## FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

Board of Education Meeting
February 14, 2011


## FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS ARE

* Both an art \& a science
* An essential element of planning; and

They anticipate future financial performance

+ No one can predict the future


## AGENDA

* Background Information
- Current Base Case
* Strategic Staffing Case

Stagnation Case

* Rapid Recovery Case

Conclusion
Board Discussion

## BACKGROUND

## STRATPLAN BACKGROUND

+ Financial Forecasting Model designed \& developed by Lawrence Heidemann in the mid 90's
$\times$ Independent analysis
$\times$ Provides an analytical focus rather than just presenting numbers
$\times$ Highlights strategic issues, problems and opportunities
Allows for a strategic view of the District's financial future
Allows for optimization of a long term strategy


## BACKGROUND

* Why Financial Projections?
+ Public scrutiny of financial position
+ Current economic conditions demand
Schools analyze future spending plans under various assumptions so they can...
* Determine if spending patterns need to change to support the long-term financial strength of the district


## BACKGROUND

$\times$ Why STRATPLAN?

+ Different view of financial information
Current Base Case
* Status quo
* All other cases are plus or minus

Strategic Staffing Case

* Adds undefined funding for possible program improvements for the next four-years
Stagnation Case
* CPI-U decreased by 0.5\%
* Budget reductions in future years


## Rapid Recovery Case

CPI-U increased by 1.0\%

## BACKGROUND

* Information used in the STRATPLAN model can be found online at:
+ Illinois State Board of Education
$\times$ Annual Financial Reports
$\times$ General State Aid
$\times$ Housing \& Enrollment
$\times$ Financial Profile
+ Cook County
$\times$ Assessed Value
Tax Information
+ Park Ridge Niles Community Consolidated School District 64
$\times$ Budgets
$\times$ Audits
Annual Statement of Publication


## BACKGROUND

* Successful 2007 Referendum
+ Board of Education said...
$\times$ Absent any dire economic developments
$\times$ Will not approach voters again before 2017
$\times$ Maintain fund balance
* 33 \%
* 120 days of cash on hand


## OPERATING EXPENSE PER STUDENT



## CPI-U HISTORY

| December XXXX <br> CPI-U used in Tax Cap Formula <br> (ewyear) | CPI-U |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1990 | $6.1 \%$ |
| 1991 | $3.1 \%$ |
| 2002 | $2.4 \%$ |
| 2003 | $1.9 \%$ |
| 2004 | $3.3 \%$ |
| 2005 | $3.4 \%$ |
| 2006 | $2.5 \%$ |
| 2007 | $4.1 \%$ |
| 2008 | $0.1 \%$ |
| 2009 | $2.7 \%$ |
| 2010 | $1.5 \%$ |

## CPI-U PROJECTIONS

| December XXXX <br> CPI-U used in Tax <br> Cap Formula <br> (ewy year) | CPI-U <br> Projection <br> January <br> 2010 | CPI-U <br> Projection <br> January <br> 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2011 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| 2012 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| 2013 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| 2014 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| 2015 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| 2016 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| 2017 | 2.50 | 1.50 |

## SENSITIVITIES

* Rule of Thumb
+ One percent in CPI is roughly equivalent to:
$\times 5$ \$ in tax rate
Each $5 \$$ of tax rate is roughly equivalent to:
+ One million in annual revenues
$+2-3 \%$ in salary \& benefit costs
+ Class size increment of + or - one
+ Additional 10 staff members


## 2010-11 REVENUE BUDGET



## 2010-11 EXPENDITURE BUDGET



Expenses - Percent - by Object


| -Salaries | ©Benefits |
| :---: | :---: |
| @ Sp Ed Co-op | -Other Operating Expenses |

## CURRENT BASE CASE

## WHAT DOES THE CURRENT BASE CASE REFLECT

* Current conditions
+ Does not reflect additional costs associated with program improvements
$\times$ All other cases add to or reduce the base case


## REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

$\times$ CPI

+ 2008 Levy - 4.1\%
+ 2009 Levy - 0.1\%
+ 2010 Levy - 2.7\%
+ 2011 Levy - 1.5\%
+ 2012 Levy - 1.5\%
+ 2013 Levy - 2.0\%
+ 2014 Levy - 1.5\%
Pattern continues 2.0\%-1.5\%...

Triennial Assessment Pattern

+ 2010 - increase 10\%
+ 2011 - increase 1\%
+ 2012 - decrease 3\%


## EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS

* Staffing reflects a stable student enrollment
+ $\mathrm{K}-8$ average class size of 24
* Average base salary increase of $2.5 \%$ + step
* Benefits average 5\%
* All other expenses are increased by CPI

Special Education Tuition average 5\%
Capital - $\$ 1.5$ million per year (2011-12 \& 2013-13) ; thereafter \$1 million per year


-Total Tax Rate
$-\square \cdot$ SubTotal - Capped Funds
$\diamond$ Education Fund




## ADJUSTMENT TO DAYS CASH ON HAND

* Base Case Model - Capital Projects
+ \$1.5 million through 2012-13; \$1 million thereafter
+Affect on Cash on Hand to maintain \$1.5 million

| $\times 2013-14$ | $(4-$ days $)$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\times 2014-15$ | (6-days) |
| $\times 2015-16$ | (8-days) |
| $\times 2016-17$ | $(10$-days) |



## STRATEGIC STAFFING CASE

## WHAT DOES THE STRATEGIC STAFFING CASE REFLECT

* Adds Expenses of $\$ 300,000$ or $\$ 400,000$ per year for four years to support educational improvements.




## STAGNATION CASE

## REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

$\times$ CPI

+ 2008 Levy - 4.1\%
+ 2009 Levy - 0.1\%
+ 2010 Levy - 2.7\%
+ 2011 Levy - 1.5\%
+ 2012 Levy - 1.0\%
+ 2013 Levy - 1.5\%
+ 2014 Levy - 1.0\%
Pattern continues 1.50\%-1.0\%...
Reduce CPI-U by 0.5\%
* Permanent Reduction of Expenditures
+ 2012-13 - \$500,000
+ 2013-14 - \$250,000
+ 2014-15-\$250,000


RAPID RECOVERY CASE

## REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

```
* CPI
    + 2008 Levy - 4.1%
    + 2009 Levy - 0.1%
    + 2010 Levy - 2.7%
    + 2011 Levy - 1.5%
    + 2012 Levy - 2.5%
    + 2013 Levy - 3.0%
    Increase CPI-U by 1.0%
+ 2014 Levy - 2.5%
        Pattern continues 3.0%-2.5%...
```



## CONCLUSION

The actual results will most likely be some combination of all four cases

## DAYS CASH ON HAND - ALL CASES



# Financial projections need to 

be updated as
economic conditions change

## District 64

## continues to positioned itself

 with solid fund balances, positive cash flows and considerable flexibility
## BOARD DISCUSSION

