

Hilliard City School District

Fiscal Year  
**2025**  
May

Five Year  
Forecast  
Report



Prepared By:

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Hilliard City School District

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## Forecast Purpose/Objectives

Ohio Department of Education and Workforce'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.

## Forecast Methodology

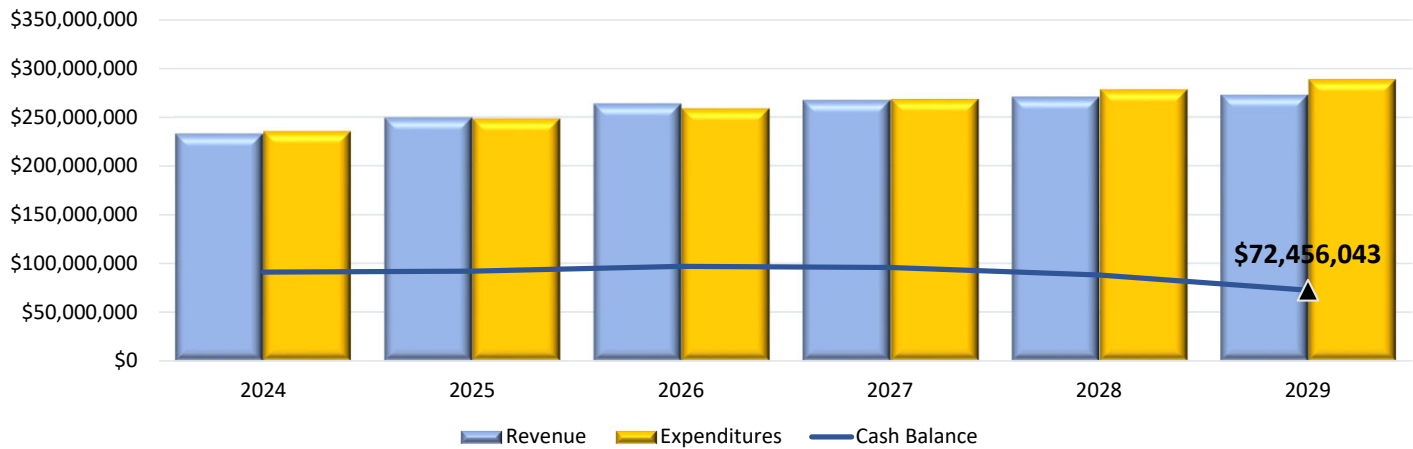
This forecast is prepared based upon historical trends and current factors. This information is then extrapolated into estimates for subsequent years. The forecast variables can change multiple times throughout the fiscal year, and while cash flow monitoring helps to identify unexpected variances, no process is guaranteed. The intent is to provide the district's financial trend over time and a roadmap for decisions aimed at encouraging financial sustainability and stability.

## Fund Accounting

The District maintains its accounts in accordance with the principles of "fund" accounting. Fund accounting is used by governmental entities, such as school districts, to report financial position and the results of operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions and activities. The transactions of each fund are reflected in a self-balancing group of accounts, which presents an accounting entity that stands separate from the activities reported in other funds. The General Fund is the operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the District for any purpose provided it is disbursed or transferred in accordance with Ohio law. The assumptions disclosed herein are those that the District believes are significant to the projection. However, because circumstances and conditions assumed in projections frequently do not occur as expected, and are based on information existing at the time projections are prepared, there will usually be differences between projected and actual results.

## Forecast Summary

## Projected Revenue, Expenditures, and Cash Balance



## Financial Forecast Summary

	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029
Beginning Balance (Line 7.010) <i>*Includes Renewal/New Levy Revenue, see Disclosures</i>	91,068,780	92,086,880	96,979,692	95,835,570	88,118,192
+ Revenue	249,752,457	264,131,473	267,690,521	271,014,806	273,439,348
- Expenditures	(248,734,358)	(259,238,661)	(268,834,643)	(278,732,185)	(289,101,497)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	1,018,099	4,892,812	(1,144,121)	(7,717,378)	(15,662,149)
Line 7.020 Ending Balance with Renewal/New Levies	92,086,880	96,979,692	95,835,570	88,118,192	72,456,043

## Financial Summary Notes

Expenditure growth is projected to outpace revenue change. By the end of 2029, the cash balance is projected to decline by a total of \$18,612,737 compared to 2024. For fiscal year 2029, expenditures are currently projected to exceed revenue, resulting in a revenue shortfall the final year of the forecast period.

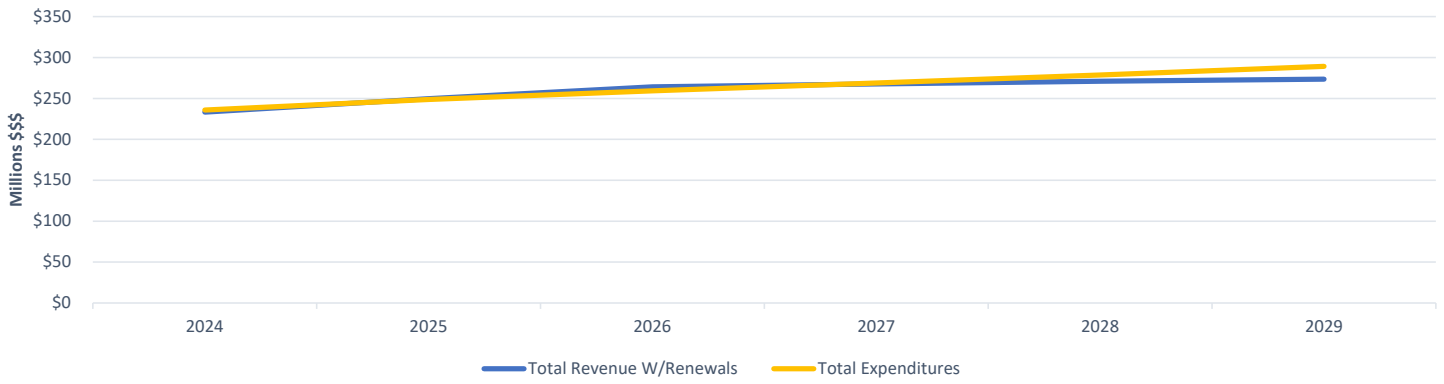
For revenue, projected change is expected to be greater than the historical average. Over the past five years, revenue increased by 2.52% (\$5,448,708 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 3.27% (\$8,059,259 annually) through fiscal year 2029. Notably, Real Estate, is expected to be \$6,133,924 more per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.

For expenses, projected change is forecasted to increase at a faster pace than the historical trend. Expenditures increased by 3.61% (\$7,595,888 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to increase by 4.16% (\$10,664,304 annually) through 2029. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Benefits, is anticipated to be \$2,004,934 more per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.

Disclosure Items:	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Modeled Renewal Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Modeled New Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbrances (not subtracted from Cash Balance)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

# Forecast Analysis

## Revenue Compared to Expenditures

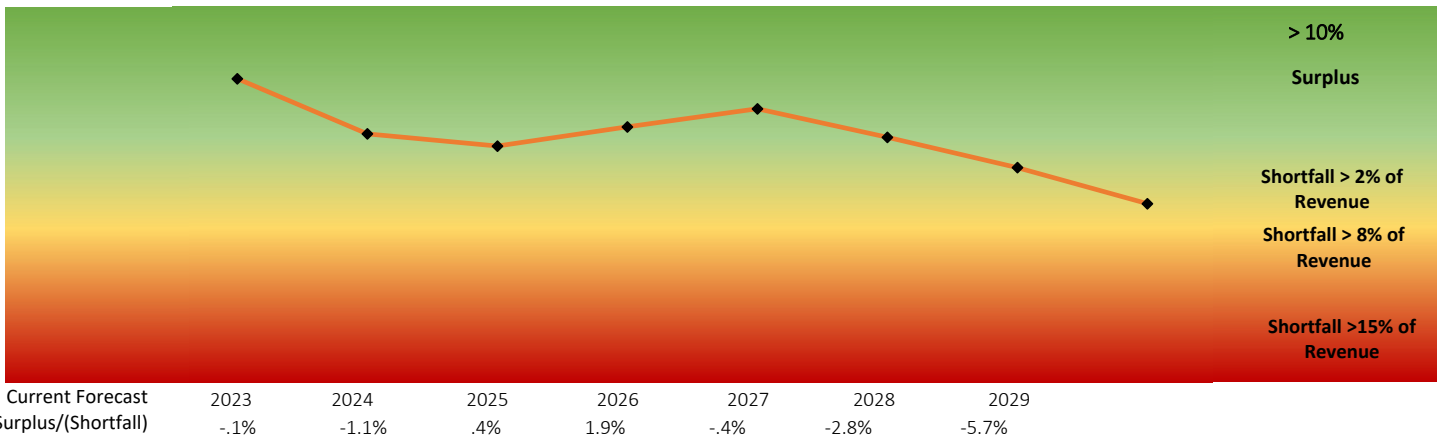


From 2025 to 2029, total revenues are projected to change by 3.27%

Expenditure change is expected to outpace revenue change.

From 2025 to 2029, total expenses are projected to change by 4.16%

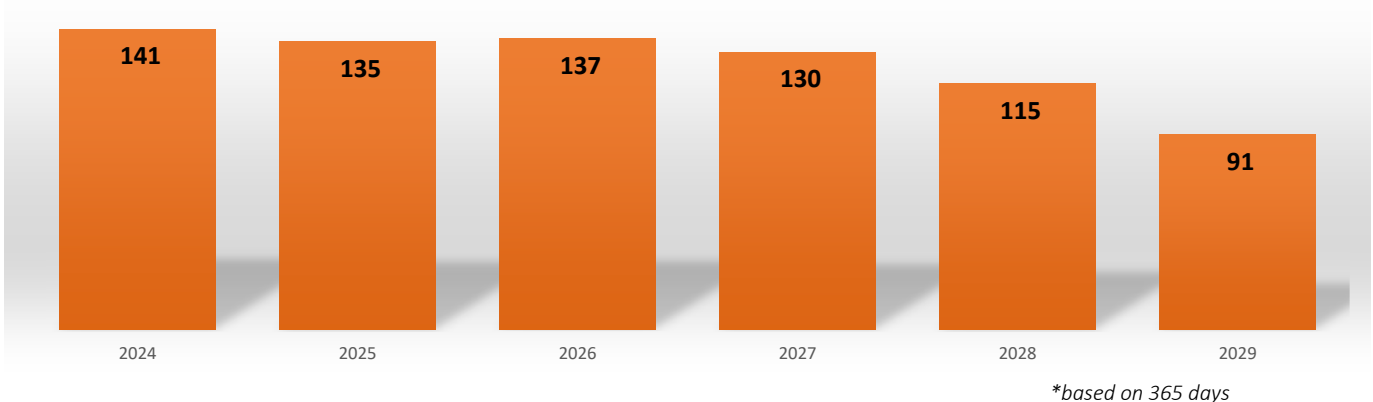
## Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) as a Percentage of Revenue



The district is trending toward revenue shortfall with the expenditures growing faster than revenue. A revenue increase of 5.73% is needed to balance the budget in fiscal year 2029, or a \$15,662,149 reduction in expenditures.

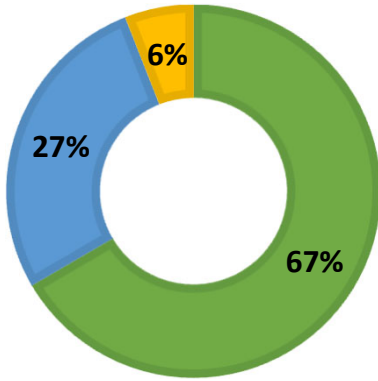
- The largest contributor to the projected revenue trend is the change in Real Estate.
- The expenditure most impacting the changing trend is Benefits.

## Days Cash on Hand at Fiscal Year-end



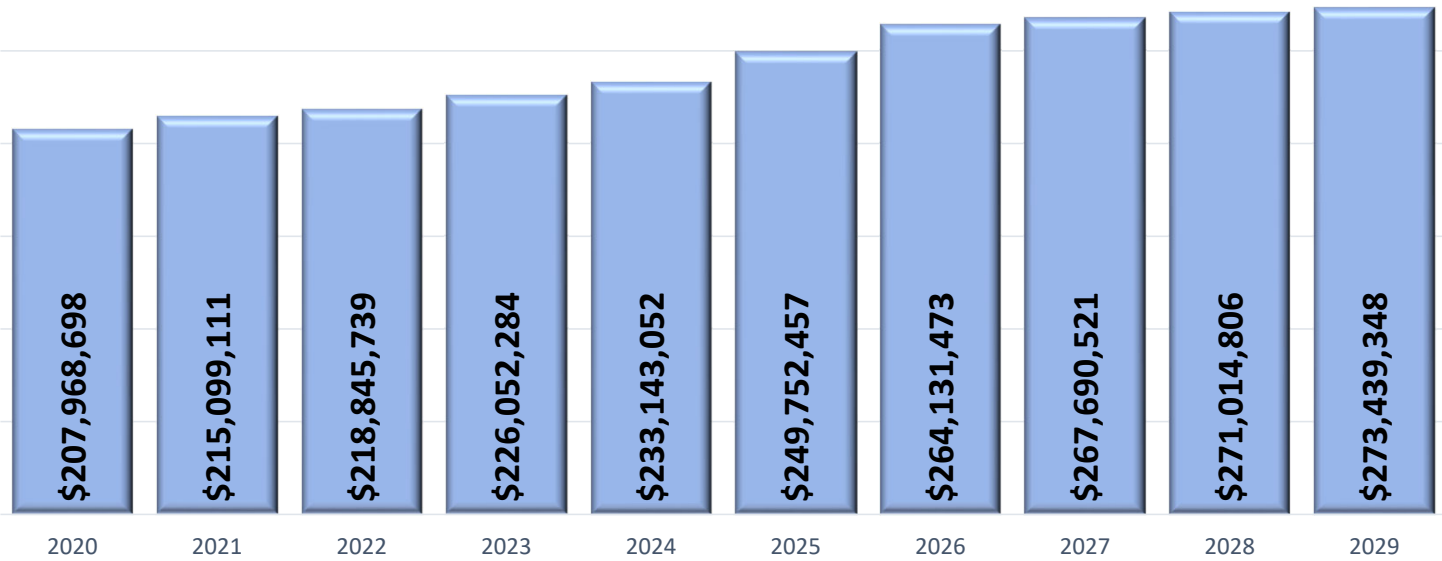
# Revenue Overview

## Revenue Sources



Local Taxes	
Real Estate Tax	61.25%
Public Utility Tax	5.34%
Income Tax	0.00%
State Sources	
State Funding	20.01%
Restricted Aid	2.22%
State Share of Local Tax	5.23%
All Other Revenue	
Other Revenue	5.92%
Other Sources	0.03%

## Annual Revenue Actual + Projected



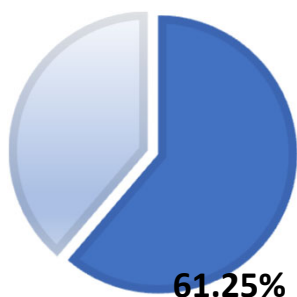
## Historic Revenue Change versus Projected Revenue Change

	Historical Average Annual \$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	Over the past five years, revenue increased by 2.52% (\$5,448,708 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 3.27% (\$8,059,259 annually) through fiscal year 2029. Notably, Real Estate, is expected to be \$6,133,924 more per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.
Real Estate	\$2,564,356	\$8,698,280	\$6,133,924	
Public Utility	\$867,648	\$270,013	(\$597,635)	
Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	
State Funding	\$645,414	(\$1,299,813)	(\$1,945,228)	
State Share of Property Tax	\$141,887	\$215,253	\$73,365	
All Othr Op Rev	\$1,359,750	\$161,840	(\$1,197,910)	
Other Sources	(\$130,347)	\$13,688	\$144,035	
<b>Total Average Annual Change</b>	<b>\$5,448,708</b>	<b>\$8,059,259</b>	<b>\$2,610,551</b>	
	2.52%	3.27%	0.75%	

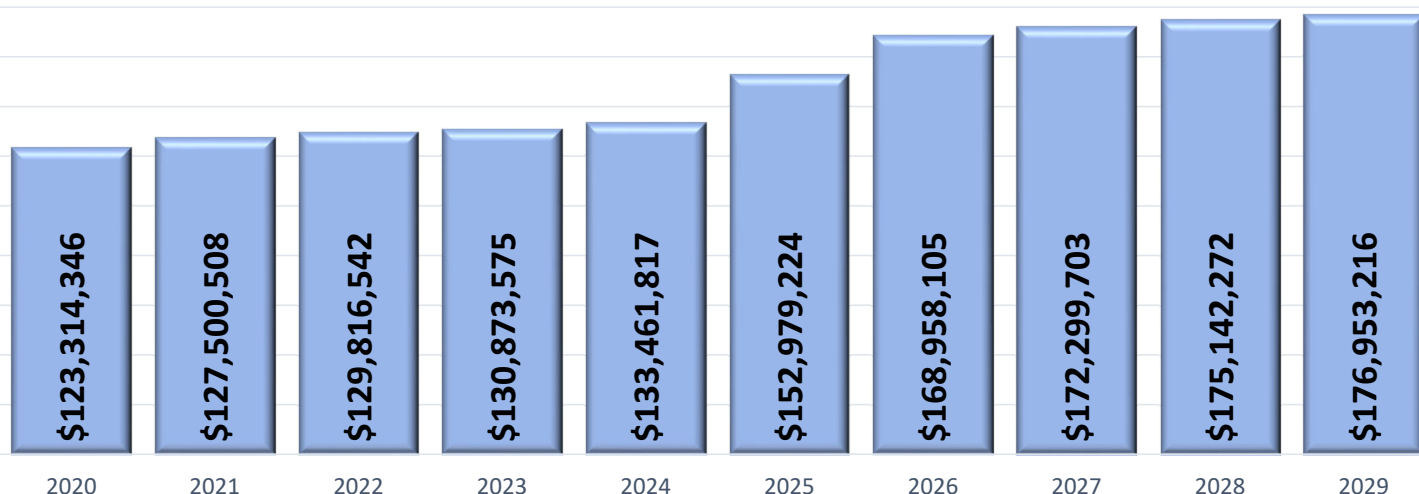
For Comparison:  
 Expenditure average annual change is projected to be > \$10,664,304 On an annual average basis, expenditures are projected to grow faster than revenue.

### 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).



Real estate property tax revenue accounts for 61.25% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Values, Tax Rates and Gross Collections							Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Yr	Valuation	Value Change	Class I Rate	Change	Class 2 Rate	Change	
2023	4,423,367,040	1,033,067,000	31.11	-	43.84	-	99.6%
2024	4,512,609,620	89,242,580	37.95	6.83	50.84	7.00	98.9%
2025	4,578,109,620	65,500,000	37.91	(0.04)	50.81	(0.02)	99.2%
2026	4,973,009,620	394,900,000	35.74	(2.17)	47.17	(3.65)	98.9%
2027	5,026,009,620	53,000,000	35.72	(0.02)	47.17	-	98.9%
2028	5,079,009,620	53,000,000	35.70	(0.02)	47.17	(0.00)	98.9%

Class I, or residential/agricultural taxes make up approximately 69.73% of the real estate property tax revenue. The Class I tax rate is 37.95 mills in tax year 2024. The projections reflect an average gross collection rate of 99.0% annually through tax year 2028. The revenue changed at an average annual historical rate of 2.04% and is projected to change at an average annual rate of 5.95% through fiscal year 2029.

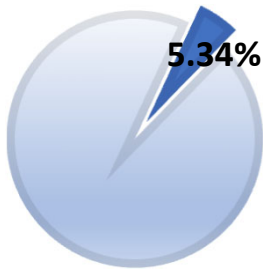
Tax Year 2024 Class I Effective Rate = 33.50 Voted Operating Mills + 4.45 Inside Mills = 37.95 (This includes the 6.9 mill operating levy approved by voters in November 2024, being collected at an effective rate of 6.88 mills)

Tax Year 2023 Class I Effective Rate = 26.67 Voted Operating Mills + 4.45 Inside Mills = 31.12

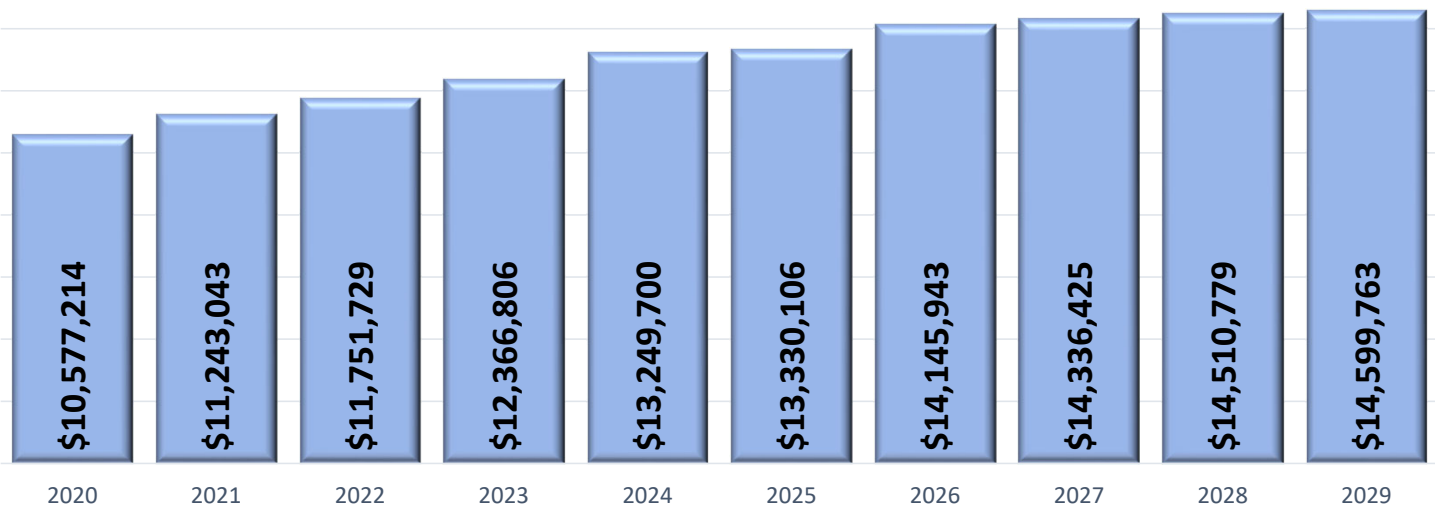
Property values are established each year by the County Auditor based on new construction and complete or updated values. A complete reappraisal has occurred in 2023 and three years later a triennial update will occur and this cycle will continue to repeat every three years. For tax year 2024, residential values increased 2% with new growth. Agricultural values decreased 10.5% with valuation coming off of the duplicate. Commercial/industrial values increased 1.86% with new growth. Values are expected to increase 1.4% annually for TY 2025 & 2026 and 1% annually for TY 2027 and 2028 due to new construction. A triennial update will occur in TY2026. This forecast includes the passage of a new 6.9 mill operating levy in November 2024, which generates approximately \$31.6 million in new real estate tax revenue annually.

### 1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property

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



Public Utility Personal Property tax revenue accounts for 5.34% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Values and Tax Rates					Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Year	Valuation	Value Change	Full Voted Rate	Change	
2023	157,574,030	3,665,540	84.95	-	98.7%
2024	158,427,980	853,950	91.85	6.90	92.3%
2025	159,427,980	1,000,000	91.85	-	96.9%
2026	162,527,980	3,100,000	91.85	-	96.9%
2027	163,527,980	1,000,000	91.85	-	96.9%
2028	164,527,980	1,000,000	91.85	-	96.9%

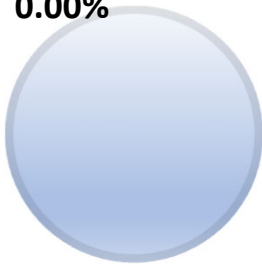
The public utility personal property tax revenue is generated from the personal property values, additions, and depreciation reported by the utility companies. The property is taxed at the full voted tax rate which in tax year 2024 is 91.85 mills. The forecast is modeling an average gross collection rate of 95.96%. The revenue changed historically at an average annual dollar amount of \$867,648 and is projected to change at an average annual dollar amount of \$270,013 through fiscal year 2029.

The valuation for 2024 includes the 2 year net of value increases and reductions in values for some parcels due to appealed values.

### 1.030 - School District Income Tax

Revenue collected from income tax earmarked specifically to support schools with a voter approved tax by residents of the school district; separate from federal, state and municipal income taxes.

**0.00%**



The district does not have a School District Income Tax levy.

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

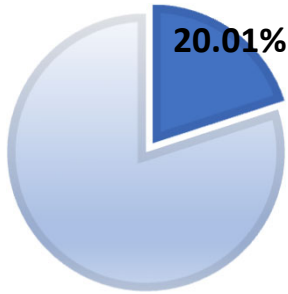
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

The district does not have an income tax levy.

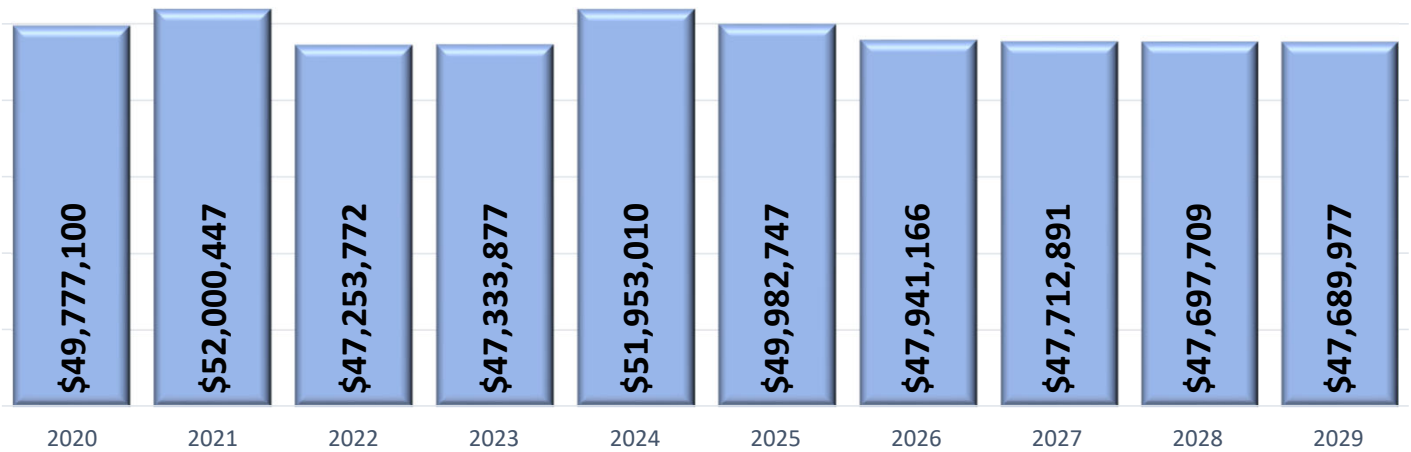


### 1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid

Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.

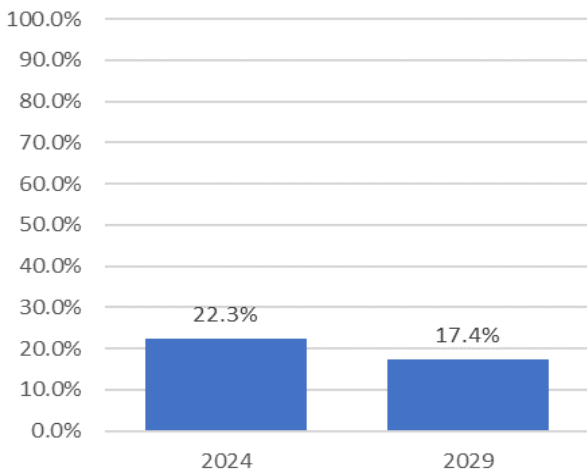


Unrestricted State Aid revenue accounts for 20.01% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Unrestricted as % of Total Revenue



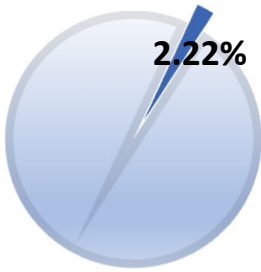
Beginning in fiscal year 2022, Ohio adopted the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP). Funding is driven by a base cost methodology that incorporates the four components identified as necessary to the education process. The Base Cost is currently calculated for two years using a statewide average from historical actual data. This forecast assumes there will be no continued phase in of the FSFP and that base costs will not be updated, which places the District on a funding guarantee and maintains a flat level of funding from the State. For Hilliard City School District, the calculated Base Cost total is \$126,588,537 in 2025.

The State's Share of the calculated Base Cost total is \$33,665,805, or \$2,152 per pupil.

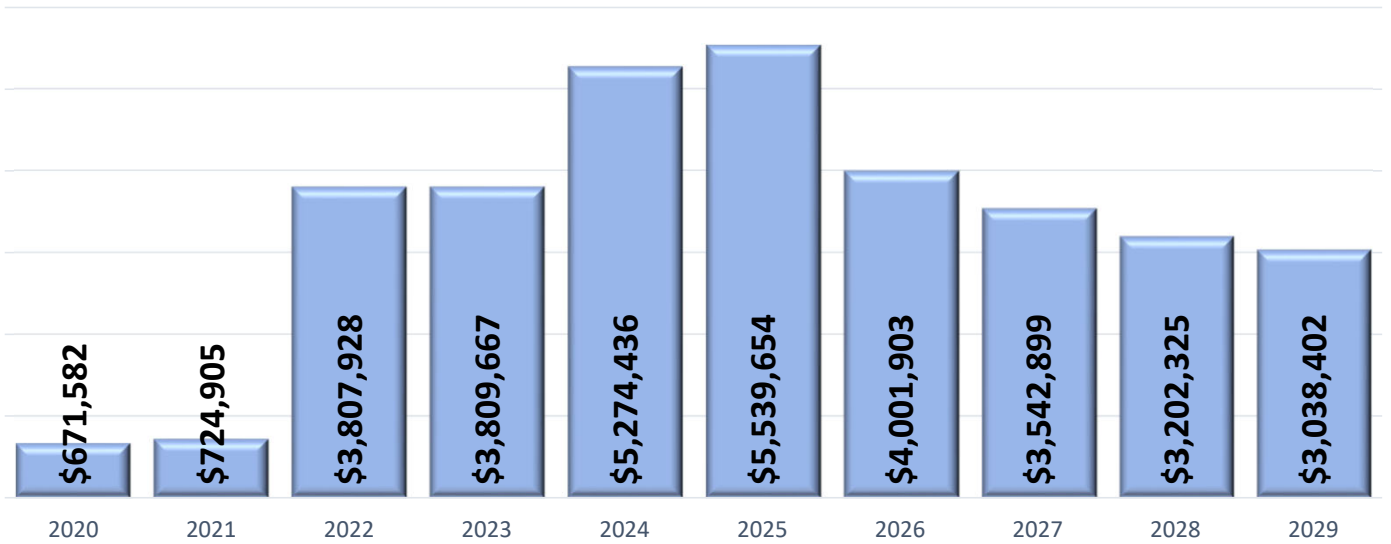
The FSFP also started funding students where they attended school. Therefore district educated enrollment is now used for per pupil funding. At the same time, the FSFP eliminated tuition transfer payments from school districts, which impacts the expense side of the forecast.

### 1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid

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



Restricted State Aid revenue accounts for 2.22% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

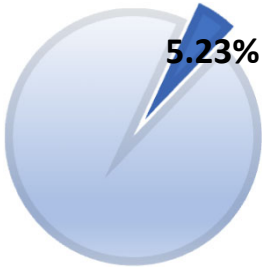
Restricted aid is the portion of state per pupil funding that must be classified as restricted use. Historically the district's restricted state aid changed annually on average by \$1,516,510 and is projected to change annually on average by -\$447,207. Restricted funds represent 2.22% of the district's total revenue. Starting in fiscal year 2022, the district's Success & Wellness funding became restricted; the state's share of this funding recorded as restricted is \$1,616,584. This funding has implications on general fund expenditures in that certain spending now occurring in a fund external to the general fund could shift to the general fund. The expenditures in this forecast are adjusted to reflect this change.

In addition to Student Success and Wellness dollars, this category also includes weighted funding for Career Tech and EL, as well as DPIA and gifted funding. Also included in this category are State catastrophic cost and Medicaid reimbursements. In FY24 we received a one-time State subsidy for High Quality Instructional Materials in the amount of \$864,000. In FY25, we project that we will receive \$800,000 to reimburse the District for Science of Reading professional development stipends.

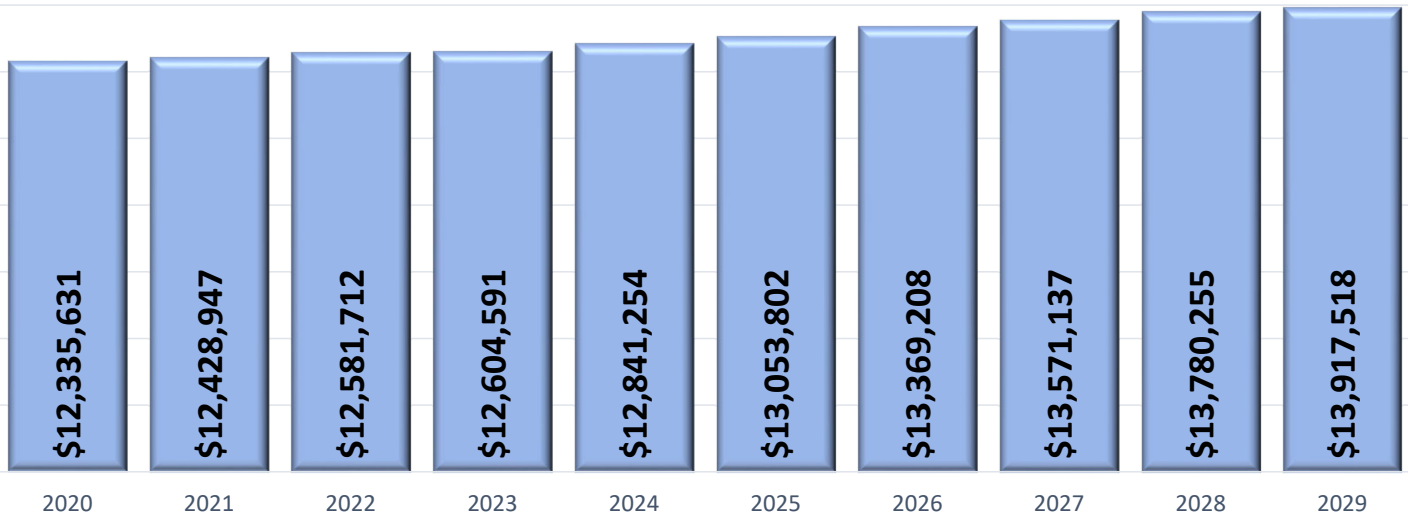
If the base cost inputs are not update by the State and the phase in of the FSFP does not continue, our funding in this category decreases. This is a result of our property valuation and income values being updated, while not considering inflation and increased expenditures.

### 1.050 - State Share of Local Property Taxes

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



State Share of Local Property tax revenue accounts for 5.23% of total district general fund revenue.



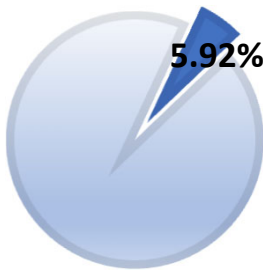
**Key Assumptions & Notes**

State Share of Local Property Taxes primarily consists of reimbursements from the state of Ohio for local taxpayer credits or reductions to their tax bill. The state reduces the local taxpayer's tax bill with a 10% rollback credit, and 2.5% owner-occupied rollback credit, plus a homestead credit for qualifying taxpayers. In fiscal year 2025, approximately 9.2% local residential property taxes will be reimbursed by the state in the form of rollback credits and approximately 0.6% will be reimbursed in the form of qualifying homestead exemption credits.

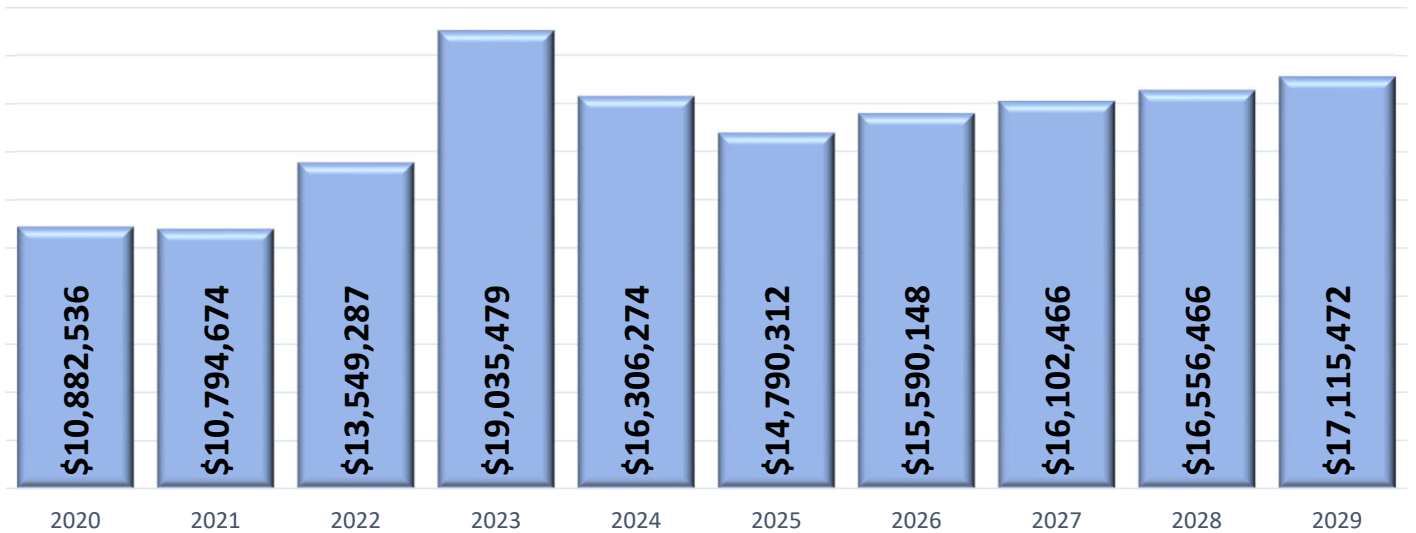
The State no longer reimburses the Rollback on levies passed after August of 2013. For FY2025 through FY2029, it is projected that this funding will increase by an average of 1.6% annually.

### 1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues

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



All Other Revenue accounts for 5.92% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Other revenue includes tuition received by the district for non-resident students educated by the district. It also includes interest income, payments in lieu of taxes, and miscellaneous revenue. The historical average annual change was \$1,359,750. The projected average annual change is \$161,840 through fiscal year 2029.

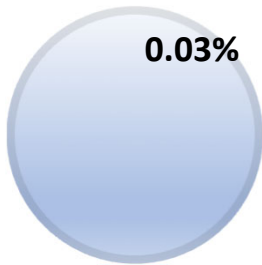
The State legislature passed HB126 several years ago, which eliminates direct payments from companies when challenging property values. The law went into effect July 20, 2022 and we received many direct settlement offers right up to the last day. These payments impacted our FY2023 revenue.

In FY24, we received several payments in May and June that normally would have been received in July.

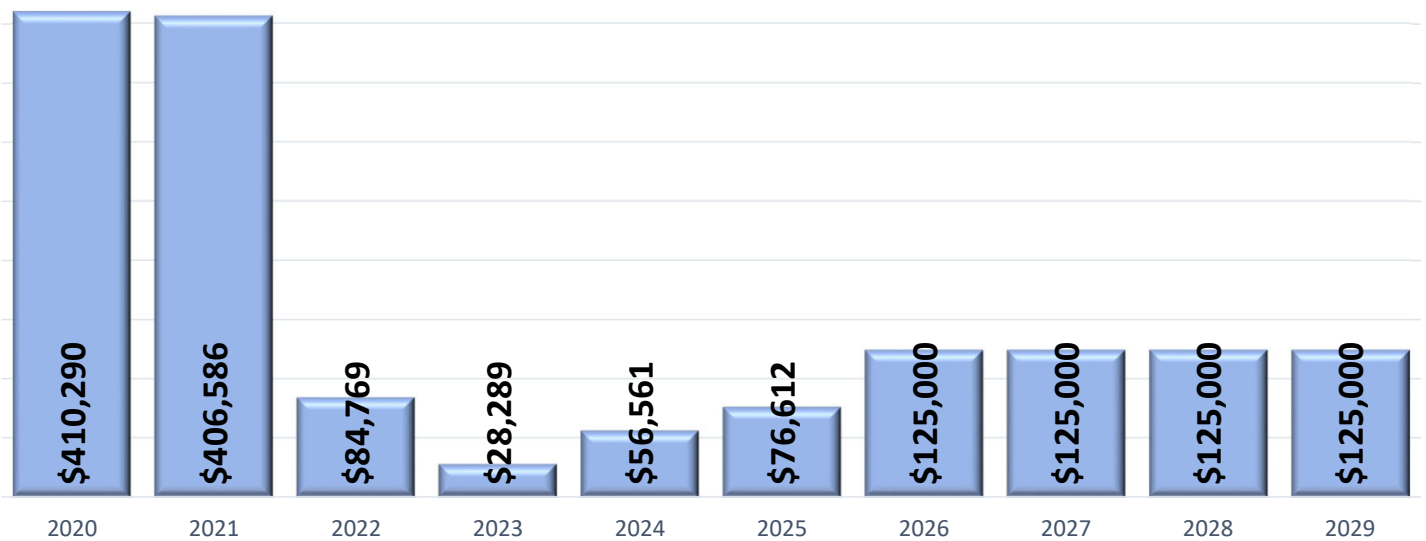
Revenues are projected to increase slightly in FY26, as larger tax incentive payments from the Amazon and TruePointe development projects are triggered.

### 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.



Other Sources of revenue accounts for 0.03% of total district general fund revenue.



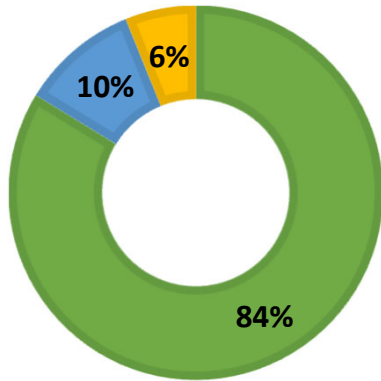
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances In	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Financing Sources	56,561	76,612	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000

Other sources includes revenue that is generally classified as non-operating. Return advances-in are the most common revenue source. In 2024 the district receipted \$0 as advances-in and is projecting advances of \$0 in fiscal year 2025. The district also receives other financing sources such as refund of prior year expenditures in this category. The district is projecting that all other financing sources will be \$76,612 in 2025 and average \$125,000 annually through 2029.

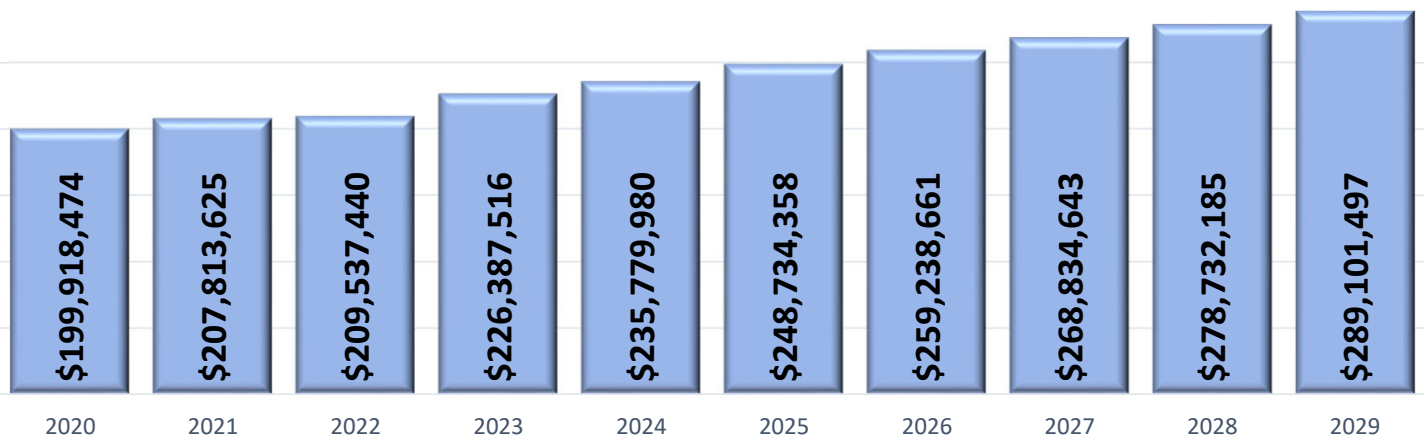
# Expenditure Overview

## Expenditure Categories



Personnel Costs	
Salaries	58.71%
Benefits	25.02%
Purchased Services	
	10.16%
All Other Expenditures	
Supplies, Capital, Debt, Other Obj	6.02%
Other Uses	0.09%

## Annual Expenditures Actual + Projected



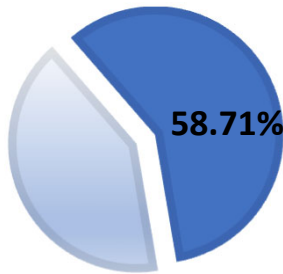
## Historic Expenditures Change versus Projected Expenditures Change

	Historical Average Annual \$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	Expenditures increased by 3.61% (\$7,595,888 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to increase by 4.16% (\$10,664,304 annually) through 2029. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Benefits, is anticipated to be \$2,004,934 more per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.
Salaries	\$4,068,867	\$4,393,668	\$324,801	
Benefits	\$2,277,610	\$4,282,543	\$2,004,934	
Purchased Services	\$207,911	\$1,540,684	\$1,332,773	
Supplies & Materials	\$756,067	\$338,678	(\$417,390)	
Capital Outlay	\$410,649	\$27,680	(\$382,969)	
Intergov & Debt	\$55,500	(\$55,500)	(\$111,000)	
Other Objects	(\$93,336)	\$138,181	\$231,517	
Other Uses	(\$31,879)	(\$1,630)	\$30,250	
<b>Total Average Annual Change</b>	<b>\$7,595,888</b> 3.61%	<b>\$10,664,304</b> 4.16%	<b>\$3,068,416</b> 0.56%	

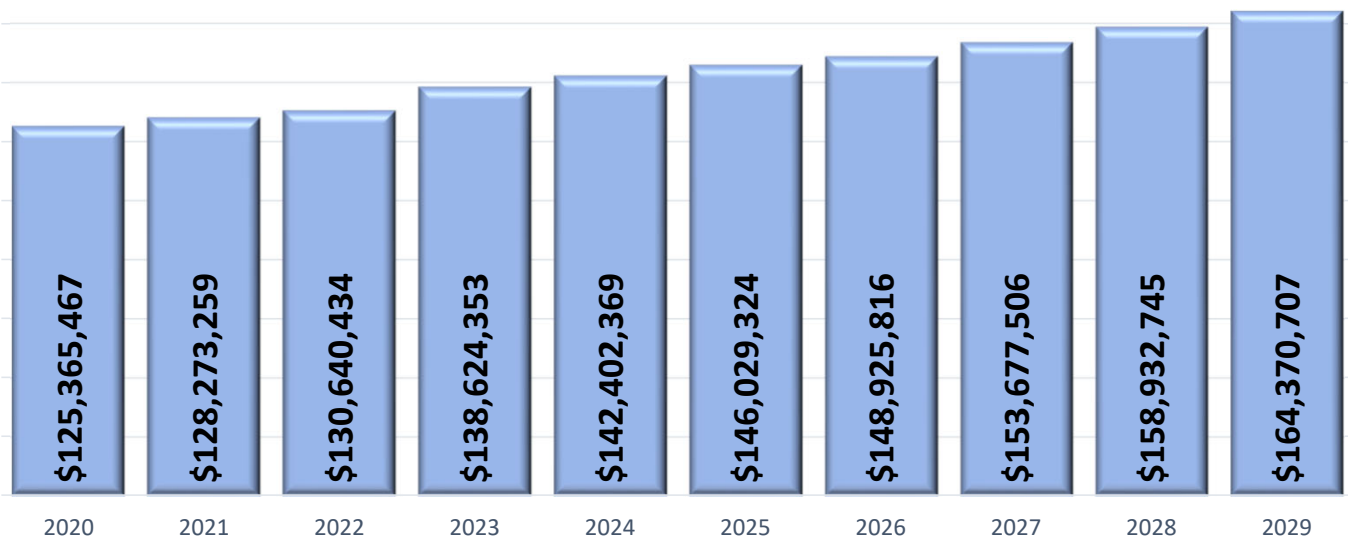
For Comparison: Revenue average annual change is projected to be > \$8,059,259 On an annual average basis, revenues are projected to grow slower than expenditures.

### 3.010 - Personnel Services

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



Salaries account for 58.71% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Salaries represent 58.71% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 3.14% (or \$4,068,867). This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 2.91% (or \$4,393,668) through fiscal year 2029. The projected average annual rate of change is 0.23% less than the five year historical annual average.

Current negotiated agreements with certificated and classified unions are factored into this projection. Both agreements have a MOU in place, taking them through June 30, 2025.

For FY 2025, personnel service expenditures will increase 2.5% or \$3.6 million. This is the result of:

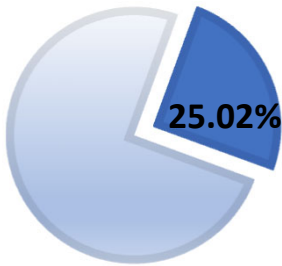
- \*Wage increases of 2% September 1, 2024 with average step increases of approximately 1.5%.
- \*14 reading/math intervention teachers, 8 guidance counselors, 3 speech pathologists, 2 school psychologists and 5 other teaching positions move to the general funds from ESSER at a cost of \$3 million.
- \*10 new special education positions will be added, while 8 regular education teaching positions are eliminated through attrition.
- \*3 English Learner (EL) tutor positions will be eliminated and 4 new EL teaching positions will be added at a cost of \$140,000.
- \*11 aide positions will be added to support additional special education unit classrooms.
- \*44 retirements in FY24, resulting in expenditure reductions as these positions are filled with employees at lower experience levels.

Savings from certified staff retirements are projected at \$3.4 million for FY25 and \$2.5 million for FY26 due to retirement system changes in years of service.

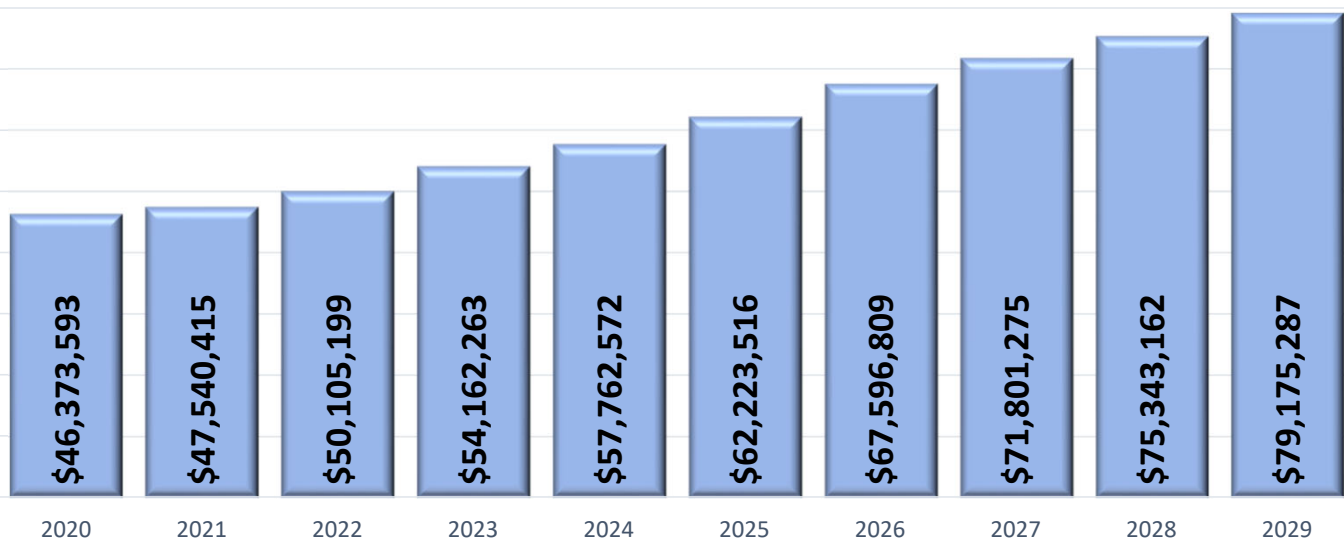
For FY26-FY29, the status quo is assumed with 2% cost of living increases and 1.5% average step increases for staff. We also assume the addition of 3 certified and 3 classified positions each year for special education, as well as the addition of 5 classified positions over the 2027 through 2029 fiscal years, with the opening of a third Sixth Grade School.

### 3.020 - Employees' Benefits

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



Benefits account for 25.02% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

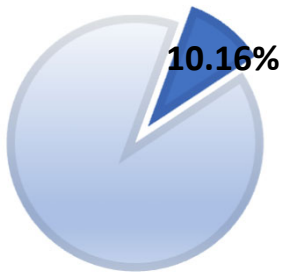
Benefits represent 25.02% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 4.53%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 6.52% through fiscal year 2029. The projected average annual rate of change is 1.99% more than the five year historical annual average.

The two largest items in this category are employee health insurance costs and employee pension costs. Employer contributions to the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and School Employees Retirement Systems (SERS) are 14% of employee salaries and wages. Health insurance premiums increased by 5.4% in January 2024 and 18% in January 2025. The increase is estimated to be 10% for 2026 and 6% for 2027, 2028, and 2029. It will likely take plan design changes, which must be bargained, to lower these premium increases. Dental insurance costs increased by 2.8% for calendar year 2025 and are estimated to increase by 3% annually for 2026-2029.

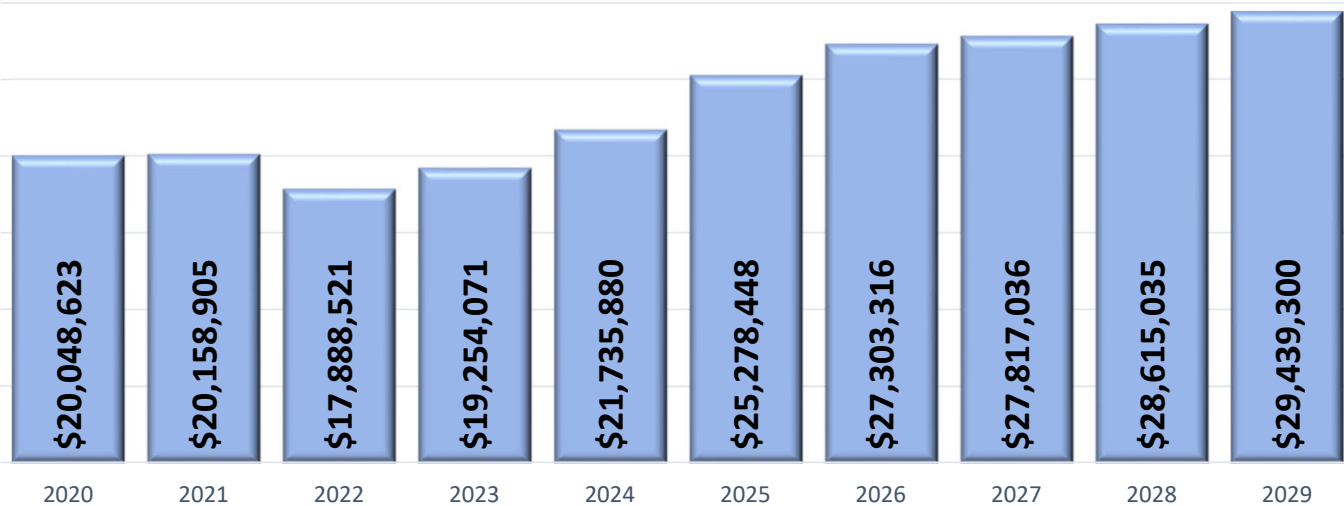


### 3.030 - Purchased Services

Amounts paid for services rendered by personnel who are not on the payroll of the school district, expenses for tuition paid to other districts, utility costs and other services which the school district may purchase.



Purchased Services account for 10.16% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Purchased Services represent 10.16% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 1.34%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 6.39% through fiscal year 2029. Starting in 2022, the Fair School Funding Plan (State Funding) only accounted for district educated enrollment, thereby reducing district tuition costs for open enrollment 'out,' community schools, STEM, and scholarship students. This change resulted in lower district costs, but also less per pupil state revenue since per pupil funding is now paid directly by the state to the district students attend.

Expenditures in this category include, but are not limited to, all district utilities, maintenance and repairs, payments to other public entities for Hilliard students attending school at these other entities, property and liability insurance premiums, postage and data processing services.

Utilities represent a significant cost in this category. An 8% increase in natural gas was estimated for FY25, based on trend and 5% annual increases are estimated for FY26 through FY29. Electric capacity costs are now estimated to increase by 35%, or \$756,000 in FY2026, as costs are expected to increase significantly. (FY25 marks the final year of our current agreement). A 5% increase in electric transmission costs are estimated for FY25-FY29

For FY25 we will spend approximately \$5.9 million in payments to other entities to provide education for some of our special needs students in accordance with their IEP. It is anticipated that these costs will increase by 3% annually. Fees for students from our district who are placed in other public-school districts are estimated to be \$830,000 in FY25 and increase by 3% annually.

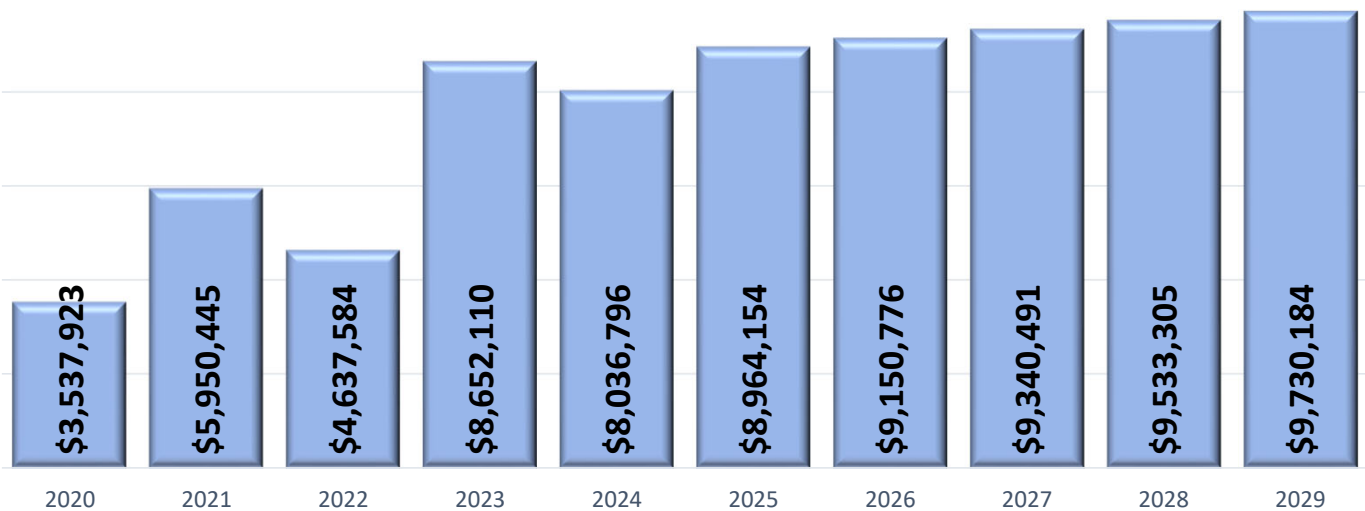
For FY2025, Substitute teachers, custodians, aides, and secretaries are estimated to cost \$4.3 million and increase by 2% annually. Professional and technical services are estimated to be \$10.2 million for FY25 and increase by 3% annually.

### 3.040 - Supplies & Materials

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



Supplies and Materials account for 3.60% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

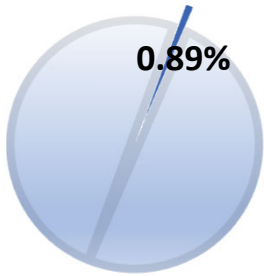
Supplies & Materials represent 3.60% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 21.74%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 3.96% through fiscal year 2029. The projected average annual rate of change is 17.78% less than the five year historical annual average.

Expenditures in this category include, but are not limited to, fuel for district buses and other vehicles, educational supplies and materials, which can include new textbooks adoptions, light bulbs, toilet paper, and anything in between.

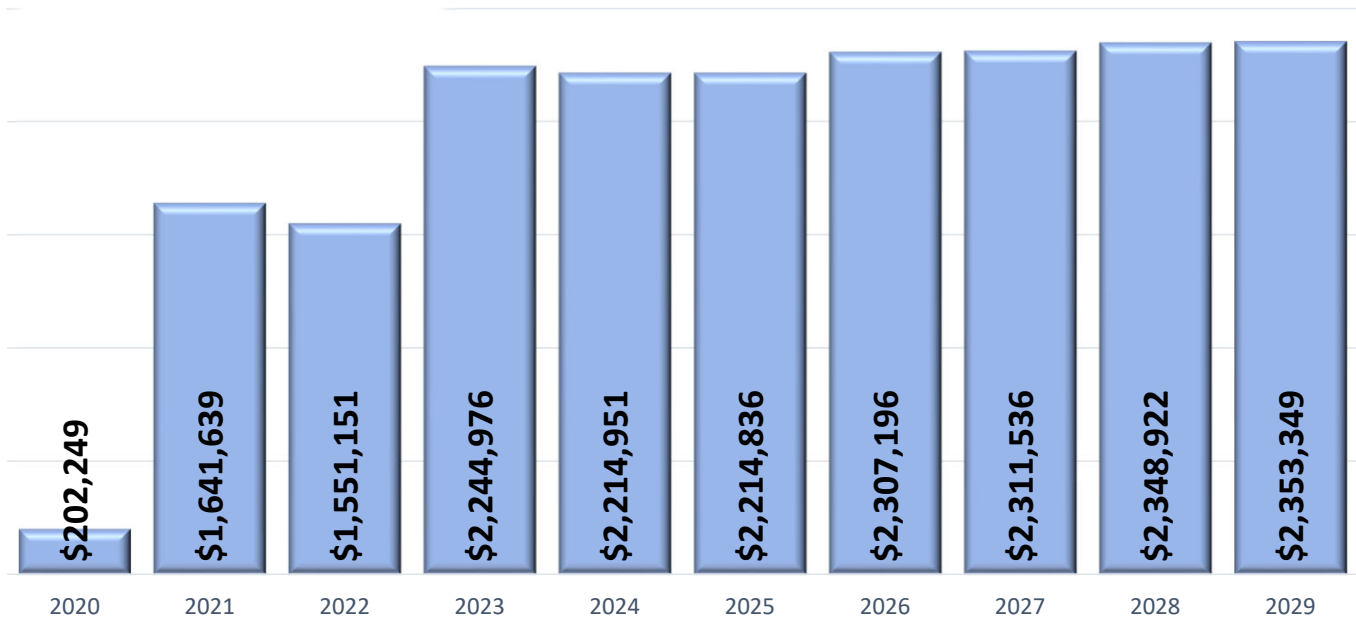
Costs for instructional technology equipment such as iPads are projected to be \$2.45 million for FY25 and increase by 2% annually in FY2026-2029.

### 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.



Capital Outlay account for 0.89% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

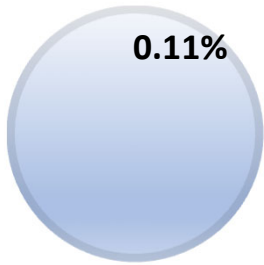
Capital Outlay represent 0.89% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual amount of \$410,649. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of \$27,680 through 2029. The projected average annual change is less than the five year historical annual average.

The District passed a 2-mill permanent improvement levy in May 2026. These funds are accounted for in the permanent improvement fund and not included in this general fund forecast. Because of this PI levy, most district capital outlay expenditures take place in the PI fund and expenditures in this general fund category tend to be for vehicles and other equipment purchased through the operations department budget, as well as for buses for the transportation department.

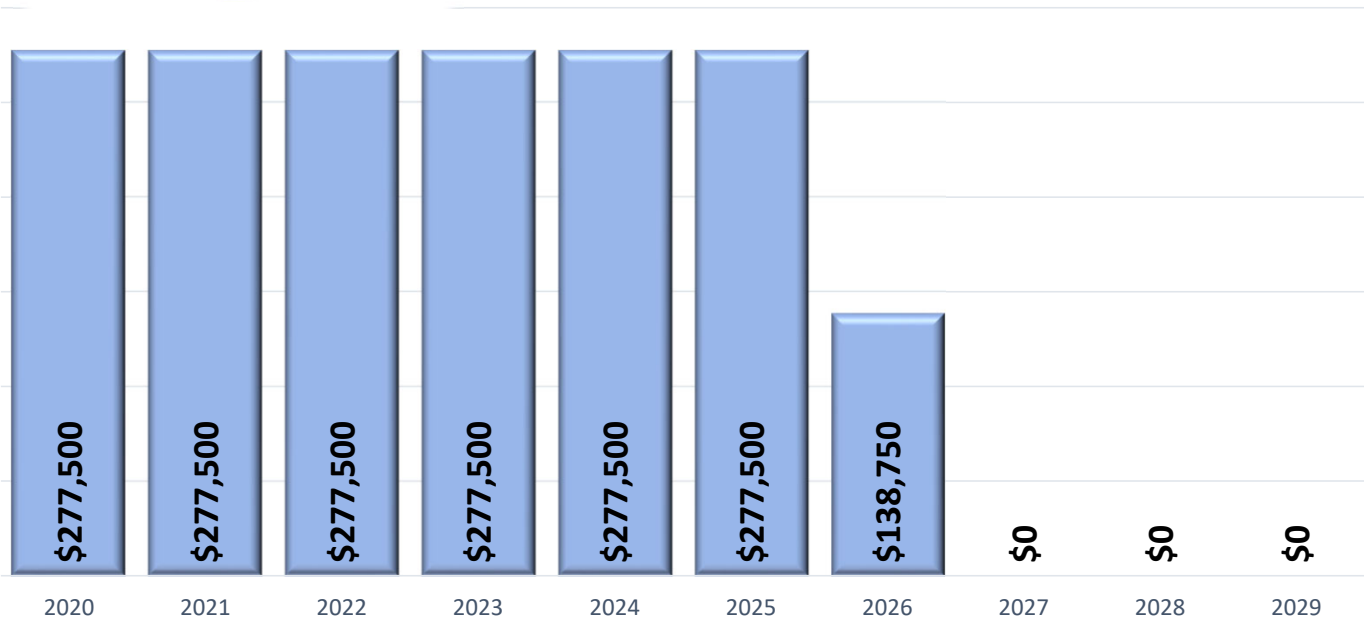
Bus purchases were \$1.6 million in FY25. For FY26-FY29, the amount allocated for bus purchases is estimated at \$1.5 million annually.

### 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.



Intergovernmental and Debt account for 0.11% of the district's total general fund spending.



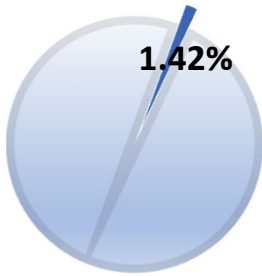
**Key Assumptions & Notes**

The Intergovernmental/Debt expenditure category details general fund debt issued by the District.

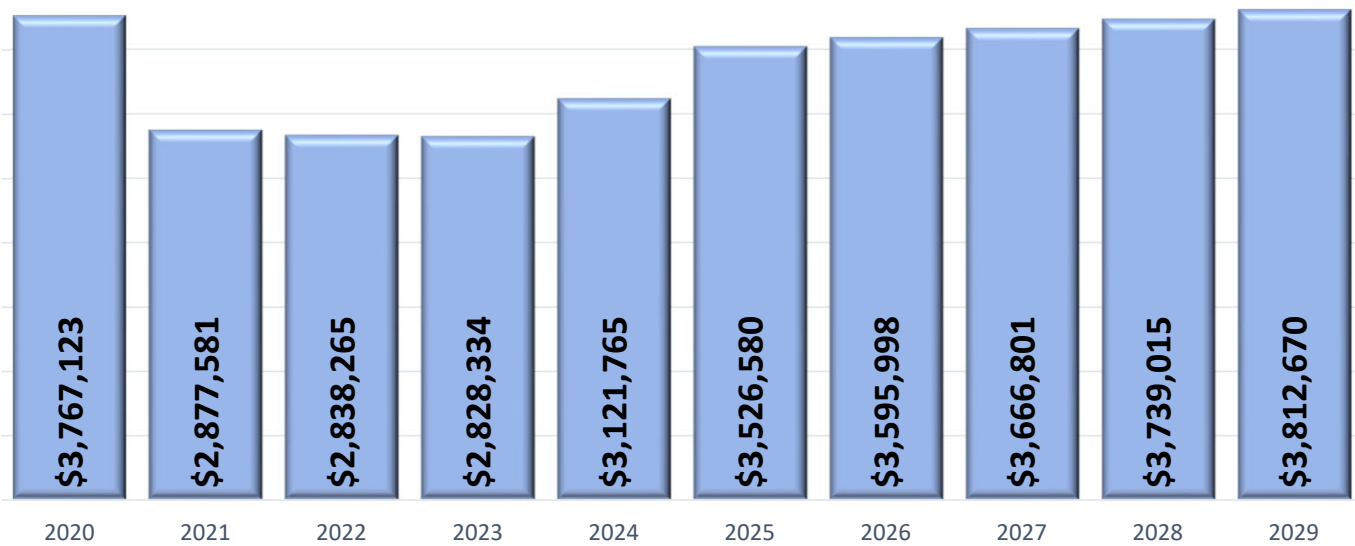
In fiscal year 2011, the District started a HB264 energy savings project. A HB 264 project allows the district to issue debt for an energy savings project as long as the energy savings results in cash flow savings large enough to pay the debt service on the debt issue. The project replaced lighting in school buildings and parking lots, replaced boilers in several school buildings, and automated HVAC in multiple buildings. The District issued bonds for this new HB264 Energy savings project in March of 2011. This debt issuance took advantage of the Qualified School Construction Bond program, which is a program of the federal government that provides an annual payment to supplement the cost of bond interest. In FY13 through FY2026 interest of \$277,500 is paid through this line item. The federal reimbursement is included in the All Other Revenue line. A transfer to a debt reserve to pay the principal is included in the Operating Transfers out line. The District will pay off this debt in FY 2026.

### 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.



Other Objects account for 1.42% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Other Objects represent 1.42% of total expenditures and decreased at a historical average annual rate of -2.00%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 4.17% through fiscal year 2029. The projected average annual rate of change is 6.16% more than the five year historical annual average.

This category includes costs such as County Auditor & Treasurer fees, which for are \$1.9 million for FY 25, educational service center (ESC) expenditures of \$1.3 million, bank charges of approximately \$300,000, and other miscellaneous fees of approximately \$100,000.

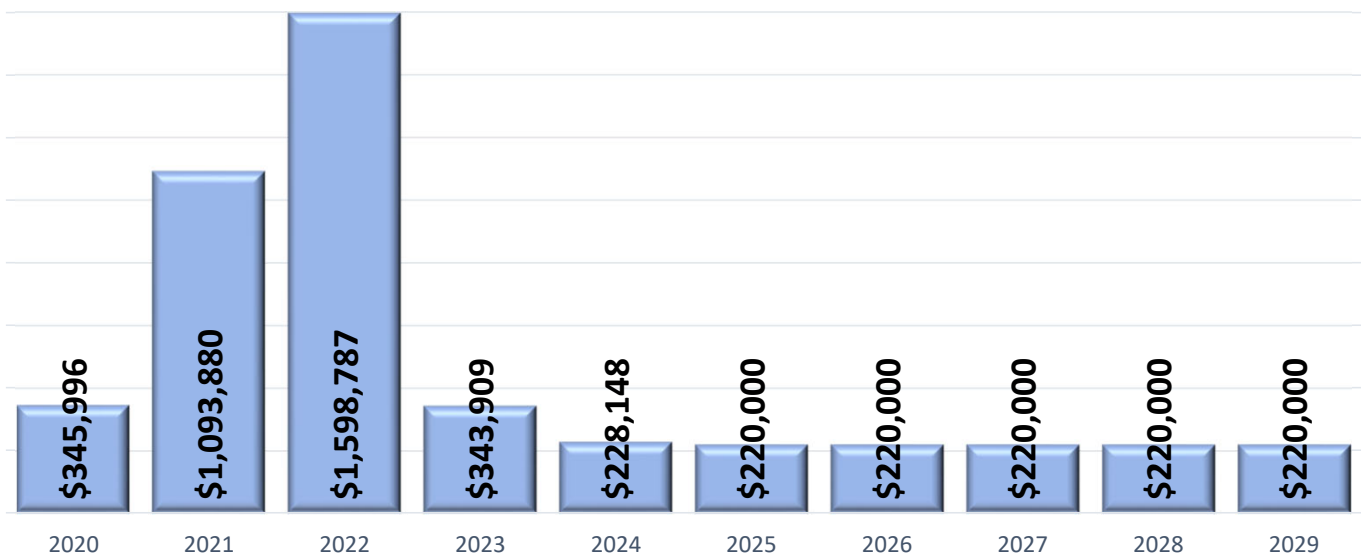
County Auditor and Treasurer fees will increase anytime a new operating levy is collected. New construction will also cause these auditor and treasurer fees to increase as additional tax dollars are collected. To account for this growth and other increases in this category, increases of 1% are factored for fiscal year 2026 and beyond.

### 5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses

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



Other Uses account for 0.09% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Transfers Out	228,148	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Advances Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other uses includes expenditures that are generally classified as non-operating. It is typically in the form of advances-out which are then repaid into the general fund from the other district funds. In 2024 the district had no advances-out and has no advances-out forecasted through fiscal year 2029. The district can also move general funds permanently to other funds, and as the schedule above presents, the district has transfers forecasted through fiscal year 2029. The table above presents the district's planned advances and transfers. The district can also have other uses of funds which is reflected in the table above.

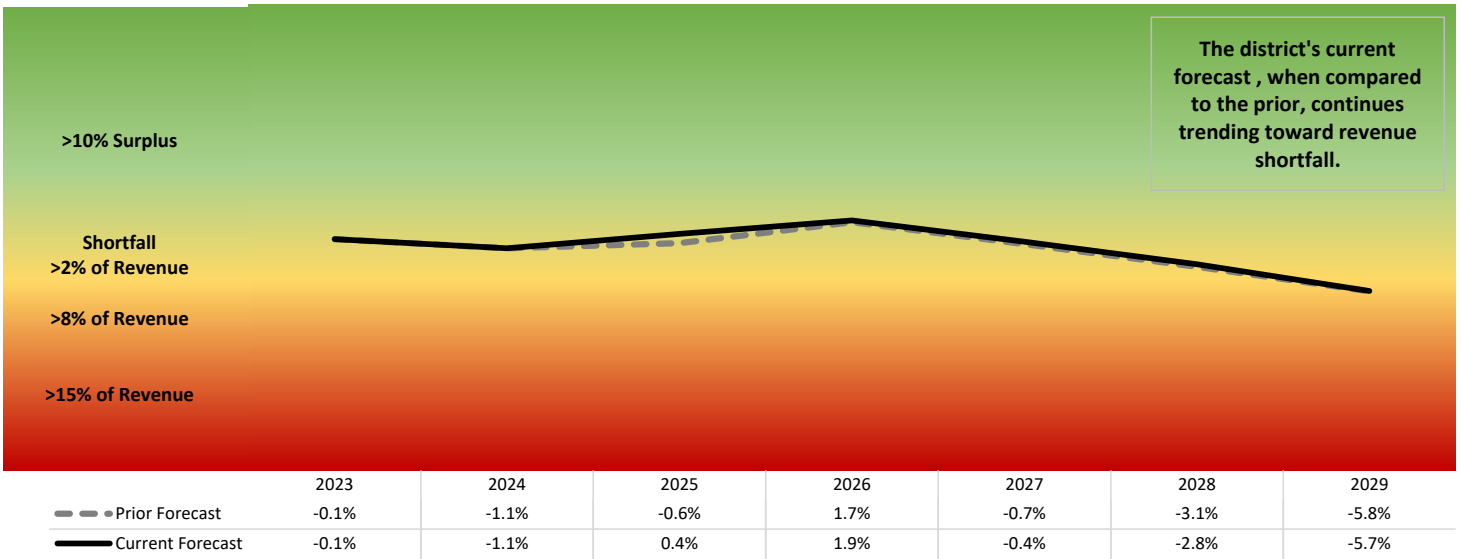
## Hilliard City School District

Five Year Forecast

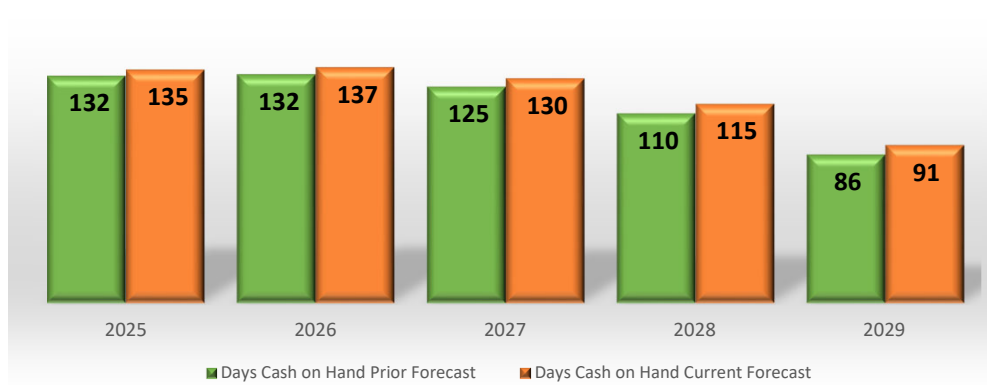
### May Fiscal Year 2025

Fiscal Year:	Actual	FORECASTED				
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>Revenue:</b>						
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	133,461,817	152,979,224	168,958,105	172,299,703	175,142,272	176,953,216
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	13,249,700	13,330,106	14,145,943	14,336,425	14,510,779	14,599,763
1.030 - Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	51,953,010	49,982,747	47,941,166	47,712,891	47,697,709	47,689,977
1.040 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	5,274,436	5,539,654	4,001,903	3,542,899	3,202,325	3,038,402
1.050 - State Share-Local Property Taxes	12,841,254	13,053,802	13,369,208	13,571,137	13,780,255	13,917,518
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	16,306,274	14,790,312	15,590,148	16,102,466	16,556,466	17,115,472
<b>1.070 - Total Revenue</b>	<b>233,086,491</b>	<b>249,675,845</b>	<b>264,006,473</b>	<b>267,565,521</b>	<b>270,889,806</b>	<b>273,314,348</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources:</b>						
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	56,561	76,612	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
<b>2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>56,561</b>	<b>76,612</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>
<b>2.080 - Total Rev &amp; Other Sources</b>	<b>233,143,052</b>	<b>249,752,457</b>	<b>264,131,473</b>	<b>267,690,521</b>	<b>271,014,806</b>	<b>273,439,348</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
3.010 - Personnel Services	142,402,369	146,029,324	148,925,816	153,677,506	158,932,745	164,370,707
3.020 - Employee Benefits	57,762,572	62,223,516	67,596,809	71,801,275	75,343,162	79,175,287
3.030 - Purchased Services	21,735,880	25,278,448	27,303,316	27,817,036	28,615,035	29,439,300
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	8,036,796	8,964,154	9,150,776	9,340,491	9,533,305	9,730,184
3.050 - Capital Outlay	2,214,951	2,214,836	2,307,196	2,311,536	2,348,922	2,353,349
Intergovernmental & Debt Service	277,500	277,500	138,750	-	-	-
4.300 - Other Objects	3,121,765	3,526,580	3,595,998	3,666,801	3,739,015	3,812,670
<b>4.500 - Total Expenditures</b>	<b>235,551,832</b>	<b>248,514,358</b>	<b>259,018,661</b>	<b>268,614,643</b>	<b>278,512,185</b>	<b>288,881,497</b>
<b>Other Financing Uses</b>						
5.010 - Operating Transfers-Out	228,148	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
5.020 - Advances-Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.030 - All Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>228,148</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>
<b>5.050 - Total Exp and Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>235,779,980</b>	<b>248,734,358</b>	<b>259,238,661</b>	<b>268,834,643</b>	<b>278,732,185</b>	<b>289,101,497</b>
<b>6.010 - Excess of Rev Over/(Under) Exp</b>	<b>(2,636,928)</b>	<b>1,018,099</b>	<b>4,892,812</b>	<b>(1,144,121)</b>	<b>(7,717,378)</b>	<b>(15,662,149)</b>
<b>7.010 - Cash Balance July 1 (No Levies)</b>	<b>93,705,708</b>	<b>91,068,780</b>	<b>92,086,880</b>	<b>96,979,692</b>	<b>95,835,570</b>	<b>88,118,192</b>
<b>7.020 - Cash Balance June 30 (No Levies)</b>	<b>91,068,780</b>	<b>92,086,880</b>	<b>96,979,692</b>	<b>95,835,570</b>	<b>88,118,192</b>	<b>72,456,043</b>
		<b>Reservations</b>				
8.010 - Estimated Encumbrances June 30	2,051,270	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
9.080 - Reservations Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>10.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of App</b>	<b>89,017,510</b>	<b>90,086,880</b>	<b>94,979,692</b>	<b>93,835,570</b>	<b>86,118,192</b>	<b>70,456,043</b>
<b>Rev from Replacement/Renewal Levies</b>						
11.010 & 11.020 - Renewal Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.030 - Cumulative Balance of Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>12.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of Obligations</b>	<b>89,017,510</b>	<b>90,086,880</b>	<b>94,979,692</b>	<b>93,835,570</b>	<b>86,118,192</b>	<b>70,456,043</b>
<b>Revenue from New Levies</b>						
13.010 & 13.020 - New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.030 - Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>15.010 - Unreserved Fund Balance June 30</b>	<b>89,017,510</b>	<b>90,086,880</b>	<b>94,979,692</b>	<b>93,835,570</b>	<b>86,118,192</b>	<b>70,456,043</b>

Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) - Current Compared to Prior Forecast



Days Cash on Hand - Current Compared to Prior Forecast



Days cash on hand is forecasted to decline, and is similar to the prior forecast trend.

\*based on 365 days

Revenue and Expenditure Variances - Current Compared to Prior Forecast

Revenue Variance		
Cumulative Favorable Revenue Variance	0.40%	\$5,302,647
Largest Revenue Variances		
1.060 All Other 2.xx Other Sources	0.45%	\$5,961,792
1.02 Pub Utility	0.37%	\$4,865,746
1.035,1.040 State	-0.24%	(\$3,196,774)
All Other Revenue Categories	-0.18%	(\$2,328,117)

The current revenue forecast is up by 0.40% compared to the prior forecast.

NET cumulative forecast impact for the forecast period 2025 - 2029 of Revenue and Expense variances is 0.33% (or \$4,404,656).

The current forecast for expenditures is up by 0.07% compared to the prior forecast.

Expenditure Variance		
Cumulative Unfavorable Expenditure Variance	0.07%	\$897,991
Largest Expenditure Variances		
3.01 Salaries	-0.58%	(\$7,777,972)
3.03 Purchased Serv.	0.54%	\$7,311,947
3.02 Benefits	0.11%	\$1,518,566
All Other Expenditure Categories	-0.01%	(\$154,550)