



Loveland City Schools

Financial Report
Five Year Forecast - Update
May, 2016



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Forecast Purpose/Objectives

Ohio Department of Education's purposes/objectives for the five-year forecast are:

1. To engage the local board of education and the community in the 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 Department of Education and Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems.



Executive Summary

	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020
Beginning Balance	7,748,444	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171
+ Revenue	48,554,458	48,728,618	48,992,712	49,666,662	50,123,600
+ Proposed Renew/Replacement Levies	-	-	-	-	-
+ Proposed New Levies	-	-	-	-	-
- Expenditures	(44,785,747)	(46,019,255)	(48,355,019)	(50,321,702)	(52,320,394)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	3,768,711	2,709,364	637,693	(655,040)	(2,196,794)
Ending Balance	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171	12,012,377
Revenue Surplus or Deficit w/o Levies	3,768,711	2,709,364	637,693	(655,040)	(2,196,794)
Ending Balance w/o Levies	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171	12,012,377

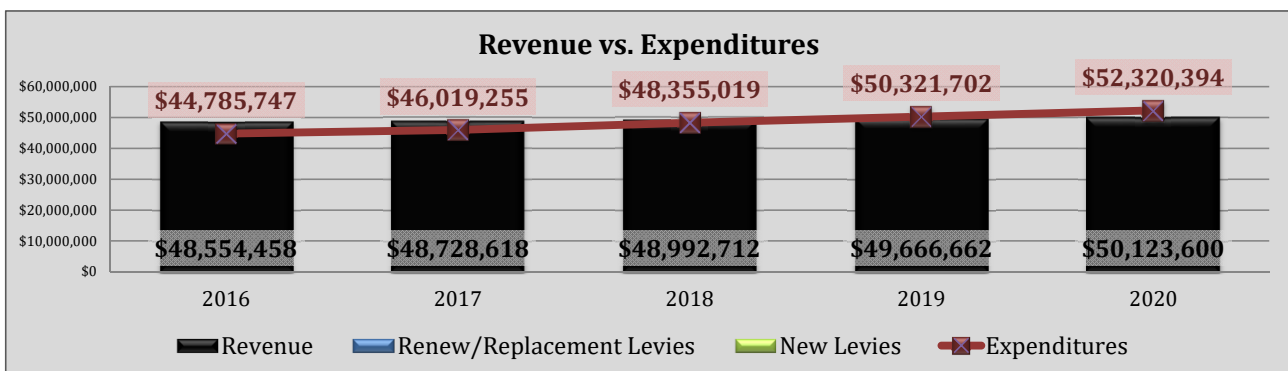
Executive Summary:

The District has remained vigilant in its effort to maintain financial stability. Limiting expenditure growth to under 2% the past five years has been a key factor in achieving this stability. In addition, Loveland City Schools passed a new operating levy in May, 2014. The levy began generating additional revenue in calendar year 2015.

The financials above reflect a very typical levy cycle with revenue exceeding expenditures in the early years of the new levy, and expenditures exceeding revenue toward the end of the levy's 'life cycle.' The district's revenue surplus of \$3,768,711 is expected to be the peak and will occur in fiscal year 2016. While the district will trend toward revenue shortfalls, the cash balance is expected to be adequate throughout the forecast period. The District will continue studying its cash balance needs to ensure stability for students, staff, and taxpayers.

The district's financial condition is improved since the May forecast update because of increases in state funding and a lower than projected increase in health insurance premium beginning in FY 2016. The forecast compare on page 22 provides line-by-line variance and detail.

May Update: Based upon current trend information, the district's annual revenue is projected to drop only 0.10% annually (by FY 2020) over the previous forecast submitted in October. Similarly, expenditures are projected to be slightly higher at an annual increase of just 0.30%. The net cumulative impact on the district's cash balance is just \$280,000 over five years. Health insurance renewal savings now projected in FY 2017 are partially consumed by FTE projections in FY 2017, FY 2018, and FY 2019.



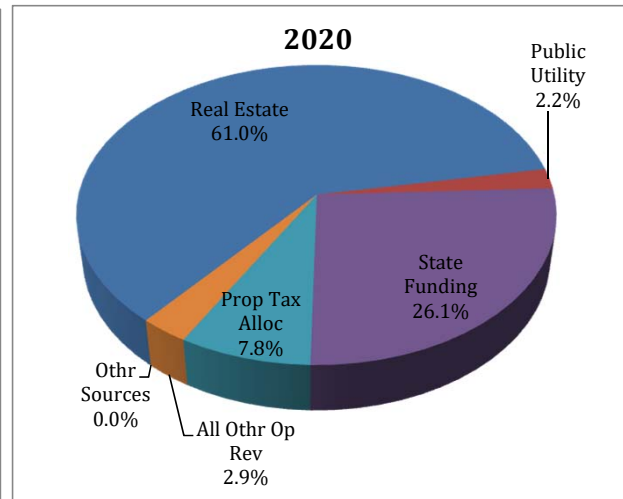
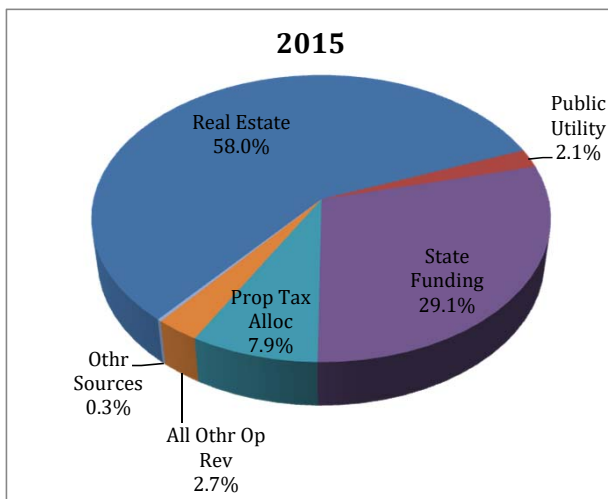
Revenue Overview

	Prev. 5-Year Avg. Annual Change	PROJECTED					5-Year Avg. Annual Change
		Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	
Revenue:							
1.010 - Real Estate	4.22%	8.72%	0.84%	1.56%	1.67%	1.49%	2.86%
1.020 - Public Utility	7.76%	7.59%	1.51%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	2.42%
1.030 - Income Tax	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1.035 - State Funding	4.17%	1.74%	0.60%	-2.30%	0.45%	-0.87%	-0.07%
1.040 - Restr Aid	113.74%	-52.44%	0.32%	-0.01%	0.09%	0.10%	-10.39%
1.045 - Restr Federal SFSF	-100.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1.050 - Property Tax Alloc	-6.22%	1.74%	1.16%	1.63%	1.75%	1.65%	1.59%
1.060 - All Other Operating R	7.98%	2.93%	3.12%	3.16%	3.19%	3.23%	3.12%
1.070 - Total Revenue	2.95%	5.45%	0.87%	0.54%	1.38%	0.92%	1.83%
2.070 - Total Other Financing	327.57%	114.07%	-100.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.03%
2.080 - Total Revenues and Ot	3.00%	5.73%	0.36%	0.54%	1.38%	0.92%	1.78%

Notes & Assumptions:

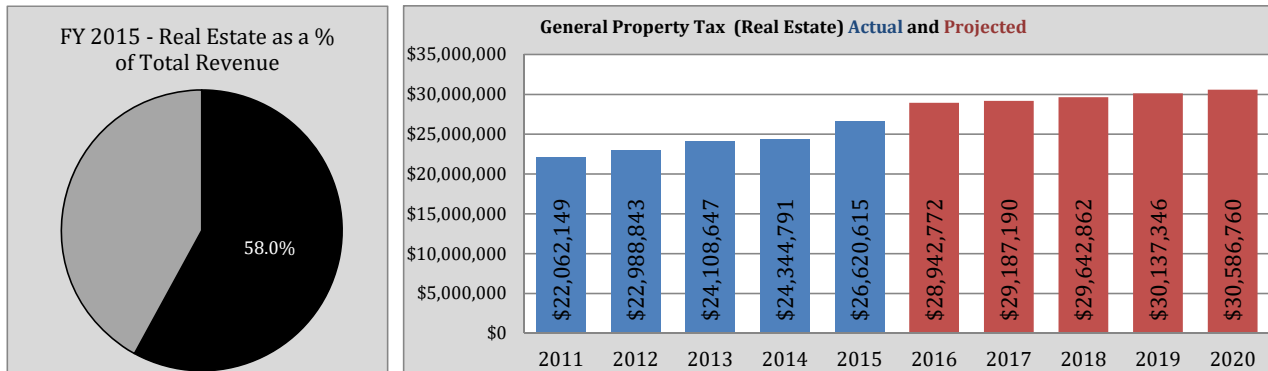
The District has experienced moderate revenue growth over the past five years averaging 2.95% annually. This average was helped substantially by the May, 2014 levy passage. Operating revenue is expected to slow once the levy is fully collected in FY 2016, and will average only 1.83% annually over the forecasted period through FY 2020.

State revenue is expected to peak in fiscal year 2016 and transition to a guarantee amount by FY 2018. Although current legislation only establishes a school funding formula through FY 2017, the forecast assumes a continuation of the current formula though FY 2020. The forecast also assumes a guarantee of 100% of the amount received in FY 2015. It is important to note this revenue source is dependent upon enrollment. If the District's enrollment remains constant, rather than decline as modeled, then additional state money of as much as \$400,000 per year could be realized in fiscal years 2016 through 2019.



1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)

Revenue collected from taxes levied by a school district by the assessed valuation of real property using effective tax rates for class I (residential/agricultural) and class II (business).

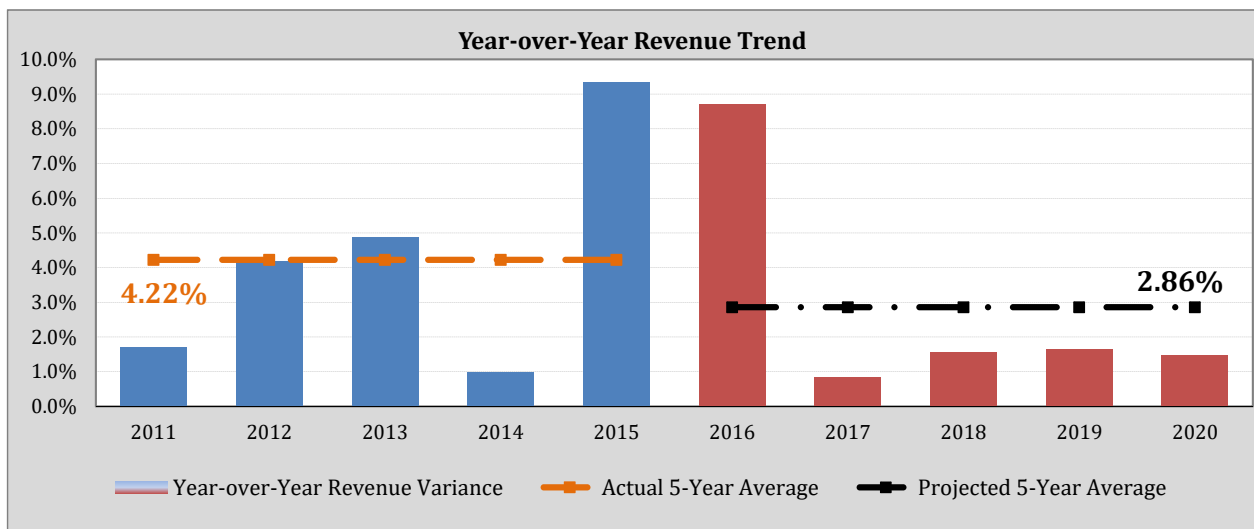


Notes & Assumptions:

Real estate property tax revenue comprises 58% of the district's revenue. Tax rates and property values are its key components. Revenue increased in FY 2015 due to a 5.6 mill levy that was passed in May, 2014. Full collections on that new levy will be realized by FY 2016. The district's residential effective tax rate (operating levies) was 42.14 in tax year 2015, for collections in 2016, which is \$4.21 per \$1,000 of assessed property valuation. Residential valuation is assessed at 35% of appraised.

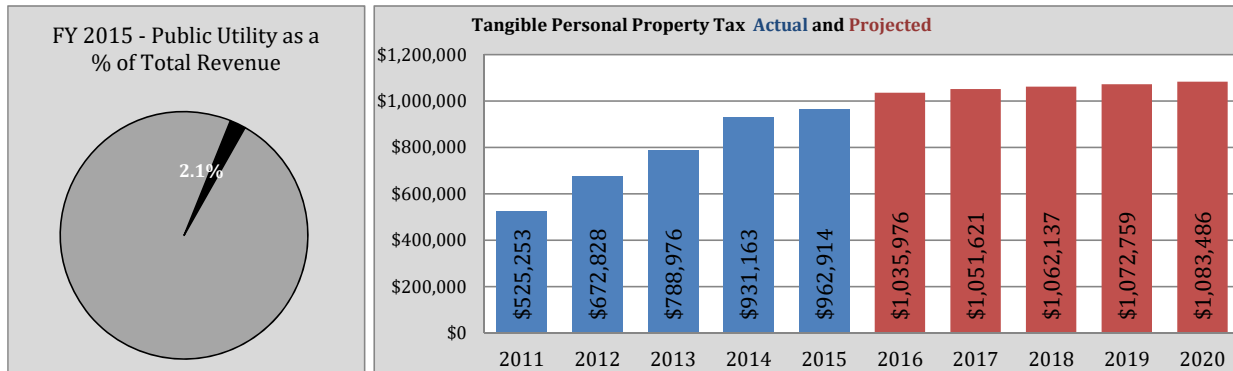
Gross collections for real estate taxes, including current taxes paid and delinquencies, have remained very consistent at a near 99% rate. Projected collections are expected to continue at this level. As a result, overall dollars generated from collections are expected to exhibit modest growth over the forecasted period.

The district's taxpayers continue to pay taxes at an average of 99% of taxes billed. The forecast is modeling a consistent collection rate for the forecasted period. As much as an additional 1% could be realized beyond these modeled assumptions. If the full 1% in potential revenue is realized then the revenue would increase by about \$280,000.



1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property

Revenue generated from public utility personal property valuations multiplied by the district's full voted tax rate.

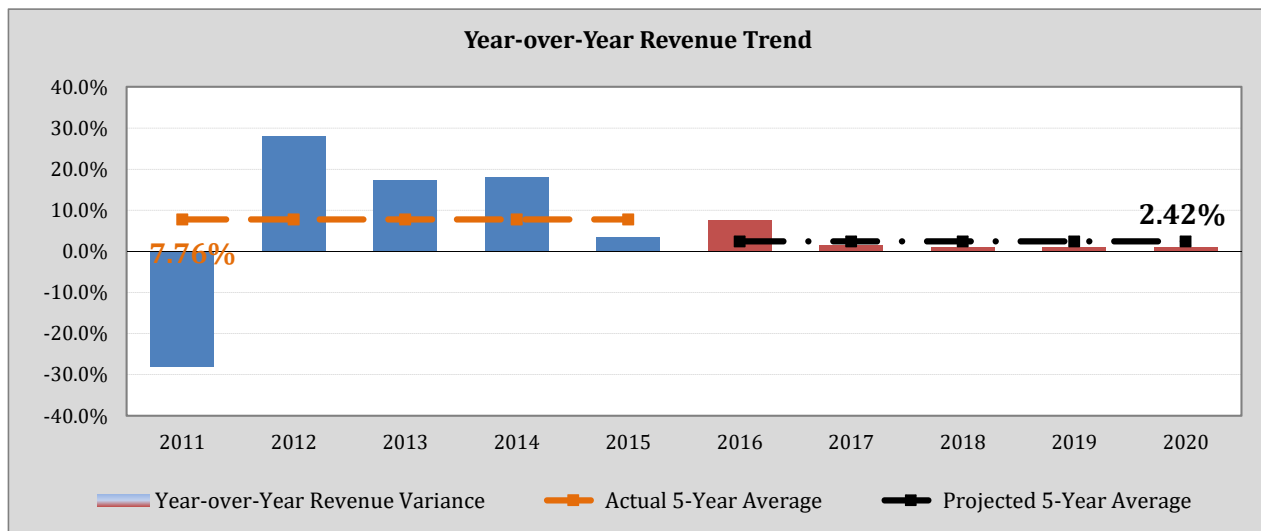


Notes & Assumptions:

Public utility property (gas lines, power grids, etc.) generates only 2.1% of the district's revenue. The valuation is taxed at the district's full voted tax rate, which was 75.34 mills (\$7.53 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation) in tax year 2015.

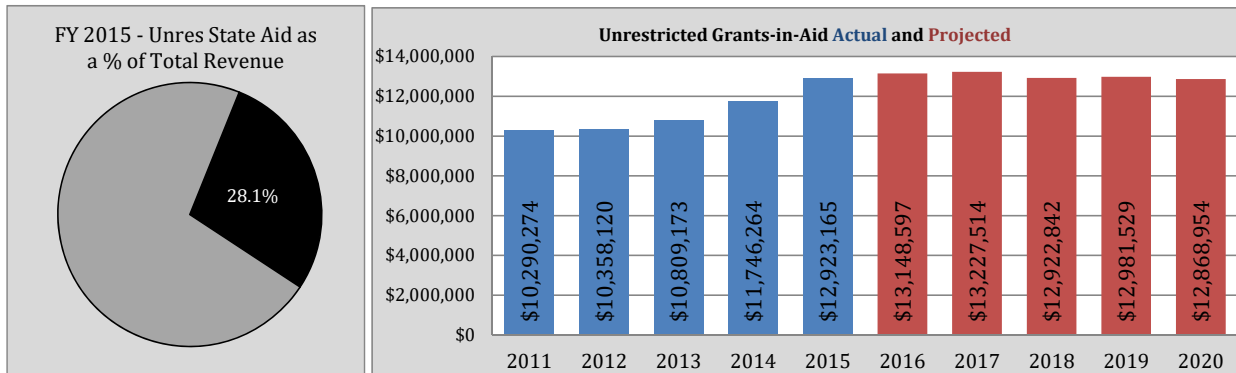
Approximately \$78,000 of the increase in public utility tax collections for FY 2014 is believed to be due to prior year delinquencies paid in the first half of calendar year 2014. The revenue settlement information provided to the district does not offer this documentation. However, had this \$78,000 been received in 2014 for prior year amounts owed, then the revenue would have been about \$853,000 instead of \$931,163. This is worth documenting because the new levy would be expected to generate a larger increase in 2015 relative to 2014. The year-over-year increase is diminished because of the inflated 2014 basis.

Future valuations, FY 2017 and beyond, are expected to grow at the rate of about 1% per year over the forecast period, which explains the gradually increasing revenue estimates for this category.



1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid

Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.



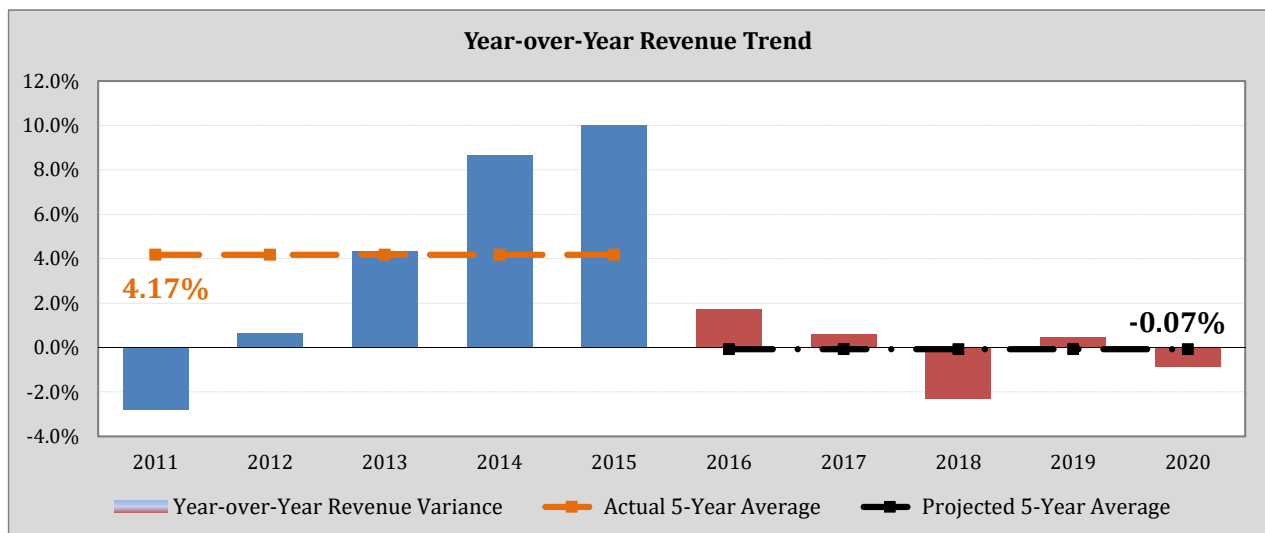
Notes & Assumptions:

The state's per pupil funding formula generates 28.1% of the district's revenue. Beginning in FY 2014, Ohio implemented a new funding formula. That particular formula provided noteworthy funding increases for Loveland, but the totals were limited by funding caps imposed by the state due to the fact it could not fully fund the statewide calculated amounts. With the caps in place, Loveland had more than \$500,000 in calculated formula funding still owed to it at the end of FY 2015.

The State adopted a new budget to fund schools in FY 2016 and FY 2017. The core formula is very similar to the immediate past formula which relies upon a state share percentage calculated by utilizing a combination of valuation per pupil and median income per pupil. The district's state share in FY 2016 is projected to be 35.1%, which will only provide \$2,069 of the state's core aid per pupil of \$5,900 to Loveland.

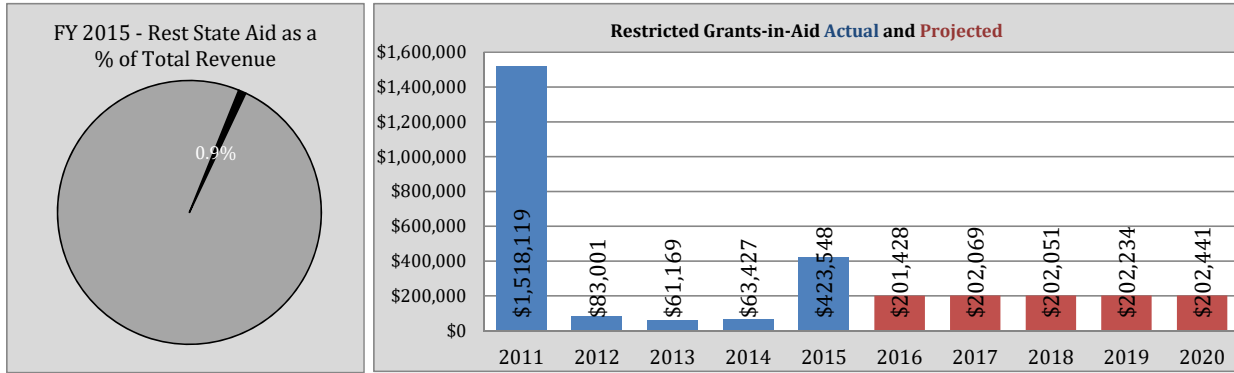
Because funded enrollment is expected to gradually decline from 4,490 in FY 2016 to 4,263 by FY 2020, state funding is expected to peak in FY 2017 and transition to a guarantee amount by FY 2020. Although the current legislation only runs through FY 2017, the forecast assumes a continuation of the current formula though 2020. The forecast also assumes a guarantee of 100% of the amount received in 2015.

This line item also includes casino revenue which is estimated at \$50.50 per pupil.



1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid

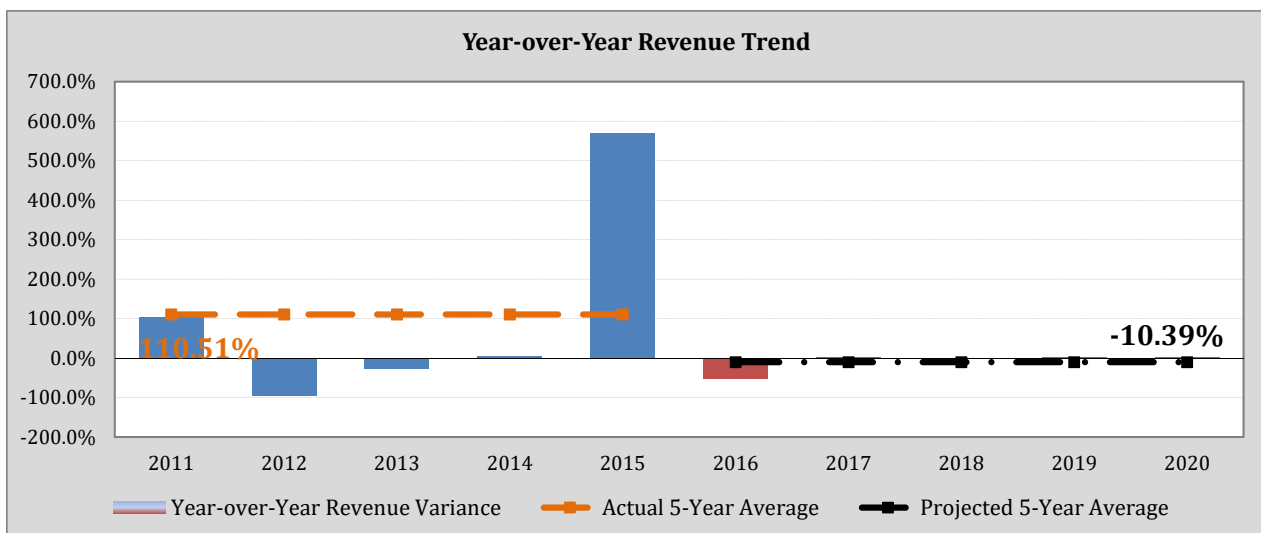
Funds received through the State Foundation Program or other allocations that are restricted for specific purposes.



Notes & Assumptions:

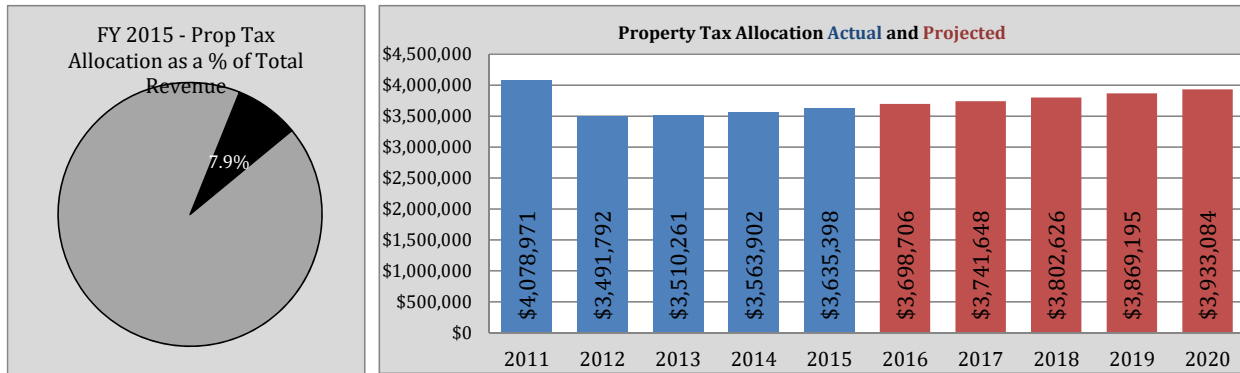
A portion of the district's per pupil formula funding must be classified as restricted. This is funding for economic disadvantaged (\$17,756 in FY 2016), and career technical program reimbursement (\$38,672 in FY 2016).

In addition, the district receives catastrophic special education funding that is classified as restricted. These revenue sources are projected to remain relatively unchanged through the forecast period. The district did receive two-years of catastrophic reimbursement in FY 2015, but going forward the forecast models a single year's reimbursement for FY 2016 through FY 2020.



1.050 - Property Tax Allocation

Includes funds received for Tangible Personal Property Tax Reimbursement, Electric Deregulation, Homestead and Rollback.

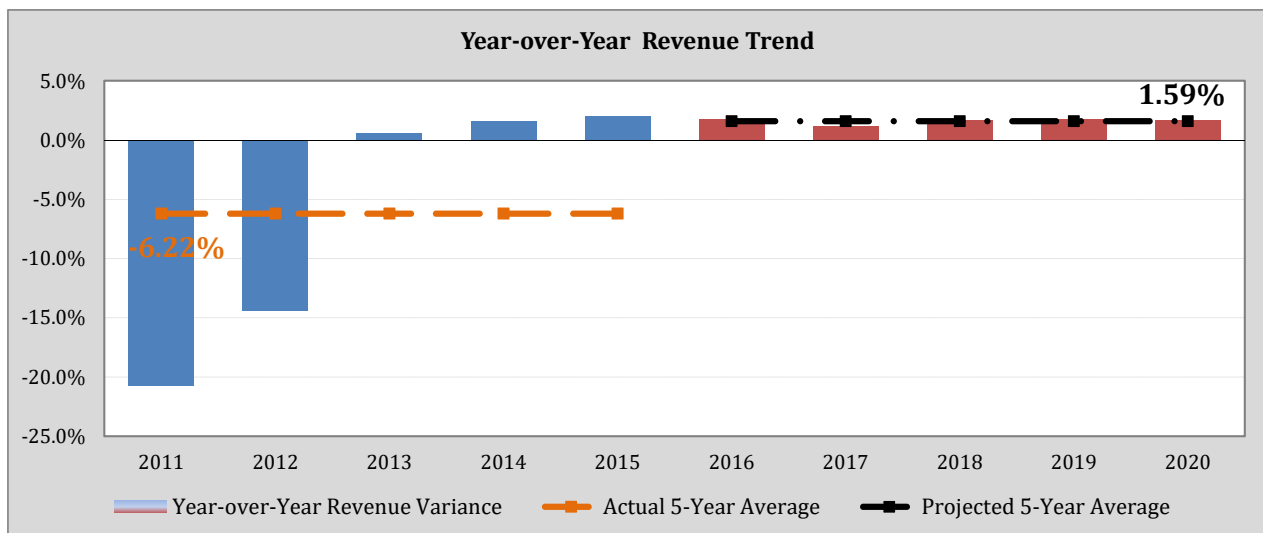


Notes & Assumptions:

The state's reimbursement for local property taxes made up approximately 7.9% of the district's revenue in FY 2015. The primary sources for this revenue are residential rollback (12.5% on owner/occupied), which was \$3,217,108 in FY 2015, and homestead which was \$416,734.

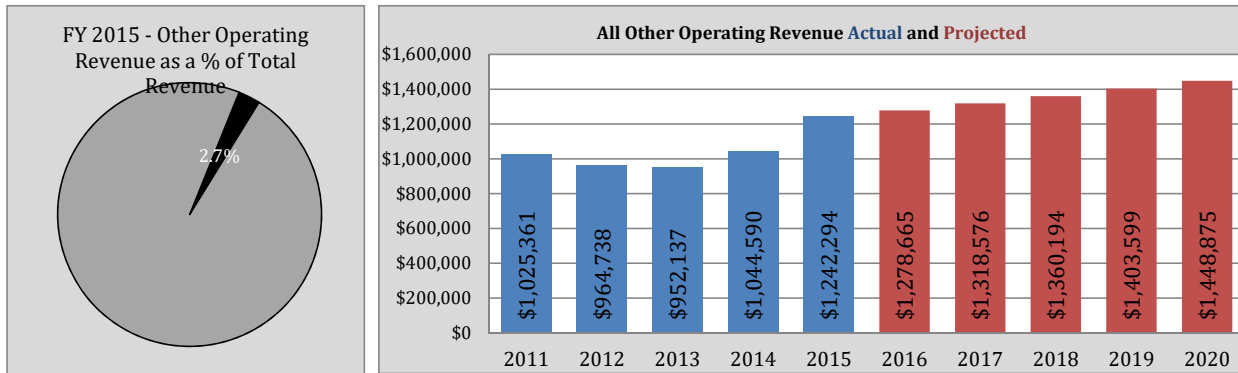
The district's new 2014 levy does not qualify for state reimbursement of the 10% and 2.5% rollback. As such, there was no increase in reimbursement in 2015. Property tax allocation revenue is a percentage function of Class I residential taxes billed. With the new levy included, about 12.8% of the district's millage does not qualify for reimbursement. This change in state tax policy shifts more cost onto the local taxpayer and less on the state as a whole. See chart below:

	2014	2015
Millage Not Qualifying for Reimbursement	0	5.44
Percentage of Total Millage Not Qualifying	0.00%	12.80%
Percentage of Taxes Billed Rolled Back for "10%"	9.93%	8.65%
Percentage of Taxes Billed Rolled Back for "2.5%"	2.24%	1.95%



1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues

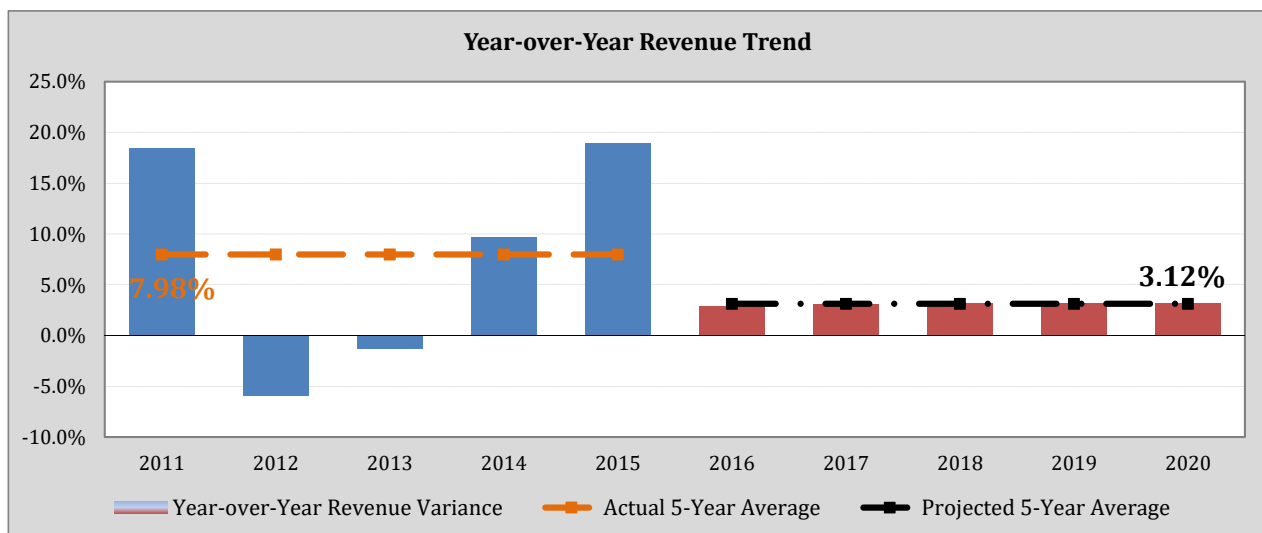
Operating revenue sources not included in other lines; examples include tuition, fees, earnings on investments, rentals, and donations.



Notes & Assumptions:

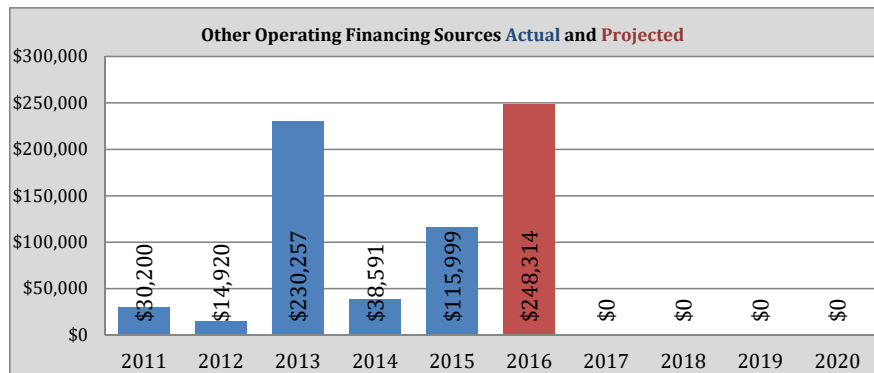
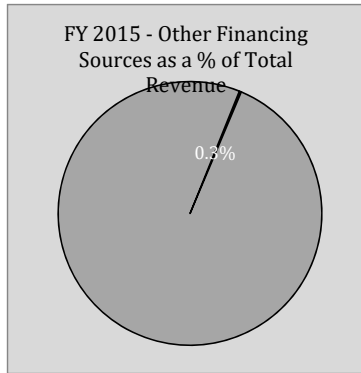
Other operating revenue is 2.7% of the district's total operating revenue. This revenue source is comprised of tax incentive payments made by developers and companies, student fees, Medicaid reimbursement, special education tuition paid by other districts, and finally, transportation reimbursements from school activities and groups connected with trips other than regular education transportation to and from school.

Fee based other revenue accounted for 37% of this revenue source in FY 2015, with the largest component being classroom materials and fees at \$293,207. Fee based revenue is expected to increase at an average of 2.8% per year. Tuition related revenue grew approximately 19% from FY 2014 to FY 2015, and is modeled to grow 2.3% in future years. Tuition related revenue is 27% of other operating revenue. Finally, tax incentive payments account for another 28% at \$347,302, and are expected to grow 5% per year FY 2016 to FY 2020.



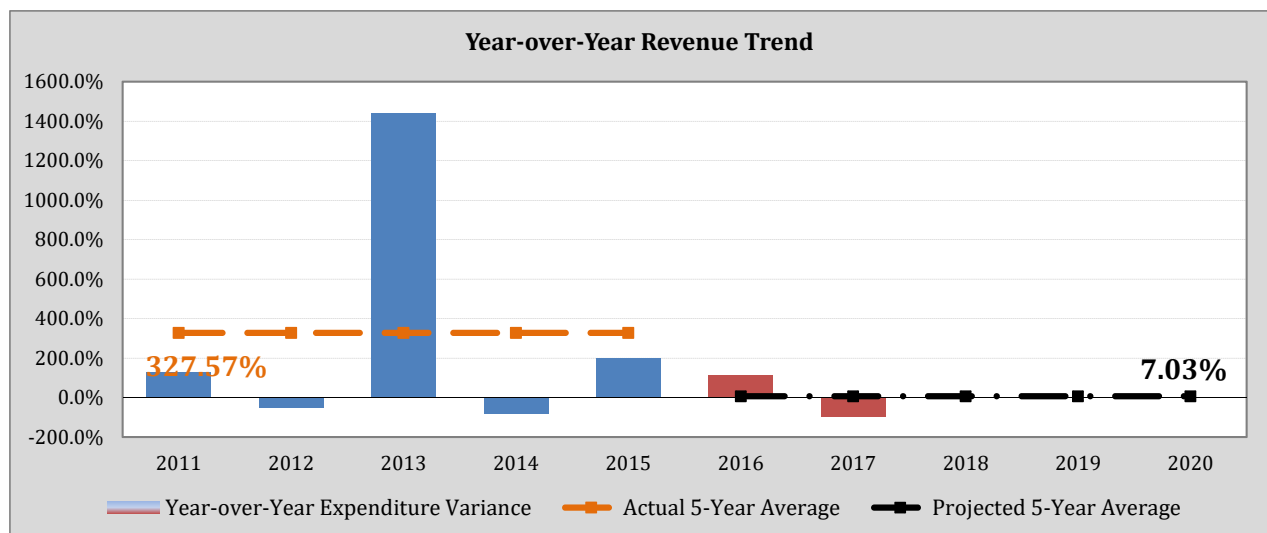
2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources

Includes proceeds from sale of notes, state emergency loans and advancements, operating transfers-in, and all other financing sources like sale and loss of assets, and refund of prior year expenditures.



Notes & Assumptions:

Non-operating revenue includes reimbursements from other funds for advances provided by the general fund. In FY 2013, the district received a refund of prior year expenses. For 2016 through 2020 there is minimal activity expected.



Expenditures Overview

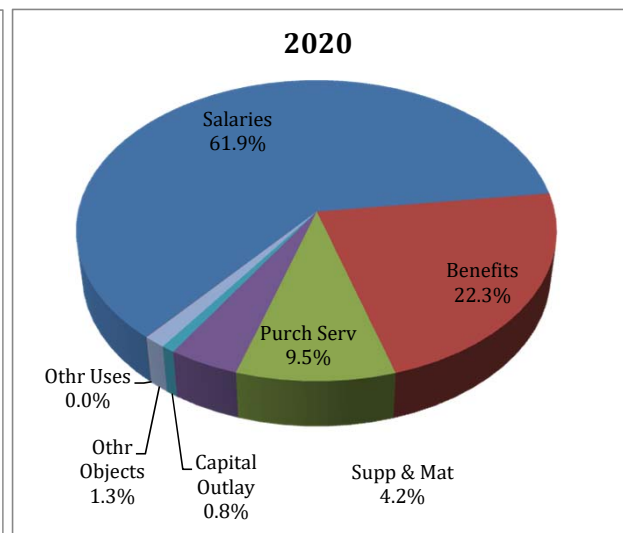
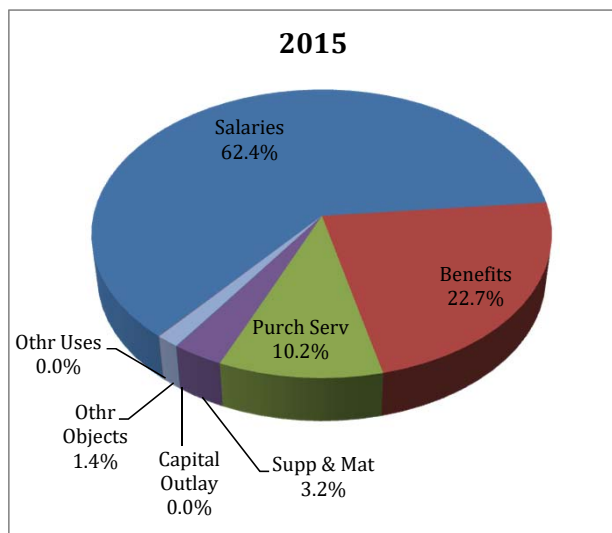
	Prev. 5-Year Avg. Annual Change	PROJECTED					5-Year Avg. Annual Change
		Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	
Revenue:							
3.010 - Salaries	1.24%	4.87%	4.50%	4.18%	3.88%	3.72%	4.23%
3.020 - Benefits	3.02%	-1.13%	2.66%	6.99%	5.83%	5.79%	4.03%
3.030 - Purchased Services	6.11%	-1.34%	6.96%	2.76%	2.91%	2.93%	2.85%
3.040 - Supplies & Materials	-0.36%	50.45%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	11.69%
3.050 - Capital Outlay	n/a	5931.56%	-81.01%	189.56%	0.00%	0.00%	1208.02%
3.060 - Intergov	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.010 - 4.060 - Debt	-15.12%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.300 - Other Objects	3.29%	5.70%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.01%	2.75%
4.500 - Total Expenditures	1.76%	6.09%	2.76%	5.08%	4.07%	3.97%	4.39%
5.040 - Total Other Financing	4.06%	12.50%	-11.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%
5.050 - Total Expenditures and	1.77%	6.09%	2.75%	5.08%	4.07%	3.97%	4.39%

Notes & Assumptions:

As previously mentioned, spending over the prior five year period was "restrained" in order for the district to regain its financial footing and achieve a measure of stability through the Great Recession. This strategy, while creating stability, has also deferred the funding for certain needs such as instructional material, technology, and building repairs and upgrades.

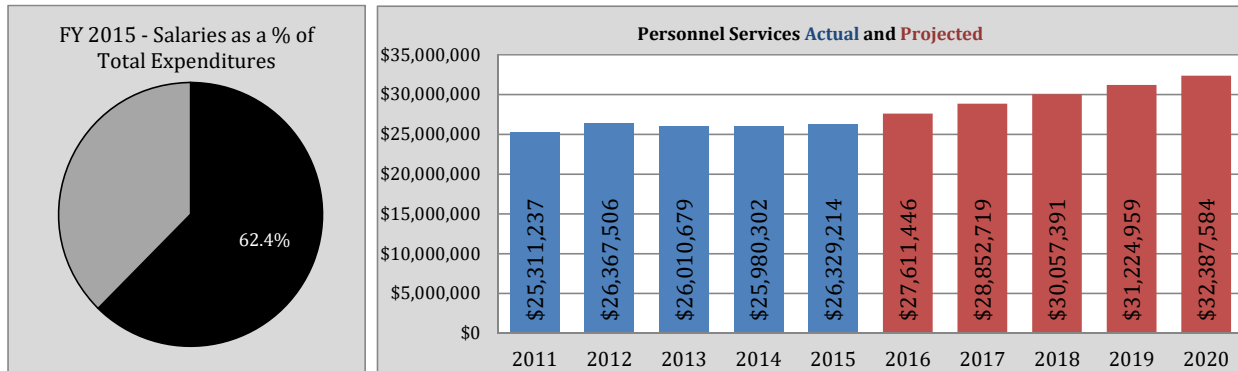
Last October the district increased its projected investment in instructional supplies and technology. The district did not utilize the full investment in FY 2015 which added to the district's FY 2015 ending cash balance. The individual expenditure notes offer additional explanation, and reflect the continuation of the projected investment as introduced in October, 2014.

The district's operating expenditures are projected to increase at an annual average rate of 4.39%. This increase is skewed upward because of the supply and capital outlay line items.



3.010 - Personnel Services

Employee salaries and wages, including extended time, severance pay, supplemental contracts, etc.



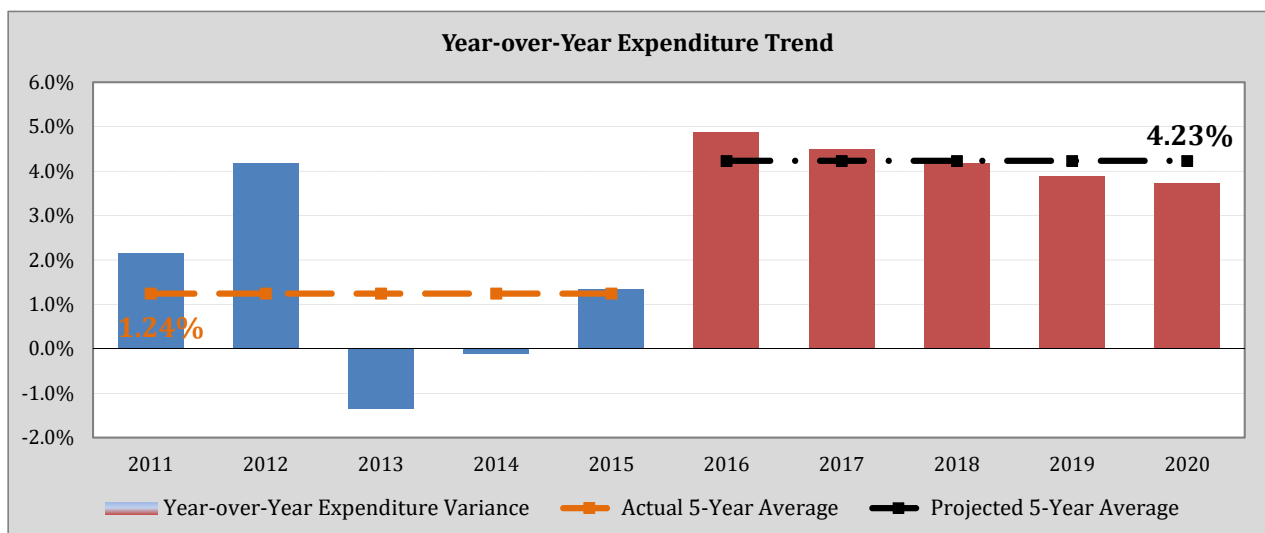
Notes & Assumptions:

Salary costs are 62.4% of the budget, and have been contained to an average annual growth rate of 1.24% over the past five years.

The year-over-year change in projected salaries reflected above is a function of both the number of employees and changes in salaries paid. With respect to the number of employees, or FTEs, the district had growth of 1.5 FTE in FY 2015. Certified FTEs are projected to grow by 2.0 in FY 2017, and 1.0 in FY's 2018 and 2019.

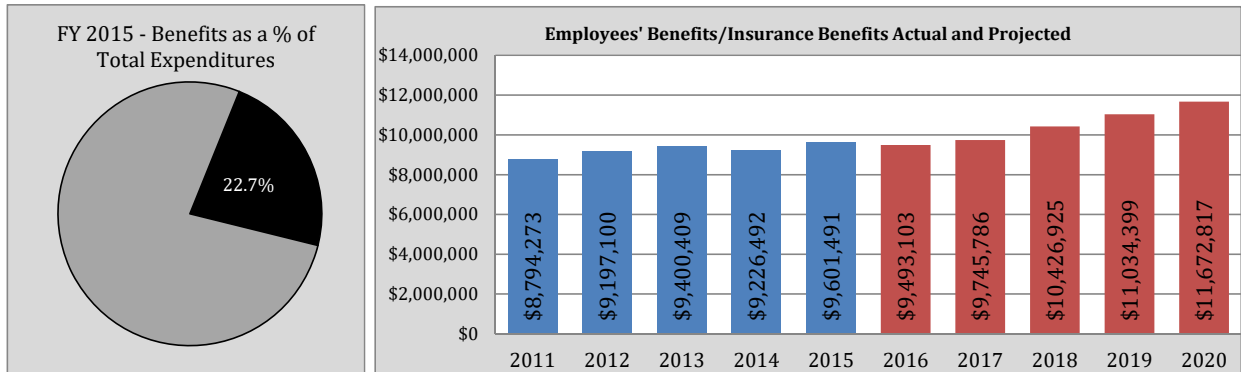
The classified FTEs will increase to reflect the payment of maintenance employees currently paid from the district's permanent improvement fund. This change will enable the district to have additional permanent improvement dollars for building repair and upgrades.

Changes in salaries paid are for experience, education changes, and negotiated salary changes. Certified employees comprise about 72% of total salaries, classified is 21.7%, and administrative is 4.7%. The average annual increase of 4.23% through FY 2020 is modeled based upon current negotiations, trends and FTE projections.



3.020 - Employees' Benefits

Retirement for all employees, Workers Compensation, early retirement incentives, Medicare, unemployment, pickup on pickup, and all health-related insurances.



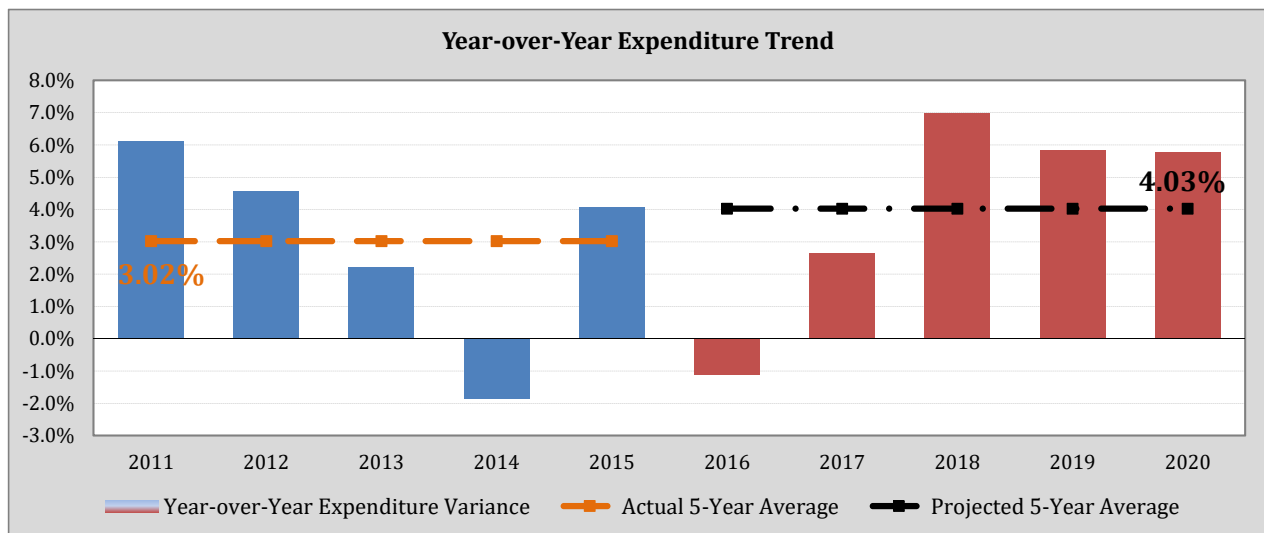
Notes & Assumptions:

Benefits are 22.7% of the district's yearly expenditures. Health insurances (medical, dental, life, etc.) accounted for just over 50% of total benefits, with the remainder allocated for salary-drive fringe benefits.

The district's benefit cost increased above trend in FY 2015 because of a one-time advance payment made to establish health insurance premiums as current status rather than a one-month delay. The elimination of this one-time payment in FY 2016 reduces the district's growth below historical trends. The FY 2017 through FY 2018 projections are consistent with historical trends, current employee FTE modeling, and health care inflation.

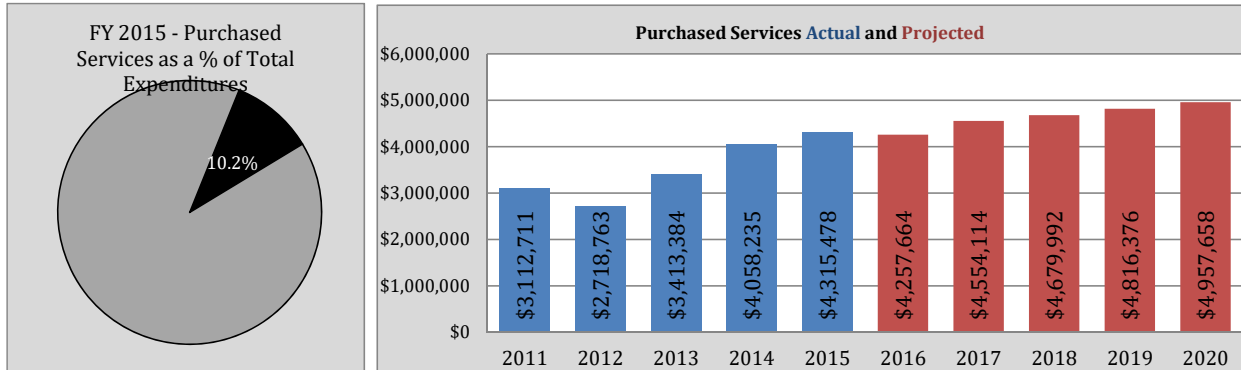
As reported in March, 2015 as part of the forecast update, the district's health insurance group had predicted a preliminary renewal level of 0% starting July 1, 2015 for FY 2016. Health insurance costs reflect a 0% premium growth for FY 2016, and since October's forecast a 0% increase in FY 2017. FY 2018 health insurance is projected to grow 10% and FY 2019 and FY 2020 are projected to grow 8% annually.

Outside of health insurance benefits (medical, dental & life insurance), most other benefits (such as retirement, workers compensation and Medicare) are salary driven and reflect increases consistent with projected staffing and wage increases.



3.030 - Purchased Services

Amounts paid for personal services rendered by personnel who are not on the payroll of the school district, and other services which the school district may purchase.

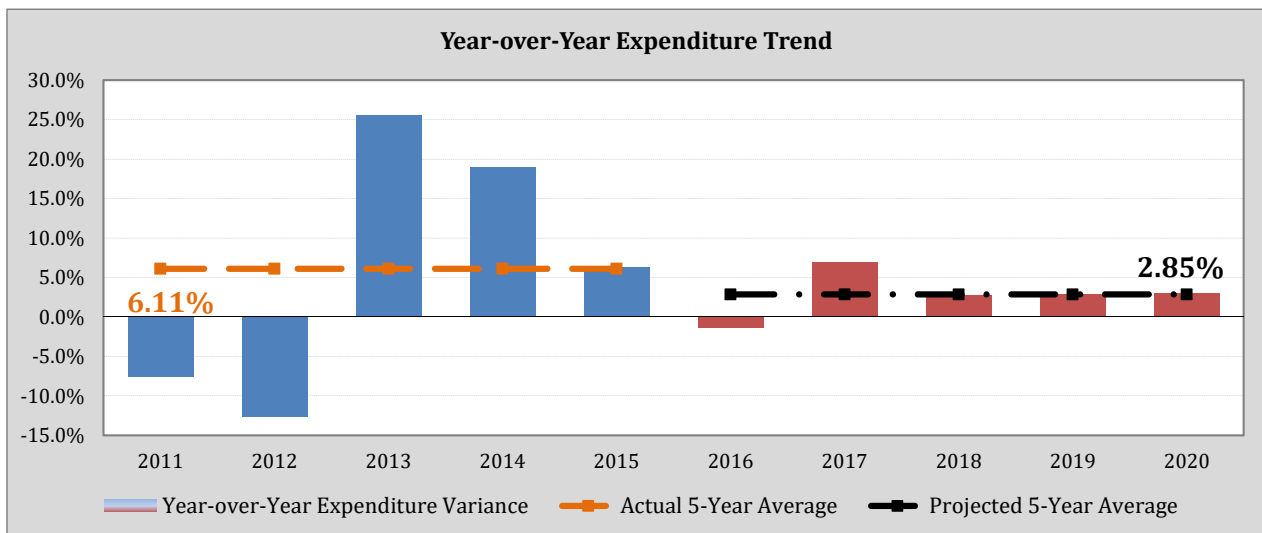


Notes & Assumptions:

Purchased services are expenses for costs such as contracted transportation, utilities, tuition paid to other districts, etc., and accounted for 10.2% of the district's total expenditures in FY 2015.

The district's number of students attending other districts through open enrollment increased by about 30 students in FY 2014. About 17 of the students attended the Cincinnati Public Schools. Other notable changes were with Goshen SD and Milford SD. For all three types of tuition the district spent about \$900,000 in fiscal year 2015.

The district experienced growth in other purchased services due to the services required and provided to special needs students.



3.040 - Supplies & Materials

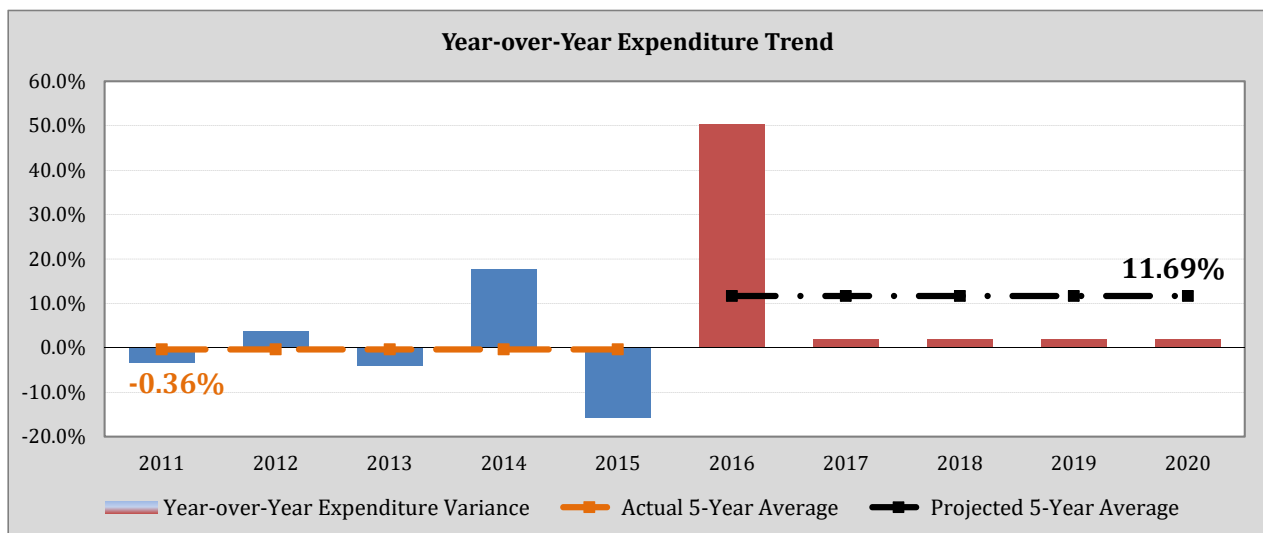
Expenditures for general supplies, instructional materials including textbooks and media material, bus fuel and tires, and all other maintenance supplies.



Notes & Assumptions:

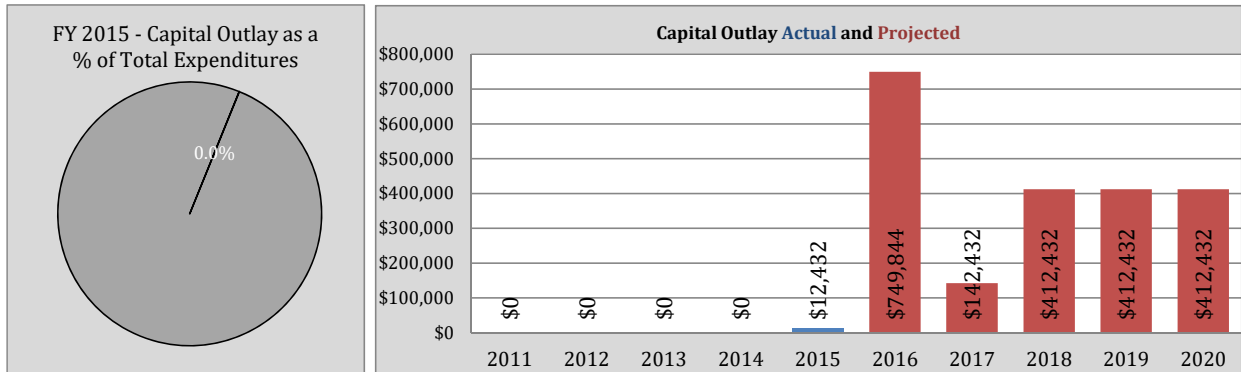
Supplies and materials are just 3.2% of the budget. The district saw a decrease in FY 2015 for supplies of \$253,502, and did not fully utilize the dollars that were planned for increased investment in supplies and materials for instructional purposes. Since this investment was projected with the October, 2014 forecast, the ending cash balance at June 30, 2015 increased due to the planned money not being utilized.

While these dollars were not utilized in FY 2015, the original investment plan developed in October, 2014 was continued in FY 2016 through FY 2020.

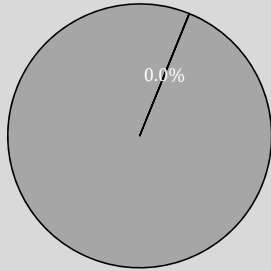


3.050 - Capital Outlay

This line includes expenditures for items having at least a five-year life expectancy, such as land, buildings, improvements of grounds, equipment, computers/technology, furnishings, and buses.

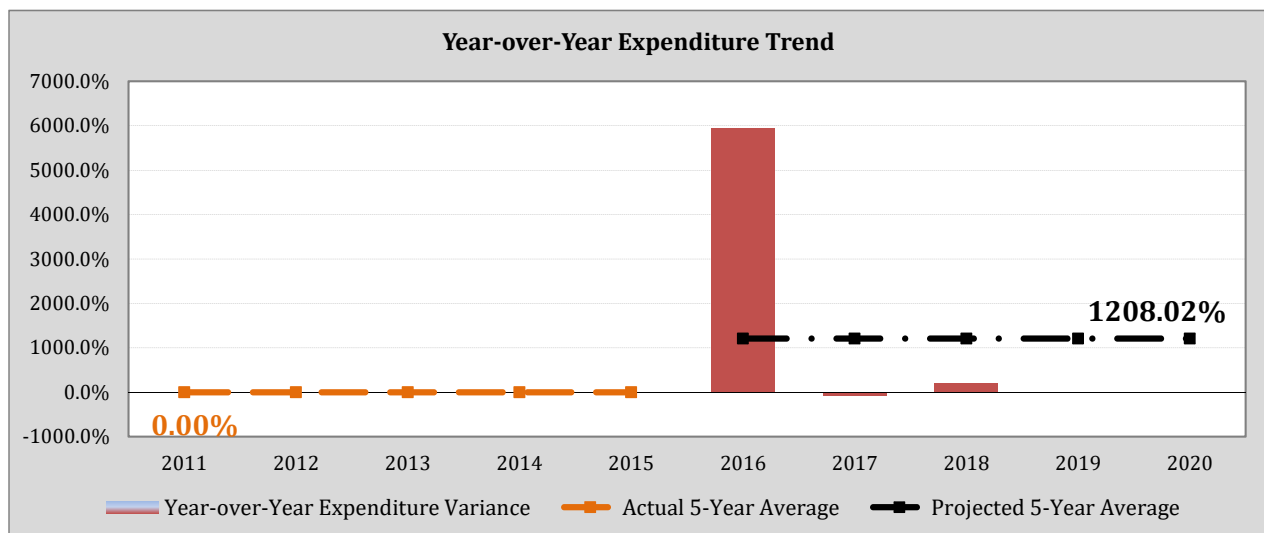


FY 2015 - Capital Outlay as a % of Total Expenditures



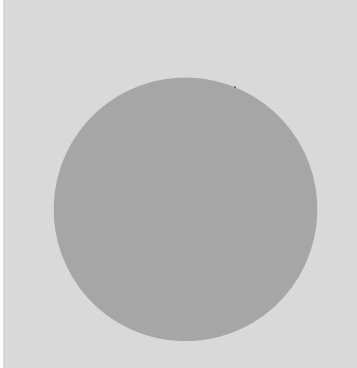
Notes & Assumptions:

Historically, capital outlay accounted for less than 1% of the district's expenditures. In its October, 2014 forecast the district included additional projected funds of \$400,000 to improve technology and meet the needs of today's students. These dollars were not utilized in FY 2015, but are continued as originally planned in FY 2016 through FY 2020 projections.



3.060-4.060 - Intergovernmental & Debt

These lines account for pass through payments, as well as monies received by a district on behalf of another governmental entity, plus principal and interest payments for general fund borrowing.



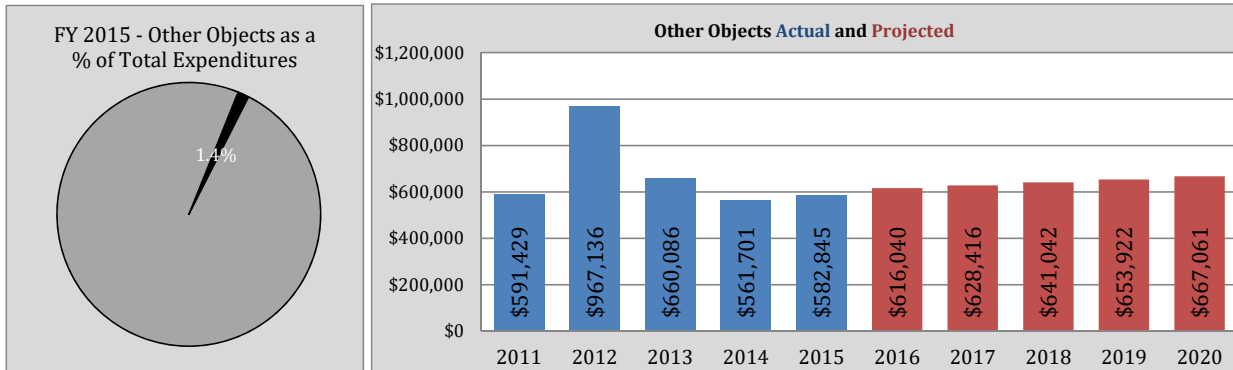
Notes & Assumptions:

The district does not currently have any general fund debt obligations.



4.300 - Other Objects

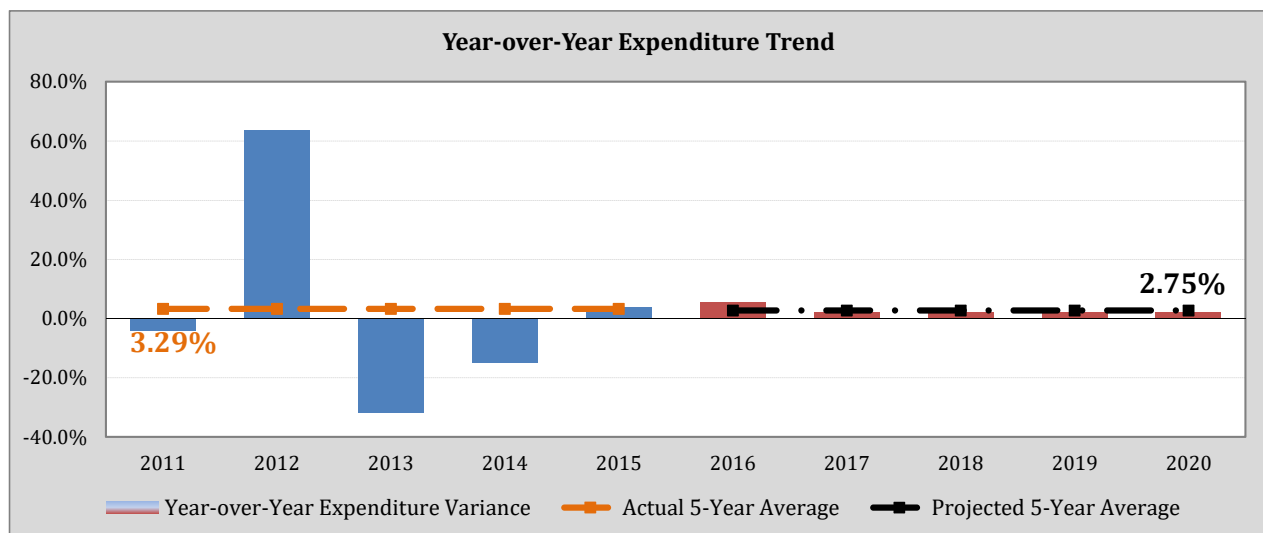
Primary components for this expenditure line are membership dues and fees, ESC contract deductions, County Auditor/Treasurer fees, audit expenses, and election expenses.



Notes & Assumptions:

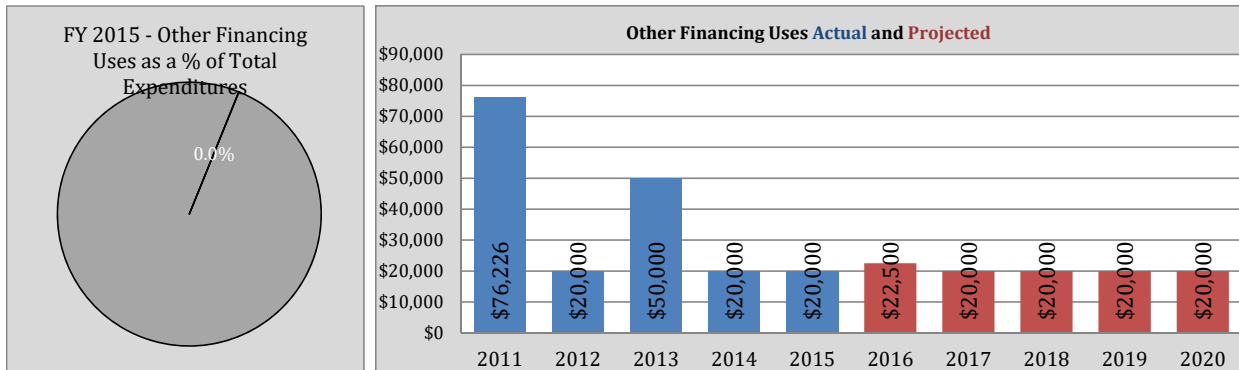
Other operating expenditures include the payment of county auditor and treasurer fees. These fees are the largest single component of the category at 73%, and increased in FY 2015 and FY 2016 due to the collection on the new levy passed in May, 2014.

For FY 2017 and beyond, county auditor and treasurer fees are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2% per year. All other operating expenditures are projected to grow at an average of 2.1% per year for the next five years.



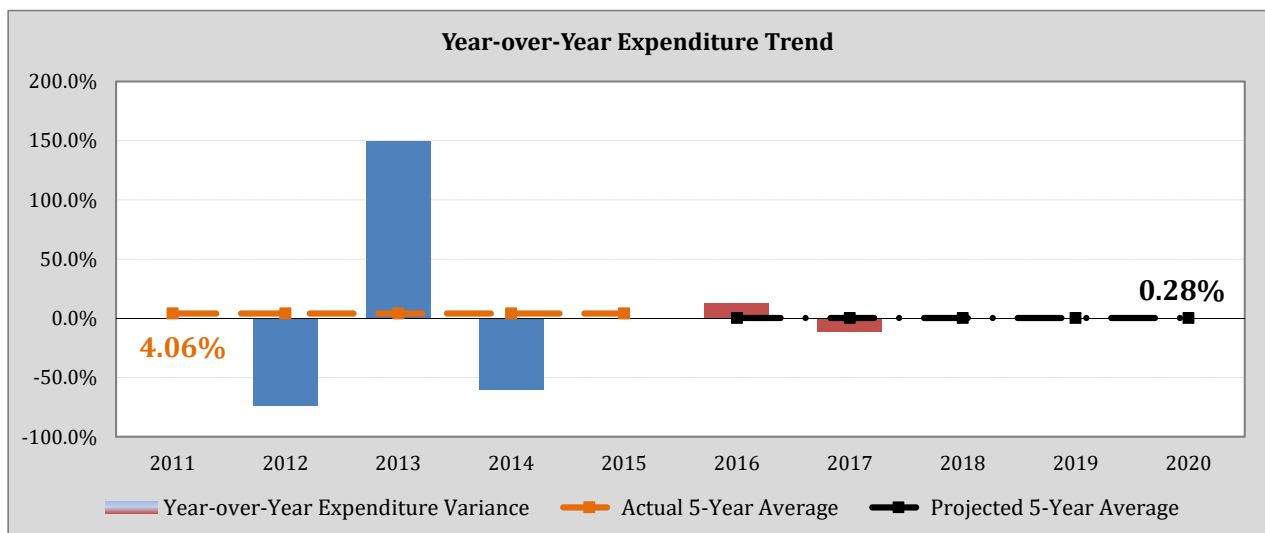
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses

Operating transfers-out, advances out to other funds, and all other general fund financing uses.



Notes & Assumptions:

Other uses includes items such as transfers and advances to other funds. The use of this line item is expected to remain at very low levels throughout the forecast period.



Forecast Compare

Comparison of Previous Forecast Amounts to Current Forecasted Numbers
F.Y. 2016

		Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
		Previous	Current	Dollar	Percent
		Forecast	Forecast	Difference	Difference
		Amounts For	Amounts For	Between	Between
		F.Y. 2016	F.Y. 2016	Previous	Previous
		Prepared on:	Prepared on:	and	and
		October, 2015	4/18/2016	Current	Current
Revenue:					
1	Real Estate & Property Allocation	\$32,681,049	\$32,641,478	-\$39,571	-0.1%
2	Public Utility Personal Property	\$1,030,250	\$1,035,976	\$5,726	0.6%
3	Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	n/a
4	State Foundation Restricted & Unrestricted	\$13,421,752	\$13,350,026	-\$71,726	-0.5%
5	Other Revenue	\$1,278,665	\$1,278,665	\$0	0.0%
6	Other Non Operating Revenue	\$50,000	\$248,314	\$198,314	396.6%
7	Total Revenue	\$48,461,715	\$48,554,458	\$92,743	0.2%
Expenditures:					
8	Salaries	\$27,528,105	\$27,611,446	\$83,341	0.3%
9	Fringe Benefits	\$9,495,143	\$9,493,103	-\$2,040	0.0%
10	Purchased Services	\$4,432,664	\$4,257,664	-\$175,000	-3.9%
11	Supplies, Debt, Capital Outlay & Other	\$3,063,622	\$3,401,034	\$337,412	11.0%
12	Other Non Operating Expenditures	\$20,000	\$22,500	\$2,500	12.5%
13	Total Expenditures	\$44,539,535	\$44,785,747	\$246,213	0.6%
14	Revenue Over/(Under) Expenditures	\$3,922,180	\$3,768,711	-\$153,470	
15	Ending Cash Balance	\$11,670,624	\$11,517,155	-\$153,470	

Notes:

Fiscal year 2016 revenue is projected to be \$92,743 or 0.2% higher than the October forecast. Expenditures are now projected to be \$246,213 or 0.6% higher than in the October forecast. The offsetting components cause a projected decrease in cash balance of -\$153,470 when compared to the October, 2015 forecast.



Loveland City Schools

Fiscal Year:	Actual	FORECASTED				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue:						
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	26,620,615	28,942,772	29,187,190	29,642,862	30,137,346	30,586,760
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	962,914	1,035,976	1,051,621	1,062,137	1,072,759	1,083,486
1.030 - Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	12,923,165	13,148,597	13,227,514	12,922,842	12,981,529	12,868,954
1.040 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	423,548	201,428	202,069	202,051	202,234	202,441
1.045 - Restricted Federal Grants - SFSF	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.050 - Property Tax Allocation	3,635,398	3,698,706	3,741,648	3,802,626	3,869,195	3,933,084
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	1,242,294	1,278,665	1,318,576	1,360,194	1,403,599	1,448,875
1.070 - Total Revenue	45,807,934	48,306,144	48,728,618	48,992,712	49,666,662	50,123,600
Other Financing Sources:						
2.010 - Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.020 - State Emergency Loans and Adv	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.040 - Operating Transfers-In	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.050 - Advances-In	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.060 - All Other Financing Sources	115,999	248,314	-	-	-	-
2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources	115,999	248,314	-	-	-	-
2.080 - Total Rev & Other Sources	45,923,933	48,554,458	48,728,618	48,992,712	49,666,662	50,123,600
Expenditures:						
3.010 - Personnel Services	26,329,214	27,611,446	28,852,719	30,057,391	31,224,959	32,387,584
3.020 - Employee Benefits	9,601,491	9,493,103	9,745,786	10,426,925	11,034,399	11,672,817
3.030 - Purchased Services	4,315,478	4,257,664	4,554,114	4,679,992	4,816,376	4,957,658
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	1,352,689	2,035,150	2,075,787	2,117,237	2,159,615	2,202,841
3.050 - Capital Outlay	12,432	749,844	142,432	412,432	412,432	412,432
3.060 - Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:						
4.010 - Principal-All Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.020 - Principal - Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.030 - Principal - State Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.040 - Principal - State Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.050 - Principal - HB264 Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.055 - Principal - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.060 - Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.300 - Other Objects	582,845	616,040	628,416	641,042	653,922	667,061
4.500 - Total Expenditures	42,194,149	44,763,247	45,999,255	48,335,019	50,301,702	52,300,394
Other Financing Uses						
5.010 - Operating Transfers-Out	20,000	22,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
5.020 - Advances-Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.030 - All Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	20,000	22,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
5.050 - Total Exp and Other Financing Uses	42,214,149	44,785,747	46,019,255	48,355,019	50,321,702	52,320,394
6.010 - Excess of Rev Over/(Under) Exp	3,709,784	3,768,711	2,709,364	637,693	(655,040)	(2,196,794)
7.010 - Cash Balance July 1 (No Levies)	4,038,660	7,748,444	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171
7.020 - Cash Balance June 30 (No Levies)	7,748,444	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171	12,012,377
8.010 - Estimated Encumbrances June 30	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.080 - Reservations Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of App	7,748,444	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171	12,012,377
Rev from Replacement/Renewal Levies						
11.010 & 11.020 - Income & Property Tax-Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.030 - Cumulative Balance of Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of Obligations	7,748,444	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171	12,012,377
Revenue from New Levies						
13.010 & 13.020 - Income & Property Tax-New	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.030 - Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.010 - Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	7,748,444	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171	12,012,377



Current Forecast + 2

Current Forecast +2	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022
Beginning Balance	7,748,444	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171	12,012,377	8,334,564
+ Revenue	48,554,458	48,728,618	48,992,712	49,666,662	50,123,600	50,927,427	51,699,630
- Expenditures	(44,785,747)	(46,019,255)	(48,355,019)	(50,321,702)	(52,320,394)	(54,605,240)	(56,994,172)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	3,768,711	2,709,364	637,693	(655,040)	(2,196,794)	(3,677,813)	(5,294,541)
Ending Balance	11,517,155	14,226,518	14,864,211	14,209,171	12,012,377	8,334,564	3,040,022
Revenue Deficit	3,768,711	2,709,364	637,693	(655,040)	(2,196,794)	(3,677,813)	(5,294,541)
Estimated Millage Needed	-	-	-	0.7	2.3	3.8	5.3

Notes:

As part of its long range planning and commitment to taxpayers, the district incorporated an extended forecasting platform that would enable it to see revenue and expenditure trends relative to levy cycles. In its last levy campaign the district committed to strive for a five-year levy cycle as its benchmark.

At present, the district's forecast when extended shows that the revenue shortfall by FY 2020 approaches a tax rate of 5.3 mills. However, cash balance remains positive. This forecast extension concept is being modeled for planning purposes only and will be monitored going forward to keep the district's decision makers apprised of potential long range impact on tax rates.

