



November 2019 Five Year Forecast

Five Year Forecast Assumptions – 2020-2024

The five-year forecast serves as a tool to assess the financial health of a school district. City, local, exempted village and joint vocational school districts are required to submit five-year forecasts twice annually to the Ohio Department of Education (see Ohio Revised Code 5705.391 and Ohio Administrative Code 3301-92-04). Each five-year forecast contains two components: 1) historical and projected financial data and 2) notes to explain any significant changes or “assumptions” the District used to develop the reported financial projections. For more detailed information about five-year forecast content, please visit the “How to Read a Five-Year Forecast” webpage.

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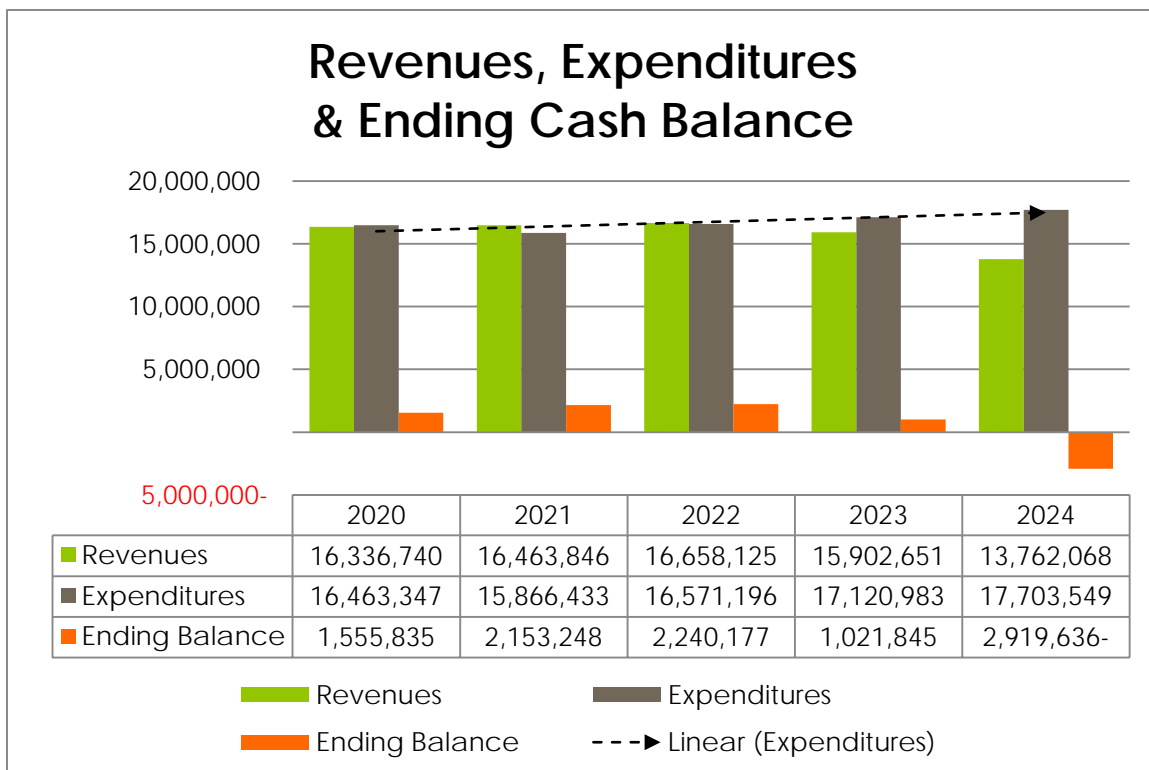
Executive Summary

Five Year Forecast – Simplified Statement

	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024
Beginning Balance	\$1,682,442	\$1,555,835	\$2,153,248	\$2,240,177	\$1,021,845
+Revenues	\$16,336,740	\$16,463,846	\$16,658,125	\$15,902,651	\$13,762,068
-Expenditures	(\$16,463,347)	(\$15,866,433)	(\$16,571,196)	(\$17,120,983)	(\$17,703,549)
=Revenue Surplus or Deficit	(\$126,607)	\$597,413	\$86,929	(\$1,218,332)	(\$3,941,481)
Ending Balance	\$1,555,835	\$2,153,248	\$2,240,177	\$1,021,845	(\$2,919,636)

Summary

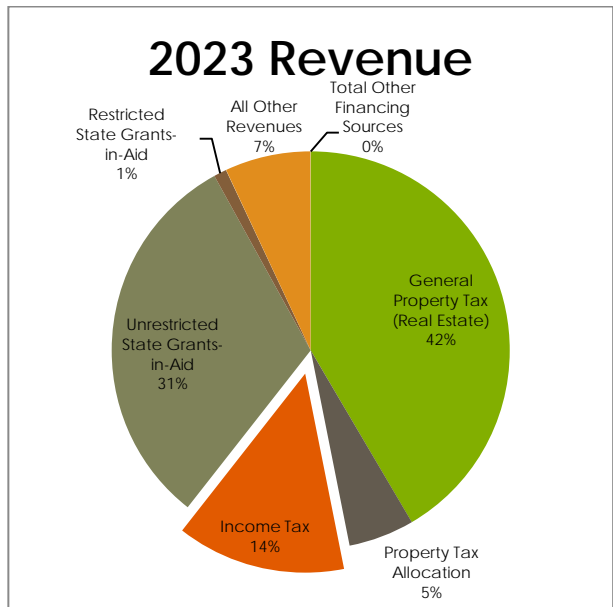
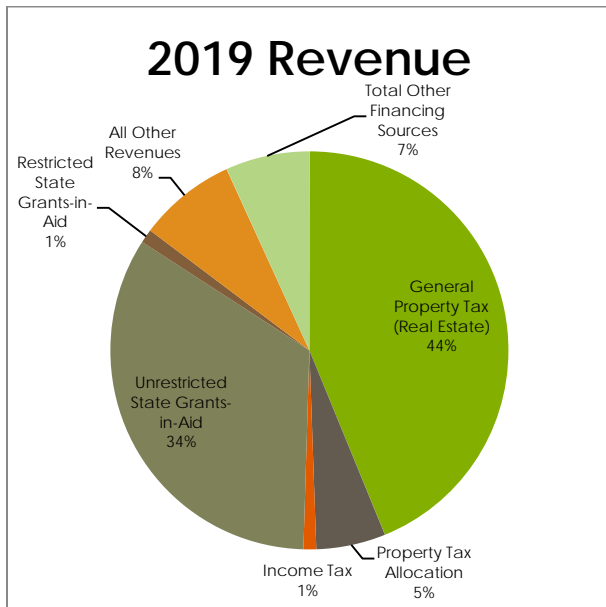
Due to the passage of the Earned Income Tax, the fiscal year 2019 Board approved budget reduction plan was lifted (in part) in fiscal year 2020 resulting in suspended pay-to-participate fees, certain unfilled supplemental positions being filled, and successful union negotiations that ended the base rate freeze for all employees. Full collection of the income tax has taken longer than originally projected; however, it is having the desired effect, allowing the district to project a surplus in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, and also allow the district to operate through fiscal year 2023. After fiscal year 2023, as previously stated, the income tax must be renewed and sufficient additional revenue realized by fiscal year 2024 in order for the district to continue to operate in fiscal year 2024. Any potential renewals or new revenue sources are not included in this forecast.



Revenue Overview

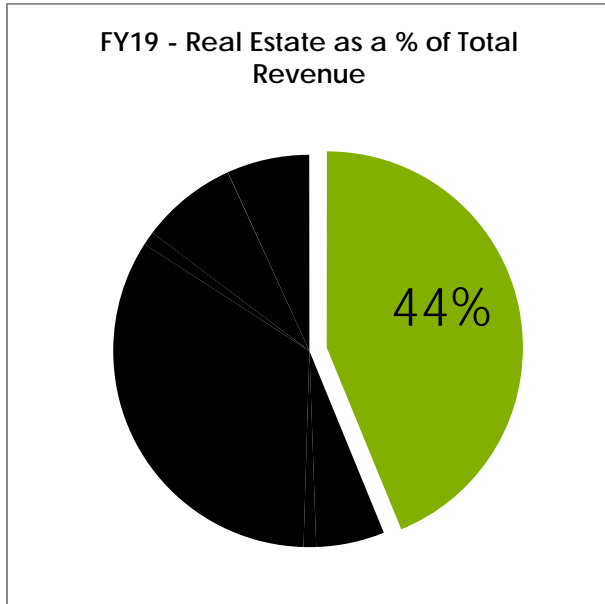
Revenue:	Avg Change	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg Change
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
1.020 - Tangible Personal Property Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.030 - Income Tax	0.0%	1034.5%	63.3%	5.6%	-26.7%	-100.0%	-14.4%
1.035 - Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	-0.2%	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.040 - Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	-3.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.050 - Property Tax Allocation	2.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
1.060 - All Other Revenues	16.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.070 - Total Revenues	0.7%	11.1%	7.3%	1.2%	-4.5%	-13.5%	-2.4%
2.070 - Total Other Sources	2052.3%	-1.0%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-25.0%
2.080 - Total Revenue & Other Sources	4.4%	10.3%	0.8%	1.2%	-4.5%	-13.5%	-4.0%

The most impactful change to the District’s revenue was the passage of the 1.25% earned income tax effective January 1, 2019. This is the first new operating levy revenue received since 2005! The addition of the income tax has diversified our revenue sources which can be seen in the comparison of the pie charts below. However, the income tax expires in 2023, and if not renewed, will result in a -2.4% average revenue decrease projected over the life of the forecast. The “2024 Revenue” pie chart (not shown) would remove the 14% Income Tax “piece of the pie” if that revenue source were to be non-renewed. All other revenue remains relatively flat.

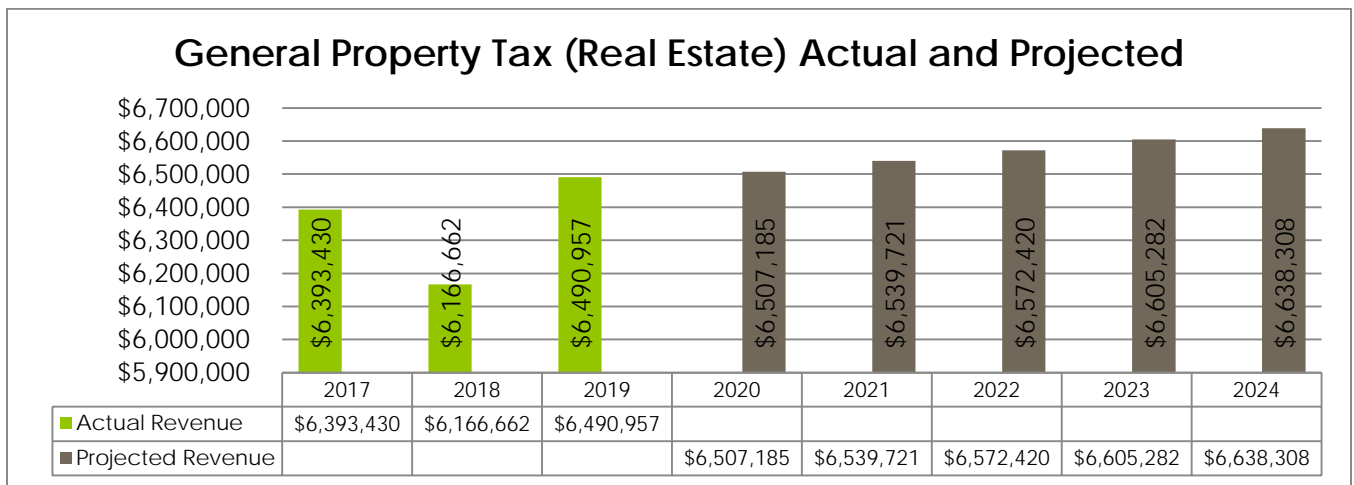


1.010 – General Property Tax (Real Estate)

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).



Property tax revenue increased when agricultural values (CAUV) increased 85% as part of the 2014 reappraisal; however, changes to the CAUV formula have caused our agricultural values to decrease by 17% during the 2017 update, and though residential values increased 15% the District still realized an overall 5% decrease in total property value and a 0.4% decrease in collections. CAUV changes have a dramatic effect in our district due to our total property value being over 50% agricultural. We expect a similar set of circumstances to occur in the 2020 reappraisal, and nearly flat property tax collections through the life of the forecast. Finally, the District received a fiscal year 2018 tax distribution in fiscal year 2019, causing 2018 to be "artificially low" and 2019 "artificially high".



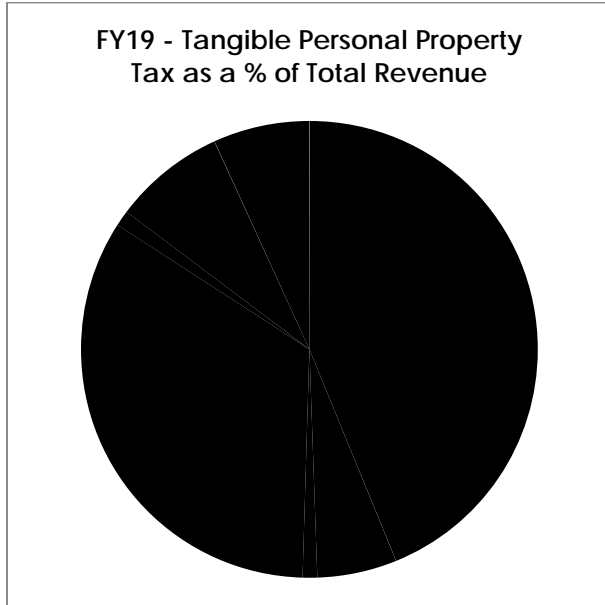
Our current property tax levies are:

<u>Voted Millage</u>	<u>Residential & Ag Effective Millage</u>	<u>Levy Type</u>	<u>Year of Vote</u>
5.10	5.10	Inside Mills	
16.00	4.72	Continuing Mills	1976
6.00	2.24	Continuing Mills	1994
5.85	2.18	Continuing Mills	1995
5.00	2.66	Continuing Mills	2003
8.00	4.27	Continuing Mills	2014
45.95*	21.17		

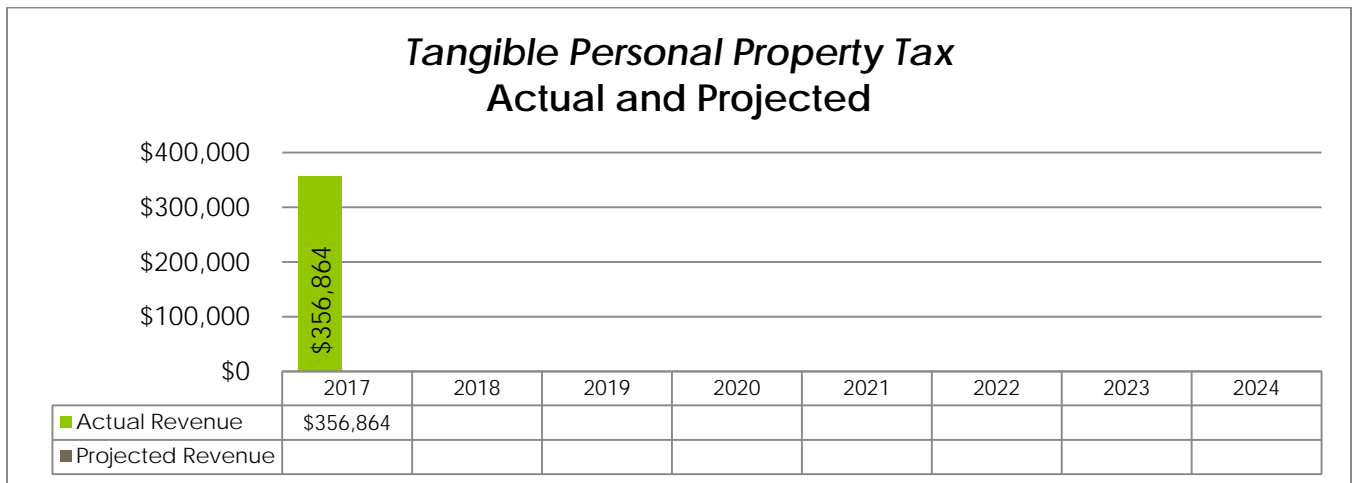
* Our 2.5 Mill, Permanent Improvement Levy has been excluded from this table. This is because it is not included as part of the five year forecast. This levy was renewed in 2017 for an additional 5 years beginning Calendar 2018.

1.020 – Tangible Personal Property Tax

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



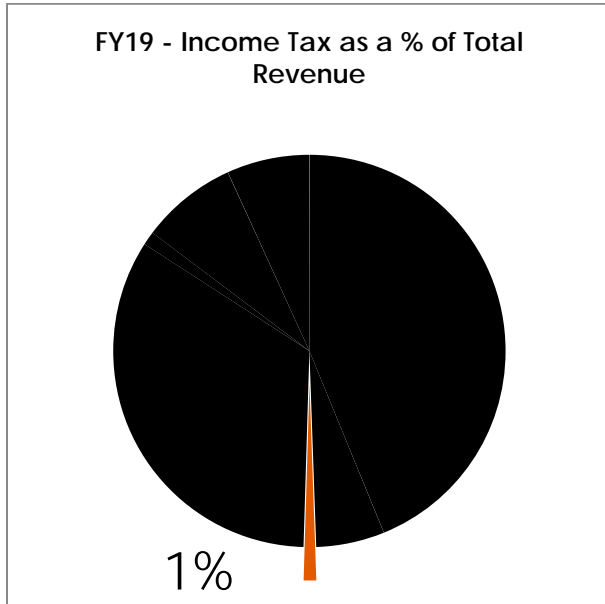
Public utility personal property (PUPP) had previously been reported in Line 1.020, but is now included in Line 1.010.



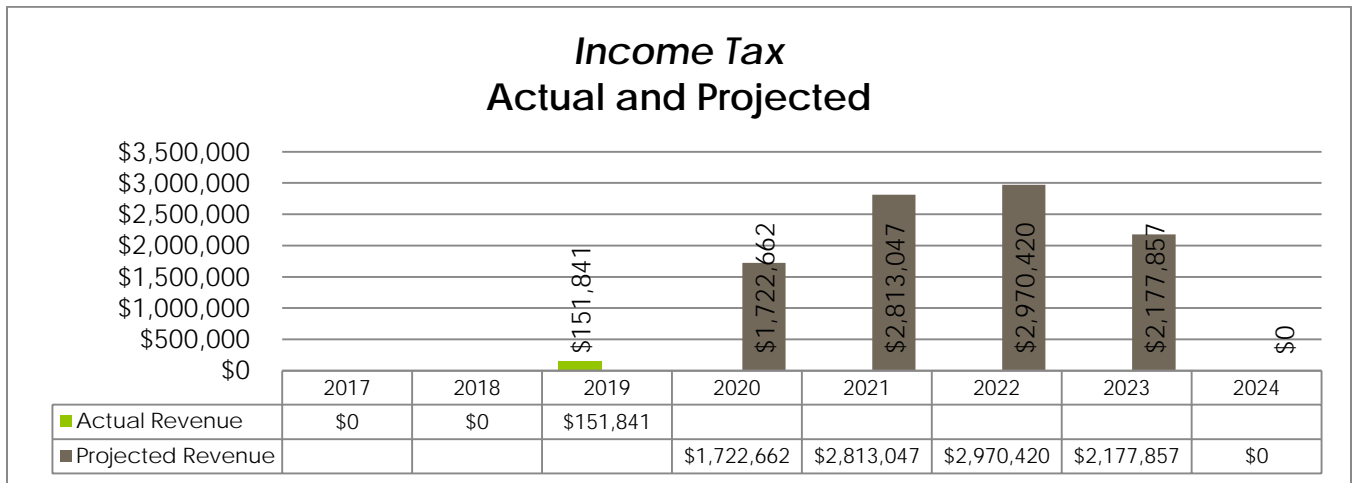
Businesses pay the 'tangible personal property tax' on equipment or supplies/materials of which they own. This tax was phased out and replaced with the Commercial Activities Tax (CAT).

1.030 – 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.



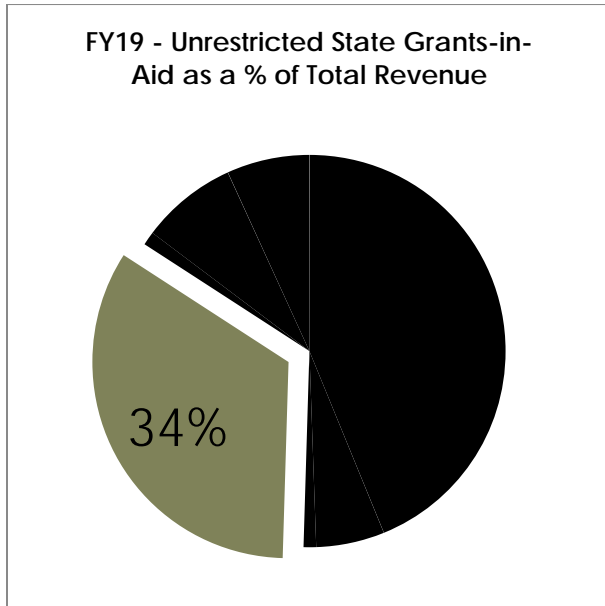
This 1.25% earned income tax is the first income tax passed in the history of the District, and the first new operating levy revenue received since 2005! The addition of the income tax has diversified our revenue sources. The levy began collection January 1, 2019 for a period of five years. If not renewed, the levy will expire at the end of 2023. We have modified our collection timeline based on guidance from the Ohio Department of Taxation.



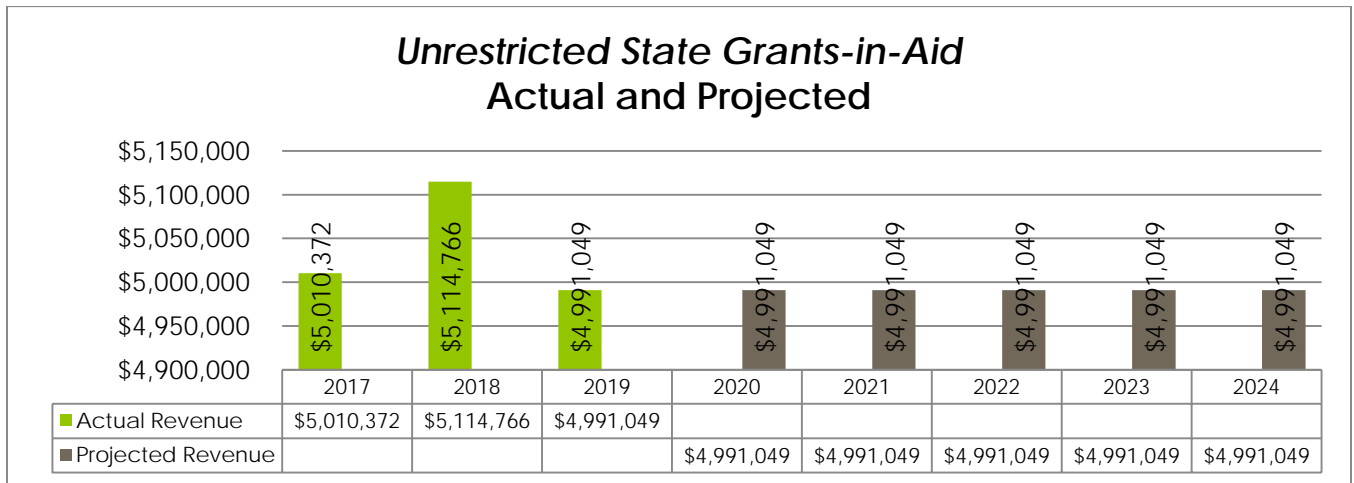
A 1.25% earned income tax was placed on the ballot for the May 8, 2018 election and passed. It is anticipated to generate a minimum of \$1,967,166 per year (once it reaches full collection) based on estimates from the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT). We only collected a partial amount (\$151,841) in the first year, fiscal year 2019, and only expect a partial amount in fiscal year 2020 (\$1,722,662) based on income tax collection timelines from ODT. Following the same ODT collection timeline, we expect years three and four to be higher than average due to collections in arrears from years one and two. Additionally, we expect the collected amount to increase an estimated 2% per year based on a five year average of income data provided by the Ohio Department of Taxation. The levy officially passed and collection began January 1, 2019 for a period of five years.

1.035 – Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid

Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.



Changes in total valuation, along with a statewide decrease in the % of transportation funding received (50% 2017, 37.50% 2018 & 25% 2019) drove the district back on the guarantee resulting in a 2019 Guarantee amount of \$803,387 to maintain the level of funding received in 2017. MP is still on the guarantee under the new 2020/2021 state biennial budget and future years in the forecast remain flat.



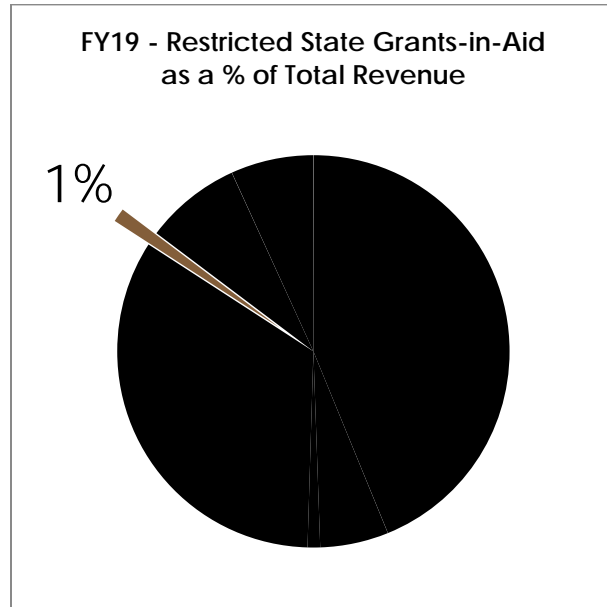
State foundation payments increased in 2016 & 2017 under **HB64**. This gain was offset by elimination of TPP Reimbursements in 2016. Increases in the state funding formula to offset lost TPP Reimbursements, caused the District to no longer be on the “funding guarantee” becoming a “formula funded” district for 2016 & 2017.

This changed with the **HB49** 2018 & 2019 biennial budget, which placed Madison-Plains back on the funding guarantee, and set funding at 2017 levels. This flat funding is due to an increase in the 3 year average total property valuation. The average valuation went from including one high valuation year (2015) to two high valuation years (2015 & 2016) which significantly increased our 3 year average total valuation by 10%. The high valuation years were a result of the CAUV increases.

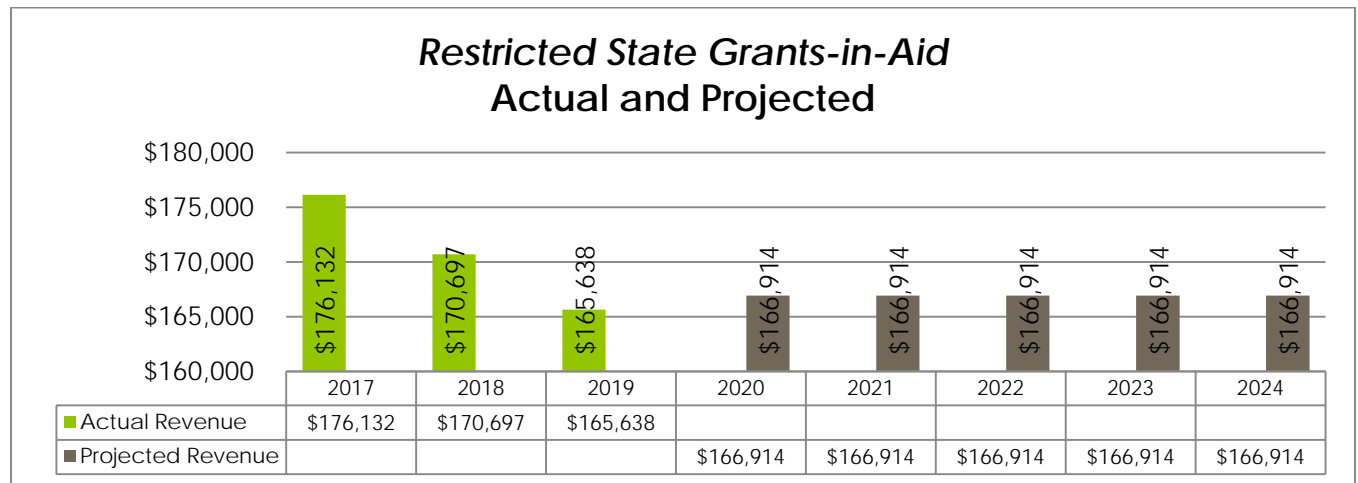
Under the newly passed **HB166** biennial budget, the district remains on a guarantee for 2020 & 2021 at 2017 levels for state revenue included in the forecast. 2022-2024 Forecasted years for this revenue line remain flat.

1.040 – Restricted State Grants-in-Aid

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



Our current Economic Disadvantaged Percentage is nearly 41%. These children are on free or reduced lunch, exempt from paying academic fees per the Ohio Revised Code.

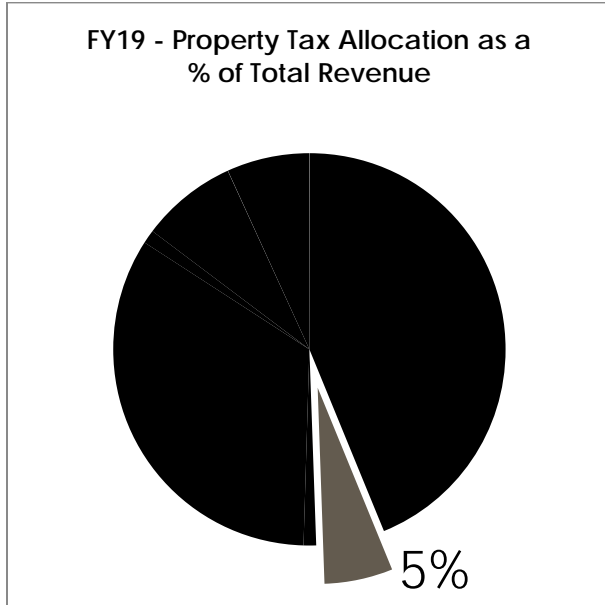


Career Tech per pupil funding has been included in the total guarantee within the state funding formula. 2020 & future years in the forecast are projected at 2019 levels & remain flat.

Economically disadvantaged funding is projected to decrease slightly due to a slight decrease in our number of economically disadvantaged students, but due to being on the guarantee, overall state funding will remain flat. For this reason, economically disadvantaged funding for 2020 and future years is also projected at 2019 levels and remains flat.

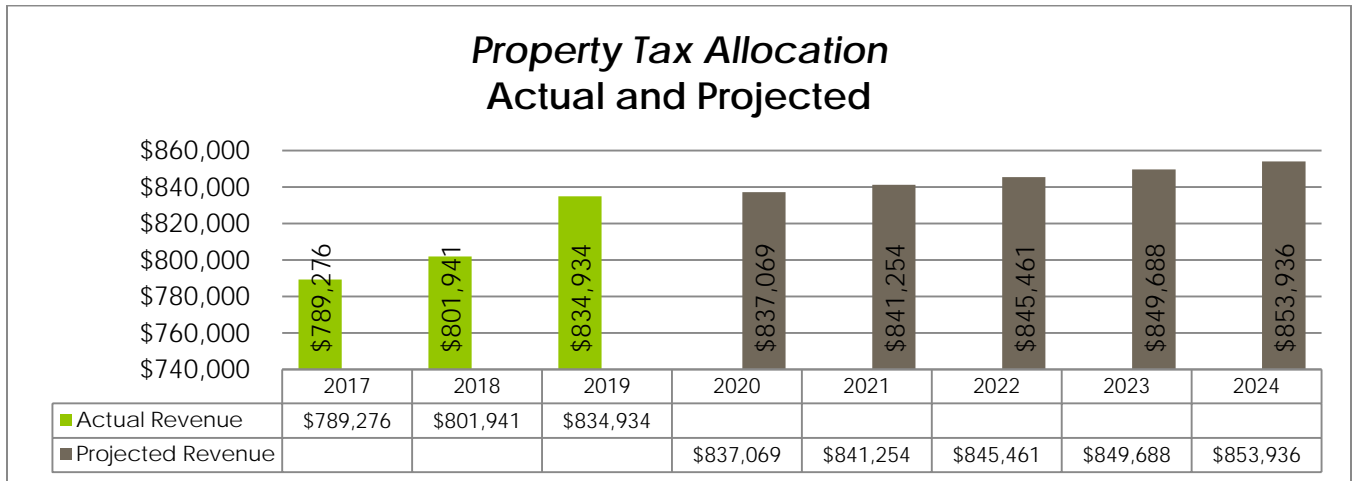
1.050 – Property Tax Allocation

Includes funds received for Tangible Personal Property Tax (TPP) Reimbursement, Electric Deregulation, Homestead and Rollback (H&R).



Homestead & Rollback (H&R) reimbursement from the State will generally grow with new construction, reappraisals, updates & new levies.

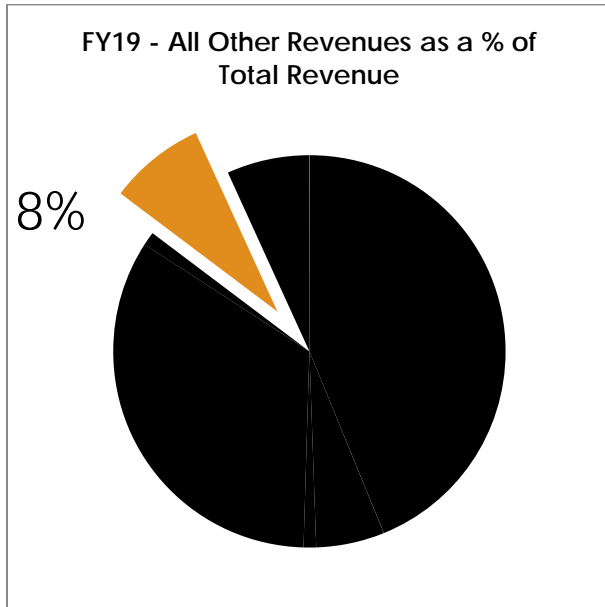
The TPP Reimbursement from the state referenced above in 1.035 was accounted for in this line 1.050. The TPP Reimbursement was reduced by approximately \$341,599 in 2016, & has been eliminated in 2017 and all future years of the forecast.



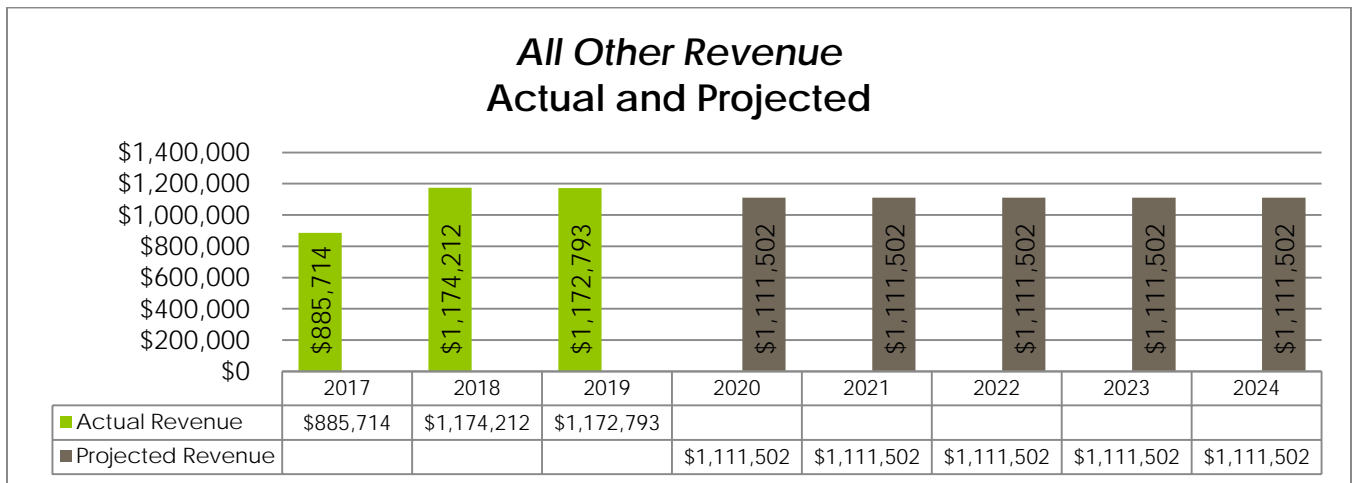
This line includes funds received for Tangible Personal Property Tax Reimbursement (as discussed above), Electric Deregulation, and Homestead and Rollback.

1.060 – All Other Revenues

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



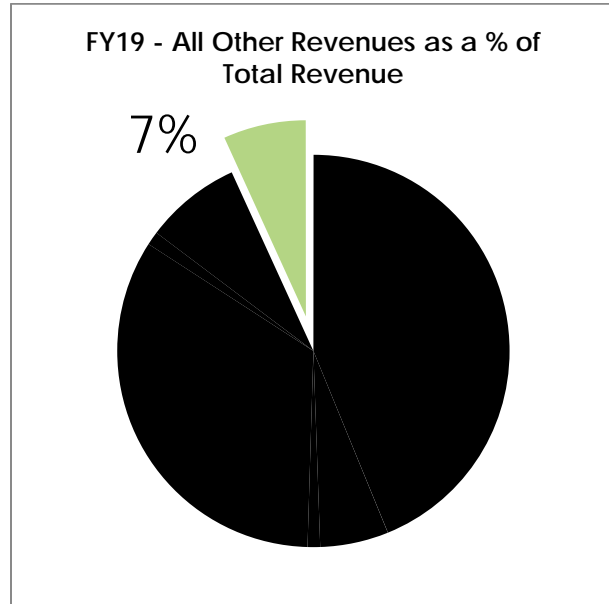
A \$115,233 increase in fiscal year 2018 was realized due to an enterprise zone agreement with the Village of Mt. Sterling that had delinquent disbursements; this agreement is estimated to collect \$45,000 in each remaining year of the forecast. Also, the Board approved a "Pay to Participate" fee for fiscal year 2019 for athletics & band in the amount of \$100 per activity per season (\$200 maximum per season per family). This fee generated approximately \$30,000 in 2019, but collection was suspended in 2020 by the Board. The main revenue amount in this area is due to students living outside the district, but open enrolled to MP. Open enrolled students have decreased from 130 in FY16 to 113 in FY19 causing revenue in this area to decrease.



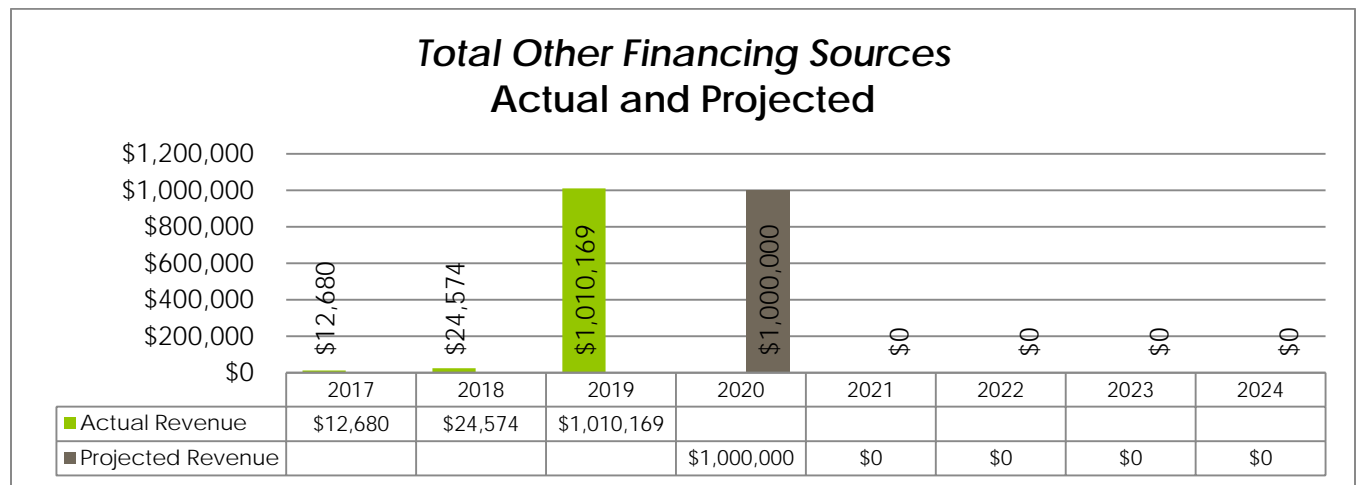
Interest rates have been and are projected to remain low throughout this forecast. Open Enrollment has decreased in recent years. 2020 and future years in the forecast are projected at 2020 levels and remain flat.

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.



This area normally accounts for the sales of assets. The historical amounts have fluctuated, but have been relatively minor amounts received in total. Revenue from a \$1,000,000 short-term Tax Anticipation Note (TAN) was accounted for in this revenue line. This amount was received and repaid during fiscal year 2019. An additional TAN for the same amount is needed in fiscal year 2020.



By nature this type of revenue fluctuates; therefore, no attempt at an estimate for 2020 (except for then known 2020 Tax Anticipation Note) and future years in the forecast has been made.

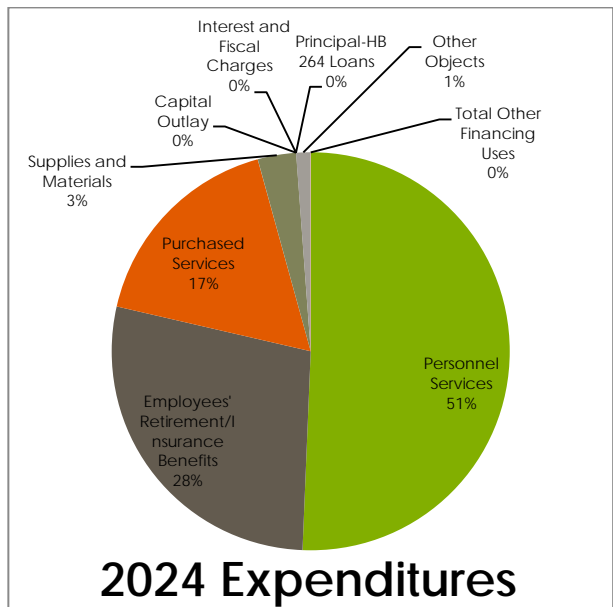
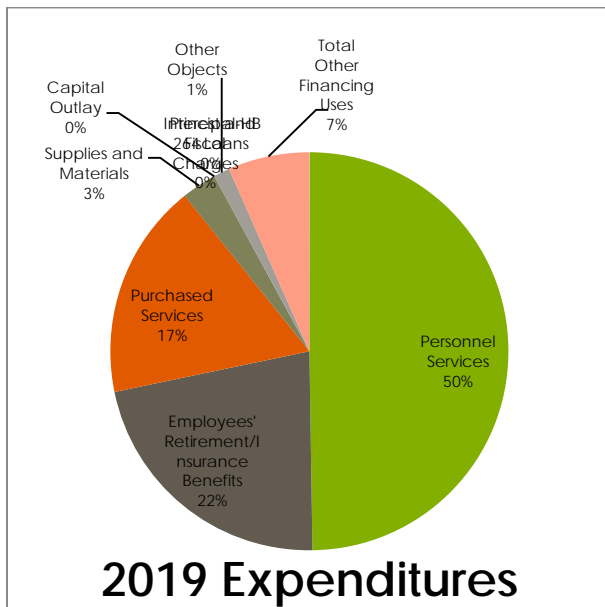
Expenditure Overview

Expenditures:	Historical Annual Avg Change	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	5yr Annual Avg Change
3.010 - Personnel Services	-0.6%	4.8%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
3.020 - Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	6.5%	10.7%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%	7.1%	6.9%
3.030 - Purchased Services	3.3%	1.9%	-1.0%	7.8%	1.0%	1.0%	2.2%
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	-11.3%	20.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
3.050 - Capital Outlay	-63.2%	-69.9%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-25.0%
4.020 - Principal-Notes	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.060 - Interest and Fiscal Charges	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.300 - Other Objects	-11.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.500 - Total Expenditures	0.9%	13.0%	-3.5%	4.4%	3.3%	3.4%	1.9%
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	670.1%	-98.1%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%
5.050 - Total Expenditures & Other Financing Uses	3.5%	5.7%	-3.6%	4.4%	3.3%	3.4%	2.6%

Along with the passage of the earned income tax described in the revenue section, the budget reduction plan for expenditures has played a significant role in the district maintaining a positive general fund balance through 2023 of the forecast. Significant changes in 2019 included position eliminations, a base salary freeze for all staff, a one year elimination of tuition reimbursement, and an elimination of capital outlay from the general fund.

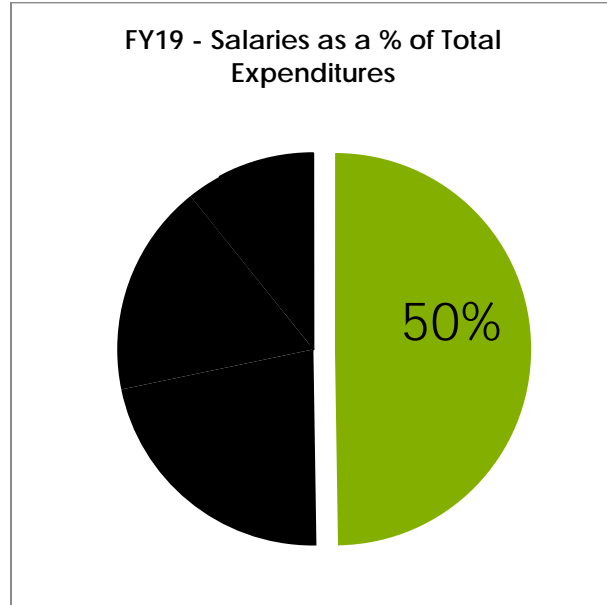
The fiscal year 2019 Board approved budget reduction plan was lifted (in part) by the Board in fiscal year 2020 resulting in certain unfilled supplemental positions being considered to be filled and successful union negotiations that ended the base rate freeze for all employees.

The largest relative increases are projected in Employee Benefits as medical insurance costs continue to increase at a greater rate than other expenses.



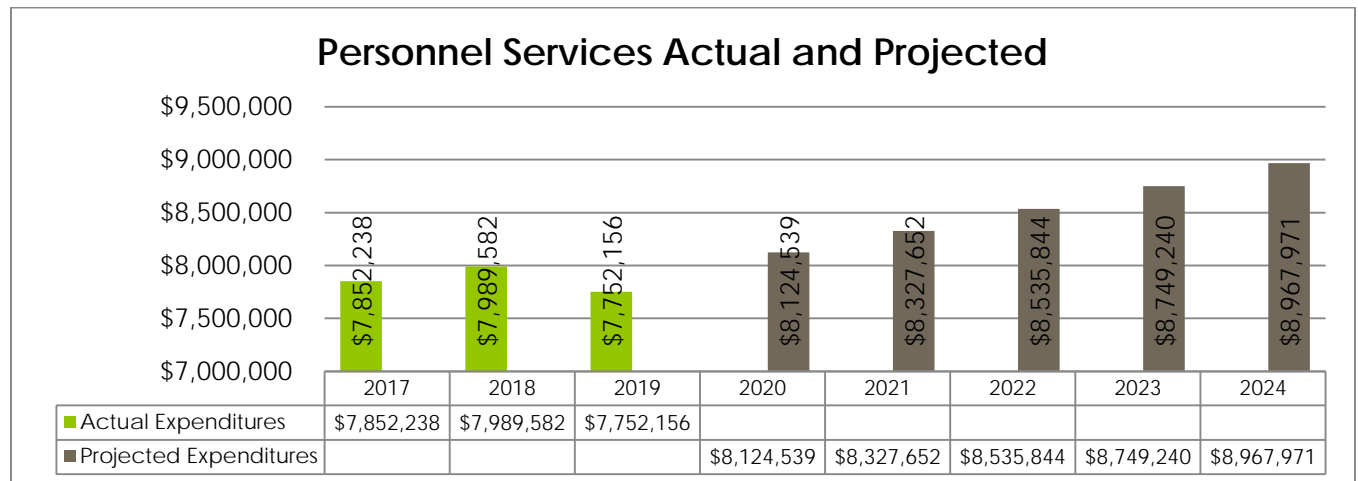
3.010 – Personnel Services

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



After a base salary freeze in 2019, the district agreed to 3 year negotiated agreements with both associations (MPEA & OAPSE).

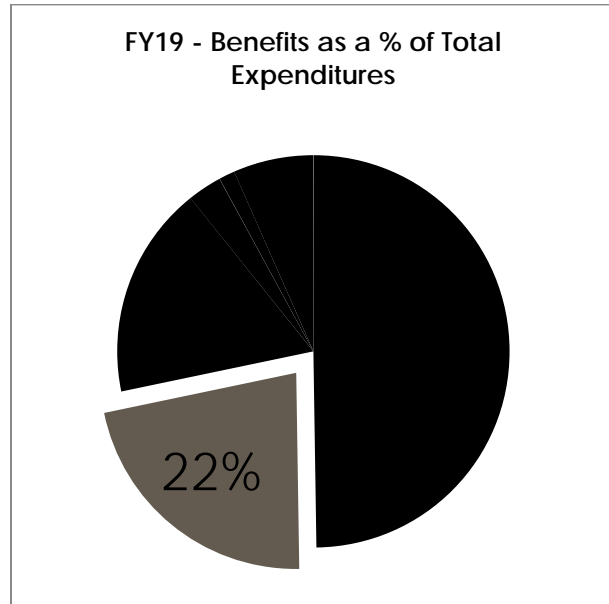
The MPEA agreement includes a first of its kind performance based salary schedule; The Madison-Plains Compression Alternative Salary Schedule (MP COMPASS).



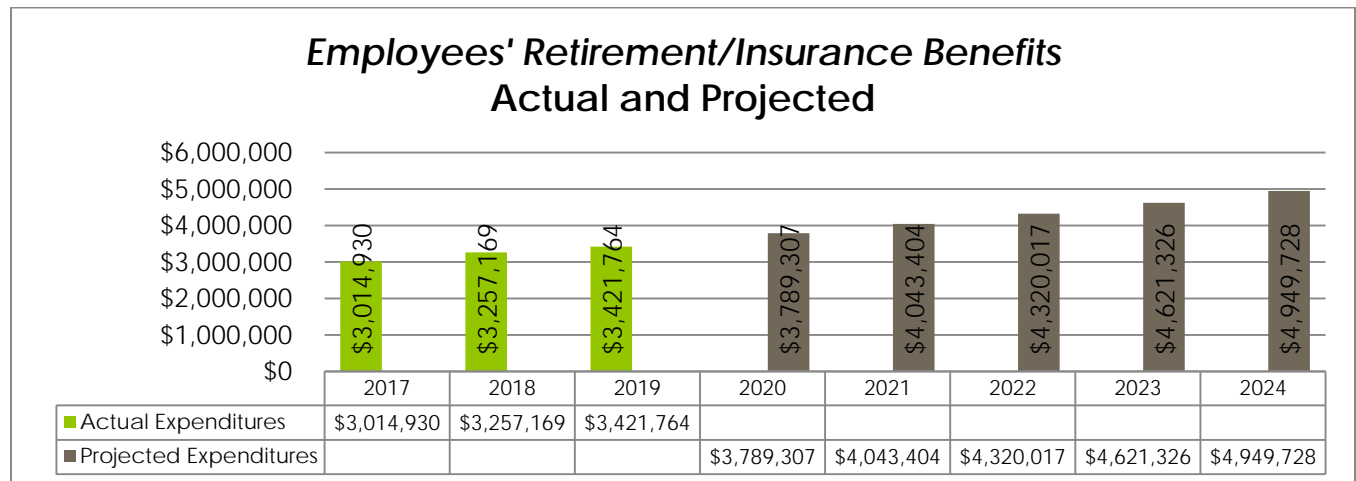
The School District is entering the first year of a three year negotiated agreement with the Madison Plains Education Association and the Ohio Association of Public School Employees. The MPEA contract calls for a 1% base increase in the first year, and 2% increases in years two and three on a traditional column and step salary schedule (Legacy Schedule), as well as an optional performance based alternative salary schedule (MP COMPASS Schedule) at an approximate 7% overall increase in the first year based on initial opt-in placement and incentives, and 2% overall increases in years two and three. The OAPSE contract calls for a 2% base increase in the first and second year and 2.25% increase in year three of the agreement on a traditional column and step salary schedule. A number of the various supplemental positions reduced in 2019 have been considered to be filled in 2020. The 2019 budget reduction plan elimination of an administrative position, elimination of a teaching position, elimination of a reading specialist position, and the elimination of three aide positions (primarily through attrition) have been maintained; these positions remain eliminated in 2020.

3.020 - Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits

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



Following an increase of 9% for medical insurance in FY 2019, a 12% increase was realized in FY 2020. 10% increases are estimated in future years of the forecast due to this trend. Managing HRA contribution amounts allowed the district to maintain the current plan design and benefits at an overall increase of less than 10% for fiscal year 2019; however, an overall increase of 15% was realized by the district for 2020 as HRA amounts were increased 25% due to declining HRA balances.



Beginning in fiscal year 2020 the following "cap" was agreed upon. If medical/drug insurance premium renewal increases exceed 12% (previously 10%) then the unions will meet with the Insurance committee to approve insurance plan design changes that will reduce the premium increase to 12%. If no recommendation is made to change plan design then the Board of education may implement plan design changes that reduce the premium to 12%. If no plan design changes are made then the increase in premium above 12% will be split 50/50.

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3.020 - Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits (continued)

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

In 2015 the District joined the Southwestern Ohio EPC, a consortium of schools created to provide group purchasing power for the membership. The insurance consortium within the EPC is a self-insured pool. Based on the renewal provided by Southwestern Ohio EPC our increase for 2018 was 5%, 9% in 2019 and 12% in 2020. Future years of the forecast are projected at 10% increases.

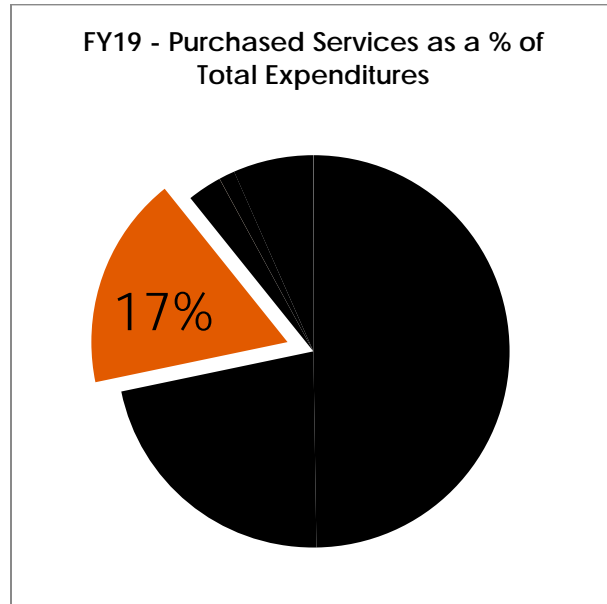
In 2013 the insurance committee recommended & the Board approved the implementation of a "GAP" insurance program. The individual and family plan deductibles were raised to \$5,000 and \$10,000 respectively. This lowered our premiums considerably. With this savings the district purchased GAP insurance to help pay the much higher deductible for the employees. In 2015 this GAP insurance was provided through the use of an HRA. This reduced the cost of the GAP insurance by allowing the district to only pay for the expenses incurred as opposed to a fixed amount paid annually. This GAP insurance was not part of previous Master Agreements with MPEA or OAPSE; however, it was made part of the most recent agreement that runs from August 2019 through the summer of 2022. As part of the negotiation process, the amount of the HRA paid for by the District was decreased from 95% in 2015 to 90% in 2016, 80% in 2017, 80% in 2018 & 2019, and remains 80% through 2022.

The HRA and FSA portion of the health plan that used to be accounted for as operating transfers-out in 2018 is now accounted for in line 3.020 as it more accurately assigns the costs to multiple accounts, as opposed to a one time transfer from the 001 general fund to the 024 fund.

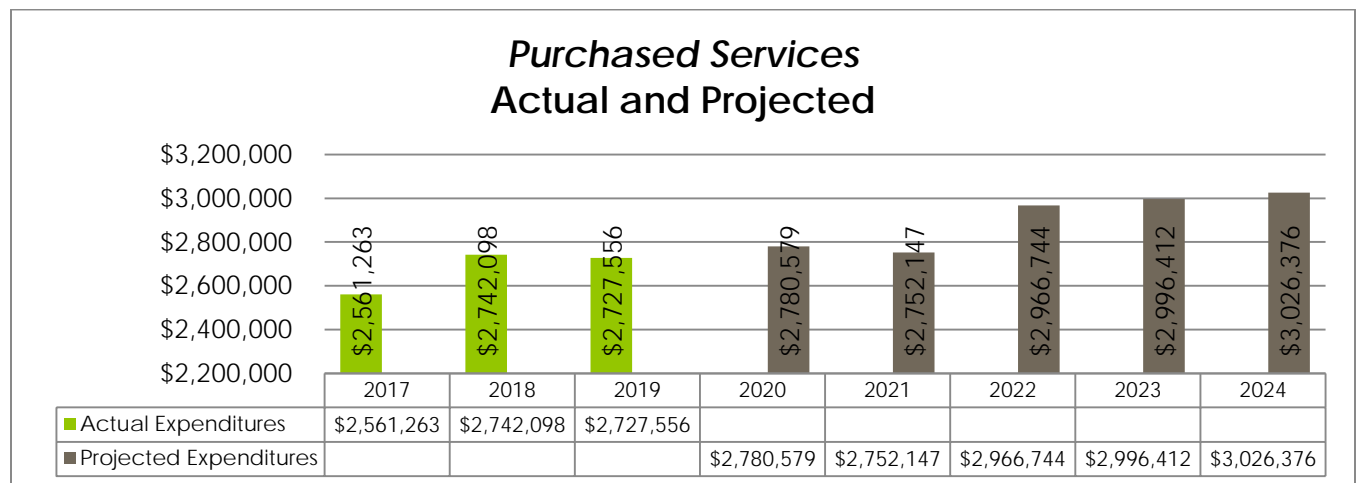
Amounts to fund the HRA accounts were reduced 25% in both 2018 and 2019; however, due increased claims the amount had to be increased by 25% in 2020. No additional increases are expected in future years of the forecast.

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.



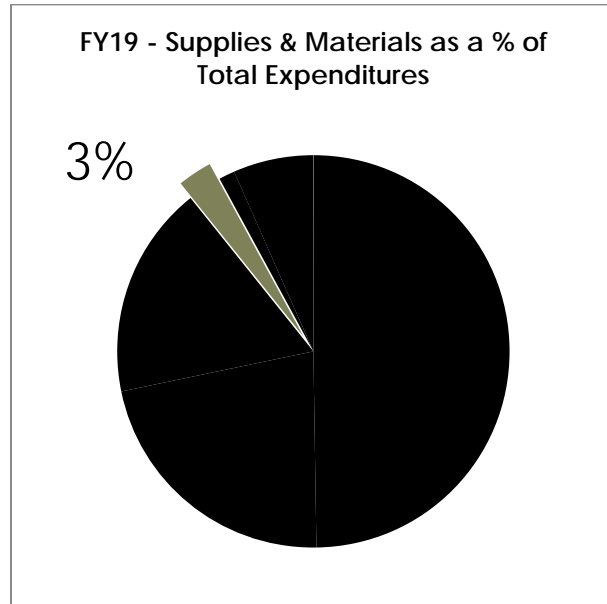
Psychologist and school nurse contracts previously paid from this line have been removed for FY2020 & FY2021 and are now paid for with Fund 467 Student Wellness & Success funds. These 467 funds are only guaranteed for FY2020 & FY2021 as part of the new state biennial budget. These costs return to this line in FY2022 and future years of the forecast.



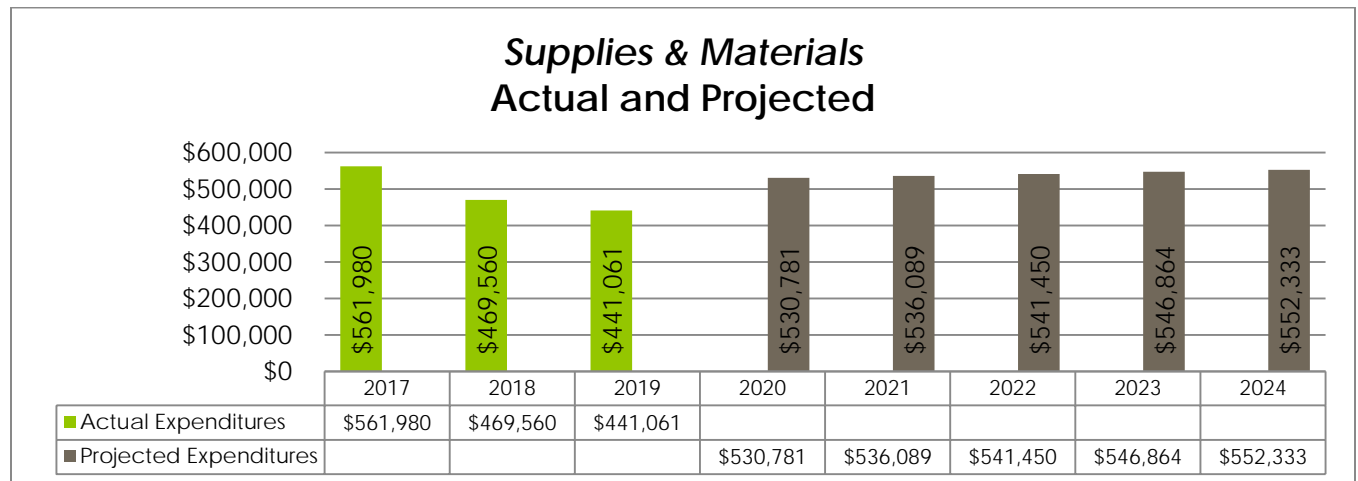
The largest expenditures in this category are for the open enrollment payments for resident students attending other districts; this number has continued to increase, resulting in an increase in open enrollment payments to other districts. A 1% increase is projected in 2023 & 2024 in the forecast. Other costs include district psychologist, speech therapist, school nurse, utility bills (electric, gas, telephone) and auditor/treasurer fees. Madison-Plains LSD and the other districts in Madison County formalized a shared services agreement for the education of special education (MD & ED) students in FY2020 through the Madison-Champaign ESC. This change in service structure increased this line. Psychologist and school nurse contracts previously paid from this line have been removed for FY2020 & FY2021 and are now paid for with Fund 467 Student Wellness & Success funds. These 467 funds are only guaranteed for FY2020 & FY2021 as part of the new state biennial budget. These costs return to this line in FY2022 and future years of the forecast.

3.040 - Supplies & Materials

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



With no guarantee that a levy would be passed (thankfully it did pass!), the district achieved a decrease in supplies & materials expense in fiscal years 2018 & 2019. These amounts increase in 2020 as amounts return to normal levels. Despite the increase in FY2020 costs are expected to remain below FY2017 levels for all future years of the forecast.

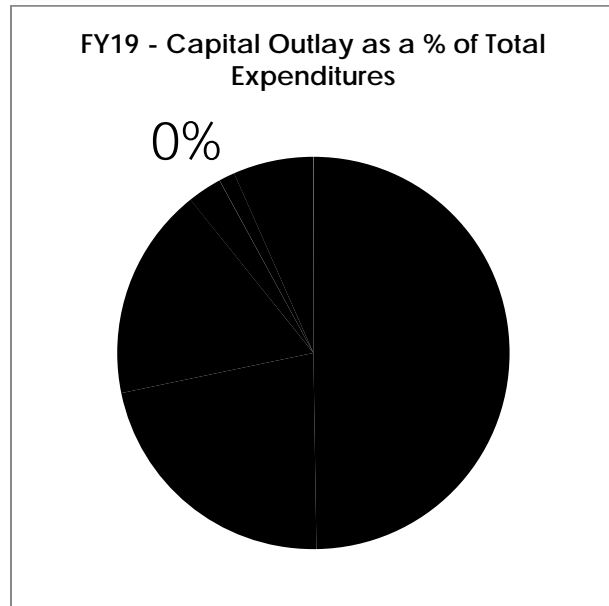


Again, as part of the 2019 Board approved budget reduction plan curriculum resources were reduced, along with reductions in other supply accounts. We have projected a 1% increase in all other areas for FY 2020 and the remaining years of the forecast.

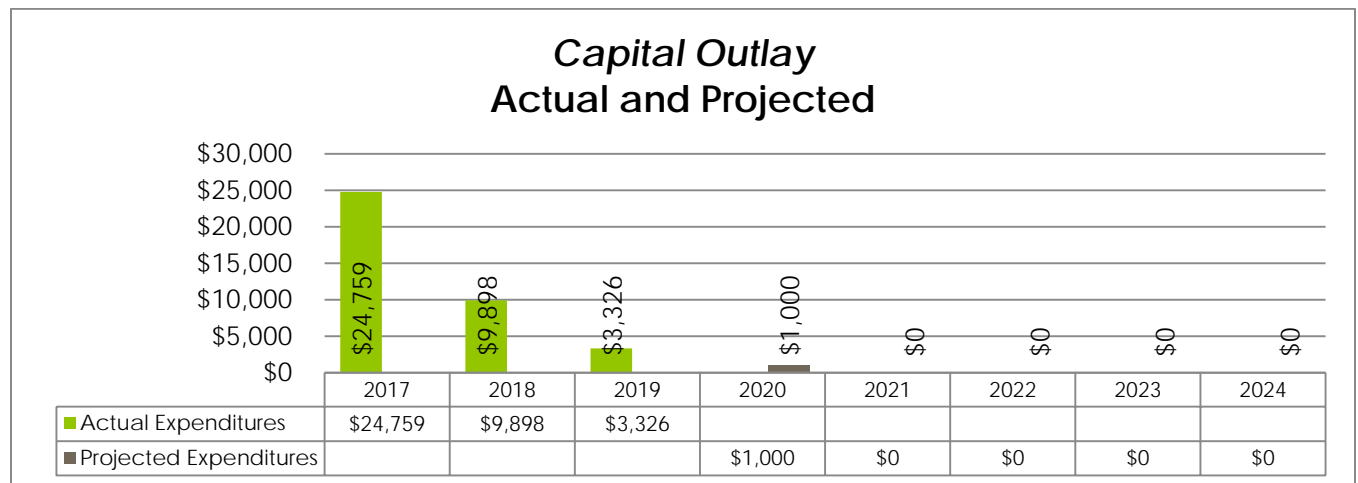
These amounts increase in 2020 due to the previous two-years of budget reductions.

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.



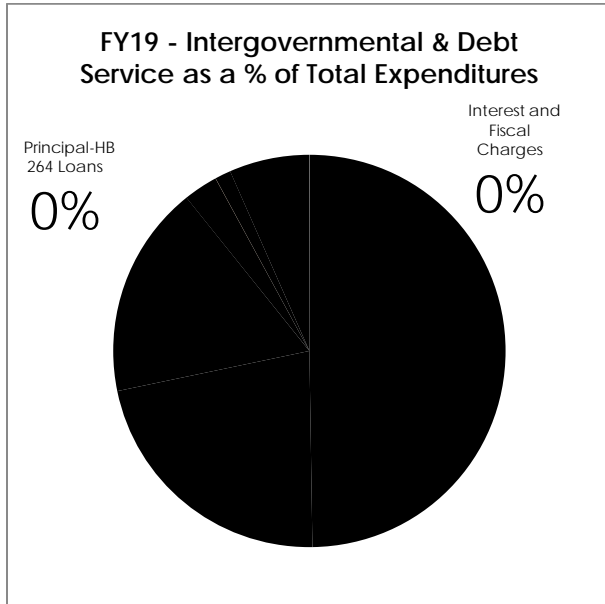
Capital Outlay expenses have been shifted entirely to the Permanent Improvement fund as part of the Board approved budget reduction plan. There were a small amount of expenditures realized in 2019 and 2020 due to carryover encumbrances.



These expenses began to be shifted to the Permanent Improvement fund in fiscal year 2016, until they were completely eliminated from the General fund, and shifted entirely to the Permanent Improvement fund in fiscal year 2019 with only small amounts remaining due to carryover encumbrances. Due to this, the renewal of the Permanent Improvement (PI) Levy in 2023 is vital to the continued operations of the district.

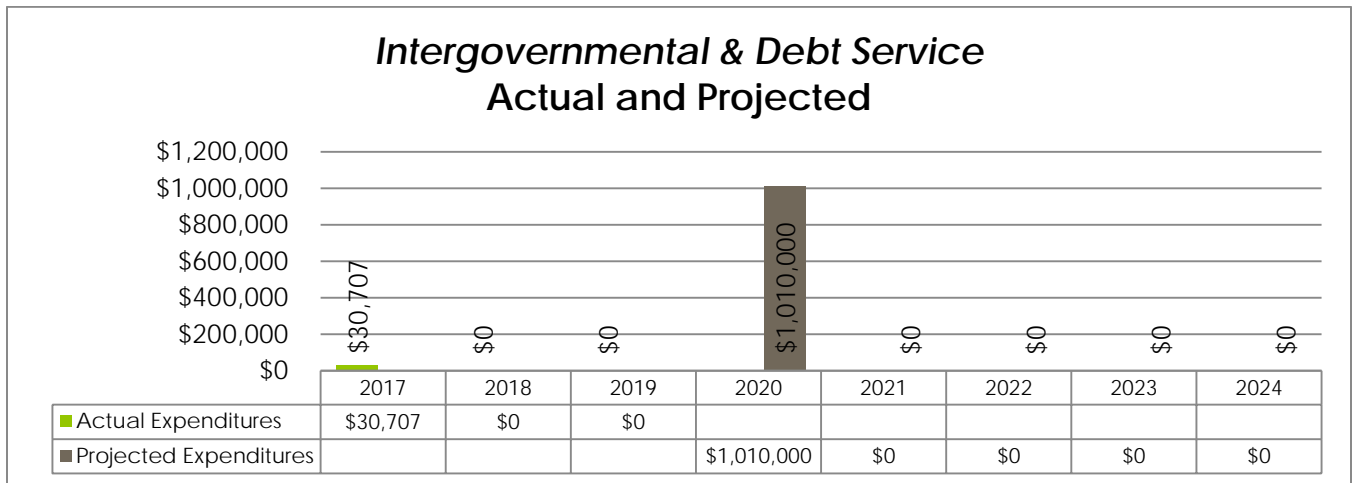
3.060-4.060 - Intergovernmental & Debt Service

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.



The District has no long-term debt. A HB264, Energy Conservation Program debt was paid in full in 2017 and has been removed from the remaining years of the forecast.

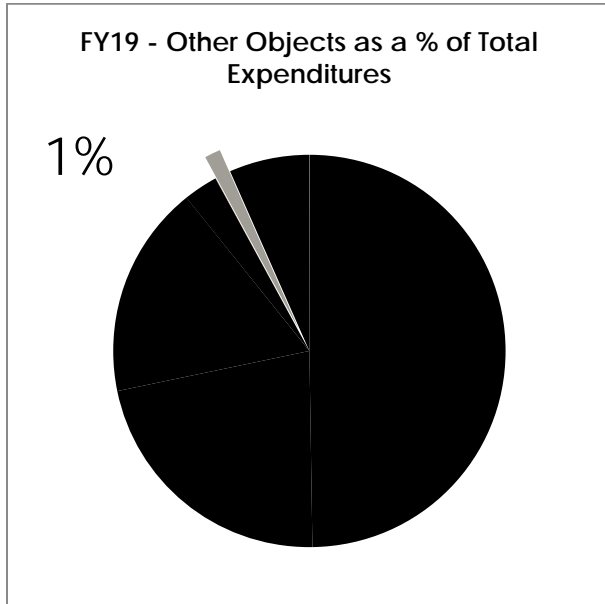
This is where the short term (<1yr) Tax Anticipation Note (TAN) repayment will now be recognized. Previously in FY2019 it was processed as a transfer to the 002 Debt Service fund.



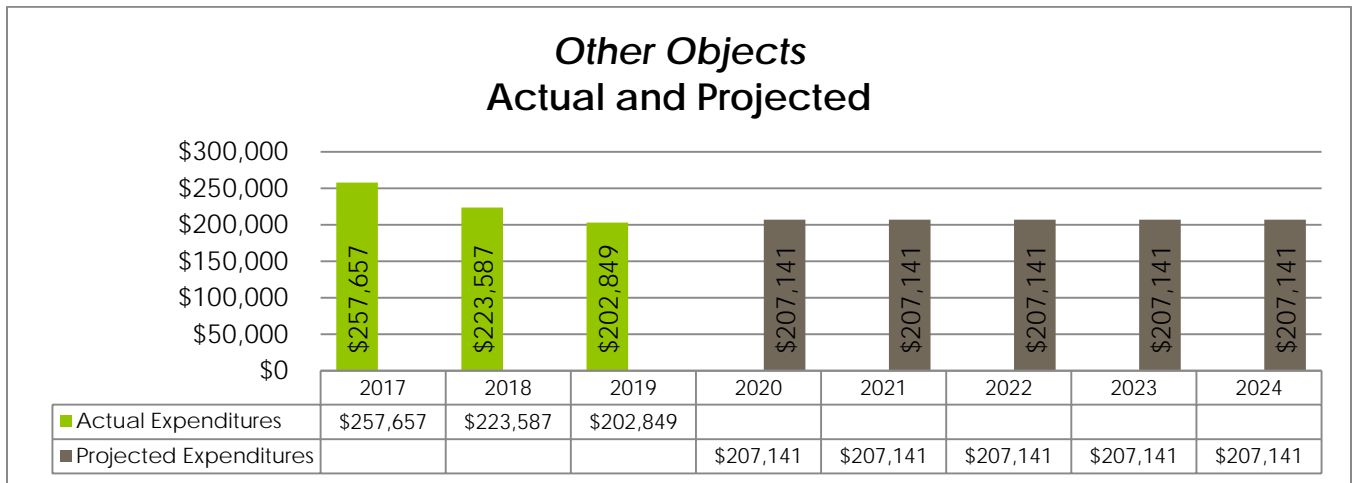
The district required the use of short-term Tax Anticipation Notes (TAN's) in FY2019 and FY2020 due to not reaching full collection of the earned income tax effective January 2019, property tax disbursements only received twice per year, and payroll & other operating expenses required to be paid throughout the year. We anticipate full collection of the income tax in FY2021 which should eliminate the need for future TAN's.

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.



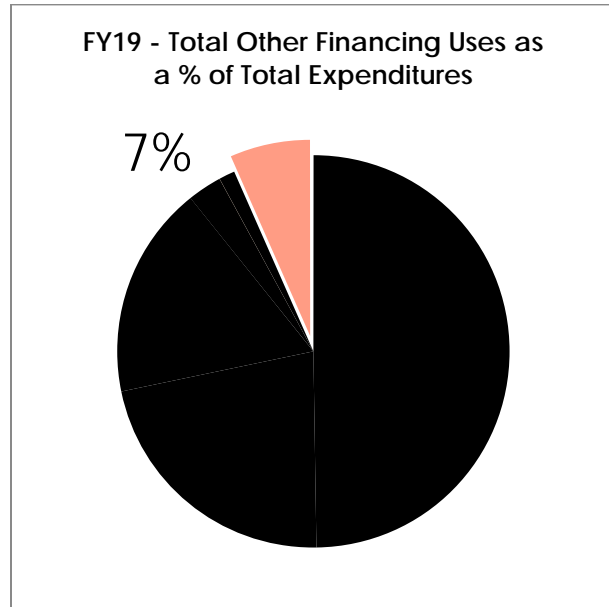
Other expenditures are primarily tied to revenue collection costs consisting of county auditor and treasurer fees.



County auditor and treasurer fees are based on a percentage of total tax revenues so the projected expenditures will increase as projected tax revenue increase. Elections costs will also increase or decrease based on the number of attempts and type of election (special, primary, general etc.).

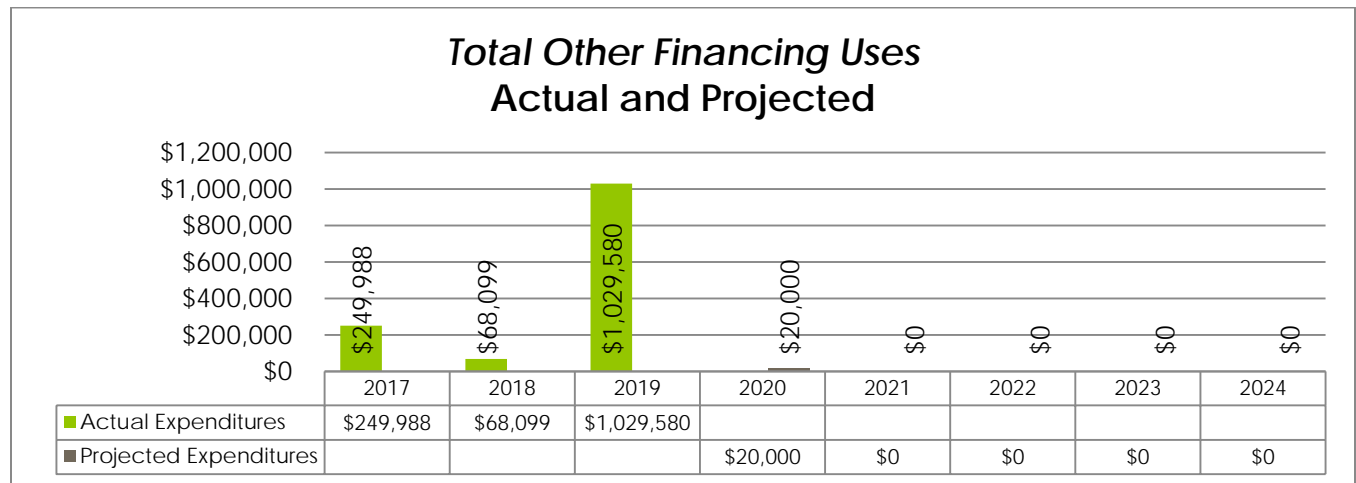
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses

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



This is where the short term (<1yr) Tax Anticipation Note (TAN) repayment was previously processed in 2019 as a transfer to the 002 Debt Service fund.

This is now processed through the "3.060-4.060 - Intergovernmental & Debt Service" line accounts above.



The HRA and FSA portion of the health plan that used to be accounted for in 2017 & 2018 as operating transfers-out is now accounted for in line 3.020 as it more accurately assigns the costs to multiple accounts, as opposed to a one time transfer from the 001 general fund to the 024 fund. Line 5.010 Operating Transfers-Out has been reduced by the same corresponding amount to account for this change.

Short term (<1yr) Tax Anticipation Note (TAN) repayment was previously processed in 2019 as a transfer to the 002 Debt Service fund, but is now processed through the "3.060-4.060 - Intergovernmental & Debt Service" line accounts above.

Forecast Compare

Comparison of Previous Forecast Fiscal Year 2019 Amounts (Projected) to Current Forecast Fiscal Year 2019 Amounts (Actual)

Fiscal Year 2019

	May-19	Nov-19	\$Amount Difference Previous vs. Current	%Percent Difference Previous vs. Current
	Previous Forecast	Current Forecast		
Revenue:	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2019		
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	\$ 7,112,052	\$ 6,490,957	\$ (621,095)	-8.7%
1.020 - Tangible Personal Property Tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
1.030 - Income Tax	\$ 151,841	\$ 151,841	\$ -	0%
1.035 - Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	\$ 5,116,633	\$ 4,991,049	\$ (125,584)	-2.5%
1.040 - Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	\$ 171,011	\$ 165,638	\$ (5,373)	-3.1%
1.050 - Property Tax Allocation	\$ 798,688	\$ 834,934	\$ 36,246	4.5%
1.060 - All Other Revenues	\$ 1,246,456	\$ 1,172,793	\$ (73,663)	-5.9%
1.070 - Total Revenues	\$ 14,596,681	\$ 13,807,212	\$ (789,469)	-5.4%
2.070 - Total Other Sources	\$ 1,009,459	\$ 1,010,169	\$ 710	100%
2.080 - Total Revenue & Other Sources	\$ 15,606,140	\$ 14,817,381	\$ (788,759)	-5.1%

Comparison of 2019 forecasted vs. actual revenue revealed a decrease of -5.1% due primarily to a property tax overestimate relating to tax advance receipt timing

Expenditures:

3.010 - Personnel Services	\$ 7,797,569	\$ 7,752,156	\$ (45,413)	-0.6%
3.020 - Employees' Retirement/Insurance B	\$ 3,425,828	\$ 3,421,764	\$ (4,064)	-0.1%
3.030 - Purchased Services	\$ 2,937,544	\$ 2,727,556	\$ (209,988)	-7.1%
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	\$ 552,628	\$ 441,061	\$ (111,567)	-20.2%
3.050 - Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ 3,326	\$ 3,326	100.0%
4.020 - Principal-Notes	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)	0.0%
4.060 - Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$ 6,720	\$ -	\$ (6,720)	0.0%
4.300 - Other Objects	\$ 223,808	\$ 202,849	\$ (20,959)	-9.4%
4.500 - Total Expenditures	\$ 15,944,097	\$ 14,548,712	\$ (1,395,385)	-8.8%
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,029,580	\$ 1,009,580	5047.9%
5.050 - Total Expenditures & Other Financir	\$ 15,964,097	\$ 15,578,292	\$ (385,805)	-2.4%

Comparison of 2019 forecasted vs. actual expenditures revealed a decrease of -2.4% due to supplies & purchased svc. savings

Beginning Cash Balance

Beginning Cash Balance	\$ 2,443,353	\$ 2,443,353	\$ -	0.0%
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Revenues over (under) Expenditures

Revenues over (under) Expenditures	\$ (357,957)	\$ (760,911)	\$ (402,954)	112.6%
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Ending Cash Balance

Ending Cash Balance	\$ 2,085,396	\$ 1,682,442	\$ (402,954)	-19.3%
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In summary there were increased savings due to the 2019 budget reduction plan, but tax revenue estimates need refined.

Forecast Compare (continued)

Comparison of Previous Forecast Fiscal Year 2020 Amounts (Projected) to Current Forecast Fiscal Year 2020 Amounts (Projected)

Fiscal Year 2020

	May-19	Nov-19	\$Amount Difference	%Percent Difference
	Previous Forecast	Current Forecast		
Revenue:	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2020	Previous vs. Current	Previous vs. Current
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	\$ 6,643,832	\$ 6,507,185	\$ (136,647)	-2.1%
1.020 - Tangible Personal Property Tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%
1.030 - Income Tax	\$ 2,019,007	\$ 1,722,662	\$ (296,345)	-14.7%
1.035 - Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	\$ 5,116,633	\$ 4,991,408	\$ (125,225)	-2.4%
1.040 - Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	\$ 171,011	\$ 166,914	\$ (4,097)	-2.4%
1.050 - Property Tax Allocation	\$ 800,685	\$ 837,069	\$ 36,384	4.5%
1.060 - All Other Revenues	\$ 1,201,456	\$ 1,111,502	\$ (89,954)	-7.5%
1.070 - Total Revenues	\$ 15,952,624	\$ 15,336,740	\$ (615,884)	-3.9%
2.070 - Total Other Sources	\$ 9,459	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 990,541	100%
2.080 - Total Revenue & Other Sources	\$ 15,962,083	\$ 16,336,740	\$ 374,657	2.3%

Comparison of 2020 forecasted vs. revised forecasted revenue show an increase of 2.3% due to the need for a TAN in 2020 that was not previously anticipated.

Expenditures:

3.010 - Personnel Services	\$ 8,013,989	\$ 8,124,539	\$ 110,550	1.4%
3.020 - Employees' Retirement/Insurance B	\$ 3,639,834	\$ 3,789,307	\$ 149,473	4.1%
3.030 - Purchased Services	\$ 2,879,456	\$ 2,780,579	\$ (98,877)	-3.4%
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	\$ 558,154	\$ 530,781	\$ (27,373)	-4.9%
3.050 - Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	100.0%
4.050 - Principal-HB 264 Loans	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	100.0%
4.060 - Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	100.0%
4.300 - Other Objects	\$ 226,046	\$ 207,141	\$ (18,905)	-8.4%
4.500 - Total Expenditures	\$ 15,317,479	\$ 16,443,347	\$ 1,125,868	7.4%
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	100.0%
5.050 - Total Expenditures & Other Financir	\$ 15,317,479	\$ 16,463,347	\$ 1,145,868	7.5%

Comparison of 2020 forecasted vs. revised forecasted expenditures show an increase of 7.5% due to TAN repayment.

Beginning Cash Balance

<i>Beginning Cash Balance</i>	\$ 2,085,396	\$ 1,682,442	\$ (402,954)	-19.3%
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Revenues over (under) Expenditures

<i>Revenues over (under) Expenditures</i>	\$ 644,604	\$ (126,607)	\$ (771,211)	-119.6%
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Ending Cash Balance

<i>Ending Cash Balance</i>	\$ 2,730,000	\$ 1,555,835	\$ (1,174,165)	-43.0%
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In summary, reduced income tax estimates in 2020 and an overestimate of property tax in 2019 caused the EOY bal. est. to decrease.

Five Year Forecast

November 2019 Five Year Forecast

Madison-Plains Local
Madison County
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2020 Through 2024

	Actual			Average Change	Forecasted				
	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019		Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024
Revenues									
1.010 General Property Tax (Real Estate)	6,393,430	6,166,662	6,490,957	0.9%	\$6,507,185	\$6,539,721	\$6,572,420	\$6,605,282	\$6,638,308
1.020 Tangible Personal Property Tax	356,864								
1.030 Income Tax			151,841		1,722,662	\$2,813,047	\$2,970,420	\$2,177,857	
1.035 Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	5,010,372	5,114,766	4,991,049	-0.2%	4,991,408	\$4,991,408	\$4,991,408	\$4,991,408	\$4,991,408
1.040 Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	176,132	170,697	165,638	-3.0%	166,914	\$166,914	\$166,914	\$166,914	\$166,914
1.050 Property Tax Allocation	789,278	801,941	834,934	2.9%	837,089	\$841,254	\$845,481	\$849,688	\$853,936
1.060 All Other Revenues	885,714	1,174,212	1,172,793	16.2%	1,111,502	\$1,111,502	\$1,111,502	\$1,111,502	\$1,111,502
1.070 Total Revenues	13,611,788	13,428,278	13,807,212	0.7%	15,336,740	16,463,846	16,658,125	15,902,651	13,762,068
Other Financing Sources									
2.010 Proceeds from Sale of Notes			1,000,000		1,000,000				
2.040 Operating Transfers-In	12,437								
2.060 All Other Financing Sources	243	24,574	10,169	4977.1%					
2.070 Total Other Financing Sources	12,680	24,574	10,169	2052.3%	1,000,000				
2.080 Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	13,624,468	13,452,852	14,817,381	4.4%	16,336,740	16,463,846	16,658,125	15,902,651	13,762,068
Expenditures									
3.010 Personal Services	\$7,852,238	\$7,989,582	\$7,752,156	-0.6%	\$8,124,539	\$8,327,652	\$8,535,944	\$8,749,240	\$8,967,971
3.020 Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	\$3,014,930	\$3,257,189	\$3,421,764	6.5%	\$3,789,307	\$4,043,404	\$4,320,017	\$4,621,326	\$4,949,728
3.030 Purchased Services	\$2,561,263	\$2,742,098	\$2,727,556	3.3%	\$2,780,579	\$2,752,147	\$2,966,744	\$2,996,412	\$3,026,376
3.040 Supplies and Materials	\$561,980	\$469,560	\$441,061	-11.3%	\$530,781	\$536,089	\$541,450	\$546,864	\$552,333
3.050 Capital Outlay	\$24,759	\$9,888	\$3,326	-63.2%	\$1,000				
Debt Service:									
4.010 Principal-All (Historical Only)									
4.020 Principal-Notes					\$1,000,000				
4.050 Principal-HB 264 Loans	\$30,000								
4.060 Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$707				\$10,000				
4.300 Other Objects	\$257,657	\$223,587	\$202,849	-11.2%	\$207,141	\$207,141	\$207,141	\$207,141	\$207,141
4.500 Total Expenditures	14,303,534	14,691,894	14,548,712	0.9%	16,443,347	15,866,433	16,571,196	17,120,983	17,703,549
Other Financing Uses									
5.010 Operating Transfers-Out	\$240,988	\$68,099	\$1,029,580	670.1%	\$20,000				
5.040 Total Other Financing Uses	240,988	68,099	1,029,580	670.1%	20,000				
5.050 Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	14,544,522	14,759,993	15,578,292	3.5%	16,463,347	15,866,433	16,571,196	17,120,983	17,703,549
6.010 Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	920,054-	1,307,141-	760,911-	0.1%	126,607-	597,413	86,929	1,218,332-	3,941,481-
7.010 Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	4,670,548	3,750,494	2,443,353	-27.3%	1,682,442	1,555,835	2,153,248	2,240,177	1,021,845
7.020 Cash Balance June 30	3,750,494	2,443,353	1,682,442	-33.0%	1,555,835	2,153,248	2,240,177	1,021,845	2,919,636-
8.010 Estimated Encumbrances June 30	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000		\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.030 Budget Reserve	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000		\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000
9.080 Subtotal	540,000	540,000	540,000		540,000	540,000	540,000	540,000	540,000
10.010 Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations	3,100,494	1,793,353	1,032,442	-42.3%	905,835	1,503,248	1,590,177	371,845	3,569,636-
Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010 Income Tax - Renewal									
11.300 Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies									
12.010 Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations	3,100,494	1,793,353	1,032,442	-42.3%	905,835	1,503,248	1,590,177	371,845	3,569,636-
Revenue from New Levies									
13.010 Income Tax - New									
13.020 Property Tax - New									
13.030 Cumulative Balance of New Levies									
15.010 Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	3,100,494	1,793,353	1,032,442	-42.3%	905,835	1,503,248	1,590,177	371,845	3,569,636-

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

ADM FORECAST

Average Daily Membership (ADM)

Enrollment has remained steady as indicated by a less than 1% (-0.00354) 3yr average change in enrollment from FY17 to FY19. Our enrollment projections are based on the judgment of the Administration and the Board of Education. Enrollment is believed to stay steady through the forecasted period.