MANSFIELD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT- RICHLAND COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023, 2024, and 2025 ACTUAL FORECASTED FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 2026, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2031

Forecast Provided By
Mansfield City School District
Tammy Hamilla, Treasurer

August 18, 2026

Mansfield City School District

Richland 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)	$15,735,935	$16,336,192	$17,447,581	5.3%	$14,409,425	$15,317,360	$11,982,186	$10,005,127	$10,283,213
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	$2,968,235	$3,069,183	$2,150,502	-13.3%	$3,452,610	$3,536,129	$3,224,941	$2,901,415	$2,993,715
1.030	Income Tax	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	$26,751,455	$27,156,682	$24,929,506	-3.3%	$25,138,779	$25,141,652	$25,144,552	$25,147,508	$25,150,519
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	$5,358,103	$5,275,285	$5,091,532	-2.5%	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567
1.045	Restricted Federal Grants-in-Aid	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1.050	State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits	$1,874,579	$1,927,402	$1,959,757	2.2%	$2,397,967	$2,867,370	$2,322,039	$1,760,457	$1,614,793
1.060	All Other Revenues	$1,133,801	$1,465,194	$2,338,603	44.4%	$2,347,371	$2,358,657	$2,346,066	$2,359,570	$2,374,149
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$53,822,108	$55,229,938	$53,917,481	0.1%	$52,735,719	$54,210,735	$50,009,351	$47,163,644	$47,405,956
	Other Financing Sources									
2.010	Proceeds from Sale of Notes	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.020	State Emergency Loans	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.040	Operating Transfers-In	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.050	Advances-In	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	$620,684	$15,057	$142,827	375.5%	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	$620,684	$15,057	$142,827	375.5%	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$54,442,792	$55,244,995	$54,060,308	-0.3%	$52,792,073	$54,267,089	$50,065,705	$47,219,998	$47,462,310
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	$27,143,686	$29,596,009	$25,259,158	-2.8%	$25,228,083	$26,652,578	$27,923,376	$28,195,453	$28,604,477
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	$17,785,168	$17,152,150	$13,036,607	-13.8%	$11,130,654	$11,206,590	$11,397,381	$11,703,999	$12,348,736
3.030	Purchased Services	$8,915,514	$8,541,923	$9,053,487	0.9%	$9,066,673	$9,185,080	$9,306,048	$9,429,502	$9,555,751
3.040	Supplies and Materials	$1,265,467	$1,187,429	$1,177,680	-3.5%	$1,201,011	$1,224,808	$1,249,082	$1,273,841	$1,299,095
3.050	Capital Outlay	$908,221	$462,058	$299,007	-42.2%	$303,273	$307,667	$312,193	$316,854	$321,655
3.060	Intergovernmental	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Debt Service:				0.0%					
4.010	Principal-All (Historical Only)	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4.020	Principal-Notes	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4.030	Principal-State Loans	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4.040	Principal-State Advancements	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4.050	Principal-HB 264 Loans	$211,000	$213,000	$219,000	1.9%	$219,000	$224,000	$224,000	$0	$0
4.055	Principal-Other	$78,000	$79,000	$80,000	1.3%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	$15,820	$12,749	$9,594	-22.1%	$6,690	$4,032	$1,344	$0	$0
4.300	Other Objects	$994,019	$940,066	$986,854	-0.2%	$1,000,934	$1,015,238	$1,029,772	$1,044,538	$1,059,542
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$57,316,895	$58,184,384	$50,121,387	-6.2%	$48,156,317	$49,819,993	$51,443,196	$51,964,187	$53,189,256
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	$300,002	$340,130	$500,000	30.2%	$400,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
5.020	Advances-Out	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$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*	$300,002	$340,130	$500,000	30.2%	$400,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$57,616,897	$58,524,514	$50,621,387	-6.0%	$48,556,317	$50,019,993	$51,643,196	$52,164,187	$53,389,256
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses*	($3,174,105)	($3,279,519)	$3,438,921	-100.8%	$4,235,756	$4,247,096	($1,577,491)	($4,944,189)	($5,926,946)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	$7,966,679	$4,792,574	$1,513,055	-54.1%	$4,951,976	$9,187,732	$13,434,828	$11,857,337	$6,913,149
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	$4,792,574	$1,513,055	$4,951,976	79.4%	$9,187,732	$13,434,828	$11,857,337	$6,913,149	$986,203
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	$708,337	$232,053	$357,612	-6.6%	$357,612	$357,612	$357,612	$357,612	$357,612
	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

Mansfield City School District

Richland County

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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
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$4,084,237	$1,281,002	$4,594,364	95.0%	$8,830,120	$13,077,216	$11,499,725	$6,555,537	$628,591
	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	$0	$4,344,281	$7,438,608	$7,284,565
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Renewal Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$4,344,281	$11,782,889	$19,067,454
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	$4,084,237	$1,281,002	$4,594,364	95.0%	$8,830,120	$13,077,216	$15,844,006	$18,338,426	$19,696,045
	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
15.010	*Unreserved Fund Balance June 30*	$4,084,237	$1,281,002	$4,594,364	95.0%	$8,830,120	$13,077,216	$15,844,006	$18,338,426	$19,696,045
	ADM Forecasts									
20.010	Kindergarten - October Count	255	222	246		220	220	220	215	210
20.015	Grades 1-12 - October Count	2,760	2,548	2,408		2,461	2,497	2,554	2,580	2,591

Mansfield City School District –Richland County
Notes to the Five-Year Forecast
General Fund Only

Introduction to the Five-Year 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.

As noted below the current state budget approved in HB96 changed the forecast based on what the state Ohio and the Ohio Department of Workforce and Education will require, however the Board of Education will continue to plan over a five-year period. Our district leadership believes that the five-year forecast is a crucial management tool. A five-year planning horizon enables district management teams to examine future years' projections and identify when challenges will arise. This helps district management to be proactive in meeting those challenges.

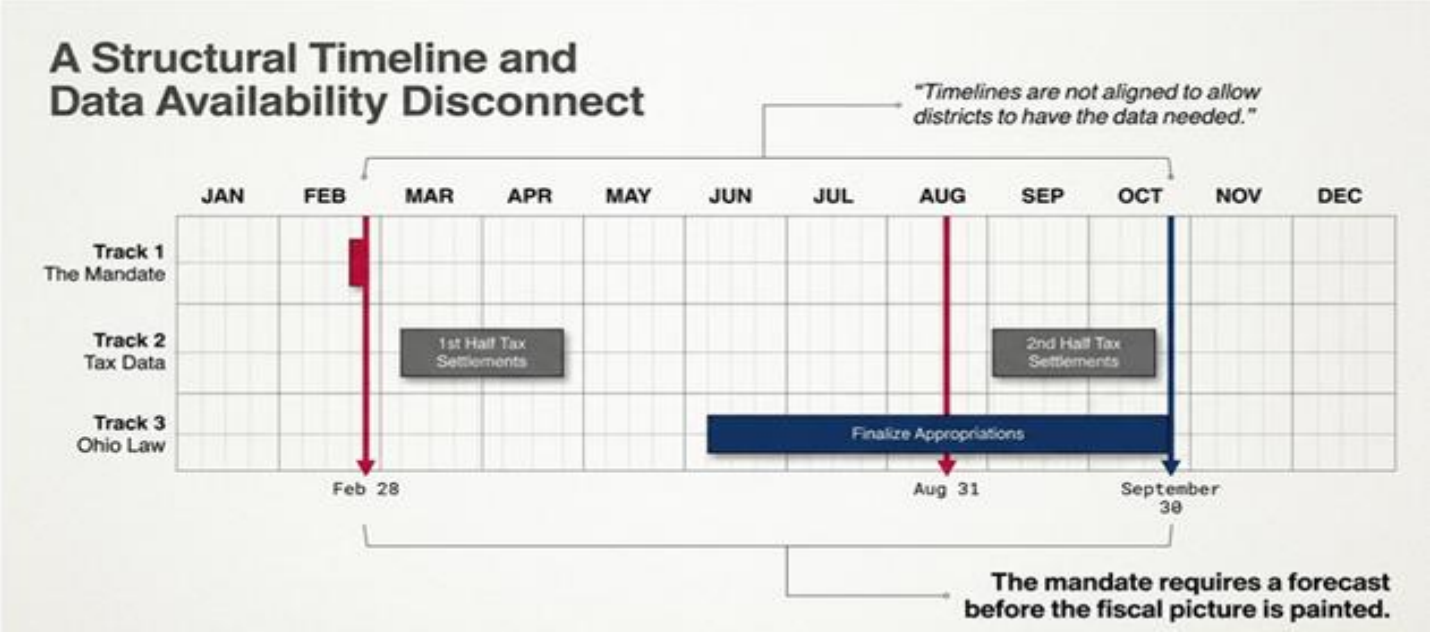
In a financial forecast, the numbers only tell a small part of the story. For the numbers to be meaningful, the reader must review and consider the Assumptions of the Financial Forecast before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. The assumptions are fundamental to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

Since the preparation of a meaningful five-year forecast is as much an art as it is a science and entails many intricacies, it is recommended that you contact the Treasurer/Chief Fiscal Officer 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, and the August 31 deadline is out of alignment with when school districts statutorily have to make final fiscal year appropriations.



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 note below that signed by Governor DeWine 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 following 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:

1. 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:

- 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. Our district is not on the 20-mill floor at this time.

- 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 was on the 20-mill floor only in TY23 collect in 2024, under prior law and is anticipated to lose $32,750 a year in inflationary cap credits. The loss in FY27 is expected to be $49,125 due to delayed implementation of the new law which results in one and a half years loss in the fiscal year. Anticipated losses due to inflationary cap credits through FY31 is estimated at $180,124. We do not anticipate being on the 20 mill floor in future years as long as our fixed sum levy is renewed.

- HB309 allows County Budget Commissions (CBC's) 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 due to valuation reappraisals or triennial updates to no more than the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF). HB479 that becomes law September 23, 2026, corrected inside millage language in HB335 so than any inside mileage 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. Our district plans to project at or below anticipated GDP DF to avoid impacting our property tax projections resulting from inflation cap adjustments on inside millage collections.

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 which will be beyond the August filing date. 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.

2) Property tax collections are the second largest 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 38.32% 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 (claw back) 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 in Line 1.01 assumptions below, but only the ODT will have actual authoritative data when it is released after this forecast filing deadline.

3) Richland County experienced a sexennial reappraisal in the 2023 tax year to be collected in 2024. The 2023 reappraisal increased overall assessed values by $111.91 million or an increase of 30.04%. A triennial update will occur in tax year 2026 for collection in 2027. We anticipate value increases for Class I (Residential/Agriculture) and Class II (Commercial/Industrial) property within the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor range of 6% 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 2027. We have anticipated any 20-mill floor adjustment at that time in Line 1.01 assumptions below. We do not anticipate any impact of HB335 on our tax projections due to our estimates for future growth in reappraisal being in line with anticipated GDP DF.

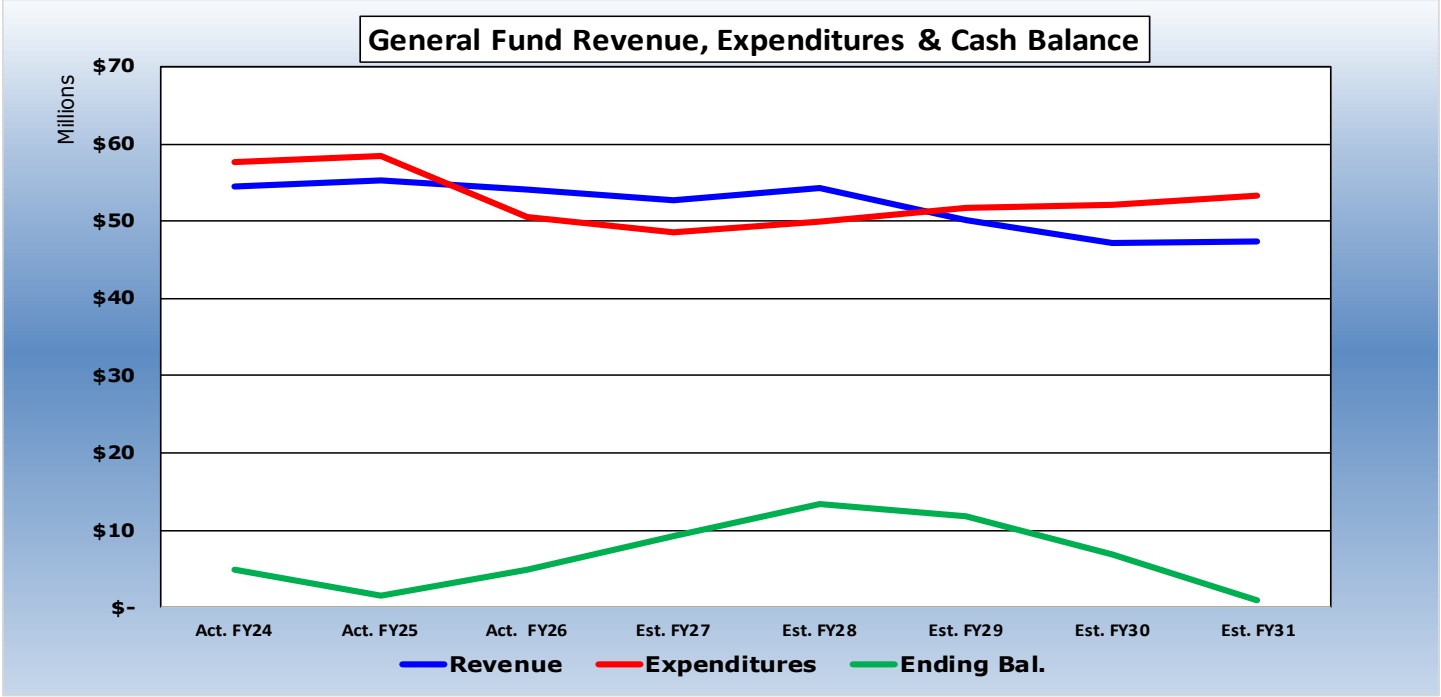
4) The state budget represented 61.68% of district revenues, which means it is a significant risk to the revenue. The future risk comes in FY28 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to a possible recession and Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in the next state biennium budget. In this forecast, 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. 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.

5) HB96, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY26 and FY27. FY26 reflects 83.33% of the implementation cost at year five of a six-year phase-in plan, which increases by 16.66% each year. FY27 will result in 100% funding of (FSFP). HB96 did not increase the base cost inputs 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.

6) HB96, the current state biennium budget also 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. Current Homestead and 2.5% owner occupied credits <u>are reimbursed</u> to the district from the state of Ohio. These expanded "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions" will NOT be reimbursed. Richland County Commissioners approved the Piggyback exemption for owner occupied credit for tax year 2025 collect in calendar year 2026, they also voted by July 1, 2026, to approve the Piggyback Property tax for the same reduction for tax year 2026 to be collected in 2027. This will result in estimated tax reductions for FY27 and FY28 noted in Line 1.01 Property Tax Estimates below. HB96 would allow this to occur every year and if they were to be approved could result in reduced property tax collections for the school district of roughly $194,032 from current operating levies. This new law creates a potential risk to our local tax collections every year.

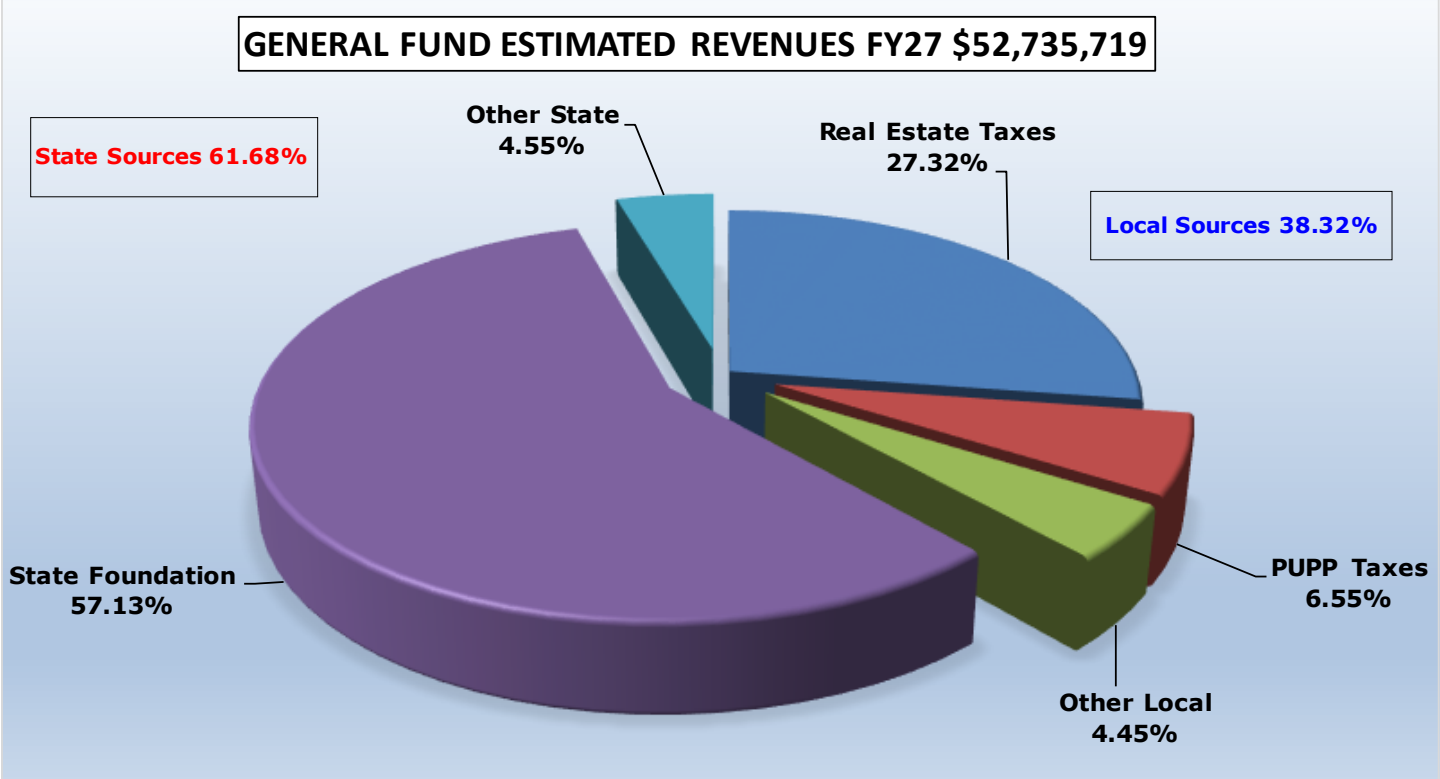
The major lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer to the forecast. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you want further information, please contact Tammy Hamilla, Treasurer.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures, & Ending Cash Balance Actual FY24-26 and Estimated FY27-31



The graph above captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the district over the next few years without the renewal of the $7.9 million emergency levy.

Revenue Assumptions



Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010
Property Values are established each year by the Richland County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. The new HB186 allows new construction growth in property taxes irrespective of GDP DF. Richland County experienced a sexennial reappraisal of the district property values in 2023 for collection in calendar year 2024. The Residential/Agricultural (Class I) values increased by 35.79% or $98.45 million, while Commercial/Industrial (Class II) values increased by 12.25% or $11.93 million.

A triennial update will occur in 2026 for collection in FY27. Due to legislative changes that slow the impact of rapid property tax growth in Ohio, we have estimated a 6% increase in Class I and a 1% increase in Class II. 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 change annually as the values are not included in the reappraisal or update years, which make them very volatile and difficult to forecast. PUPP values increased by $2.72 million in Tax Year 2025. We expect our values to continue to grow by $2.0 million each year of the forecast.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

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.	$396,602,173	$396,712,173	$396,822,173	$416,773,282	$416,883,282
Comm./Ind.	$112,046,453	$112,126,453	$112,206,453	$113,408,517	$113,488,517
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	$57,869,230	$59,869,230	$61,869,230	$63,869,230	$65,869,230
Total Assessed Value	$566,517,856	$568,707,856	$570,897,856	$594,051,029	$596,241,029

Tax Rates
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 operating levies is 46.15 mills while the Class I effective millage rate is 20.112785 mills, and the Class II effective millage rate is 32.074586 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills, which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the "20-Mill Floor". Currently, our district not on the floor for Class I or for Class II. Any emergency levy that is voted on is not included in the 20-mill floor, prior to HB129. The district has one emergency levy of 15.2 mills that was voted on for an annual amount of $7.9 million of taxes, as the values increase the millage rate will decrease in order to only collect the amount that was approved by the voters.

HB129 is a new law that restores fixed sum levies AND now includes them in the 20-mill floor calculation, which will be in effect following the Tax Year 2026 triennial update. Our district is expected to be impacted by including fixed sum (formerly emergency) levies in our 20-mill floor calculation starting for collection in calendar year 2027. This is expected to result in a loss of $397,545 in calendar year 2027 and reduce taxes by approximately $1.9 million through FY31 on the forecast for taxes on Line 1.01 below.

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 owner occupied credit for tax

year 2025 collect in calendar year 2026 and for tax year 2026 collect in calendar year 2027. This will result in estimated tax reductions for FY27 and FY87 noted in Line 1.01 Estimated Real Estate Tax Estimates below.

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.

Mansfield is not at the 20-mill floor and all operating levies are affected by HB920 reduction factors which inflation proofs these current expense levies. However, we have received information that we will have a small amount of claw back of previously paid taxes since we were barely on the 20 mill floor for TY23 collect in CY24.

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 reappraisals/triennial updates above anticipated GDP DF, thus no adverse impact to the forecasted property tax revenue is anticipated from this new law.

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.

General Property Tax (Real Estate) – Line #1.010

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 93.06% of the annual amount. This allows 6.94% delinquency factor. Technically 100% of taxes will be settled on property due to Ohio's property tax laws but due to delinquencies we are calculating the taxes at a lower collection rate. In general, 58.39% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 41.61% collected in the August tax settlement. The district has received information from the Richland County that there will be a decrease in the amount of taxes that we will receive from the county due to the Piggyback Exemption from HB96. The amount decreased will be for tax year 2025 payable in 2026 and again in 2026 payable in 2027.

The district received an advance of funds from the Richland County Auditor in June 2026, in order to not over project the amount of taxes for FY27, we deducted it from FY27 taxes. The Emergency Levy is being deducted from taxes beginning in FY29.

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX - Line #1.010

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Est. Real Estate Taxes	$14,652,522	$15,447,096	$12,014,936	$10,037,877	$10,315,963
HB96 Piggyback Exemption	($193,972)	($96,986)	$0	$0	$0
HB186 Tax Adjustments	($49,125)	($32,750)	($32,750)	($32,750)	($32,750)
Total Line #1.01 Real Estate Taxes	$14,409,425	$15,317,360	$11,982,186	$10,005,127	$10,283,213

Estimated Public Utility Personal Property Taxes – Line#1.020

The amounts below are public utility personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. Collections are typically 50% in February and 50% in August, along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor. The district did not receive all of the taxes in the first half collection in 2026, we believe that there will be additional amount received in the August payment, we will not include that until the district actually receives the tax payment.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Public Utility Personal Property	$3,452,610	$3,536,129	$3,224,941	$2,901,415	$2,993,715
Total PUPP Tax Line #1.020	$3,452,610	$3,536,129	$3,224,941	$2,901,415	$2,993,715

Renewal and Replacement Tax Levies – Line #11.020

The district combined the two emergency levies into one emergency levy that was approved at the November 2022 election for five years beginning in 2024. The levy will need to be renewed prior to December 31, 2028, we are now showing the levy on this line of the forecast and the tax amounts have been removed from the real estate taxes, PUPP taxes and state reimbursement for property tax credits lines. HB129 now includes any emergency levy in the calculation of the 20-mill floor, based on this change the increase in valuations over time will decrease the amount that will be received for the levy in future years.

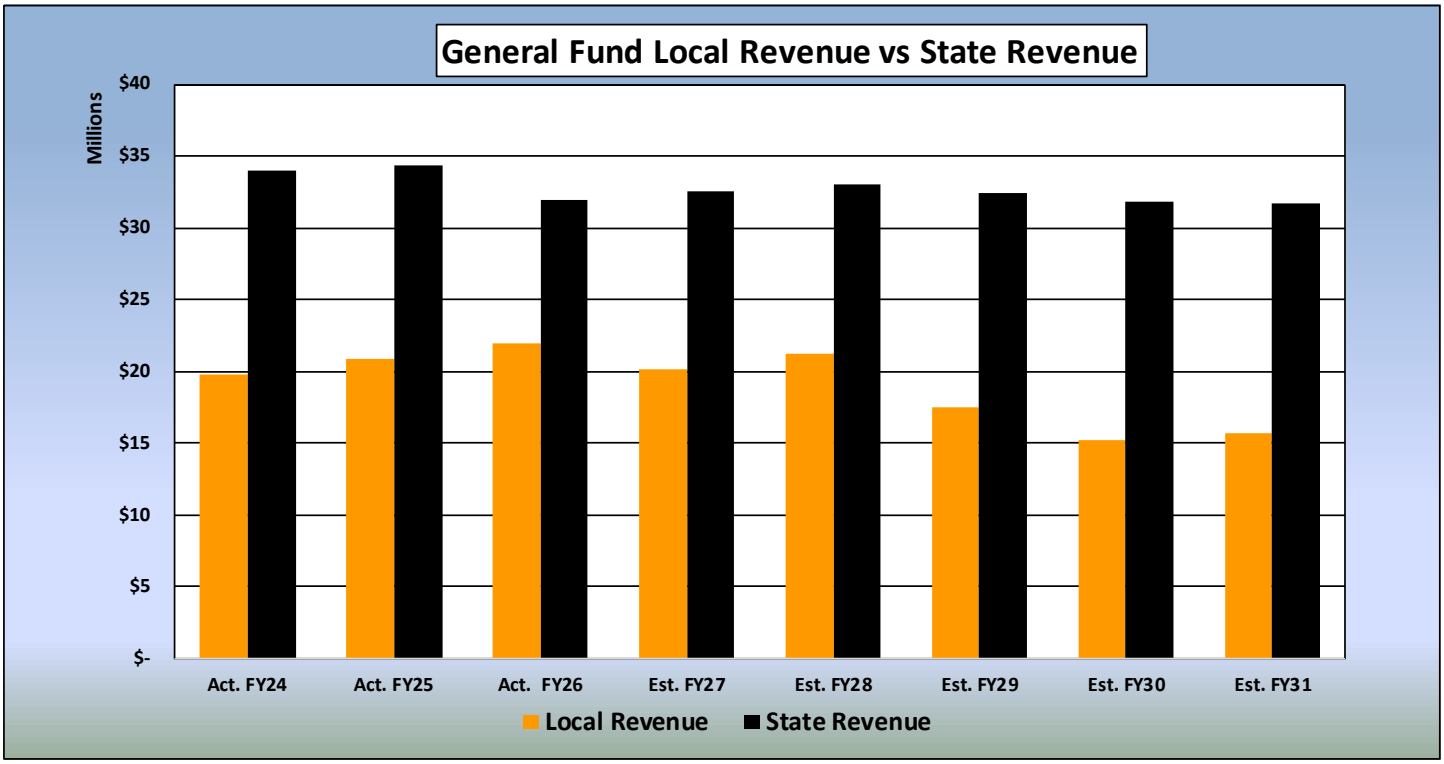
Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Emergency levy for $7,900,000	$0	$0	$4,344,281	$7,438,608	$7,284,565
Renewal Levy	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Line #11.020	$0	$0	$4,344,281	$7,438,608	$7,284,565

New Tax Levies – Line #13.030 –

At this time, the district has not decided on additional tax levies for the updated forecast.

General Fund Local vs. State Revenues

Note that local revenues fall in FY29, FY30 and FY31 due to the expiration of the $7.9 million emergency levy and HB129 and HB186 tax reductions. Renewal of the levy is critical for the district's financial survival.



Current State Funding Model per HB96 through June 30, 2027

A) Unrestricted State Foundation Revenue – Line #1.035

HB96, the current state budget, continued the Fair School Funding Plan for FY26 and FY27, which funds students where they are educated rather than where they live. We have projected FY27 funding based on the July #2 foundation settlement report and funding factors.

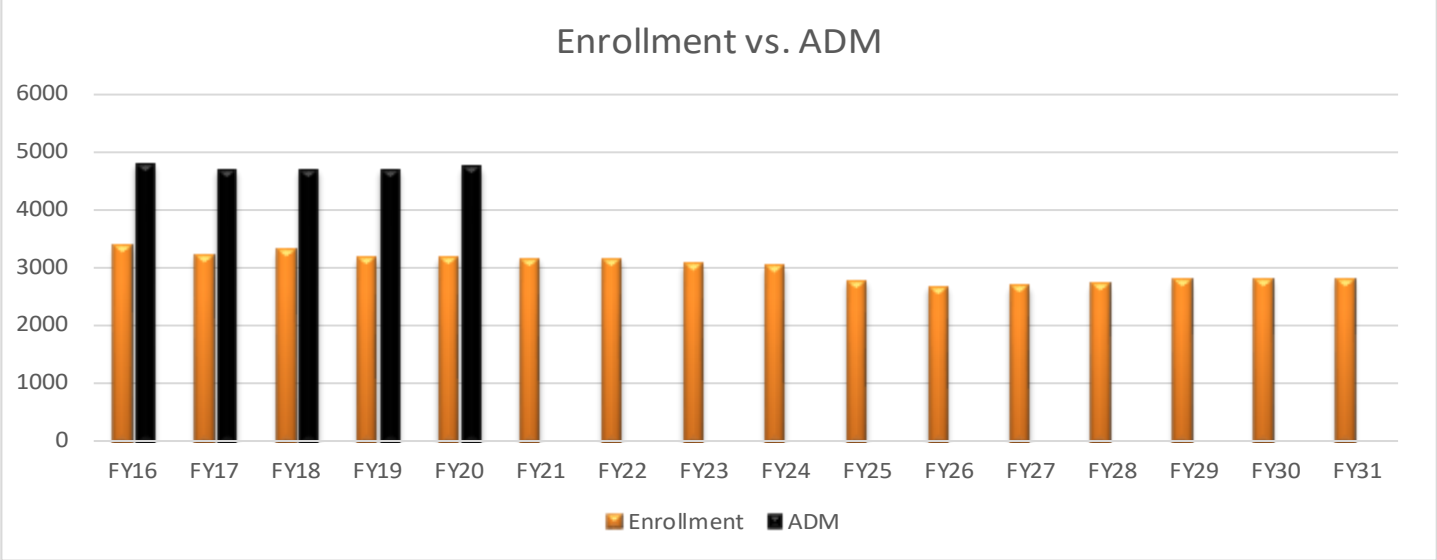
Our district is currently a formula district in FY27 and is expected to continue to be on the formula in FY28-FY31 on the new Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

Our district is one of the 36 districts who received Supplemental Targeted Assistance. The funding source was eliminated as part of HB96. Our district will lose $514,306 per year or a total of $2.57 million over the five years of the forecast as a result of this elimination during the biennial budget process.

HB96 included a base funding supplement for all districts. The funding supplement per pupil of $27 in FY26 and $40 in FY27.

A detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated including all of the HB96 changes on the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce is not available at this time. The detailed analysis is now available, please visit the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce at: https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Overview-of-School-Funding.

A 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.



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 date to work with. For this reason, funding is held constant in the forecast for FY28-FY31.

CTE Credential Program: HB96 authorized, industry-recognized credentials for high school students. This program is to be used by the Department of Education and Workforce and the Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation to operate the Innovative Workforce Incentive Program. The Office of Workforce Transformation shall maintain a list of credentials that qualify for the program. The Department of Education and Workforce shall pay each city, local, and exempted village school district, community school, STEM school, and joint vocational school district an amount equal to $725 for each qualifying credential a student attending the district or school earned in the school year preceding the fiscal year in which the funds are appropriated. If the $16 million per year that is appropriated is not sufficient, the Department shall prorate the amounts so that the aggregate amount appropriated is not exceeded.

Casino Revenue

On November 3, 2009, Ohio voters passed the Ohio casino ballot issue. This issue allowed for the opening of four (4) casinos, one each 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% GCR 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 which began for the first time on January 31, 2013.

In FY26, the funding totaled $117.11 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	$23,623,785	$23,623,785	$23,623,785	$23,623,785	$23,623,785
Additional Aid Items	$1,311,718	$1,311,718	$1,311,718	$1,311,718	$1,311,718
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	$24,935,503	$24,935,503	$24,935,503	$24,935,503	$24,935,503
Credential Reimbursement/Youth Service/Medica	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	$191,276	$194,149	$197,049	$200,005	$203,016
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	$25,138,779	$25,141,652	$25,144,552	$25,147,508	$25,150,519

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

HB96 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (formerly Economic Disadvantaged funding), Career Technical, Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness funding. The district has elected to also post Catastrophic (Threshold) Aid for special education as restricted revenues. We were also notified that Threshold reimbursements in FY26, and future years, are likely to be reduced by 30% from FY25 levels due to fixed state appropriations.

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 being $86.6 million less than in FY25.

Career Awareness and Exploration Funds

Requires the lead district or each CTC to receive career awareness and exploration funds and to report the use of the funds to ODEW. The amount per pupil in HB96 was reduced from $10 to $3 per pupil for FY26 and FY27.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
DPIA	$2,997,696	$2,997,696	$2,997,696	$2,997,696	$2,997,696
Career Tech - Restricted	$643,053	$643,053	$643,053	$643,053	$643,053
Career Tech Associated Services	$290,542	$290,542	$290,542	$290,542	$290,542
Career Awareness & Exploration	$15,542	$15,542	$15,542	$15,542	$15,542
Gifted	$163,928	$163,928	$163,928	$163,928	$163,928
English Learners	$34,966	$34,966	$34,966	$34,966	$34,966
Student Wellness	$636,344	$636,344	$636,344	$636,344	$636,344
Catastrophic Aid	$207,498	$207,498	$207,498	$207,498	$207,498
Other Restricted	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – line #1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

Summary of State Foundation – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045

SUMMARY	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Unrestricted Line #1.035	$25,138,779	$25,141,652	$25,144,552	$25,147,508	$25,150,519
Restricted Line #1.040	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567	$4,989,567
Rest. Federal Funds #1.045	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total State Foundation Revenue	$30,128,346	$30,131,219	$30,134,119	$30,137,075	$30,140,086

State Share of Local Property Tax – Line #1.050

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 was signed June 24, 2026, and becomes effective September 23, 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 is estimated to provide $350 million in taxpayer relief for qualified Homestead applicants and 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 OOC Phase up					
	TY25 Coll CY26	TY26 Coll CY27	TY27 Coll CY28	TY28 Coll CY29	TY29 Coll 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%
Inc. OOC	0.00%	0.70%	1.42%	2.15%	2.88%
Total	12.50%	13.20%	13.92%	14.65%	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 Ohio Department of Taxation 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. The district has received the HB186 Section 5 payment of $43,944 for non-business property, which is for residential/agriculture or Class I.

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

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Rollback and Homestead	$2,354,023	$2,867,370	$2,322,039	$1,760,457	$1,614,793
HB 186 Partial Reimbursement of Taxes	$43,944	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Tax Reimbursements #1.050	$2,397,967	$2,867,370	$2,322,039	$1,760,457	$1,614,793

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any type of revenue that does not fit into the lines above. The main sources of revenue in this area have been tuition for court placed students, student fees, Manufactured Home taxes and general rental fees.

Interest income is based on the district's cash balances and increased interest rates due to the Federal Reserve raising rates to curb inflation. While interest income in FY27 should remain steady due to laddered investment strategies, the potential rate cuts will begin to have an impact on earnings later in FY28 and future years. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district.

The district preschool program has students from other district attending through Open Enrollment, this is the only program that receives funding outside of state foundation for any student attending our district from another district. We will not include funding for future years since this area is very difficult to predict, in FY26 we only received $1,368 for preschool students through open enrollment. .

Donations will increase for the Pete Henry Gymnasium scoreboard donations of $25,000 in FY25 through FY28. All other areas are based on historical amounts received.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Tuition Related Payments	$738,687	$746,074	$753,535	$761,070	$768,681
Open Enrollment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Interest Earnings	$266,656	$253,323	$240,657	$228,624	$217,193
Payments In Lieu of Taxes	$47,210	$46,266	$45,341	$44,434	$43,545
Rental Fees	$71,096	$71,096	$71,096	$71,096	$71,096
Mobile Home Taxes	$156,122	$156,122	$156,122	$156,122	$156,122
Medicaid	$908,774	$926,950	$945,489	$964,398	$983,686
Miscellaneous	$158,826	$158,826	$133,826	$133,826	$133,826
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	$2,347,371	$2,358,657	$2,346,066	$2,359,570	$2,374,149

Short-Term Borrowing – Lines #2.010 & Line #2.020

The district is not expecting any new short-term borrowing during the remainder of the forecast.

Transfers In / Return of Advances – Line #2.040 & Line #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. The district does not expect to have any transfers or advances during the forecast.

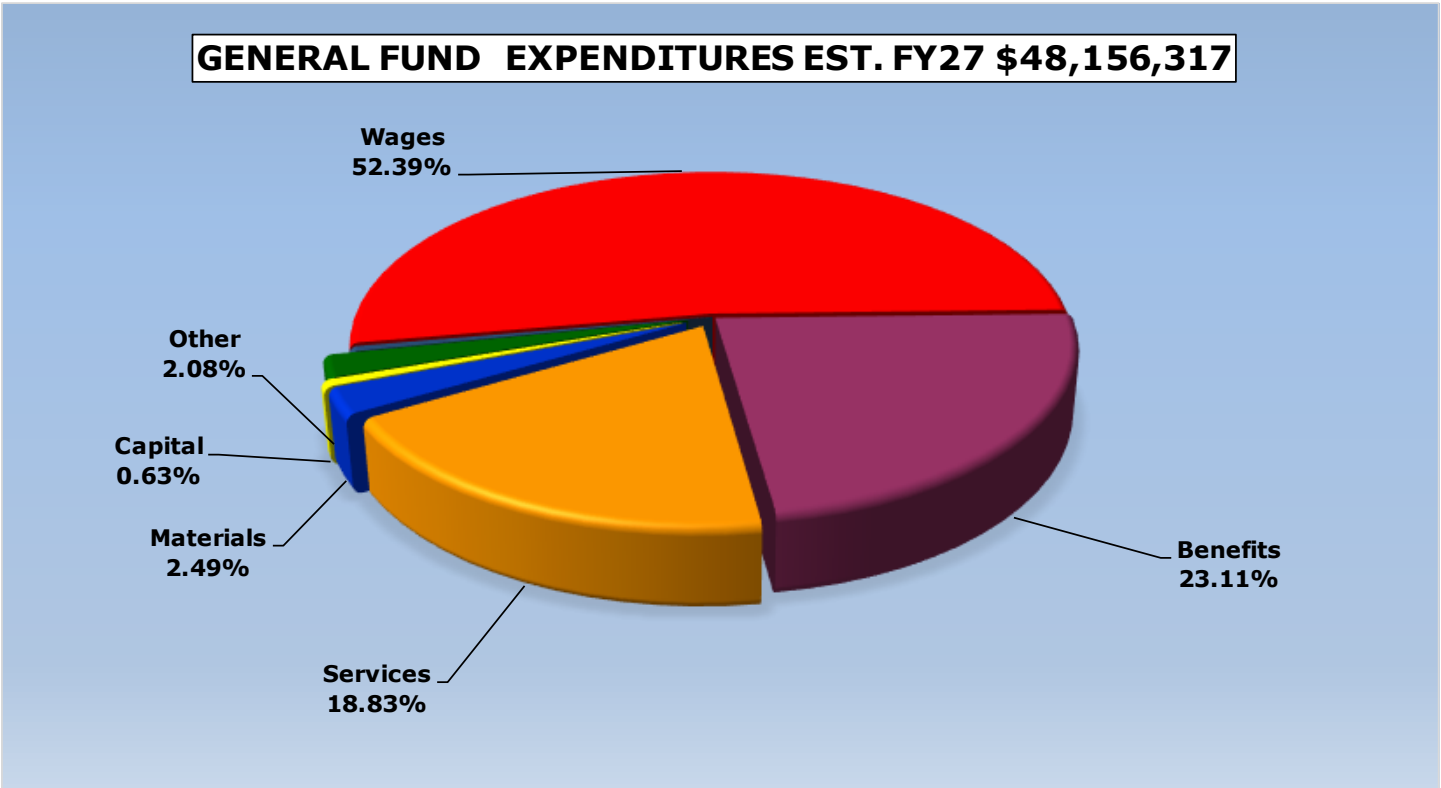
All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060

This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. The district receives annual refunds for E-Rate, which provides discounts for telecommunications, Internet access, and internal connections to eligible schools and libraries.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Refund of prior years expenditures	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354	$56,354

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 focus for resource utilization.



Wages – Line #3.010

Through negotiations with certified and classified unions the contracts were rolled over for FY26 with no increase in the base wages. As a result of the teamsters' negotiations there have been significant changes in the employees' health insurance that allowed the district to negotiate with all of the unions for salary changes. The Teamster Union increase in FY26 will be approximately $166,000 and the only union to receive an increase since the other two unions had already agreed to no salary increase in FY26. During FY27 the increase for all three unions will be approximately an average of 10.81%, in FY28 the increase will be approximately an average of 5.46% and in FY28 the increase will only be for the teachers and classified staff of approximately an average of 4.87%, with 0% increase for planning purposes for the teamsters as their contract only goes through FY28. For planning purposes for all three unions, a 0% increase for the base amount has been used for FY30 through FY31.

For FY27 the district had forty-three teachers either retire or resign with only thirty-three of those positions being replaced. There is also a decrease in FY27 for the onetime bonus payment in FY26 of $211,875. The district is projecting that there will be two certified staff members retire or resign in FY28-FY30 that will not be replaced, we will review the retirements for FY31 closer to that year.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Base Wages	$23,035,240	$23,170,087	$24,547,100	$25,776,646	$26,036,764
Based Pay Increase	$1,804,432	$1,399,872	$991,874	$0	$0
Steps & Academic Training	$378,928	$375,474	$377,672	$400,118	$420,159
Growth Staff	$1,127,228	$220,000	$0	$0	$0
Other Adjustments/Reductions	($3,175,741)	($618,333)	($140,000)	($140,000)	($23,333)
Stipends	$574,742	$586,237	$597,962	$609,921	$622,120
Substitutes	$799,068	$799,068	$799,068	$799,068	$799,068
Supplementals	$684,185	$720,173	$749,700	$749,700	$749,700
Total Wages Line #3.010	$25,228,083	$26,652,578	$27,923,376	$28,195,453	$28,604,477

Fringe Benefits Estimates
This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with fringe benefit costs.

A) STRS/SERS will increase as Wages Increase
The district pays 14% of each dollar paid in wages to either the State Teachers Retirement System or the School Employees Retirement System as required by Ohio law. The district is required to pay SERS Surcharge which is an additional employer charge based on the salaries of lower-paid members. It is exclusively used to fund health care.

B) Insurance
Insurance Trend had previously been adjusted upward by a composite rate for all coverages and to allow for potential added costs of the Affordable Care Act of 7.5% in FY25 and 9% in FY26 through FY29 which reflects trend and the likely increase in health care costs because of PPACA. Since the district had received notice that the insurance rate was going to increase by 34% for CY2026, they reviewed all possible insurances. During negotiations with the teamster union, the district was notified that all employees could be eligible for the teamster union insurance. By joining this group, the cost of premiums is expected to be reduced by 34% from current, the district decided to be more conservative and are using 30% decrease with no increase in CY2027 through CY2029 and a 9% increase in CY2030 and CY2031.

Along with the changes in insurance policies, the district will no longer pay into the Health Care Savings Accounts for employees, since the new plan is not a high deductible plan. The annual savings is estimated to be $840,000 for FY27 through FY31, with a savings in FY26 of $815,000 as the district has already paid into the HSA for some of the new employees prior to the change in insurances.

C) Workers' Compensation & Unemployment Compensation
The district rate for workers compensation is .5% of salaries. The district pays into a separate worker's compensation fund each payroll from the General Fund. The district currently has a cash balance in the 027 Fund that will pay for the FY26 payment, therefore there will not be the need to make any future payments to the fund until FY27, therefore the district has decrease benefits for this amount in FY26 of $102,745 only. Beginning in FY26 through FY29, the district will make the annual payment out of the appropriate fund instead of paying into the 027 fund. The district is projecting annual unemployment costs at $19,000 per year during FY27-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.

E) Other Tuition/Annuities

The district reimburses employees the cost of tuition to maintain their certifications per the negotiated agreements of $65,000 per year with additional amounts for classified and administrators.

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
A) STRS/SERS	$4,107,812	$4,310,612	$4,522,951	$4,591,781	$4,655,546
B) Insurance's	$6,423,034	$6,265,601	$6,218,001	$6,450,211	$7,022,797
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	$169,000	$178,915	$186,540	$188,173	$190,627
D) Medicare	$365,808	$386,462	$404,889	$408,834	$414,766
E) Other/Tuition/Annuities	$65,000	$65,000	$65,000	$65,000	$65,000
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	$11,130,654	$11,206,590	$11,397,381	$11,703,999	$12,348,736

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

The only open enrollment that a district will be required to pay separately is if a student enrolls in the preschool program, we will not project costs for future years until we have the data for other students attending Open Enrollment preschool. College Credit Plus, excess fees, and other tuition costs will continue to draw funds away from the district, which will continue in this area and has been adjusted based on historical trends.

Lease purchases are for copiers each year of the forecast and the Arlin Field High School project with the first payment in FY24 and the final payment being March 2031. In FY26 there was a new electric Capacity Charge that was 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. We do not anticipate any decrease for utilities in FY27 from the changes in electricity, therefore we are projecting a 0% increase in FY27 and 4% increase annually for FY28-FY31.

Tuition to other districts is expected to increase by1% in FY27 through FY31.

The district has made changes in the ESC services over the past few years. Even with those changes, we anticipate a 1% increase in FY27-FY31 for our ESC charges.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	$5,163,229	$5,215,119	$5,267,538	$5,320,213	$5,373,415
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	$498,410	$503,394	$508,428	$513,512	$518,647
Lease Payment	$220,035	$215,859	$211,603	$207,387	$203,171
Professional Development	$35,560	$35,916	$36,275	$36,638	$37,004
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	$23,599	$23,835	$24,073	$24,314	$24,557
Utilities	$1,158,580	$1,204,923	$1,253,120	$1,303,245	$1,355,375
Contracted Trades & Services	$17,355	$17,355	$17,355	$17,355	$17,355
Tuition to Other Districts & Excess Costs	$1,518,874	$1,534,063	$1,549,404	$1,564,898	$1,580,547
Open Enrollment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
College Credit Plus	$148,358	$148,358	$148,358	$148,358	$148,358
Contract Transportation	$75,782	$77,298	$78,844	$80,421	$82,029
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	$206,891	$208,960	$211,050	$213,161	$215,293
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	$9,066,673	$9,185,080	$9,306,048	$9,429,502	$9,555,751

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. The district is expecting a 2% increase in supplies per year due to inflation from FY27 through FY31.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
General Office Supplies & Materials	$369,658	$377,051	$384,592	$392,284	$400,130
Textbooks & Instructional Supplies	$209,143	$213,326	$217,593	$221,945	$226,384
Facility Supplies & Materials	$277,396	$282,944	$288,603	$294,375	$300,263
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	$333,668	$340,341	$347,148	$354,091	$361,172
Other Supplies	$11,146	$11,146	$11,146	$11,146	$11,146
Total Supplies Line #3.040	$1,201,011	$1,224,808	$1,249,082	$1,273,841	$1,299,095

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. The district will continue the technology projects and other smaller projects from the general fund in FY27-FY31. The district expects to purchase 1 bus in FY27-FY31.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	$156,810	$156,810	$156,810	$156,810	$156,810
Busses & Other Vehicles	$146,463	$150,857	$155,383	$160,044	$164,845
Total Equipment Line #3.050	$303,273	$307,667	$312,193	$316,854	$321,655

Principal and Interest Payment – Lines # 4.05 and 4.06

The district has a HB264 Energy conservation project that will be paid for by December 2028.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
HB 264 Principal Line #4.050	$219,000	$224,000	$224,000	$0	$0
Interest & Fiscal Costs Line # 4.060	$6,690	$4,032	$1,344	$0	$0

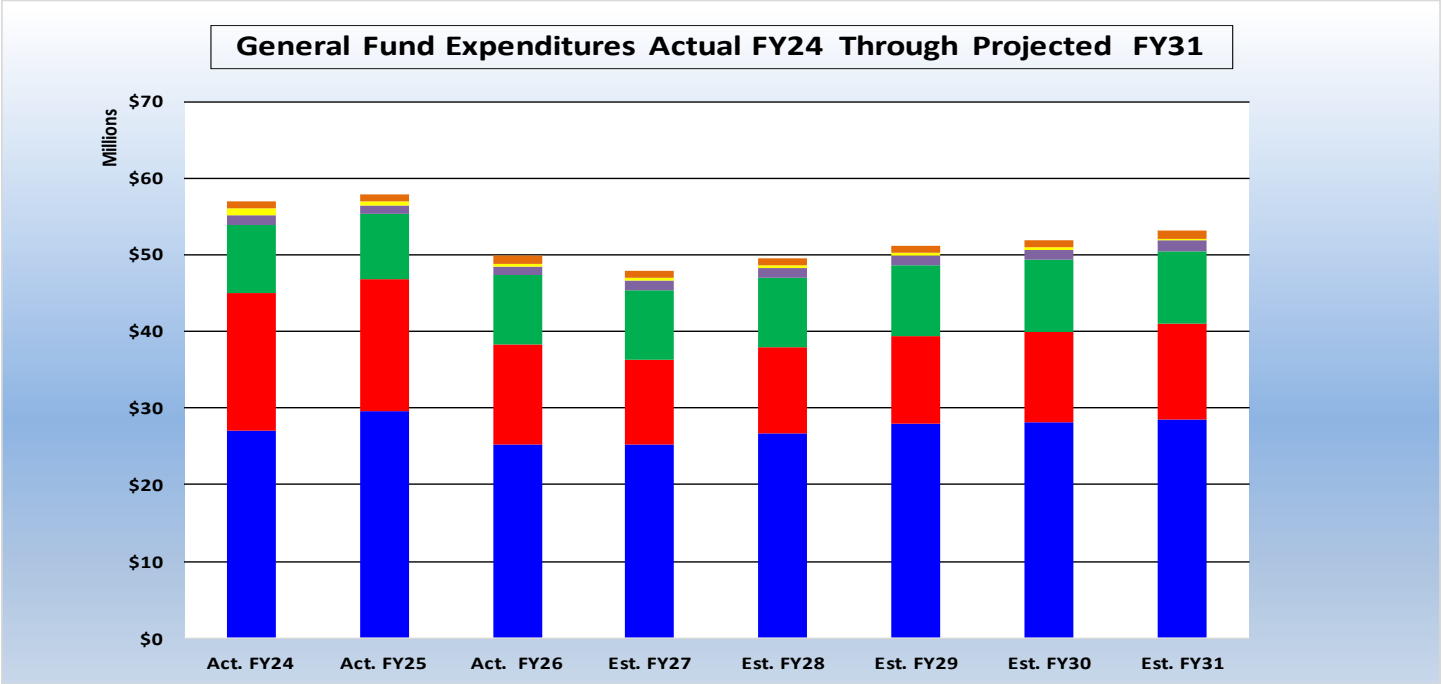
Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit, and other miscellaneous expenses. The district expects a 1% increase of Auditor & Treasurer fees, annual audit costs along with dues and fees for each year of the forecast. The district expects 2% increase in the liability and other insurances in FY27 through FY31.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	$440,184	$444,586	$449,032	$453,522	$458,058
Annual Audit Costs	$43,865	$44,304	$44,747	$45,194	$45,646
Liability, Fire & Extended Insurances	$429,543	$438,134	$446,897	$455,835	$464,952
Dues, Fees & Other Expenses	$87,341	$88,214	$89,096	$89,987	$90,887
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	$1,000,934	$1,015,238	$1,029,772	$1,044,538	$1,059,542

Operating Expenditures Actual FY23 through FY25 and Estimated FY26-FY30

The graph below shows a quick overview of actual and estimated expenses by proportion to total in the General Fund.



Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line #5.010

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. The district plans to transfer funds to the 035 Severance Fund of $400,000 in FY27 and then annually of $200,000 in FY28-FY31. We are not anticipating any need to advance funds at the end of the fiscal year to federal grant funds.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	$400,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
Advances Out Line #5.020	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Transfer & Advances Out	$400,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000

All Other Financing Uses – Line #5.03

This area is for returning payments from prior year receipts. The district does not expect to make any type of refunds throughout the forecast.

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	$357,612	$357,612	$357,612	$357,612	$357,612

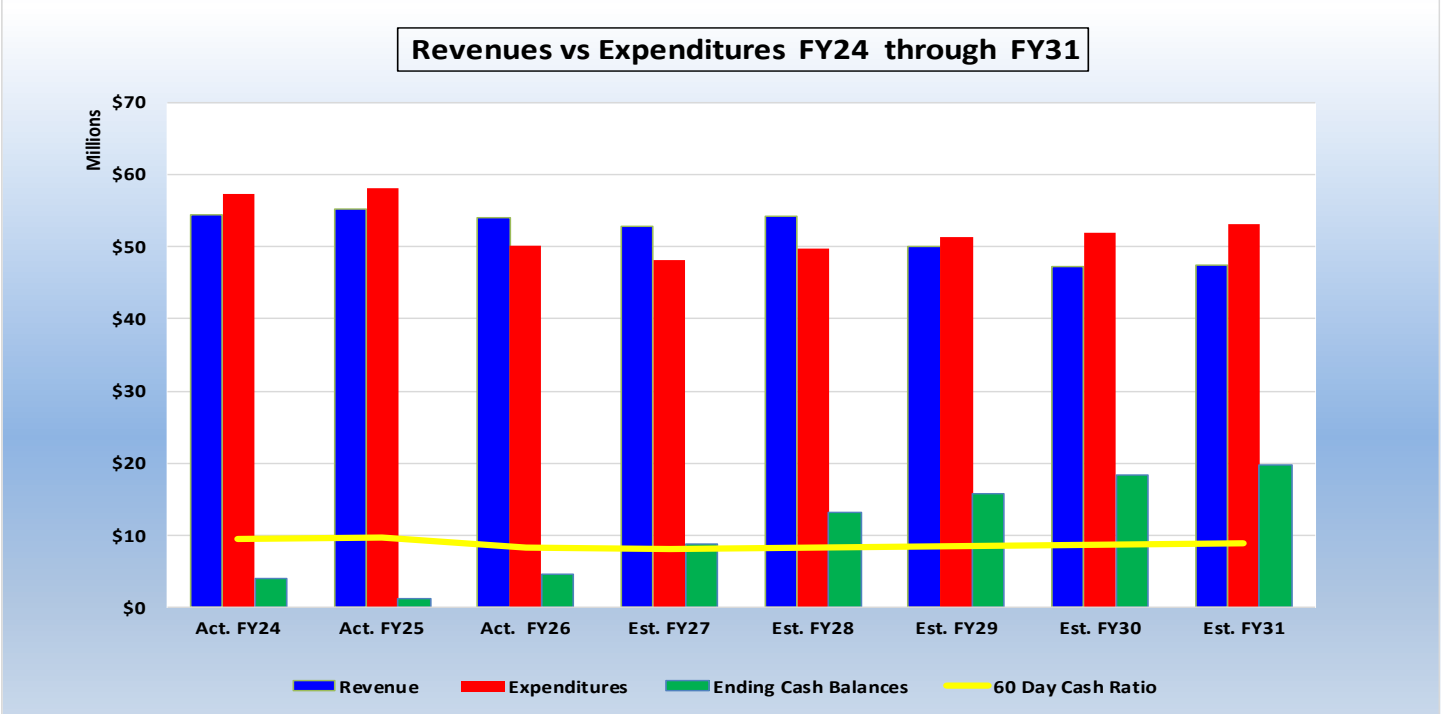
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance – Line#15.010

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. The unreserved cash balance includes the renewal of all levies and any new levy as it is presented in the forecast.

	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance Line #15.01	$8,830,120	$13,077,216	$15,844,006	$18,338,426	$19,696,045

Revenue vs Expenditures with Deficit Spending

The graph below shows that the district is in deficit spending in FY24 through FY25, with the reductions made in FY25 the deficit spending will be eliminated in FY26 through FY28. However, without the renewal of the emergency levy, the district will once again begin to deficit spending in FY29.

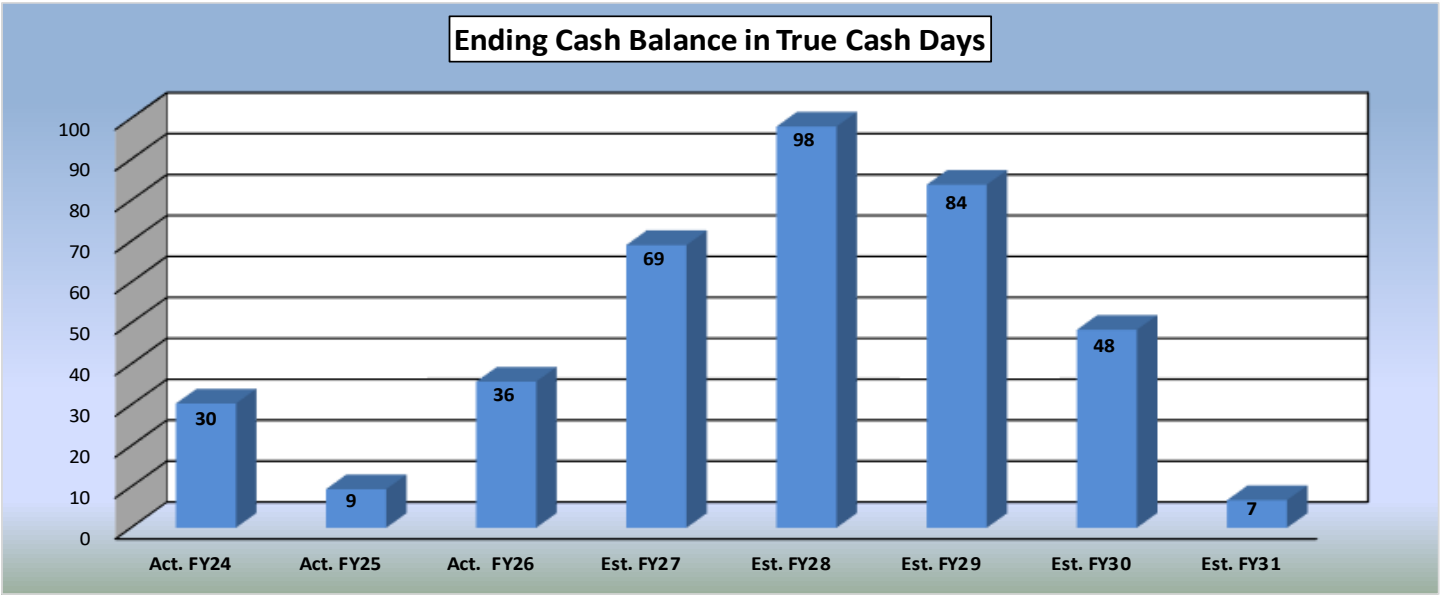


Deficit spending affects the amount of carryover that the district has to plan for the future. When reviewing the needs of the district we review the amount of spending and what would be needed to remove any deficit spending to have positive cash balances on the forecast. The chart below shows the amount of deficit spending that is included on Line 6.010 of the forecast and the millage for each year that would be needed in order to erase the deficit spending.

Source	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
Excess Revenue over/(under) Expenditures	$4,235,756	$4,247,096	($1,577,491)	($4,944,189)	($5,926,946)
Millage equivalent for deficit spending	0.00	0.00	2.92	8.73	10.42

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 (GFOA) recommends no less than two (2) months or 60 days cash is on hand at year end but could be more depending on each district's complexity and risk factors for revenue collection. This chart does not include the renewal of the emergency levy.



Conclusion

Mansfield City School District receives 61.68% of its funding for the district from state dollars which is very beneficial to the overall operations for the education of our students.

The district has been able to make changes in the employee insurances that have been beneficial for the district and the employees.

In planning for the future, the administration will need to make sure that the district is able to obtain a positive cash balance throughout the forecast. They will need to review current expenditures based on the current revenues to obtain this.

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.