

Pleasant Local School District

Fiscal Year  
**2026**  
February

Financial  
Forecast  
Report



Prepared By:

Treasurer/CFO

Pleasant Local School District

# Table of Contents

Forecast Summary	3
Forecast Analysis	4
Revenue Overview	5
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	6
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	7
1.030 - Income Tax	8
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	9
1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	10
1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	11
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	12
2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources	13
Expenditures Overview	14
3.010 - Personnel Services	15
3.020 - Employee Benefits	16
3.030 - Purchased Services	17
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	18
3.050 - Capital Outlay	19
3.060 - 4.060 - Intergovernmental & Debt	20
4.300 - Other Objects	21
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	22
Five Year Forecast	23
Appendix	
Financial Health Indicators	24
Current to Prior Forecast Compare	25

## Forecast Purpose/Objectives

Ohio Department of Education and Workforce's purposes/objectives for the financial forecast are:

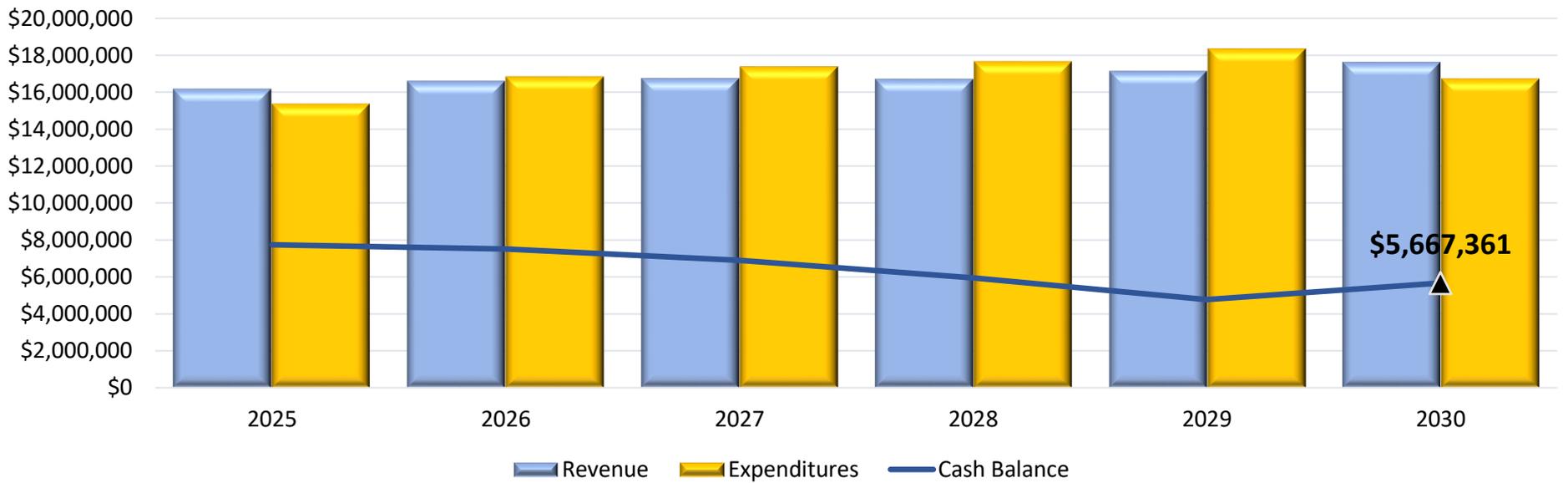
1. To engage the local board of education and the community in the long range planning and discussions of financial issues facing the school district.
2. To serve as a basis for determining the school district's ability to sign the certificate required by O.R.C. §5705.412, commonly known as the "412 certificate."
3. To provide a method for the Department of Education and Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems.

## Forecast Methodology

This forecast is prepared based upon historical trends and current factors. This information is then extrapolated into estimates for subsequent years. The forecast variables can change multiple times throughout the fiscal year, and while cash flow monitoring helps to identify unexpected variances, no process is guaranteed. The intent is to provide the district's financial trend over time and a roadmap for decisions aimed at encouraging financial sustainability and stability.

# Forecast Summary

## Projected Revenue, Expenditures, and Cash Balance



## Financial Forecast Summary

	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
Beginning Balance (Line 7.010) <i>*Includes Renewal/New Levy Revenue, see Disclosures</i>	7,740,763	7,512,949	6,890,889	5,955,894	4,773,028
+ Revenue	16,594,642	16,748,628	16,712,699	17,141,838	17,617,136
- Expenditures	(16,822,457)	(17,370,689)	(17,647,693)	(18,324,704)	(16,722,803)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	(227,815)	(622,060)	(934,995)	(1,182,866)	894,333
Line 7.020 Ending Balance with Renewal/New Levies	7,512,949	6,890,889	5,955,894	4,773,028	5,667,361

## Financial Summary Notes

Expenditure growth is projected to outpace revenue change. By the end of 2030, the cash balance is projected to decline by a total of \$2,073,402 compared to 2025. For fiscal year 2030, expenditures are currently projected to be under revenue, resulting in a revenue surplus the final year of the forecast period.

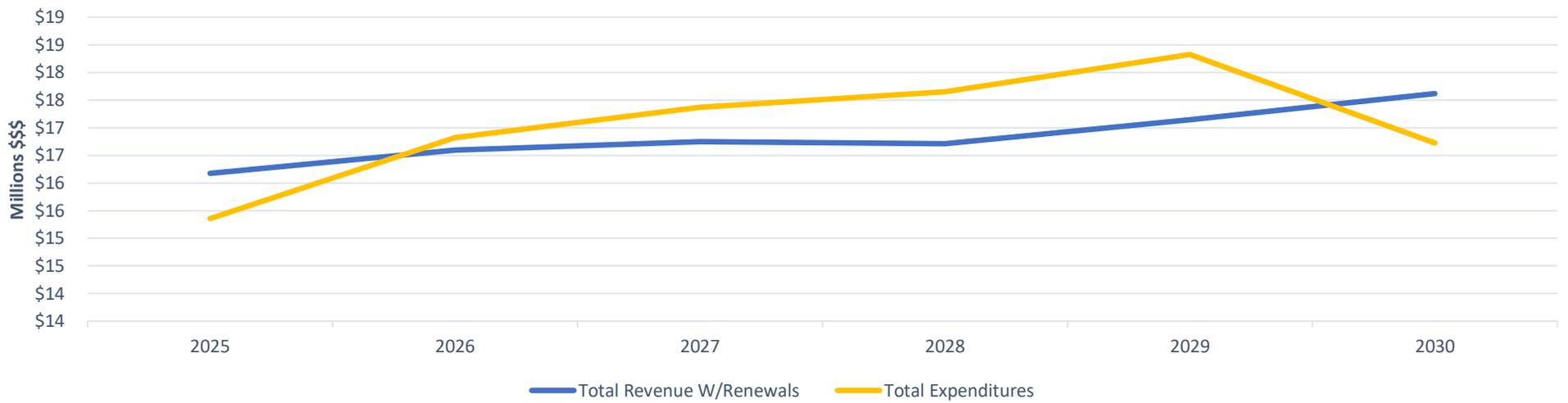
For revenue, projected change is expected to be less than the historical average. Over the past five years, revenue increased by 6.25% (\$785,578 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 1.73% (\$288,629 annually) through fiscal year 2030. Notably, State Funding, is expected to be \$471,267 less per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.

For expenditures, projected change is expected to be at a slower pace than the historical trend. Expenditures increased by 4.62% (\$571,503 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to increase by 1.90% (\$273,294 annually) through 2030. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Other Uses, is anticipated to be \$210,372 less per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.

Disclosure Items:	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Modeled Renewal Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	425,529
Modeled New Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbrances (not subtracted from Cash Balance)	-	-	-	-	-

# Forecast Analysis

## Revenue Compared to Expenditures

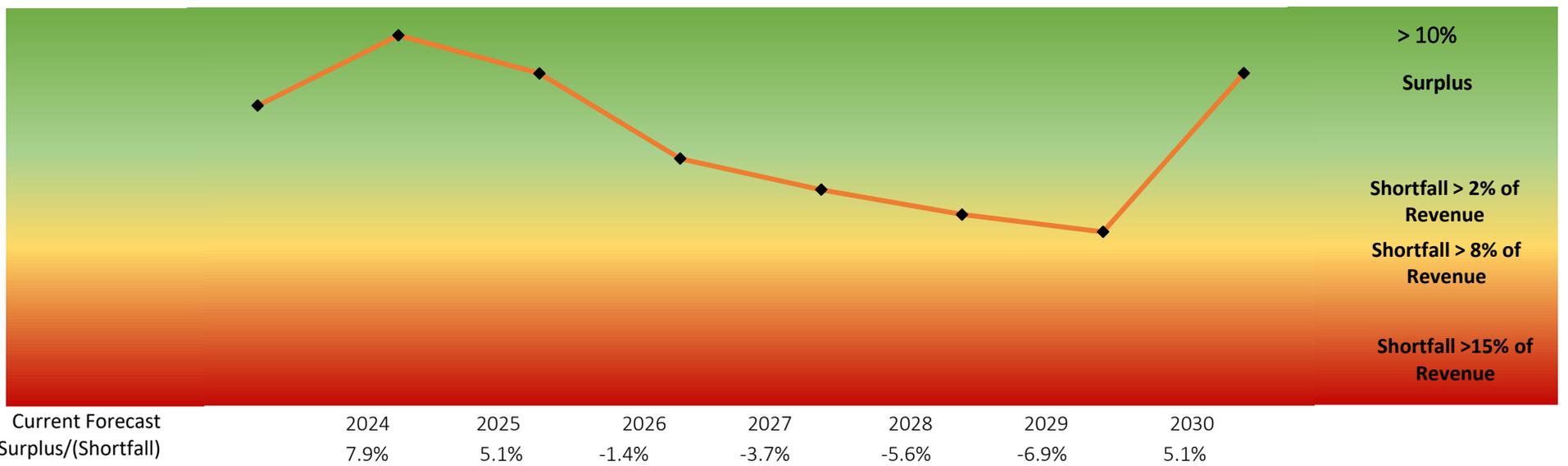


From 2026 to 2030, total revenues are projected to change by 1.73%

Revenue change is expected to outpace expenditure change.

From 2026 to 2030, total expenses are projected to change by 1.90%

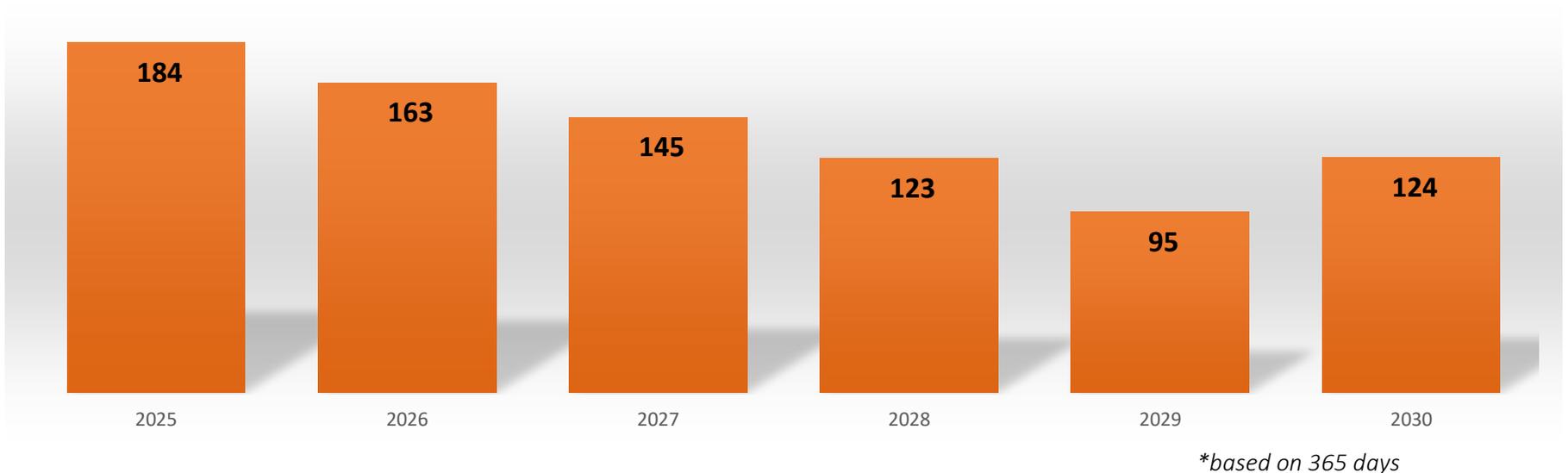
## Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) as a Percentage of Revenue



The district is remaining financially stable, but with the revenues increasing faster than expenditures. A revenue increase of 6.90% is needed to balance the budget in fiscal year 2030, or a -\$894,333 reduction in expenditures.

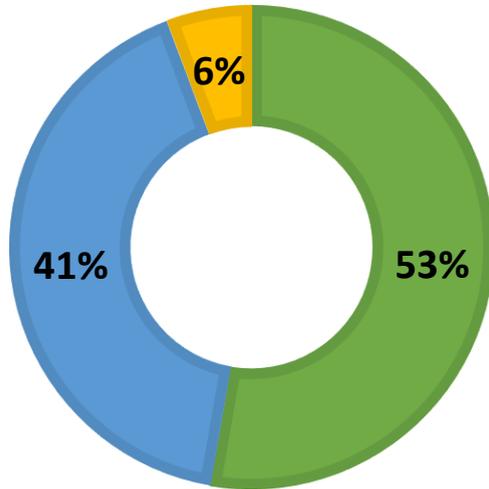
- The largest contributor to the projected revenue trend is the change in State Funding.
- The expenditure most impacting the changing trend is Other Uses.

## Days Cash on Hand at Fiscal Year-end



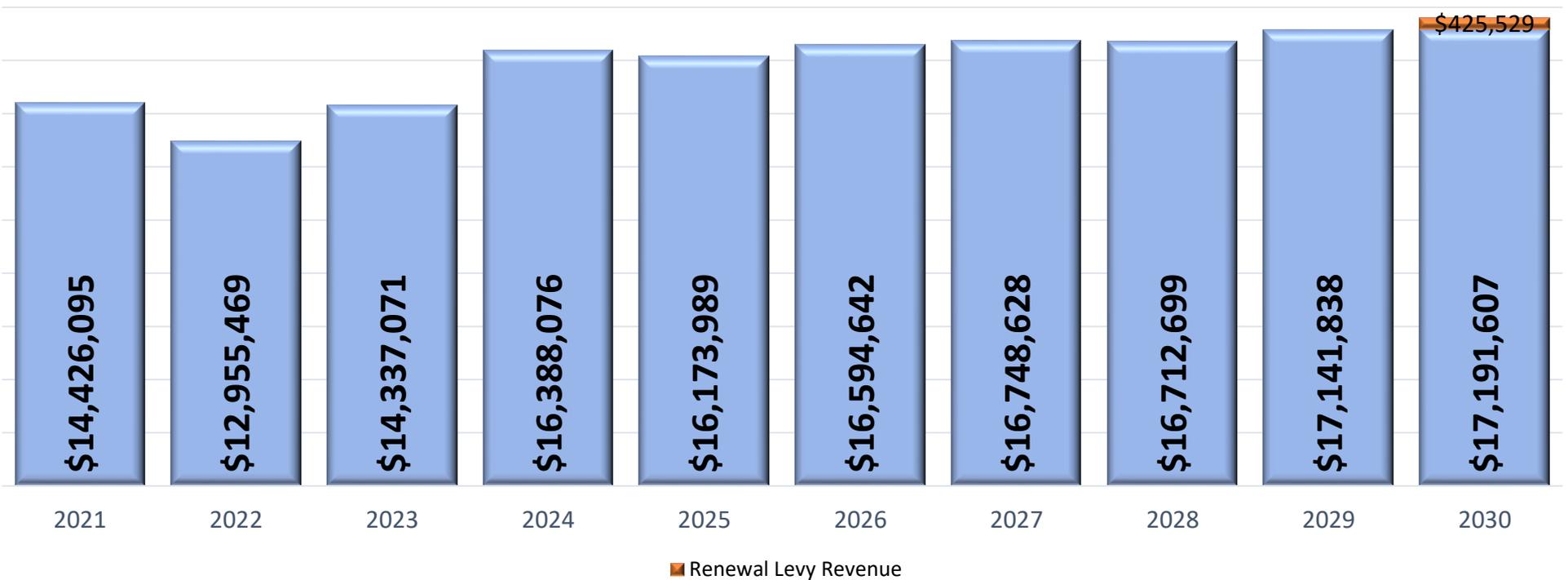
# Revenue Overview

## Revenue Sources



Local Taxes	
Real Estate Tax	29.95%
Public Utility Tax	7.24%
Income Tax	15.52%
State Sources	
State Funding	34.64%
Restricted Aid	2.31%
State Reimb Prop Tax Cred	4.63%
All Other Revenue	
Other Revenue	5.70%
Other Sources	0.00%

## Annual Revenue Actual + Projected



## Historic Revenue Change versus Projected Revenue Change

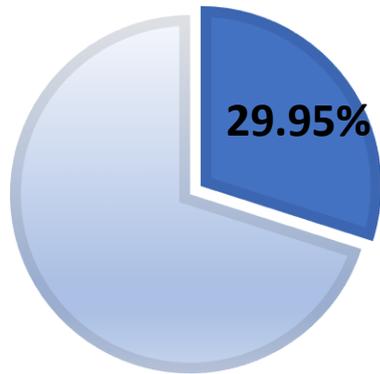
	Historical Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	
Real Estate	\$90,909	\$311,722	\$220,813	Over the past five years, revenue increased by 6.25% (\$785,578 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 1.73% (\$288,629 annually) through fiscal year 2030. Notably, State Funding, is expected to be \$471,267 less per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.
Public Utility	\$93,508	\$30,203	(\$63,305)	
Income Tax	\$460,843	\$77,995	(\$382,848)	
State Funding	\$379,475	(\$91,793)	(\$471,267)	
State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	\$73,977	(\$17,392)	(\$91,369)	
All Othr Op Rev	(\$302,292)	(\$19,086)	\$283,206	
Other Sources	(\$10,842)	(\$3,020)	\$7,822	
<b>Total Average Annual Change</b>	<b>\$785,578</b> 6.25%	<b>\$288,629</b> 1.73%	<b>(\$496,949)</b> -4.52%	

For Comparison:  
Expenditure average annual change is projected to be >

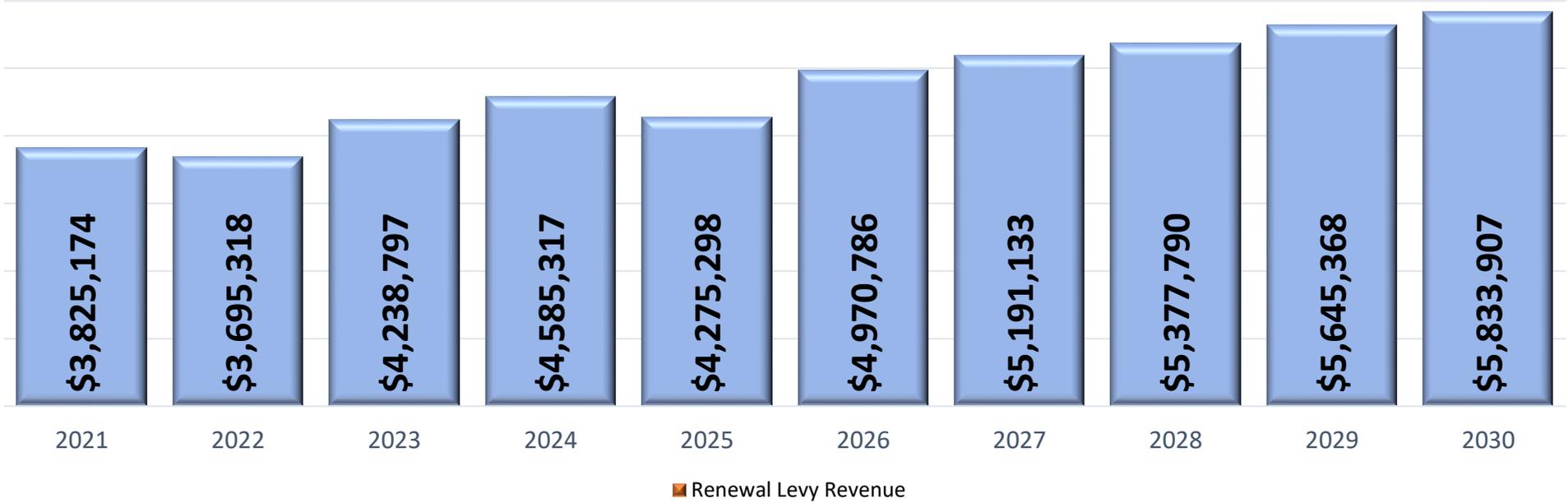
\$273,294 On an annual average basis, expenditures are projected to grow faster than revenue.

### 1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)

Revenue collected from taxes levied by a school district by the assessed valuation of real property using effective tax rates for class I (residential/agricultural) and class II (business).



Real estate property tax revenue accounts for 29.95% of total district general fund revenue.



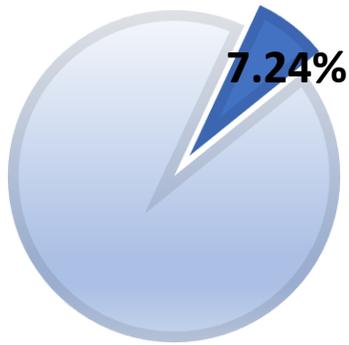
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Values, Tax Rates and Gross Collections							Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Yr	Valuation	Value Change	Class I Rate	Change	Class 2 Rate	Change	
2024	265,113,360	3,874,760	20.02	-	23.27	-	100.0%
2025	322,082,040	56,968,680	20.00	(0.02)	22.20	(1.07)	100.0%
2026	323,602,040	1,520,000	20.00	-	22.17	(0.03)	100.0%
2027	325,122,040	1,520,000	20.00	-	22.13	(0.03)	100.0%
2028	351,167,040	26,045,000	20.00	-	21.83	(0.30)	100.0%
2029	352,687,040	1,520,000	20.00	-	21.80	(0.03)	100.0%

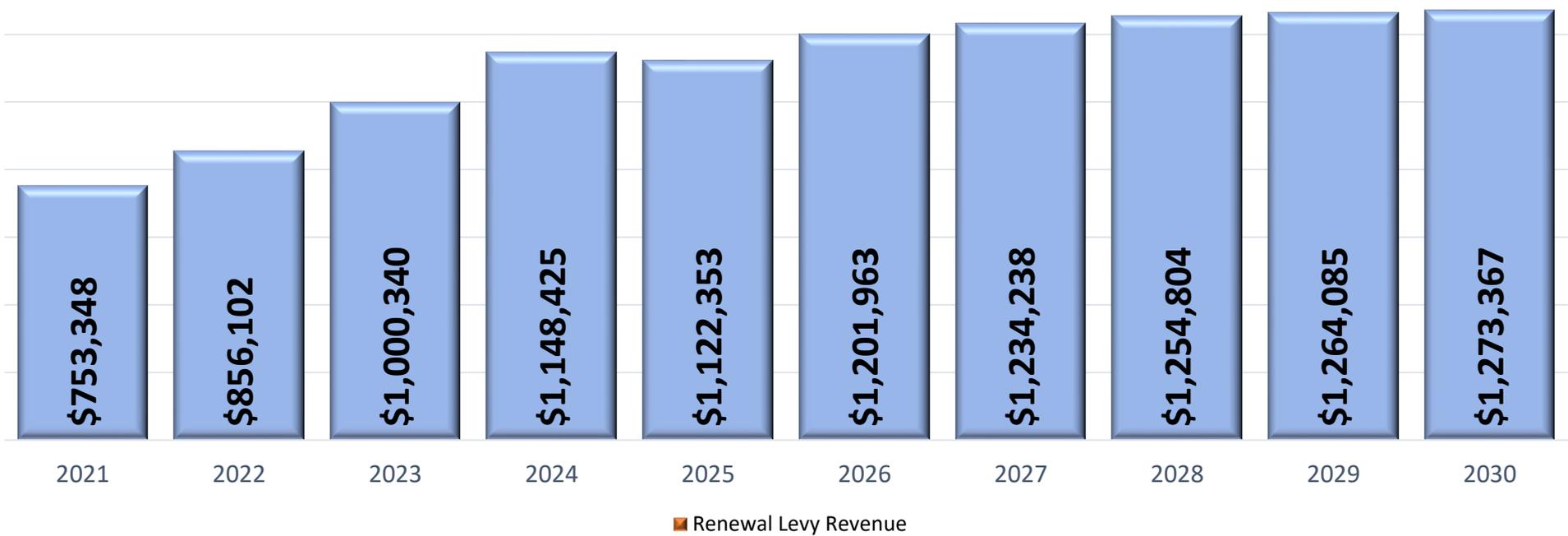
Class I, or residential/agricultural taxes make up approximately 86.36% of the real estate property tax revenue. The Class I tax rate is 20.00 mills in tax year 2025. The projections reflect an average gross collection rate of 100.0% annually through tax year 2029. The revenue changed at an average annual historical rate of 2.57% and is projected to change at an average annual rate of 6.52% through fiscal year 2030.

### 1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property

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



Public Utility Personal Property tax revenue accounts for 7.24% of total district general fund revenue.



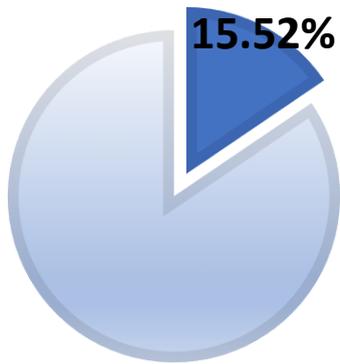
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Values and Tax Rates					Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Year	Valuation	Value Change	Full Voted Rate	Change	
2024	28,748,940	1,870,240	41.25	-	100.0%
2025	29,561,156	812,216	41.25	-	100.0%
2026	30,311,156	750,000	41.25	-	100.0%
2027	30,536,156	225,000	41.25	-	100.0%
2028	30,761,156	225,000	41.25	-	100.0%
2029	30,986,156	225,000	41.25	-	100.0%

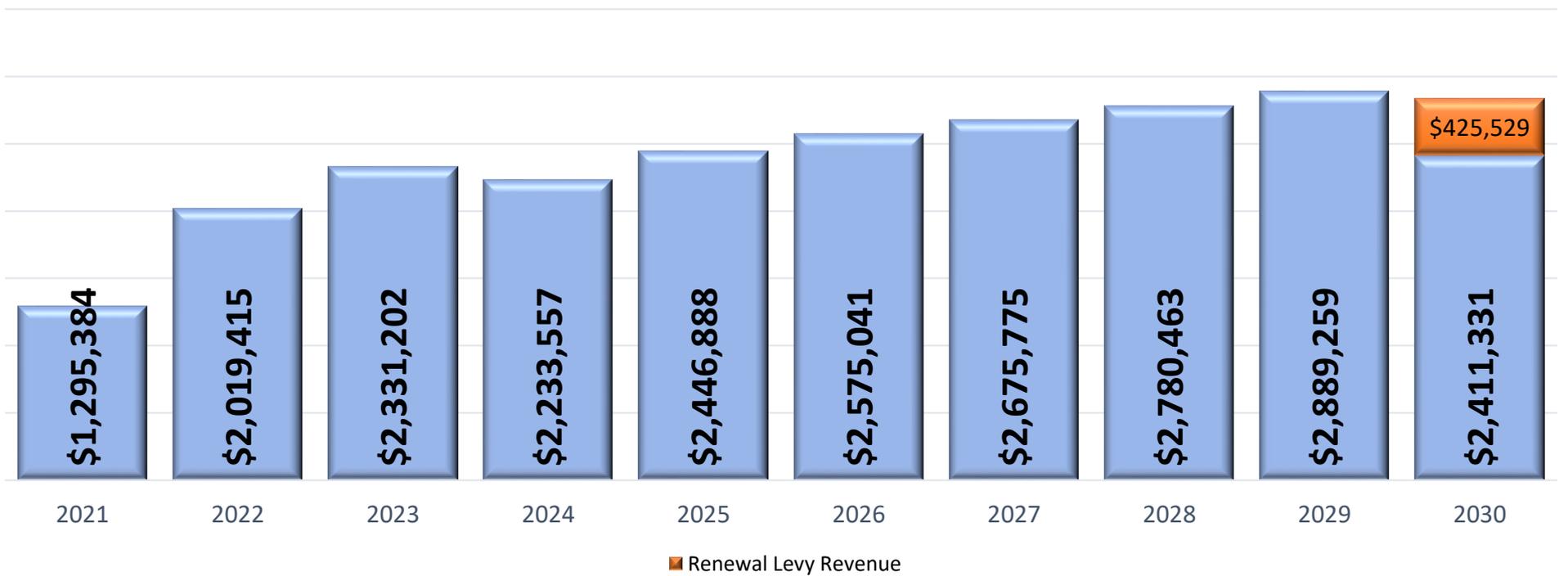
The public utility personal property tax revenue is generated from the personal property values, additions, and depreciation reported by the utility companies. The property is taxed at the full voted tax rate which in tax year 2025 is 41.25 mills. The forecast is modeling an average gross collection rate of 100.00%. The revenue changed historically at an average annual dollar amount of \$93,508 and is projected to change at an average annual dollar amount of \$30,203 through fiscal year 2030.

### 1.030 - School District Income Tax

Revenue collected from income tax earmarked specifically to support schools with a voter approved tax by residents of the school district; separate from federal, state and municipal income taxes.



School District Income Tax revenue accounts for 15.52% of total district general fund revenue.

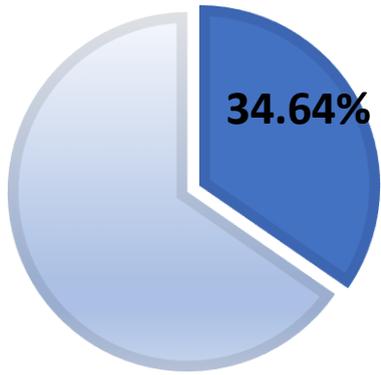


#### Key Assumptions & Notes

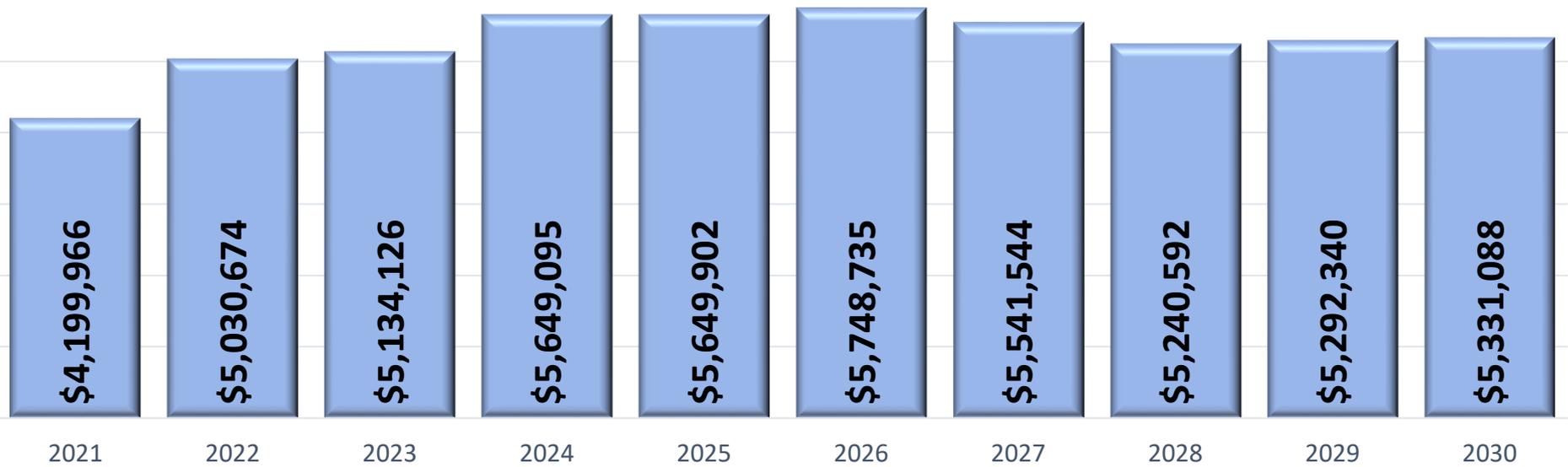
The district maintained one income tax levy in fiscal year 2026. The average annual dollar change in total income tax revenue is forecasted to be \$77,995 through 2030. The district is projecting income tax renewal activity in the forecast period; related revenue is reflected in orange in the graph above. Income tax revenue is projected to account for 16.10% of the district's total revenue by fiscal year 2030.

### 1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid

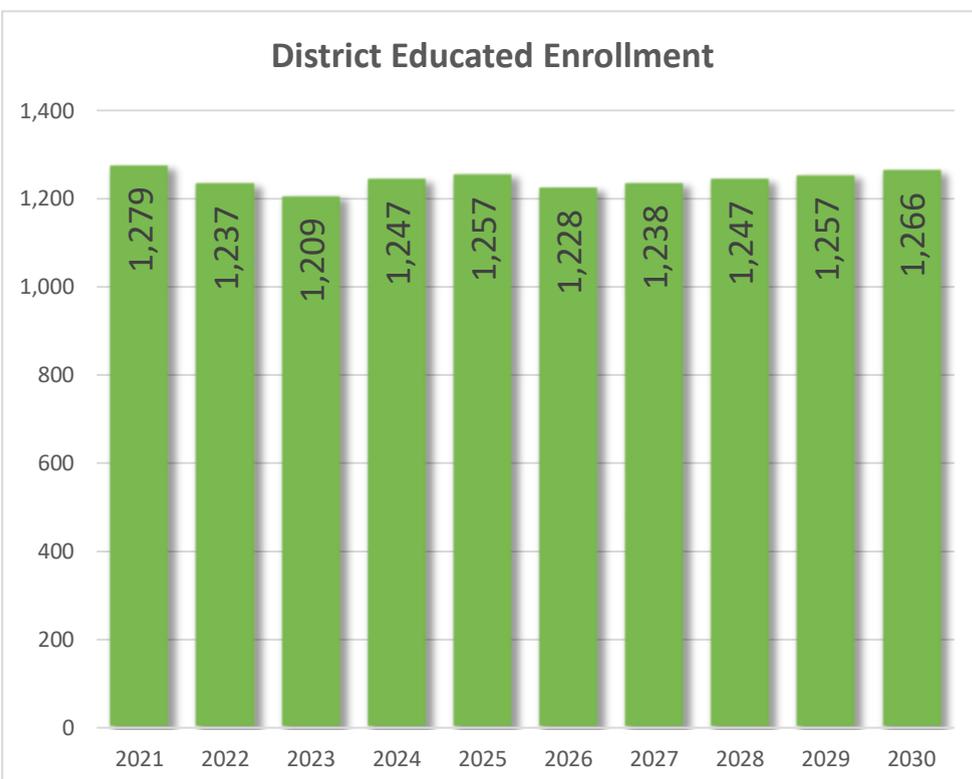
Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.



Unrestricted State Aid revenue accounts for 34.64% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes



Beginning in fiscal year 2022, Ohio adopted the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP). Funding is driven by a base cost methodology that incorporates the four components identified as necessary to the education process. The Base Cost is currently calculated for two years using a statewide average from historical actual data.

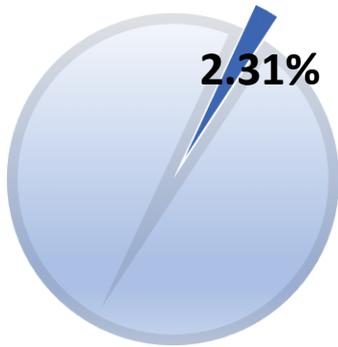
For Pleasant Local School District, the calculated Base Cost total is \$10,280,655 in 2026.

The State's Share of the calculated Base Cost total is \$3,541,321, or \$2,884 per pupil.

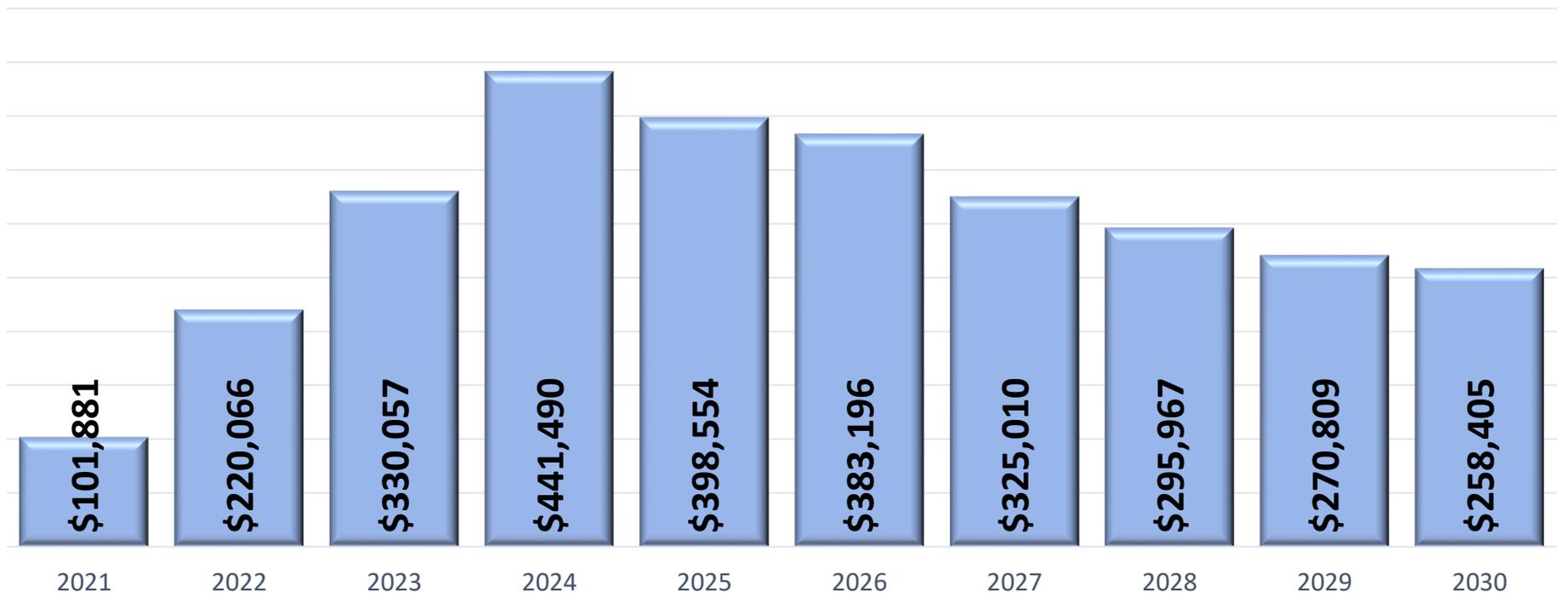
The FSFP also started funding students where they attended school. Therefore district educated enrollment is now used for per pupil funding. At the same time, the FSFP eliminated tuition transfer payments from school districts, which impacts the expense side of the forecast.

### 1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid

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



Restricted State Aid revenue accounts for 2.31% of total district general fund revenue.

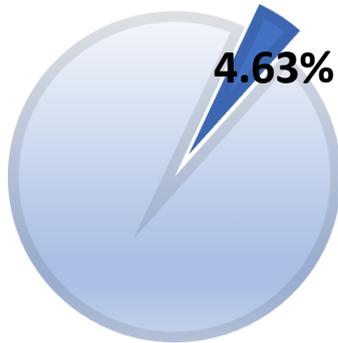


#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Restricted aid is the portion of state per pupil funding that must be classified as restricted use. Historically the district's restricted state aid changed annually on average by \$59,496 and is projected to change annually on average by -\$28,030. Restricted funds represent 2.31% of the district's total revenue. Starting in fiscal year 2022, the district's Success & Wellness funding became restricted; the state's share of this funding recorded as restricted is \$168,722. This funding has implications on general fund expenditures in that certain spending now occurring in a fund external to the general fund could shift to the general fund. The expenditures in this forecast are adjusted to reflect this change.

### 1.050 - State Reimbursement Property Tax Credits

Includes funds received for Tangible Personal Property Tax Reimbursement, Electric Deregulation, Homestead and Rollback.



State Reimbursement of Property Tax Credit revenue accounts for 4.63% of total district general fund revenue.

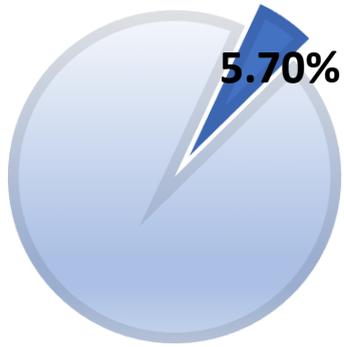


#### Key Assumptions & Notes

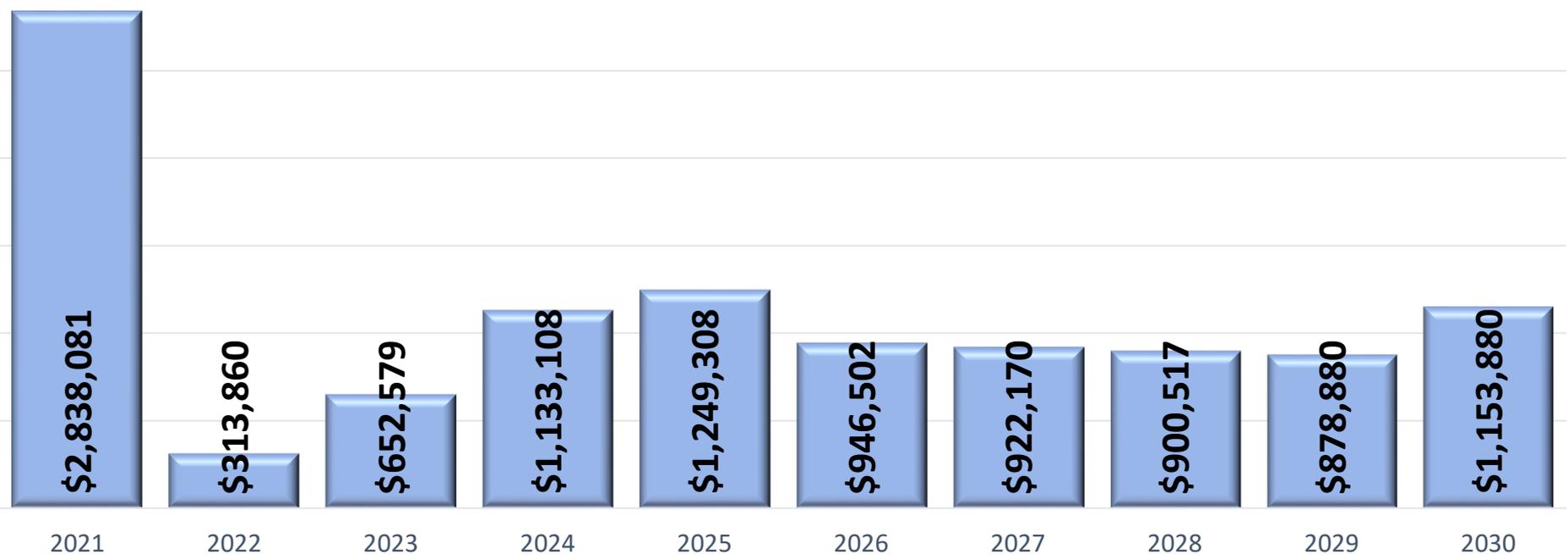
State Reimbursement of Property Tax Credits primarily consists of reimbursements from the state of Ohio for local taxpayer credits or reductions to their tax bill. The state reduces the local taxpayer's tax bill with a 10% rollback credit, and 2.5% owner-occupied rollback credit, plus a homestead credit for qualifying taxpayers. In fiscal year 2026, approximately 11.7% local residential property taxes will be reimbursed by the state in the form of rollback credits and approximately 2.7% will be reimbursed in the form of qualifying homestead exemption credits.

### 1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues

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



All Other Revenue accounts for 5.70% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

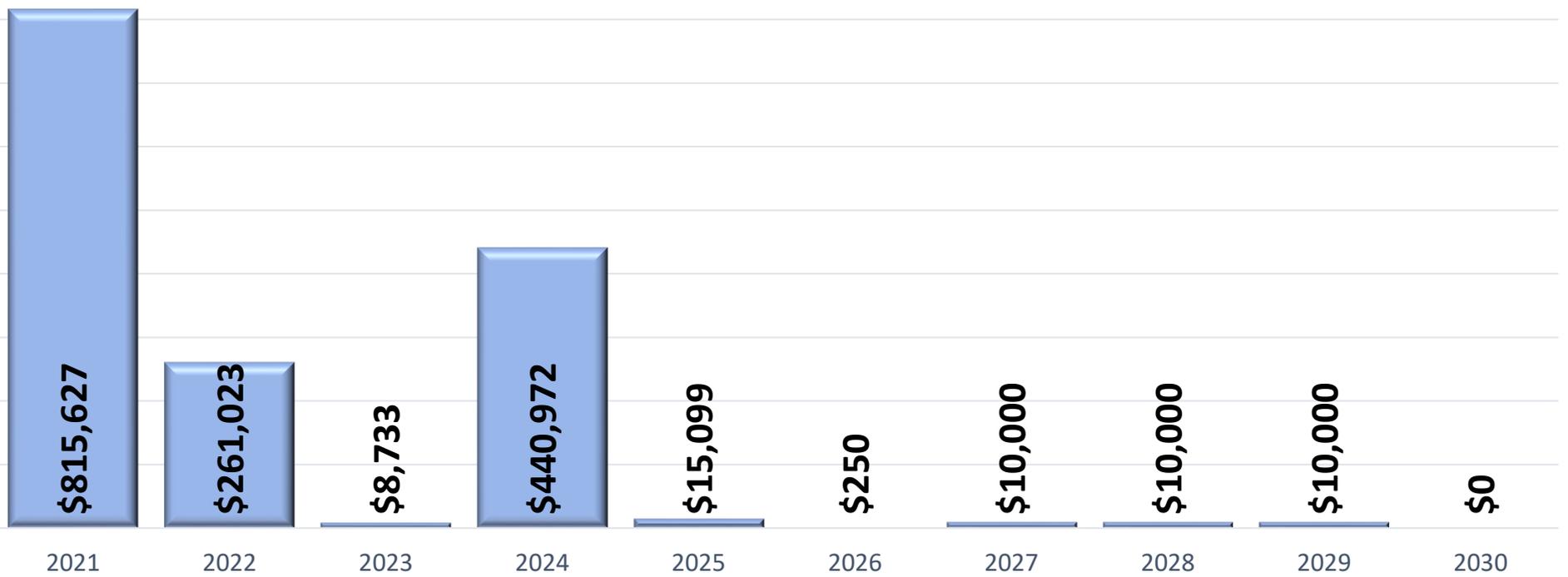
Other revenue includes tuition received by the district for non-resident students educated by the district. It also includes interest income, payments in lieu of taxes, and miscellaneous revenue. The historical average annual change was -\$302,292. The projected average annual change is -\$19,086 through fiscal year 2030.

### 2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources

Includes proceeds from sale of notes, state emergency loans and advancements, operating transfers-in, and all other financing sources like sale and loss of assets, and refund of prior year expenditures.



Other Sources of revenue accounts for 0.00% of total district general fund revenue.



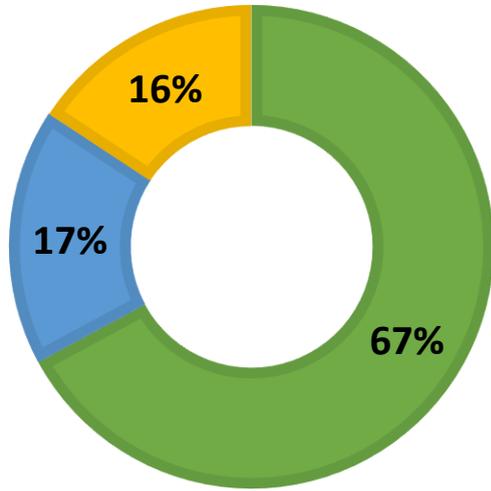
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances In	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Financing Sources	15,099	250	10,000	10,000	10,000	-

Other sources includes revenue that is generally classified as non-operating. Return advances-in are the most common revenue source. In 2025 the district receipted \$0 as advances-in and is projecting advances of \$0 in fiscal year 2026. The district also receives other financing sources such as refund of prior year expenditures in this category. The district is projecting that all other financing sources will be \$250 in 2026 and average \$7,500 annually through 2030.

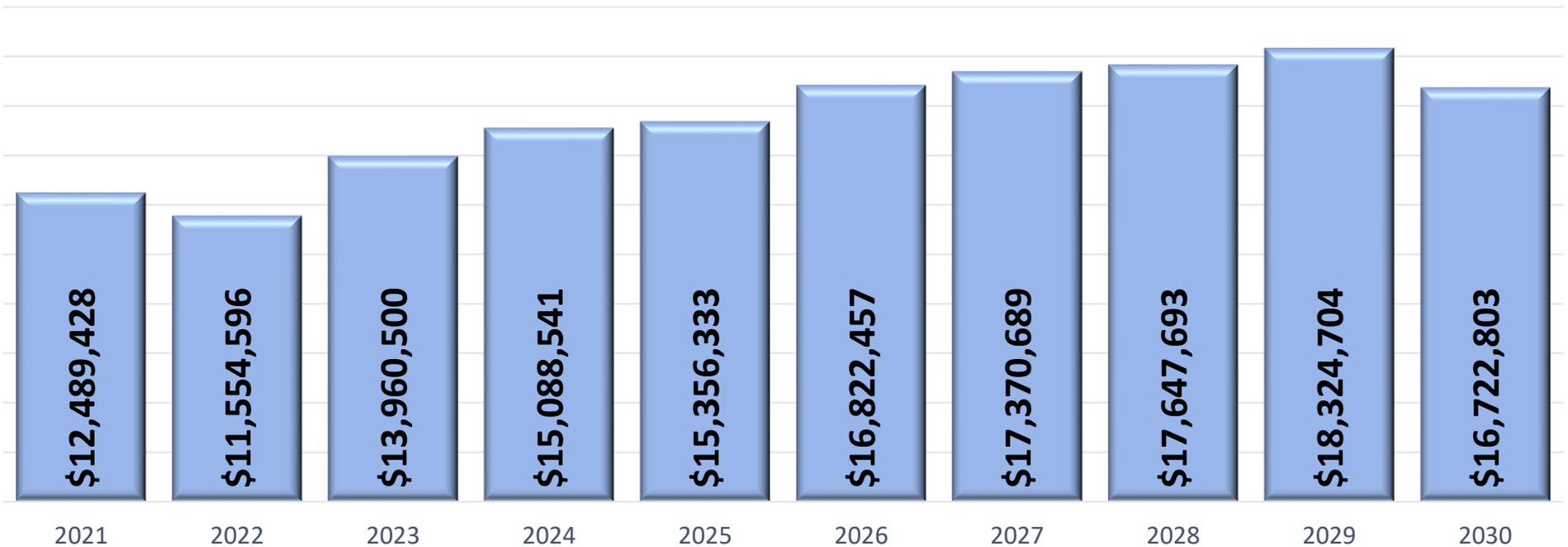
# Expenditure Overview

## Expenditure Categories



Personnel Costs	
Salaries	48.07%
Benefits	19.04%
Purchased Services	
	17.14%
All Other Expenditures	
Supplies, Capital, Debt, Other Obj	5.81%
Other Uses	9.93%

## Annual Expenditures Actual + Projected



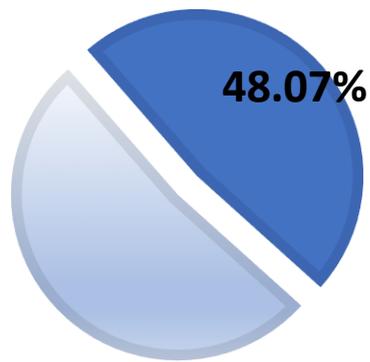
## Historic Expenditures Change versus Projected Expenditures Change

	Historical Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	Expenditures increased by 4.62% (\$571,503 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to increase by 1.90% (\$273,294 annually) through 2030. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Other Uses, is anticipated to be \$210,372 less per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.
Salaries	\$284,001	\$228,743	(\$55,258)	
Benefits	\$107,711	(\$100,949)	(\$208,660)	
Purchased Services	(\$73,356)	\$132,332	\$205,689	
Supplies & Materials	\$19,872	\$32,721	\$12,848	
Capital Outlay	\$12,425	(\$24,732)	(\$37,157)	
Intergov & Debt	\$0	\$0	(\$0)	
Other Objects	\$26,014	\$20,715	(\$5,299)	
Other Uses	\$194,836	(\$15,536)	(\$210,372)	
<b>Total Average Annual Change</b>	<b>\$571,503</b>	<b>\$273,294</b>	<b>(\$298,209)</b>	
	4.62%	1.90%	-2.72%	

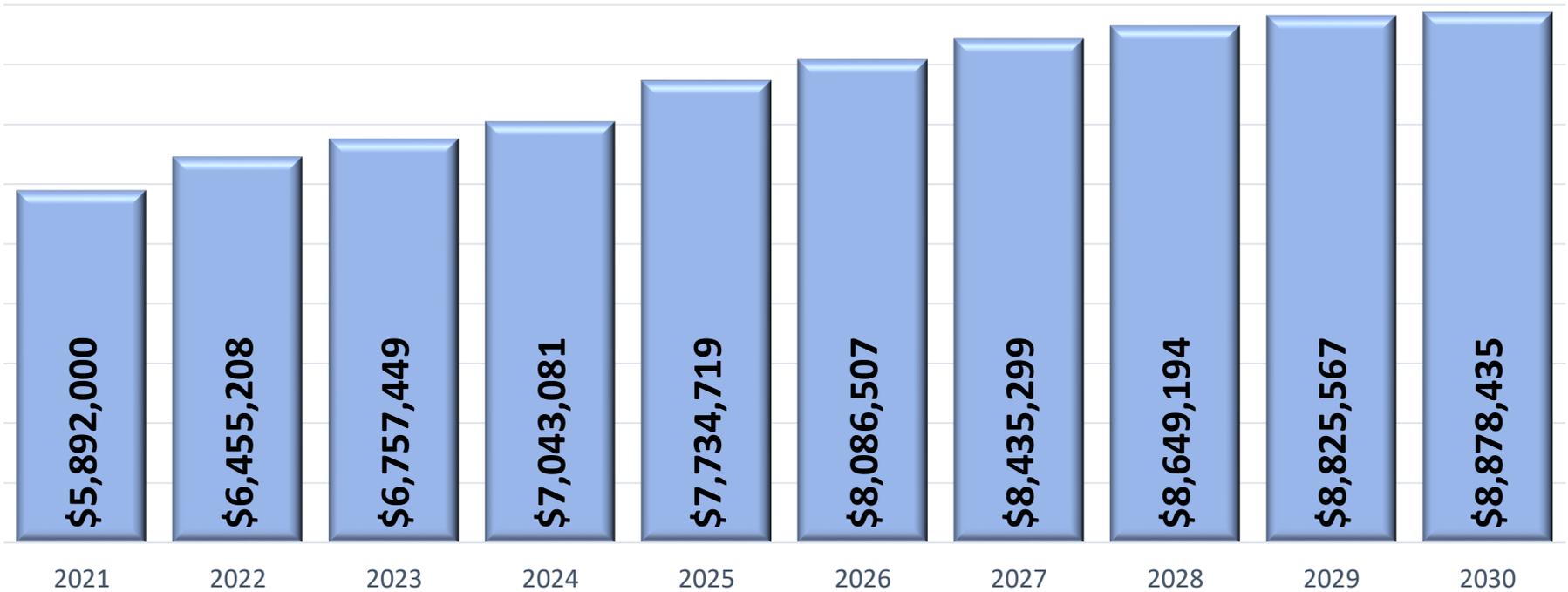
For Comparison:  
 Revenue average annual change is projected to be > \$288,629 On an annual average basis, revenues are projected to grow slower than expenditures.

### 3.010 - Personnel Services

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



Salaries account for 48.07% of the district's total general fund spending.

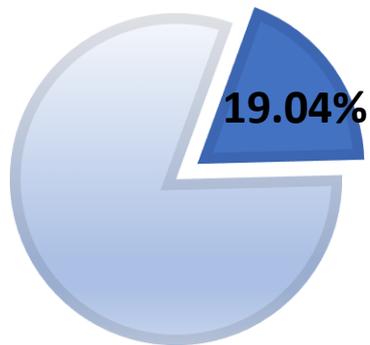


#### Key Assumptions & Notes

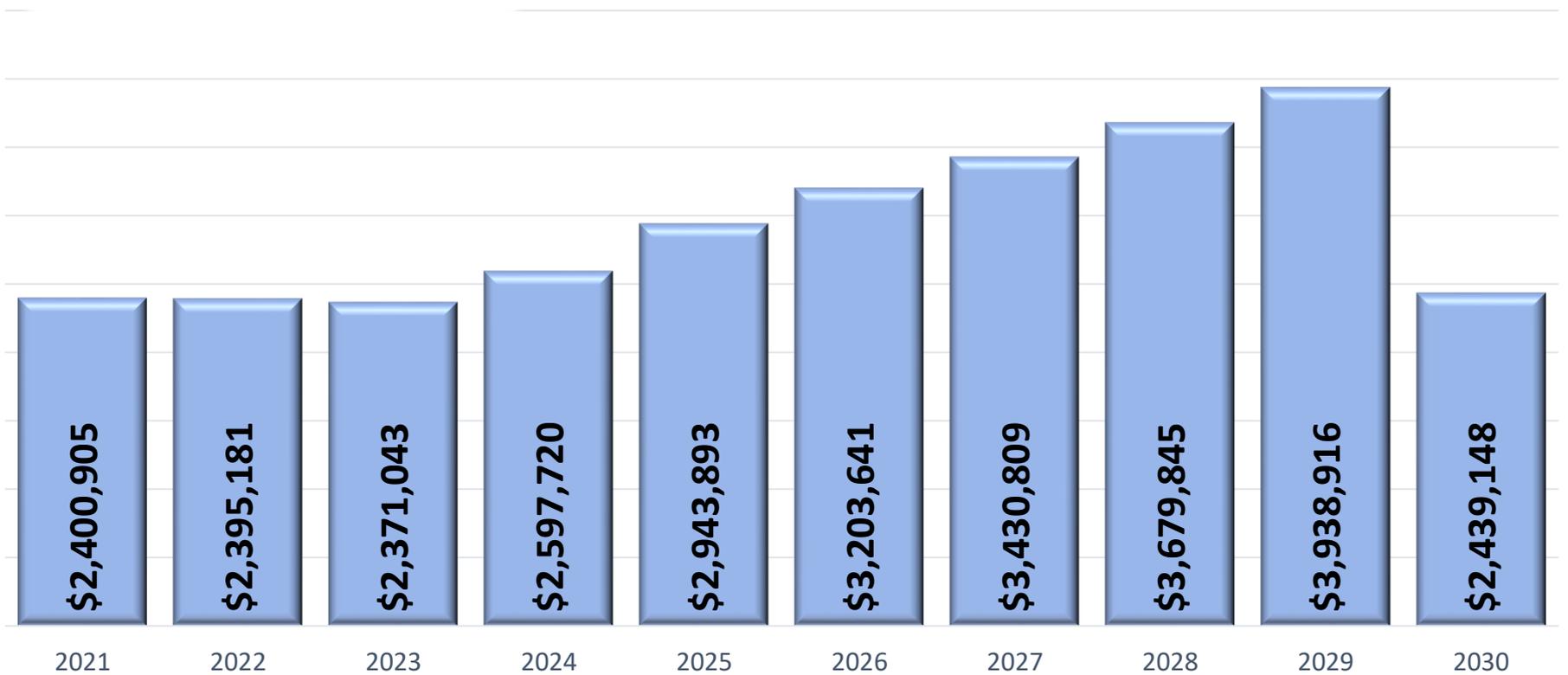
Salaries represent 48.07% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 4.32% (or \$284,001). This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 2.81% (or \$228,743) through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 1.51% less than the five year historical annual average.

### 3.020 - Employees' Benefits

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



Benefits account for 19.04% of the district's total general fund spending.

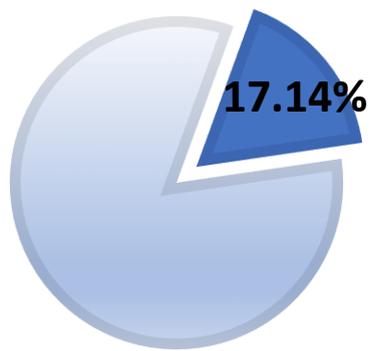


#### Key Assumptions & Notes

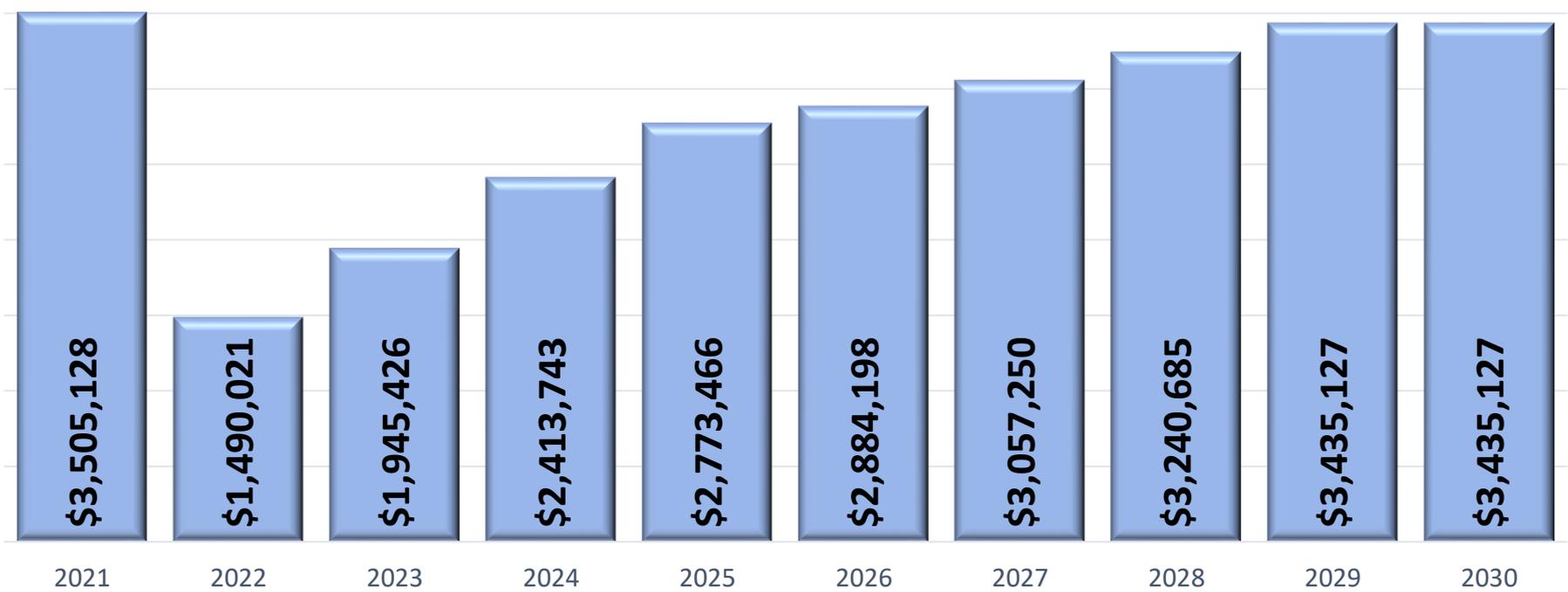
Benefits represent 19.04% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 4.29%. This category of expenditure is projected to decrease at an annual average rate of -1.57% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 5.86% less than the five year historical annual average.

### 3.030 - Purchased Services

Amounts paid for services rendered by personnel who are not on the payroll of the school district, expenses for tuition paid to other districts, utility costs and other services which the school district may purchase.



Purchased Services account for 17.14% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

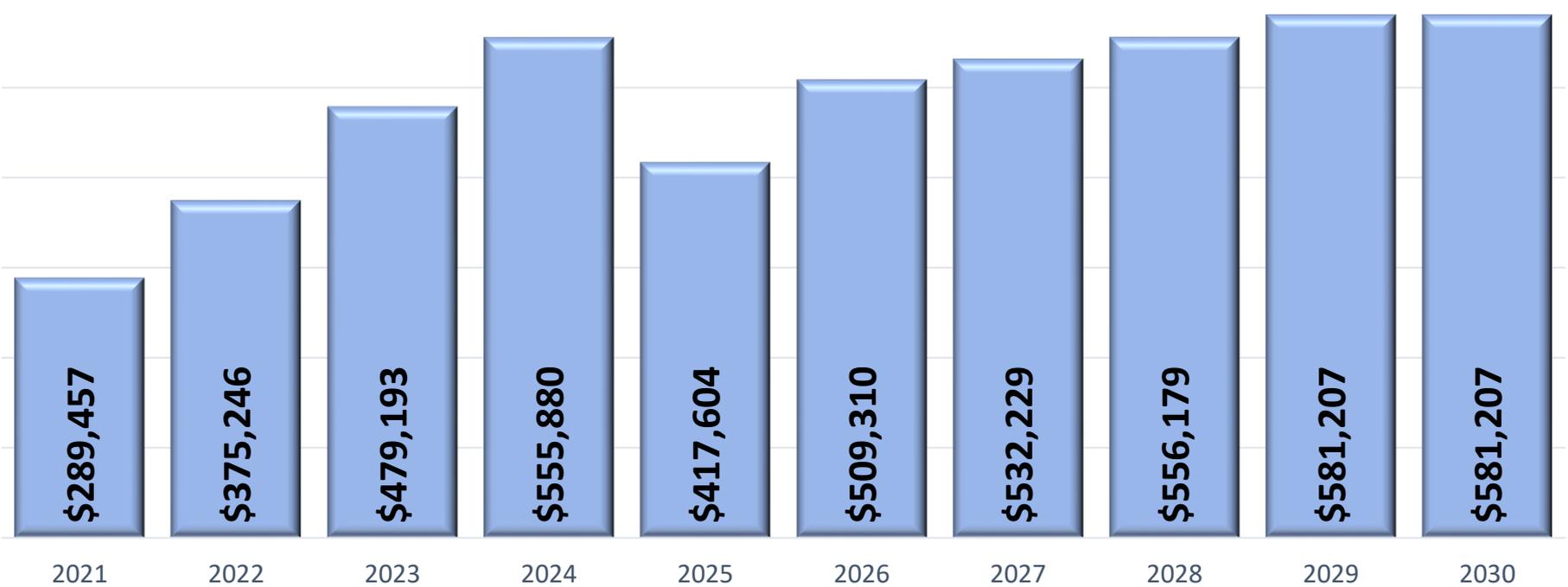
Purchased Services represent 17.14% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 4.73%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 4.40% through fiscal year 2030. Starting in 2022, the Fair School Funding Plan (State Funding) only accounted for district educated enrollment, thereby reducing district tuition costs for open enrollment 'out,' community schools, STEM, and scholarship students. This change resulted in lower district costs, but also less per pupil state revenue since per pupil funding is now paid directly by the state to the district students attend.

### 3.040 - Supplies & Materials

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



Supplies and Materials account for 3.03% of the district's total general fund spending.

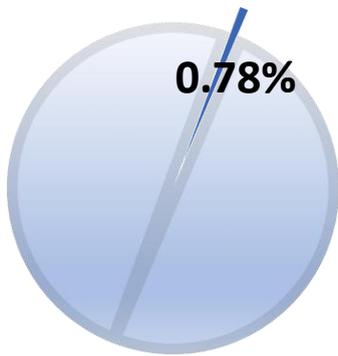


#### Key Assumptions & Notes

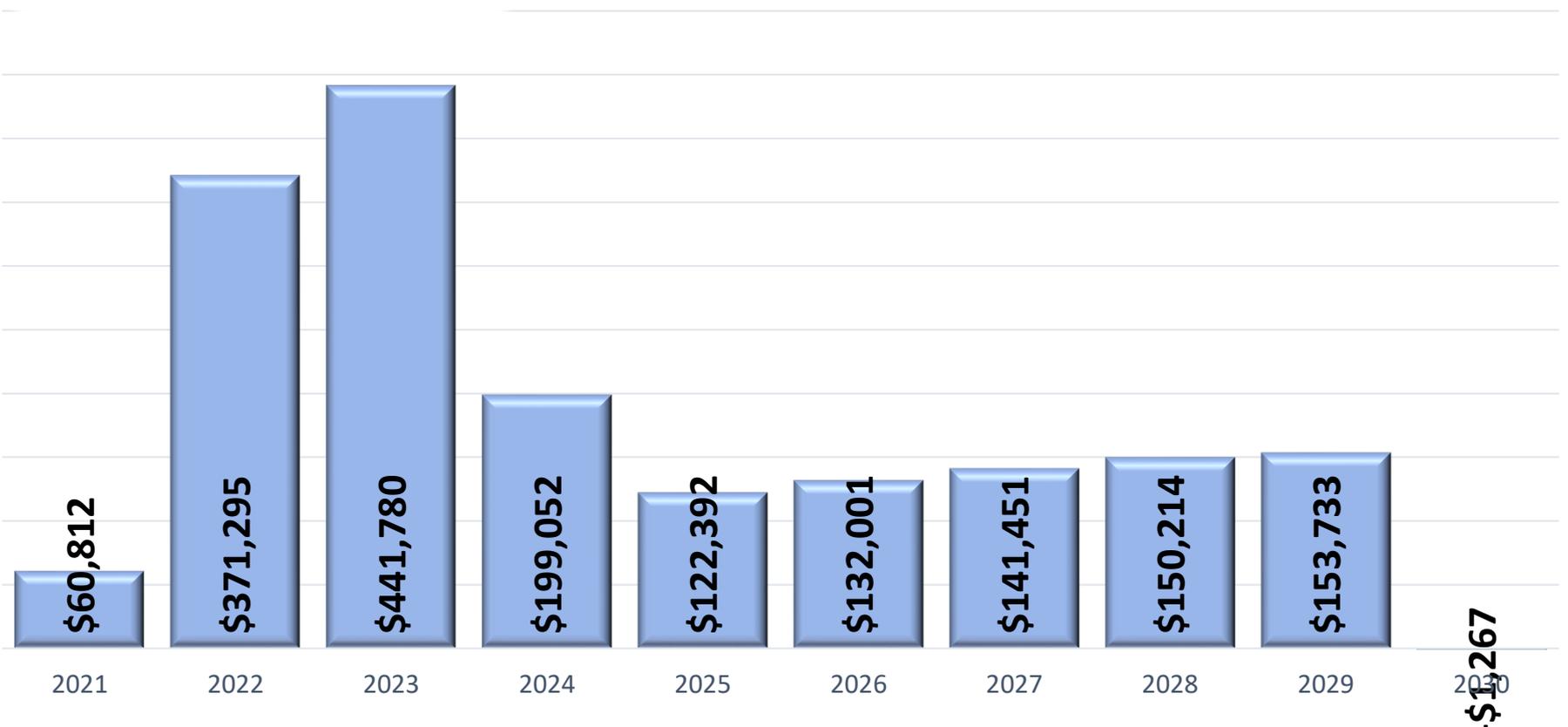
Supplies & Materials represent 3.03% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 7.88%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 7.09% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 0.79% less than the five year historical annual average.

### 3.050 - Capital Outlay

This line includes expenditures for items having at least a five-year life expectancy, such as land, buildings, improvements of grounds, equipment, computers/technology, furnishings, and buses.



Capital Outlay account for 0.78% of the district's total general fund spending.



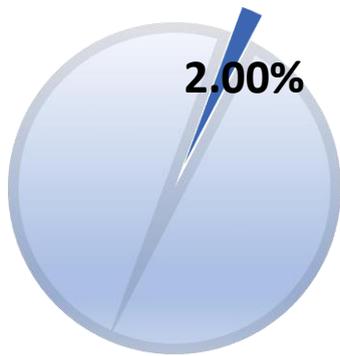
#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Capital Outlay represent 0.78% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual amount of \$12,425. This category of expenditure is projected to decrease at an annual average rate of \$24,732 through 2030. The projected average annual change is less than the five year historical annual average.

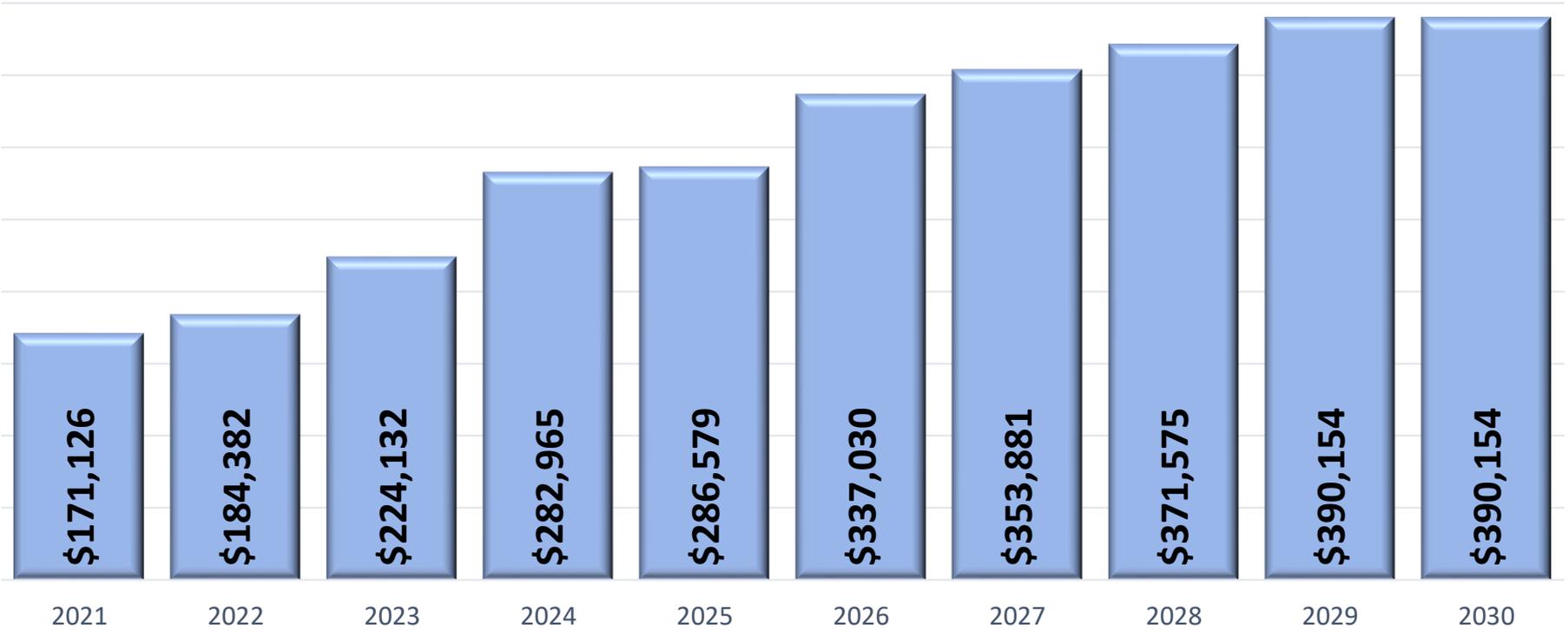


### 4.300 - Other Objects

Primary components for this expenditure line are membership dues and fees, ESC contract deductions, County Auditor/Treasurer fees, audit expenses, and election expenses.



Other Objects account for 2.00% of the district's total general fund spending.

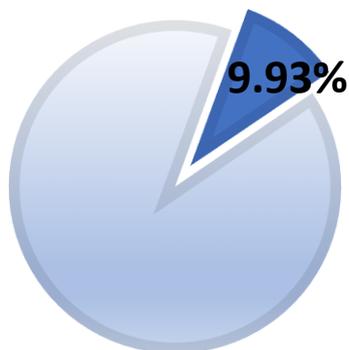


#### Key Assumptions & Notes

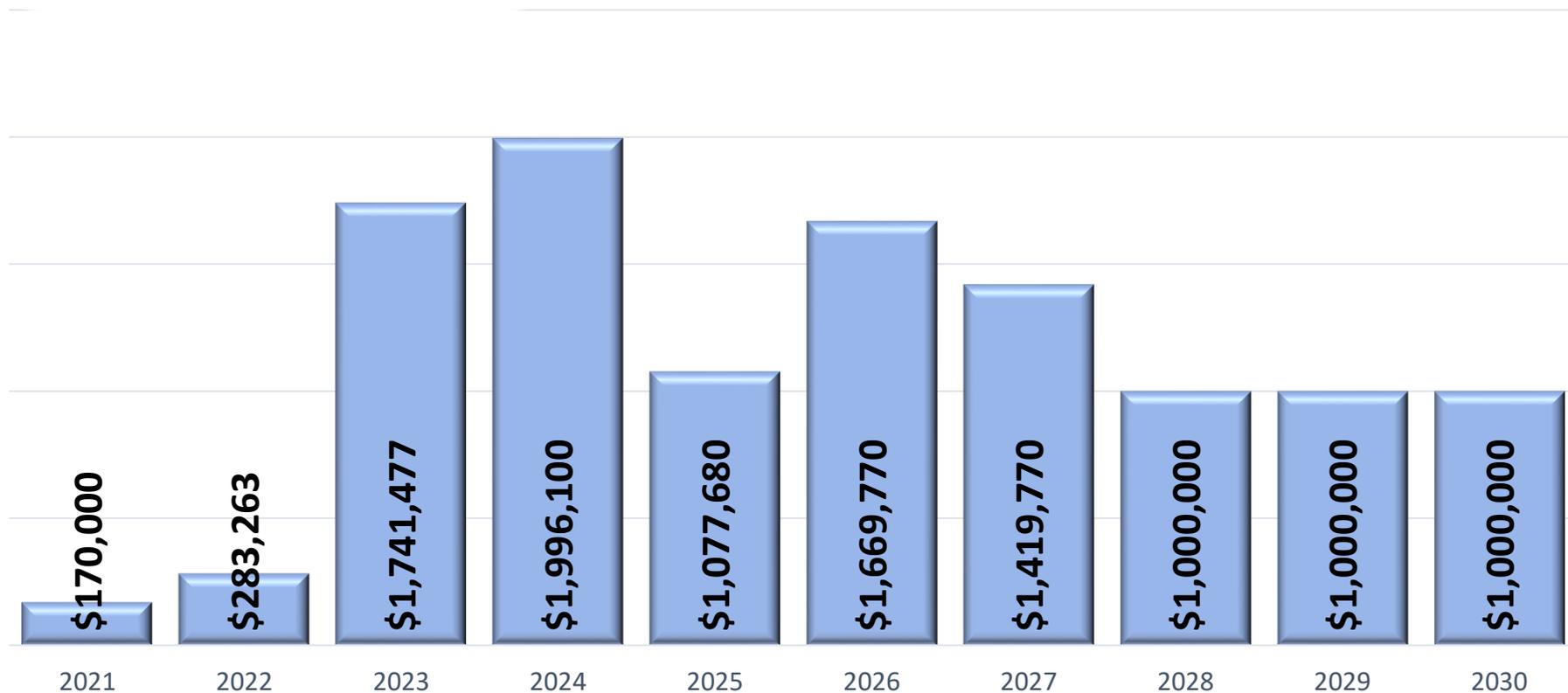
Other Objects represent 2.00% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 13.23%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 6.52% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 6.71% less than the five year historical annual average.

### 5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses

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



Other Uses account for 9.93% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers Out	1,077,680	1,669,770	1,419,770	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Advances Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other uses includes expenditures that are generally classified as non-operating. It is typically in the form of advances-out which are then repaid into the general fund from the other district funds. In 2025 the district had no advances-out and has no advances-out forecasted through fiscal year 2030. The district can also move general funds permanently to other funds, and as the schedule above presents, the district has transfers forecasted through fiscal year 2030. The table above presents the district's planned advances and transfers. The district can also have other uses of funds which is reflected in the table above.

Pleasant Local School District

Five Year Forecast

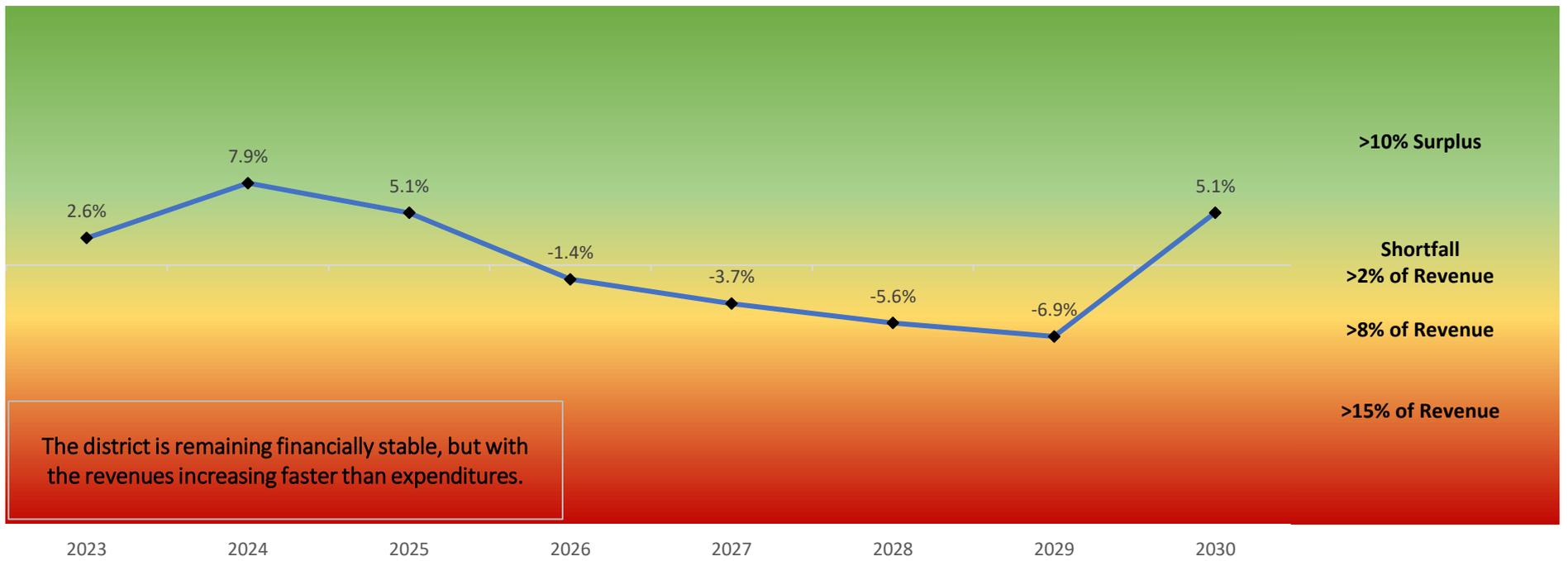
February Fiscal Year 2026

Fiscal Year:	Actual	FORECASTED				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<b>Revenue:</b>						
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	4,275,298	4,970,786	5,191,133	5,377,790	5,645,368	5,833,907
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	1,122,353	1,201,963	1,234,238	1,254,804	1,264,085	1,273,367
1.030 - Income Tax	2,446,888	2,575,041	2,675,775	2,780,463	2,889,259	2,411,331
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	5,649,902	5,748,735	5,541,544	5,240,592	5,292,340	5,331,088
1.040 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	398,554	383,196	325,010	295,967	270,809	258,405
1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	1,016,588	768,170	848,758	852,566	891,097	929,628
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	1,249,308	946,502	922,170	900,517	878,880	1,153,880
<b>1.070 - Total Revenue</b>	<b>16,158,890</b>	<b>16,594,392</b>	<b>16,738,628</b>	<b>16,702,699</b>	<b>17,131,838</b>	<b>17,191,607</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources:</b>						
2.010 - Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.020 - State Emergency Loans and Adv	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.040 - Operating Transfers-In	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.050 - Advances-In	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.060 - All Other Financing Sources	15,099	250	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
<b>2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>15,099</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.080 - Total Rev &amp; Other Sources</b>	<b>16,173,989</b>	<b>16,594,642</b>	<b>16,748,628</b>	<b>16,712,699</b>	<b>17,141,838</b>	<b>17,191,607</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
3.010 - Personnel Services	7,734,719	8,086,507	8,435,299	8,649,194	8,825,567	8,878,435
3.020 - Employee Benefits	2,943,893	3,203,641	3,430,809	3,679,845	3,938,916	2,439,148
3.030 - Purchased Services	2,773,466	2,884,198	3,057,250	3,240,685	3,435,127	3,435,127
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	417,604	509,310	532,229	556,179	581,207	581,207
3.050 - Capital Outlay	122,392	132,001	141,451	150,214	153,733	(1,267)
Intergovernmental & Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.300 - Other Objects	286,579	337,030	353,881	371,575	390,154	390,154
<b>4.500 - Total Expenditures</b>	<b>14,278,653</b>	<b>15,152,687</b>	<b>15,950,919</b>	<b>16,647,693</b>	<b>17,324,704</b>	<b>15,722,803</b>
<b>Other Financing Uses</b>						
5.010 - Operating Transfers-Out	1,077,680	1,669,770	1,419,770	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
5.020 - Advances-Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.030 - All Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>1,077,680</b>	<b>1,669,770</b>	<b>1,419,770</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>5.050 - Total Exp and Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>15,356,333</b>	<b>16,822,457</b>	<b>17,370,689</b>	<b>17,647,693</b>	<b>18,324,704</b>	<b>16,722,803</b>
<b>6.010 - Excess of Rev Over/(Under) Exp</b>	<b>817,657</b>	<b>(227,815)</b>	<b>(622,060)</b>	<b>(934,995)</b>	<b>(1,182,866)</b>	<b>468,804</b>
<b>7.010 - Cash Balance July 1 (No Levies)</b>	<b>6,923,106</b>	<b>7,740,763</b>	<b>7,512,949</b>	<b>6,890,889</b>	<b>5,955,894</b>	<b>4,773,028</b>
<b>7.020 - Cash Balance June 30 (No Levies)</b>	<b>7,740,763</b>	<b>7,512,949</b>	<b>6,890,889</b>	<b>5,955,894</b>	<b>4,773,028</b>	<b>5,241,832</b>
		Reservations				
8.010 - Estimated Encumbrances June 30	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.080 - Reservations Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>10.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of App</b>	<b>7,740,763</b>	<b>7,512,949</b>	<b>6,890,889</b>	<b>5,955,894</b>	<b>4,773,028</b>	<b>5,241,832</b>
<b>Rev from Replacement/Renewal Levies</b>						
11.010 & 11.020 - Renewal Levies	-	-	-	-	-	425,529
11.030 - Cumulative Balance of Levies	-	-	-	-	-	425,529
<b>12.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of Obligations</b>	<b>7,740,763</b>	<b>7,512,949</b>	<b>6,890,889</b>	<b>5,955,894</b>	<b>4,773,028</b>	<b>5,667,361</b>
<b>Revenue from New Levies</b>						
13.010 & 13.020 - New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.030 - Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>15.010 - Unreserved Fund Balance June 30</b>	<b>7,740,763</b>	<b>7,512,949</b>	<b>6,890,889</b>	<b>5,955,894</b>	<b>4,773,028</b>	<b>5,667,361</b>

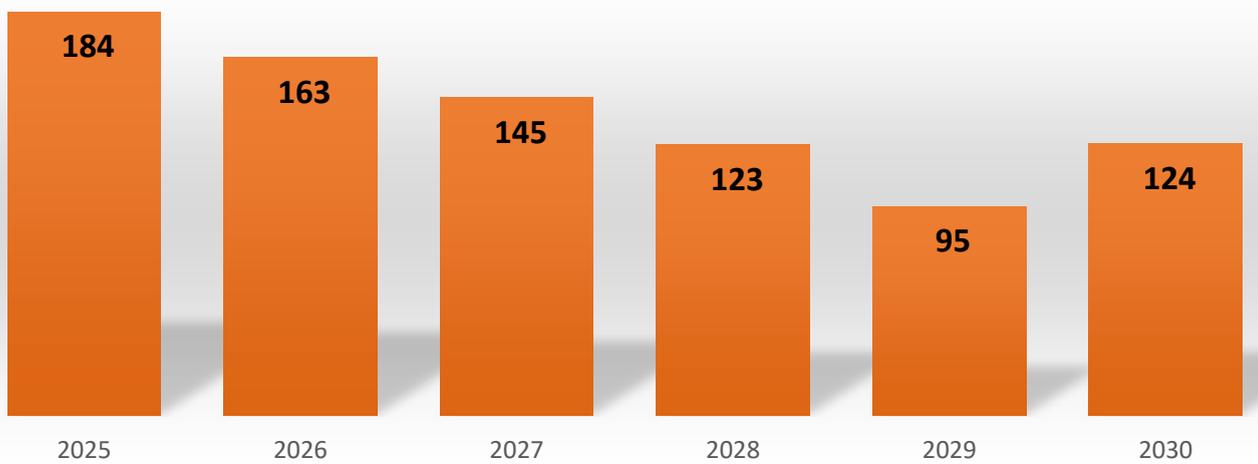
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Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) - Current Forecast



Days Cash on Hand - Current Forecast



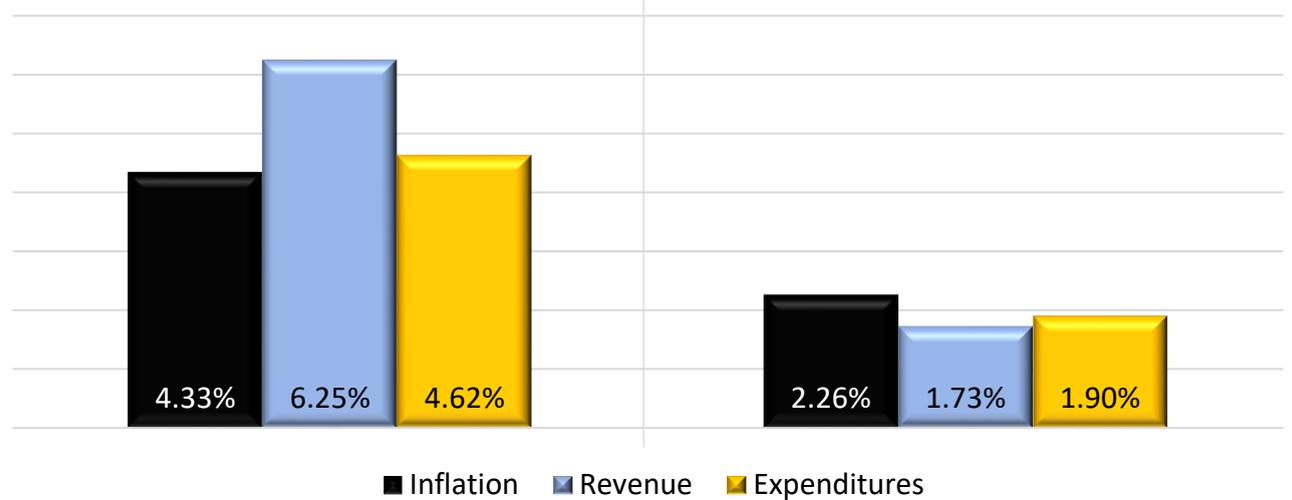
Days cash on hand is projected to decline.

\*based on 365 days

5-Year Average Annual Change - Inflation, Revenue and Expenditures

Historical Annual Change

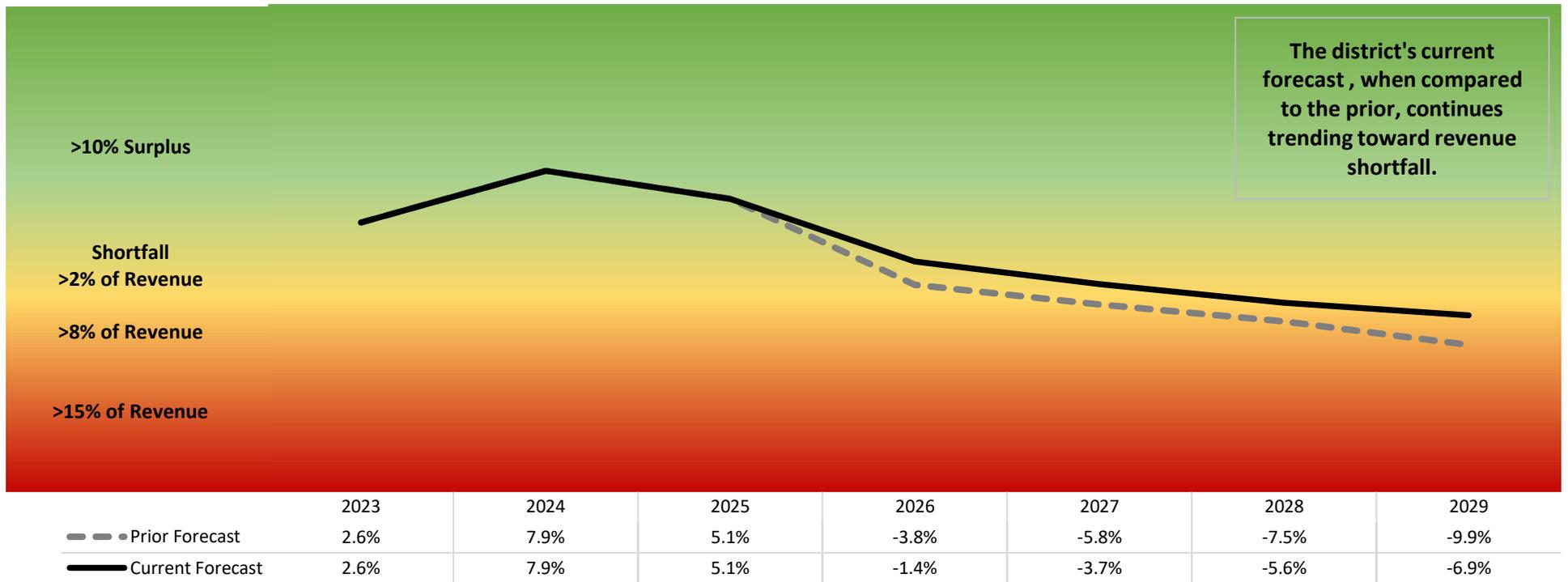
Projected Annual Change



Average projected annual expenditure change is less than inflation, and more than revenue.

CPI (Inflation) Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (July 1, 2025)  
<https://alfred.stlouisfed.org>

Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) - Current Compared to Prior Forecast



Days Cash on Hand - Current Compared to Prior Forecast



Days cash on hand is forecasted to decline, and is similar to the prior forecast trend.

\*based on 365 days

Revenue and Expenditure Variances - Current Compared to Prior Forecast

Revenue Variance	
Cumulative Unfavorable Revenue Variance	-0.31% (\$262,167)
Largest Revenue Variances	
1.01 Real Estate	1.82% \$1,519,625
1.035,1.040 State	-1.49% (\$1,242,276)
1.060 All Other 2.xx Other Sources	-1.07% (\$898,333)
All Other Revenue Categories	0.43% \$358,817

The current revenue forecast is down by 0.31% compared to the prior forecast.

NET cumulative forecast impact for the forecast period 2025 - 2029 of Revenue and Expense variances is 1.84% (or \$1,624,055).

The current forecast for expenditures is down by 2.16% compared to the prior forecast.

Expenditure Variance		Cumulative Favorable Expenditure Variance
	-2.16% (\$1,886,222)	
Largest Expenditure Variances		
	-3.40% (\$2,973,093)	3.01 Salaries
	2.29% \$1,999,999	Intergov + Debt + Other
	-1.04% (\$913,129)	3.02 Benefits
	0.00% \$1	All Other Expenditure Categories

## Detailed Comparison of Net Revenue Change Since October

Pleasant Local School District

Forecast Compare \$\$ Variance

Current Over/(Under) Prior

		Actual	FORECASTED			
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Revenue:	1.01 Real Estate	0	416,420	302,184	427,297	373,724
	1.02 Pub Utility	(0)	71,514	107,716	174,445	175,423
	1.03 Income Tax	(1)	31,892	32,578	33,283	34,004
	1.035,1.040 State	(0)	116,173	(187,849)	(591,264)	(579,336)
	1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	(0)	(106,264)	(64,004)	(67,632)	(64,136)
	1.060 All Other	0	(222,146)	(222,146)	(222,146)	(222,146)
	2.010-2.060 Other Sources	(0)	(9,750)	-	-	-
	Levy Renewals	-	-	-	-	-
	Total 2.08 Rev plus Renewals	(1)	297,838	(31,521)	(246,017)	(282,467)
	Total 2.08 Revenue Percentage Change	0.0%	1.8%	-0.2%	-1.5%	-1.6%

The table above reflects the net change in revenue when comparing the current forecast results to the forecast submitted to Ohio DEW in October.



## Property Tax Reform Impact - Retrospective Look

Tax Years 2023, 2024, and 2025

### District's Outside Millage "Floor" Status Before Property Tax Reform

Class I	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
Inside Millage	4.35	4.35	4.35	Before property tax reform, H.B. 920 prevented inside plus outside millage from dropping below the 20-mill floor, resulting in large increases in taxpayer bills after reappraisals.
Effective Outside Millage	15.67	15.67	15.65	
Effective Inside + Outside Millage	20.02	20.02	20.00	
Class I Property Values Change	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
Reappraisal or Update Year	No	No	Yes	
Percent of District in Reappraisal/Update	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Class I Combined Change	-0.2%	0.0%	22.0%	
New GDP-D Allowed Growth	13.00%	15.40%	13.30%	

### Do local taxpayers qualify for prior property tax relief in the way of Credits or Millage reductions?

Millage Change	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
Combined Ag/Residential Inflation	-0.15%	0.03%	22.03%	H.B. 186 taxpayer credits can occur when a district was at the millage floor and the reappraisal or update growth exceeded GDP-D. Otherwise, no credits are generated.
Outside Millage Reduction	0.02	(0.01)	(0.02)	
Percentage Change in Millage	0.15%	-0.03%	-0.12%	
Taxpayer Credits	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
If at the floor and exceeded GDP-D Growth	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (321,051)	H.B. 186 credits should apply to 2nd half tax year

## Property Tax Reform - Prospective Look

Tax Years 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029

### Does projected property value Reappraisal/Update/Inflation exceed cumulative GDP-D?

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
Reappraisal or Update Year	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Percent of District in Reappraisal/Update	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Class I Combined Change	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%
GDP-D	13.30%	9.15%	8.00%	8.05%	7.65%

### With Property Tax Reform, how are projected tax rates responding to property value inflation?

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
<b>Inside Millage Class I &amp; II*</b>	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
Millage Change	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percentage Change in Millage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

\*Starting in TY 2026, H.B. 335 provides for the County Budget Commission to reduce inside millage when reappraisal exceeds GDP-D

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
<b>Outside Millage</b>	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.65
Millage Change	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percentage Change in Millage	-0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Fixed Sum Millage</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Millage Change (no change)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percentage Change in Millage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
<b>Total Effective Rate (Inside+Outside+Fixed Sum)</b>	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

\*\*\*Beginning with the first reappraisal or update cycle occurring in tax year 2026 or after, H.B. 129 includes fixed sum levies in the district floor calculation.

### Does the Reappraisal/Update/Inflation generate taxpayer credits?

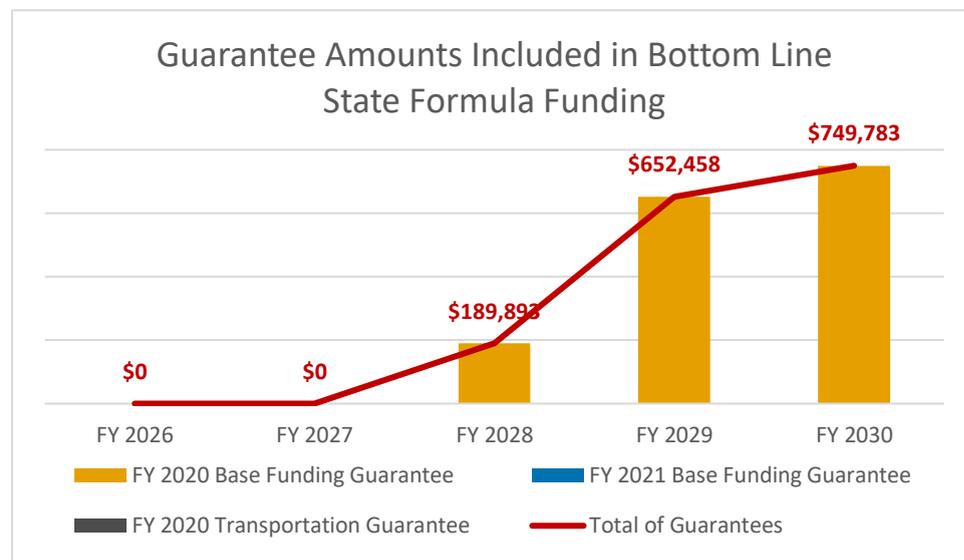
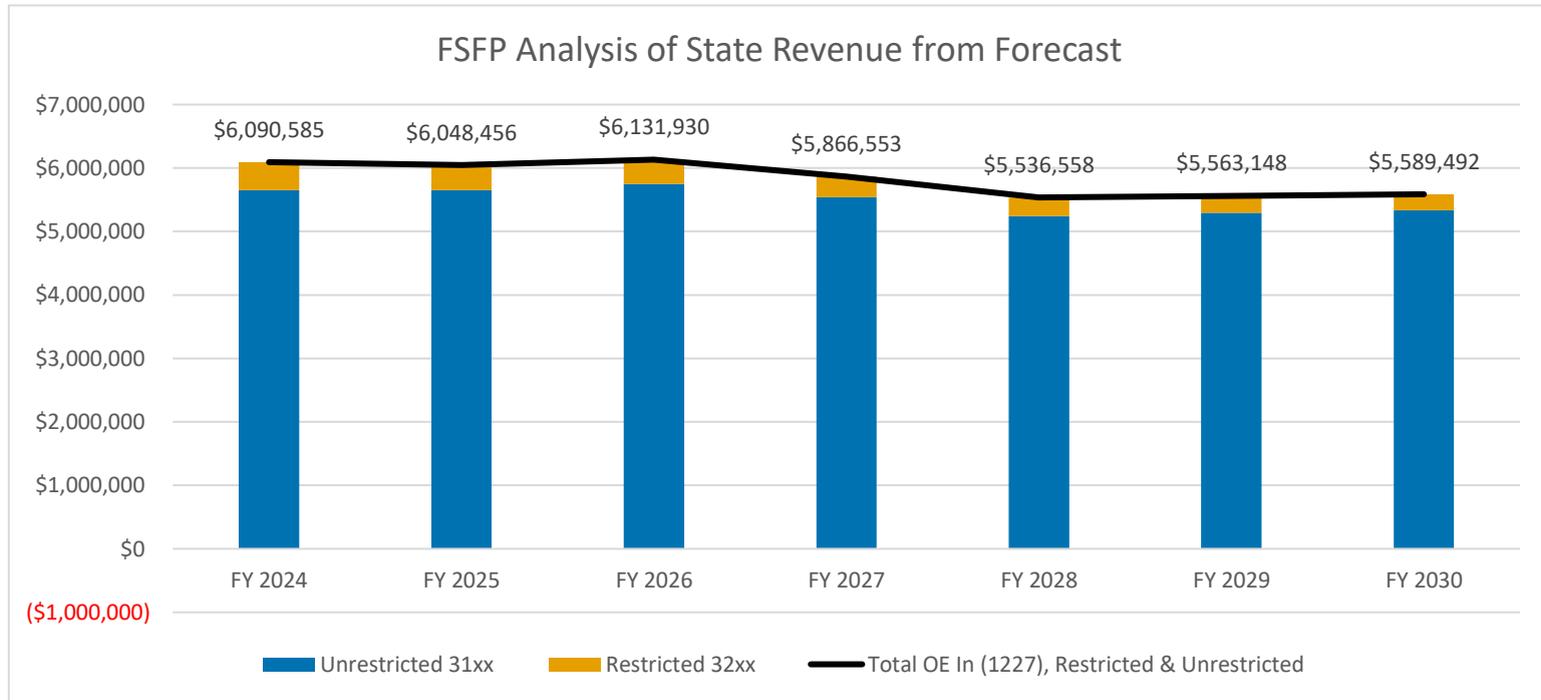
	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
H.B. 186 - Calculated Credit if at 20 Mill Floor	\$ (321,051)	\$ (321,051)	\$ (321,051)	\$ (331,108)	\$ (331,108)

\*\*\*H.B. 186 credits are only for districts at the floor, if H.B. 129 and the inclusion of fixed-sum levies may bring districts off the floor and end credits.

### Is the district modeling county budget commission imposed homestead and owner-occupied credit increases?

	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Homestead/Owner-Occupied Credits	\$ (0)	\$ (0)	\$ (0)	\$ (0)

## State Foundation Funding Results



	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
Base Cost Per Pupil Total Funding	\$8,177	\$8,192	\$8,192	\$8,186	\$8,179
Local Share	64.7%	69.5%	73.6%	77.1%	78.7%
State Share	35.3%	30.5%	26.4%	22.9%	21.3%

## Property Tax Reform Disclosure Items

The Ohio Department of Taxation, county auditors, and other partners are actively working through interpretation and implementation of property tax reform. As details are finalized, assumptions may evolve and updated forecasts may be necessary.

**Property Tax Reform includes the following pieces of legislation:**

H.B. 129 revises the 20-mill floor calculation to include fixed-sum levies. Impact begins in first update/ reappraisal cycle after tax year 2025.

H.B. 186 limits revenue increases associated with the 20-mill and 2-mill floors to inflation measured by three years of Gross Domestic Product Deflator (GDP-D) change. Taxpayers are given a credit based on update/reappraisal changes beginning in Tax Year 2023; credits are recalculated with each update/reappraisal. Districts first experience a fiscal impact in FY 2027 the impact represents full Tax Year 2025 revenue loss and one half of Tax Year 2026 revenue loss. In FY2028 and beyond the impact is only one year of revenue loss. Districts above the floor are not eligible for Inflation Cap Credits. DEW will reimburse districts on the 2023/2024 reappraisal cycles for the credit until the next reappraisal/ update cycle (2026/2027).

H.B. 335 caps inside millage revenue growth due to inflation. Beginning with update/reappraisal in tax year 2026 requires County Budget Commission to adjust inside millage rates to limit real property revenue increases to GDP-D growth over the three preceding years. Reduction applies to real and public utility personal property.

H.B. 96 allows counties to offer a property tax exemption that "piggy-backs" on existing state homestead exemption and owner-occupied credit. Unlike existing credit and exemption the piggy-back amounts are not reimbursed to the district by the state.

The Gross Domestic Product Deflator (GDP-D) is estimated based on available data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Federal Reserve Bank's forward inflation expectation rate.