SANDUSKY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ERIE COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 ACTUAL FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2027, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2031

Forecast Provided By
Sandusky City School District
Treasurer's Office
Yvonne Anderson, Treasurer/CFO
August 11, 2026

Sandusky City School District

Erie County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2027 Through 2031

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	$18,381,525	$19,347,654	$18,948,430	1.6%	$17,653,575	$18,206,152	$18,870,246	$18,087,713	$17,552,456
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	2,306,999	2,282,373	2,388,905	1.8%	2,508,723	2,428,342	2,504,467	2,544,731	2,586,794
1.030	Income Tax	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	20,095,000	21,940,126	22,959,968	6.9%	23,836,648	23,839,684	23,842,766	23,845,894	23,849,069
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	4,752,235	4,417,395	4,387,016	-3.9%	4,487,604	4,487,604	4,487,604	4,487,604	4,487,604
1.045	Restricted Federal Grants-in-Aid	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.050	State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits	1,855,582	1,828,195	1,838,518	-0.5%	2,084,176	2,183,983	2,092,989	2,103,834	2,074,512
1.060	All Other Revenues	3,756,937	2,507,467	1,956,208	-27.6%	1,806,208	1,456,208	1,195,870	1,195,870	1,195,870
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$51,148,278	$52,323,210	$52,479,045	1.3%	$52,376,934	$52,601,973	$52,993,942	$52,265,646	$51,746,305
	Other Financing Sources									
2.040	Operating Transfers-In	$40,039	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.050	Advances-In	152,436	243,398	796,071	143.4%	704,954	704,954	704,954	704,954	704,954
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	58,658	22,982	7,959	-63.1%	7,959	7,959	7,959	7,959	7,959
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	$251,133	$266,380	$804,030	104.0%	$712,913	$712,913	$712,913	$712,913	$712,913
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$51,399,411	$52,589,590	$53,283,075	1.8%	$53,089,847	$53,314,886	$53,706,855	$52,978,559	$52,459,218
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	$27,653,814	$29,110,148	$29,469,669	3.3%	$30,166,652	$31,056,887	$32,074,878	$33,125,754	$34,212,561
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	12,034,813	12,526,170	12,948,617	3.7%	13,130,256	13,735,771	14,377,972	15,100,827	15,844,742
3.030	Purchased Services	6,879,148	7,516,967	8,166,778	9.0%	8,441,732	8,726,431	9,021,242	9,326,551	9,642,750
3.040	Supplies and Materials	962,089	1,005,905	955,073	-0.2%	983,724	1,013,235	1,043,632	1,074,940	1,107,189
3.050	Capital Outlay	58,453	109,479	221,470	94.8%	221,470	221,470	221,470	221,470	221,470
4.300	Other Objects	1,429,345	1,718,280	2,011,144	18.6%	2,071,477	2,133,622	2,197,631	2,263,561	2,331,468
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$49,017,662	$51,986,949	$53,772,751	4.7%	$55,015,311	$56,887,416	$58,936,825	$61,113,103	$63,360,180
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5.020	Advances-Out	243,398	796,071	704,954	107.8%	704,954	704,954	704,954	704,954	704,954
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	0	0	11,032	0.0%	11,032	11,032	11,032	11,032	11,032
5.040	*Total Other Financing Uses*	$243,398	$796,071	$715,986	108.5%	$715,986	$715,986	$715,986	$715,986	$715,986
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$49,261,060	$52,783,020	$54,488,737	5.2%	$55,731,297	$57,603,402	$59,652,811	$61,829,089	$64,076,166
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses*	$2,138,351	($193,430)	($1,205,662)	207.1%	($2,641,450)	($4,288,516)	($5,945,956)	($8,850,530)	($11,616,948)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	$12,316,398	$14,454,749	$14,261,319	8.0%	$13,055,657	$10,414,207	$6,125,691	$179,735	($8,670,795)
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	$14,454,749	$14,261,319	$13,055,657	-4.9%	$10,414,207	$6,125,691	$179,735	($8,670,795)	($20,287,743)
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	$200,581	$137,908	$158,959	-8.0%	$158,959	$158,959	$158,959	$158,959	$158,959
	Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.010	Textbooks and Instructional Materials	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.020	Capital Improvements	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.030	Budget Reserve	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.040	DPIA	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.045	Fiscal Stabilization	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.050	Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.060	Property Tax Advances	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.070	Bus Purchases	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.080	*Subtotal Reservations of fund Balance*	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$14,254,168	$14,123,411	$12,896,698	-4.8%	$10,255,248	$5,966,732	$20,776	($8,829,754)	($20,446,702)

Sandusky City School District

Erie County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2027 Through 2031

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031
	Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010	Income Tax - Renewal	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
11.020	Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	827,728	1,490,500
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Renewal Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$827,728	$2,318,228
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	$14,254,168	$14,123,411	$12,896,698	-4.8%	$10,255,248	$5,966,732	$20,776	($8,002,026)	($18,128,474)
	Revenue from New Levies									
13.010	Income Tax - New	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
13.020	Property Tax - New	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
13.030	Cumulative Balance of New Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15.010	*Unreserved Fund Balance June 30*	$14,254,168	$14,123,411	$12,896,698	-4.8%	$10,255,248	$5,966,732	$20,776	($8,002,026)	($18,128,474)

Sandusky City School District –Erie County
Notes to the Financial Forecast
General Fund Only
August 11, 2026

Introduction to the Financial Forecast

A forecast is a snapshot of today. Based on historical trends, what we know and future assumptions. That snapshot, however, will be adjusted because the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely it is that the projections will deviate from experience. Various events will ultimately impact the latter years of the forecast, such as state budgets (adopted every two years), new state mandates, tax levies, property reappraisals and updates, salary increases, health insurance increases, enrollment variances, or changes to property valuations due to businesses moving in or out of the district.

As noted below the current state budget approved in HB96 changed the forecast based on what Ohio and the Ohio Department of Workforce and Education will require, however the Board of Education will continue to plan over a five-year period. Our district leadership believes that the five-year forecast is a crucial management tool. A five-year planning horizon enables district management teams to examine future years' projections and identify when challenges will arise. This helps district management to be proactive in meeting those challenges.

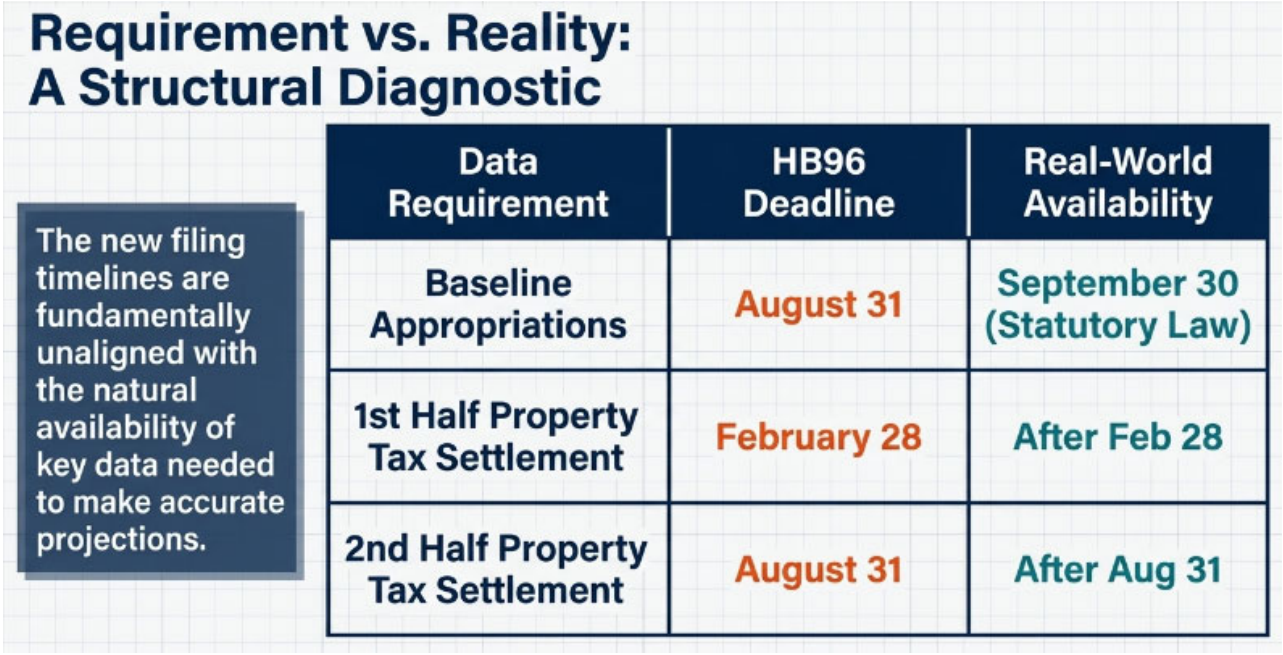
In a financial forecast, the numbers only tell a small part of the story. For the numbers to be meaningful, the reader must review and consider the Assumptions to the Financial Forecast before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. The assumptions are especially important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

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

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

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

Ohio HB96 was passed in June 2025 which amended O.R.C. 5705.391 and O.A.C. 3301-92.04 requiring a Board of Education (BOE) to file their current years budgeted revenue and expenses, and three additional years. This is essentially a four (4) year forecast. Beginning in fiscal year 2026 (July 1 to June 30) the financial forecast must be filed by October 15, and the end of February. The filing deadlines will change in fiscal year 2027 to August 31, and end of February each fiscal year thereafter. The filing deadlines of February and August are out of alignment with when final 1st half and 2nd half tax settlements will actually be received in most cases, and the August 31 deadline is out of alignment with when school districts statutorily have to make final fiscal year appropriations which is September 30th of each year.



While the legislative requirement is to file a four-year forecast, as noted above, we believe it is a prudent business practice to continue to develop a five-year forecast for planning purposes. The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. The first year of the financial forecast is considered the current year budget and is used as the base for future years projections. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the August 2026 filing.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:
This financial forecast has risks and uncertainty due to economic changes, new property tax laws noted below that were signed by the Governor on December 19, 2025, and also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2027 and 2029 due to deliberation of the two (2) state biennium budgets for FY28-29 and FY30-31, all of which affect this forecast.

Data and assumptions noted in this forecast are based on the best and most reliable data available to us as of the date of this forecast. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast in the long term:

I. On December 19, 2025, Governor DeWine signed into law several pieces of legislation that became law March 19, 2026, and are the most sweeping changes to Ohio property tax law since 1976 when HB920 was passed. The laws that were approved are: HB129, HB186, HB309 and HB335. Subsequently HB479 the state budget correction bill was signed June 24, 2026, and becomes law September 23, 2026, that made needed corrections to HB335 inside millage. Of particular concern is HB186 which implements new property tax caps retroactively for property reappraisal and triennial updates that occurred in tax year 2023, 2024 and 2025. Due to the complexity of these calculations, the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) has been charged with calculating the effects of this legislation and notifying Ohio's 88 county auditors as to the impact on property tax bills and subsequent tax settlements to local governments.

   A brief summary of the impact of each piece of legislation is noted below with specific anticipated impacts to this forecast noted in Estimated Real Estate Tax Line 1.01 section of these assumptions below:

Primary Legislative Drivers of Fiscal Risk

Legislation	Core Provision	District Financial Impact
HB129	Reclassifies fixed-sum (emergency/substitute) levies to be included in "20-mill floor" calculations.	No Impact to our district in this forecast, we are not on the 20 mill floor.
HB186	Establishes "Inflation Cap Credits" and a retroactive "clawback" of realized revenues.	No Impact At this time. We are not on the 20 mill floor
HB309	Empowers County Budget Commissions (CBCs) to reduce voter-approved levies.	Shifts fiscal authority to CBC officials, creating an unpredictable risk to local levy yields.
HB335	Limits revenue growth from inside millage to the GDP Deflation Factor (GDP DF).	Restricts the district's ability to realize revenue gains from property valuation reappraisals.

Revenue Risk Loss Assessment of HB129 and HB186 To Our Forecast

- HB129 implements new requirements for and restores fixed sum levies. It will also include fixed sum levy millage in the 20-mill floor calculation beginning in the next reappraisal or triennial update cycle of any county that contains district territory, but no later than Tax Year 2028 collect in calendar 2029. For some districts this will result in a loss due to a change in the 20-mill floor. Sandusky City School District is not on the 20-mill floor.

- HB186 establishes Inflation Cap Credits, if applicable, following reappraisals and triennial updates for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF). HB186 also includes Temporary Tax Credits (claw back) provision that takes back tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts beginning with reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred before the effective date of the law retroactive back to tax year 2023, 2024 and 2025. These are funds that have already been realized and have been spent and/or included in future educational planning. While skyrocketing home values resulted in the need for property tax reform that limits tax growth for taxpayers, the retroactive claw back of taxes already paid is very detrimental to districts at the 20-mill floor. Our district is not at the 20-mill floor and we do not anticipate any impact on our taxes at this time.

Evaluation of Emerging Risks: HB309, HB335, and Piggyback Exemptions

- HB309 indicates an erosion of local fiscal autonomy, shifting power from elected school boards to County Budget Commissions (CBC's) and County Commissioners. HB309 allows a CBC to reduce any voter-approved levy (except debt) to bring taxes levied within levels the CBC finds reasonable and prudent to avoid unnecessary collections. This law gives locally elected CBC officials the power to override voter-approved levies and local school board fiscal decisions. The impact of this new law is indeterminable and can be administered inconsistently in 88 counties across Ohio.

- HB335 limits revenue growth from "inside millage" to the GDP Deflation Factor at property reevaluation cycles. To mitigate this, the district has adopted a defensive strategy of projecting at or below the anticipated GDP DF. This is a critical tactical move to prevent the state from applying further downward inflationary adjustments to the district's remaining growth potential. HB479 that becomes law September 23, 2026, corrected inside millage language in HB335 so that any inside mileage adjustment occurs only in the home county during revaluations if districts are in multiple counties. Any future inside millage adjustment is indeterminable at this time.

- HB96 Expanded Piggyback Option introduces a significant *local political* risk through "Piggyback" exemptions. Unlike standard Homestead and 2.5% owner-occupied credits—which the state reimburses—Piggyback exemptions are **not reimbursed**. Erie County Commissioners approved the Piggyback exemption for both owners occupied credit and homestead exemption for tax year 2025 collect in calendar year 2026. Our county commissioners also voted before July 1, 2026 to approve Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2026 for reductions in calendar year 2027 which would reduce tax collections in FY27 and FY28. If both owner occupied, and homestead were approved every year in both counties this could result in reduced property tax collections for the school district of roughly $543,500 each year from current operating levies. This new law creates an unpredictable potential risk to our local tax collections every year. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.

Because the new accelerated August filing deadline for school district forecasts and the enormity of the property tax law changes, second half property tax bills have been delayed along with later final due dates. This will delay second half final actual tax settlement data with which to update our forecast with actual key data. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the data available and understanding of the new property tax laws. As authoritative data concerning HB186 is made available to the district changes may need to be made to the forecast that may or may not be significant.

II. Property tax collections are the second largest source of revenue source for the school system and a significant risk to the forecast. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years that aligns with the new HB186 and HB335 Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) and new construction growth. The effects of HB186 and HB335 will be to limit property tax growth following reappraisals and updates. Total local revenues, predominately local taxes, equate to 41.94% of the district's resources. As noted above, HB186 indicates any adjustment for prior year appraisals and updates that exceeded GDP DF in reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred in tax years 2023, 2024 and 2025 will result in possible significant reductions (clawback) in the second half property tax collections that typically occur in August to September 2026. If the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) determines adjustments are required due to HB186, further reductions in Tax Year 2026 collected in calendar year 2027 taxes will also result. We have included any estimated adjustment for HB186 and HB335 in Line 1.01 assumptions below.

III. Erie County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2021 tax year to be collected in FY22. The 2021 update increased assessed values by $39.23 million, or 8.75%. Overall values rose $39.42 million or 8.79%, including reappraisal and new construction for all property classes. A reappraisal update occurred in the tax year 2024 for collection in 2025. Values increased for Class I and II property by $151.8 million for an overall increase of 29.44%. In 2027 we will experience a value update where we anticipate an increase of Class I and II values to increase by $25 million for an overall increase of 3.82%. These value increases for Class I (Residential/Agriculture) and Class II (Commercial/Industrial) property are within the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor range of 7% to 9%. HB335 inside millage cap will become effective for any reappraisal and update beginning in tax year 2026, and HB129 will become effective for our district in the next reappraisal/update in tax year 2027. We do not anticipate any impact of HB335 on our tax projections due to our estimates for future growth in reappraisal being in line with anticipated GDP DF.

IV. The State Budget represents 58.06% of district revenues and is an area of risk to revenue. The future risk comes in FY28 and beyond due to uncertainty that the Fair School Funding Plan is not continued and funded in the next state biennium budget. In this forecast, there are two unknown future State Biennium Budgets covering FY28-29 and FY30-31. Future uncertainty in the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy makes this area an elevated risk to district funding long-range through FY31. We have projected our state funding in FY27 based on recent formula calculations and use of the Ohio

Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) most recent funding settlement. This forecast reflects state revenue to align with the FY27 funding levels through FY31, which we feel is conservative and should be close to what the state approves for the next two biennium budgets. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to make an informed decision.

V. HB96, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY27. FY27 reflects 100% of the implementation cost of the (FSFP). HB96 did not increase the base cost inputs (no increase from the state on formula funding) while allowing local capacity inputs to increase. This causes more districts to appear to have greater local ability to fund their schools thus reducing the amount of State Aid they receive. We have used the most recent FY27 foundation payment published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY27-FY31. We are considered a formula district and do not anticipate increases in state aid.

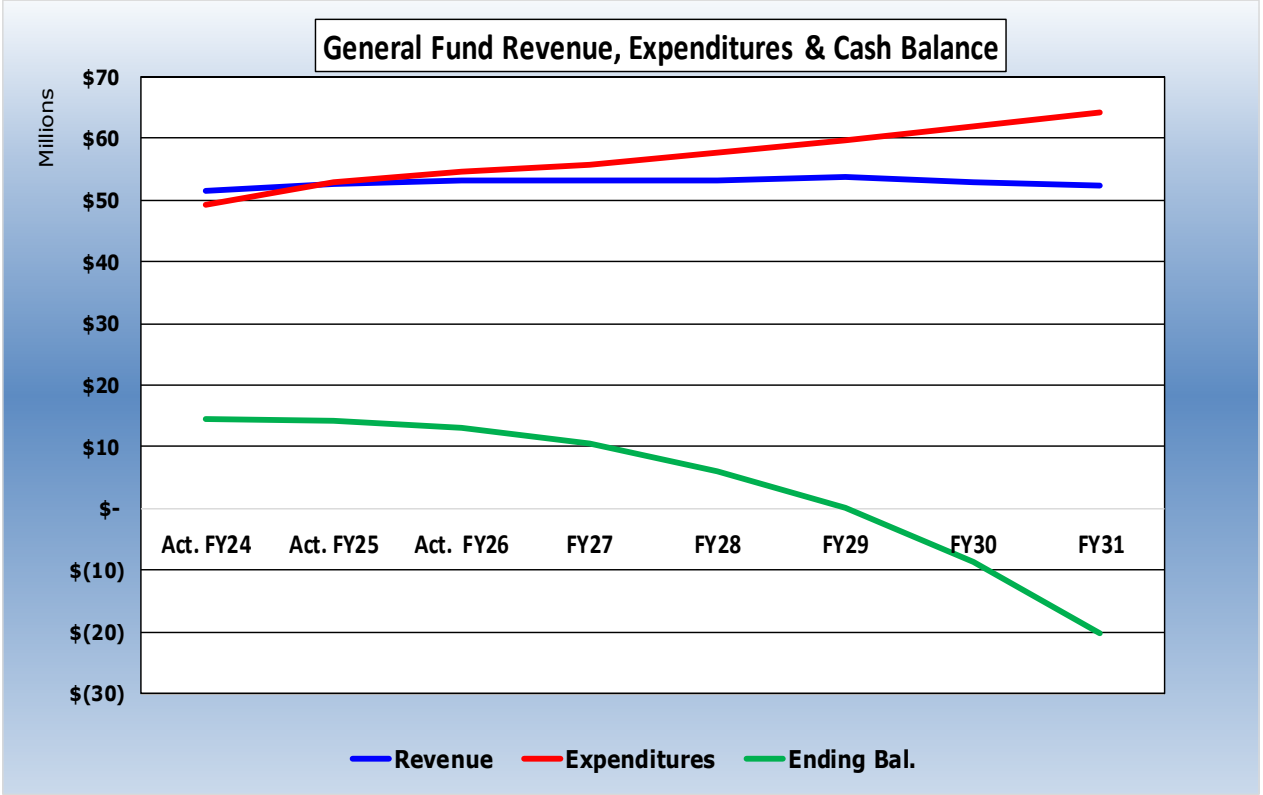
VI. The Ohio Department of Taxation on January 15, 2026 announced an updated state property tax reappraisal and triennial update schedule. Sixteen counties will have their reappraisal moved back by one year in accordance with the new schedule. Our county will not be impacted by this change.

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

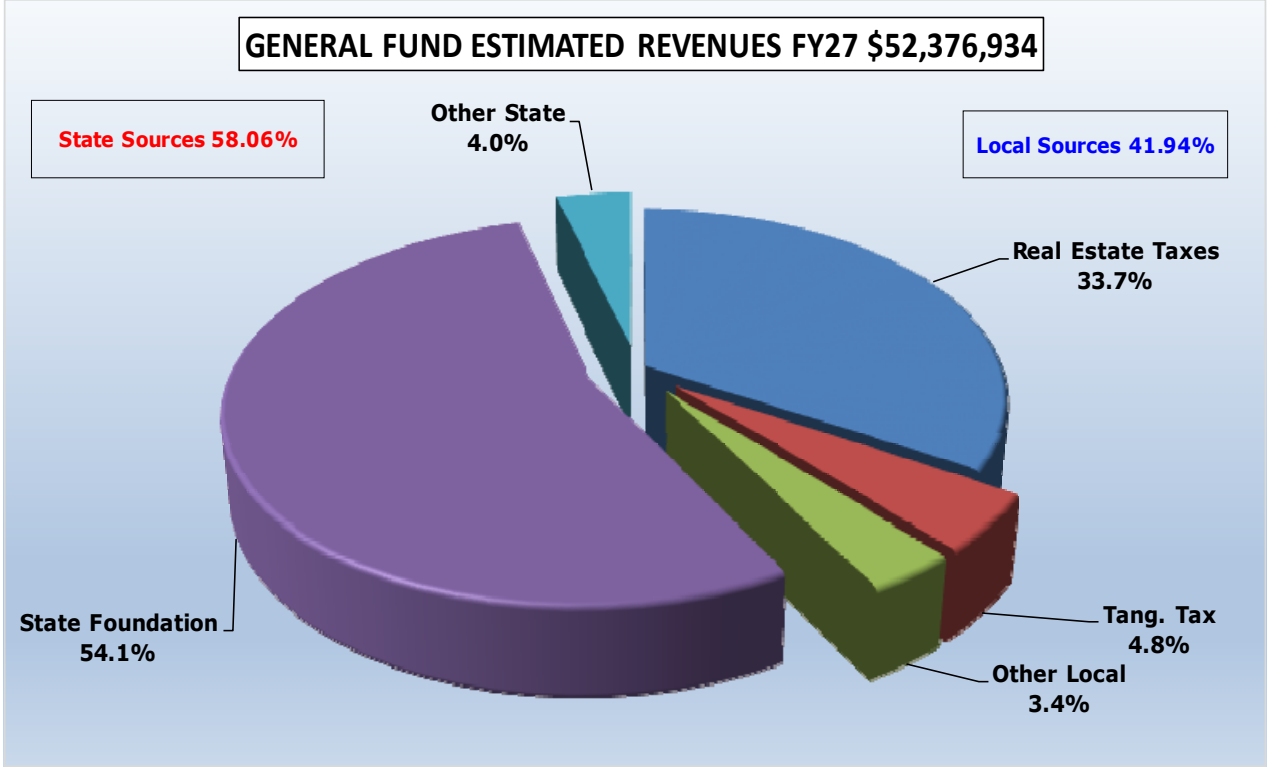
The significant lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the forecast. It should assist the reader in reviewing the assumptions noted below to understand the overall financial forecast for our district. If you want further information, please contact Yvonne Anderson, Treasurer/CFO at 419-984-1006.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures, and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY24-26 and Estimated FY27-31

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



Revenue Assumptions
Estimated Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY27



General Property Tax and Property Value Assumptions (Real Estate) – Line #1.010
Property Values are established each year by the County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. New HB186 allows new construction growth in property taxes irrespective of GDP DF. Erie County experienced a reappraisal for the 2024 tax year to be collected in 2025. Residential/agricultural values increased 30.2% or $106.3 million due to the reappraisal led by an improving housing market.

A reappraisal will occur in 2027 for collection in 2028 for which we are estimating a 5.0% increase in residential and a 1.0% increase for commercial/industrial property. We anticipate Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values to increase $25 million or 3.82% overall. Due to legislative changes that slow the impact of rapid property tax growth in Ohio, we have estimated a 5% increase in Class I and a negligible increase in Class II. This should be in line with GDP DF rates and HB186 and HB335 should not impact our property tax projections.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by $2.24 million in Tax Year 2025. We expect these values to continue growing by approximately $1 million annually throughout the forecast period.

However, in FY25 and FY26 we experienced approximately a $600,000 cumulative revenue shortfall in PUPP revenue and have not received clear explanations from the County Auditor regarding the cause of these revenue shortfalls. As a result, we reduced our projected PUPP assessed valuation (AV) to align with historical revenue collections rather than calculated values. This adjustment is intended to bring projected revenues more in line with actual collections experienced in recent years.

We remain hopeful that these revenue issues will be resolved and that future collections will once again align with the values generated by our calculations.

Classification	Estimated TAX YEAR 2026 COLLECT 2027	Estimated TAX YEAR 2027 COLLECT 2028	Estimated TAX YEAR 2028 COLLECT 2029	Estimated TAX YEAR 2029 COLLECT 2030	Estimated TAX YEAR 2030 COLLECT 2031
Res./Ag.	$462,973,120	$486,071,776	$486,021,776	$485,971,776	$505,360,647
Comm./Ind.	192,016,094	193,936,255	193,936,255	193,936,255	195,875,617
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	30,856,000	31,856,000	32,856,000	33,856,000	34,856,000
Total Assessed Value	$685,845,214	$711,864,031	$712,814,031	$713,764,031	$736,092,265

Tax Rate Assumptions
The county auditor sets tax rates for each levy voted on to provide tax revenues for the school district. Ohio law provides for "reduction factors" of all voted property tax levies to adjust the millage rates lower for the levy to not increase from inflation of property values for the taxes received by a district to that of the actual amount of the levy at the time of the election. The reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II) resulting in different effective millage rates. The total gross rate for all general fund levies is 77.41 mills while the Class I effective millage rate is 28.15 mills and the Class II effective millage rate is 41.54 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills (excluding emergency and substitute emergency levies), which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the "20-Mill Floor". Currently, our district is not on the floor for either Class I or Class II. With the passage of HB129, any emergency or substitute emergency levy that is voted on is now included in the 20-mill floor. The district has one emergency levy of 2.17 mills that was voted on for an annual amount of $1,500,000 of taxes.

HB129 is a new law that restores fixed sum levies AND now includes them in the 20-mill floor calculation. HB129 will be in effect following the Tax Year 2027 reappraisal/triennial update. Our district is expected to be impacted by including fixed sum (formerly emergency) levies in our 20-mill floor calculation starting for collection in calendar year 2027. Because we are not yet on the 20 mill floor, this will not impact this forecast but this will have an impact on future forecasts after current expense levies drop below the 20 mill floor.

Estimated Real Estate Tax Collection Assumptions & New Tax Laws

HB96 enacted a new provision called "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions". This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. Erie County Commissioners approved the Piggyback exemption for both owners occupied credit and homestead exemption for tax year 2025 and 2026 which will impact FY26 through FY28. These estimated tax reductions for FY27 and FY28 can be seen on Line 1.01 below.

HB186 is a new law that establishes an Inflation Cap Credit for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) in reappraisal and triennial updates. HB186 also includes Temporary Tax Credits (clawback) provision that retroactively takes back property tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts for impacted districts starting in their reappraisal or triennial updates in tax years 2023, 2024 and 2025. These funds have already been realized and have been spent and/or included in future educational planning. The Ohio Department of Taxation is charged as the authoritative source with calculating the adjustments due to HB186, but has until April 20, 2026 to do so, which is after the filing deadline for this forecast.

Sandusky City School District is not at the 20-mill floor and all operating levies are affected by HB920 reduction factors which inflation proofs these current expense levies. We do not anticipate any clawback of previously paid taxes.

HB335 is a new law that limits revenue growth from inside millage due to valuation reappraisals or triennial updates to the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) for future real estate tax revenue growth. We have not forecasted any increases for future revaluations above anticipated GDP DF, thus no adverse impact to the forecasted property tax revenue is anticipated from this new law.

We have been conservative with any future value increases for reappraisal or updates due to ongoing implementation uncertainty over the new legislative changes as noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty above.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Est. Real Estate Taxes	$18,197,135	$18,477,932	$18,870,246	$18,087,713	$17,552,456
Piggyback Exemption HB96	(543,560)	(271,780)	0	0	0
Other Tax Adjustments-HB186	0	0	0	0	0
Total Line #1.01 Real Estate Taxes	$17,653,575	$18,206,152	$18,870,246	$18,087,713	$17,552,456

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 93.5% which is well below the collection rate of 96.19% in 2024. This allows 6.5% delinquency factor. In general, 54.8% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 45.2% collected in the August tax settlement.

Estimated Tangible Personal Tax & PUPP Taxes – Line #1.020
The amounts noted below are public utility tangible personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. The values for PUPP are noted on the table above under P.U. Personal, which were $32.2 million in assessed values in 2024 and are collected at the district's gross voted millage rate. Collections are typically 52% in March and 48% in August along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor. The values in 2025 rose by 6.24% or $2.24 million and are expected to grow by $1 million each year of the forecast.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by $2.24 million in Tax Year 2025. We expect these values to continue growing by approximately $1 million annually throughout the forecast period.

However, we have experienced significant delinquencies in PUPP revenue and have not received clear explanations from the County Auditor regarding the cause of these revenue shortfalls. As a result, we reduced our projected PUPP assessed valuation (AV) to align with historical revenue collections rather than calculated values. This adjustment is intended to bring projected revenues more in line with actual collections experienced in recent years.

We remain hopeful that these revenue issues will be resolved and that future collections will once again align with the values generated by our calculations.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Public Utility Personal Property	$2,508,723	$2,428,342	$2,504,467	$2,544,731	$2,586,794
Total PUPP Tax Line #1.020	$2,508,723	$2,428,342	$2,504,467	$2,544,731	$2,586,794

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

Renewal and Replacement Levies – Line #11.02
Tax levies that are not continuous by law cannot be included with the property taxes on Line 1.01, 1.02 and 1.05; therefore, there are no levies that will appear in this line until FY30 when the fixed sum (formerly emergency levy) will need to be renewed. Now that HB129 includes fixed sum levies in the 20 mill floor calculation, the revenue generated by this levy may be reduced as property values increase.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Emergency Levy ($1,500,000) W/Rollbacks	$0	$0	$0	$827,728	$1,490,500
Total Line #11.020	$0	$0	$0	$827,728	$1,490,500

School District Income Tax – Line #1.030
No School district income tax revenue.

Current State Funding Model per HB96 through June 30, 2027

State Foundation Revenue Estimates

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035
HB96, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY27, which funds students where they are educated rather than where they live. We have projected FY27 funding based on the most current foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a guarantee district in FY27 and is expected to be FY28-FY31 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

A detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated including all of the HB96 changes is available at the link below. Please visit the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce at: https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Overview-of-School-Funding.

State Funding FY26-FY27

The Fair School Funding Plan was presented as a six (6) year phase-in plan, the state legislature approved the final two (2) years of the funding plan in HB96 phasing in funding at 83.33% in FY26 and then 100% in FY27. However, the legislature did not increase the funding base inputs from FY25. In other words, the legislature did not increase funding in the foundation formula. They did increase transportation funding's state share percentage to 45.83% in FY26, and 50% in FY27, which could increase funding, and they added three (3) Supplemental Payments outside the formula: a Base Funding Supplement, Enrollment Growth Supplement and Performance Supplement.

The Base Funding Supplement will be paid to all districts. The funding supplement per pupil is $27 in FY26 and $40 in FY27.

The Enrollment Growth Supplement is paid to eligible districts based on the current FY26 enrolled ADM multiplied by $225 per student, and in FY27 based on FY27 enrolled ADM multiplied by $250. To be eligible enrolled ADM growth between FY22 and FY25 must equal or exceed 5% growth, and FY27 enrolled ADM growth between FY23 and FY26 must equal or exceed 3%. Our district does not qualify for this payment.

The Performance Supplement was included in HB96. The eligibility for the supplement payment uses data from the state report card for the 2024-2025 school year for FY26 and 2025-2026 school year for FY27; the payment will be a separate payment of $13 per pupil in FY26 and FY27. We are estimated to receive $109,900 FY27.

The funding formula eliminated the Supplemental Targeted Assistance guarantee beginning in FY26, but still includes two (2) primary guarantees: 1) Temporary Transition Aid, and 2) Formula Transition Supplement. The two (2) guarantees in both temporary and permanent law ensure that no district will get fewer funds in FY26 and FY27 than they received in FY21. We are not expected to be on the Temporary Transition Aid guarantee by FY27.

Future State Budget Projections beyond FY27

Our funding status for FY28-FY31 will depend on unknown two (2) new state budgets. There is no guarantee that the current Fair School Funding Plan will be continued in future biennial budget processes; therefore, our state funding estimates are reasonable, and we will adjust the forecast when we have authoritative data to work with. For this reason, funding is held relatively constant in the forecast for FY28 through FY31.

Casino Revenue

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

In FY26, the funding totaled $108.29 million or $68.14 per pupil. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 1.5% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	$22,517,909	$22,517,909	$22,517,909	$22,517,909	$22,517,909
Additional Aid Items	1,116,310	1,116,310	1,116,310	1,116,310	1,116,310
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	23,634,219	23,634,219	23,634,219	23,634,219	23,634,219
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	202,429	205,465	208,547	211,675	214,850
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	$23,836,648	$23,839,684	$23,842,766	$23,845,894	$23,849,069

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line #1.040

HB96 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid, Career Technical, Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness funding. We were also notified that Threshold reimbursements starting in FY26, and future years, are likely to be reduced by 30% from FY25 levels due to fixed state appropriations.

We have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines using the most current funding factors available. For fiscal years 2026 and 2027, HB96 modified how DPIA is calculated by factoring in both directly certified and economically disadvantaged students. The new DPIA formula modified the weight given to these student groups over the biennium which has resulted in calculated DPIA state funding in FY26 & FY27 being $86.6 million less than in FY25.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
DPIA	$2,960,863	$2,960,863	$2,960,863	$2,960,863	$2,960,863
Career Tech - Restricted	634,206	634,206	634,206	634,206	634,206
Gifted	153,043	153,043	153,043	153,043	153,043
ESL	54,532	54,532	54,532	54,532	54,532
Student Wellness	684,960	684,960	684,960	684,960	684,960
Other Restricted State Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	$4,487,604	$4,487,604	$4,487,604	$4,487,604	$4,487,604

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

No federal unrestricted grants are projected during this forecast.

SUMMARY	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Unrestricted Line #1.035	$23,836,648	$23,839,684	$23,842,766	$23,845,894	$23,849,069
Restricted Line #1.040	4,487,604	4,487,604	4,487,604	4,487,604	4,487,604
Total State Foundation Revenue	$28,324,252	$28,327,288	$28,330,370	$28,333,498	$28,336,673

State Share of Local Property Tax – Line #1.050

A) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

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

HB96 began a phase down of the 10% rollback credit that has been in effect since 1971 and an equal phase up of the Owner Occupied Credit (OOC) that has been in effect since 1978. In addition, HB96 increased the OOC by 2.88% by phasing it in over four (4) years starting in tax year 2026. The table below shows the phasing of these changes. Eventually there will be some amount of 10% rollback for non-timber farmland but we will need tax

settlement sheets to determine that amount. But these amounts are fully reimbursed to the school district when deducted from Class I property tax bills. Homestead credits vary annually based on applicants and eligibility.

The state of Ohio passed HB479 was signed June 24, 2026, and becomes effective September 23, which included a one-time doubling of the homestead exemption credit to start with tax bills in calendar 2027. This is a one-time only increase to help homeowners is estimated to provide $350 million in taxpayer relief for qualified Homestead applicants and will be reimbursed to local governments from a $2.0 billion surplus in the state budget at the end of May 2026. There were also technical adjustments that if HB186 inflationary tax credits are present, they will be applied after the homestead credits are determined to maximize the credit for homeowners. This will cost the state an addition $44 million annually which will also be reimbursed to local governments if applicable. The $44 million increase is ongoing.

HB186 10% Phase down and OCC Phase up					
	TY25 Collect CY26	TY26 Collect CY27	TY27 Collect CY28	TY28 Collect CY29	TY29 Collect CY30
10% Rollback*	10.00%	7.50%	5.00%	2.50%	0.00%
2.5% OOC	2.50%	5.00%	7.50%	10.00%	12.50%
HB96 Inc. OCC	0.00%	0.72%	1.44%	2.16%	2.88%
Total	12.50%	13.22%	13.94%	14.66%	15.38%
Homestead	varies	2x	varies	varies	varies
*Non-timber farm land will still keep 10% rollback					

Partial HB186 Guarantee

New HB186 authorizes payments to school districts and JVSDs that are located in a county that underwent a reappraisal or triennial update in tax years 2023 and 2024 and that, due to the act's temporary credit, would otherwise receive less property tax revenue in tax year 2025 than in tax year 2024. The revenue guarantee applies to tax year 2025, in the case of 2023 reappraisal or update counties, and to tax years 2025 and 2026, in the case of 2024 reappraisal and update counties. Under the act, the Tax Commissioner will calculate the difference between a district's real property tax revenue in tax year 2024 and its revenue in 2025 and, if applicable, 2026. We do not anticipate a hold harmless payment for HB186. The Ohio Department of Taxation expects to notify the Ohio Department of Education of these amounts and districts who receive this payment by August 1. A record request has been made for this data, and we will adjust the forecast as data from the ODT becomes available.

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

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Rollback and Homestead	$2,084,176	$2,183,983	$2,092,989	$2,103,834	$2,074,512
TPP Reimbursement - Fixed Rate	0	0	0	0	0
HB 186 Partial Reimbursement of Taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Reimbursements #1.050	$2,084,176	$2,183,983	$2,092,989	$2,103,834	$2,074,512

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any revenue that does not fit the above lines. The primary sources of revenue in this area have been, interest on investments, tuition for court-placed students, student fees, Payment In Lieu of Taxes, and general rental fees. The district has elected to also post Catastrophic (Threshold) Aid for special education as other revenue. We were notified in January that the state of Ohio overspent their Science of Reading Appropriation and will be reducing funding to recover funds previously paid. We were also notified that

Threshold reimbursements in FY26, and future years, are likely to be reduced by 30% from FY25 levels due to fixed state appropriations. For FY26 we have decreased our threshold aide revenue estimates.

Interest income is based on the district's cash balances and increased interest rates due to the Federal Reserve raising rates to curb inflation. Interest income remained steady in FY26 due to laddered investment strategies, expected Federal Reserve rate cuts and declining cash balances will begin to have an impact on earnings in FY27and future years. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Tuition Related Payments/Threshold	$419,129	$419,129	$419,129	$419,129	$419,129
Class & Sports Oriented Fees	26,473	26,473	26,473	26,473	26,473
Interest Earnings & Rental Revenue	824,520	474,520	214,182	214,182	214,182
Payments In Lieu of Taxes	26,317	26,317	26,317	26,317	26,317
Rental Related Fees	46,783	46,783	46,783	46,783	46,783
TIF & Mobile Home Taxes	165,461	165,461	165,461	165,461	165,461
Miscellaneous	297,525	297,525	297,525	297,525	297,525
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	$1,806,208	$1,456,208	$1,195,870	$1,195,870	$1,195,870

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

Transfers In / Return of Advances – Line #2.040 & #2.050
These are non-operating revenues which are the repayment of short-term loans to other funds over the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses received for a previous fiscal year in the current fiscal year.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Transfers In - Line #2.040	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Advance Returns - Line #2.050	704,954	704,954	704,954	704,954	704,954
Total Transfer & Advances In	$704,954	$704,954	$704,954	$704,954	$704,954

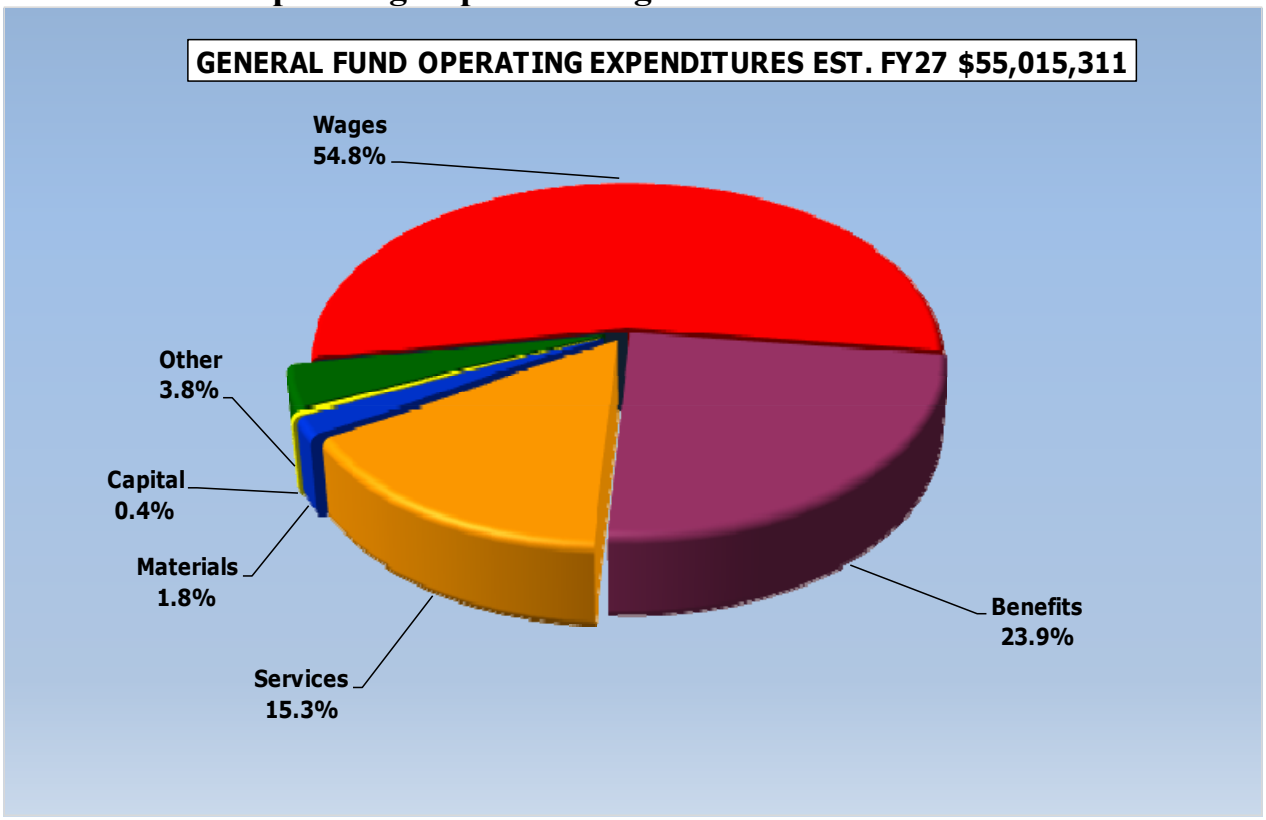
All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. These revenues are inconsistent year to year and are not projected to be a significant source of revenue.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Refund of prior years expenditures	$7,959	$7,959	$7,959	$7,959	$7,959

Expenditures Assumptions

The district's leadership team is always looking at ways to improve the education of the students whether it be with changes in staffing, curriculum, or new technology needs. As the administration of the district reviews expenditures, the education of the students is always the main focus for resource utilization.

All Operating Expense Categories - General Fund FY27



Wages – Line #3.010

Negotiations with bargaining unit members resulted in an agreement to include base increases of 3.0% for FY25 through FY27 including step increases. We are anticipating 27 pays in FY28. For modeling purposes, we have a salary increase of 1.5% for FY28-FY31. We have reduced staffing for FY27 and we have added a conservative estimate for these reductions.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Base Wages	$27,753,831	$28,432,356	$29,313,085	$30,321,428	$31,362,511
Based Pay Increase	832,615	426,485	439,696	454,821	470,438
Steps & Academic Training	555,077	555,077	568,647	586,262	606,429
Growth Staff	0	0	0	0	0
New Building Staff	0	0	0	0	0
Substitutes	472,798	472,798	472,798	472,798	472,798
Supplementals	633,713	643,219	652,867	662,660	672,600
Severance	627,785	627,785	627,785	627,785	627,785
Staffing Reductions	(709,167)	(100,833)	0	0	0
Total Wages Line #3.010	$30,166,652	$31,056,887	$32,074,878	$33,125,754	$34,212,561

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

A) STRS/SERS will increase as Wages Increase
As required by law, the BOE pays 14% of all employee wages to STRS or SERS. The district is also required to pay SERS Surcharge, an additional employer charge based on the salaries of lower-paid members. It is exclusively used to fund health care.

B) Insurance
The district is on a self-insured medical insurance plan. FY23 and FY24 saw an increase in insurance expenses of 9.4% and 20.9% respectively due to high claims. We are estimating an increase of 6% for FY27 through FY31 which reflects trend on our current employee census and claims data.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation
Workers Compensation is expected to be approximately 0.55% of wages FY27-FY31. Unemployment is expected to remain at a very low level FY27-FY31.

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

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
A) STRS/SERS	$4,968,057	$5,095,903	$5,281,985	$5,459,359	$5,642,744
B) Insurance's	7,581,229	8,007,870	8,488,342	8,997,643	9,537,502
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	163,943	168,395	173,484	178,739	184,173
D) Medicare	417,027	463,603	434,161	465,086	480,323
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	$13,130,256	$13,735,771	$14,377,972	$15,100,827	$15,844,742

Purchased Services – Line #3.030
College Credit Plus, excess fees, and other tuition costs will continue to draw funds away from the district, which will continue in this area and has been adjusted based on historical trends. In FY26 there will be a new electric Capacity Charge that will be assessed on all electric bills to help expand Ohio's electric generating ability. This charge will begin June 2025 and end June 2026. It is anticipated it will increase electric costs by 20% annually for just that twelve (12) month period.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	$1,572,895	$1,620,082	$1,668,684	$1,718,745	$1,770,307
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	534,155	550,180	566,685	583,686	601,197
Professional Development	89,357	92,038	94,799	97,643	100,572
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	94,213	97,039	99,950	102,949	106,037
Utilities	1,572,333	1,650,950	1,733,498	1,820,173	1,911,182
Tuition, Excess Costs & Scholarship Costs	2,104,310	2,167,439	2,232,462	2,299,436	2,368,419
College Credit Plus	137,284	141,403	145,645	150,014	154,514
Contract Transportation	678	698	719	741	763
Other Adjustments SWSF, ESSER, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	2,336,507	2,406,602	2,478,800	2,553,164	2,629,759
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	$8,441,732	$8,726,431	$9,021,242	$9,326,551	$9,642,750

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

Expenses which are characterized by curricular supplies, testing supplies, copy paper, maintenance and custodial supplies, materials, and bus fuel. A rate of 3% increase is projected in this area.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
General Office Supplies & Materials	$375,780	$387,053	$398,665	$410,625	$422,944
Textbooks & Instructional Supplies	42,519	43,795	45,109	46,462	47,856
Facility Supplies & Materials	255,796	263,470	271,374	279,515	287,900
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	296,615	305,513	314,678	324,118	333,842
Other adjustments SWSF, ESSER, Etc.	13,014	13,404	13,806	14,220	14,647
Total Supplies Line #3.040	$983,724	$1,013,235	$1,043,632	$1,074,940	$1,107,189

Equipment – Line #3.050

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

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	$219,887	$219,887	$219,887	$219,887	$219,887
Technology/Curriculum Purchases	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583
Total Equipment Line #3.050	$221,470	$221,470	$221,470	$221,470	$221,470

Principal and Interest Payment – Lines #4.05 & #4.06

There are no borrowings planned in the forecast period.

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses. A rate of 3% increase is projected in this area.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	$379,771	$391,164	$402,899	$414,986	$427,436
ESC Deduction	936,557	964,654	993,594	1,023,402	1,054,104
Annual Audit Costs	66,755	68,758	70,821	72,946	75,134
Dues, Fees & other Expenses	688,394	709,046	730,317	752,227	774,794
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	$2,071,477	$2,133,622	$2,197,631	$2,263,561	$2,331,468

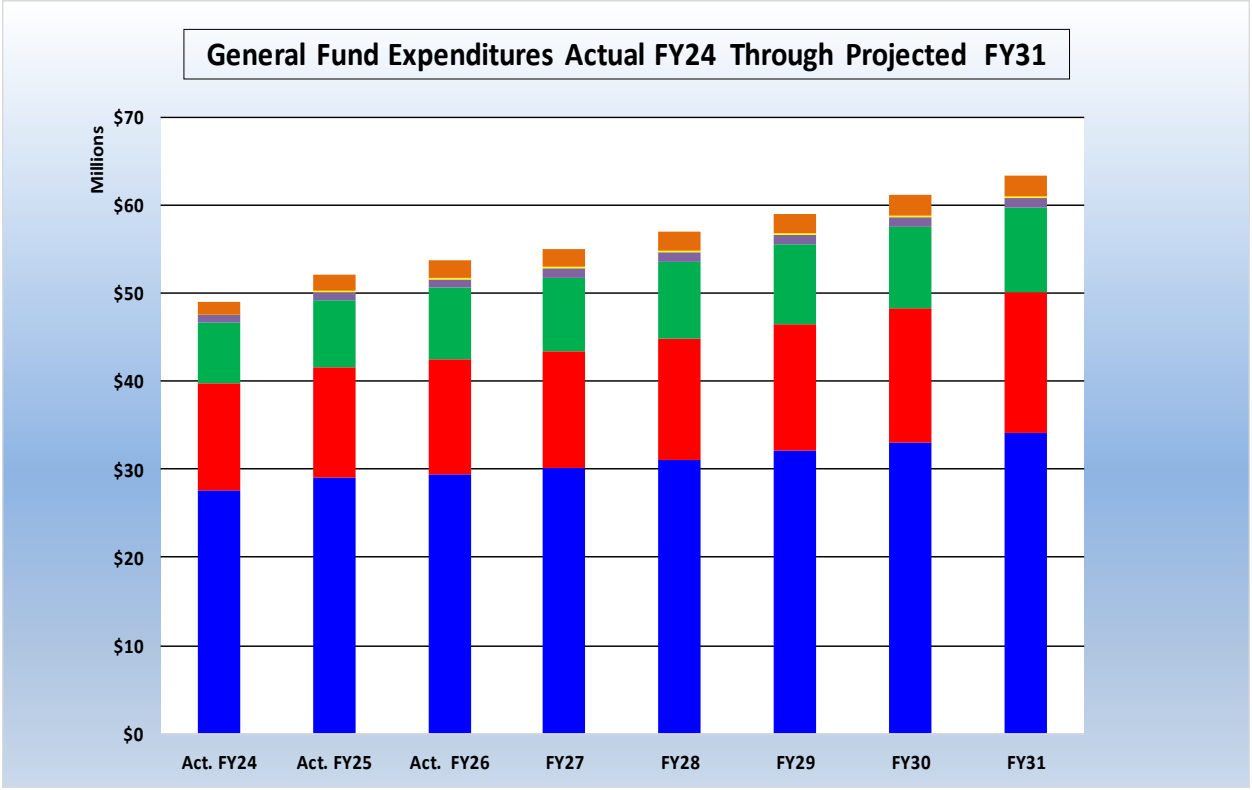
Transfers Out/Advances Out – Lines #5.01 & #5.02
This account group covers fund to fund transfer and end of year short term loans from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements and can repay the General Fund.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Advances Out Line #5.020	704,954	704,954	704,954	704,954	704,954
Total Transfer & Advances Out	$704,954	$704,954	$704,954	$704,954	$704,954

Encumbrances –Line #8.010
These are outstanding purchase orders that have not been approved for payment as the goods were not received in the fiscal year in which they were ordered.

	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Estimated Encumbrances Line #8.010	$158,959	$158,959	$158,959	$158,959	$158,959

Operating Expenditures Actual FY24 through FY26 and Estimated FY27-FY31
As the graph on the following page indicates, we have been diligent at containing costs in reaction to lower and flat state revenues in the past. We are maintaining control over our expenses while balancing student academic needs to enable them to excel and do well on state performance standards.

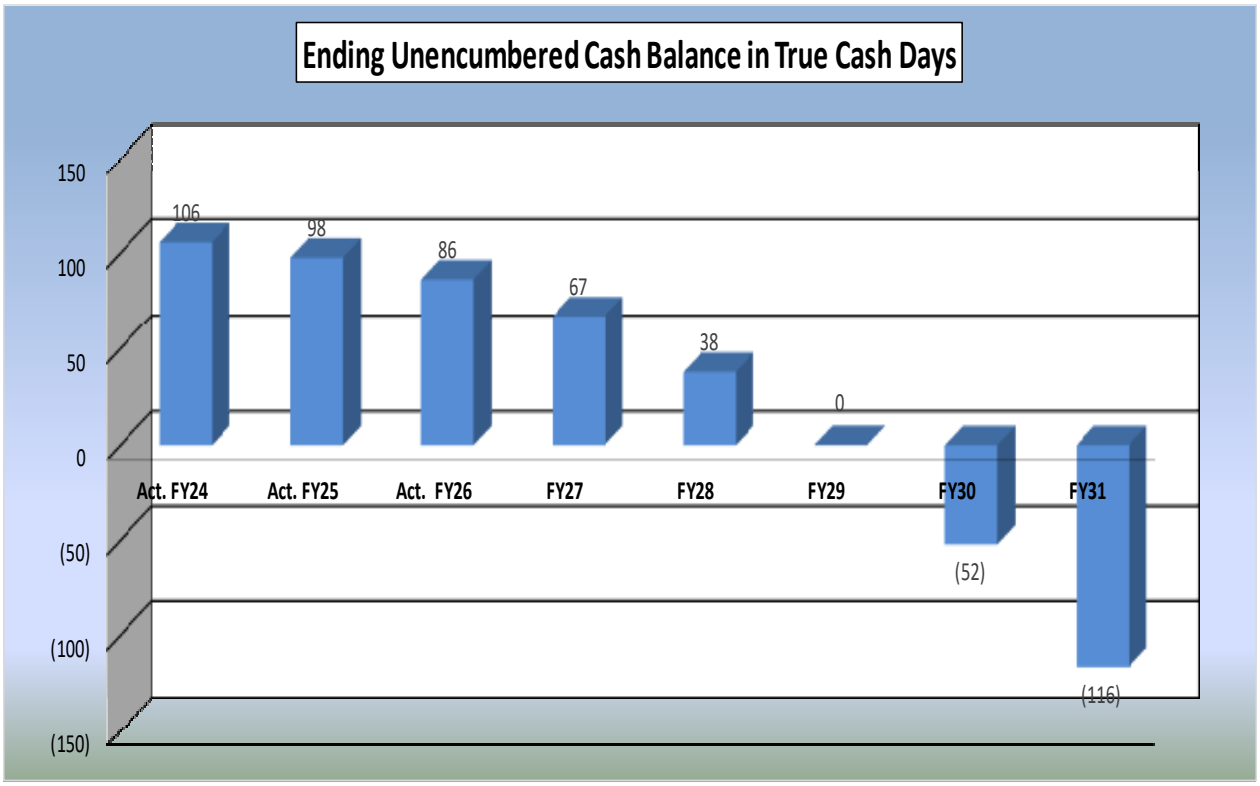


Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance "The Bottom-line" – Line #15.010
This amount must not go below $0 or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of

5705.412, ORC punishable by personal liability of $10,000. It is recommended that a district maintains a minimum of thirty (30) day cash balance, which is about $4.67 million for our district.

	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance Line #15.01	$10,255,248	$5,966,732	$20,776	($8,002,026)	($18,128,474)

True Cash Days Ending Balance



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

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