BRECKSVILLE-BROADVIEW HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT - CUYAHOGA 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, 2030

Forecast Provided By
Brecksville-Broadview Heights City School District
Treasurer's Office
Craig Yaniglos, Treasurer/CFO
February 25, 2026

Brecksville-Broadview Heights City School District

Cuyahoga County

Schedule of Revenues, 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 2030

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
	Revenues									
1.010	General Property Tax (Real Estate)	$39,770,524	$40,357,962	$40,117,300	0.4%	$40,759,798	$40,551,318	$40,842,717	$41,110,953	$41,248,072
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	2,650,382	2,791,183	2,870,620	4.1%	3,055,134	3,186,510	3,225,725	3,264,940	3,304,155
1.030	Income Tax	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	4,588,410	4,775,060	4,729,169	1.6%	5,367,949	5,658,022	5,415,558	5,427,136	5,431,981
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	708,505	923,412	1,070,631	23.1%	660,122	646,411	649,806	650,253	650,253
1.045	Restricted Federal Grants-in-Aid	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
1.050	State Share of Local Property Taxes	4,155,231	4,181,098	4,284,704	1.6%	4,337,754	4,334,572	4,363,720	4,392,703	4,400,573
1.060	All Other Revenues	2,533,136	3,531,103	3,612,488	20.9%	3,241,254	3,091,254	3,041,254	3,091,254	3,091,254
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$54,406,188	$56,559,818	$56,684,912	2.1%	$57,422,011	$57,468,087	$57,538,780	$57,937,239	$58,126,288
	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	6,000,000	0	0
2.050	Advances-In	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	38,209	174,421	35,397	138.4%	636,944	636,944	636,944	636,944	636,944
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	$38,209	$174,421	$35,397	138.4%	$636,944	$636,944	$6,636,944	$636,944	$636,944
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$54,444,397	$56,734,239	$56,720,309	2.1%	$58,058,955	$58,105,031	$64,175,724	$58,574,183	$58,763,232
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	$33,691,592	$34,489,628	$35,476,480	2.6%	$35,919,415	$37,627,046	$39,105,270	$40,181,629	$41,289,911
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	11,626,692	12,054,792	13,065,079	6.0%	14,091,654	15,107,254	16,158,305	17,100,509	18,106,145
3.030	Purchased Services	4,931,465	5,454,859	5,249,211	3.4%	5,872,786	5,921,307	6,041,281	6,091,487	6,142,194
3.040	Supplies and Materials	1,095,081	1,486,515	1,448,815	16.6%	1,359,574	1,373,169	1,386,901	1,400,771	1,414,779
3.050	Capital Outlay	72,485	91,096	80,134	6.8%	131,011	86,011	86,011	86,011	86,011
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	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.055	Principal-Other	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
4.300	Other Objects	804,849	787,401	760,420	-2.8%	774,707	774,707	774,707	774,707	774,707
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$52,222,164	$54,364,291	$56,080,139	3.6%	$58,149,147	$60,889,494	$63,552,475	$65,635,114	$67,813,747
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	$185,113	$336,019	$8,185,000	1208.7%	$50,000	$85,000	$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*	$185,113	$336,019	$8,185,000	1208.7%	$50,000	$85,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$52,407,277	$54,700,310	$64,265,139	10.9%	$58,199,147	$60,974,494	$63,752,475	$65,835,114	$68,013,747
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses*	$2,037,120	$2,033,929	($7,544,830)	-235.6%	($140,192)	($2,869,463)	$423,249	($7,260,931)	($9,250,515)
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	$22,705,699	$24,742,819	$26,776,748	8.6%	$19,231,918	$19,091,726	$16,222,263	$16,645,512	$9,384,581
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	$24,742,819	$26,776,748	$19,231,918	-10.0%	$19,091,726	$16,222,263	$16,645,512	$9,384,581	$134,066
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000
	Reservation of Fund Balance									
9.010	Textbooks and Instructional Materials	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.020	Capital Improvements	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.030	Budget Reserve	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.040	DPIA	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.045	Fiscal Stabilization	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.050	Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.060	Property Tax Advances	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.070	Bus Purchases	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
9.080	*Subtotal Reservations of fund Balance*	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$24,742,819	$26,776,748	$19,231,918	-10.0%	$18,941,726	$16,072,263	$16,495,512	$9,234,581	($15,934)

Brecksville-Broadview Heights City School District

Cuyahoga County

Schedule of Revenues, 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 2030

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
	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	0	0	0
11.300	Cumulative Balance of Renewal Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
12.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations*	$24,742,819	$26,776,748	$19,231,918	-10.0%	$18,941,726	$16,072,263	$16,495,512	$9,234,581	($15,934)
	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	4,933,228	9,542,027	9,542,027
13.030	Cumulative Balance of New Levies	$0	$0	$0	0.0%	$0	$0	$4,933,228	$14,475,255	$24,017,282
14.010	Revenue from Future State Advancements				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
15.010	*Unreserved Fund Balance June 30*	$24,742,819	$26,776,748	$19,231,918	-10.0%	$18,941,726	$16,072,263	$21,428,740	$23,709,836	$24,001,348

Brecksville-Broadview Heights City School District – Cuyahoga County
Notes to the Five-Year Forecast
General Fund Only
February 25, 2026

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

Here are three (3) essential purposes or objectives of the five-year 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. 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 February 2026 filing.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:
This financial forecast has risks and uncertainty due to economic changes, new property tax laws 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.

1. On December 19, 2025, Governor DeWine signed into law several pieces of legislation that are the most sweeping changes to Ohio property tax law since 1976 when HB920 was passed. The legislation approved are: HB129, HB186, HB309 and HB335. These laws become effective March 19, 2026, which is after the February, filing deadline for this forecast. 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. The ODT has until April 20, 2026 to calculate any tax reductions that impact school districts.
   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. BBHCSD is not on the 20-mill floor.

   - 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. BBHCSD is not on the 20-mill floor.

   - 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). Our district plans to project at or below anticipated GDP DF to avoid inflation cap credits on inside millage.

   Because the new accelerated February, filing deadline for school district forecasts and the ODT's deadline of April 20, are misaligned, authoritative data concerning HB186's official impact on our district will not be received as of the filing of this forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the limited

data available and understanding of this legislation. 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.

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:

2. Property tax collections are one of the largest revenue sources 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 81.9% 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. Cuyahoga County experienced a reappraisal for tax year 2024 for collection in FY25. The values increased for Class I and II property by $273.59 million for an overall increase of 21.46%. A reappraisal update will occur in tax year 2027 for collection in FY28. We anticipate value increases for Class I (Residential/Agriculture) and Class II (Commercial/Industrial) property within the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor range of 7% to 9%. HB335 inside millage cap will become effective for any reappraisal and update beginning in tax year 2026, and HB129 will become effective for our district in the next reappraisal/update. We have anticipated any 20-mill floor adjustment at that time in Line 1.01 assumptions below. We do not anticipate any significant 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 18.1% 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 the Fair School Funding Plan is not continued and/or 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 FY30. We have projected our state funding in FY26 based on recent formula calculations and use of the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) funding simulator for FY27 projections. This forecast reflects state revenue to align with the FY27 funding levels through FY30, 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 (no increase from the state on formula funding) while allowing local capacity inputs to increase. This causes more districts to appear to have greater local ability to fund their schools thus reducing the amount of State Aid they receive. We have used the most recent FY27 simulations published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY27-FY30.

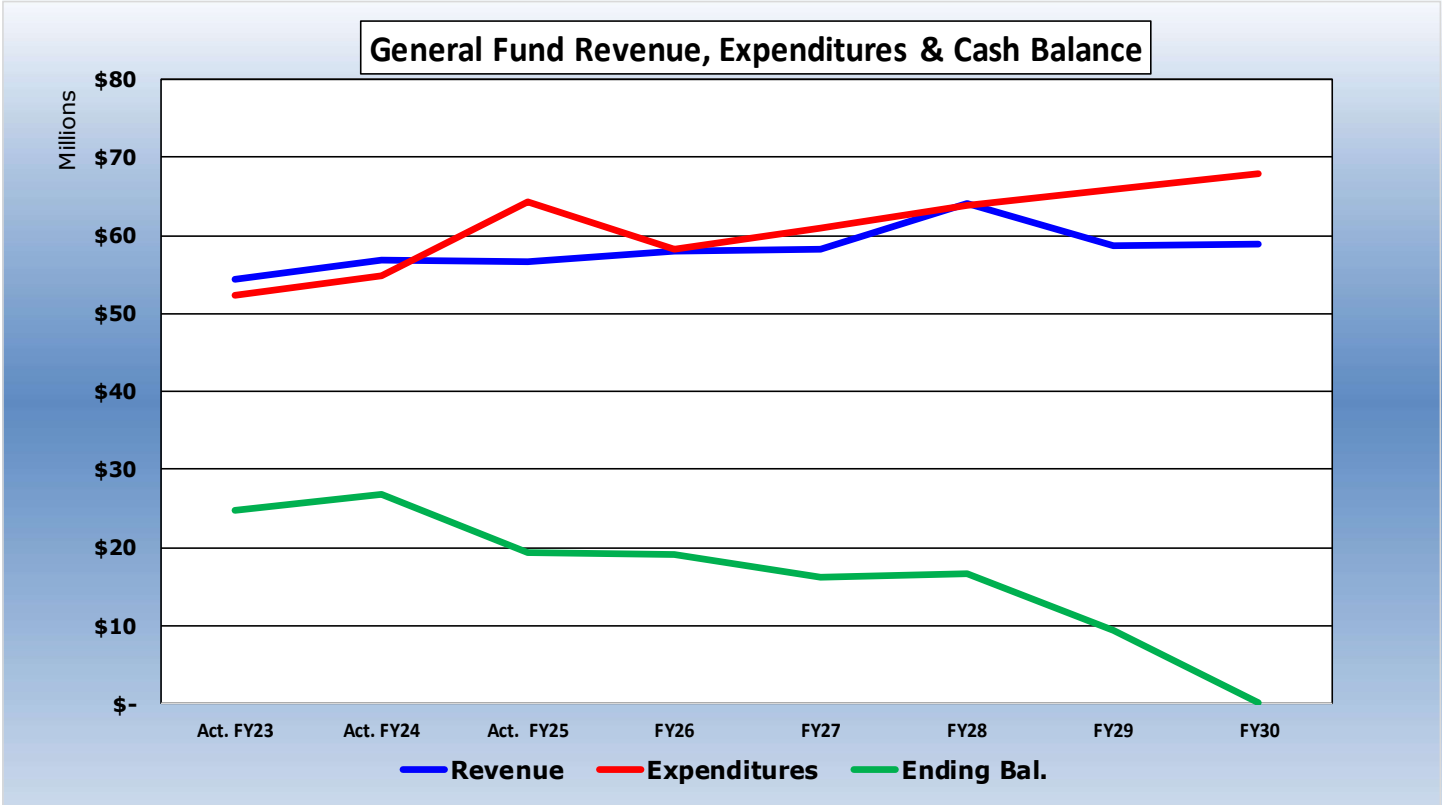
6. HB96, the current state biennium budget also enacted a new provision called "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions". This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. Current Homestead and 2.5% owner occupied credits are reimbursed to the district from the state of Ohio. These expanded "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions" will NOT be reimbursed. Our county commissioners did not vote to approve further Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2025. 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. This new law creates a potential risk to our local tax collections every year. County auditors have until December 2026 to implement this tax credit for tax year 2026. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.

7. The Ohio Department of Taxation on January 15, 2026 announced an updated state property tax reappraisal and triennial update schedule. Sixteen counties will have their reappraisal moved back by one year in accordance with the new schedule. Our county will be impacted by this change.

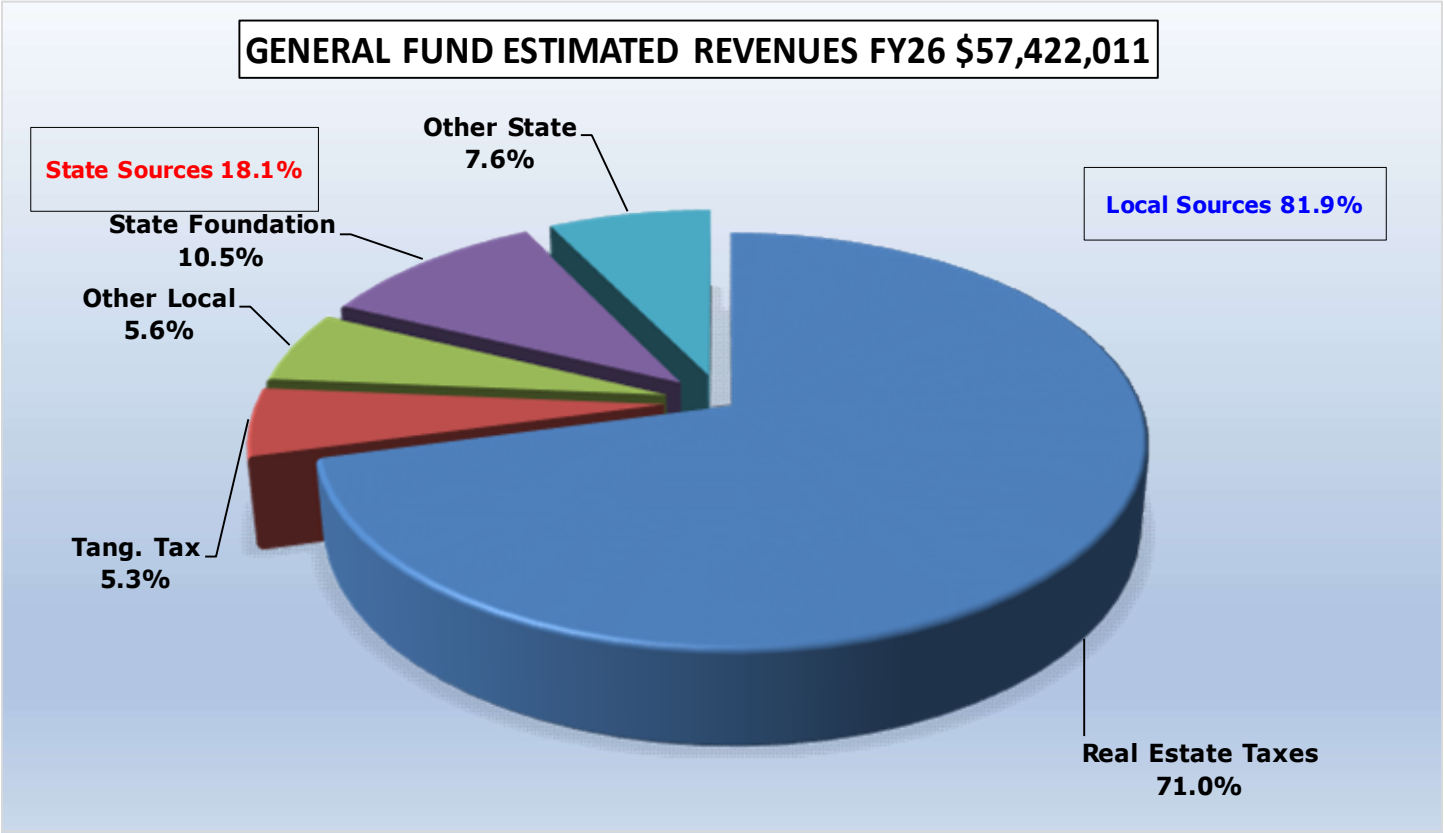
8. Labor relations in our district have been amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges we face. We believe as we move forward our positive working relationship will continue and will only grow stronger.

The significant lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the forecast. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you would like further information, please feel free to contact Craig Yaniglos, Treasurer of Brecksville-Broadview Heights City School District.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY23-25 and Estimated FY26-30
The graph captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the district over the next few years.



Revenue Assumptions
Estimated General Fund Operating Revenues FY26



General Property Tax and Property Value Assumptions (Real Estate) – Line # 1.010
Property Values are established each year by the County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity and complete reappraisal or updated values. New HB186 allows new construction growth in property taxes irrespective of GDP DF. Cuyahoga County experienced a full reappraisal in tax year 2024 and the district saw a 24.58% increase in residential and 5.02% in commercial property values. Residential/Agricultural and Commercial/Industrial values increased by $273.59 million or 21.46% overall.

A reappraisal will occur in 2027 for collection in 2028 which we are estimating to increase values by $74.74 million for Class I and Class II, which is a 4.82% increase overall in these areas.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by $3.4 million in Tax Year 2024. We expect our values to continue to grow by $500,000 each year of the forecast after FY26.

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEAR

	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Estimated
	TAX YEAR 2025	TAX YEAR 2026	TAX YEAR 2027	TAX YEAR 2028	TAX YEAR 2029
Classification	COLLECT 2026	COLLECT 2027	COLLECT 2028	COLLECT 2029	COLLECT 2030
Res./Ag.	$1,340,495,960	$1,342,145,960	$1,410,903,258	$1,412,553,258	$1,414,203,258
Comm./Ind.	207,283,380	209,083,380	215,065,048	216,865,048	218,665,048
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	40,343,710	40,843,710	41,343,710	41,843,710	42,343,710
Total Assessed Value	$1,588,123,050	$1,592,073,050	$1,667,312,016	$1,671,262,016	$1,675,212,016

Tax Rate Assumptions
The county auditor sets property tax rates for each levy that voters approve to fund the school district. Ohio law requires these tax rates to be adjusted over time so that rising property values do not automatically increase the amount of money the district collects beyond what voters originally approved. These adjustments are called "reduction factors.". The reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II) resulting in different effective millage rates. While voters approved a total rate of 78.43 mills for the district's general fund levies, the current effective rate is 27.95 mills for Class I property and 41.27 mills for Class II property. 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 voted and non-voted millage rates; this is called the "20-Mill Floor". Our district is not on the floor for Class I or Class II.

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

Estimated Real Estate Tax Collection Assumptions & New Tax Laws

HB96 enacted a new provision called "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions". This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. Our county commissioners did not vote to approve further Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions for tax year 2025. County auditors have until December 2026 to implement this tax credit for tax year 2026. We will adjust the forecast in the future accordingly.

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

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

HB335 is a new law that limits revenue growth from inside millage due to valuation reappraisals or triennial updates to the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) for future real estate tax revenue growth. We have not forecasted any increases for future reappraisals/triennial updates above anticipated GDP DF, thus no adverse impact to the forecasted property tax revenue is anticipated from this new law.

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

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

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX (Line #1.010)

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Est. Real Estate Taxes	$40,759,798	$40,551,318	$40,842,717	$41,110,953	$41,248,072
Piggyback Exemption HB96	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Tax Adjustments	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Line #1.01 Real Estate Taxes	$40,759,798	$40,551,318	$40,842,717	$41,110,953	$41,248,072

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 95% of the annual amount. This allows 5% delinquency factor. In general, 53.07% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 46.93% collected in the August tax settlement.

Estimated Public Utility Personal Property Tax (PUPP) – Line #1.020

Public Utility tax settlements (PUPP taxes) are estimated to be received 57% in March and 43% in the August settlement from the County Auditor and are noted in Line #1.02 totals below.

The amounts below are public utility tangible personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. The values for PUPP are noted in the table above, which is expected to be $40.34 million in assessed values in 2025 and is collected at the district's full voted millage rate. There has been some legislation seeking to reduce the rate at which PUPP is taxed for all values going forward. We will continue to monitor this legislation.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Public Utility Personal Property	$3,055,134	$3,186,510	$3,225,725	$3,264,940	$3,304,155
Total PUPP Tax Line #1.020	$3,055,134	$3,186,510	$3,225,725	$3,264,940	$3,304,155

New Tax Levies – Line #13.030

The district is currently forecasting a 5.9-mill operating levy that would be placed on the ballot in 2027, with collections beginning in 2028. However, ongoing discussions around property tax reform and changes to state funding at the statehouse are creating uncertainty. As a result, the district is considering several options. The proposed millage could range from 3.5 to 6 mills, depending on economic conditions and legislative developments. The district expects to have a clearer understanding of the situation during the fiscal year.

State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045

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 FY26 funding based on the most current foundation settlement and funding factors.

Our district is currently a guarantee district in FY26 and is expected to continue to be on the guarantee in FY27-FY30 on the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

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

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

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

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

The Performance Supplement was included in HB96. The eligibility for the supplement payment uses data from the state report card for the 2024-2025 school year for FY26 and 2025-2026 school year for FY27; the payment will be a separate payment of $13 per pupil in FY26 and FY27. We are estimated to receive $217,734 in FY26.

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

Future State Budget Projections beyond FY27
Our funding status for FY28-FY30 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 through FY30.

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

In FY25, the funding totaled $114.30 million or $65.70 per pupil. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 2% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Basic Aid-Unrestricted	$4,242,566	$4,471,076	$4,223,972	$4,230,807	$4,230,807
Additional Aid Items	897,359	954,350	954,350	954,350	954,350
Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal	5,139,925	5,425,426	5,178,322	5,185,157	5,185,157
Ohio Casino Commission ODT	228,024	232,596	237,236	241,979	246,824
Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035	$5,367,949	$5,658,022	$5,415,558	$5,427,136	$5,431,981

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line # 1.040

HB96 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid, Career Technical, Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness funding. We were notified in January that the state of Ohio overspent their Science of Reading Appropriation and will be reducing funding to recover funds previously paid. 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.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Economically Disadvantaged Aid	$14,084	$15,111	$15,111	$15,111	$15,111
ESL	16,301	18,964	22,359	22,806	22,806
Gifted	96,858	82,444	82,444	82,444	82,444
Career Tech - Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
Student Wellness	132,879	129,892	129,892	129,892	129,892
Other Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
Catastrophic Aid	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040	$660,122	$646,411	$649,806	$650,253	$650,253

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

SUMMARY	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Unrestricted Line #1.035	$5,367,949	$5,658,022	$5,415,558	$5,427,136	$5,431,981
Restricted Line #1.040	660,122	646,411	649,806	650,253	650,253
Rest. Federal Funds #1.045	0	0	0	0	0
Total State Foundation Revenue	$6,028,071	$6,304,433	$6,065,364	$6,077,389	$6,082,234

State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits – Line #1.050

a) Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement

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

Partial HB186 Guarantee

New HB186 authorizes payments to school districts and JVSDs that are located in a county that underwent a reappraisal or triennial update in tax years 2023 and 2024 and that, due to the act's temporary credit, would otherwise receive less property tax revenue in tax year 2025 than in tax year 2024. The revenue guarantee applies to tax year 2025, in the case of 2023 reappraisal or update counties, and to tax years 2025 and 2026, in the case of 2024 reappraisal and update counties. Under the act, the Tax Commissioner will calculate the difference between a district's real property tax revenue in tax year 2024 and its revenue in 2025 and, if applicable, 2026. We do not anticipate a hold harmless payment for HB186, but since the ODT has not released

authoritative data on HB186 calculations, we cannot be certain of this. We will adjust the forecast as data from the ODT becomes available.

Summary of State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits – Line #1.050

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Rollback and Homestead	$4,337,754	$4,334,572	$4,363,720	$4,392,703	$4,400,573
HB186 Partial Reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Reimbursements #1.050	$4,337,754	$4,334,572	$4,363,720	$4,392,703	$4,400,573

Other Local Revenues – Line #1.060

All other local revenue encompasses any revenue that does not fit the above lines. The primary sources of revenue in this area have been, interest on investments, tuition for court-placed students, student fees, Payment In Lieu of Taxes, and general rental fees.

Interest income is based on the district's cash balances. While interest income in FY26 should remain steady due to laddered investment strategies, expected Federal Reserve rate cuts will begin to have an impact on earnings in FY27 and future years. We will continue to monitor the investments for the district.
The district has entered into a Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Agreement. The revenue is expected to continue to rise over time.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Tuition Related Payments	$958,567	$958,567	$958,567	$958,567	$958,567
Medicaid	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Class & Sports Oriented Fees	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000
Interest Earnings	1,000,000	750,000	600,000	500,000	500,000
Payments In Lieu of Taxes (TIF)	550,000	650,000	750,000	900,000	900,000
Rental Related Fees	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Erate	12,687	12,687	12,687	12,687	12,687
Miscellaneous	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060	$3,241,254	$3,091,254	$3,041,254	$3,091,254	$3,091,254

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

There is no short-term borrowing projected in this forecast.

Transfers In / Return of Advances – Line #2.040 & Line #2.050

The district expects a transfer in from funds they may not spend from the 070 capital projects fund.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Transfers In - Line #2.040	$0	$0	$6,000,000	$0	$0
Advance Returns - Line #2.050	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfer & Advances In	$0	$0	$6,000,000	$0	$0

All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060 & Line #14.010

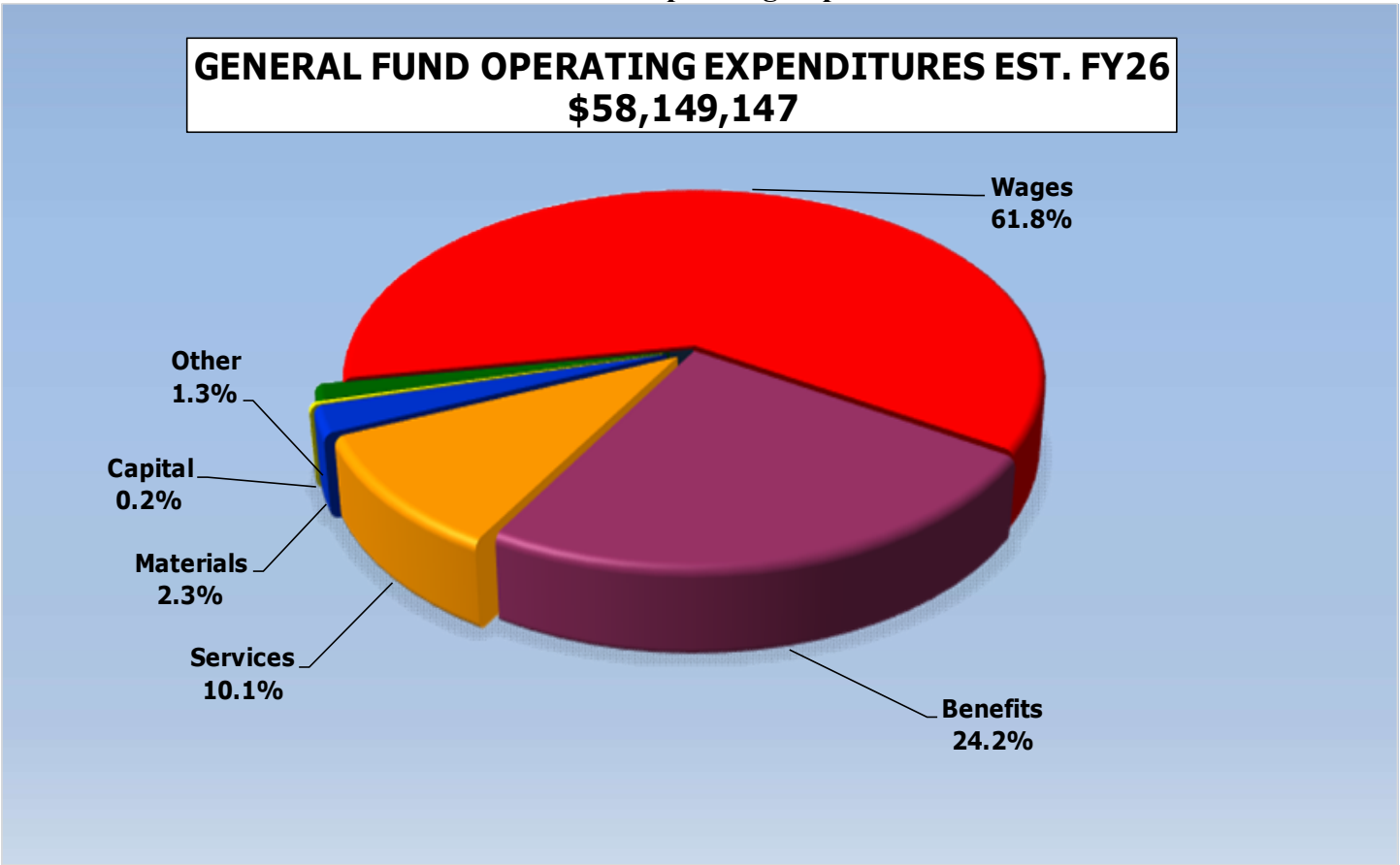
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditures that is very unpredictable. For future years we are estimating an amount of refunds that align with historical collections.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Refund of prior years expenditures	$636,944	$636,944	$636,944	$636,944	$636,944

Expenditures Assumptions

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

Estimated General Fund Operating Expenditures for FY26



Personnel Services – Employee's Salaries &Wages – Line #3.010

Negotiations with bargaining unit members resulted in an agreement to include a base increase of 2.75% in FY25, 2.85% in FY26 and 3.25% in FY27 for certified and a base increase of 2.85% in FY25, 3.0% in FY26 and 3.00% in FY27 for classified. For planning purposes, a 1.75% base increase is planned FY28-FY30.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Base Wages	$33,569,415	$34,869,415	$36,552,671	$37,742,343	$38,804,913
Based Pay Increase	1,050,000	1,133,256	639,672	660,491	679,086
Steps & Academic Training	650,000	650,000	650,000	402,079	415,166
Leaving Staff	(400,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	0	0
New Staff	0	0	0	0	0
Substitutes	300,000	300,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Supplementals	750,000	774,375	787,927	801,716	815,746
Severance	0	0	300,000	300,000	300,000
SWSF & CARES Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Other Adjustments/Reductions	0	0	0	0	0
Total Wages Line #3.010	$35,919,415	$37,627,046	$39,105,270	$40,181,629	$41,289,911

Employee's Retirement & Insurance Benefits Estimates Line #3.02
This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs, all of which are directly related to the wages paid with the exception of health and life insurance benefits.

A) STRS/SERS
As the law requires, the BOE pays 14% of all employee wages to STRS or SERS. The district is also required to pay SERS Surcharge, an additional employer charge based on the salaries of lower-paid members. It is exclusively used to fund health care.

B) Insurance
The district has an 8.3% increase in premiums estimated for FY26, an estimated 10% increase in FY27 and FY28, and 8% increases estimated for FY29-FY30. By FY27, the district will pay 83.5% instead of the previous rate of 85%.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation
Workers Compensation is expected to remain at about 0.44% of wages in fiscal years FY26 through FY30. Unemployment Compensation has been negligible and is anticipated to remain as such as we plan our staffing needs carefully.

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
The district reimburses employees for the tuition to further their education to maintain licensure for teaching. The district does not anticipate any significant increases during the forecast.

Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.02

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
A) STRS/SERS	$5,532,259	$5,790,828	$5,981,028	$6,149,563	$6,320,661
B) Insurance's	7,857,571	8,582,328	9,416,561	10,169,886	10,983,477
C) Workers Comp/Unemployment	169,045	176,559	181,743	186,479	191,356
D) Medicare	520,832	545,592	567,026	582,634	598,704
Other/Tuition/Annuities	11,947	11,947	11,947	11,947	11,947
Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020	$14,091,654	$15,107,254	$16,158,305	$17,100,509	$18,106,145

Purchased Services – Line #3.030

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. The district anticipates inflationary increases in this area during the forecast period.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Professional & Technical Services, ESC	$2,946,524	$2,975,990	$3,005,750	$3,035,808	$3,066,166
Maintenance, Insurance & Garbage Removal	615,459	621,614	627,830	634,108	640,449
Professional Development	73,400	74,134	74,875	75,624	76,380
Communications, Postage, & Telephone	67,245	67,917	68,596	69,282	69,975
Utilities	1,111,132	1,122,243	1,133,465	1,144,800	1,156,248
Contracted Trades & Services	38,262	38,644	110,000	111,100	112,211
Tuition, Excess Costs & Scholarship Costs	701,098	701,098	701,098	701,098	701,098
College Credit Plus	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
Contract Transportation	241,667	241,667	241,667	241,667	241,667
Other Adjustments SWSF, CARES, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Purchased Services	0	0	0	0	0
Total Purchased Services Line #3.030	$5,872,786	$5,921,307	$6,041,281	$6,091,487	$6,142,194

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. An average increase of 1% is projected in this area for the forecast period.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
General Office Supplies & Materials	$507,014	$512,084	$517,205	$522,377	$527,601
Textbooks & Instructional Supplies	118,009	119,189	120,381	121,585	122,801
Facility Supplies & Materials	293,551	296,486	299,451	302,446	305,470
Transportation Fuel & Supplies	441,000	445,410	449,864	454,363	458,907
Other adjustments SWSF, CARES, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supplies Line #3.040	$1,359,574	$1,373,169	$1,386,901	$1,400,771	$1,414,779

Capital Outlay – 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.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Capital Outlay & Maintenance	$54,000	$54,000	$54,000	$54,000	$54,000
Technology/Curriculum Purchases	60,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Busses & Other Vehicles	17,011	17,011	17,011	17,011	17,011
Other adjustments SWSF, CARES, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Total Equipment Line #3.050	$131,011	$86,011	$86,011	$86,011	$86,011

Principal and Interest Payment – Lines #4.010 through 4.060
There are no borrowings planned in the forecast period.

Other Objects – Line #4.300
The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses. We are projecting no increase in this area.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
County Auditor & Treasurer Fees	$535,000	$535,000	$535,000	$535,000	$535,000
ESC Deduction	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Increased A&T Fees for New Levies	0	0	0	0	0
Dues, Fees & other Expenses	216,707	216,707	216,707	216,707	216,707
Total Other Expenses Line #4.300	$774,707	$774,707	$774,707	$774,707	$774,707

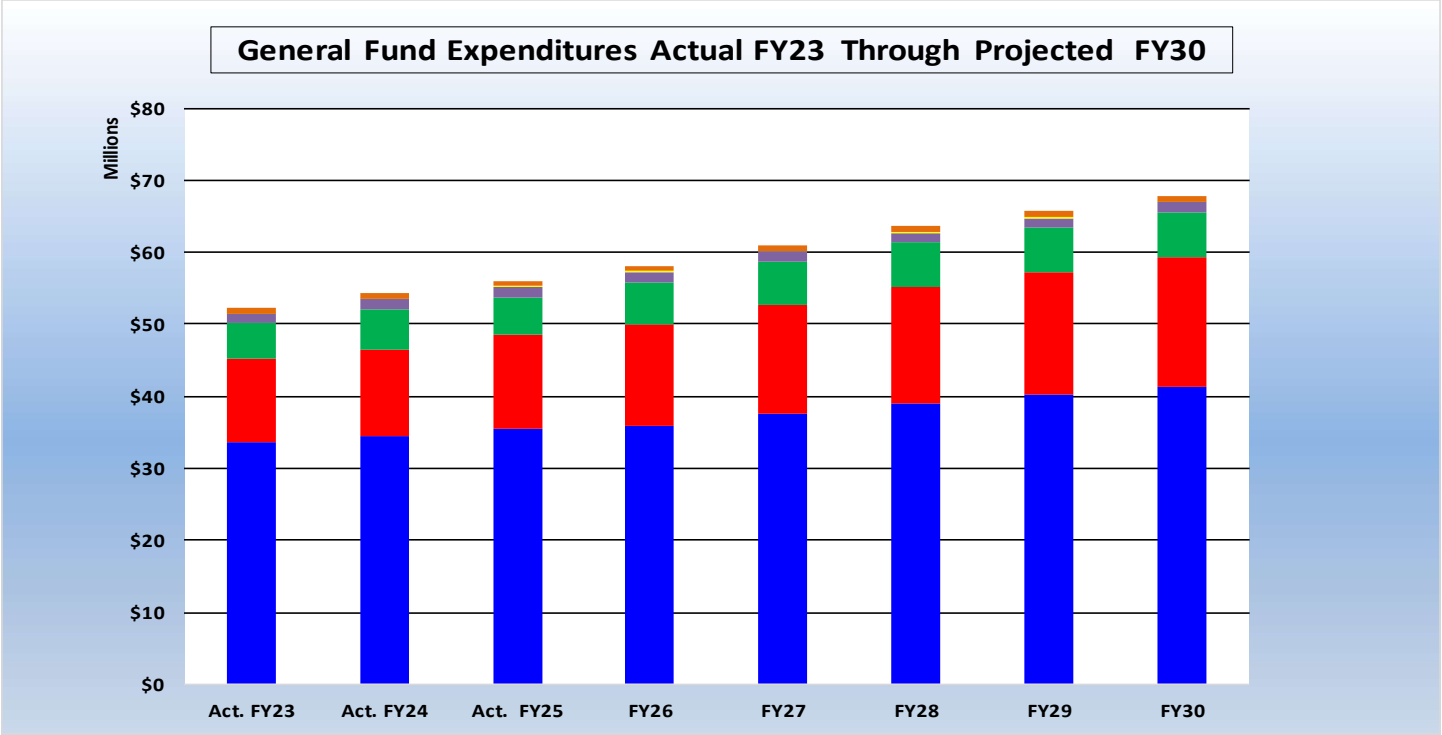
Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line #5.010
This account group includes fund-to-fund transfers and short-term, year-end loans from the General Fund to other funds, which are later repaid once reimbursements are received.

Source	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010	$50,000	$85,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000
Advances Out Line #5.020	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfer & Advances Out	$50,000	$85,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000

Encumbrances – Line #8.010
These are outstanding purchase orders that have not been approved for payment as the goods were not received in the fiscal year in which they were ordered.

	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Estimated Encumbrances Line #8.010	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000

Operating Expenditures Actual FY23 through FY25 and Estimated FY26-FY30
As the graph on the following page indicates, we have diligently contained costs due to lower and flat state revenues. We control our expenses while balancing students' academic needs to enable them to excel and perform well on state performance standards.



Ending Cash Balances "The Bottom-line" – Line #7.020 and Line #15.010
There are two important ending cash balance lines on the financial forecast.

Line 7.020 Ending Cash Balance shows the projected ending cash balance based only on levies that have already been approved by voters. This reflects the district's current confirmed financial reality.

Line 15.010 Ending Unreserved Cash Balance includes planned levies that have not yet been approved by voters at the time the forecast is adopted. This line reflects the district's long term financial plan assuming future voter approval.

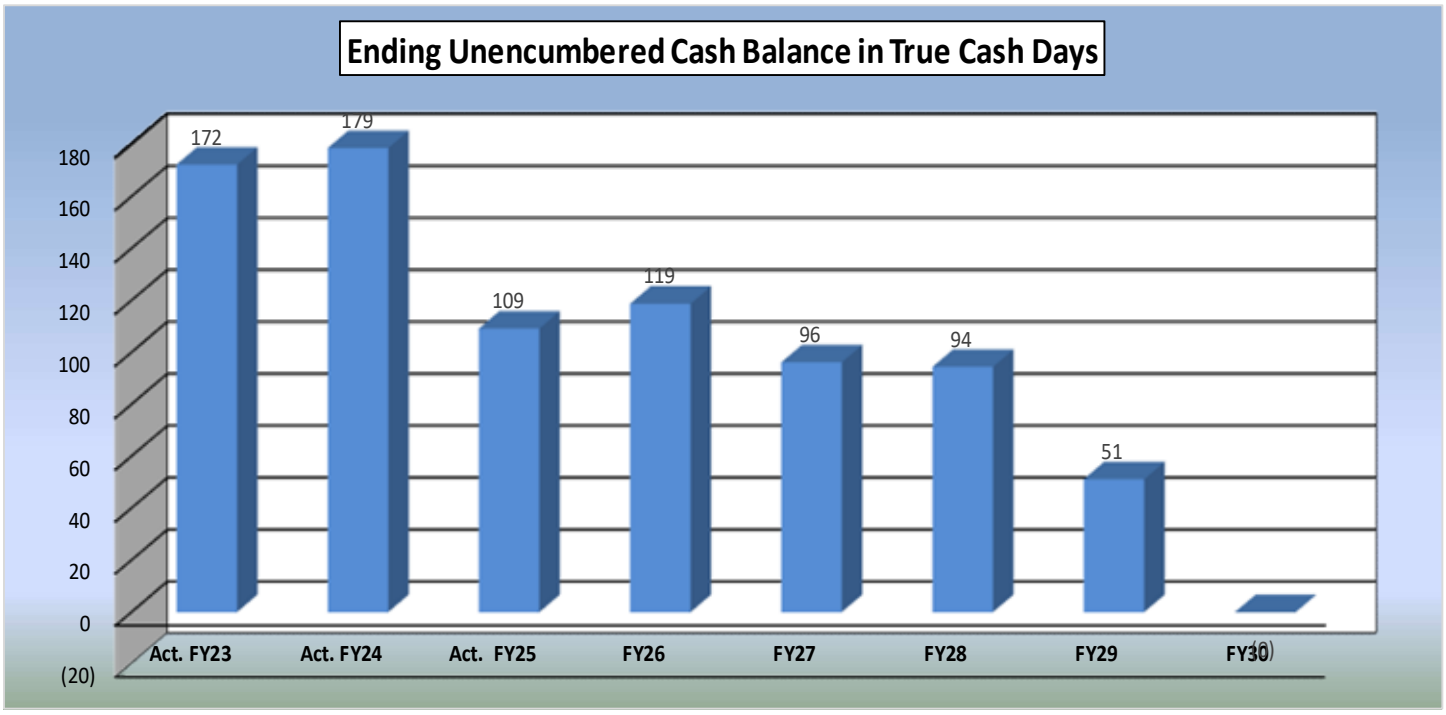
Understanding the difference between these two lines is critical. Line 7.020 shows where the district stands today. Line 15.010 shows the plan required to remain financially sustainable in the future.

Line 15.010 must not fall below zero. If the district knowingly signs a multi-year contract that results in a negative unencumbered cash balance, it would violate Ohio Revised Code 5705.412 and could result in personal liability of up to ten thousand dollars, unless an allowable alternative certificate is issued under HB153. As a best practice, it is recommended that districts maintain at least a thirty-day cash balance to ensure financial stability.

	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Ending Cash Balance Line #7.02	$19,091,726	$16,222,263	$16,645,512	$9,384,581	$134,066
Ending Unreserved Cash Balance Line #15.01	$26,776,748	$19,231,918	$18,941,726	$16,072,263	$21,428,740

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 365 (Current Years Expenditures/365 days) = the number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption. The government Finance Officers Association

recommends that no less than two (2) months or 60 days of cash is on hand at year-end. Still, it could be more depending on each district's complexity and risk factors for revenue collection. This is calculated, including transfers, as this is a predictable funding source for other funds such as capital, athletics, and severance reserves.



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