April 2025 Busine$$ Report BY MARC CAMPBELL

What do the massive Education Department layoffs look like? See for yourself. *- March 25, 2025*
Written By; Naaz Modan & Visual Editing by: Jasmine Ye Han and Distributed Online by IASA through Eye on Education Email Listserv at: https://www.k12dive.com/news/education-department-cuts-final-mission-mcmahon-layoffs-charts/743526/

In eight visuals, we examine what the Trump administration's moves could signal for education's near future.

President Donald Trump's promise to dismantle the U.S. Department of Education was long heralded. Dating back to his first term, the vow was oft- and loudly repeated by candidate Trump on the campaign trail in 2024.

But while the plan went nowhere during his first time in the White House, it has come to fruition through a slew of executive actions since his inauguration in January.

What began with abruptly canceled education grants in February escalated with the confirmation of U.S. Education Secretary Linda McMahon on March 3 and her promise of "Our department's final mission" that same day. The culmination came in massive layoffs on March 11 and a Trump executive order a week later instructing McMahon to close the department "to the maximum extent appropriate and permitted by law."

A handful of the Trump administration's actions — including last week's order — have already been challenged in court. But in the meantime, their impacts are tangible in everything from students' civil rights protections to funding for teacher grants.

K-12 Dive obtained an organizational chart from the Education Department detailing the offices impacted by the March 11 layoffs, as well as a list of about 970 union employees out of 1,300 employees who were let go, which offices they had been employed in and their positions. While the list of employees isn't comprehensive, it gives a general idea of where cuts were concentrated — and what that might mean for education in the long run.

Based on those documents, here are eight visuals to help understand Trump's multiphased gutting of the Education Department and its widespread impact:

By the numbers
- $600 million - Cut to "divisive" teacher training grants
- $900 million - Cut to multiyear research contracts

The March 11 layoffs were preceded by cuts to over $1 billion in grant funding. Research grants housed in the National Center for Education Statistics were on the chopping block, as were teacher training grants that the administration called "divisive."

The teacher grants impacted include the Supporting Effective Educator Development Grant Program, the Teacher Quality Partnership Program, and the Teacher and School Leader Incentive Program. These cuts would later be successfully challenged through at least two lawsuits. This week, Trump filed an emergency application with the U.S. Supreme Court challenging the lower court ruling and seeking the immediate cancellation of $65 million in teacher training grants it says advances diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives.

Former National Center for Education Statistics employees also confirmed to K-12 Dive that research grants related to student assessments were cut — a move that will likely result in a "barebones" approach to congressionally mandated tests like the Nation's Report Card.

By the numbers

- 4,133 - number of employees prior to department's gutting
- 600 - number of employees that take buyouts prior to layoffs
- 1,300 - number of staff fired on March 11
- 2,200 -approximate number of employees following layoffs

After the initial cuts to grants — and on the night of McMahon's March 3 confirmation — employees were given an 11:59 p.m. ET deadline to voluntarily accept a $25,000 separation agreement in an effort to downsize the agency's workforce. According to a later announcement by the department, about 600 employees took that offer leading up to the March 11 layoffs.

The layoffs would bring the total number of employees impacted by the reduction in force — part of McMahon's "final mission" for the Education Department — to 1,900, or nearly half of its 4,133 count.

FSA, OCR, and IES hit hard in March 11 layoff

- Graph can be located at; https://www.k12dive.com/news/education-department-cuts-final-mission-mcmahon-layoffs-charts/743526/

On March 11, the administration laid off nearly 1,300 employees across various offices within the Education Department. Among offices losing the most people were Federal Student Aid, which students depend on to determine their eligibility for federal grants and loans for college. The move is the opposite of a recommendation made by the Government Accountability Office last year — following a botched FAFSA rollout — to "plan for and ensure hiring of sufficient staff to increase capacity" in the FSA office.

The Institute for Education Sciences, home to the National Center for Education Statistics and oversight for the Nation's Report Card, was cut down by over a hundred staff and left NCES with a skeletal staff of a handful.

And the English Language Acquisition office was completely decimated, with all of its some dozen unionized employees laid off, according to the Education Department's organizational chart. That move came less than two weeks after Trump signed an order making English the official language of the United States.

Another Education Department arm significantly impacted was the Office for Civil Rights, which enforces laws that protect students' civil rights. The reduction there comes after the Biden administration pleaded to Congress for an increase in funding and staff to address a case backlog, escalated by Title VI complaints based on shared ancestry or ethnicity in light of the Israel-Hamas war. The Trump administration has acknowledged the backlog but halved the office's headcount rather than increasing staff.

7 OCR regional offices closed, affecting half the nation

- Map can be located at: https://www.k12dive.com/news/education-department-cuts-final-mission-mcmahon-layoffs-charts/743526/

The civil rights arm also lost seven of its dozen regional office.

OCR is responsible for keeping schools in compliance with civil rights laws and handles investigations that in the past often took months or even years to complete. Those investigations, among other things, ensure equal access to education for sexual assault survivors, students with disabilities and students from all races and ethnicities.

Attorneys and equal opportunity employees were most common positions cut

- Graph can be located at; https://www.k12dive.com/news/education-department-cuts-final-mission-mcmahon-layoffs-charts/743526/

Out of hundreds of OCR employees fired, a significant number were civil rights attorneys and equal opportunity employees, leaving the office with a skeletal crew to oversee more than 12,000 currently open investigations. At least 200 employees in total were let go.

These attorneys carried out the majority of OCR's work, including determining case outcomes and sometimes helping to develop policy guidance.

Multiple lawsuits have since challenged the Trump administration's decision to pare down OCR specifically, alleging that the layoffs will render the office unable to do its job. One challenge, filed by parents on March 14 claims the move would deny families the right to a complaint and investigation process.

Closing of 7 OCR regional offices impacts more than half of open cases
Pending cases currently under investigation at public schools and colleges by the Department of Education as of January 14, 2025

- Graph can be located at; https://www.k12dive.com/news/education-department-cuts-final-mission-mcmahon-layoffs-charts/743526/

The Trump administration has said that it will continue to fulfill its legal obligations and is fast-tracking the resolution of its caseload through means other than full investigations.

State breakdown of closed OCR regional offices shows 30 million students impacted

- Graph can be located at; https://www.k12dive.com/news/education-department-cuts-final-mission-mcmahon-layoffs-charts/743526/

Overall, the shuttering of more than half of OCR offices will impact nearly 60,000 public schools and over 30 million K-12 students, according to data drawn from NCES and cross-referenced with the locations of the closed offices.

National Center for Education Statistics is among Education Department offices decimated

- Graph can be located at; https://www.k12dive.com/news/education-department-cuts-final-mission-mcmahon-layoffs-charts/743526/

The impact of layoffs extends to NCES, whose staff were all let go other than a few people in leadership positions.

The data center traces its existence to an 1867 law establishing a federal statistical agency to collect, analyze and report education data. Today, it collects information on the condition of education and helps education policymakers understand areas of need and impact of decision making. Its shuttering rocked the education and statistics world.

Those laid off say the handful of employees left in the office are not equipped to oversee the slew of data the center collects and analyzes, including data on student achievement through the National Assessment for Educational Progress and the Program for International Student Assessment.

Education Department cancels ESSER spending extensions *- April 1, 2025*
Written by: Anna Merod and Distributed by IASA Online through Eye on Education Email Listserv at:
https://www.k12dive.com/news/education-department-cancels-esser-spending-extensions/744020/

The move shocked some education leaders in states where previously approved funds had been spent and were awaiting federal reimbursement.

Dive Brief:

- Some states are suddenly out hundreds of millions in emergency pandemic funds, as the U.S. Department of Education on Friday rescinded previously approved liquidation extensions for the spending.

- The abrupt decision, communicated to state education leaders via letter, caught states off guard, given that they are responsible for laying out money for the expenses before they can seek reimbursement from the Education Department.
- U.S. Secretary of Education Linda McMahon deemed the spending extensions for pandemic funds “not justified,” adding that “extending deadlines for COVID-related grants, which are in fact taxpayer funds, years after the COVID pandemic ended is not consistent with the Department’s priorities and thus not a worthwhile exercise of its discretion.”

Dive Insight:
The Education Department has not confirmed the total amount impacted by its latest move to roll back the approved liquidation extensions. But as of late February, about $4.4 billion of $201.3 billion — or about 2% — remained in unspent funds from the three federal relief allocations under the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief fund approved by Congress.

At the same time, 41 states in addition to Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico previously received extensions from the Education Department, giving them 14 extra months to spend ESSER funds awarded through the American Rescue Plan. While the regular spending deadline for ESSER-ARP was Jan. 28, the extensions gave districts until March 30, 2026, to spend down the funds aimed at alleviating the pandemic’s impacts on schools, including through academic interventions.

In Maryland, for example, up to $418 million is now in jeopardy, said Joshua Michael, president of the Maryland State Board of Education, during a Monday press conference. A majority of those funds — $305 million — have in fact already been spent but not yet reimbursed by the U.S. Department of Education, he said.

The Education Department’s decision to pull back spending extensions is “catastrophic,” said Carey Wright, Maryland’s state superintendent of schools, during the press conference.

“These funds have been spent or committed with every expectation of reimbursement,” Wright said. “The federal government must keep its word to students, educators and families.”

Under its formerly approved liquidation extension, Maryland has already spent an amount equal to 11% of the $3.2 billion in COVID relief funds distributed to the state with the expectation of being reimbursed, Wright said.

The state’s late liquidation requests were previously approved based on supply chain issues and construction delays, Wright said. Some of the state’s liquidated funds have been used for high-dosage tutoring, summer learning and social-emotional wellness programs.

Moving forward, the Education Department will “consider extensions on an individual project-specific basis where it can be demonstrated that funds are being used to directly mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on student learning,” said Madi Biedermann, the agency’s deputy assistant secretary for communications, in an emailed statement on Monday.

But states have already gone through an extensive process to justify to the Education Department that their expenditures need a liquidation extension, Michael said.

“And now we’re being asked to do it again and also being told we may not receive these funds,” Michael said. “This feels like the opposite of efficiency to me.”

ISBE says Trump administration is clawing back $77 million in already obligated grants *– April 1, 2025*
Written by: Rich Miller for Capital Fax.com and Distributed Online by IASA through Eye on Education Email Listserv at;
https://capitolfax.com/2025/04/01/isbe-says-trump-administration-is-clawing-back-77-million-in-already-obligated-grants/

The Trump administration on March 28 issued a decision to claw back funds for Illinois schools, reversing the U.S. Department of Education's prior approval of Illinois' request for a liquidation extension on federal pandemic relief funds. The decision revokes approval for Illinois grantees to spend $77.25 million in federal pandemic relief funds intended to support Illinois' highest-need students, forcing school districts to reconsider essential services.

"Our most at-risk students are having resources their districts were promised stripped away for political gain, and Illinois will not stand by and let this kind of cruelty abide," said Governor JB Pritzker. "Every dollar of these funds would go to support districts in need of every available support, and instead the administration is making it harder yet again for Illinois families to live, work, and get an education."

"This decision is a devastating blow to the students and schools that were relying on these approved funds to provide critical services," said State Superintendent of Education Dr. Tony Sanders. "School districts depend on stability in funding to plan effectively and ensure continuity of services for students. The abrupt reversal of this extension disrupts stability and jeopardizes essential programs that support students' learning recovery."

Illinois has spent down 98.5% of its federal pandemic relief funds. The remaining $77.25 million has been obligated, meaning it has been committed within contracts, orders, or payroll, but has not yet been expended. Grantees had requested late liquidation approval on a narrow, project-specific basis to account for supply chain issues, staffing shortages, and other delays due to the pandemic.

Previously, the U.S. Department of Education granted Illinois the requested extension to liquidate federal American Rescue Plan (ARP) Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and ARP Homeless Children and Youth funds until March 28, 2026, for obligations made on or before September 30, 2024.

The Trump administration's revocation of the approval meant funds had to be liquidated by March 28, 2025 – the same day the revocation decision was announced – leaving school districts, Regional Offices of Education, and other grantees suddenly unable to access the remaining funds.

The Trump administration's action impacts 27 school districts, two Regional Offices of Education, and three other grantees that were relying on these funds to reimburse expenses for essential services, including transportation for homeless children, adaptive technology for students with disabilities, certification for teachers of English learners, and after-school tutoring to address learning loss. Without access to these funds, impacted grantees may have to stop services.

The letter from the U.S. Department of Education suggests that states may resubmit extension requests, placing an unnecessary and duplicative administrative burden on grantees and jeopardizing access to critical resources for the schools and students who need them most.

Referendum Unofficial Voting Results *– April 3, 2025*
Written by: Jason Nevell for IASA and Distributed Online through Email List Serve

The following are unofficial results from the April 1, 2025, Consolidated Election pertaining to public education.
Key Findings

- Half (2 of 4) Countywide 1% Sales Tax propositions for school facilities, school resource officers and mental health professionals were approved.
- 9 of 16 (56%) local bond referendums passed. That could jump to 10 of 16 (62.5%) depending on the outcome in Kaneland CUSD #302. The referendum is ahead but still too close to call.
- 1 of 4 (25%) local tax rate increase referendums passed.
- Voters in Ohio CHSD #505 rejected deactivation vote. Currently, Ohio Community High School serves 20 students.

The results below are grouped into five categories: Local Bond Issues, Tax Rates, 1% Countywide Sales Tax Propositions, School Deactivation and Working Cash. The results are based on unofficial tallies gathered by IASA and internet research.

✖ Abingdon-Avon CUSD #276 (Western): $6 million bond referendum to build and equip an addition to the middle school building and repair existing facilities?.
Yes: 362
No: 989

☑ Elverado CUSD #196 (Shawnee): $11 million bond referendum to to build a new preK-8 grade school.
Yes: 461
No: 94

☑ Hollis Cons SD #328 (Central IL Valley): $2.75 million bond referendum to make renovations and increase security at Hollis Grade School.
Yes: 85
No: 66

🗳 Kaneland CUSD #13 (Kishwaukee): $140.3 million bond referendum to improve safety, security and learning environments across the district.
Ahead but too close to call with mail-in ballots needing counted

☑ La Grange SD #102 (Cook West): $82 million to renovate school buildings across the district, including improving safety, student accessibility and educational spaces.
Yes: 3,098
No: 1,488

☑ LaHarpe CSD #347 (Western): $3.9 million to expand existing building by constructing a new cafeteria and adding two new classrooms.
Yes: 249
No: 135

✖ Mercer County School District #404 (Blackhawk): $28 million to make security updates and renovations at the high school, including a larger cafeteria, new HVAC and modern classrooms.
Yes: 1,098
No: 1,247

☑ Morris CHSD #101 (Three Rivers): $67 million to build and equip an addition to the high school building, including new classrooms, STEM labs, performing arts and other instructional spaces, and a cafeteria and library/media center.
Yes: 1,481
No: 1,340

☑ Northbrook SD #28 (Cook North): $94.9 million to fund renovations of three schools and construction of a new school building.
Yes: 2,347
No: 1,378

☑ Prairie Central CUSD #8 (Corn Belt): $38 million to build a new elementary school building and renovate the high school, junior high, and upper elementary buildings.
Yes: 1,917
No: 882

☑ Triad CUSD #2 (Southwestern): $99.2 million, to build and equip a new middle school building and renovate and expand the CTE programming space at the high school.
Yes: 2,256
No: 1,111

✖ Waltham CCSD #185 (Starved Rock): $9.96 million, to build and equip an addition to the school building.
Yes: 286
No: 488

☑ Washington SD #52 (Central IL Valley): $23 million to construct a new building for Lincoln Grade School on the campus of Washington Middle School.
Yes: 1,438
No: 872

✖ Westmont CUSD #201 (DuPage): $68.8 million to build and equip a new school building to replace existing school buildings.
Yes: 1,469
No: 42,106

✖ Winchester CUSD #1 (Two Rivers): $12 million, to alter, repair and equip existing school buildings..
Yes: 513
No: 582

✖ Winthrop Harbor SD #1 (Lake): $10 million, to equip and alter the Westfield School including new classrooms, a new gym, and new parking lot.
Yes: 468
No: 893

Increase in Tax Rate for Educational Fund

✖ Cornell CCSD #426 (Corn Belt): Should the limiting rate under PTELL be increased by an additional amount equal to 0.27905% above the limiting rate for levy year 2023.
Yes: 80
No: 132

☑ Northbrook ESD #27 (Cook North): Increase debt service extension base under PTELL for payment of principal and interest on limited bonds be established at $2,655,099 for the 2025 levy year and all subsequent levy years
Yes: 1,407
No: 818

✖ Prospect Heights SD #23 (Cook North): Should the limiting rate under PTELL be increased by an additional amount equal to 0.365% above the limiting rate for levy year 2023.
Yes: 1,427
No: 1,729

✖ Thomasboro CCSD #130 (Illini): Should the limiting rate under PTELL be increased by an additional amount equal to 1.0000% above the limiting rate for levy year 2023.
Yes: 112
No: 120

Shall a sales tax be imposed at a rate of 1% to be used exclusively for school facility purposes, school resource officers and mental health professionals?

❌ Clay County (Wabash Valley)
Yes: 570
No: 1,936

❌ Hancock County (Wabash Valley)
Yes: 1,179
No: 1,408

☑ McLean County (Corn Belt)
Yes: 17,415
No: 15,427

☑ Warren County (Western)
Yes: 2,333
No: 887

❌ Shall the Board of Education of Ohio Community High School District No. 505, Bureau and Lee County, Illinois, be authorized to deactivate the Ohio High School facility and to send pupils in Ohio High School to Amboy Community Unit District #272 and/or Bureau Valley Community Unit District #340."
Yes: 133
No: 190

☑ Norris City-Omaha-Enfield CUSD #3 (Egyptian): $3.2 million for a working cash fund from voters.
Yes: 704
No: 442

Economic News Briefs…

- ***Market and Economic Highlights: April 2025***
  - U.S. stocks returns were negative for the second consecutive month
  - The Magnificent 7 stocks mostly underperformed the broader market
  - Core CPI came in cooler than expected, though Core PCE was slightly higher
  - Fed projections in March showed a weaker forecast for 2025 GDP
  - Bonds provided positive returns in March

  Source: Bloomberg, FactSet
- ***Longer Treasuries Outperforming Money Market Returns:*** Monthly returns for the 3-Month Treasury Bill, often a benchmark for money market returns, have slowly declined over the past year as the Federal Reserve cut short-term interest rates. Meanwhile, evolving economic conditions have created volatility in longer term Treasury yields and returns. Though monthly returns have been more volatile, the ICE BofA 1-5 Year US Treasury index returned 5.50% over the 12 months ending March 31, 2025. Longer, more diversified bond indices such as the Bloomberg Intermediate US Aggregate have generated even stronger returns (+5.58%) over the past year. These longer-term bond indices exceeded the 1-year return of 4.97% for the 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. *Sources: Bloomberg, FactSet*
  Taken from the ISDLAF+ Market Update April 2025 prepared by PMA Asset Management, LLC

DPS Business Department Briefs…

- ***Capital Watch:*** The House Education Administration, Licensing, and Charter Schools Committee was set to hold a subject matter hearing on "Educator Health Insurance: Navigating Current Challenges & Exploring Future Solutions." The discussion was prompted in part by HB 1635, which proposes allowing any Teachers' Retirement System member to opt into the state's insurance plan. This legislation was sparked by a broader conversation about health insurance options for school district employees, particularly amid rising premiums and instability in existing plans. In response to concerns raised by their members, the Illinois Education Association has introduced HJR 12, a resolution that would establish a Governor's Task Force to study the feasibility of creating regional health insurance purchasing pools as a potential solution to these challenges. For the time being, neither of these proposals have progressed in the General Assembly, but it is becoming increasingly clear that a comprehensive conversation on the topic is warranted. *Source: IASA Advocacy in Action Capital Watch Email – 3/28/25*

- ***Senate Pensions Committee:*** The Senate Pensions Committee held a subject matter hearing on Thursday morning on the Governor's Office's proposal to address the long-debated Social Security Safe Harbor concern. Last year, the Governor's approach focused on funding existing pension liabilities, but this year, the discussion includes raising the Tier 2 pensionable earnings cap to align with the Social Security wage base—an essential step in maintaining compliance. Segal estimated the first-year cost of this adjustment at $78 million in FY26, and the Governor's proposed budget does include that allocation. While there is broad consensus on the need to address the issue of inadequate benefits for Tier 2 employees, the Governor's Office firmly opposes refinancing pension debt or extending the payoff timeline. This stance faced pushback from committee members, who questioned why a responsible reamortization approach was not under consideration. The discussion also touched on the long-term economic implications of failing to adequately staff Illinois classrooms and schools due to pension instability and an inadequate benefits plan for employees. *Source: IASA Advocacy in Action Capital Watch Email – 4/4/25*
- ***Public Act 103-0644:*** PA 103-0644 stipulates that a "Separate public special education day school" means a separate special education program or facility that is established by a school district, public school, regional office of education, or cooperative exclusively to meet the needs of special education students who cannot be educated in the general school environment and that provides services comparable to a private special education school. The District has begun this application process for TJD.

Countywide Sales Tax – December FY 25 receipts were $201,000 (received in April). This is the largest amount ever received. December receipts have traditionally been strong due to holiday spending throughout the years. The amount was $22,200 (12.4%) greater than FY 24 and 20% greater than FY 23. The CFST receipts are three months in arrears so the funds received in April represent the taxes paid by consumers in December. Also, it is important to remember that these funds cannot be spent on anything other than facilities improvement. The summary below outlines a summary of the receipts over the life of the program with a comparison of FY 24 vs. FY 25.

Countywide Sales Tax Revenues					
					Difference
	FY 22	**FY 23**	**FY 24**	**FY 25**	**FY 24 v. 25**
July	$154,600.29	$167,736.37	$166,297.20	$177,241.56	$10,944.36
August	$151,914.91	$157,646.19	$171,178.89	$177,589.47	$6,410.58
September	$147,769.08	$160,407.90	$175,220.50	$176,058.42	$837.92
October	$149,779.51	$162,719.99	$165,535.70	$157,162.56	-$8,373.14
November	$151,772.24	$157,766.14	$168,001.90	$171,171.84	$3,169.94
December	$173,545.72	$167,486.45	$178,755.19	$201,004.74	$22,249.55
January	$120,886.90	$134,425.96	$141,195.76	$0.00	$0.00
February	$116,109.65	$123,815.53	$141,802.17	$0.00	$0.00
March	$148,860.94	$154,850.14	$165,591.32	$0.00	$0.00
April	$151,074.10	$159,801.14	$168,718.21	$0.00	$0.00
May	$176,921.12	$182,291.57	$195,620.51	$0.00	$0.00
June	$179,688.24	$181,283.06	$186,682.55	$0.00	$0.00
	$1,822,922.70	$1,910,230.44	$2,024,599.90	$1,060,228.59	$35,239.21

The next payment obligation for 2018A & 2019A Alternate Revenue Bonds will be an interest only payment in July 2025. The payment will be allocated out of CFST receipts on a monthly basis to meet the obligation. Then in January 2026, a principal and interest payment will be made on the bonds. In general, the obligation amount is $90,000/month. Any amount above this amount, represents opportunity for future facility improvements.

Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax (CPPRT):

As discussed over the past couple of years, CPPRT revenue is a key statistical point of the financial success of the District. In May 2024 the following was shared.

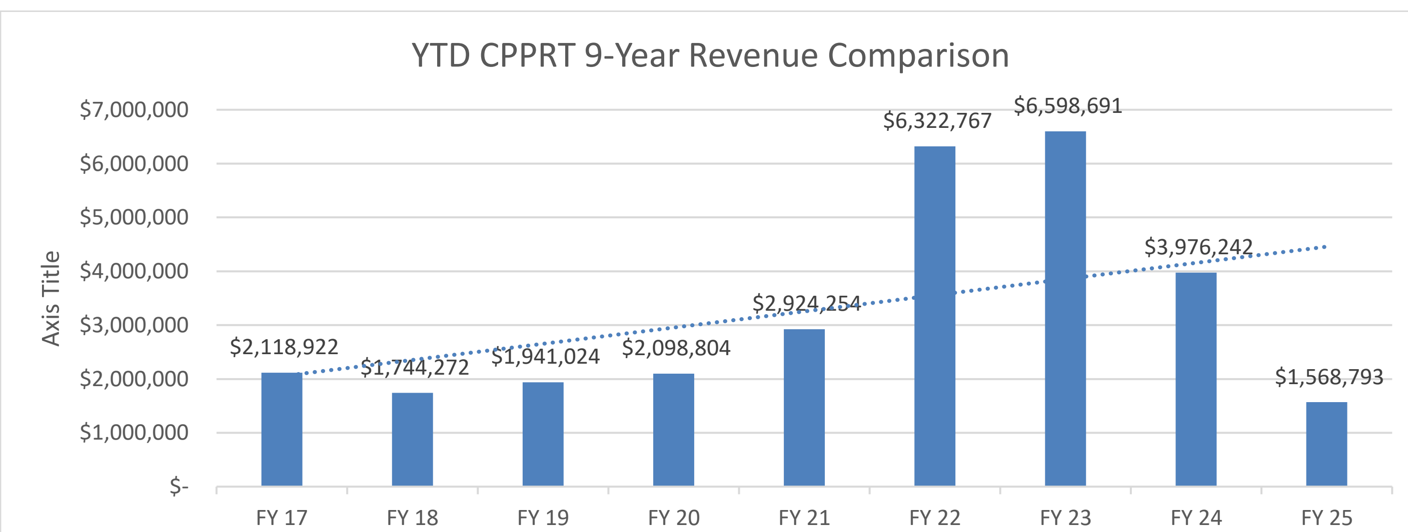
Illinois Department of Revenue: May 2024 PPRT Statement
Effective July 2023, IDOR adjusted its tax processing system to more accurately estimate future reallocations of Personal Property Replacement Tax (PPRT) and Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF) distributions as required by statute. Due to the timing of the tax processing system update, it was expected that the reconciliation of payments and returns for tax year 2022 would result in a similar reallocation as occurred in 2021. However, due to a substantial quantity of amended tax returns, the reconciliation of tax year 2022 resulted in a greater reallocation than in tax year 2021.

The reallocation of tax year 2021 and 2022 receipts was caused by tax policy changes, such as the federal government enacting the State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction cap, the State of Illinois creation of the Pass-Through Entity Tax (PTE), and large increases in business income tax receipts.

The reallocation in fund distributions, which state statutes require, resulted in an increase in FY'24 LGDF allocations and a reduction in FY'24 PPRT allocations to taxing districts. The same will occur for the upcoming FY'25. ***This reallocation will result in a PPRT reduction for FY'25 of $1.021 billion compared to the $818 million reduction that occurred in FY'24***.
May 30, 2024
https://tax.illinois.gov/localgovernments/localtaxallocation/may-2024-pprt-statement.html

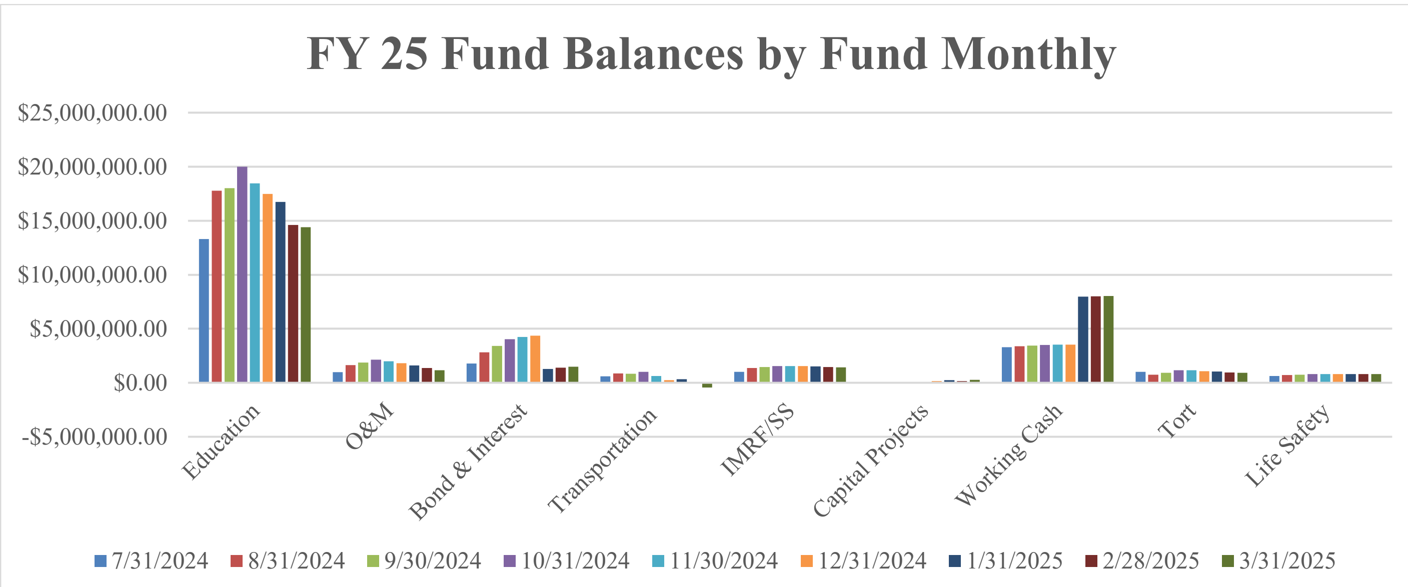
Below is the summary to date for FY 25.

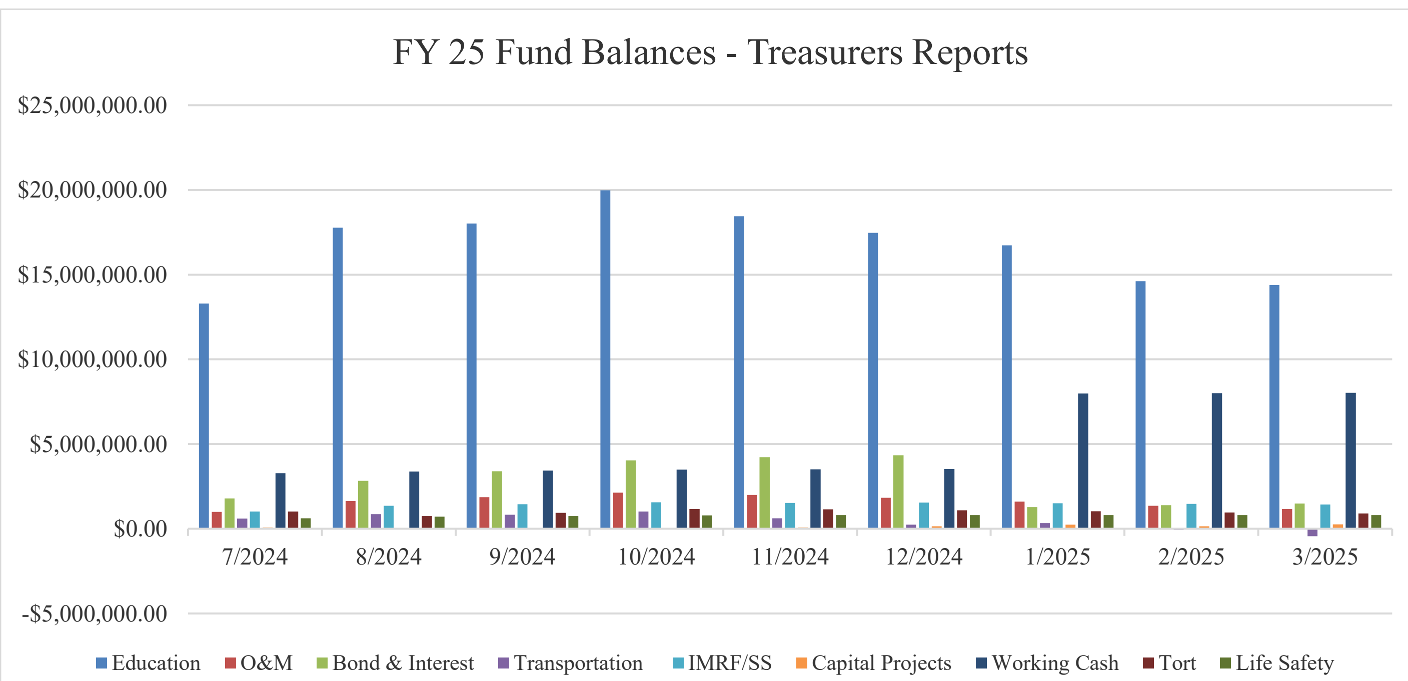
CPPRT Revenue Comparison FY 25 vs. FY 24									
FY 23 Receipts			***FY 24 Receipts***			***FY 25 Receipts***		**Diff**	
8/4/2022	$	118,270	8/3/2023	$	167,763	8/5/2024	$	125,610	$ (42,153)
10/5/2022	$	1,395,312	10/4/2023	$	862,465	10/3/2024	$	513,573	$ (348,892)
12/6/2022	$	456,936	12/5/2023	$	267,667	12/4/2024	$	160,674	$ (106,993)
1/5/2023	$	1,007,960	1/3/2024	$	591,893	1/6/2025	$	426,470	$ (165,423)
3/3/2023	$	499,320	3/5/2024	$	349,040	3/6/2025	$	175,719	$ (173,321)
4/5/2023	$	793,274	4/3/2024	$	311,321	4/3/2025	$	166,747	$ (144,574)
5/3/2023	$	1,287,075	5/7/2024	$	752,651		$	-	
7/6/2023	$	1,040,543	7/3/2024	$	673,442		$	-	
	$	6,598,690		$	3,976,242		$	1,568,793	$ (981,356)
Sum thru April	$	4,271,073	Sum thru April	$	2,550,149			% Inc/(Dec)	-38%



Treasurer's Report – March 2025

In your Board Packet, you will find the Treasurer's Reports for March 2025. The summary graphs represent FY 25 fund balances through March 2025. Balances for the funds for the first two quarters of each year reach their highest balances due to property tax revenue receipts. During the second half of the year, cash flow and revenue are traditionally low, while expenses for salaries and basic operations remain consistent throughout the year. This month saw a total decrease in fund balances of $630,000 million. Strong receipts in the Education fund from grants and CPPRT revenue supported the limited financial change in the fund balances. Transportation remains a negative balance as the state owes the District the third and fourth quarter categorical payments. The operating funds decreased by $764,000 again representing normal expense operations. Fund balances remain strong with the exception of Transportation. The Business Office will continue to monitor cash flow throughout the second half of the year as we anticipate declining fund balances moving forward.

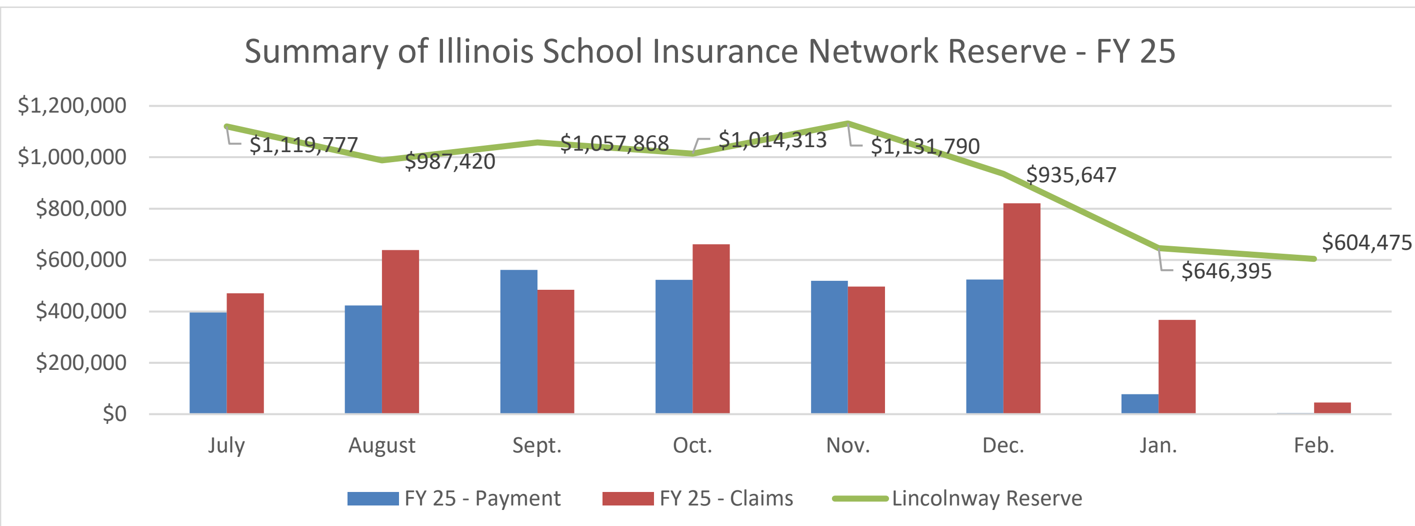


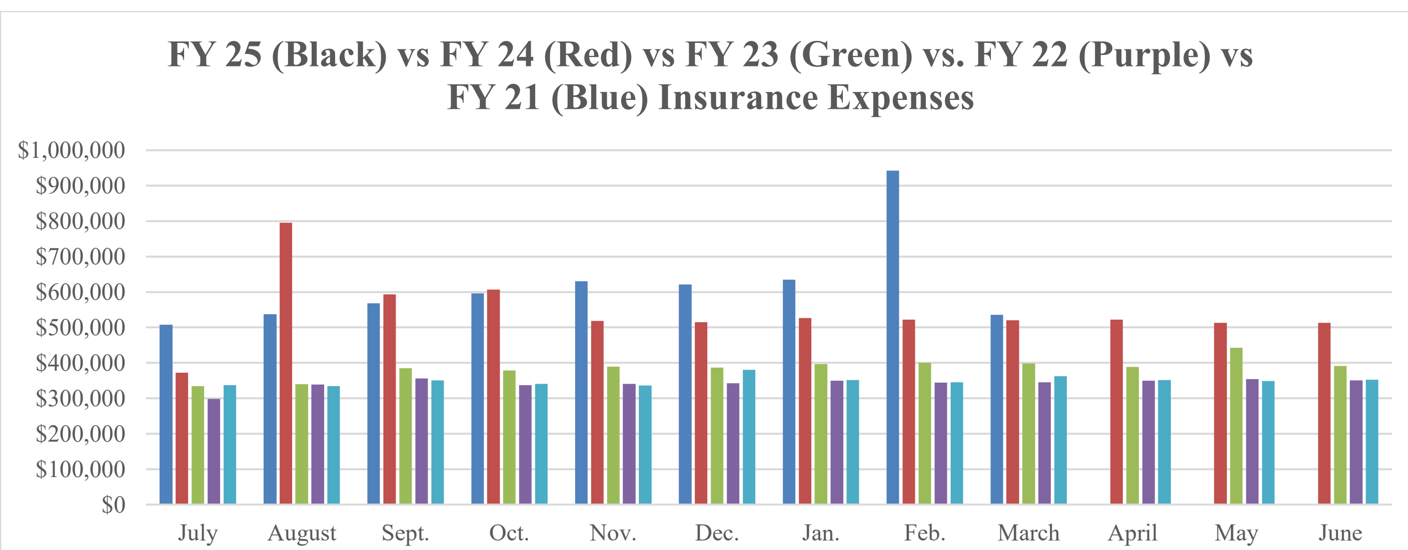


Insurance Information Summary – February 2025

The *Summary of Illinois School Insurance Network Reserve – FY 25* graph provides three key pieces of information.

- The Blue bar represents the amount paid to the affiliation. This amount is based on industry standards and premium rates based on the number of employees enrolled in the program. It does not include additional reserve payments.
- The Red bar represents actual Medical and Pharmaceutical Claims paid in the month, not necessarily occurring in the month. A medical claim can take three months to be processed.
- The Green line represents a reserve of funds paid by DPS over the amount of expenses. A good reserve amount should be approximately three months of actual claims. For DPS the average monthly claims amount is approximately $450,000 per month, indicating a good reserve would be equal to $1.3 million. Currently the reserve is at $604,475 as of February, 2025.
- This is important because as of the end of December 2024 (Starting 1/1/25) the District is now fully insured in ISIN. This means we are insulated from a reserve perspective as part of the entire cooperative. We do not maintain our own any longer. The balance on 12/31/24 was $935,647. The District is now in a three month run-out. Any claim that occurred prior to 12/31/24 will be paid out of the reserve. The claims occurring after 1/1/25 will be paid out of our monthly premium amount and overages and shortfalls are absorbed by the ISIN reserve.





In looking at the graph above, the Black bar represents insurance costs paid in each of the months vs. the previous four years. Month over month the claims for FY 25 have been higher than the previous years with limited exceptions. It is challenging to dissect the years against each other as the number of claims paid, the number of individuals and families on the plan changes, the types of claims paid is entirely different, as well as a significant inflationary component in the past couple of years.

Considering the information, the following are key points of information and decisions to be made in the near future.

1. As of 1/1/25 the District is now Self-Insured. This will insult at the District from a reserve perspective in months where the premium is short of the actual claims processed.
2. Each year, the District renews insurance premiums by the end of the school year. Being a fully insured member of ISIN will help against significant premium increase, but the entire cooperative will still engage in a premium evaluation. Unfortunately, ISIN representatives have indicated that preliminary costs analysis for the entire cooperative is resulting in a significant increase in the premium. This is a yearly Board approval item.
3. Increasing Health Insurance costs continue to be an issue for the District puts us in a situation to be thinking long term related to the healthcare industry and inflationary costs. It is stilled believed that the implementation of the Tier III plan has been a cost saving concept, but the inflation over the past couple of years is countering the plan savings.
4. In our last Insurance Committee meeting, there was a discussion of the implementation of a High Deductible Healthcare Plan with a Health Savings Account. The team decided to continue moving forward with the plan and make a recommendation for implementation at the start of the year. This will be a Board agenda item in the future. Negotiations will need to occur with the bargaining units.

Dixon USD #170 is and has been self-insured for over 30 years and starting January 2025 the District is fully insured. The plan utilizes excess reimbursement coverage for claimants who exceed $350,000 per year for higher individual claim costs. Note that in September 2019 we transitioned to Lincolnway Co-op for claims processing and management. Their involvement has continued in FY 24. During the 23/24 SY Lincolnway Area Affiliation changed the name to Illinois School Insurance Network (ISIN).