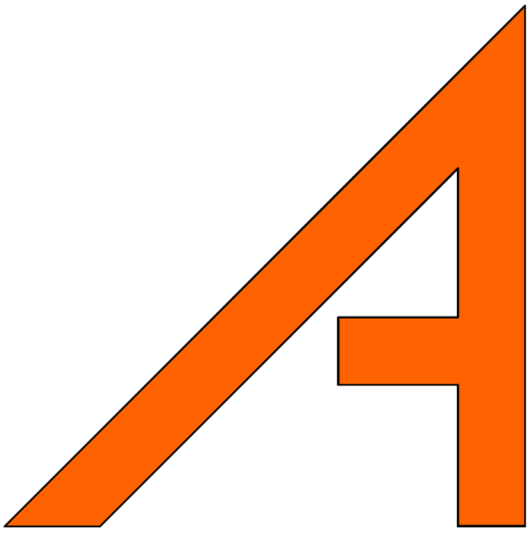
ASHLAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ASHLAND COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024, 2025, and 2026 ACTUAL FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2027 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2031



Forecast Provided By
Ashland City School District
Treasurer's Office
Kyle Klingler, Treasurer
August 24, 2026

Ashland City School District

Ashland County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2027 Through 2031

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	$15,453,345	$15,905,283	$15,668,513	0.7%	$15,836,385	$14,734,621	$14,047,231	$14,264,148	$14,430,584
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	4,417,312	4,781,127	6,602,516	23.2%	5,260,172	4,654,935	4,324,712	4,283,832	4,242,952
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	13,501,409	12,879,217	12,463,129	-3.9%	12,631,189	12,634,398	12,637,654	12,640,960	12,644,315
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	1,053,643	951,496	949,358	-5.0%	818,648	818,648	818,648	818,648	818,648
1.050	State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits	1,754,642	1,757,445	1,758,636	0.1%	1,977,013	2,020,350	1,883,753	2,019,815	2,115,513
1.060	All Other Revenues	1,986,005	1,908,294	1,955,984	-0.7%	1,771,908	1,698,278	1,665,144	1,633,667	1,603,764
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$38,166,356	$38,182,862	$39,398,136	1.6%	$38,295,315	$36,561,230	$35,377,142	$35,661,070	$35,855,776
	Other Financing Sources									
2.040	Operating Transfers-In	$1,007	$295	$33,332	999.9%	$1,432	$9,725	$642	$1,722	$6,326
2.050	Advances-In	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	1,730	0	53,582	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	$1,002,737	$295	$1,086,914	999.9%	$1,432	$9,725	$642	$1,722	$6,326
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$39,169,093	$38,183,157	$40,485,050	1.8%	$38,296,747	$36,570,955	$35,377,784	$35,662,792	$35,862,102
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	$18,410,982	$19,514,756	$19,076,417	1.9%	$19,723,552	$20,529,264	$20,802,709	$21,087,707	$21,376,807
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	8,701,512	9,519,575	9,385,542	4.0%	9,725,272	10,185,861	10,668,790	11,154,951	11,672,846
3.030	Purchased Services	5,117,138	5,362,167	5,314,932	2.0%	5,474,380	5,638,611	5,807,768	5,982,000	6,161,460
3.040	Supplies and Materials	1,074,869	1,461,001	1,273,932	11.6%	1,559,571	1,637,549	1,719,426	1,805,398	1,895,668
3.050	Capital Outlay	25,735	118,651	26,774	141.8%	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Debt Service:									
4.050	Principal-HB 264 Loans	300,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,250	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.300	Other Objects	410,602	612,930	725,378	33.8%	680,876	751,302	723,842	745,557	767,924
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$34,046,088	$36,589,080	$35,802,975	2.7%	$37,263,651	$38,842,587	$39,822,535	$40,875,613	$41,974,705
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	$1,253,321	$3,329,117	$416,210	39.1%	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
5.020	Advances-Out	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	-50.0%	0	0	0	0	0
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
5.040	*Total Other Financing Uses*	$2,253,321	$4,329,117	$416,210	0.9%	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$36,299,409	$40,918,197	$36,219,185	0.6%	$37,463,651	$39,042,587	$40,022,535	$41,075,613	$42,174,705
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses*	$2,869,684	($2,735,040)	$4,265,865	-225.6%	$833,096	($2,471,632)	($4,644,751)	($5,412,821)	($6,312,603)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	$12,714,209	$15,583,893	$12,848,853	2.5%	$17,114,718	$17,947,814	$15,476,183	$10,831,432	$5,418,611
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	$15,583,893	$12,848,853	$17,114,718	7.8%	$17,947,814	$15,476,183	$10,831,432	$5,418,611	($893,992)
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	$772,663	$712,227	$665,970	-7.2%	$665,970	$665,970	$665,970	$665,970	$665,970
	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 Reservations of fund Balance*	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$14,811,230	$12,136,626	$16,448,748	8.7%	$17,281,844	$14,810,213	$10,165,462	$4,752,641	($1,559,962)

Ashland City School District

Ashland County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 Actual;
Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2027 Through 2031

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031
	Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies									
11.010	Income Tax - Renewal	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
11.020	Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	0	0	0	0.0%	0	1,525,309	2,464,391	2,272,301	2,272,301
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Renewal Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$1,525,309	$3,989,700	$6,262,001	$8,534,302
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	$14,811,230	$12,136,626	$16,448,748	8.7%	$17,281,844	$16,335,522	$14,155,162	$11,014,642	$6,974,340
	Revenue from New Levies									
13.010	Income Tax - New	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
13.020	Property Tax - New	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
13.030	Cumulative Balance of New Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15.010	*Unreserved Fund Balance June 30*	$14,811,230	$12,136,626	$16,448,748	8.7%	$17,281,844	$16,335,522	$14,155,162	$11,014,642	$6,974,340

Ashland City School District – Ashland County
Notes to the Financial Forecast
General Fund Only
August 24, 2026

Introduction to the Financial Forecast

A forecast is a snapshot of today. Based on historical trends, what we know and future assumptions. That snapshot, however, will be adjusted because the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely it is that the projections will deviate from experience. Various events will ultimately impact the latter years of the forecast, such as state budgets (adopted every two years), new state mandates, tax levies, property reappraisals and updates, salary increases, health insurance increases, enrollment variances, or changes to property valuations due to businesses moving in or out of the district.

The current state budget, as approved in HB 96, has changed the financial forecast based on the requirements established by the State of Ohio and the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce. However, the Board of Education will continue to plan with a five-year perspective. District leadership believes the five-year forecast is a crucial management tool. A five-year planning horizon allows district leadership to evaluate projected financial conditions, anticipate when challenges may arise, and make informed decisions in advance. This proactive approach enables the district to address potential challenges strategically while maintaining financial stability and supporting the district's long-term goals.

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 of the Financial Forecast before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. The assumptions are fundamental to understanding the rationale of the numbers, particularly when a significant increase or decrease is reflected.

Since the preparation of a meaningful 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 of the school district with any questions you may have. The Treasurer/CFO submits the forecast, but the Board of Education is recognized as the official owner of the forecast.

Here are three essential purposes or objectives of the 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 Ohio Department of Education and Workforce, and the Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems.

Ohio HB96 was passed in June 2025 which amended O.R.C. 5705.391 and O.A.C. 3301-92.04 requiring a Board of Education (BOE) to file their current years budgeted revenue and expenses, and three additional years. This is essentially a four (4) year forecast. Beginning in fiscal year 2026 (July 1 to June 30) the financial forecast must be filed by October 15, and the end of February. The filing deadlines will change in fiscal year 2027 to August 31, and end of February each fiscal year thereafter. The filing deadlines of February and August are out of alignment with when final 1st half and 2nd half tax settlements will actually be received in most cases, and the August 31 deadline is out of alignment with when school districts statutorily have to make final fiscal year appropriations which is September 30th of each year.

Requirement vs. Reality: A Structural Diagnostic

The new filing timelines are fundamentally unaligned with the natural availability of key data needed to make accurate projections.

Data Requirement	HB96 Deadline	Real-World Availability
Baseline Appropriations	August 31	September 30 (Statutory Law)
1st Half Property Tax Settlement	February 28	After Feb 28
2nd Half Property Tax Settlement	August 31	After Aug 31

While the legislative requirement is to file a four-year forecast, as noted above, we believe it is a prudent business practice to continue to develop a five-year forecast for planning purposes. The five-year forecast includes three years of actual and five years of projected general fund revenues and expenditures. The first year of the financial forecast is considered the current year budget and is used as the base for future years projections. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the August 2026 filing.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:
This financial forecast has risks and uncertainty due to economic changes, new property tax laws noted below that were signed by the Governor on December 19, 2025, and also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2027 and 2029 due to deliberation of the two (2) state biennium budgets for FY28-29 and FY30-31, all of which affect this forecast.

Data and assumptions noted in this forecast are based on the best and most reliable data available to us as of the date of this forecast. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast in the long term:

I. On December 19, 2025, Governor DeWine signed into law several pieces of legislation that became law March 19, 2026, and are the most sweeping changes to Ohio property tax law since 1976 when HB920 was passed. The laws that were approved are: HB129, HB186, HB309 and HB335. Subsequently HB479 the state budget correction bill was signed June 24, 2026, and becomes law September 23, 2026, that made needed corrections to HB335 inside millage. Of particular concern is HB186 which implements new property tax caps retroactively for property reappraisal and triennial updates that occurred in tax year 2023, 2024 and 2025. Due to the complexity of these calculations, the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) has been charged with calculating the effects of this legislation and notifying Ohio's 88 county auditors as to the impact on property tax bills and subsequent tax settlements to local governments.

   A brief summary of the impact of each piece of legislation is noted below with specific anticipated impacts to this forecast noted in Estimated Real Estate Tax Line 1.01 section of these assumptions below:

Primary Legislative Drivers of Fiscal Risk

Legislation	Core Provision	District Financial Impact
HB129	Reclassifies fixed-sum (emergency/substitute) levies to be included in "20-mill floor" calculations.	No Impact to our district since we have no emergency levies.
HB186	Establishes "Inflation Cap Credits" and a retroactive "clawback" of realized revenues.	No impact at this time since we are not on the 20 mill floor..
HB309	Empowers County Budget Commissions (CBCs) to reduce voter-approved levies.	Shifts fiscal authority to CBC officials, creating an unpredictable risk to local levy yields.
HB335	Limits revenue growth from inside millage to the GDP Deflation Factor (GDP DF).	Restricts the district's ability to realize revenue gains from property valuation reappraisals.

Revenue Risk Loss Assessment of HB129 and HB186 To Our Forecast

- HB129 implements new requirements for and restores fixed sum levies. It will also include fixed sum levy millage in the 20-mill floor calculation beginning in the next reappraisal or triennial update cycle of any county that contains district territory, but no later than Tax Year 2028 collect in calendar 2029. For some districts this will result in a loss due to a change in the 20-mill floor. Ashland City School District is not on the 20-mill floor for Class I or Class II.

- HB186 establishes Inflation Cap Credits, if applicable, following reappraisals and triennial updates for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF). HB186 also includes Temporary Tax Credits (claw back) provision that takes back tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts beginning with reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred before the effective date of the law retroactive back to tax year 2023, 2024 and 2025. These are funds that have already been realized and have been spent and/or included in future educational planning. While skyrocketing home values resulted in the need for property tax reform that limits tax growth for taxpayers, the retroactive claw back of taxes already paid is very detrimental to districts at the 20-mill floor. Our district is not at the 20-mill floor and we do not anticipate any impact on our taxes at this time.

Evaluation of Emerging Risks: HB309, HB335, and Piggyback Exemptions

- HB309 indicates an erosion of local fiscal autonomy, shifting power from elected school boards to County Budget Commissions (CBC's) and County Commissioners. HB309 allows a CBC to reduce any voter-approved levy (except debt) to bring taxes levied within levels the CBC finds reasonable and prudent to avoid unnecessary collections. This law gives locally elected CBC officials the power to override voter-approved levies and local school board fiscal decisions. The impact of this new law is indeterminable and can be administered inconsistently in 88 counties across Ohio.

- HB335 limits revenue growth from "inside millage" to the GDP Deflation Factor at property reevaluation cycles. To mitigate this, the district has adopted a defensive strategy of projecting at or below the anticipated GDP DF. This is a critical tactical move to prevent the state from applying further downward inflationary adjustments to the district's remaining growth potential. HB479 that becomes

law September 23, 2026, corrected inside millage language in HB335 so that any inside millage adjustment occurs only in the home county during revaluations if districts are in multiple counties. Any future inside millage adjustment is indeterminable at this time.

- HB96 Expanded Piggyback Option introduces a significant *local political* risk through "Piggyback" exemptions. Unlike standard Homestead and 2.5% owner-occupied credits—which the state reimburses—Piggyback exemptions are **not reimbursed**. Richland County Commissioners approve the Piggyback exemption for owner occupied credits for tax year 2025 collect in calendar year 2026 and tax year 2026 collect in calendar year 2027. Some county commissioners have expressed an interest in continuing this indefinitely. Because Richland County only represents 0.03% of our property values, this will have a de minimis impact on our property tax collections. However, if both owner-occupied, and homestead were approved every year in both counties this could result in reduced property tax collections for the school district of roughly $553,300 each year from current operating levies. This new law creates an unpredictable potential risk to our local tax collections every year. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.

Because the new accelerated August filing deadline for school district forecasts and the enormity of the property tax law changes, second half property tax bills have been delayed along with later final due dates. This will delay second half final actual tax settlement data with which to update our forecast with actual key data. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the data available and understanding of the new property tax laws. As authoritative data concerning HB186 is made available to the district changes may need to be made to the forecast that may or may not be significant.

II. Property tax collections are the largest single revenue source for the school system and a significant risk to the forecast. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years that aligns with the new HB186 Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) and new construction growth. The effects of HB186 will be to limit property tax growth following reappraisals and updates. Total local revenues, predominately local taxes, equate to 59.7% of the district's resources. As noted above, HB186 indicates any adjustment for prior year appraisals and updates that exceeded GDP DF in reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred in tax years 2023, 2024 and 2025 will result in possible significant reductions (clawback) in the second half property tax collections that typically occur in August to September 2026. If the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) determines adjustments are required due to HB186, further reductions in Tax Year 2026 collected in calendar year 2027 taxes will also result. We have included any estimated adjustment for HB186 and HB335 in Line 1.01 assumptions below.

III. Ashland and Richland County experienced an update and reappraisal update in the 2023 tax year to be collected in 2024. The 2023 update increased assessed values by $147.66 million, or 37.38%. Overall values rose $136.73 million or 24.55%, including reappraisal and new construction for all property classes. A reappraisal update will occur in the tax year 2026 for collection in FY27. We anticipate value increases for Class I (Residential/Agriculture) and Class II (Commercial/Industrial) property within the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor range of 7% to 9%. HB335 inside millage cap will become effective for any reappraisal and update beginning in tax year 2026, and HB129 will become effective for our district in the next reappraisal/update in tax year 2026. We do not anticipate any impact of HB129 or HB335 on our tax projections due to our estimates for future growth in reappraisal being in line with anticipated GDP DF.

IV. The Rover pipeline (natural gas) came "on-line" in calendar year 2018, payable in 2019. The second line was completed in calendar year 2019, payable in 2020. Rover filed an appeal of the value with the Ohio Department of taxation. It is anticipated that the payment in fiscal year 2023 and beyond will be based on the appeal value, reducing their annual payment by approximately $1,516,700. The pipeline value is

based on the construction of the line and will only gain value if improvements are made. The value will depreciate over 30 years. To be conservative we have assumed the $24.08M in PUPP value will be removed from our values for future projections. That reduces PUPP tax revenue by $1.8M per year in the forecast. We have reduced the PUPP values each year by $800,000 for FY27 through FY31.

On August 13, 2025, the Ohio Supreme Court upheld the Board of Tax Appeals' (BTA) decision, valuing the Rover Pipeline at $3.669 billion. Rover had previously disputed this value, seeking roughly 56% of the value. Since 2020, Rover has been paying taxes based on a lower value under a "Tender Paying" method while the case was pending.

With the supreme court case now closed there was supposed to be no further appeals possible. However, on November 10, 2025 Rover filed an appeal in Franklin County Common Pleas Court contesting the state department of taxation's post-2019 valuations. The case is not expected to be heard until November 18, 2026, if then. We have wisely not projected these values in our forecasted tax revenue, so this Common Pleas Case won't impact our revenue risk, but it may increase revenues once finalized. We are closely monitoring this matter as it unfolds and will include revenues as we have factual data on amount and timing of payments which may be several years in the future…if ever.

V. The state budget represented 40.3% of district revenues and is an area of risk to revenue. The future risk comes in FY28 and beyond due to uncertainty that the Fair School Funding Plan is not continued and funded in the next state biennium budget. In this forecast, there are two unknown future State Biennium Budgets covering FY28-29 and FY30-31. Future uncertainty in the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy makes this area an elevated risk to district funding long-range through FY31. We have projected our state funding in FY27 based on recent formula calculations and use of the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce's (ODEW) most recent funding settlement. This forecast reflects state revenue to align with the FY27 funding levels through FY31, which we feel is conservative and should be close to what the state approves for the next two biennium budgets. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to make an informed decision.

VI. HB96, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY27. FY27 reflects 100% of the implementation cost of the (FSFP). HB96 did not increase the base cost inputs (no increase from the state on formula funding) while allowing local capacity inputs to increase. This causes more districts to appear to have greater local ability to fund their schools thus reducing the amount of State Aid they receive. We have used the most recent FY27 foundation payment published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY27-FY31. We are considered a guarantee district and do not anticipate increases in state aid.

VII. The Ohio Department of Taxation on January 15, 2026 announced an updated state property tax reappraisal and triennial update schedule. Sixteen counties will have their reappraisal moved back by one year in accordance with the new schedule. Our counties will not be impacted by this change.

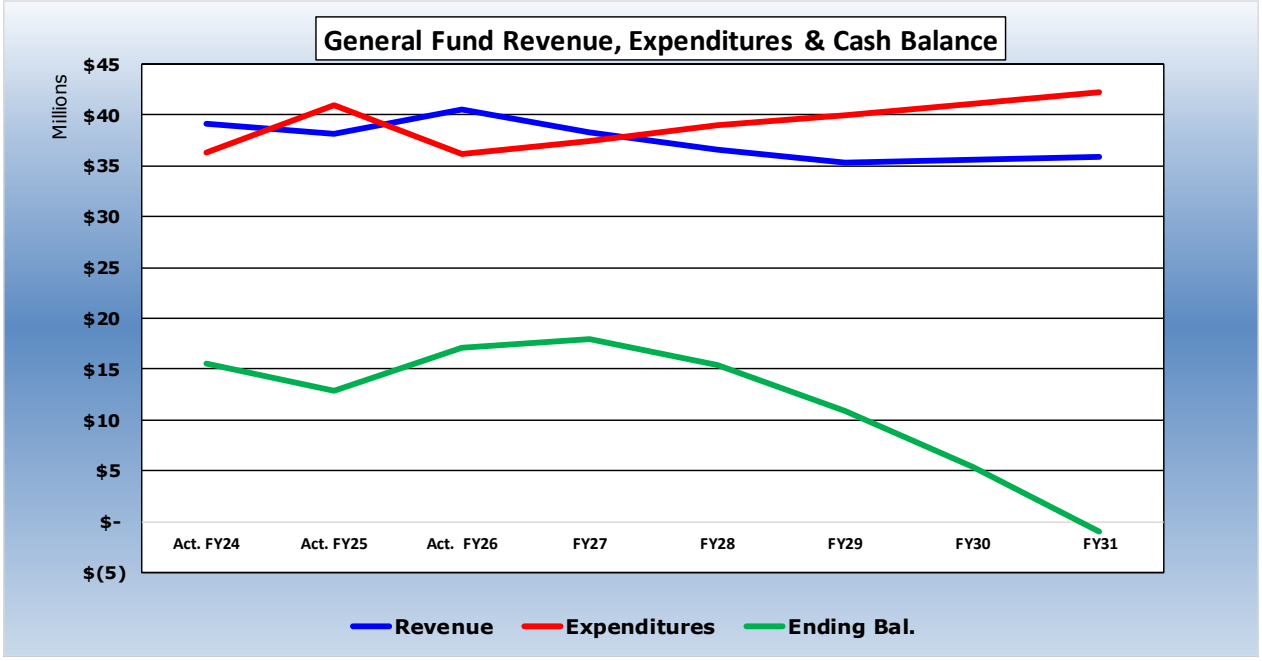
VIII. The district's 2004 9.9 mill current expense levy is set to expire in 2027. Due to reduction factor that has occurred since this levy was passed in 2004, we are projected to be collecting 5.51 mills in 2027, but because we will be at 20.71 mills we will only drop by 1.15 mills for Class I whereas Class II and PUPP will see the full drop in millage. We believe the levy will be renewed, but there is always a chance it will not.

IX. Labor relations in our district have been amicable, with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges we face. Our positive working relationship will continue and grow stronger as we move forward.

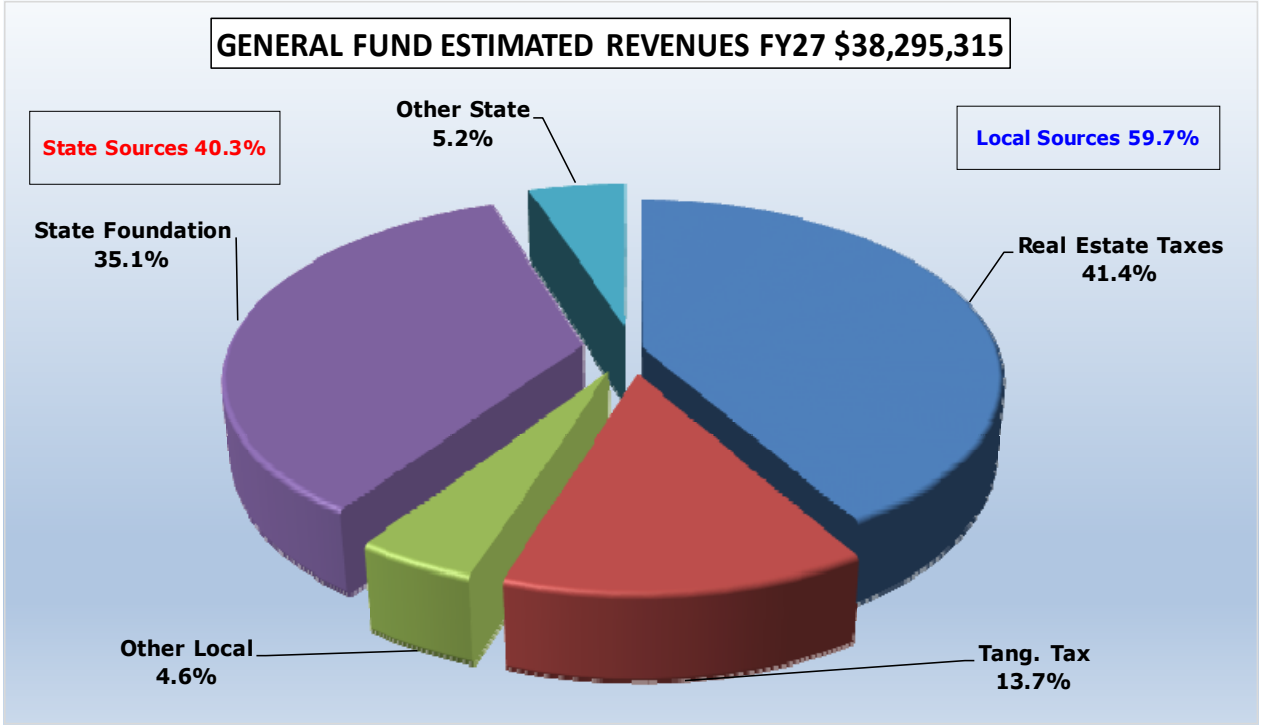
The major lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the forecast. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information, please feel free to contact Kyle Klingler, Treasurer at kyklingl@goarrows.org.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditure and Ending Cash Balance

The graph captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the District over the next few years.



Revenue Assumptions
Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY27



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line #1.010
The district has property value in Ashland and Richland Counties. Our district has 99.7% of our assessed property value in Ashland County and 0.03% in Ashland County.

Property Values are established annually by the County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity, and complete reappraisal or updated values. HB186 allows new construction growth in property taxes irrespective of GDP DF. Ashland County experienced an update and Richland a reappraisal for the 2023 tax year to be collected in FY24. Due to the reappraisal led by an improving housing market, residential/agricultural values increased 37.38% or $147.66 million. Overall values rose $136.7 million or 24.55%, including new construction for all property classes.

A reappraisal update will occur in 2026 for collection in 2027, for which we estimate a 9.0% increase in residential and a 0.0% increase for commercial/industrial property. We anticipate Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values to increase by $27.4 million or 3.88% overall. This should be in line with GDP DF rates and HB186 and HB335 should not impact our property tax projections.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by $16.26 million in Tax Year 2024 because PUPP values were increased for utility providers across the State. We expect our values to continue to decrease by $800,000 each year of the forecast due to the Rover Pipeline lawsuit. Due to Rover pipeline disputing the taxable valuation, they are currently paying at a tender rate, or the rate they believe it should be. The current forecast reflects values at the tender rate in an effort not to overinflate assumed collections in forecasted years.

We have been conservative with any future value increases for reappraisal or updates due to uncertainty over legislative actions that may take place in the spring of 2025 that limits property tax growth.

Classification	Estimated TAX YEAR 2026 COLLECT 2027	Estimated TAX YEAR 2027 COLLECT 2028	Estimated TAX YEAR 2028 COLLECT 2029	Estimated TAX YEAR 2029 COLLECT 2030	Estimated TAX YEAR 2030 COLLECT 2031
Res./Ag.	$576,625,824	$576,725,824	$576,825,824	$623,071,889	$623,171,889
Comm./Ind.	157,223,385	157,223,385	157,223,385	157,223,385	157,223,385
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	85,960,334	85,160,334	84,360,334	83,560,334	82,760,334
Total Assessed Value	$819,809,543	$819,109,543	$818,409,543	$863,855,609	$863,155,609

Tax Rate Assumptions

The county auditor sets tax rates for each levy voted on to provide tax revenues for the school district. Ohio law provides for "reduction factors" of all voted property tax levies to adjust the millage rates lower for the levy to not increase from inflation of property values for the taxes received by a district to that of the actual amount of the levy at the time of the election. The reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II) resulting in different effective millage rates. The district-voted rate for all general fund levies is 61.0 mills while the Class I effective millage rate is 21.15 mills and the Class II effective millage rate is 34.37 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills (excluding emergency and substitute emergency levies), which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the "20-Mill Floor". Currently, our district is very close to the floor for Class I.

HB129 is a new law that restores fixed sum levies and now includes them in the 20-mill floor calculation. HB129 will be in effect following the tax year 2026 reappraisal/triennial update. Our district does not have fixed sum, or emergency, levies, therefore, this will not impact our forecast.

Estimated Real Estate Tax Collection Assumptions & New Tax Laws

HB96 enacted a new provision called "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions". This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. Richland County Commissioners approved the Piggyback exemption for homestead exemption only for tax year 2025 collect in calendar year 2026. This will result in estimated tax reductions for FY26 and FY27 noted in Line 1.01 Estimated Real Estate Tax Estimates below. County auditors have until December 2026 to implement this tax credit for tax year 2026. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.

HB186 is a new law that establishes an Inflation Cap Credit for school district property taxes, preventing increases beyond the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) in reappraisal and triennial updates. HB186 also includes Temporary Tax Credits (claw back) provision that retroactively takes back property tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts for impacted districts starting in their reappraisal or triennial updates in tax years 2023, 2024 and 2025. These funds have already been realized and have been spent and/or included in future educational planning. The Ohio Department of Taxation is charged as the authoritative source with calculating the adjustments due to HB186, but has until April 20, 2026 to do so, which is after the filing deadline for this forecast.

Ashland City School District is not at the 20-mill floor and all operating levies are affected by HB920 reduction factors which inflation proofs these current expense levies. We do not anticipate any clawback of previously paid taxes.

HB335 is a new law that limits revenue growth from inside millage due to valuation reappraisals or triennial updates to the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) for future real estate tax revenue growth.

We have not forecasted any increases for future revaluations above anticipated GDP DF, thus no adverse impact to the forecasted property tax revenue is anticipated from this new law.

As noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty section above, there is no authoritative data for school districts that has been released by the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) on HB186. The ODT is the authority noted in HB186 to calculate all of the temporary tax credits and inflation cap credits to be used in tax year 2025 to collect in calendar year 2026. We will continue to monitor guidance as it is released and will update our forecast accordingly.

We have been conservative with any future value increases for reappraisal or updates due to implementation uncertainty over the new legislative changes as noted in the Forecast Risks and Uncertainty above.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Est. Real Estate Taxes	$15,836,385	$14,734,621	$14,047,231	$14,264,148	$14,430,584
Piggyback Exemption HB96	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Tax Adjustments	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Line #1.01 Real Estate Taxes	$15,836,385	$14,734,621	$14,047,231	$14,264,148	$14,430,584

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 97.77% of the annual amount. This allows 2.23% delinquency factor. In general, 58.85% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 41.15% collected in the August tax settlement. The 2004 9.0 mill levy expires in calendar year 2027 and drops to line 11.02.

Renewal and Replacement Levies – Line #11.02

Tax levies that are not continuous by law cannot be included with the property taxes; therefore, there are no levies that will appear in this line until FY28 when the 2004 9.0 mill levy will need to be renewed. This levy is a current expense levy and is part of the 20 mill floor calculation, because the district is so close to the 20 mill floor, the district will not lose the full amount collected from this levy for Class I values if it is not renewed.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Renewal Levy 2004	$0	$1,525,309	$2,464,391	$2,272,301	$2,272,301
Total Line #11.020	$0	$1,525,309	$2,464,391	$2,272,301	$2,272,301

New Tax Levies – Line #13.030 - No new levies are modeled in this forecast.

Estimated Tangible Personal Tax & PUPP Taxes – Line #1.020

Amounts noted below are public utility tangible personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. Public Utility tax settlements (PUPP taxes) are estimated to be received 66% in March and 34% in August settlement from the County Auditor and are noted in line 1.02 totals below. As stated above Rover/pipeline payments are forecasted at a tender rate, or the value the companies believe it should be. We will continue to monitor and update as more information is provided.

On August 13, 2025, the Ohio Supreme Court upheld the Board of Tax Appeals' (BTA) decision, valuing the Rover Pipeline at $3.669 billion. Rover had previously disputed this value, seeking roughly 56% of the value. Since 2020, Rover has been paying taxes based on a lower value under a “Tender Paying” method while the case was pending.

With the supreme court case now closed there was supposed to be no further appeals possible. However, on November 10, 2025 Rover filed an appeal in Franklin County Common Pleas Court contesting the state department of taxation's post-2019 valuations. The case is not expected to be heard until November 18, 2026, if then. We have wisely not projected these values in our forecast, this won't impact our revenue risk, but it may increase revenues once finalized. We are closely monitoring this matter as it unfolds and will include revenues as we have factual data on amount and timing of payments which may be several years in the future.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Public Utility Personal Property	$5,260,172	$4,654,935	$4,324,712	$4,283,832	$4,242,952
Total PUPP Tax Line #1.020	$5,260,172	$4,654,935	$4,324,712	$4,283,832	$4,242,952

Current State Funding Model per HB96 through June 30, 2027

State Foundation Revenue Estimates

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

HB96, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY27, which funds students where they are educated rather than where they live. We have projected FY27 funding based on the most current foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a guarantee district in FY27 and is expected to be FY28-FY31 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

A detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated including all of the HB96 changes is available at the link below. Please visit the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce at: https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Overview-of-School-Funding.

State Funding FY26-FY27

The Fair School Funding Plan was presented as a six (6) year phase-in plan, the state legislature approved the final two (2) years of the funding plan in HB96 phasing in funding at 83.33% in FY26 and then 100% in FY27. However, the legislature did not increase the funding base inputs from FY25. In other words, the legislature did not increase funding in the foundation formula. They did increase transportation funding's state share percentage to 45.83% in FY26, and 50% in FY27, which could increase funding, and they added three (3) Supplemental Payments outside the formula: a Base Funding Supplement, Enrollment Growth Supplement and Performance Supplement.

The Base Funding Supplement will be paid to all districts. The funding supplement per pupil is $27 in FY26 and $40 in FY27.

The Enrollment Growth Supplement is paid to eligible districts based on the current FY26 enrolled ADM multiplied by $225 per student, and in FY27 based on FY27 enrolled ADM multiplied by $250. To be eligible enrolled ADM growth between FY22 and FY25 must equal or exceed 5% growth, and FY27 enrolled ADM growth between FY23 and FY26 must equal or exceed 3%. Our district does not qualify for this payment.

The Performance Supplement was included in HB96. The eligibility for the supplement payment uses data from the state report card for the 2024-2025 school year for FY26 and 2025-2026 school year for FY27; the payment will be a separate payment of $13 per pupil in FY26 and FY27. We are estimated to receive $141,200 in FY27.

The funding formula eliminated the Supplemental Targeted Assistance guarantee beginning in FY26 but still includes two (2) primary guarantees: 1) Temporary Transition Aid, and 2) Formula Transition Supplement. The two (2) guarantees in both temporary and permanent law ensure that no district will get fewer funds in FY26 and FY27 than they received in FY21. We expect to receive $1.44 million from the Temporary Transition Aid guarantee in FY27.

Future State Budget Projections beyond FY27

Our funding status for FY28-FY31 will depend on unknown two (2) new state budgets. There is no guarantee that the current Fair School Funding Plan will be continued in future biennial budget processes; therefore, our state funding estimates are reasonable, and we will adjust the forecast when we have authoritative data to work with. For this reason, funding is held relatively constant in the forecast for FY28 through FY31.

Casino Revenue

On November 3, 2009, Ohio voters passed the Ohio casino ballot issue. This issue allowed four (4) casinos to open in Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, and Cincinnati. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the gross casino revenue will be collected as a tax. School districts will receive 34% of the 33% of Gross Casino Revenue that will be paid into a student fund at the state level. These funds will be distributed to school districts on the 31st of January and August each year, beginning for the first time on January 31, 2013.

In FY26, the funding totaled $108.29 million or $68.14 per pupil. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 1.5% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	$11,840,540	$11,840,540	$11,840,540	$11,840,540	$11,840,540
Additional Aid Items	576,754	576,754	576,754	576,754	576,754
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	12,417,294	12,417,294	12,417,294	12,417,294	12,417,294
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	213,895	217,104	220,360	223,666	227,021
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	$12,631,189	$12,634,398	$12,637,654	$12,640,960	$12,644,315

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line #1.040

HB96 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid, Career Technical, Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness funding.

We have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines using the most current funding factors available. For fiscal years 2026 and 2027, HB96 modifies how DPIA is calculated by factoring in both directly certified and economically disadvantaged students. The new DPIA formula modified the weight given to these student groups over the biennium which has resulted in calculated DPIA state funding in FY26 and FY27 being $86.6 million less than in FY25. This change does not impact us at this time.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
DPIA	$327,417	$327,417	$327,417	$327,417	$327,417
Career Tech - Restricted	7,393	7,393	7,393	7,393	7,393
Gifted	125,835	125,835	125,835	125,835	125,835
ESL	18,325	18,325	18,325	18,325	18,325
Student Wellness	339,678	339,678	339,678	339,678	339,678
Other Restricted State Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	$818,648	$818,648	$818,648	$818,648	$818,648

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

SUMMARY	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Unrestricted Line #1.035	$12,631,189	$12,634,398	$12,637,654	$12,640,960	$12,644,315
Restricted Line #1.040	818,648	818,648	818,648	818,648	818,648
Total State Foundation Revenue	$13,449,837	$13,453,046	$13,456,302	$13,459,608	$13,462,963

State Share of Local Property Tax – Line #1.050

A) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from the State of Ohio for tax credits given to owner-occupied residences. Credits equal 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged to residential taxpayers on levies passed before September 29, 2013. HB59 eliminated the 10% and 2.5% rollback on new levies approved after September 29, 2013. And Homestead Exemptions are credits paid to the district from the state of Ohio for qualified elderly and disabled.

HB96 began a phase down of the 10% rollback credit that has been in effect since 1971 and an equal phase up of the Owner-Occupied Credit (OOC) that has been in effect since 1978. In addition, HB96 increased the OOC by 2.88% by phasing it in over four (4) years starting in tax year 2026. The table below shows the phasing of these changes. Eventually there will be some amount of 10% rollback for non-timber farmland but we will need tax settlement sheets to determine that amount. But these amounts are fully reimbursed to the school district when deducted from Class I property tax bills. Homestead credits vary annually based on applicants and eligibility.

The state of Ohio passed HB479 on June 24, 2026, which becomes effective September 23. HB479 which included a one-time doubling of the homestead exemption credit to start with tax bills in calendar 2027. This is a one-time only increase to help homeowners and is estimated to provide $350 million in taxpayer relief for qualified Homestead applicants. It will be reimbursed to local governments from a $2.0 billion surplus in the state budget at the end of May 2026. There were also technical adjustments that if HB186 inflationary tax credits are present, they will be applied after the homestead credits are determined to maximize the credit for homeowners. This will cost the state an addition $44 million annually which will also be reimbursed to local governments if applicable. The $44 million increase is ongoing.

HB186 10% Phase down and OCC Phase up					
	TY25	TY26	TY27	TY28	TY29
	Collect CY26	Collect CY27	Collect CY28	Collect CY29	Collect CY30
10% Rollback*	10.00%	7.50%	5.00%	2.50%	0.00%
2.5% OOC	2.50%	5.00%	7.50%	10.00%	12.50%
HB96 Inc. OCC	0.00%	0.72%	1.44%	2.16%	2.88%
Total	12.50%	13.22%	13.94%	14.66%	15.38%
Homestead	varies	2x	varies	varies	varies
*Non-timber farm land will still keep 10% rollback					

Partial HB186 Guarantee

HB186 authorizes payments to school districts and JVSDs that are located in a county that underwent a reappraisal or triennial update in tax years 2023 and 2024 and that, due to the act's temporary credit, would otherwise receive less property tax revenue in tax year 2025 than in tax year 2024. The revenue guarantee applies to tax year 2025, in the case of 2023 reappraisal or update counties, and to tax years 2025 and 2026, in the case of 2024 reappraisal and update counties. Under the act, the Tax Commissioner will calculate the difference between a district's real property tax revenue in tax year 2024 and its revenue in 2025 and, if applicable, 2026. Based on information released mid-August from ODT, we have confirmed that we will not receive this payment.

Summary of State Share of Local Property Tax Reimbursement – Line #1.050

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Rollback and Homestead	$1,977,013	$2,020,350	$1,883,753	$2,019,815	$2,115,513
HB186 Partial Reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Reimbursements #1.050	$1,977,013	$2,020,350	$1,883,753	$2,019,815	$2,115,513

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any revenue that does not fit the above lines. The primary sources of revenue in this area have been open enrollment, interest on investments, tuition for court-placed students, student fees, Payment In Lieu of Taxes, threshold aide and general rental fees. In January, we were notified that Threshold reimbursements in FY26, and future years, are likely to be reduced by 30% from FY25 levels due to fixed state appropriations.

Interest income remained steady in FY26 due to laddered investment strategies, expected Federal Reserve rate cuts and declining cash balances will begin to have an impact on earnings in FY27 and future years. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district. All other revenues are expected to continue on historical trends.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Tuition Related Payments	$305,679	$305,679	$305,679	$305,679	$305,679
Open Enrollment	0	0	0	0	0
Class & Sports Oriented Fees	132,082	132,082	132,082	132,082	132,082
Interest Earnings	736,303	662,673	629,539	598,062	568,159
Medicaid	407,029	407,029	407,029	407,029	407,029
Miscellaneous	190,815	190,815	190,815	190,815	190,815
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	$1,771,908	$1,698,278	$1,665,144	$1,633,667	$1,603,764

Short-Term Borrowing – Lines #2.010 & #2.020
There is no short term borrowing projected in this forecast.

Transfers In / Return of Advances – Lines #2.040 & #2.050
These are non-operating revenues which are the repayment of short-term loans to other funds over the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses received for a previous fiscal year in the current fiscal year. Return of advances are currently projected to cover balances in the Employee Benefits Self-Insurance Fund during the fiscal year.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Transfers In - Line #2.040	$1,432	$9,725	$642	$1,722	$6,326
Advance Returns - Line #2.050	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfer & Advances In	$1,432	$9,725	$642	$1,722	$6,326

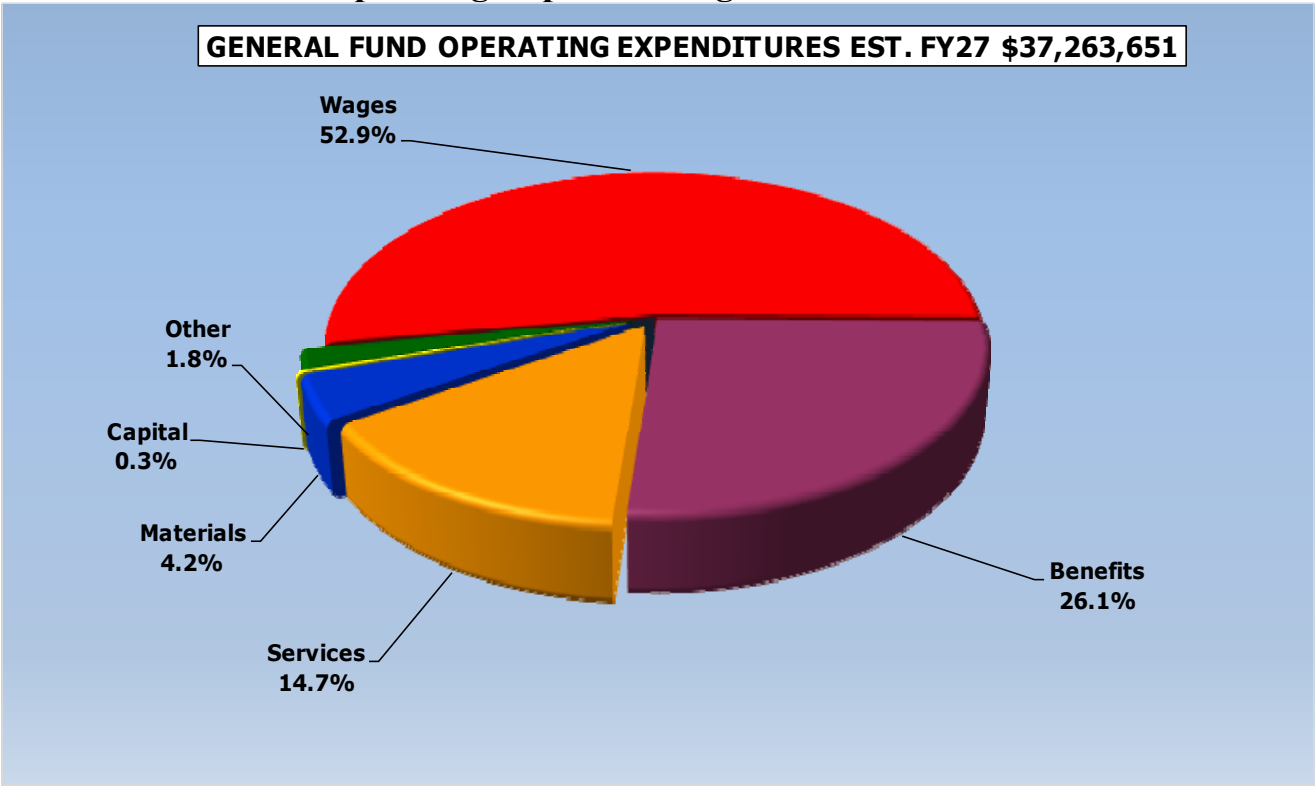
All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. These revenues are inconsistent year to year and we will not project that occurring in the remainder of the forecast.

	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Refund of prior years expenditures	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Expenditures Assumptions

The district's leadership team is always looking at ways to improve the education of the students whether it be with changes in staffing, curriculum, or new technology needs. As the administration of the district reviews expenditures, the education of the students is always the main focus for resource utilization.

Estimated Operating Expense Categories - General Fund FY27



Wages – Line #3.010

Negotiations with bargaining unit members resulted in an agreement with OAPSE members to include base increases of 0.20 dollars per Classification January 1, 2023 and then a 0.50 dollar increase on July 1, 2023 and July 1, 2024. Certified employees received a 2.75% increase starting July 1, 2025 and a 3.0% increase for FY27 and FY28. Step increases are calculated to increase wages 1.5% each year. For planning purposes, a 0.0% base increase is planned FY29 through FY31. Other adjustments were made to wages for growth of staff and staffing reductions, along with ESSER adjustments and Science of Reading stipends.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Base Wages	$17,616,940	$18,229,637	$18,999,878	$19,273,323	$19,558,321
Based Pay Increase	548,592	546,889	0	0	0
Steps & Academic Training	264,254	264,254	273,445	284,998	289,100
Growth Staff	401,965	68,320	0	0	0
Substitutes	311,557	311,557	311,557	311,557	311,557
Supplementals	1,182,358	1,217,829	1,217,829	1,217,829	1,217,829
Science of Reading	0	0	0	0	0
SWSF & ESSER Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Other Adjustments/Reductions	(602,114)	(109,222)	0	0	0
Total Wages Line #3.010	$19,723,552	$20,529,264	$20,802,709	$21,087,707	$21,376,807

Fringe Benefits Estimates
This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs.

A) STRS/SERS will increase as Wages Increase
As required by law, the BOE pays 14% of all employee wages to STRS or SERS. The BOE also pick up 5% of Teachers STRS contributions.

B) Insurance
The district is on a self-insured medical insurance plan. The School District is self-insured for health benefits and through 2021 has not had increase in premiums since 2016. Claims and expenses in the Employee Benefits Self Insurance fund increase by 26% from 2021 to 2022, and premiums were increased 20% as a result for 2023 and rose 28.5% in FY24. We are estimating an increase of 5% for FY27 and 7% for the remainder of the forecast which reflects trend on our current employee census and claims data.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation
Workers Compensation is expected to be approximately 0.44% of wages FY27 through FY31. Unemployment is expected to remain at a very low level FY27 through FY31.

D) Medicare
Medicare will continue to increase at the rate of increases in wages and as new employees are hired. Contributions are 1.45% for all new employees to the district on or after April 1, 1986. These amounts are growing at the general growth rate of wages.

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
A) STRS/SERS	$4,078,779	$4,165,463	$4,242,370	$4,301,412	$4,361,835
B) Insurance's	5,284,991	5,640,755	6,035,608	6,458,101	6,910,168
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	87,797	91,342	92,545	93,799	95,071
D) Medicare	273,705	288,301	298,267	301,639	305,772
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	$9,725,272	$10,185,861	$10,668,790	$11,154,951	$11,672,846

Purchased Services – Line #3.030
College Credit Plus, excess costs and other tuition costs will continue to draw funds away from the district, which will continue in this area and have been adjusted based on historical trend. Overall, FY24 has a 4 percent inflationary increase with a $170,000 reduction for TCCSA techs and FY25 we will recode some TCCSA techs back to the General fund from ESSER funds. The remaining years have a 3 percent inflationary adjustment. In FY26 there will be a new electric Capacity Charge that will be assessed on all electric bills to help expand Ohio's electric generating ability. This charge will begin June 2025 and end June 2026. It is anticipated it will increase electric costs by 20% annually for just that twelve (12) month period.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	$3,089,434	$3,182,117	$3,277,581	$3,375,908	$3,477,185
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	584,768	602,311	620,380	638,991	658,161
Professional Development	56,254	57,942	59,680	61,470	63,314
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	70,854	72,980	75,169	77,424	79,747
Utilities	548,649	565,108	582,061	599,523	617,509
Contracted Trades & Services	36,248	37,335	38,455	39,609	40,797
Tuition, Excess Costs & Scholarship Costs	826,933	851,741	877,293	903,612	930,720
College Credit Plus	252,176	259,741	267,533	275,559	283,826
Other Adjustments SWSF, ESSER, Etc.	9,064	9,336	9,616	9,904	10,201
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	$5,474,380	$5,638,611	$5,807,768	$5,982,000	$6,161,460

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

Expenses which are characterized by curricular supplies, testing supplies, copy paper, maintenance and custodial supplies, materials, and bus fuel. We have estimated a 5% inflationary increase for all years of the forecast in the supplies and materials category.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
General Office Supplies & Materials	$809,625	$850,106	$892,611	$937,242	$984,104
Textbooks & Instructional Supplies	295,000	309,750	325,238	341,500	358,575
Facility Supplies & Materials	193,527	203,203	213,363	224,031	235,233
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	260,747	273,784	287,473	301,847	316,939
Other adjustments SWSF, ESSER, Etc.	672	706	741	778	817
Total Supplies Line #3.040	$1,559,571	$1,637,549	$1,719,426	$1,805,398	$1,895,668

Equipment – Line # 3.050

The District does not anticipate costs increasing significantly in this line because most capital outlay is paid by the Permanent Improvement Fund. For FY26 we have budgeted $125,000 for equipment and $125,000 for the remaining years of the forecast.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
Total Equipment Line #3.050	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000

Principal and Interest Payment – Lines #4.05 & #4.06

In FY13, the School District issued $3,045,000 in general obligation bonds to finance a HB264 energy conservation project. The bonds were issued for a ten-year period with a final maturity at November 1, 2023. Principal and interest payments on the bond are reflected in this line item. These bonds were paid off in FY24.

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses. These costs are projected to remain stable over the forecast. We've added $50,000 for levy fees to the County Auditor and Treasurer fees category for FY28.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	$364,580	$425,517	$388,283	$399,931	$411,929
Annual Audit Costs	30,512	31,427	32,370	33,341	34,341
Dues, Fees & other Expenses	285,784	294,358	303,189	312,285	321,654
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	$680,876	$751,302	$723,842	$745,557	$767,924

Transfers Out/Advances Out – Lines #5.010 & #5.020

This account group covers fund to fund transfer and end of year short term loans from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements and can repay the General Fund. In prior years, transfers were made to pay for large construction project out of the capital improvements fund. Future transfers are currently projected to cover expenses in the Termination Benefits Fund as well as fund multiple construction projects within the Capital Project Funds.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	$200,000	$150,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
Advances Out Line #5.020	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfer & Advances Out	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000

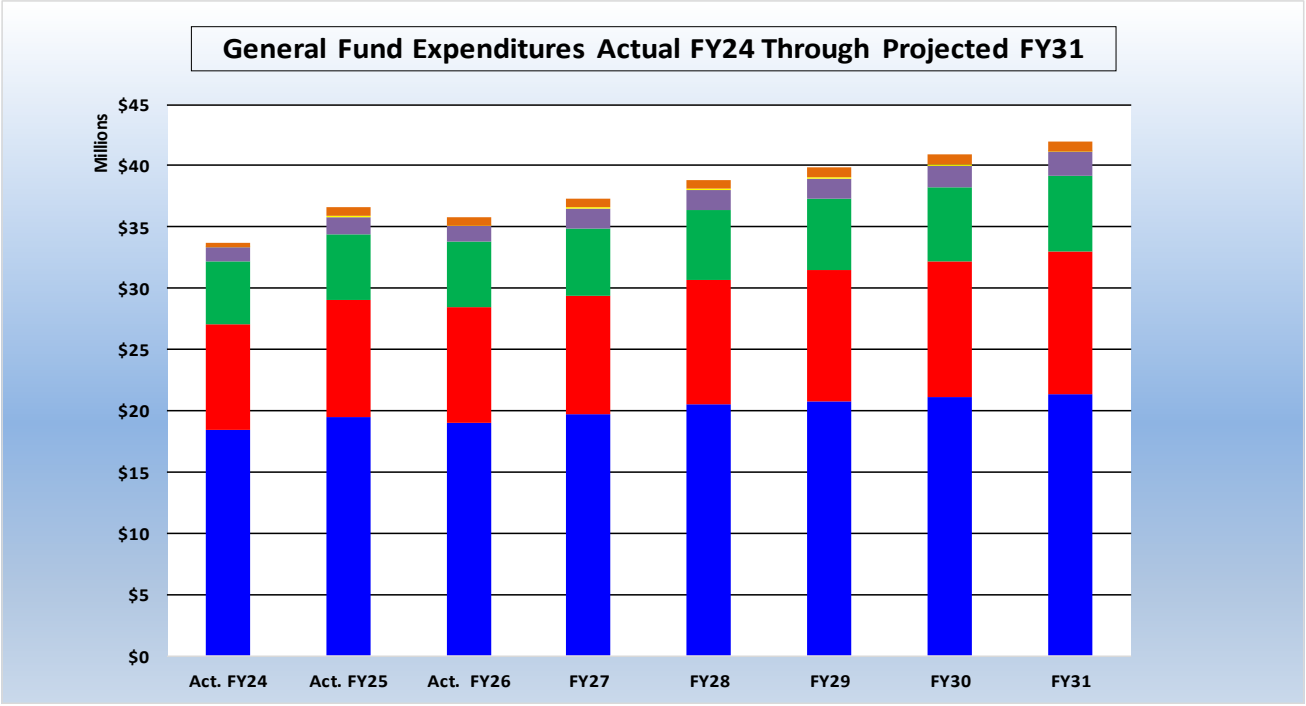
Encumbrances –Line #8.010

These are outstanding purchase orders that have not been approved for payment as the goods were not received in the fiscal year in which they were ordered.

	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Estimated Encumbrances Line #8.010	$665,970	$665,970	$665,970	$665,970	$665,970

Total Expenditure Categories Actual Fiscal Year 2024 through Fiscal Year 2026 and Estimated Fiscal Year 2027 through Fiscal Year 2031

As the graph on the following page indicates, we have been diligent at containing costs in reaction to lower and flat state revenues in the past. We are maintaining control over our expenses while balancing student academic needs to enable them to excel and do well on state performance standards.



Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance "The Bottom-line" – Line #15.010

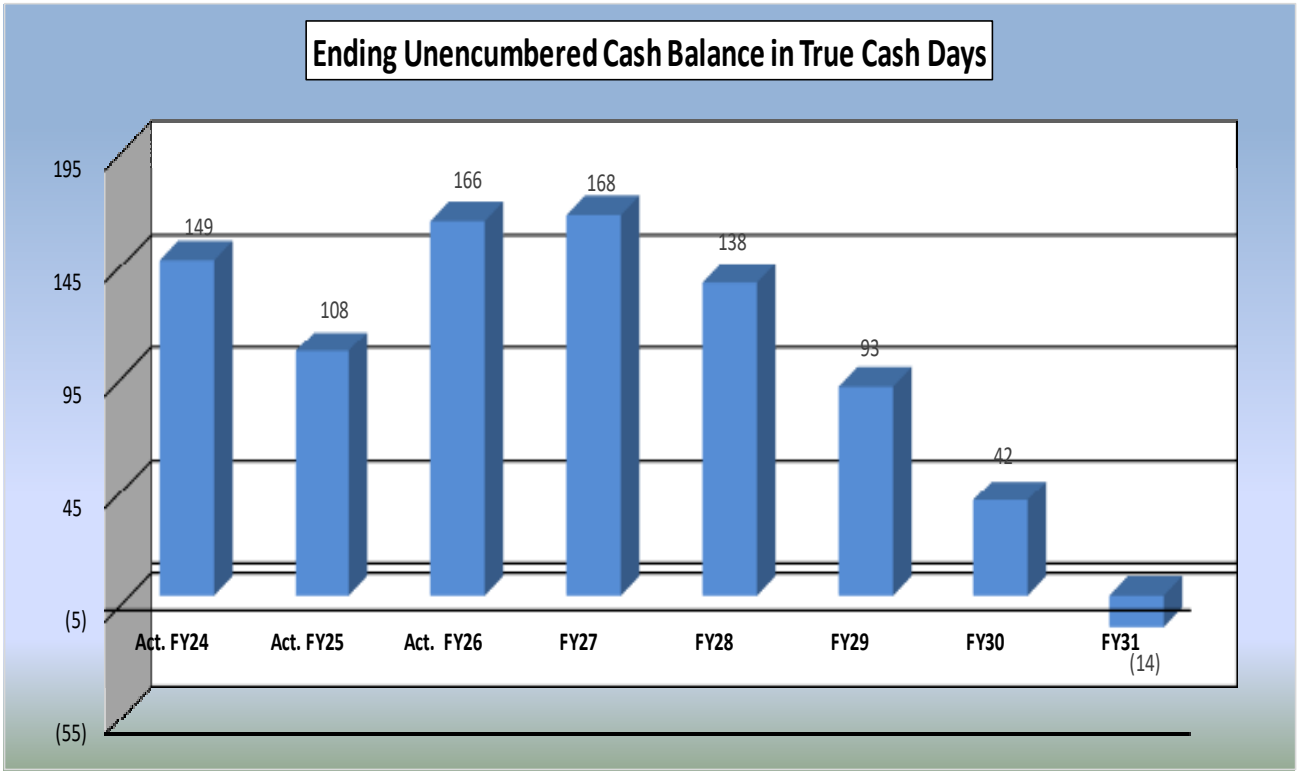
This amount must not go below $0 or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a

violation of 5705.412, ORC punishable by personal liability of $10,000. It is recommended that a district maintains a minimum of thirty (30) day cash balance, which is about $3.1 million for our district.

	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance Line #15.01	$17,281,844	$16,335,522	$14,155,162	$11,014,642	$6,974,340

True Cash Days Ending Balance

Another way to look at ending cash is to state it in 'True Cash Days". In other words, how many days could the district operate at year end if no additional revenues were received. This is the Current Years Ending Cash Balance divided by (Current Years Expenditures/365 days) = number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The government finance officers association recommends no less than two (2) months or 60 days cash is on hand at year end but could be more depending on each districts complexity and risk factors for revenue collection. This is calculated including transfers as this is a predictable funding source for other funds such as capital, athletics and severance reserves.



As you read through the notes and review the forecast, remember that the forecast is based on the best information that is available to us at the time the forecast is prepared.