cork Elementary schools. No further auctions are expected. The District sold three buses to Brookfield Local Schools for \$6,500 in FY2014, two buses to Brookfield for \$10,900 in FY2015, and one bus to Madison Local Schools for \$4,000 in FY2017. The District sold a bus through Fast-Track Online Auctions and cleared \$1,600, with the proceeds received in August 2019. The projection for future years is \$5,000.

Refunds of prior-year expenditures fluctuate from year to year. FY2008 to FY2012 showed a range from \$20,200 to \$82,549. However, in FY2013, the District began receiving vendor E-rate reimbursements in the form of a check after the prior fiscal year was complete, as opposed to previous years when they came off invoice. Also, SERS refunds of \$30,677 in FY2013 and \$84,936 in FY2014 were received, but after a \$106,460 refund in FY2015 and smaller refunds through FY2019, no refund is expected this year. BWC rebates were received in the amounts of \$51,731 in FY2014, \$50,184 in FY2015, \$45,918 in FY2018, \$42,730 in FY2019, and \$61,760 in FY2020. After receipting \$161,538 in this category in FY2014 and \$216,480 during FY2015, only \$24,954 was receipted in FY2016 and \$21,969 during FY2017 before increasing to \$99,615 in FY2018 and \$133,497 in FY2019. The projection for this year and the remainder of the forecast will be \$90,000 per year.

EXPENDITURES

Personal Services and Benefits (3.010 & 3.020)

The amounts for salaries and benefits are based on existing negotiated agreements as well as historical patterns. Percentage increases in the base amount are usually accompanied by additional increases because of step or class advances. Savings gained by the replacement of experienced personnel through retirements or resignations are often offset by retirement/severance payouts. This did not happen the previous three years, as very few teacher retirements occurred. Retirement, Workers Comp, and Medicare increase at the same rate as personal services. The only exception would be if the Workers' Comp rate increased or decreased. The District has worked hard to keep insurance costs down by changing insurance companies and negotiating changes in coverage.

FY2012: All employees took a full wage freeze in order to keep the District out of the red. Reduction in force of 3.5 teachers reduced \$213,116 in salaries and \$51,596 in fringes. Mid-year classified reductions saved an additional \$44,900 in salaries and \$36,949 in fringes.

FY2013: All employees took a wage freeze, with the exception of the educational credit for teachers. An additional 10.5 teaching positions and 24 coaches and student activity advisors were eliminated, along with additional classified reductions, reducing costs \$714,287 in salaries and \$272,828 in fringes. Bad medical claims experience necessitated a 15% increase in medical premiums adding additional cost of \$359,456.

FY2014: Teachers received a 1% base increase with ½ step credit, while the classified staff received a 1% base increase retroactive to 1/20/14, and all employees began picking up an 8% premium contribution. Net reductions from FY2013 after

the changes were \$706,070 in salaries and \$211,097 in fringes. A 10% medical premium increase added \$236,350 in additional cost.

FY2015: All employees received a 1% base increase, with teachers receiving ¾ step credit, for an additional cost of \$68,700 in salaries and \$10,958 in fringes over the 1% increase forecasted. Personnel changes made to maintain the new HVAC and technology in our new school buildings added \$92,219 in salaries and \$45,237 in fringes. Change from all-day, every other day Kindergarten to half-day, every-day Kindergarten added \$25,000 in salaries and \$4,000 in fringes for additional mid-day bus routes. Medical premium increased 15% adding \$454,903 offset by an additional \$39,808 in employee contribution.

FY2016: All employees received a 1% base increase, with teachers receiving ¾ step credit, at an additional cost of \$68,700 in salaries and \$10,958 in fringes over the 1% increase forecasted. The Board brought back Industrial Arts, added a study hall aide, picked up the full cost of cross country, and made a few other changes at an additional cost of \$88,675 in salaries and \$72,532 in fringes. Medical premiums increased only 5% for an additional cost of \$152,000, but were offset by an increase in employee contribution to almost 10% with a cap, saving almost \$90,000.

FY2017: The Board originally planned to restore an Assistant Mechanic, add an Academic Technologist and Building & Grounds Supervisor, and bring back the Middle School Guidance Counselor at a projected cost of \$171,808 in salaries and \$86,443 in fringes. While the Middle School Guidance Counselor and Assistant Mechanic have been added, the resignation of the Director of Technology/Operations caused a change to the plan. The Board began using shared services through Madison Local Schools to cover technology, which moved that expense to purchased services, and hired a Director of Maintenance/Transportation. After accounting for negotiated increases, the actual overall increase was 2.094%.

For FY2018, mid-year classified cuts were made as part of the spending reduction plan for ODE, resulting in savings of \$127,817 in wages and 89,141 in fringes. After reductions, the overall increase in salaries was 1.93%.

For FY2019, reductions saved the district \$661,534 in salaries and \$292,395 in fringes. No increase was projected except for the educational credit for teachers. The District hired seven additional aides for Building Bridges units at a cost of \$120,492 in salaries and \$107,073 in fringes. Unusually high substitute costs offset some of the savings leading to a payroll of \$11,446,496, or a reduction of 3.3%.

For FY2020, the forecast shows the approved reinstatement of reductions, an allowance for steps, and the educational credit for teachers, offset by any retirement savings. This results in a 4.09% increase in total payroll.

Beginning in FY2021, all FY2018 and FY2019 cuts are shown restored with the exception of those teachers that were transferred to Building Bridges units. The educational credit for teachers increase is shown each year along with a general 3% increase. This results in a 7% increase in total payroll. A general increase of 3% is included for the last three years of the forecast.

Final FY2019 fringe benefits cost \$5,428,327. There was no insurance premium increase for FY2017, but employees picked up 10% premium contributions during FY2017 and 12% during FY2018. With the salary and fringe changes noted above and the restoration of cuts in FY2020 and FY2021, an increase of 6.74% is projected for FY2020 fringe benefits and 7.44% for FY2021. After a 10% medical premium increase in FY2019 (\$355,340), that premium was held to a 3% increase for FY2020 (\$117,262), and dental insurance premiums needed a 5% increase, the first dental increase in ten years. A 5% insurance premium increase is included for each remaining year of the forecast.

Any increase in the number of personnel employed by the District beyond what is noted in the forecast or a larger increase in insurance premiums could have a material effect on both the personal service and fringe benefit amounts.

Purchased Services (3.030)

Anticipated expenditures in this area are based on historical patterns. There are quite a few expenses the District doesn't control. Open enrollment was added to this category effective with FY1999. A community school deduction cost the District \$497,749 in FY2013, \$689,137 in FY2014, \$529,855 in FY2015, \$560,166 in FY2016, \$618,580 in FY2017, \$640,647 in FY2018, and \$659,426 in FY2019. Deductions for excess costs, post-secondary enrollment option, education

choice scholarships, and court-placed students are included here. Districts throughout Ohio face the constant threat of losing students to an increasing number of for-profit charter schools and private school vouchers. The following chart shows the number of students projected to leave the district via open enrollment, the charter school deduction, and the scholarship deduction and the money that will leave with them according to the October No. 1 2019 Foundation Settlement. While Geneva Schools has seen no increase in state funding, this deduction goes up according to the per pupil dollar amount set by the state, which was \$6,020 for FY2019 for open enrollment and charter school students, but will be frozen for this biennium.

| | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Charter School Deduct | 659,426 | 544,340 | 545,000 | 545,000 | 545,000 | 545,000 |
| Total Student FTE | 72.59 | 62.56 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| Open Enrollment Out | 655,456 | 656,298 | 656,298 | 656,298 | 656,298 | 656,298 |
| Funded FTE Out | 109.87 | 110.01 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Scholarship Deductions | 99,314 | 184,223 | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| Funded FTE Out | 6.17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

Expenditure increases in this category have fluctuated over the years due to changes in the weather, utility costs and school repairs. Purchased services increased 5.86% in FY2013, 5.64% in FY2014, .73% in FY2015, 2.93% in FY2016 and 14.62% in FY2017. The larger increase for FY2017 was due to having to use outside contractors again to service HVAC controls and shared services for technology, and to cover the \$254,000 increase in state deductions and additional special education costs. FY2018 expenditures increased 14.7% because of additional special education costs and other instruction. Changes in FY2019 included picking up the cost of the DD units through the ESC lessened by a state reimbursement passed from the DD to the ESC, taking over the Building Bridges units moving that expense to salaries and fringes, transportation savings on repairs because of reductions, and reductions in other services through the ESC. The successful Happy Hearts levy should begin offsetting the DD units cost beginning in February 2020. The recent cuts are shown restored by FY2021. A 5% increase is projected after adjustments. The District will be in compliance with the percentage requirements for set asides established by HB412 or SB345.

Supplies and Materials (3.040)

This category includes textbooks, software, supplies for classrooms and teachers, office supplies/materials, library supplies/periodicals/magazines, maintenance supplies, gasoline/diesel and parts/tires for buses. The average over the last four years has been \$601,579, with \$678,651 in FY2016, \$689,411 in FY2017, \$554,679 in FY2018, but only \$483,574 in FY2019. The previous three-year average was \$737,786. The District has been very careful with supply purchases, with an attempt to keep them at no more than \$650,000 per year, so this projection forecasts \$816,000 for FY2020 because of a new reading textbook adoption, and then tapering back to \$650,000 per year. HB153 eliminated the set-aside for textbooks and materials, but this won't change the expenditure in this category.

Capital Outlay (3.050)

Capital outlay expenditures are based on historical patterns. Included in capital outlay are expenditures for equipment, vehicles, building and land improvements, and construction.

The District had a bus replacement program in place that normally involved replacing three buses every year. Since FY2011, only two buses have been purchased each year, and the purchases have been paid from the PI fund. Bus purchases in the future will depend on the financial outlook at the time and the use of PI funds to keep it out of the general fund.

Since the District has been going through a strategic planning process this year, very little money has been spent on capital outlay while we wait for a technology plan to be developed. It appears that less than \$50,000 will be expended this year, after which the forecast will call for \$200,000 in capital expenditures each year. The expenditure has been less than this the last five years, but in order to keep technology up to date, more will have to be spent. The District will be in compliance with the percentage expenditure requirement for the capital and maintenance set aside established by HB412 or SB345. Necessary expenditures to meet the set-aside requirement are offset by proceeds from the District's .85 mill permanent improvement levy and the .5 mill OSFC maintenance levy.

Other Objects (4.300)

This expense group includes county auditor and treasurer fees, fees on delinquent taxes paid, election expenses, bank charges, annual single audit, professional dues/fees/memberships, and student activity miscellaneous. Auditor and treasurer fees normally increase with additional revenue from property taxes. HB119 allowed county auditors to increase these costs. Additional legislation allowing county auditors to recoup more costs led to an increase from \$211,855 in FY2010 to \$237,934 in FY2011. An additional increase occurred when the County Treasurer added a fee for a county land bank to purge dilapidated properties. An administration fee for the school district income tax will be added beginning in FY2019.

A change in state law during FY2012 made it mandatory for all public school districts to align themselves with an educational service center and send the ESC \$6.50 per pupil and an additional amount for supervisory services. The total ESC deduction for FY2013 was \$81,125.37. A large portion of this charge was used to reduce an administrator's salary expense. The supervisory portion of this deduction was eliminated in HB59, leaving just the \$6.50 per pupil, or about \$14,391 this year. After a \$257,830 expense in FY2018, dropping to \$236,041 in FY2019, this forecast projects \$253,578 per year based on a four-year average.

Other Financing Uses, Advances/Transfers-Out (5.010, 5.020 & 5.030)

Anticipated expenditures in these areas are based on historical patterns. This expense group primarily accounts for Board transfers to Lunchroom, Athletics, and Band. This forecast does not project any advances to any funds per the note under Advances-In.

Lunchroom has made an outstanding effort to adjust staffing needs by attrition, mainly because of decreased enrollment and fewer lunches served, and made great progress in decreasing the transfer. In FY2012, for the first time ever, no transfer was needed to Lunchroom, mainly because of no calamity days. Insurance premium increases drive the transfer up. The average Lunchroom transfer over the last five years has been \$51,719, which will be used for this forecast.

Total transfers for FY2014 were \$62,116 with an additional one-time transfer of \$22,000 required to the Underground Storage Tank Fund as authorized by Board resolution 71-12 and to satisfy Ohio's financial responsibility requirements. Transfers increased to \$97,467 for FY2015, \$111,330 for FY2016, dropped to \$81,609 for FY2017, increased to \$105,935 for FY2018, before dropping to \$98,703 for FY2019. Transfers are projected to rise because of financial strains in Lunchroom and Athletics, so after reflecting a \$7,065 savings from Lunchroom reductions in FY2019, this forecast projects \$105,800 each year.

Encumbrances (8.010)

These are outstanding purchase orders that have not been approved for payment as goods were not received in the fiscal year in which they were ordered. Encumbrances were \$261,687 in FY2014, \$252,571 in FY2015, \$353,827 in FY2016, 280,082 for FY2017, \$311,664 for FY2018, and \$543,533 for FY2019. The number used for the forecast will be \$300,000.

HB412 Reserve Balance (9.010-9.030)

Beginning with FY1999, each public school district in Ohio was required to spend or set-aside 2% for instructional materials; 2% for capital improvements; and 1% for budget reserve. For subsequent years, 3% was to be expended or set-aside for instructional materials and capital improvements; and 1% was to be set-aside in a budget reserve fund each year in which a district's revenue increased by 3% until said fund reached 5%.

With SB345, the requirement for school districts to maintain a budget reserve was eliminated. The funds that had been previously placed in the budget reserve may, at the discretion of the Board, be returned to the District's general fund or left in the account. However, the Workers' Compensation rebate that was put into the budget reserve can only be used for one of the following purposes: to offset a budget deficit, for school facility construction or repair, for textbooks and instructional materials, for purchase of school buses, or for professional development of teachers. With the adoption of this forecast, the Board resolves that the current balance will remain in the budget reserve until the Board decides its disposition.

This financial forecast includes the requirements of SB345. Governor Kasich's first budget did away with the requirement for a textbook and instructional materials set aside. It is anticipated that qualifying expenditures for capital improvements will be made each year leaving a zero balance at the end of each year.

REVENUE FROM NEW LEVIES (13.010 & 13.020)

Previous forecasts addressed state funding cuts by cutting needed programs and staff. The trend of excess expenditures over revenues (line 6.010) had been downward, with eight out of nine years showing deficit spending until reversing that trend in FY2012 with budget cuts. Five straight years showed revenues exceeding expenditures, but that positive trend ended in FY2017. FY2017 had deficit spending of \$782,701 followed by deficit spending of \$983,503 in FY2018 and only \$84,934 in FY2019. It is very difficult to project five years given what is known today.

The last biennium budget was far from adequate and represented a big change from previous funding formulas, for the fourth time in eight years. The governor and the legislature have continually failed to address any of the DeRolph decisions. Governor Strickland had given us a biennium budget with flat funding for two years and a second biennium budget with one percent and two percent decreases in funding each year. The Governor Kasich reduced funding to create a better business climate and wanted to increase the number of vouchers and charter schools, further eroding funding to public schools. Governor DeWine's first budget provides no additional operating revenues for the next two years, instead choosing to supply funds for student wellness and success through the education budget that perhaps would work best through another state department.

Because of decreased state funding and the loss of federal money when fiscal stabilization and Ed Jobs ran out, it was necessary to make additional expenditure cuts. These changes have no doubt had an impact on the education delivery system and made it difficult to continue the educational gains this district had achieved. The cuts also reduced after-school opportunities for students. According to the district profile reports on the ODE website, the District ranked 61 of 607 districts in the state of Ohio in lowest expenditure per pupil in FY2016, 77 of 607 districts in FY2017, and 78 of 607 districts in FY2018.

After the defeat of a proposed emergency levy in November 2011 and August 2012, the Board made no plans to be on the ballot again, instead focusing on living with the cuts made and possibly making more cuts if needed. The Ohio Department of Education Office of School Finance designated the District as being in Precaution Status in August of 2017. The Board was on the ballot in November of 2017 with a 1% School District Income Tax (SDIT) levy on the traditional base. If passed, proceeds from the levy would have first been received in April of 2018. After the failure of that levy, the Board was required to file with ODE a district-approved written plan showing how we would eliminate any current deficits and avoid any projected future deficits with or without a levy. This plan was filed with ODE at the beginning of January 2018. The Board went back on the ballot with a 1.25% SDIT on the earned income base, and this time was successful thanks to the efforts of an energetic citizens committee. The collection schedule for the SDIT is much different than the traditional property tax levy, as the collections slowly build up to the full anticipated amount. The first proceeds were received in April of 2019. These levy proceeds are shown on line 1.030 and are projected to reach full collection value after six to seven quarters. The Board still had to make cuts to get by until the levy money reaches its full collection value. The Board will carefully consider reinstating cuts as the levy money grows in order to stay within the guidelines established by ODE's Office of School Finance and avoid any further designation of Fiscal Caution or Fiscal Warning.

With the passage of the SDIT, no other revenue from new levies is shown in this forecast.