APPROVED
Nov 15, 2022

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

ASSUMPTIONS AND NOTES

FIVE-YEAR FORECAST

November 2022

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30
ACTUAL: 2020, 2021, 2022
FORECASTED: 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027

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November 15, 2022

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY[1]

Introduction (Ohio Department of Education)

A forecast is somewhat like a painting of the future based upon a snapshot of today. That snapshot, however, will be adjusted and the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely it is that the projections will deviate from actual experience. A variety of events will ultimately impact the latter years of the forecast, such as state budgets (adopted every two years), tax levies (new/renewal/ replacement), salary increases, or businesses moving in or out of the district. The five-year forecast is viewed as a key management tool and must be updated periodically. In Ohio, most school districts understand how they will manage their finances in the current year. The five-year forecast encourages district management teams to examine future years' projections and identify when challenges will arise. This then helps district management to be proactive in meeting those challenges. School districts are encouraged to update their forecasts with ODE when events take place that will significantly change their forecast or, at a minimum, when required under statute.

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

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

Purposes/Objectives of the Five-Year Forecast (Ohio Department of Education)

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

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

O.R.C. §5705.391 and O.A.C. 3301-92-04 require a Board of Education (BOE) to submit a five-year projection of operational revenues and expenditures along with assumptions to the Department of Education prior to November 30 of each fiscal year and to update this forecast between April 1 and May 31 of each fiscal year. ODE encourages school districts to update their forecast whenever events take place that will significantly change the forecast.

[1] Throughout this document "CCS" or "CCSD" denotes Columbus City Schools or the Columbus City School District.

Board of Education Review

The Five-Year Forecast was prepared by the treasurer's office staff and reviewed by the Board's Finance and Appropriations Committee (FAC meeting Oct 12, 2022). Subsequently, the forecast was presented to the Board for their review during a public meeting (BoE meeting Oct 25, 2022), with further discussion on November 1 (BoE Nov 1, see video here) and then formally adopted by the board the following meeting.

Video links to those meetings:

FAC Oct 12 (see 33:10)
BOE Oct 25 (see 2:01:10)
BOE Nov 1 (see 54:23)

General Economic Conditions and Outlook

General economic conditions drive state and local tax revenues, which in turn impact school district finances. Local tax revenues are derived from property taxes, which tend to be a more stable source of income. Boards of education can levy additional taxes on real property upon a favorable vote of the residents of the district; anecdotally, voters tend to more be more likely to support imposing additional taxes upon themselves when the economy is good, and less so when economic conditions are poor. State revenue – which is typically distributed via a funding formula – is an amalgamation of various tax sources, though the primary drivers in Ohio are the sales and income taxes. These two sources are often directly correlated with economic conditions (though specific policy decisions may also impact collections).

According to the Ohio Office of Budget and Management (OBM):

> According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)'s advance estimate, the nation's Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased in the third quarter of calendar year 2022 at an annualized rate of 2.6 percent. This increase reversed two consecutive quarters of negative growth. The third quarter increase in real GDP resulted from growths in net exports (2.8 percentage points), personal consumption expenditures (1.0 percentage points), and government expenditures (0.4 percentage points). Decreases in fixed investment (-0.9 percentage points) and private inventories (-0.7 percentage points) partially offset the increases. (OBM, 2022).

As stated in the Notes to previous Five-Year Forecasts, due to the challenges of making comparisons using the BEA's data:

> Moody's Analytics and CNN created the Back-to-Normal Index to track the economic recovery. The national index includes 37 indicators of economic activity, combining the 25 traditional economic indicators used in Moody's High Frequency GDP model, with 12 real-time indicators. Each state index is composed of a weighted average of the national index and seven state-level indicators. Both indices range from zero, representing no economic activity, to 100 percent, indicating full economic recovery to pre-pandemic levels (OBM, 2022)

Per OBM:

> The Back-to-Normal Index tracks the economic recovery compared to pre-pandemic levels. As of November 2, 2022, the national index was at 91.2 percent. Ohio's index was 2.1 percentage points higher at 93.3 percent. Ohio's average Back-to-Normal Index value in October was 93.7 percent, which was 2.2 percentage points above the national average of 91.5 percent (OBM, 2022)

OBM indicates that the Ohio unemployment rate remained at four percent between August and September (OBM, 2022); however, updated information from the Bureau of Labor (BLS) shows that Ohio's October 2022 unemployment rate increased another 0.2 percent (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022). This rate is 0.5 percent higher than the national unemployment rate, which OBM further notes "increased 0.2 percentage points to 3.7 percent in October. The number of unemployed individuals increased to 6.1 million" (OBM, 2022).

According to the Ohio Legislative Service Commission (LSC):

> October GRF tax revenue totaled $2.29 billion, an amount that was $111.6 million (5.1%) above the estimate published by OBM. Total GRF revenue consists of GRF state source revenue and federal grants. State source revenue includes tax revenue, which is the largest single revenue category, nontax revenue, and transfers in from other state funds. Federal grants are mostly reimbursements for the federal share of Medicaid spending. October state source receipts were $2.33 billion, an amount $132.1 million above estimate, while federal grants were $1.95 billion, $652.4 million above estimate. Altogether, total GRF revenue for October of $4.29 billion was $784.5 million (22.4%) above estimate. (LSC, 2022).

LSC further notes:

> October was the third month this fiscal year for which GRF tax revenue exceeded the OBM estimate (OBM's estimate for July was based on the actual revenue received that month, making the variance for that month equal to zero). For the YTD, GRF tax revenue amounted to $9.13 billion, $349.8 million (4.0%) above estimate. Positive variances have been driven by the major taxes, i.e., the PIT, the sales and use tax, and the CAT. YTD through October, receipts from those taxes were $212.5 million, $90.8 million, and $18.3 million above their respective estimates (LSC, 2022).

As noted in the Notes to the previous Five-Year Forecast, inflation continues to cast a pall over otherwise positive news, though it appears to have settled somewhat recently. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the "The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.4 percent in October on a seasonally adjusted basis, the same increase as in September…Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 7.7 percent before seasonal adjustment" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022). The BLS goes on to note:

> The all items index increased 7.7 percent for the 12 months ending October, this was the smallest 12-month increase since the period ending January 2022. The all items less food and

energy index rose 6.3 percent over the last 12 months. The energy index increased 17.6 percent for the 12 months ending October, and the food index increased 10.9 percent over the last year; all of these increases were smaller than for the period ending September (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022).

Ohio's strong performance on the Moody's / CNN Back-to-Normal Index coupled with stronger-than-expected tax receipts provide for continued optimism. While inflation appears to be slowly lessening, increases could continue to put pressure on the economy and impact District expenditures, particularly in energy, fuel, and food costs. While there are positive signs, there remain pressures that may still unravel it all.

Revenues, Expenditures and Ending Cash Balances

Updates from the May 2022 Forecast (FYF)[2]

(Also see Net Changes Since May 2022 Forecast)

Over the May 2022 5-year forecast period[3], current estimates indicate a $111 million decline in ending cash balance at the end of FY26 reflecting a $138 million increase in total revenues[4] coupled with a corresponding $249 million increase in expenditures[5]. Major changes over the 5-year period are:

Estimated Revenues - $138 million increase

- $3.2 million increase in estimated property taxes
  - Based on current year actual rolled forward
- $103.2 million decline in estimated state aid
  - Factors in a 1%-2% decline in enrollment
  - Decline in state share index
  - No increase in base funding or additional phasing-in of the new Fair School Funding Formula
- $4.1 million increase in estimated state property tax allocation
  - Corresponding to the increase in estimated property tax
- $241.5 million increase in estimated other miscellaneous revenues and other financing sources
  - $237 million for Advances-In related to end-of-the-year advances to the ESSER fund for cash flow purposes

Estimated Expenditures -

- $105.8 million increase in estimated personnel expenditures
  - $11.1 million less in FY22 actual expenditures
  - $116.9 increase reflecting base increases agreed to in recent collective bargaining agreements and additional staffing
- $154.4 million decrease in estimated non-personnel expenditures
  - $3.8 million less in FY22 actual expenditures
  - Non-personnel budgets adjusted for historical spending patterns to better reflect actual cashflow for FYF purposes
    - $144.7 million reduction in projected purchased services[6]

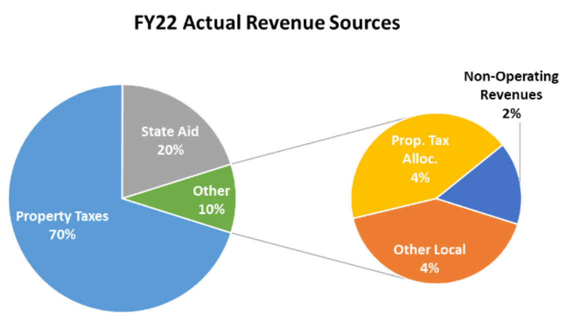
[2] Throughout these notes "FYF" denotes "Five Year Forecast".
[3] The May FYF projection ran through FY26 while the November FYF covers fiscal years through FY27. This comparison section only extends to FY26 since FY27 was not included in the May 2022 FYF.
[4] A decline of $509,648 related to FY22 actual revenues and a total increase of $138.5 million in changes to the forecast for the remaining years, FY23-FY26.
[5] $60 million related to FY22 actual expenditures and $188.8 million increase for the remaining years, FY23-FY26.
[6] All non-personnel lines are being held constant at FY23 budget levels. Additionally, this FYF calls for an additional $35 million in reductions to be identified beginning in FY24. While these reductions may occur across multiple expenditure categories, the entire $35 million in reductions are reflected in this line as a placeholder only.

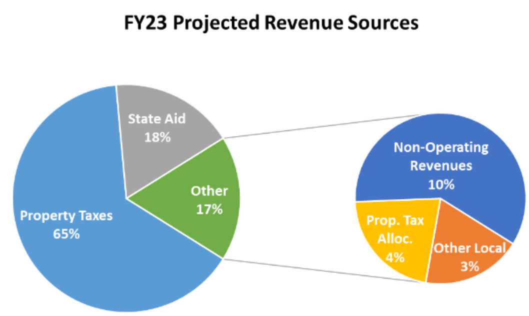
        - $4.4 million reduction in projected supplies and materials[7]
        - $1.5 million reduction in projected capital outlay
- $57 million increase in estimated transfers-out
    - $2.9 million less in FY22 actual expenditures
    - $60 million total increase FY24 through FY26 reflecting $20 million annual transfer to fund the capital expenditure budget

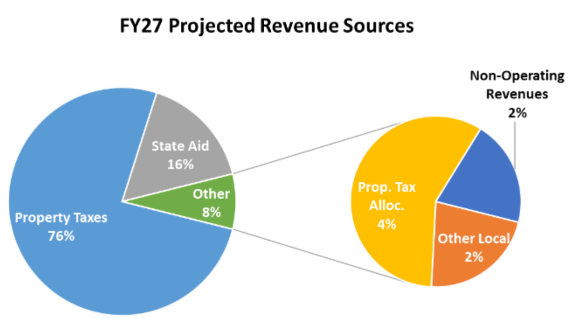
[7] Held at FY23 budget level.

Revenues

Total revenues will climb in the first two years of the forecast to $893.5 million in FY24 from $804.5 million in FY22. In FY25, total revenues begin to decline as the impact of extraordinary advances to the ESSER fund end and state revenue continues to decline. Total revenues at the end of the forecast period, FY27, are projected at $835.4 million, 3.8% higher than five years earlier in FY22. In FY22 the funding breakdown was 70% local property taxes, 20% state aid, and 10% other sources. Due to the extraordinary advances to and from the ESSER Fund, the breakdown projected for FY23 is distorted: 65% local property taxes, 18% state aid, and 17% other sources with non-operating sources jumping to 10% from 2% the previous year. By the end of the forecast, FY27, the breakdown returns to more normal levels with local property taxes at 76%, state aid at 16%, and other sources at 8%. Absent the extraordinary advances, the decline in state aid over the forecast yields an expected decline in its contribution to total revenues.

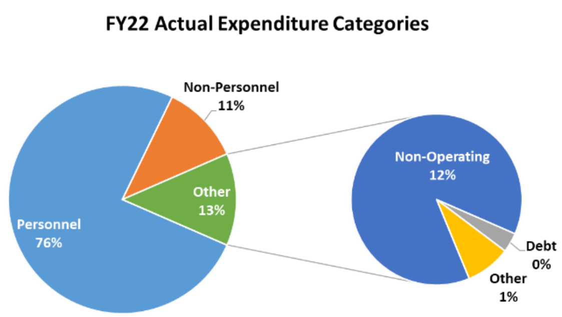


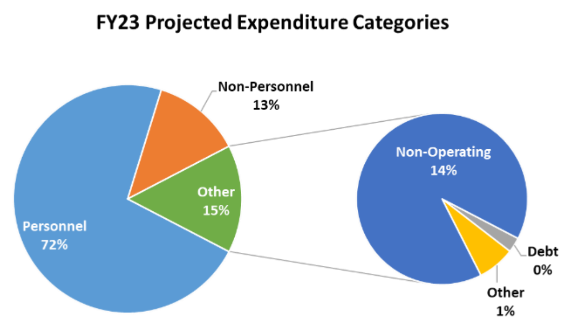


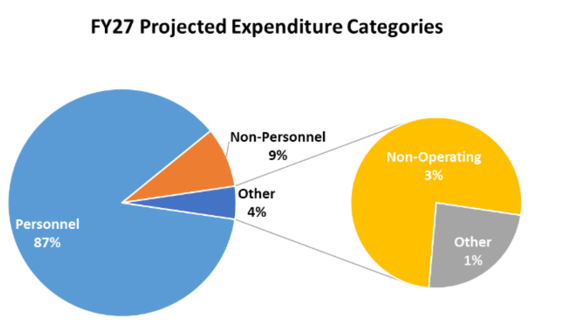


Expenditures

Total expenditures climb somewhat erratically from $851.6 million in FY22 to $975 million in FY27. The extraordinary advances to the ESSER fund and the inclusion of $35 million in non-personnel reductions create an out of the ordinary pattern in total expenditures over the life of the forecast. Additionally, the FYF includes $20 million annually for a transfer to the permanent improvement fund as the primary source for the capital budget. Likewise, the breakdown of expenditure categories is distorted in FY22 with personnel comprising 76%, non-personnel 11%, and other 13% of total expenditures with advances and transfer pushing non-operating expenditures to 11% with the other 13%. By FY27 once the extraordinary advances end, the breakdown returns to a more normal 87% personnel, 9% non-personnel, and 4% other.







Risks

The forecast is subject to many risks inherent in any projection into the future. Significant among those include:

- Ohio economy – statewide as well as Central-Ohio specifically. Changes in the economic vitality and functioning within the state can affect income levels, tax collections, and property values having an impact on the district's ability to remain fiscally sound. The COVID-19 national pandemic is a prime example of an event risk outside the district's control having a material impact on operations, revenues, and expenditures. Additionally, rising inflation and the Federal Reserve's reaction by raising the target Fed Funds rate has generated speculation and fear that an economic recession is possible near-term.
- State budget – completed on a biennial cycle, the state budget sets the level of state funding for the district. The second largest revenue source (roughly 20% of total revenues), state funding is only known for two years until discussions on the next state budget begin. Forecasting what the state legislature might do related to K-12 education funding is more of an art, perhaps guess, than a science. Unlike the district's largest revenue source, property taxes, state funding cannot simply be trended forward as changes to the state funding mechanism are the subject of legislative deliberations the inner workings of which are difficult, if not impossible, to predict. While a new funding formula has been adopted for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the risk remains that the legislature could change or eliminate the formulaic calculation altogether. HB110 did not guarantee its existence or provide funding for the six-year phase-in of full funding.
- Labor agreements – Agreements with the district's teachers' union, classified employees' union, a new safety and security personnel union, and two associations[8] are in place through FY25 and contractual wage increases are included in this forecast. 4% annual salary increases were agreed to during recent negotiations, higher than the 3% in the previous collective bargaining agreements and higher than the 1% assumption for the out years in previous FYFs.
- Federal financial assistance in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic has been provided through several pieces of federal legislation. Congress set aside approximately $13.2 billion of the $30.75 billion allotted to the Education Stabilization Fund through the Coronavirus Aid Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER Fund). A second round of funding was authorized in the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (CRRSA) - an additional $54.3 billion for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER II Fund). In addition, the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act provides an unprecedented $1.9 trillion package of assistance measures, including $122 billion for the ARP Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund. Columbus City Schools has been allocated a total of approximately $450 million through these programs. This new, one-time federal funding has various expenditure deadlines that extend from September 2022 through September 2024. Planned use of these funds is primarily for one-time, non-recurring expenditures in responding to the pandemic within the allowable uses specified in these programs. A significant number of positions

[8] Columbus Schools Classified Supervisors Association (CSCSA) and Columbus Administrators Association (CAA).

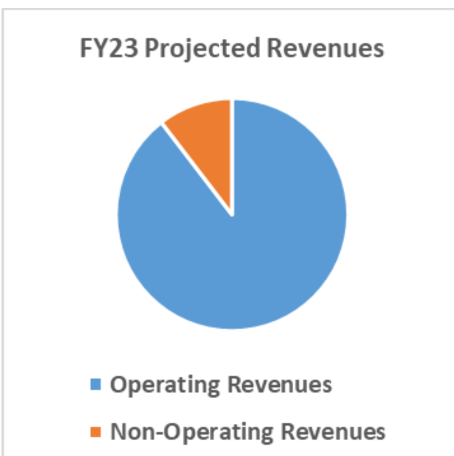
(approximately 430 FTEs) have been added and paid for with these federal funds. While some of these positions may be worthy of continuing beyond the timeframe of these federal funds, there is no definitive plan at this time as to how many and which ones will roll over to the General Fund. This possibility represents a significant risk to this forecast and will impact the scope and magnitude of budget reductions needed to offset the cost of these positions[9].

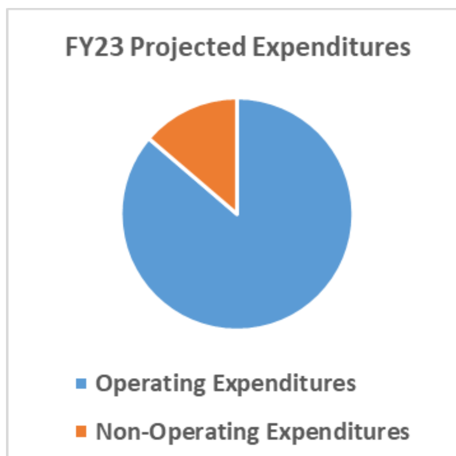
[9] This phenomenon is often referred to as a "fiscal cliff".

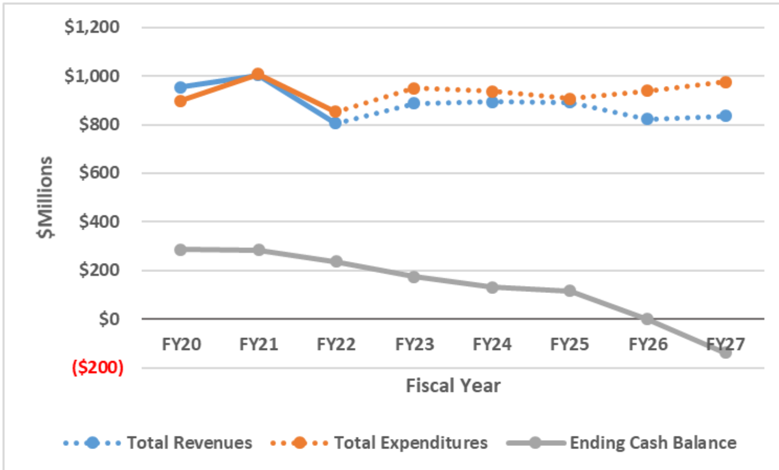
Ending Cash Balances

The combination of minimal growth in total revenues, 0.8% annually from FY22 to FY27, and a higher rate of growth in expenditures, 2.8% annually from FY22 to FY27, results in a decline in the ending cash balance such that FY27 is projected to end with a deficit cash position of a negative $139 million. The district's target of maintaining 60-days cash on hand is met only in FY23, the first year of the forecast. This cash balance projection is a clear indicator that the board must consider placing a request for additional property tax millage on the ballot in the very near future. Discussion of the timing and amount of a new tax levy have begun with the FAC and the board.

	ACTUAL			*PROJECTED*				
$Millions	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Total Revenues	$954.4	$1,002.4	$804.5	$887.1	$893.5	$890.9	$823.4	$835.4
Operating Revenues	$939.4	$986.2	$792.2	$794.6	$801.0	$801.3	$810.3	$822.3
Non-Operating Revenues	$15.0	$16.2	$12.3	$92.5	$92.5	$89.6	$13.1	$13.1
Total Expenditures	$898.4	$1,004.8	$851.6	$949.1	$936.4	$906.4	$938.5	$975.0
Operating Expenditures	$882.1	$911.8	$753.8	$818.7	$822.6	$872.0	$904.1	$940.6
Non-Operating Expenditures	$16.3	$93.0	$97.9	$130.4	$113.8	$34.4	$34.4	$34.4
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	$55.9	($2.4)	($47.1)	($62.0)	($42.9)	($15.5)	($115.1)	($139.6)
Ending Cash Balance	$285.4	$283.0	$235.9	$173.9	$131.0	$115.5	$0.4	($139.2)
Days cash on hand	116	103	101	67	51	46	0	(52)






$1,200
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($200)
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FY20
FY21
FY22
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FY25
FY26
FY27
Fiscal Year
Total Revenues
Total Expenditures
Ending Cash Balance

REVENUES

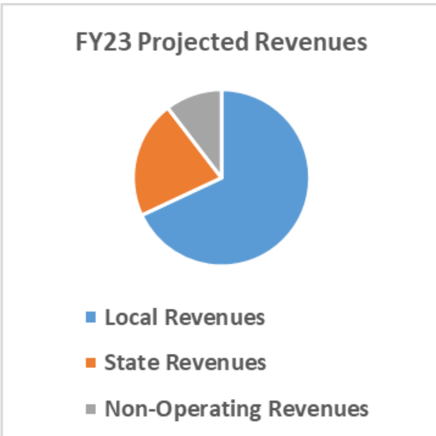
Overview

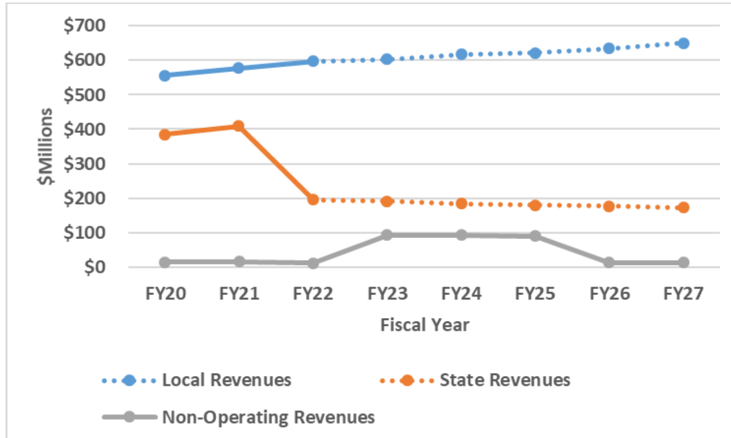
Local revenues (e.g. property taxes, tuition, fees, investment earnings, rentals, and donations) are projected to decrease at the rate of 1.7% annually to $649 million in FY2 from $597 million in FY22. Property taxes, 95% of local revenues, increase at a projected rate of 2.4% annually from FY22 to FY27. Other local revenues are projected at approximately $30 million annually but drop to less than half that amount ($14.3 million) beginning in FY25 due to the enactment of HB126 which prohibits direct payments to CCS from commercial property owners arising from settlement agreements related to property valuation complaints files with the County Board of Revision. $15 million annually in FY25 and FY26 has been removed from the FYF as a result.

State revenues (e.g. State Foundation Program, rollback and homestead exemption reimbursement, and personal property tax reimbursement) are projected to decrease at a rate of 2.4% annually during the forecast period; from $195 million in FY22 to $173 million in FY27. This projected downward trend is due to declining enrollment and its impact on state share and the inclusion of a $15 million penalty related to transportation non-compliance. Part of the state's budget bill, HB110, puts into place a penalty consistent and/or persistent non-compliance in the transportation of charter and non-public (CNP) students based on complaints files by CNP schools or parents. The district was subject to a $5.9 million penalty in March, 2022, however, the district filed a lawsuit over the calculation of the penalty and to temporarily stop the deductions until the court reaches a decision. The court granted a temporary injunction on the deductions pending the outcome of the case. Since the filing of the lawsuit the district learned the pending penalty was just over $11 million. The $15 million penalty included in the forecast is a placeholder for future, unknown penalties that may be assessed on the district.

The state property tax allocation is anticipated to grow at an annual rate of 2.4% over FY22 levels and represents 18% of the funding received from the state. Although distributed through the state, this allocation is a part of overall property taxes and is calculated as such. Changes in the estimates for the property taxes (and how much is to be received through the state) impact this revenue line. The reimbursement for the loss of personal property taxes came to an end in FY19.

Non-operating revenues ("Other Financing Sources" in the Five-Year Forecast and comprised of transfers-in, advances-in and other financing sources) are projected to remain relatively unchanged from FY22 to FY27. However, in the intervening years, advances-in related to cash flow needs of the ESSER fund cause a temporary spike in non-operating revenues. This spike is offset on the expenditure side by a like increase in advances-out and, therefore, is cash balance neutral over the forecast period.


FY23 Projected Revenues
Local Revenues
State Revenues
Non-Operating Revenues


$700
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FY20
FY21
FY22
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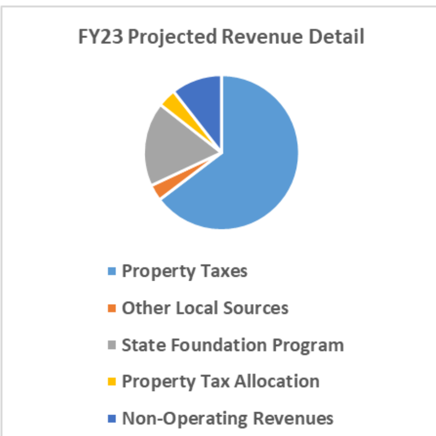
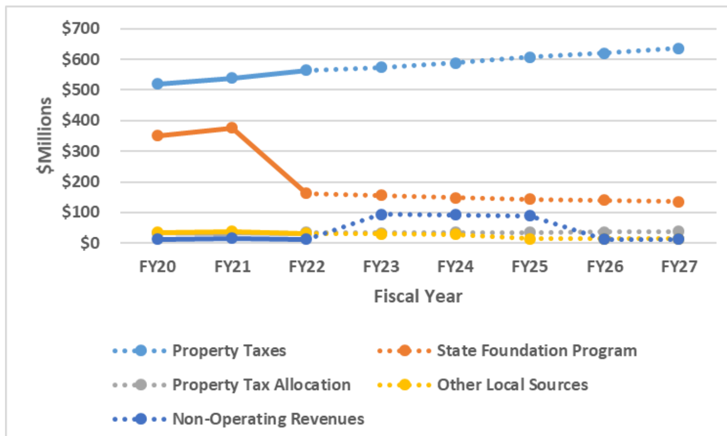
FY25
FY26
FY27
Fiscal Year
Local Revenues
State Revenues
Non-Operating Revenues

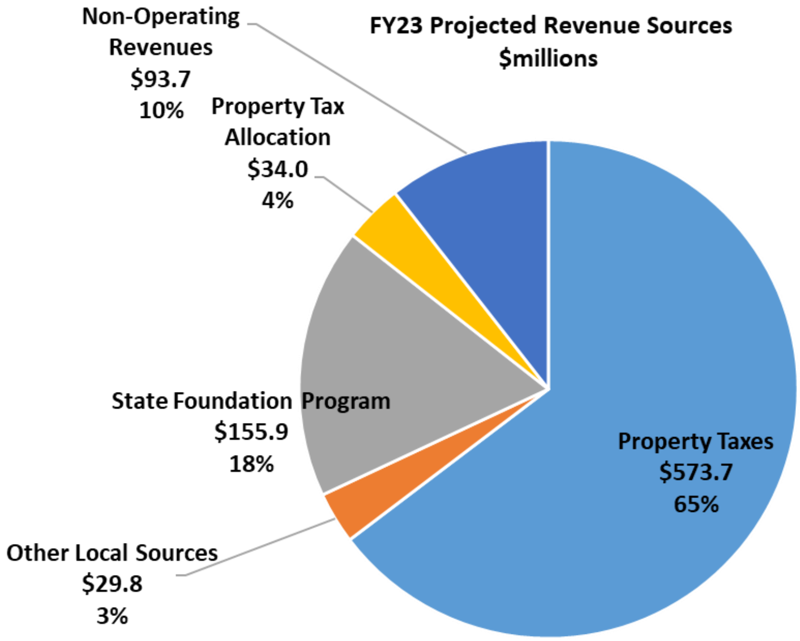
Revenue Details

	ACTUAL		PROJECTED					
$Millions	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Property Taxes	$519.2	$538.5	$564.5	$573.7	$587.6	$606.9	$619.6	$635.0
Other Local Sources	$36.0	$38.5	$32.4	$29.8	$29.3	$14.3	$14.3	$14.3
Total Local Revenues	$555.1	$577.0	$596.9	$603.5	$616.9	$621.2	$633.9	$649.3
State Foundation Program	$350.4	$375.0	$161.7	$155.9	$148.7	$144.0	$139.7	$135.2
Property Tax Allocation	$33.7	$33.6	$33.6	$34.0	$34.9	$35.9	$36.7	$37.8
Total State Revenues	$384.0	$408.7	$195.3	$189.9	$183.6	$179.9	$176.4	$173.0
Non-Operating Revenues	$15.2	$16.7	$12.3	$93.7	$93.0	$89.8	$13.1	$13.1
Total Revenues	$954.4	$1,002.4	$804.5	$887.1	$893.5	$890.9	$823.4	$835.4





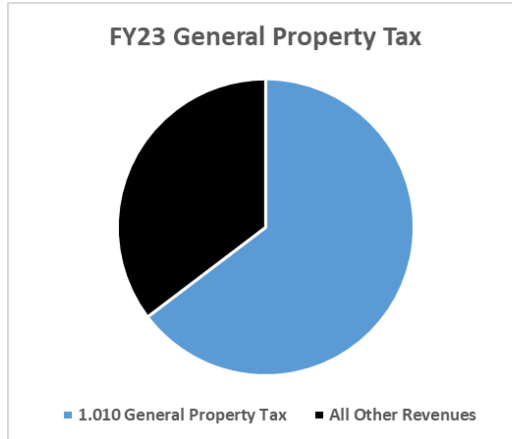
FYF Revenue Line Breakdown

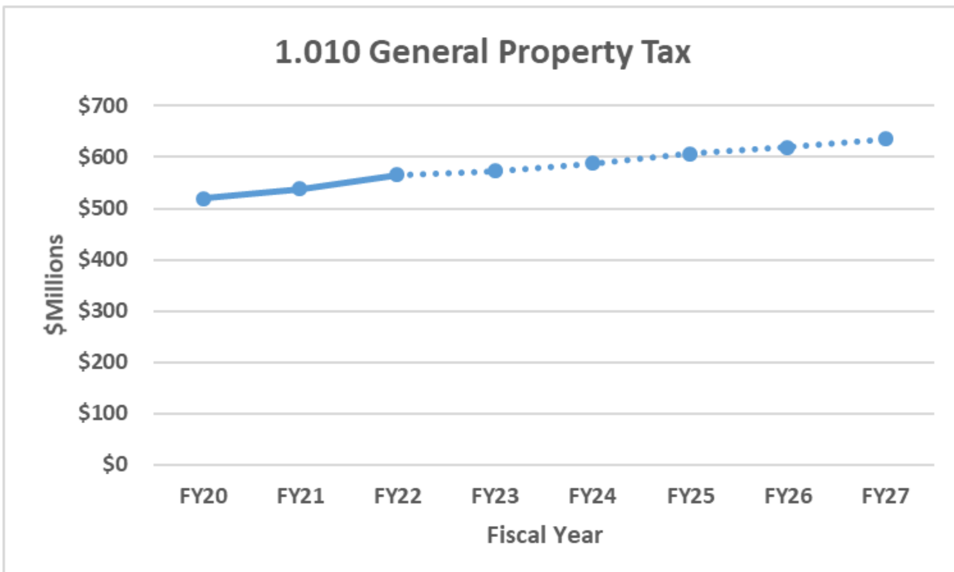


1.010 General Property Tax (Real Estate)

Taxes levied by a school district on the assessed valuation of real property located within the school district.

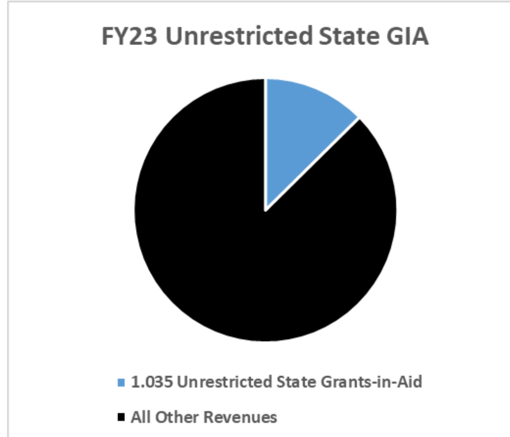
General property taxes represent 65%[10] of all revenues. Property taxes are projected to grow at a rate of 2.4% annually during the forecast period to $635 million in FY27 from $564.5 million in FY22. No new, additional tax levy is contemplated in this forecast.





[10] Distorted by the extraordinary advances-in related to ESSER fund cash flow needs. More typically this category is 70% of total revenues.

1.035 Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid



Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction. The foundation formula is the primary vehicle which the Ohio legislature uses to determine how much state aid each school district is to receive. This revenue line represents 13% of all revenues and 59%[11] of all revenues received from the state.

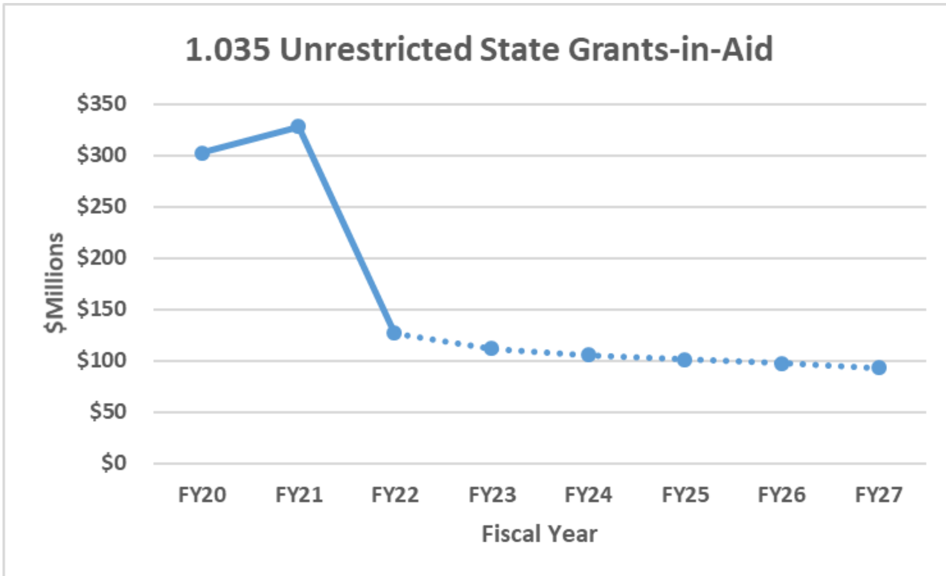
As discussed in the revenues overview (Overview) the newly adopted Fair School Funding Formula went into effect beginning in FY22 and included funding students "where educated" causing a dramatic, but offsetting, drop both in state revenues[12] and purchased services[13]. For this forecast, state revenues are reduced in FY23 and decline thereafter based on the following assumptions:

- $15 million annually for the transportation penalty
- Projected declines in enrollment impacting the state share percentage

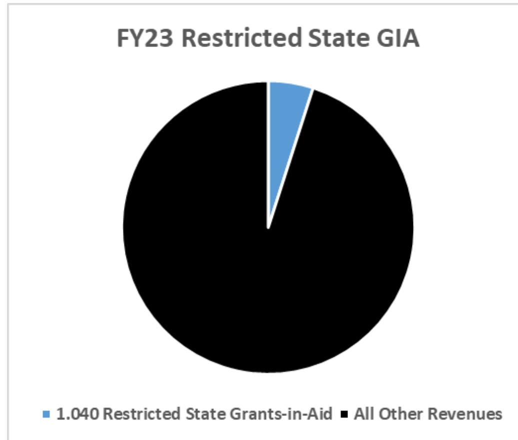
As a result, unrestricted state aid is project to decline annually at a rate of 5.8% from $126.1 million if FY22 to $93.3 million in FY27.

In FY21, the Bureau of Workers' Compensation issued a dividend payment of $19.2 million and is recorded on this line. It is believed this is a one-time dividend and therefore no additional dividends of this magnitude are contemplated in this forecast.

[11] Based on FY23 estimates.
[12] Reflected on this line and line 1.040.
[13] Objects 478 & 479 dropped with the elimination of the charge for charter schools and scholarships (vouchers).

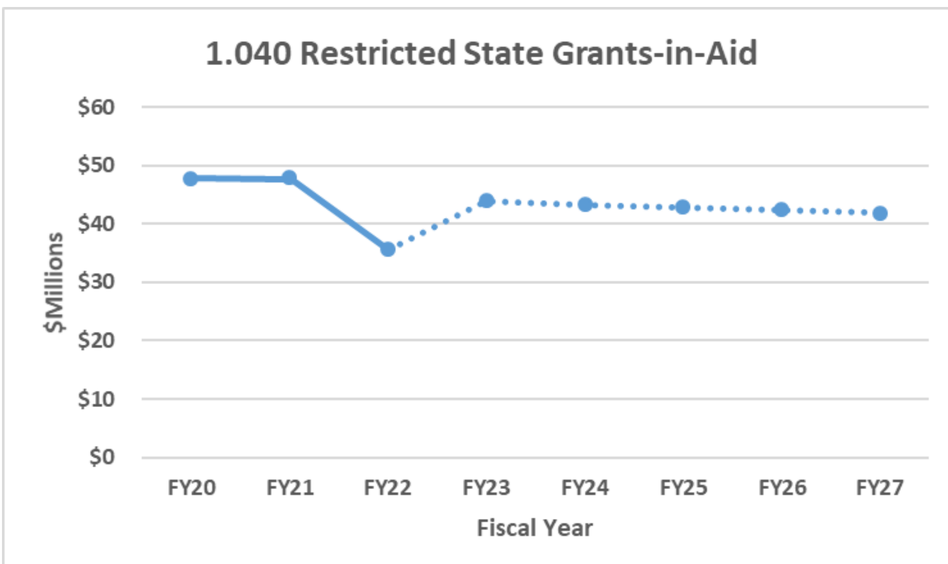

1.035 Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid
$350
$300
$250
$200
$150
$100
$50
$0
$Millions
FY20
FY21
FY22
FY23
FY24
FY25
FY26
FY27
Fiscal Year

1.040 Restricted State Grants-in-Aid



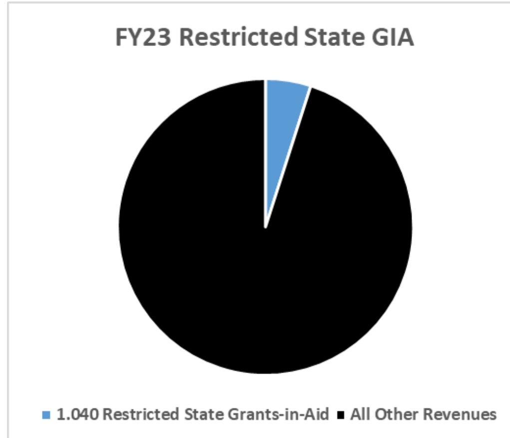
Funds received through the State Foundation Program or other allocations that are restricted for specific purposes. Examples include economic disadvantaged and career-technical funding. This is the companion to line 1.035 as state aid is split between the two lines based on the formula calculation and specified usage of funds.

These funds are 5% of all revenues and 23% of state revenues. After the $8.4 million, 23.5%, increase in FY24 (increase in funding the new formula in year two of the biennium), restricted revenues are projected to decline slightly 1.2% annually due to projected declining enrollment[14].



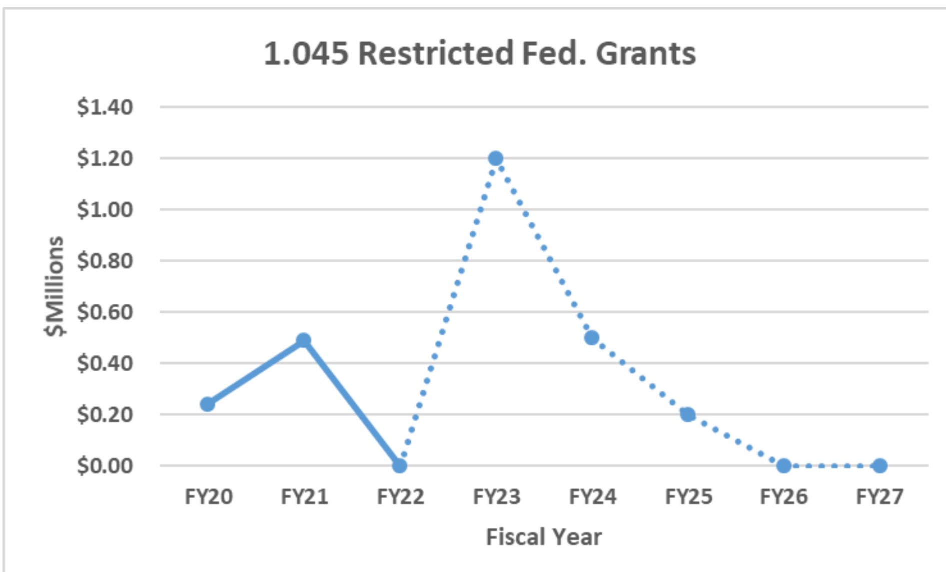
[14] It is assumed in this forecast that declining enrollment will have the most impact on unrestricted aid (1.035) rather than unrestricted aid (1.040).

1.045 Restricted Federal Grants

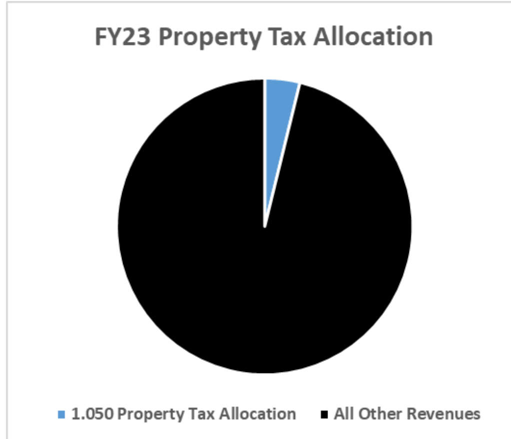


Funds received through the State Foundation Program or other allocations that are restricted for specific purposes. Examples include the Education Jobs fund.

For CCS, this is the QSCB interest rebate from the Federal government and is an exceedingly small portion of overall revenues. This subsidy ends during FY26 when the bonds are fully retired. Due to COVID along with late filing of the reimbursement request forms, receipt of this subsidy has been significantly delayed. A total of four reimbursement filings have recently been made and it is expected that all, including one additional request for June 2023, will be received within this fiscal year.



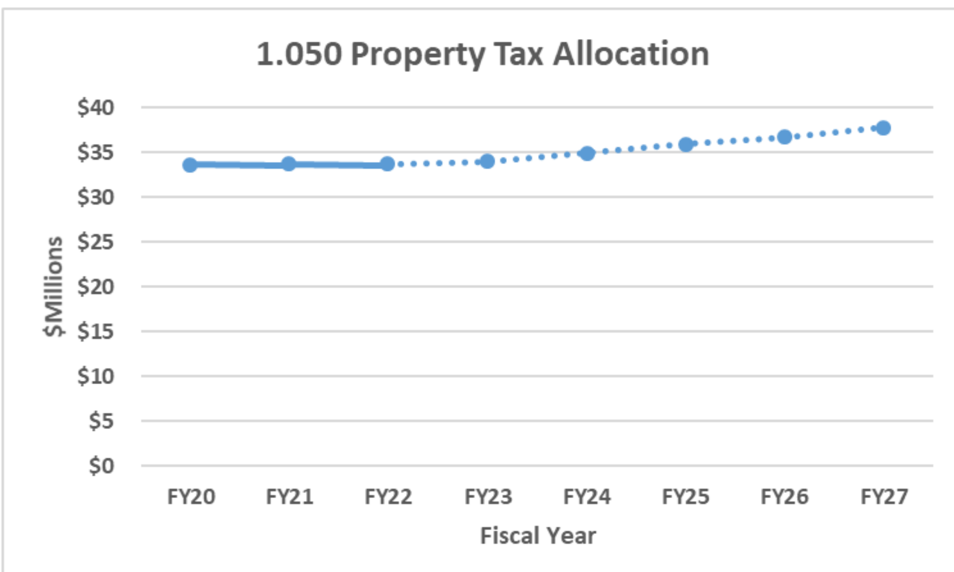
1.050 Property Tax Allocation



This line includes state funds received for Tangible Personal Property Tax (TPP) Reimbursement (as discussed above), Electric Deregulation, Homestead and Rollback, and the "ten-thousand-dollar exemption" where businesses are exempt from paying the first $10,000 of property tax and the district is reimbursed through state funding.

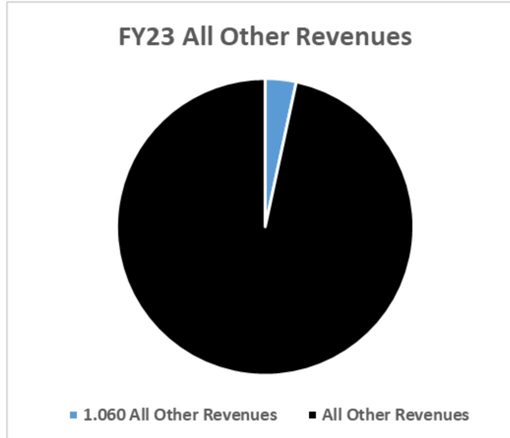
TPP reimbursement was phased out in FY20.

This revenue source is 3.8% of total revenues and 18% of funds received from the state. The 10.5% Rollback provision was repealed in 2013 (HB59) and as a result all tax levies approved by voters beginning in 2014 are not subject to the rollback, saving the state money but passing that cost on to local taxpayers. The November 2016, 5.58 mills is therefore not subject to the rollback and local taxpayers bear the full cost of that levy. Rollback is generally forecasted as a percentage of total estimate Residential (R1) tax collections with an adjustment for levies not subject to the rollback. Some adjustment in the forecast has been made to reflect past forecasting performance, therefore, this source often, although not in this forecast, shows a different growth rate[15] than the corresponding property tax revenue line.



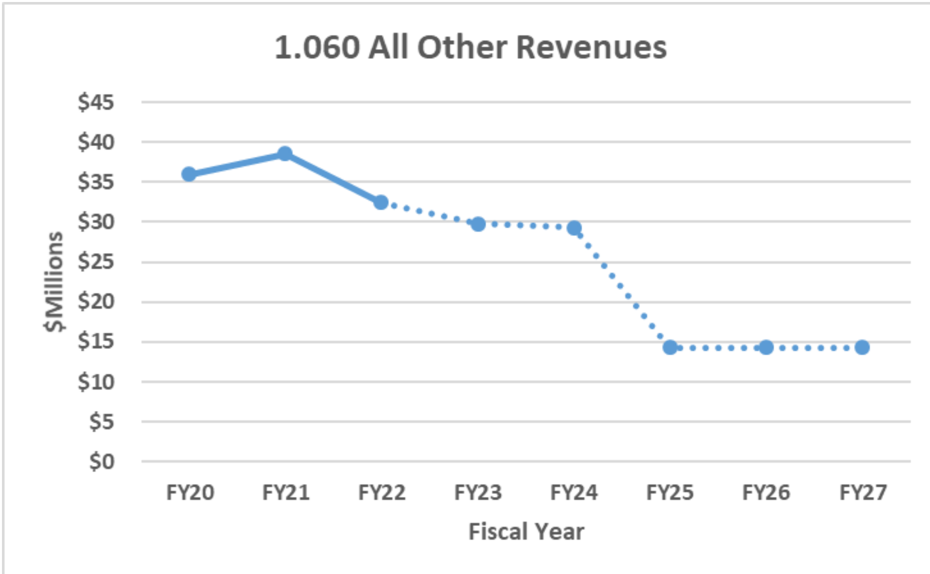
[15] Both Property Tax Allocation and General Property Tax are projected at +2.4% annually FY22 through FY27, however, in past forecasts the rates of change have been different by +/- 0.5%.

1.060 All Other Operating Revenues



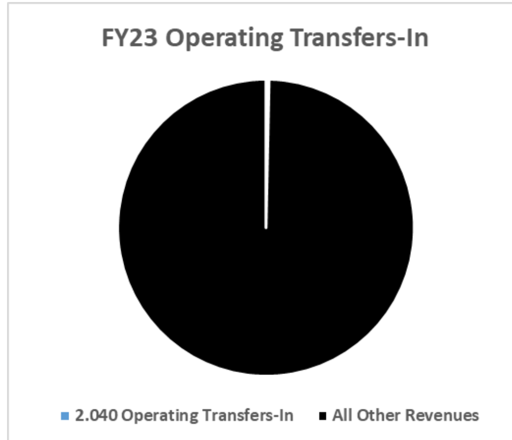
Operating revenue sources not included above. Examples include but are not limited to tuition, fees, investment income, rentals, and donations. Significant items included here as well are payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs), Win-Win payments and Medicaid reimbursement. PILOTs are difficult to predict as they depend on cases before the Board of Revision and/or Board of Tax Appeals and any out-of-court settlements that may be reached. With the enactment of HB126, such agreements are prohibited and $15 million has been removed from the forecast beginning in FY25. Income tax revenue sharing from the City of Columbus resulting from various CRAs and/or TIFs, Win-Win payments, and a PILOT for the Franklin County Convention Center are estimated at a combined amount of $2 million in FY23 and $1 million annually thereafter. Win-Win payments have been declining over the past five years as all but four school districts were phased out of the agreement. Medicaid reimbursement is projected at $4.0 million per year slightly above the 3-year average of $3.2 million for the 3 years FY20-FY22 but more in line with the 5-year average of $4.1 million. The timing of these reimbursements often causes them to cross over fiscal year end resulting in higher or lower than expected income but ultimately smoothing out. Investment income is estimated at $3.5 million annually reflecting the decline in short-term rates in the most recent few fiscal years. However, with the recent climb in interest rates and inflation since the beginning of calendar year 2022, these estimates may prove to be low[16]. This line represents 3.4% of total revenues in FY23, 3.3% in FY24, and 1.6-1.7% in the remaining fiscal years.

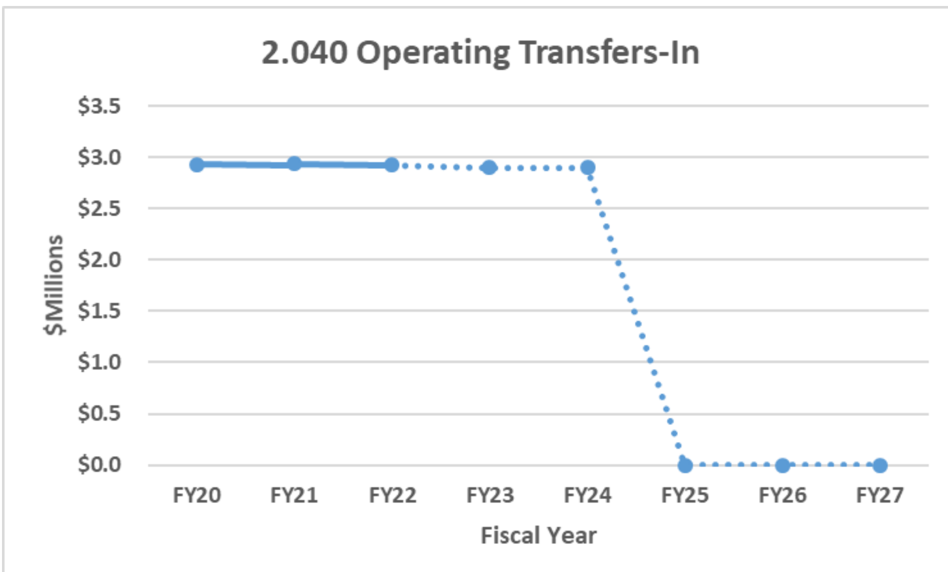
[16] The average for FY18 – FY22 is $7.1 million annually.


1.060 All Other Revenues
$45
$40
$35
$30
$25
$20
$15
$10
$5
$0
$Millions
FY20
FY21
FY22
FY23
FY24
FY25
FY26
FY27
Fiscal Year

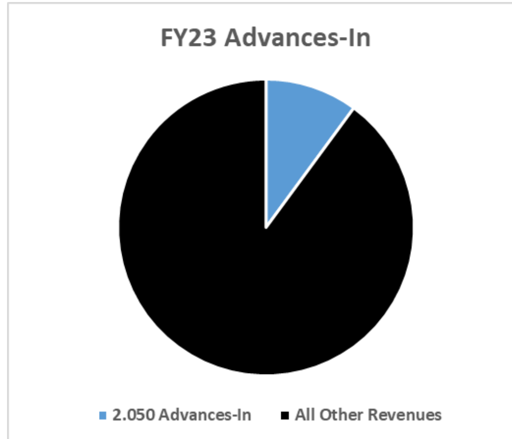
2.040 Operating Transfers-In

Permanent movement of monies between funds. This is related to a transfer to the Debt Service fund to pay debt service on bonds issued for the purchase of school buses. Drops to $0 in FY25 when bonds are fully retired. Transfers-In are 0.33% of total revenues in FY23.

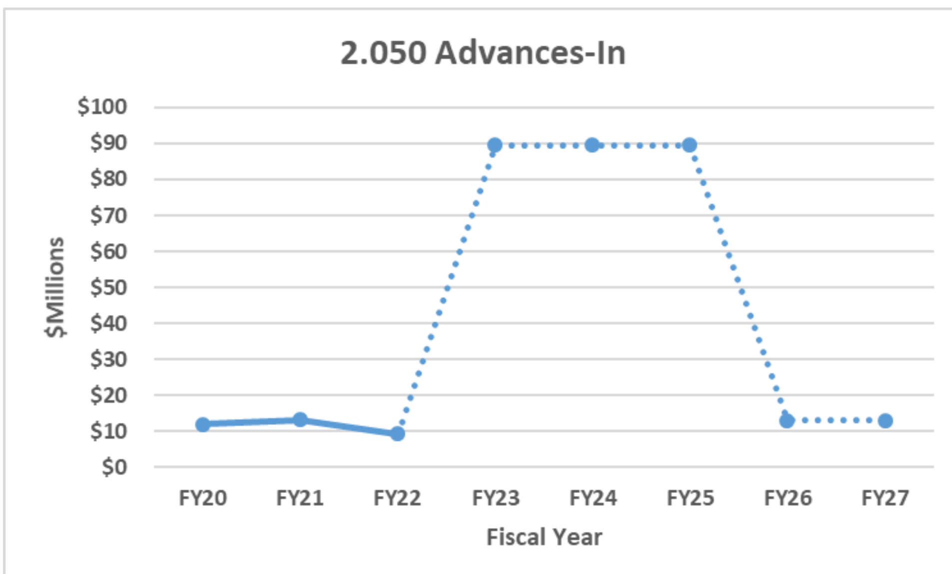




2.050 Advances-In

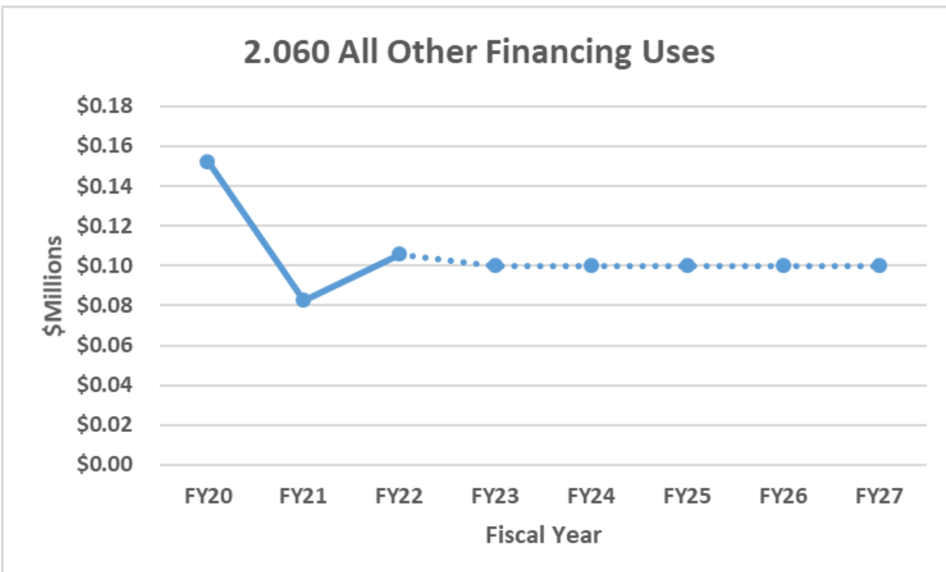


Temporary movement of monies between funds. Generally dependent on the cash flow needs of other funds, this is the return of funds temporarily advances to other funds from the General Fund. The corollary expenditure line is line 5.020 Advances-Out. Projected based on prior year Advances-Out and then $13 million flat thereafter. In FY23, an unanticipated and unusually large advance to the ESSER fund of almost $80 million was needed. Like other advances, this temporary, end-of-the-year accounting transaction is ultimately cash balance neutral as Advances-Out are returned as Advances-In but cross fiscal years. It is expected that Advances-In/Out will return to historical levels in FY26 once ESEER funding is exhausted in FY25. In FY23, this line is approximately 10 %of total revenues uncharacteristically higher than the historic 0.9%.



2.060 All Other Financing Sources

Sale and Loss of Assets, Refund of Prior Year Expenditures. The singular material item recorded here has been the refund of fee from the County Auditor. In FY15 and FY19 the district received \$2.1 million and \$2.4 million respectively. Those refunds were being issued every 3-4 years then. More recently, the County Auditor has been issuing refunds annually and more aligns to current expenditures, therefore, they are being recorded on [4.300 Other Objects](#) as a reduction of current year's expense.



EXPENDITURES

Overview

Total expenditures are projected to increase 2.7% annually from $852 million in FY22 to $975 million in FY27, driven by largely by a projected 5.8% annual increase in personnel costs. Personnel related expenditures (Salaries/Wages and Benefits, lines 3.010 and 3.020 in the FYF) include negotiated pay increases for all staff and 163 additional certificated and classified FTEs in FY23-FY26. (see: Additional Staffing Included in FYF (FTE), page 33). It is important to note that this forecast does not include any staff currently paid with ESSER funds being recoded, i.e. charged, to the General Fund. Based on this forecast, it will be necessary either to eliminate those positions or move them to the General Fund or other funding source (other grant funds) on a net zero add basis[17].

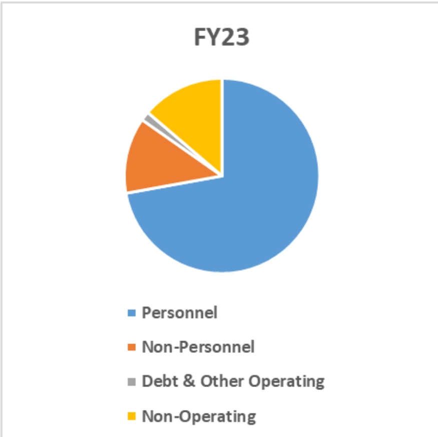
Non-personnel items (lines 3.020 – 3.050 in the FYF) are projected to increase to $119.6 million in FY23 from $95.8 million in FY22 and then drop to around $82 million for the remaining years of the forecast. The drop is related to the assumption that the administration will identify and assess $35 million in ongoing reductions for FY24. This reduction is shown within non-personnel as a placeholder; the actual reductions could be in combination with a reduction in personnel costs. A goal in preparing this forecast was to include reasonable assumptions that would lead to a positive ending cash balance through FY26. The $35 million was the “plug” to make this happen. A critical assumption for this forecast is the non-personnel lines

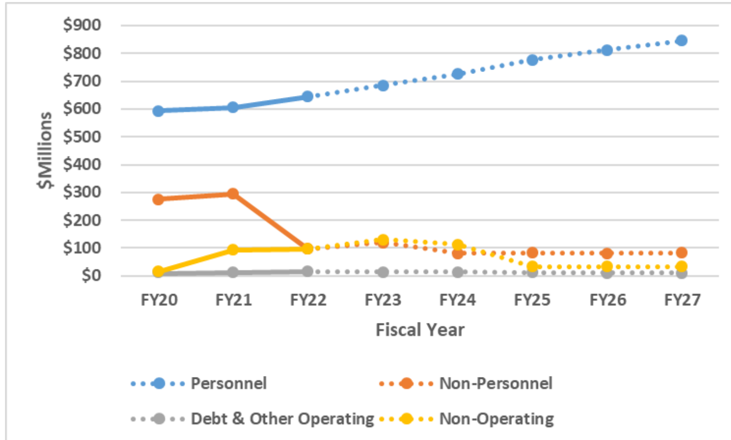
Debt related expenditures (lines 4.020 – 4.060 in the FYF) are projected to remain substantially unchanged through FY24 and then decline as certain debt is fully retired. Other operating expenditures (line 4.300 in the FYF) are relatively flat at $10.2 to $10.9 million annually.

Non-Operating expenditures (“Other Financing Uses”, line 5.040 in the FYF, which includes Transfers and Advances Out and Other Financing Uses), spike in FY23 and FY24 from a combination of $80 million in advances to the ESSER fund and transfers to fund the capital budget of $36 million in FY23 and $20 million in FY24. In FY25 this line drops to $34.4 million which includes $20 million for the capital budget transfer, but the extraordinary advances to the ESSER fund end. $80 million was transferred in FY21 to the Permanent Improvement Fund to initially fund the start of a Student Transportation Fleet Replacement Plan beginning in FY22.

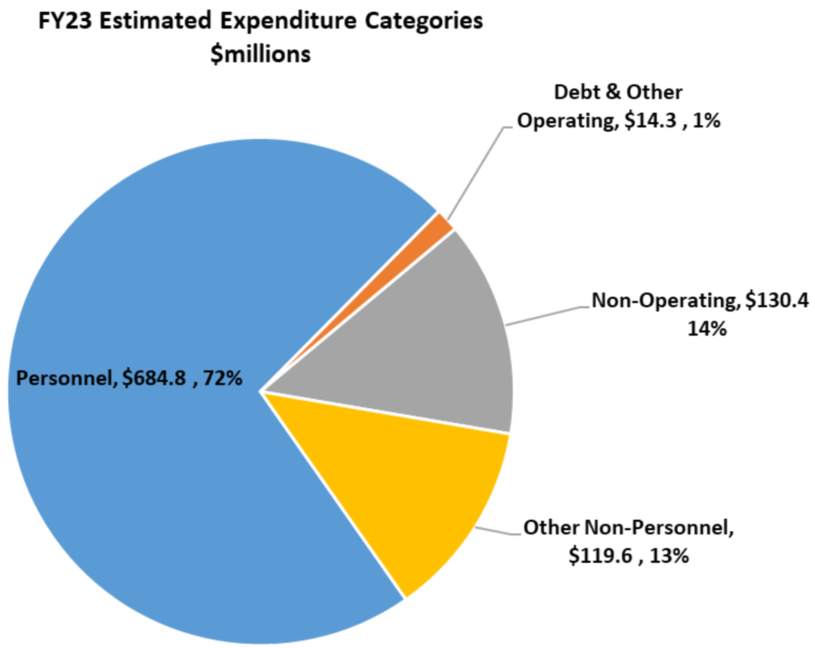
	ACTUAL			*PROJECTED*				
$Millions	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Total Expenditures	$898.4	$1,004.8	$851.6	$949.1	$936.4	$906.4	$938.5	$975.0
Personnel Related	$593.6	$604.6	$644.3	$684.8	$726.3	$777.3	$811.6	$846.5
Non-Personnel	$276.2	$294.4	$95.8	$119.6	$81.6	$82.8	$81.4	$83.2
Debt Related	$4.1	$4.1	$4.1	$4.1	$4.2	$1.2	$0.3	$0.0
Other Operating	$8.3	$8.6	$9.5	$10.2	$10.5	$10.7	$10.8	$10.9
Non-Operating	$16.3	$93.0	$97.9	$130.4	$113.8	$34.4	$34.4	$34.4

[17] The most likely scenario is to do this through attrition, i.e. ESSER employees replace departing General Fund employees. However, no analysis has been performed to assess the likelihood that such could be done on a 1:1 basis due to certification requirements.

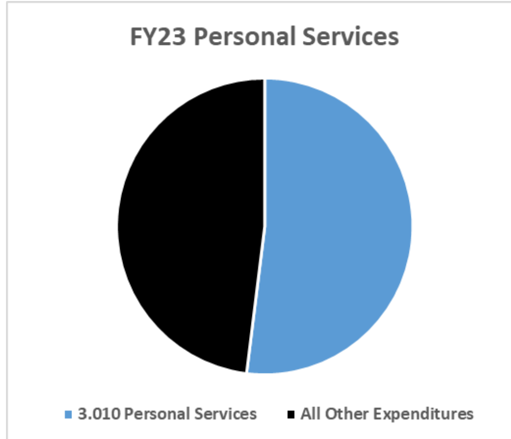

FY23
Personnel
Non-Personnel
Debt & Other Operating
Non-Operating


$900
$800
$700
$600
$500
$400
$300
$200
$100
$0
$Millions
FY20
FY21
FY22
FY23
FY24
FY25
FY26
FY27
Fiscal Year
Personnel
Non-Personnel
Debt & Other Operating
Non-Operating

FYF Expenditure Line Breakdown



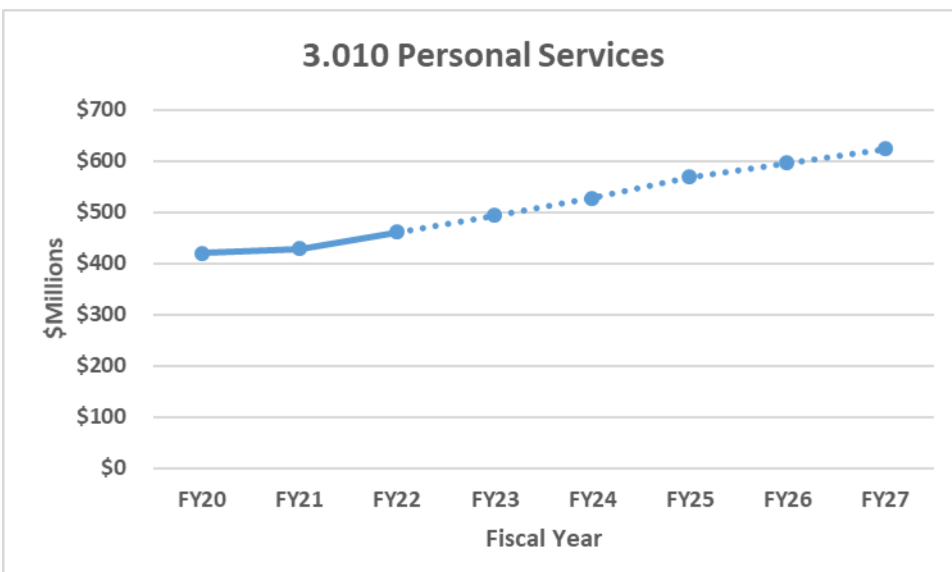
3.010 Personal Services



Employee salaries and wages, including extended time, severance pay, supplemental contracts, etc. The forecast includes step increases for staff[18], additional staffing per the recently presented five-year staffing plan (see previous discussion in the expenditures Overview, and agreed to pay increases pursuant to the collective bargaining agreements with unionized staff and compensation agreements with two employee associations. Outside of these agreements, an across-the-board increase of 2.5% is included. The projected growth rate FY22 to FY27 is 6.3%. Personal Services represents 52% of all expenditures but is distorted due to extraordinarily high other operating expenditures. More typically, this line is approximately 83% of all expenditures.

Additional Staffing Included in FYF (FTE)

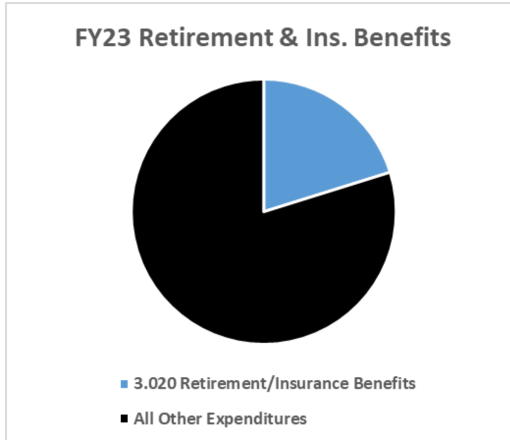
		FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	4-Year Total
Cert	Certificated	36.50	23.00	16.00	9.00	85.50
Class	Classified	45.50	17.00	2.00	-	64.50
	Total	82.00	40.00	18.00	9.00	149.00

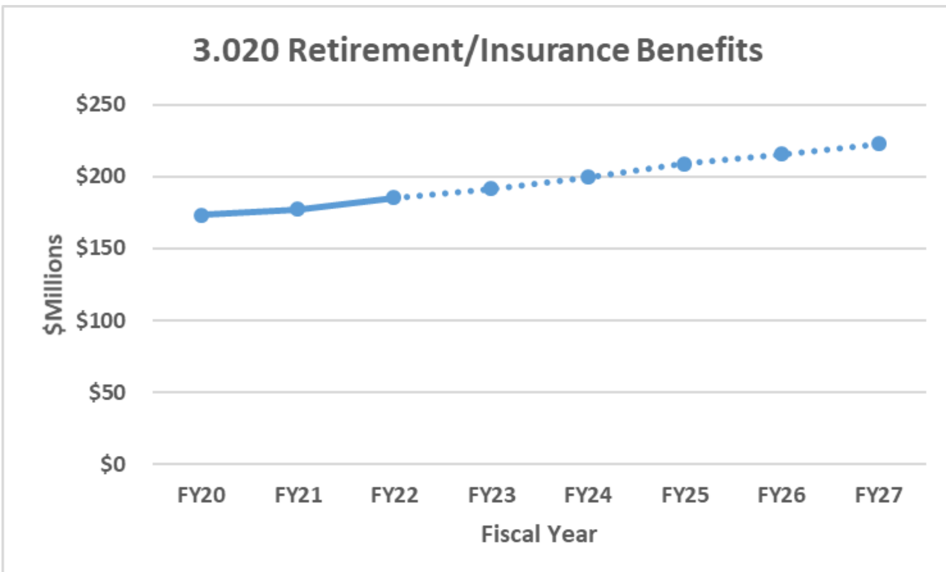


[18] Approximately 2% of base cost annually.

3.020 Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits

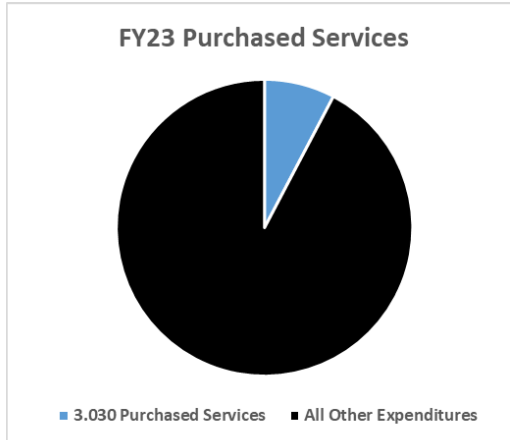
Retirement for all employees, Workers' Comp., Medicare, unemployment, and all health-related insurances. Retirement, workers' comp., and Medicare are all based on a percentage of applicable salaries/wages. Health-related insurances are projected to increase at the rate of 2.4%[19] annually from FY22 to FY27. The projected growth rate FY21 to FY26 for all retirement and insurance benefits is 4.0%. Retirement/Insurance Benefits account for 20% of total expenditures.





[19] Trends for medical, life, dental and vision individually ranged from 0% to 8.5% annually.

3.030 Purchased Services



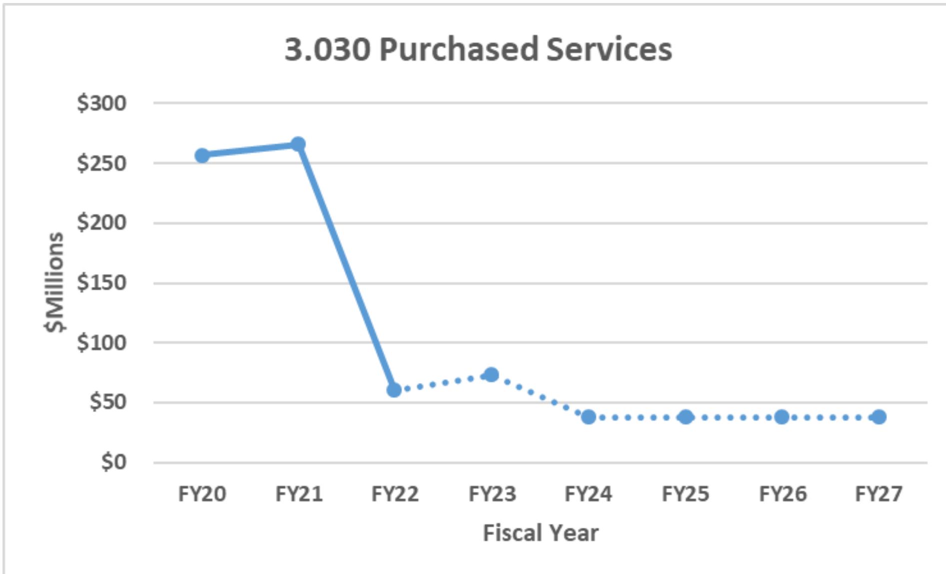
Amounts paid for personal services rendered by personnel who are not on the payroll of the school district, and other services which the school district may purchase. Examples include but are not limited to legal fees, maintenance agreements, utilities, and tuition paid for students attending other school districts, including open enrollment and community schools. The new state aid funding formula (a.k.a. Fair School Funding Formula) eliminated the deductions for community schools and scholarships which were heretofore reported within this line. An approximate $200 million drop in expenditures for FY22, this change dramatically reduced the expected purchased services expenditures as well as the percentage composition of total expenditures; the percent expended on total personnel increased to 85% from 65% and the percent expended on this line dropped to 8% from 26%.

All non-personnel lines began in the forecast using data from the district's annual budgeting process. With the goal of identifying those assumptions that would lead to maintaining a positive cash balance through FY26, it was necessary to add two assumptions:

1. Non-personnel lines would be held at FY23 levels for the during of the forecast.
2. An additional $35 million in expenditure reductions will be identified beginning with FY24.

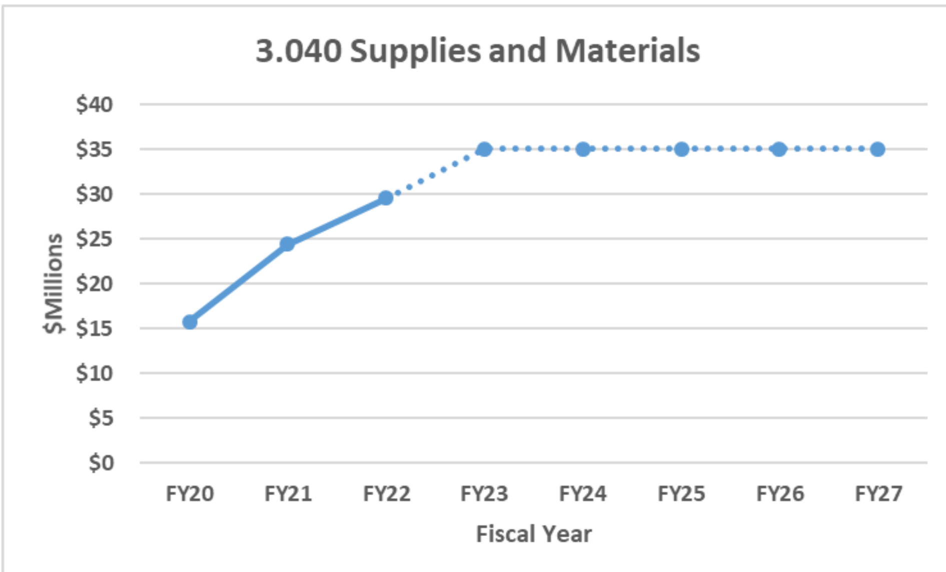
The $35 million in reductions is included in this line as a placeholder. Actual reductions may occur on other non-personnel lines and/or within the personnel budget.

Purchased services account for 7.7% of General Fund expenditures in FY23.

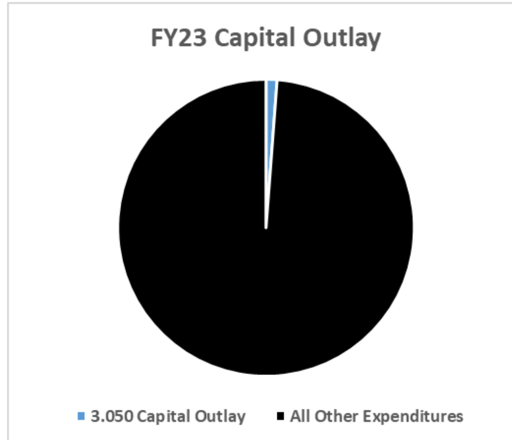

3.030 Purchased Services
$300
$250
$200
$150
$100
$50
$0
$Millions
FY20
FY21
FY22
FY23
FY24
FY25
FY26
FY27
Fiscal Year

3.040 Supplies and Materials

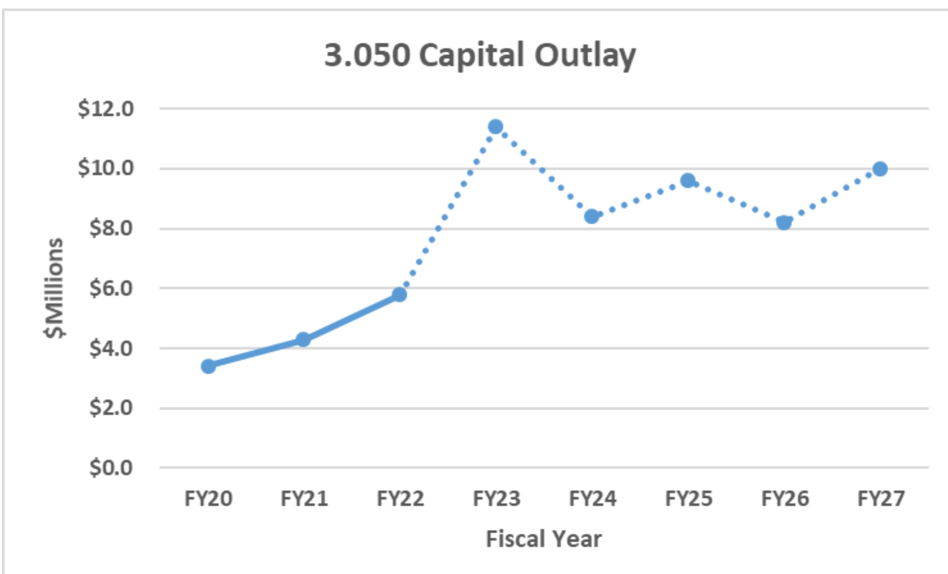
Examples include but are not limited to general supplies, instructional materials including textbooks and media materials, bus fuel and tires, and all other maintenance supplies. At 3.7% of total expenditures, this line is projected to be held flat at the FY23 amount as identically noted for Purchased Services (page 35).



3.050 Capital Outlay



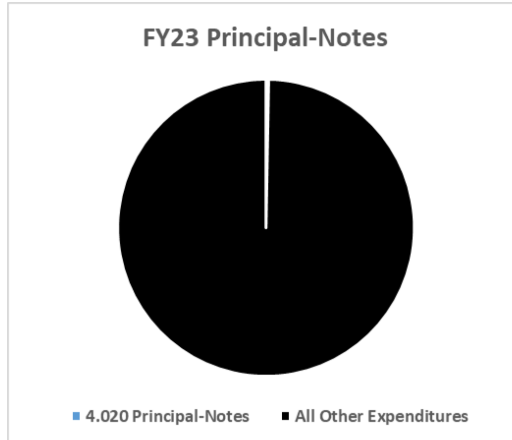
This line includes expenditures for items having at least a five-year life expectancy, such as land, buildings, improvements of grounds, equipment, computers/technology, furnishings, buses, and vehicles. For FY22 this represents 1.2% of the General Fund expenditures. The district strives to shift capital outlay expenses to alternate sources of funding, e.g. permanent improvement levy funding[20]. There remains, however, a small portion that is appropriately expended out of the General Fund. Spikes in expenditures on this line generally relate to technical equipment refresh. Most of the computer device purchases made recently to address COVID-related remote learning and for achieving 1:1 in student devices has been paid from non-General Fund sources such as ESSER and revenue shared by the City of Columbus. Unlike other non-personnel lines, Capital Outlay is not held constant at its FY23 level for the purposes of this forecast. It is, however, a potential candidate for reduction as part of the overall FY24 $35 million reduction target.

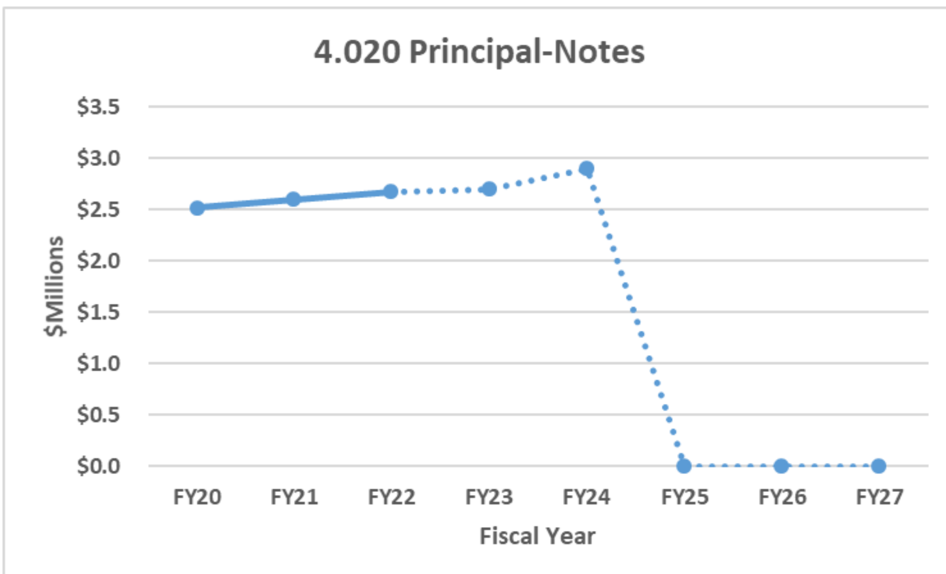


[20] See the discussion in 5.010 Operating Transfers-Out for details on funding the capital budget.

4.020 Principal-Notes

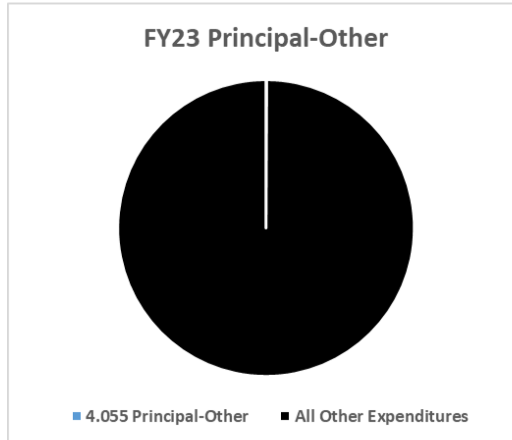
Payment of principal on the bond anticipation notes (BANs) issued in 2013 for the purchase of school buses. This debt will be fully retired at the end of FY24. These expenditures flow through the Debt Service Fund on the district records but are included and reported here due to a requirement that the FYF reflect all General Fund related activities.

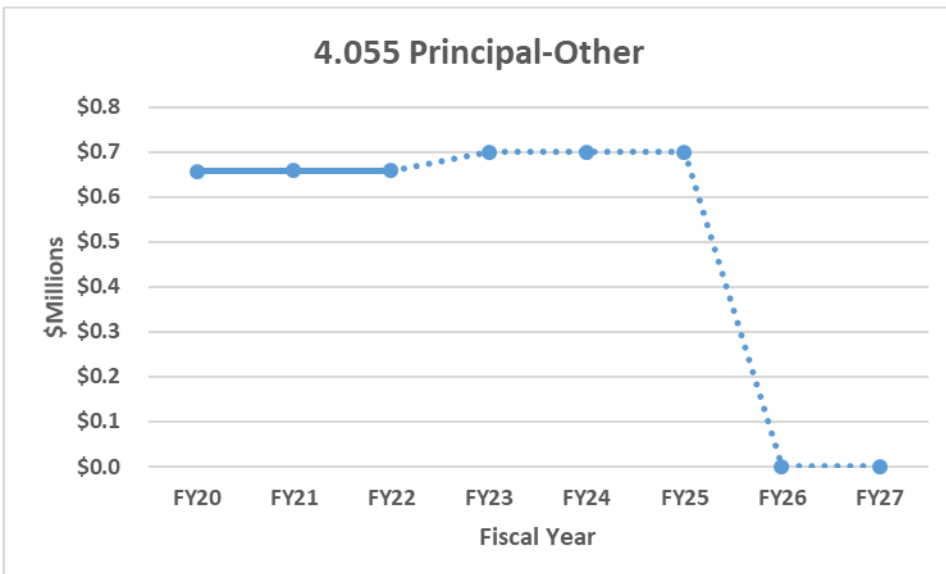




4.055 Principal-Other

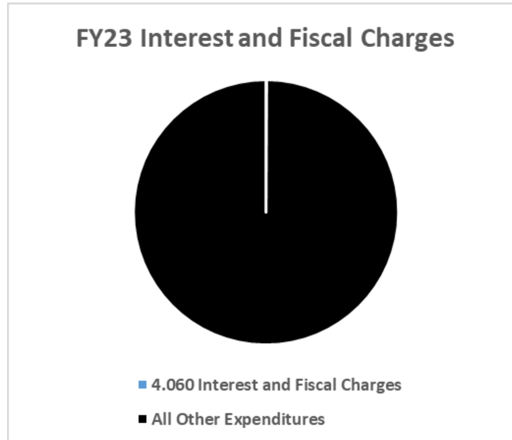
Payment of principal on Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs) issued in 2011. Another example of Debt Service Fund activity reported in the FYF as General Fund related. This debt is fully retired in FY26.

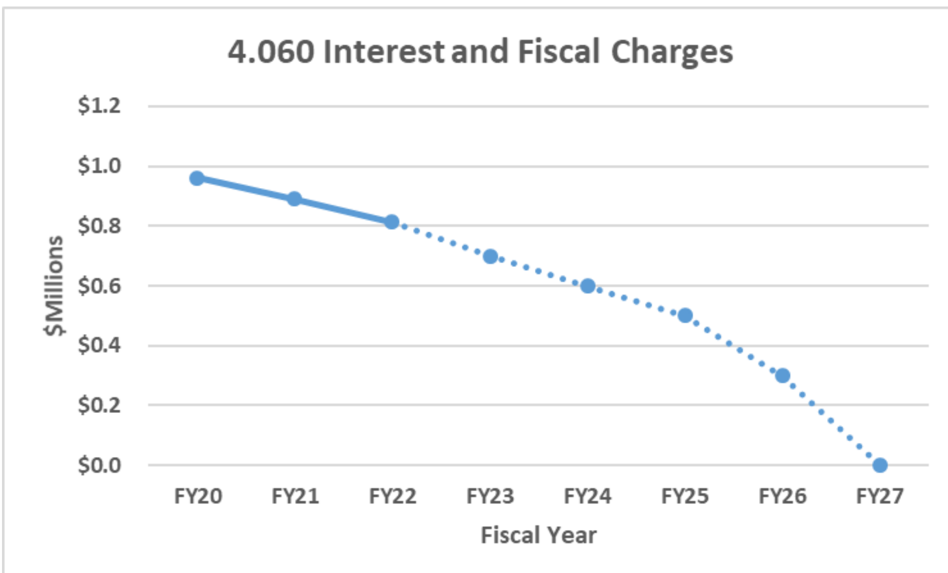


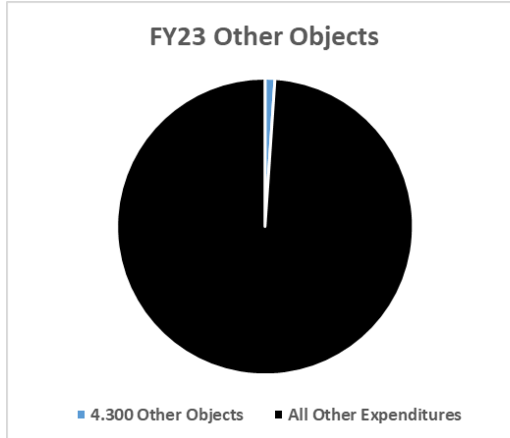


4.060 Interest and Fiscal Charges

Interest payable on the BANs and QSCBs the principal of which is shown on lines 4.020 and 4.055. Final payment is in December 2025 (FY26).

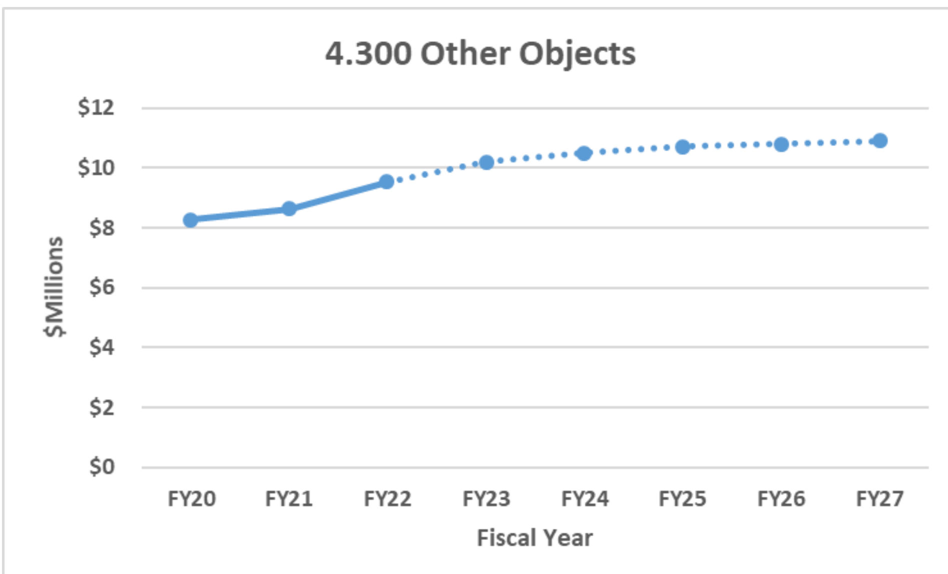




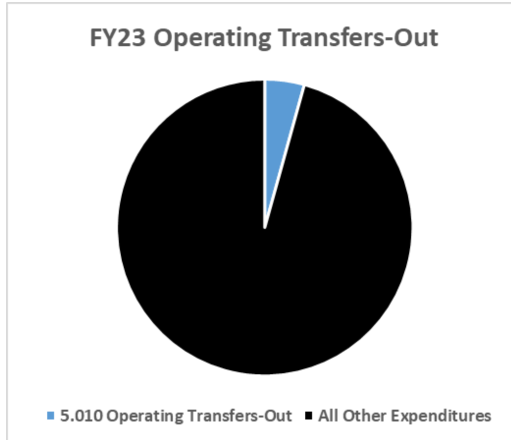


4.300 Other Objects

The primary components listed here consists of membership dues and fees, ESC contract deductions, County Auditor/Treasurer fees, audit expenses, election expenses, etc. Approximately 92% of the line is for county auditor and treasurer fees for the calculation, assessment, collection, and distribution of property taxes. Refunds of fees from the county auditor are posted here as a reduction in expenditure. While refunds in years prior to FY21, which were issued less frequently, were treated as a revenue item (Refund of Prior Years' Expense see 2.060 All Other Financing Sources), the refunds are being issued annually and more closely correlate to current expenditures and, therefore, will continue to be recorded as a reduction of expenditures on this line. This line has not been held at FY23 levels since county auditor and treasurer fees are outside the district's control.

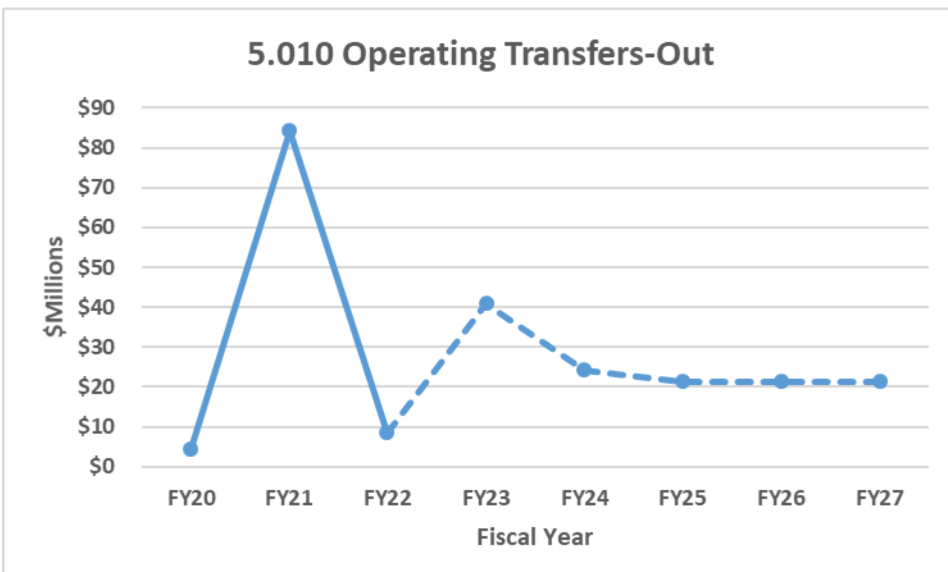


5.010 Operating Transfers-Out



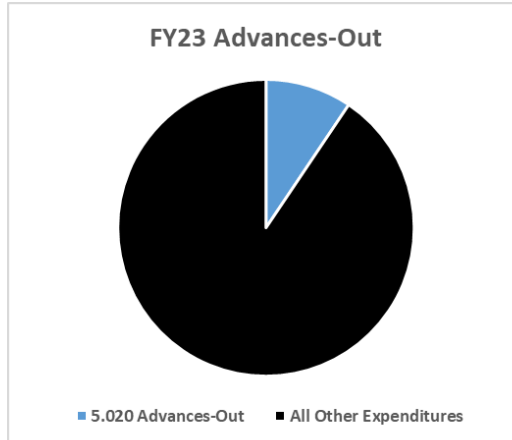
Permanent movement of monies between funds. Included here is a transfer of $2.9 million to the Debt Service Fund for the payment of debt service on the school bus bond anticipation notes (BANs) (the expenditure corollary to revenue line 2.04) and the annual transfer of $642,800 to the Athletics Funds. The transfer for payment of the bus BANs will end after FY24 once the bonds are paid off. Other significant transfers include:

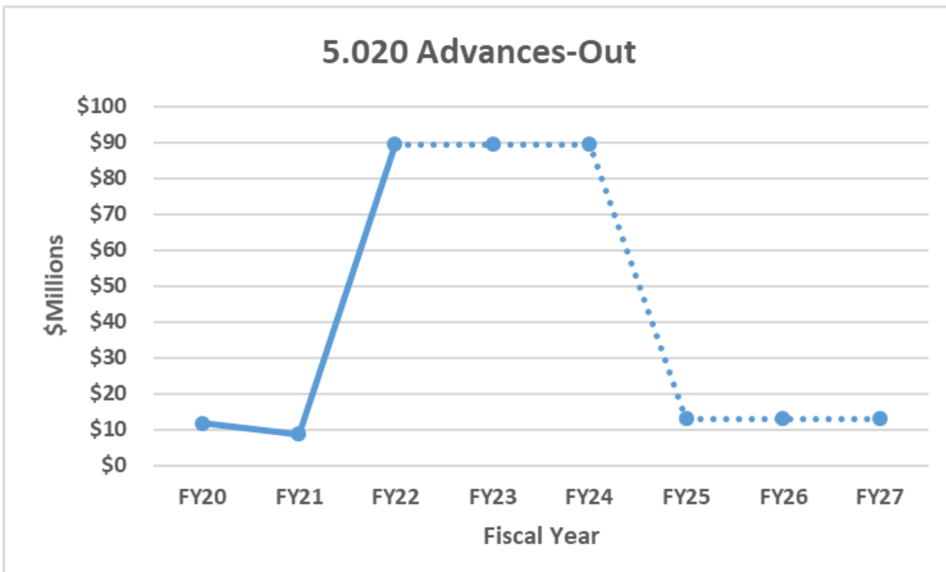
- FY21: $850,000 to the WCBE fund; $80 million for the 11-year Student Transportation Fleet Replacement Plan
- FY22: $4.1 million to fund the capital budget
- FY23: $36.6 million to fund the capital budget
- FY24 – FY27: $20 million annually to fund the capital budget
- FY22 – 27: Ongoing transfer of $750,000 to support the operations of WCBE



5.020 Advances-Out

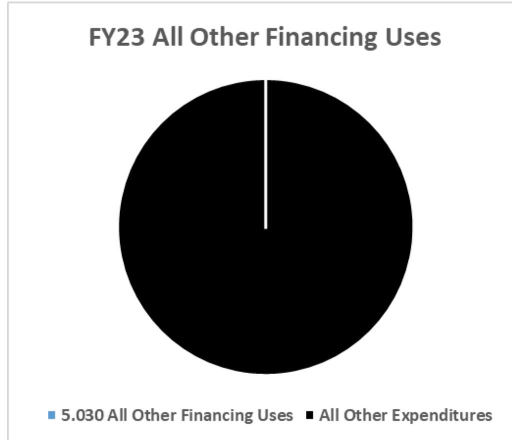
Temporary movement of monies between funds. Activity here is dependent on the cash flow needs of other funds. This is the expenditure corollary to revenue line 2.050 Advances-In. Approximately $80 million advanced in FY22, FY23, and FY24 has a temporary and cash-neutral impact on the forecast.

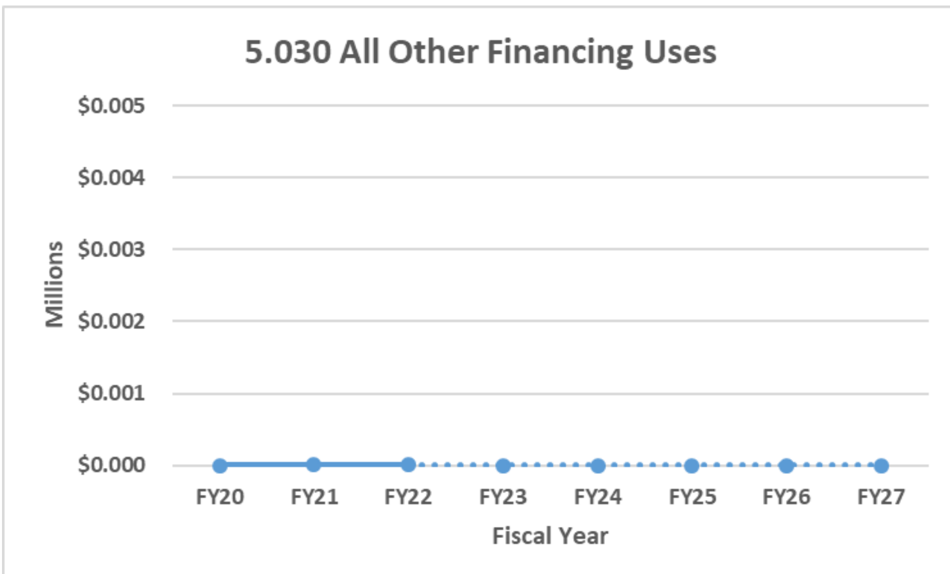




5.030 All Other Financing Uses

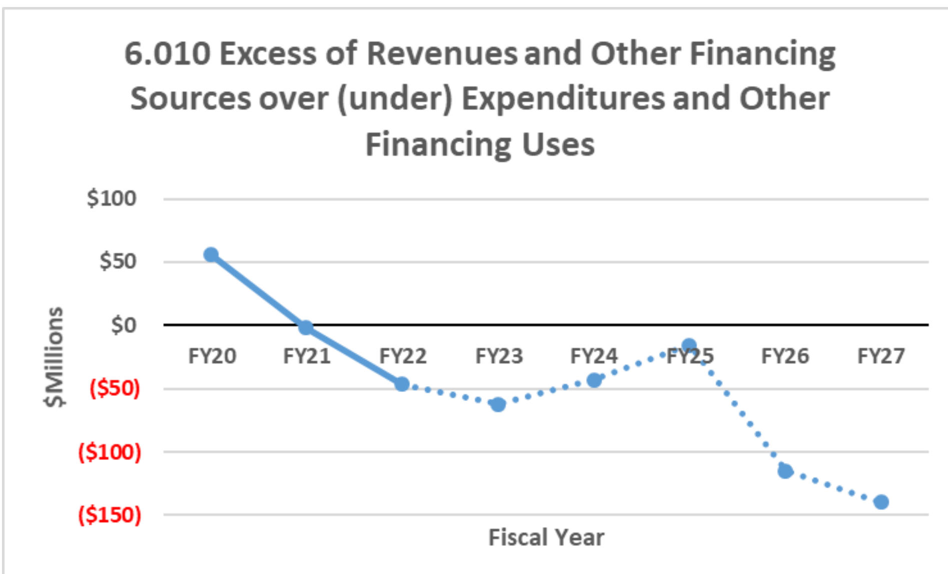
A line item for contingencies and refund of prior year receipts. While budgeted (and hence included in the FYF) little if any expenditure activity occurs on this line.





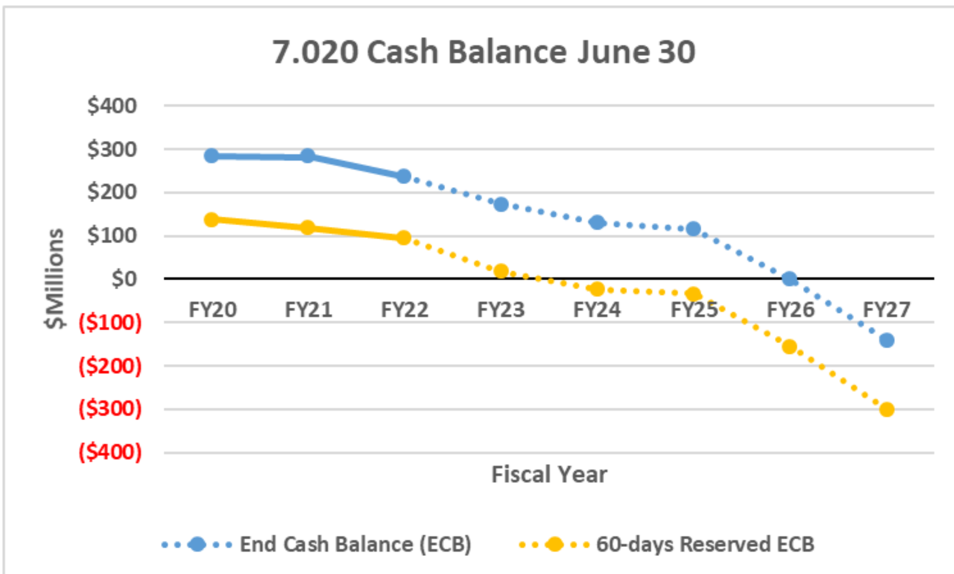
6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

Line 2.080 minus 5.050. This line can be used to get a good sense of a school district's fiscal health. A positive number indicates that a school district spent within its revenue for that fiscal year. A negative number indicates that a school district's expenditures exceeded the revenue generated resulting in a reduction in the cash balance during the year. A school district experiencing several years of "deficit spending" will almost always result in fiscal concerns or insolvency. The district has been in a deficit spending trend since FY21, continuing through all years of the forecast. This trend cannot continue indefinitely. To address this, the district is working to identify and evaluate $35 million in expenditure reductions as discussed herein, as well as evaluating the timing of an additional tax levy for operating purposes to raise additional revenue.



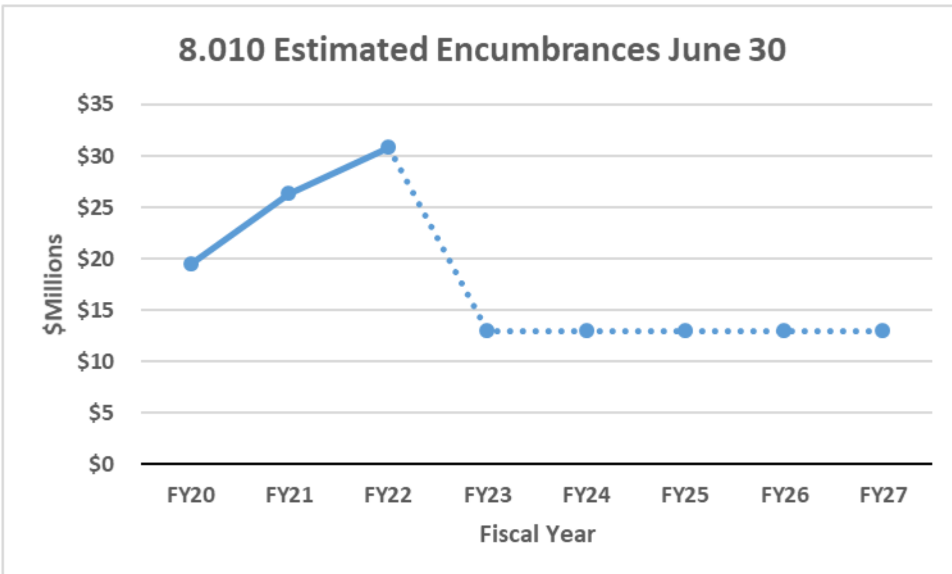
7.020 Cash Balance June 30

The Government Finance Officers Association has a best practices recommendation of maintaining a 30-day cash balance reserve or target. While not formally a board policy, forecasts now include reference to a more conservative but appropriate 60-day ending cash balance target. The graph shows the projected actual ending cash balance along with a reserved cash balanced reflecting a minimum of 60-days expenditures. Note that a positive ending cash balance is maintained through FY26 and the 60-day cash target is met until FY24.



8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30

The amount of money already requested through a purchase order to be carried forward into the next fiscal year. The funds have been obligated, but a check has not yet been written. Funds may be encumbered (obligated) in one fiscal year and paid in another.



Net Changes Since May 2022 Forecast

		FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	TOTAL
LN	**Revenues**						
1.01	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	$11,428	($1,400,000)	$0	$1,700,000	$2,900,000	$3,211,428
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	($3,325,744)	($22,900,000)	($25,100,000)	($25,900,000)	($26,400,000)	($103,625,744)
1.04	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	$913,615	$400,000	$0	($300,000)	($600,000)	$413,615
1.045	Restricted Fed. Grants	($200,000)	$700,000	$0	$0	$0	$500,000
1.05	Property Tax Allocation	$23,925	($1,100,000)	($1,100,000)	($1,000,000)	($900,000)	($4,076,075)
1.06	All Other Revenues	$16,988	$0	$0	$0	$0	$16,988
1.07	Total Revenues	($2,559,788)	($24,300,000)	($26,200,000)	($25,500,000)	($25,000,000)	($103,559,788)
	Other Financing Sources						
2.04	Operating Transfers-In	$28,975	$0	$0	$0	$0	$28,975
2.05	Advances-In	$2,015,672	$78,998,541	$79,000,000	$79,000,000	$2,500,000	$241,514,213
2.06	All Other Financing Sources	$5,493	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,493
2.07	Total Other Financing Sources	$2,050,140	$78,998,541	$79,000,000	$79,000,000	$2,500,000	$241,548,681
2.08	**Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources**	**($509,648)**	**$54,698,541**	**$52,800,000**	**$53,500,000**	**($22,500,000)**	**$137,988,893**
	Expenditures						
3.01	Personal Services	($6,617,300)	($300,000)	$14,400,000	$38,200,000	$48,000,000	$93,682,700
3.02	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	($4,481,691)	($200,000)	$2,300,000	$6,400,000	$8,100,000	$12,118,309
3.03	Purchased Services	($5,855,351)	($2,000,000)	($45,900,000)	($47,100,000)	($49,700,000)	($150,555,351)
3.04	Supplies and Materials	$1,606,382	$900,000	$300,000	($2,700,000)	($2,900,000)	($2,793,618)
3.05	Capital Outlay	$494,199	($500,000)	($400,000)	($300,000)	($300,000)	($1,005,801)
	Debt Service:						
4.02	Principal-Notes	($35,000)	$0	$0	$0	$0	($35,000)
4.055	Principal-Other	($42,335)	$0	$0	$0	$0	($42,335)
4.06	Interest and Fiscal Charges	$12,469	$0	$0	$0	$0	$12,469
4.3	Other Objects	$131	($100,000)	($100,000)	($200,000)	($100,000)	($499,869)
4.5	Total Expenditures	($14,918,495)	($2,200,000)	($29,400,000)	($5,700,000)	$3,100,000	($49,118,495)
	Other Financing Uses						
5.01	Operating Transfers-Out	($2,945,638)	$0	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	$57,054,362
5.02	Advances-Out	$77,998,541	$79,000,000	$79,000,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$240,998,541
5.03	All Other Financing Uses	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5.04	Total Other Financing Uses	$75,052,903	$79,000,000	$99,000,000	$22,500,000	$22,500,000	$298,052,903
5.05	**Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses**	**$60,134,408**	**$76,800,000**	**$69,600,000**	**$16,800,000**	**$25,600,000**	**$248,934,408**
6.01	Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	($60,644,056)	($22,101,459)	($16,800,000)	$36,700,000	($48,100,000)	($110,945,515)
7.01	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	$0	($60,644,056)	($82,745,515)	($99,545,515)	($62,845,515)	
7.02	**Cash Balance June 30**	**($60,644,056)**	**($82,745,515)**	**($99,545,515)**	**($62,845,515)**	**($110,945,515)**	

COVID-19 Federal Pandemic Funding

In an effort to assist school districts with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government has provided funding from a variety of programs. The largest contribution of these funds come through the Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief (ESSER) programs as established via Section 18003 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act in March 2020; Section 313 of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act in December 2020; and Section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act in March 2022. The chart below summarizes the funds that Columbus City Schools has received to date to address the impact that COVID-19 has had, and continues to have, on our elementary and secondary schools.

Source of Funding	Spending Deadline	Allocation	Expended/Encumbered	Remaining
CARES Act -Higher Ed	Mar. 20, 2022	$1,567,849	$1,567,849	$0
City of Columbus -CARES	Dec. 31, 2021	$7,150,000	$7,150,000	$0
CRF	Dec. 31, 2021	$3,808,180	$3,808,180	$0
CRF Higher Ed		$45,434	$45,434	$0
Broadband	Dec. 31, 2021	$151,466	$151,466	$0
ESSER I	Sept. 30, 2022	$30,941, 359	$30,941, 359	$0
ESSER II	Sept. 30, 2023	$130,588,521	$132,192,482	($1,603,962)[21]
ARP ESSER	Sept. 30, 2024	$293,491,580	$89,009,458	$204,482,122
FEMA	On-going	Reimbursement	TBD	
ARP Homeless Children I	Sept. 30, 2024	$183,575	$102,401	$81,174
ARP Homeless Children II	Sept. 30, 2024	$1,204,384	$ 380,895	$823.489
ARP IDEA	Sept. 30, 2023	$3,055,233	$244,935	$2,810,297
ARP ECSE	Sept. 30, 2023	$226,412	$14,572	$211,840
Innovative Workforce	Sept. 30, 2023	$319,595	$283,761	$35,833
School Based Health Capital	Sept. 30, 2023	$1,219,679	$961,438	$258,241

*As of 11/29/2022

[21] As of this date, encumbrances are being identified to be moved to other eligible federal funding to eliminate this negative position.

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Five Year Forecast – Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

See forecast document on following pages.

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APPROVED
November 15, 2022

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS FIVE YEAR FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

November 15, 2022

DISTRICT TYPE: CITY
IRN: 043802
COUNTY: FRANKLIN

		ACTUAL				FORECASTED				
		FISCAL YEAR 2020	FISCAL YEAR 2021	FISCAL YEAR 2022	AVERAGE CHANGE	FISCAL YEAR 2023	FISCAL YEAR 2024	FISCAL YEAR 2025	FISCAL YEAR 2026	FISCAL YEAR 2027
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	519,166,938	538,506,446	564,511,428	4.3%	573,700,000	587,600,000	606,900,000	619,600,000	635,000,000
1.020	Tangible Personal Property	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.030	Income Tax	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	302,568,079	327,261,449	126,074,256	-26.7%	111,900,000	105,400,000	101,200,000	97,300,000	93,300,000
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	47,789,723	47,786,311	35,613,615	-12.7%	44,000,000	43,300,000	42,800,000	42,400,000	41,900,000
1.045	Restricted Fed. Grants	244,142	490,412	0	0.4%	1,200,000	500,000	200,000	0	0
1.050	Property Tax Allocation	33,668,407	33,638,522	33,623,925	-0.1%	34,000,000	34,900,000	35,900,000	36,700,000	37,800,000
1.060	All Other Revenues	35,973,437	38,534,421	32,416,988	-4.4%	29,800,000	29,300,000	14,300,000	14,300,000	14,300,000
1.070	Total Revenues	939,410,725	986,217,560	792,240,212	-7.3%	794,600,000	801,000,000	801,300,000	810,300,000	822,300,000
	Other Financing Sources									
2.010	Proceeds from Sale of Notes	0	0		0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.020	State Emergency Loans and Advancements (Approved)	0	0		0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.040	Operating Transfers-In	2,932,888	2,930,550	2,928,975	-0.1%	2,900,000	2,900,000	0	0	0
2.050	Advances-In	11,898,488	13,166,331	9,215,672	-9.7%	89,498,541	89,500,000	89,500,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	152,443	82,709	105,493	-9.1%	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.070	Total Other Financing Sources	14,983,818	16,179,590	12,250,140	-8.2%	92,498,541	92,500,000	89,600,000	13,100,000	13,100,000
2.080	**Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources**	**954,394,544**	**1,002,397,151**	**804,490,352**	**-7.4%**	**887,098,541**	**893,500,000**	**890,900,000**	**823,400,000**	**835,400,000**
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	420,211,344	427,754,052	459,082,700	4.6%	493,200,000	526,500,000	568,200,000	595,700,000	623,800,000
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	173,368,054	176,835,547	185,218,309	3.4%	191,600,000	199,800,000	209,100,000	215,900,000	222,700,000
3.030	Purchased Services	256,925,999	265,767,151	60,444,649	-36.9%	73,100,000	38,100,000	38,100,000	38,100,000	38,100,000
3.040	Supplies and Materials	15,818,533	24,389,577	29,606,382	37.8%	35,100,000	35,100,000	35,100,000	35,100,000	35,100,000
3.050	Capital Outlay	3,407,268	4,265,696	5,794,199	30.5%	11,400,000	8,400,000	9,600,000	8,200,000	10,000,000
3.060	Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
	Debt Service:									
4.010	Principal-All (Historical Only)				0.0%					
4.020	Principal-Notes	2,520,000	2,590,000	2,665,000	2.8%	2,700,000	2,900,000	0	0	0
4.030	Principal-State Loans				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.040	Principal-State Advancements				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.050	Principal-HB 264 Loans				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.055	Principal-Other	657,665	657,665	657,665	0.0%	700,000	700,000	700,000	0	0
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	961,382	889,044	812,469	-8.1%	700,000	600,000	500,000	300,000	0
4.300	Other Objects	8,269,756	8,633,083	9,500,131	7.2%	10,200,000	10,500,000	10,700,000	10,800,000	10,900,000
4.500	Total Expenditures	882,140,000	911,781,815	753,781,505	-7.0%	818,700,000	822,600,000	872,000,000	904,100,000	940,600,000
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	4,492,188	84,275,308	8,354,362	843.0%	40,900,000	24,300,000	21,400,000	21,400,000	21,400,000
5.020	Advances-Out	11,815,081	8,709,254	89,498,541	450.7%	89,500,000	89,500,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
5.040	Total Other Financing Uses	16,307,269	92,984,563	97,852,903	237.7%	130,400,000	113,800,000	34,400,000	34,400,000	34,400,000
5.050	**Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses**	**898,447,268**	**1,004,766,378**	**851,634,408**	**-1.7%**	**949,100,000**	**936,400,000**	**906,400,000**	**938,500,000**	**975,000,000**
6.010	Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	55,947,275	(2,369,227)	(47,144,056)	892.8%	(62,001,459)	(42,900,000)	(15,500,000)	(115,100,000)	(139,600,000)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	229,439,279	285,386,554	283,017,328	11.8%	235,873,272	173,871,813	130,971,813	115,471,813	371,813
7.020	**Cash Balance June 30**	**285,386,554**	**283,017,328**	**235,873,272**	**-8.7%**	**173,871,813**	**130,971,813**	**115,471,813**	**371,813**	**(139,228,187)**
8.010	Estimated Encumbrances June 30	19,469,497	26,324,362	30,782,532	26.1%	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
	Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.010	Textbooks and Instructional Materials	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.020	Capital Improvements	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.030	Budget Reserve	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.040	DPIA	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.045	Fiscal Stabilization	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.050	Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.060	Property Tax Advances	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.070	Bus Purchases	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.080	Subtotal	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
10.010	**Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations**	**265,917,057**	**256,692,966**	**205,090,740**	**-11.8%**	**160,871,813**	**117,971,813**	**102,471,813**	**(12,628,187)**	**(152,228,187)**

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS FIVE YEAR FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

November 15, 2022

APPROVED
November 15, 2022

DISTRICT TYPE: CITY
IRN: 043802
COUNTY: FRANKLIN

		ACTUAL				FORECASTED				
	FISCAL YEAR 2020	FISCAL YEAR 2021	FISCAL YEAR 2022	AVERAGE CHANGE	FISCAL YEAR 2023	FISCAL YEAR 2024	FISCAL YEAR 2025	FISCAL YEAR 2026	FISCAL YEAR 2027
Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010 Income Tax - Renewal				0.0%					
11.020 Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement				0.0%					
11.300 Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
12.010 Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations	**265,917,057**	**256,692,966**	**205,090,740**	**-11.8%**	**160,871,813**	**117,971,813**	**102,471,813**	**(12,628,187)**	**(152,228,187)**
Revenue from New Levies									
13.010 Income Tax - New				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
13.020 Property Tax - New				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
13.030 Cumulative Balance of New Levies				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
14.010 Revenue from Future State Advancements				0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
15.010 Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	265,917,057	256,692,966	205,090,740	-11.8%	160,871,813	117,971,813	102,471,813	(12,628,187)	(152,228,187)

See accompanying summary of significant forecast assumptions and accounting policies
Includes: General fund, Emergency Levy fund, and any portion of Debt Service fund related to General fund debt.