



## **FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL FORECAST NOTES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

**For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2016 through 2020**

May 17, 2016

**The mission of the Dayton City School District is to equip our students to achieve success in a global society by implementing an effective and rigorous curriculum with fidelity.**

### **General**

The Ohio Constitution assigns the state the responsibility for a thorough and efficient system of public common schools as adopted in Article VI, section 2, which states, “The General Assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation, or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state; but no religious or other sect, or sects, shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the schools funds of this state.”

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) section 5705.391 and Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) section 3301-92-04 require a Board of Education (BOE) to submit a five-year forecast of operational revenues and expenditures along with assumptions to the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) prior to October 31 of each fiscal year and to update this forecast between April 1 and May 31 of each fiscal year. The Treasurer/CFO submits the forecast. The Board of Education is recognized as the official owner and has ultimate responsibility for its development.

A financial forecast can be broadly defined as the expected financial position and the results of operations and cash flows based on expected conditions. The five-year financial forecast is a key management tool designed to aid decision making in establishing and maintaining a prudent level of financial resources to ensure stable tax rates as well as to protect against reducing service levels or raising taxes and fees because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures.

Three key objectives of the five-year financial forecast include the following:

- 1) To engage the local board of education and the community in long range planning.
- 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 ODE and Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems.

Required funds to be included in the forecast are:

- General funds (001)
- Any special cost center associated with general fund money
- Emergency levy funds (016)
- Any debt service (002) activity that would otherwise have gone to the general fund
- Poverty Based Assistance (PBA) funds (494)
- Education Jobs funds (504)
- State Fiscal Stabilization funds (532)

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Guide for Prospective Financial Information defines “Particularly Sensitive Assumptions” as having a relatively high probability of variation that would materially affect the financial forecast. This may be due to a relatively high probability of a sizable variation or the probability of a sizable variation which is not as high but a small variation would have a large impact. The following factors may be classified as such:

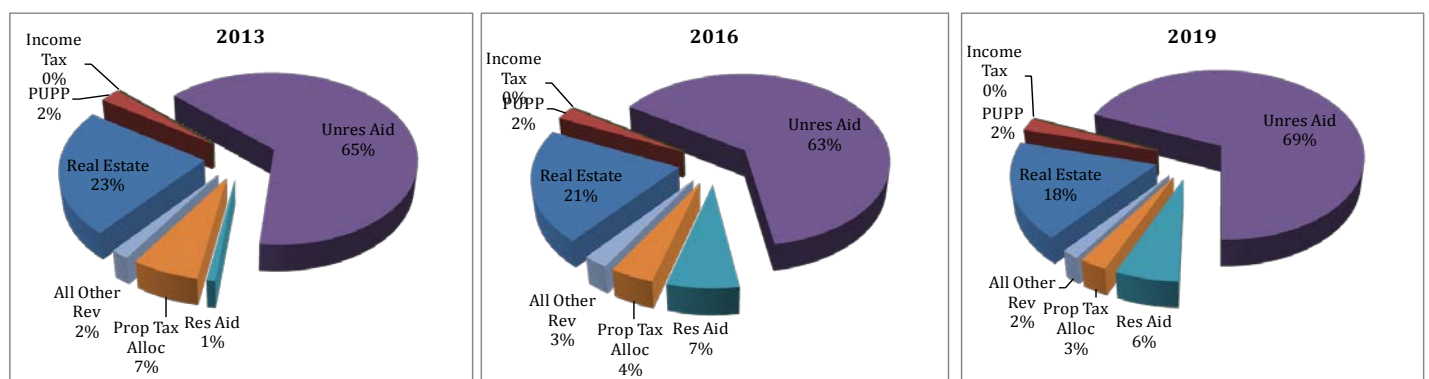
- Revenue and Other Financing Sources:
  - ❖ General Property Tax factors include taxable values, tax rates and collection rates.
  - ❖ Unrestricted Grants-In-Aid and Property Tax Allocation factors include political forces in the state biennium budget cycle, student enrollment and property/income wealth.
- Expenditures and Other Financing Uses:
  - ❖ Personal Services factors include the various collective bargaining agreements.
  - ❖ Purchased Services factors include enrollment and per pupil allocations for community schools, scholarships and open enrollment as well as political forces in the state biennium budget cycle.

The following is a detailed line-by-line description of the assumptions made in developing the forecast:

**REVENUE**

**Operating Revenue Summary**

Dayton City School District



	ACTUAL		FORECASTED				6 Year Projected
	2013	% of Revenue	2016	% of Revenue	2019	% of Revenue	% Change
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	48,406,341	23.23%	50,583,367	20.72%	49,528,952	17.96%	2.32%
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	5,382,376	2.58%	5,828,150	2.39%	6,428,109	2.33%	19.43%
1.030 - Income Tax	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	135,272,995	64.92%	154,205,538	63.18%	190,175,380	68.96%	40.59%
1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	1,779,642	0.85%	17,139,418	7.02%	17,339,536	6.29%	874.33%
1.050 - Property Tax Allocation	13,774,846	6.61%	10,407,483	4.26%	7,555,254	2.74%	-45.15%
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	3,755,605	1.80%	5,910,769	2.42%	4,740,001	1.72%	26.21%
1.070 - Total Revenue	208,371,805		244,074,726		275,767,232		32.34%

**Line 1.010 General Property Tax (Real Estate)**

Residential/agricultural and commercial/industrial real estate property tax revenue collection estimates are based on taxable valuation, effective tax rates and collection rates. Based on the reappraised or updated tax value increases, voted tax rates are reduced proportionately to produce the same amount of revenue as originally approved by the voters. Conversely, if tax values should happen to decrease, voted tax rates are raised proportionately up to the maximum revenue amount approved by the voters. The 4.48 unvoted inside mills is not impacted during reappraisal or update years. The districts voted levies are indicated below:

Original Year of Passage	Term	Year Levy Was Last Approved	2015 Full Voted/ Amount/Millage	2015 Class I Effective	2015 Class II Effective
1976	Continuing	1976	32.50	13.78777	26.54412
1988	Continuing	1988	15.27	9.71804	15.27000
1992	Continuing	1992	10.40	8.14288	10.40000
2008	Continuing	2008	4.90	4.90000	4.90000

Tax year 2015 actual real property valuation and effective millage and estimates for tax years thru 2019 are indicated below:

Tax Year	Real Property Valuation	Year-Over-Year Change	Res./Agr. Tax Rate	Year-Over-Year Change	Business Tax Rate	Year-Over-Year Change
2012	1,459,489,480	(54,417,030)	36.73	0.12	59.89	2.42
2013	1,466,344,310	6,854,830	36.92	0.19	59.89	0.00
<b>2014</b>	1,328,401,510	(137,942,800)	40.59	3.68	61.36	1.47
2015	1,322,350,390	(6,051,120)	41.03	0.44	61.59	0.24
2016	1,310,738,015	(11,612,375)	41.18	0.15	62.04	0.44
<b>2017</b>	1,243,984,189	(66,753,826)	43.23	2.05	62.92	0.88
2018	1,233,029,063	(10,955,126)	43.40	0.16	63.39	0.47
2019	1,222,257,919	(10,771,144)	43.56	0.16	63.86	0.47

- Tax year 2014 was a reappraisal year in Montgomery County.
- Class I property consists of agricultural and residential property.
  - ❖ Assessed valuation is 64% of the total valuation.
  - ❖ Collection rates, excluding delinquencies, are projected at 81.40%.
  - ❖ Projected increases for new construction/growth are as follows:

Tax Year	2015	2016	<b>2017</b>	2018	2019
Class I New Construction/Growth	-.17%	-.02%	.11%	-.02%	-.02%

- Class II property consists of public utility real, industrial and commercial property.
  - ❖ Assessed valuation is 29% of the total valuation.
  - ❖ Collection rates, excluding delinquencies, are projected at 85.00%.
  - ❖ Projected increases for new construction/growth are as follows:

Tax Year	2015	2016	<b>2017</b>	2018	2019
Class II New Construction/Growth	2.93%	-.07%	.02%	-.06%	-.05%

- The actual 5-year average annual change was .33%.
- The projected 5-year average annual change is -1.87%.

**Line 1.020 Personal Property Taxes**

Tangible personal property (TPP) taxes are assessed on the equipment and inventory owned by businesses and public utility personal property (PUPP) taxes are assessed on electric power and natural gas providers. The assessed value is taxed at the full voted rate of 67.55 mills. Businesses and public utilities report personal values annually which may cause substantial fluctuations from year to year.

Beginning in tax year 2006, HB 66 (Ohio Budget Bill FY06-07) provided for phase-out of tangible personal property (TPP) taxes on general business, telephone & telecommunications, and railroad properties over a period starting in tax year 2006 and ending in tax year 2010. In fiscal year terms this would be from FY 2008 to FY 2012. The state provided only partial reimbursement for this tax loss to all governmental agencies (including schools) through the creation of a new state tax on businesses called a Commercial Activities Tax (CAT). The estimates of taxes and associated state fixed rate direct reimbursements are included in Line 1.050 Property Tax Allocation based on information currently available from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Tax year 2015 actual personal property valuation and effective millage and estimates for tax years thru 2020 are indicated below:

	Pers Property Valuation	Year-Over-Year Change	Full Voted Tax Rate	Year-Over-Year Change
2014	93,576,040		67.55	
2015	96,310,250	2,734,210	67.55	-
2016	95,080,175	(1,230,075)	67.55	-
2017	95,772,359	692,184	67.55	-
2018	94,549,155	(1,223,205)	67.55	-
2019	93,341,573	(1,207,582)	67.55	-
2020	94,021,099	679,527	67.55	-

- Tax year 2014 was a reappraisal year in Montgomery County.
- Tangible personal property consists of general business machinery, equipment and inventories.
  - ❖ Assessed valuation is 0% of the total valuation.
  - ❖ Collection rates are 0%.
  - ❖ Projected increases for new construction/growth are 0%.
- Public utility personal property is subject to taxation on their tangible personal property include electric, rural electric, natural gas, pipeline, water works, water transportation, heating, and telegraph companies.
  - ❖ Assessed valuation is 7% of the total valuation.
  - ❖ Collection rates are projected at 89.50% due to a natural gas valuation appeal by Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Inc. Taxpayer is only required to pay the tax on the undisputed value.
  - ❖ Projected increases for new construction/growth are as follows:

Tax Year	2015	2016	<b>2017</b>	2018	2019
Public Utility New Construction/Growth	2.92%	-1.28%	.73%	-1.28%	-1.28%

- The actual 5-year average annual change was 1.12%.
- The projected 5-year average annual change is 1.31%.

**Line 1.035 Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid**

The funding of K-12 public elementary and secondary schools in Ohio is a joint effort between the state and local school districts. State foundation funding distributions to school districts are determined by the biennial budget bill. The state budget is adopted in odd numbered years and implemented beginning in even numbered years. Payments are received twice per month.

The 131<sup>th</sup> General Assembly adopted the FY 2016-2017 biennium budget as Amended Substitute House Bill 64. The amount of state funds that a district receives is based on a calculation that takes into account student enrollment and both the property and income wealth of the district. The School Finance Payment Report (SFPR) provides details of funding components, parameters and calculations.

Key factors, parameters and components of the calculations are highlighted below by the 3 primary segments:

- Statewide Factors and Parameters:
  - ❖ Total ADM, Formula ADM, Median Income, Economic Disadvantaged Percentage, 3 Year Average Valuation and 3 Year Federal Adjusted Gross Income
  - ❖ Guarantee: 2016, 2017=100% of 2015 funding
  - ❖ Growth Cap: **2016, 2017=7.50%**; 2018, 2019, 2020=6.25%
  
- District Factors and Parameters:
  - ❖ Basic ADM, Special Education ADM, Career Tech FTE, Limited English Proficient ADM, K-3 Formula ADM, K-3 Formula ADM, K-3 E-School Formula ADM, Preschool Autism Scholarship ADM, Brick & Mortar Community and STEM School Formula ADM, E-School Formula ADM, Jon Peterson Scholarship ADM, Autism Scholarship ADM, Ed Choice Scholarship ADM, Economic Disadvantaged ADM, Economic Disadvantaged Percentage, 3 Year Average Federal Adjusted Gross Income, 3 Year Average Total Real Valuation, 3 Year Average Agricultural Real Valuation, 3 Year Average Adjusted Total Valuation, 3-Year Average Total Valuation, Exempt Property Valuation for TY14, Potential Property Valuation, Median Income for TY13, State Share Percentage, Economic Disadvantaged Index, Capacity Measure
    - Formula ADM: 2016=22,980; 2017=22,912; 2018=22,971; 2019=23,038; 2020=23,150
    - Median Income for TY13 = \$22,877
    - State Share Percentage = .8412
    - Economic Disadvantaged Index = 3.2534
  
- Foundation Funding Components:
  - ❖ A. Opportunity Grant – Per pupil: 2016=\$5,900; 2017=\$6,000 at state share percentage
  - ❖ B. Targeted Assistance – uses the capacity measure and a target millage rate of 6 mills each year
  - ❖ C. K-3 Literacy Funding – Tier 1: 2016=\$184; 2017=\$193 for each student in grades K-3 multiplied by the state share percentage. Tier 2: 2016=\$121; 2017=\$127
  - ❖ E. Limited English Proficiency Funding – at state share percentage
 

ELL Category	Description	2016	2017
1	Enrolled <= 180 days	\$1,515	\$1,515
2	Enrolled > 180 days	\$1,136	\$1,136
3	Not category 1 or 2	\$758	\$758
  - ❖ F. Gifted Education Funding – Identification funding: 2016, 2017=\$5.05 for all resident students. Service funding: 2016, 2017=\$37,370 for every 1,100 students for intervention specialist services and for every 3,300 students for coordination services

❖ G. Transportation Funding – Greater of the cost per rider or cost per mile at state share index. Cap exempt.

❖ H. Special Education Additional Funding – funded by category. Cap exempt.

Category	Description	2016	2017
1	Speech Only	\$1,547	\$1,578
2	Cognitive Disabilities, Specific Learning Disability, Developmentally Delayed, Other Health Impaired (Minor)	\$3,926	\$4,005
3	Hearing Impaired, Emotional Disturbance	\$9,433	\$9,622
4	Visual Impairment, Other Health Impaired (Major)	\$12,589	\$12,841
5	Multiple Disabilities, Orthopedic	\$17,049	\$17,390
6	Deaf-Blind, Autism, Traumatic Brain Injury	\$25,134	\$25,637

❖ J. Capacity Aid – 2016=\$578; 2017=\$743. Cap exempt.

❖ K. Graduation Bonus – 2016=\$442.50; 2017=\$450 at state share percentage. Cap exempt.

❖ L. 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Reading Bonus – 2016-\$442.50; 2017=\$450 at state share percentage. Cap exempt.

- Casino revenue is included and projected as follows:
  - ❖ Per Pupil amounts are forecasted at \$50.50
- The actual 5-year average annual change was 2.69%.
- The projected 5-year average annual change is 7.30%.

**Line 1.040 Restricted State Grants-in-Aid**

Restricted state revenue sources are based on the state biennium budget. These include funding for economic disadvantaged students, career technical education and reimbursement for special education catastrophic costs.

❖ D. Economic Disadvantaged Funding – 2016, 2017=\$272 at disadvantaged index

❖ I. Career-Technical Educational Funding – 2016=\$236; 2017=\$246 at state share percentage for associated services plus funded by category. Cap exempt.

Category	Career Fields	2016	2017
1	Agricultural & environmental systems, construction technologies, engineering & science technologies, finance, health science, information technology, manufacturing technologies.	\$4,992	\$5,192
2	Business & administration, hospitality & tourism, human services, law & public safety, transportation systems, arts & communications	\$4,732	\$4,921
3	Career based intervention	\$1,726	\$1,795
4	Education & training, marketing, workforce, development academics, public administration, career development	\$1,466	\$1,525
5	Family and consumer sciences (which includes students enrolled in GRADS)	\$1,258	\$1,308

### **Line 1.050 Property Tax Allocation**

This line includes state reimbursement for tangible personal property (TPP) tax, public utility deregulation (PUD), electric deregulation (KwH), homestead and rollback, and the “ten thousand dollar exemption” where businesses are exempt from paying the first \$10,000 of property tax.

The state of Ohio’s 2005 tax reform package eliminated the state-wide business franchise (non-financial institutions) tax and a local tangible personal property (TPP) tax on business equipment and inventory. Both taxes were replaced with a Commercial Activity Tax (CAT) collected and maintained by the state of Ohio. The original language contained a phase-out of TPP reimbursement with policymakers committing 70% of CAT revenue to schools.

Amended Substitute House Bill 153 (Ohio Budget Bill FY12-FY13) removed the original provision that 70% of the CAT revenue would go to schools and replaced it with a commitment that the current TPP reimbursement would remain “**in perpetuity**”. However, Amended Substitute House Bill 64 (Ohio Budget Bill FY16-FY17) resumed phase-out and made changes in the calculation and distribution methodology of TPP and PUD reimbursements. Different levy losses have different methodologies for calculating the reimbursement.

HB59 (Ohio Budget Bill FY14-FY15) eliminated both the 10% rollback and the 2.5% rollback for additional, replacement and the increase portions of renewal levies passed after the August 2013 election. Also, beginning with tax year 2014, new participants in the homestead exemption program will be subject to a means test.

The reimbursement for TPP is made twice a year in November and May.

- Amended Substitute HB 59 TPP projection: 2015=\$5,023,786
- Amended Substitute HB 64 TPP projection: 2016=\$2,721,550; 2017=\$421,981
- The KwH was completely phased out in fiscal 2012.
- The actual 5-year average annual change was -9.83%.
- The projected 5-year average annual change is -9.47%.

### **Line 1.060 All Other Revenues**

This line item serves as a miscellaneous revenue category for various sources not included above such as investment income, payments in lieu of taxes for compensation agreements, facility rentals, fees, tuition, donations, and other miscellaneous revenue sources. Estimates are based upon historical trends.

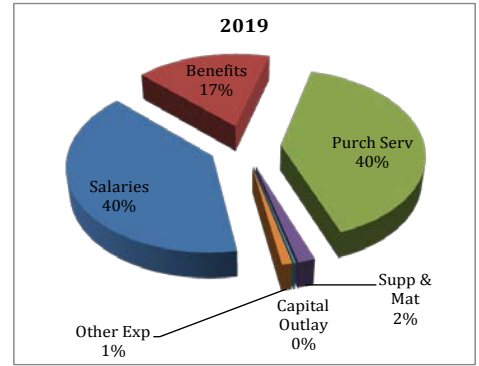
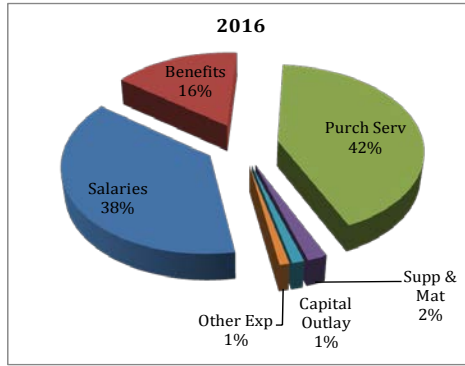
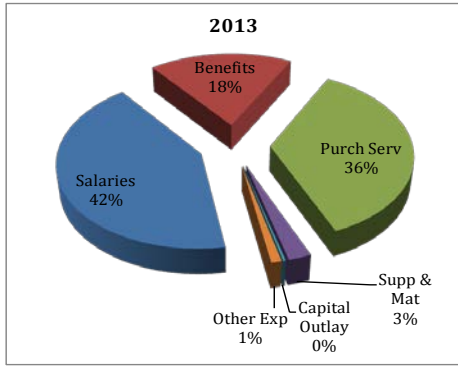
### **Lines 2.010 through 2.060 Other Financing Sources**

Included in this category are operating transfers-in and advances-in. Advances-in include returns of money advanced by the General Fund to other funds to cover a short-term end of year deficit balance. These transactions are considered a “loan” to the deficit fund and must be repaid to the General Fund. Projected amounts are based on prior year actual advances-out and historical trends.

**EXPENDITURES**

**Operating Expenditure Summary**

Dayton City School District



	ACTUAL		FORECASTED				6 Year Projected
	2013	% of Budget	2016	% of Budget	2019	% of Budget	% Change
3.010 - Personnel Services	91,699,441	42.26%	87,880,837	38.10%	110,010,931	39.92%	19.97%
3.020 - Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benef	39,496,749	18.20%	36,264,042	15.72%	46,978,021	17.05%	18.94%
3.030 - Purchased Services	77,956,348	35.93%	97,078,394	42.09%	110,487,258	40.09%	41.73%
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	5,013,585	2.31%	4,444,257	1.93%	4,702,922	1.71%	-6.20%
3.050 - Capital Outlay	553,305	0.25%	2,737,462	1.19%	570,888	0.21%	3.18%
3.060-4.300 - Other Expenditures	2,264,035	1.04%	2,237,129	0.97%	2,814,049	1.02%	24.29%
4.500 - Total Expenditures	216,983,463		230,642,121		275,564,068		27.00%

**Line 3.010 Personal Services**

The expenditures in this category are for salaries and wages for services rendered for all union and non-union employees. In addition to cost of living wage increases, a majority of employees who are paid on a salary schedule receive vertical step increases based on years of experience. Additionally, certified staff can move horizontally between ranges on the salary schedule by furthering their education (i.e. Bachelor's Degree to Master's Degree, etc.). Union employees are represented by eleven different associations. Professional staff members are represented by the Dayton Education Association (DEA). In December 2013, DEA and the District approved a new Master Contract effective through June 30, 2017. The other bargaining units have agreements through June 30, 2017.

Key personal services factors used in the model are highlighted below:

- Salary and wage allocations by category are as follows:
  - ❖ Certified staff are 62% of total personal services
  - ❖ Classified staff are 23% of total personal services
  - ❖ Administrative staff are 9% of total personal services
  - ❖ Substitutes, overtime and other are 6% of total personal services
- Costs for horizontal range increases are between 0.10% and .25%.
- DEA staff members shall remain frozen on their 2013-2014 step through June 30, 2017.
- DEA staff members received a flat \$1,100 on each step of the salary schedule for 2014-2015.
- DEA staff members will receive a flat \$1,100 on each step of the salary schedule for 2015-2016.
- DEA staff members will receive a flat \$1,000 on each step of the salary schedule for 2016-2017.
- Most other union employees will receive 2% increases in 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.
- Fiscal year 2017 will have 27 pay periods.
- The actual five-year average annual change is -1.62%.
- The projected five-year average annual change is 5.04%.



**Line 3.020 Employees' Retirement and Insurance Benefits**

Employee benefits include the following:

- Employer retirement payments to the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) are equal to 14% of salary. SERS levies a surcharge for part time employees who earn less than \$35,800. There is a cap of 2% of total district payroll. In addition, SERS cannot collect more than 1.5% of the total statewide payroll.
- In July 2010, SERS Foundation deductions changed from a calendar year basis, six months in arrears, to a fiscal year basis creating additional cost of \$503,608 per year thru 2016.
- Health care coverage is provided for employees on a self-insured basis up to a stop loss limit of \$350,000 specific claim. Claims are funded based upon a per employee charge. Future increases are projected to range between 3.0-10.0% based upon actuarial assumptions and historical claims trend.
- The district contributes 85% of the medical premium for full time staff and less for part time staff.
- Effective January 1, 2015, the health insurance plan is administered as a high deductible health plan (HDHP) with a health savings account (HSA). The Board's contribution to the health savings account shall be \$750 for a single plan and \$1,500 for a family plan.
- The district contributes 90% of the dental premium.
- Effective January 1, 2016, Workers Compensation continues in a Group Retrospective Rating Program.
- In accordance with the Affordable Care Act, an excise tax on Cadillac Plans is effective January 1, 2018.
- The actual five-year average annual change is 1.21%.
- The projected five-year average annual change is 5.59%.

**Line 3.030 Purchased Services**

This line includes costs for community and Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) schools, scholarships, open enrollment, contracted services, utilities, legal services, data processing, tuition and professional meeting expenses and lease payments for Certificates of Participation (COPS). Starting in 2016 COPS payments will be made from the permanent improvement fund using leftover classroom facilities funds.

- School Finance Payment Report (SFPR) transfers and ADM are projected as follows:

\$ Per Pupil	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
477: Open Enrollment	5,623	5,654	5,755	5,813	5,871	5,929	5,989
478: Community Schools	7,536	7,727	7,938	8,137	8,340	8,548	8,762
479: EdChoice Scholarship	3,726	4,128	4,295	4,381	4,468	4,558	4,649
479: Peterson Scholarship	8,860	10,566	11,553	12,708	13,979	15,376	16,914
479: Autism Scholarship	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500

ADM							
477: Open Enrollment	693	761	855	1,005	1,181	1,299	1,429
478: Community Schools	6,517	6,623	6,670	6,853	7,041	7,218	7,398
479: EdChoice Scholarship	2,069	2,283	2,382	2,561	2,753	2,890	3,035
479: Peterson Scholarship	14	18	46	51	56	61	67
479: Autism Scholarship	22	25	35	42	51	61	73

Total Deductions							
477: Open Enrollment	3,897,932	4,303,262	4,923,066	5,842,448	6,933,526	7,703,147	8,558,196
478: Community Schools	49,112,022	51,178,469	52,944,152	55,760,119	58,725,860	61,698,857	64,822,362
479: EdChoice Scholarship	7,710,260	9,425,594	10,229,966	11,217,158	12,299,613	13,172,886	14,108,161
479: Peterson Scholarship	124,036	190,194	532,571	644,411	779,737	943,482	1,141,613
479: Autism Scholarship	390,075	437,325	616,350	739,620	887,544	1,065,053	1,278,063

- Community and STEM School Foundation Funding Components:
  - ❖ Funding uses the same dollar amounts as traditional school districts with exceptions noted below
  - ❖ K-3 Literacy Funding – 2016=\$305; 2017=\$320 at the state share percentage
  - ❖ Facilities – \$200 per ADM for Brick & Mortar schools and \$25 per ADM for e-schools

- Ed Choice Scholarship maximum per pupil funding:

Grades	2016	2017
K-8	\$4,650	\$4,650
9-12	\$5,900	\$6,000

- Autism and Jon Peterson Special Needs Scholarship maximum per pupil funding:

	2016	2017
Maximum	\$27,000	\$27,000

- The actual 5-year average annual change was 3.15%.
- The projected five-year average annual change is 5.42%.

### **Line 3.040 Supplies and Materials**

This line includes general supplies, instructional textbooks, bus fuel, tires and maintenance supplies.

- The projected five-year average annual change is -2.76%.

### **Line 3.050 Capital Outlay**

The capital outlay category consists of any item having a life expectancy of five years or more, such as land, buildings, ground improvements, computers/technology, buses, vehicles, furnishings and equipment.

- The projected five-year average annual change is 11.68%.

### **Line 4.300 Other Objects**

Expenditures in this category include property tax collection fees, memberships and audit fees.

- The projected five-year average annual change is 6.12%.

### **Lines 5.010 through 5.030 Other Financing Uses**

This category includes other financing uses. Operating transfers are amounts transferred to other funds. Advances are a loan to another fund to cover a temporary deficit balance. Refunds of prior year receipts are payments received in one fiscal year and returned to original payer in another fiscal year.

### **Line 8.010 Estimated Encumbrances**

Encumbrances are legal financial obligations incurred but not paid at fiscal year-end. They are not projected.

### **Conclusion**

State law requires schools to operate with positive cash balances. Additional revenue and/or expenditure reductions will need to be considered prior to years where line 7.020 Cash Balance June 30 is negative. Past performance is not an indication of future results. Changes in circumstances and the availability of additional information make this forecast subject to revision. Given the uncertainty of future state budgets, local, state and national economic factors, fiscal year 2018 and beyond may deviate significantly from the forecast.