

**GENEVA AREA CITY SCHOOLS  
FIVE YEAR FORECAST ASSUMPTIONS  
FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2018 THROUGH 2022  
Approved 9/20/2017**

**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)

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.

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 Res/Ag and 21.491 Com/Ind in 2013, 21.659 Res/Ag and 22.230 Com/Ind in 2014, 21.705 Res/Ag and 22.236 Com/Ind in 2015, and currently shows the District at 21.909 and 23.052 in 2016.

Conditions in the housing market resulted in decreasing 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 the Waste Management Board of Revision settlement and the Austinburg Township reappraisal corrections, FY2017 collections decreased by 2.22%. This forecast projects increases of .5% for FY2018, 1% for FY2019, .5% for FY2020, 1% for FY2021, and 1% for FY2022.

The Board voted to put an emergency operating levy on the ballot in November 2011, which failed 62% to 38%. The Board put another emergency operating levy on the ballot in August 2012, which failed 60.5% to 39.5%. The Board is currently on the ballot with a school district income tax in November 2017.

House Bill 66 phased out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses and railroads over the period from 2006 to 2010. Calendar year 2011 was the final year of the phase out. Any revenue showing on this line after FY2012 would be from delinquent collections.

House Bill 66 replaced the revenue lost due to phasing out the tangible personal property tax. Unfortunately for school districts, 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)

No income tax is currently on the books, but the District is seeking a new school district income tax levy in November 2017. This is shown on line 13.010. If successful, the tax would be effective on January 1, 2018. The first payment would be received by the District in April of 2018, and that payment would be relatively small. The District would receive four payments per calendar year, one each in January, April, July, and October. Each payment would be for the amount collected during the prior quarter. The first distribution made to the District would exclude \$1,000 that is used to set up a refund account for future returns filed. Thereafter, the state would return all revenue collected to the District, less 1.5% retained for state administration purposes.

It will take approximately one and a half years (six quarters) for a district to receive the full amount of taxes liable 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. The Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) further warns that collections could be lower in areas that are not accustomed to the school district income tax. For that reason, the estimate of new levy revenue on line 13.010 utilizes the "Timeline for Receiving School District Income Tax Payments" document provided by the ODT, and uses the average of the lowest range provided for each quarter according to historical distributions of school districts passing levies since 2006.

## 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 would increase to \$5,900 in FY2016 and \$6,000 in FY2017, Geneva would receive \$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 latest 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 are \$6,010 for FY2018 and \$6,020 for FY2019, meaning charter schools will continue to receive an increase.

### State Aid Assumptions

- State Resources for Foundation are taken from the September No. 1 Foundation Settlement Report and School Finance Payment Report (SFPR) Worksheet for FY2018. Subsequent years anticipate no increase, but even that could be optimistic, as Governor Kasich continues to attempt to phase out the guarantee rather than fund schools adequately.
- Preschool Special Education Unit funding reflects the September 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 September 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.
- HB59 discontinued the special education home instruction reimbursement.
- A Career Technical amount is shown as restricted aid after being deducted from regular Foundation funding. The state continued to show this as an amount equal to the FY2011 allocation through FY2013, even though it was originally thought that the amount would decrease because the Career-Based Intervention (CBI) program was cut in half as part of expenditure reductions. The September No. 1 SFPR shows \$48,660, 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 \$323,724 showing on the September 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 \$119,080.88 at the beginning of FY2015, which represented 56.5% of the eligible amount. The District had previously received \$31,221.69 for FY2012 and \$36,852 for FY2011. Reimbursement for FY2014, received in June 2015, was \$76,469, or 44.9% of the eligible amount, while reimbursement for FY2015, received in June 2016, dropped to \$58,023, or 38.5%. The catastrophic cost reimbursement for FY2016, received in June 2017, was \$68,177, or 38.35% of the eligible amount. Because the amount received fluctuates according to the number of eligible claims filed and the appropriation by the state, this forecast is going to project reimbursement at \$68,000 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 are inside the guarantee, there is no increase in funding.

Any substantial change in the way public schools are funded could have a material effect on this forecast. For instance, Governor Kasich continues to target the Transitional Aid Guarantee for phase out. **Geneva's Transitional Aid Guarantee amount is currently \$1,608,448 for FY2018, which would create a huge funding gap if it was phased out.** The assumption here is that the guarantee won't be phased out during the life of this forecast, especially with the number of districts on the guarantee increasing under this new budget.

ADM is inconsequential to this forecast. As long as the District is on the guarantee, 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. 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 31<sup>st</sup> and January 31<sup>st</sup>. 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 \$66,967 on 8/30/13, \$68,054 on 1/31/14, \$65,205 on 8/29/14, and \$65,874 on 1/30/15. Originally it was thought that overall distributions would decrease each year as the casino novelty wore off and competition from other gambling venues increased. The first payment received for FY2016 was \$66,647 on 8/31/15, and the second payment was \$65,448 on 1/29/16. The first payment received for FY2017 was \$67,122 on 8/31/16, and the second payment was \$60,994 on 1/31/17. The first payment received on 8/31/17 for FY2018 was \$68,042. This forecast will project stable payments of \$128,116 each year.

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

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Formula ADM	2,393.9	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,394
State Resources for Foundation	11,026,537	11,026,537	11,026,537	11,026,537	11,026,537
Preschool Unit Funding	147,507	147,507	147,507	147,507	147,507
Special Ed. Transportation	65,993	65,993	65,993	65,993	65,993
Special Ed. Home Instruct. Adj.					
High Performing Subsidy					
Casino Tax Revenue	128,116	128,116	128,116	128,116	128,116
Prior Year SFPR Adj. & Other	31,789				
<b>Total Unrestricted Aid (1.035)</b>	<b>11,399,942</b>	<b>11,368,153</b>	<b>11,368,153</b>	<b>11,368,153</b>	<b>11,368,153</b>
<b>Total Restricted Federal Aid (1.045)</b>					
<b>Total "Foundation Support"</b>	<b>11,399,942</b>	<b>11,368,153</b>	<b>11,368,153</b>	<b>11,368,153</b>	<b>11,368,153</b>
Economic Disadvantaged Funding	323,724	323,724	323,724	323,724	323,724
Career Tech/Adult Ed.	48,660	48,660	48,660	48,660	48,660
Catastrophic Cost	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000
<b>Total Restricted Aid (1.040)</b>	<b>440,384</b>	<b>440,384</b>	<b>440,384</b>	<b>440,384</b>	<b>440,384</b>

### 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% for commercial and industrial taxpayers. For property owners over age 65, a Homestead reimbursement is available. 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 (the lowest since FY2008), and 13.43% for FY2017. The FY2017 percentage will be used throughout this forecast.

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. Our District 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. The Governor's proposal in 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. This tax was also reduced by the increase in the Homestead reimbursement. 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, and \$38,577 in FY2017. It appears that collections have stabilized, so this projection will use an average of the previous four years to show \$38,442 each year.

An agreement was reached with the Ashtabula County Commissioners to replace revenue lost after the County's takeover of the water company. The agreement required that the County reimburse the District \$69,365 for ten years, beginning with 2004, which was receipted into the General Fund as a payment in lieu of taxes. A similar agreement was reached with the city of Geneva that required payments of \$45,330.60 for ten years, beginning with FY2006 and ending in FY2015. The Board has been in talks with the SPIRE board regarding special legislation, retroactive tax abatements, PILOT payments, and their valuation complaint, but no agreement has been reached, so it would be premature to include any potential revenue here.

The number of students coming into the District via open enrollment had been increasing 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 and for FY2016 to \$1,518,983 for 258.06. The funded FTE from the September No. 1 SFPR is \$1,494,356, and after applying the \$10 increase for FY2019, \$1,496,841 is used for the final four years of the forecast. Per-pupil amounts were \$5,900 for FY2018 and \$6,000 for FY2017, and the final budget bill established \$6,010 for FY2018 and \$6,020 for FY2019.

FY2013 and FY2014 saw the largest amounts ever received as tuition from other districts, \$285,728 and \$279,979. The previous year saw only \$161,110. This category is subject to extreme fluctuations. The FY2016 amount dropped to \$125,674, as a large excess cost reimbursement from the state expected before the end of FY2016 didn't arrive until July 2016. As a result of that late receipt, \$410,237 was received during FY2017, but the total is projected to settle back to \$250,000 per year for the rest of the forecast.

Interest income is dependent on available cash flows and market conditions affecting interest rates. Cash flows in this forecast are projected to decrease, and interest rates have been at record lows but finally started to rise last year. 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, and \$89,861 in FY2017. This forecast shows interest at \$90,000 for the remainder of the forecast as interest rates rise but cash balances decline.

Miscellaneous includes property rentals, donations, administrative fees for Auxiliary Services and gas 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. Insurance proceeds of \$27,397 were received in FY2015. 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 eliminates this fee altogether. Insurance proceeds of \$14,043 are anticipated in FY2018 due to a bus accident in August 2017. After the \$36,854 received in FY2015, \$14,242 in FY2016, and \$9,296 in FY2017, this forecast will show \$22,034 for FY2018 and \$8,100 thereafter.

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), and \$84,074 in FY2017. It is estimated that \$84,000 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:

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Other Local Taxes	38,577	38,442	38,442	38,442	38,442	38,442
Payment In Lieu of Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Open Enrollment In	1,494,921	1,494,356	1,496,841	1,496,841	1,496,841	1,496,841
Funded FTE	258.32	250.82	250.82	250.82	250.82	250.82
Tuition from Parents	1,044	0	0	0	0	0
Tuition from Other Districts	410,237	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Student Fees	2,298	2,298	2,298	2,298	2,298	2,298
Interest Income	89,861	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Miscellaneous	9,296	22,034	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Pay to Participate	84,074	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000
Total (1.060)	2,130,308	1,981,130	1,969,681	1,969,681	1,969,681	1,969,681

## 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.

FY2012 included \$23,935 from auctions at Austinburg and Cork Elementary schools. With all the new buildings open and no further auctions expected, only \$1,500 per year will be projected for non-real property sales, except for FY2014 when the District sold three buses to Brookfield Local Schools for \$6,500, FY2015 when two more buses went to Brookfield for \$10,900, and FY2017 when one bus was sold to Madison Local Schools for \$4,000.

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. After FY2014, they should go back to expenditure reductions. Also, SERS refunds of \$30,677 in FY2013 and \$84,936 in FY2014 were received, but after a \$106,460 refund in FY2015, no more refunds are expected in future years. A BWC rebate in the amount of \$51,731 was received at the beginning of FY2014, another BWC rebate in the amount of \$50,184 was received in FY2015, and an additional rebate of \$45,918 was received in July of this fiscal year. 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. Since \$74,376 has already been received this fiscal year, the projection will be \$80,000 this year, then \$22,000 per year for the remainder of the forecast.

## 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. 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, while 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 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 is 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, an increase of 2.34% was projected in FY2017, while the actual overall increase ended up being 2.094%.

For FY2018, the projection will be a general increase of 3.25% followed by a 2% general increase for the final four years of the forecast.

Final FY2016 fringe benefits cost \$5,146,289. There was no insurance premium increase for FY2017, but employees picked up 10% premium contributions during FY2017 and 12% during FY2018. With the salary changes noted above and late negotiations postponing the increase in employee premium contributions, an increase of 3.74% was projected for FY2017 fringe benefits and 3.75% is projected for FY2018. A 5% premium increase is forecasted for FY2018 and each year throughout the forecast, so a total increase of 4.5% is projected to cover fringe benefits through the rest of the forecast.

Any increase in the number of personnel employed by the District beyond what is noted in the forecast could have a material effect on both the personal service and fringe benefit amounts. Without additional revenue, adjustments will have to occur on both these expenditure lines.

### 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, and \$618,580 in FY2017. 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 September No. 1 2018 Foundation Settlement. While Geneva Schools has seen no increase in state funding, this deduction goes up according to the per pupil dollar amount increase set by the state, which will be just \$10 per year the next two years.

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Charter School Deduct	618,580	617,301	618,071	618,841	619,611	620,381
Total Student FTE	76.46	76.3	77	77	77	77
Open Enrollment Out	703,421	708,061	709,241	710,421	711,601	712,781
Funded FTE Out	117.6	118.41	118	118	118	118
Scholarship Deductions	164,264	139,467	139,467	139,467	139,467	139,467
Funded FTE Out	10.96	10.96	10.96	10.96	10.96	10.96

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. This forecast projects a 2% increase for subsequent years. 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 three years has been \$737,786, with \$845,294 being spent in FY2015, \$678,651 in FY2016, and \$689,411 in FY2017. This projection shows supplies at \$800,000 for FY2017 and increasing slightly each 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.

The forecast will call for \$175,000 in capital expenditures each year. The expenditure has been less than this the last four 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 the 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.

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 \$16,665.

## 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.

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, and dropped to \$81,609 for FY2017. Transfers are projected to rise because of financial strains in Lunchroom and Athletics.

## 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, and \$280,082 for FY2017. 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. The previous five years have shown revenues exceeding expenditures, but that positive trend ended in FY2017. 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. The previous governor 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 current governor has reduced funding to create a better business climate and wants to increase the number of vouchers and charter schools, further eroding funding to public schools.

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. The District ranked 61 of 608 districts in the state of Ohio in lowest expenditure per pupil, according to the FY2016 district profile reports on the ODE website.

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 Board is now going to be on the ballot in November of 2017 with a School District Income Tax (SDIT) levy. This forecast shows an SDIT, which if passed, would first be received in the second quarter of calendar year 2018. 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. Without any additional revenue, this District will face having to make expenditure reductions larger than the cuts in FY2012 and FY2013.