Wayne County Schools Career Center

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
Mary Workman, Treasurer
September 17, 2025

Wayne County Schools Career Center

Wayne 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)	$5,248,613	$6,100,984	$6,791,844	13.8%	$6,836,000	$7,002,000	$7,118,000	$7,119,000	$7,286,000
1.020	Public Utility Personal Property Tax	1,222,404	1,088,581	1,661,036	20.8%	1,238,000	1,229,000	1,221,000	1,213,000	1,205,000
1.030	Income Tax	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
1.035	Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid	4,647,979	5,287,650	5,583,553	9.7%	5,853,000	6,054,000	6,055,000	6,056,000	6,058,000
1.040	Restricted State Grants-in-Aid	1,987,858	2,264,537	1,903,647	-1.0%	2,808,000	2,304,000	2,304,000	2,304,000	2,304,000
1.045	Restricted Federal Grants In Aid	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
1.050	State Reimbursement For Property Tax Credits	656,377	754,423	856,601	14.2%	853,000	870,000	892,000	893,000	916,000
1.060	All Other Revenues	560,295	970,480	1,079,019	42.2%	810,000	675,000	624,000	632,000	589,000
1.070	*Total Revenues*	$14,323,526	$16,466,655	$17,875,700	11.8%	$18,398,000	$18,134,000	$18,214,000	$18,217,000	$18,358,000
	Other Financing Sources									
2.010	Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.020	State Emergency Loans and Advancements (Approved)	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.040	Operating Transfers-In	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.050	Advances-In	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
2.060	All Other Financing Sources	5,503	12,239	-	11.2%	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
2.070	*Total Other Financing Sources*	$5,503	$12,239	$0	11.2%	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000
2.080	*Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources*	$14,329,029	$16,478,894	$17,875,700	11.7%	$18,409,000	$18,145,000	$18,225,000	$18,228,000	$18,369,000
	Expenditures									
3.010	Personal Services	7,310,956	7,650,605	8,300,702	6.6%	$8,699,000	$8,984,000	$9,273,000	$9,572,000	$9,880,000
3.020	Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	3,248,951	3,324,539	3,570,389	4.9%	3,722,000	3,977,000	4,233,000	4,510,000	4,808,000
3.030	Purchased Services	1,531,377	1,795,702	2,113,862	17.5%	2,447,000	2,556,000	2,671,000	2,791,000	2,917,000
3.040	Supplies and Materials	616,636	677,192	747,181	10.1%	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
3.050	Capital Outlay	270,467	252,055	920,231	129.1%	670,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
3.060	Intergovernmental	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
	Debt Service:				0.0%					
4.010	Principal-All (Historical Only)	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.020	Principal-Notes	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.030	Principal-State Loans	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.040	Principal-State Advancements	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.050	Principal-HB 264 Loans	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.055	Principal-Other	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.060	Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
4.300	Other Objects	168,743	180,135	228,076	16.7%	252,000	263,000	272,000	282,000	293,000
4.500	*Total Expenditures*	$13,147,130	$13,880,228	$15,880,441	10.0%	$16,790,000	$17,005,000	$17,674,000	$18,380,000	$19,123,000
	Other Financing Uses									
5.010	Operating Transfers-Out	175,007	171,507	2,767,007	755.7%	293,257	253,257	253,257	253,257	253,257
5.020	Advances-Out	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
5.030	All Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
5.040	*Total Other Financing Uses*	$175,007	$171,507	$2,767,007	755.7%	$293,257	$253,257	$253,257	$253,257	$253,257
5.050	*Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$13,322,137	$14,051,735	$18,647,448	19.1%	$17,083,257	$17,258,257	$17,927,257	$18,633,257	$19,376,257
6.010	*Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses*	$1,006,892	$2,427,159	-$771,748	4.6%	$1,325,743	$886,743	$297,743	-$405,257	-$1,007,257
7.010	Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies	$9,405,825	$10,412,717	$12,839,876	17.0%	$12,068,128	$13,393,871	$14,280,614	$14,578,357	$14,173,100
7.020	*Cash Balance June 30*	$10,412,717	$12,839,876	$12,068,128	8.6%	$13,393,871	$14,280,614	$14,578,357	$14,173,100	$13,165,843
8.010	*Estimated Encumbrances June 30*	$226,498	$330,953	$330,953	23.1%	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000
`	**Reservation of Fund Balance**									
9.010	Textbooks and Instructional Materials				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.020	Capital Improvements				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.030	Budget Reserve				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.040	DPIA				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.045	Fiscal Stabilization				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.050	Debt Service				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.060	Property Tax Advances				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-

Wayne County Schools Career Center

Wayne 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
9.070	Bus Purchases				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
9.080	*Subtotal*				0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
10.010	*Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations*	$10,186,219	$12,508,923	$11,737,175	8.3%	$13,093,871	$13,980,614	$14,278,357	$13,873,100	$12,865,843

Wayne County Schools Career Center – Wayne County
Notes to the Five-Year Forecast
General Fund Only
September 17, 2025

Introduction to the Five-Year Forecast
The 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 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 of 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 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 leadership to be proactive in meeting those challenges.

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

Since the preparation of a meaningful five-year forecast is as much an art as it is a science and entails many intricacies, it is recommended that you contact the Treasurer/Chief Fiscal Officer of the school district with any questions you may have. The Treasurer/CFO submits the forecast, but the Board of Education is recognized as the official owner of the forecast.

Here are three essential purposes or objectives of the five-year forecast:
(1) To engage the 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 year's 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 year's projections. Our forecast is updated to reflect the most current economic data available for the October 2025 filing.

Economic Outlook
Ohio's economic outlook indicates slow but steady growth, with industrial diversification in manufacturing, logistics, and technology, with an unemployment rate expected to remain between 4.5% and 5%, The state faces challenges including workforce issues particularly in attracting and retaining skilled labor and the need for affordable housing. In the short term, the state anticipates continued to moderate growth despite national and global challenges such as inflation and interest rates, while the long term depends on continued strategic investment in high-growth sectors and addressing the skilled workforce shortage to make Ohio competitive. These conditions should result in stable revenue enabling the state to continue current levels of funding for school districts and stable local revenue as unemployment remains low.

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.

Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:
A five-year financial forecast has risks and uncertainty not only due to economic delays noted above, but 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, both of which affect this five-year forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the best data available and the laws currently in effect. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast in the long term:

1. Being in multiple counties can pose many challenges in determining the increases or decreases in values, however, we are very fortunate that most of the district's valuation is in Wayne County. Property tax collections are one of the largest sources of revenue for the Career Center. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years and new construction growth with modest increases in local taxes. Total local revenues, predominately local taxes, equate to 51.68% of the district's resources. Our tax collections in the spring and fall settlements showed average collection trends.

2. Wayne County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2023 tax year to be collected in FY24. The 2024 update increased assessed values for Class I and Class II by $826.21 million for an overall increase of 28.5%. A reappraisal will occur in the tax year 2026 for collection in FY27. We anticipate value increases for Class I and II property of $160.44 million for an overall increase of 4.24%. However, we anticipate future reappraisal and/or update values to be much lower than historical trends. There is always a risk that the district could sustain a reduction in values or changes to tax laws by the Ohio Legislature.

3. Due to historic property value increases in reappraisal and update years the Ohio Legislature has considered various proposals since 2023 to help reduce non-voted tax increases on taxpayers. HB96 the current state biennium budget passed in June which included several proposals that would have ultimately reduced districts' cash balances and placed severe restrictions on increasing local tax revenues. The Governor vetoed four (4) property tax measures he said would jeopardize the financial stability of public schools. The Ohio House of Representatives pulled three (3) of the Governor's vetoes addressing school districts to attempt to override them. They included: 1) County Budget Commission Authority; 2) changes the calculation of the 20-mill floor to include emergency, substitute and other levies in the calculation; and 3) the elimination of various levies including emergency, replacement and renewal levies.

   The Ohio House of Representatives met on July 21, 2025, and voted (61-58) in favor of overriding the elimination of various levy types - only. As of this forecast filing, the Senate has not met to vote on any of the vetoes thus the Governor's vetoes remain in effect.

As part of the Governors' vetoes, he created a property tax reform working group co-chaired by former legislators. The governor appointed 11 members including the co-chairs. The working group is tasked with thoroughly examining issues related to how to provide meaningful property tax relief to homeowners and businesses while ensuring that funding for local schools, local governments, fire, police, EMS, libraries, and developmental disabilities is adequate. The Governor has asked the working group to issue a report with concrete proposals by September 30, 2025.

The legislature has introduced several other bills that would limit real estate tax growth or eliminate real estate tax collections completely. Many of these bills are still in committee. Many of these pending bills represent a serious risk to our school district funding. We are watching legislation closely for any impact on our local revenues.

4. On August 13, 2025, the Ohio Supreme Court unanimously upheld the decision of the Board of Tax Appeals (BTA) in valuing the Rover Pipeline. The court agreed the BTA's opinion of value is $3.669 billion. Rover had been seeking roughly 56% of that value. Rover since 2020 has paid their taxes on a method called "Tender Paying" which allows a claimant to pay their taxes at a lower assumed value while the BTA Case is pending. Now that the case has been decided, and there is no basis for appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, Rover will have to pay back taxes, interest and penalty on unpaid taxes dating back to Tax Year 2020 and pay their taxes going forward at the correct values. The next step is for the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) to issue a "Final Determination Notice" setting values, which should not deviate materially from the $3.669 billion value already established by the ODT in 2020. These are very complex calculations which will span over several counties in Ohio and will take time to correctly manage and coordinate with the numerous county auditors. We have not projected the original Rover values or taxes in our forecast, so this does not represent a risk to revenue, rather it is an uncertainty to increased revenues, but we do not have final information or numbers at the time of this forecast. We are watching this matter very closely as it is decided in the coming months.

5. The state budget represented 51.71% 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 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 HB96 legislation with the Governor's vetoes in place. 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.

6. 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 simulations published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY26.

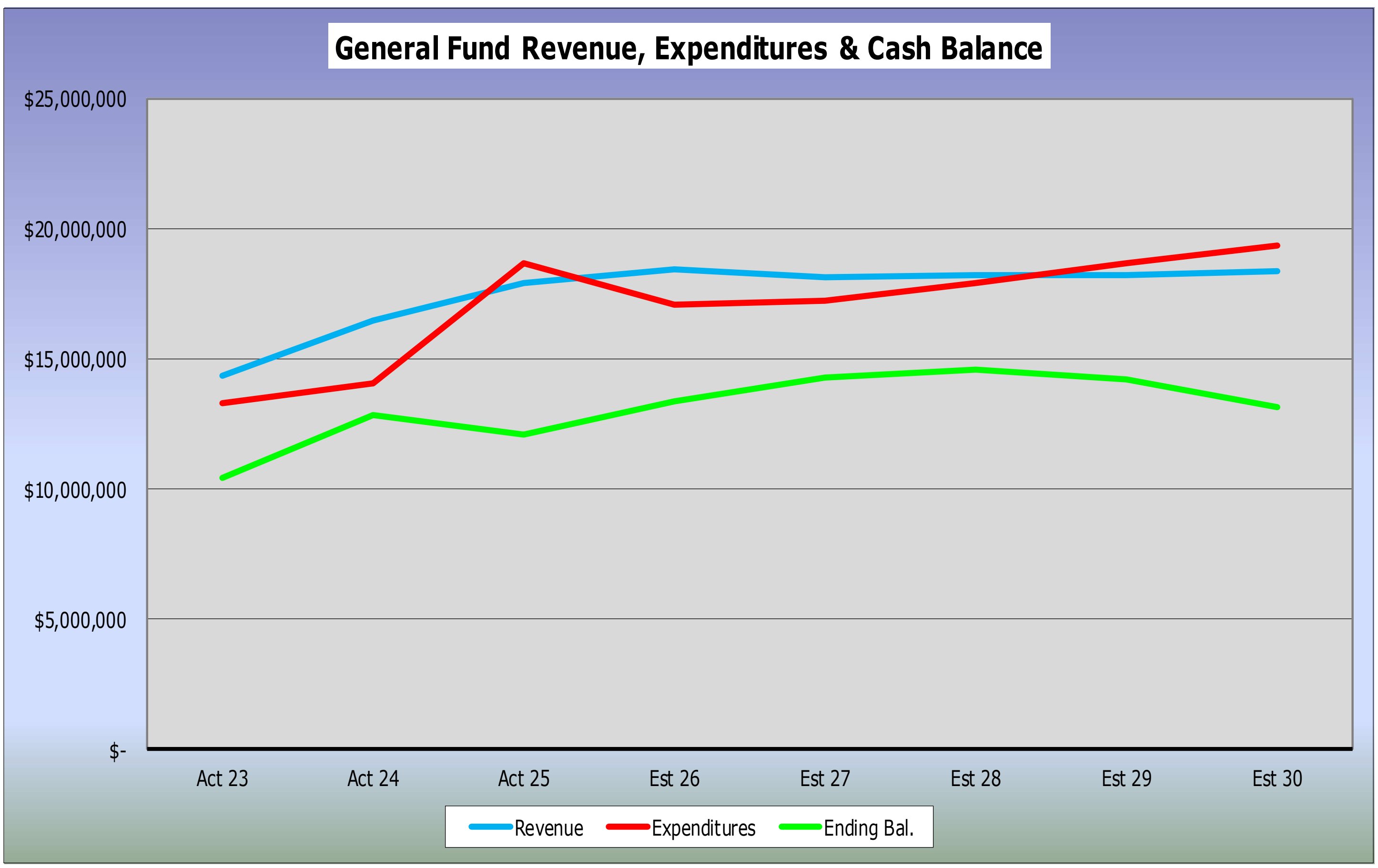
7. HB96, the current state biennium budget also enacted a new provision called "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions". This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the

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 "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions" would NOT be reimbursed. The extended tax credits for qualifying taxpayers would result in reduced property tax collections for the school district if our county commissioners implemented this. This new law creates a potential risk to our local tax collections.

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. Our positive working relationship will continue and grow stronger as we move forward.

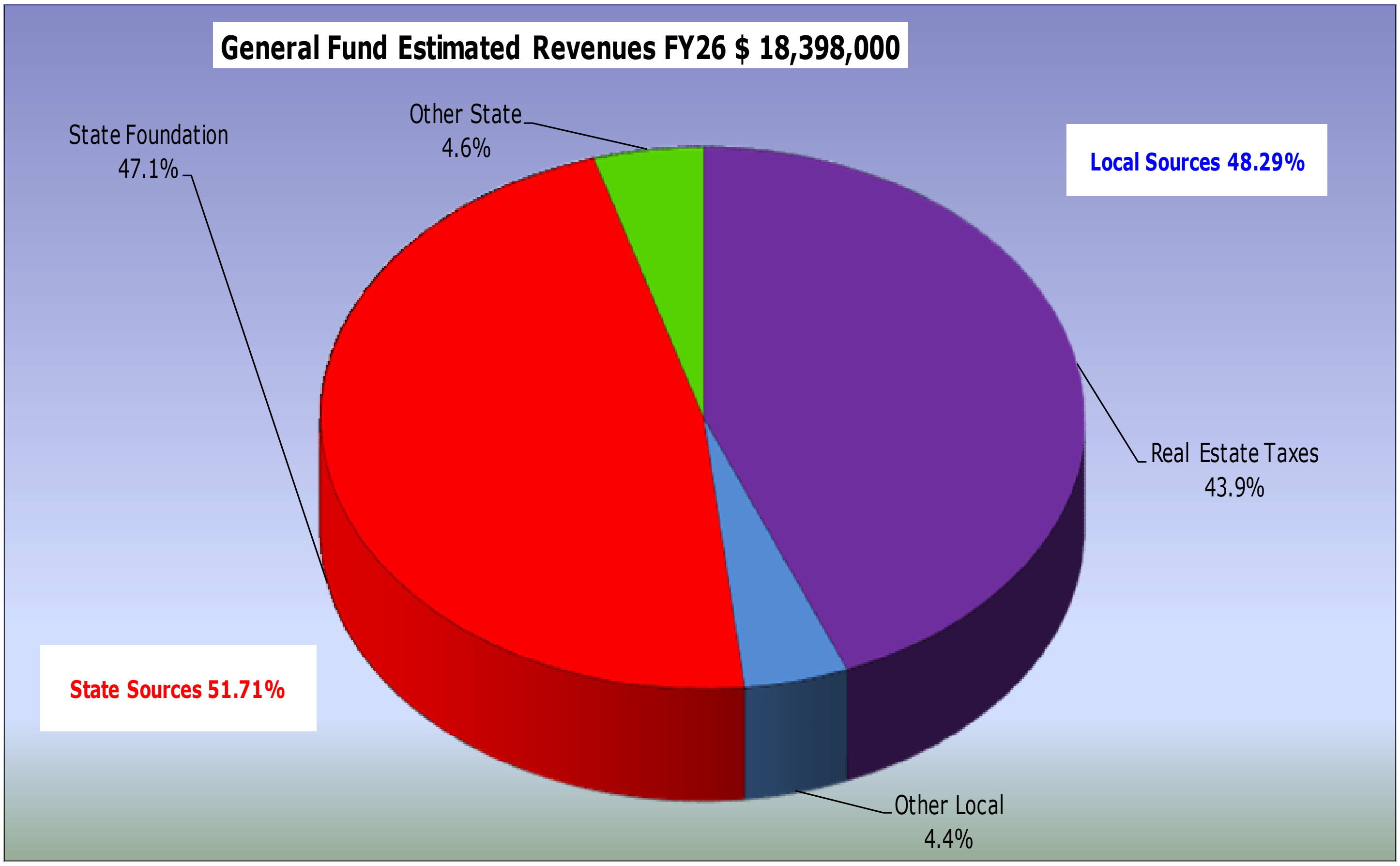
The significant line numbers used as references to the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the forecast. It should be of assistance to the reader to review the assumptions noted below in understanding the overall financial forecast for our district. If you want further information, contact the Treasurer's office.

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Ending Cash Balance
The graph captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the district over the next few years.



Revenue Assumptions

Estimated General Fund Operating Revenue for FY26



General Property Tax and Property Value Assumptions (Real Estate) – Line #1.010
Property values are established each year by the County Auditors based on new construction and complete reappraisal or updated values. There was an update in 2023 for the collection in 2024 in Wayne County. Class I residential/agricultural values increased by 34.25% or $802.7 million due to the update led by an improving housing market. There was an increase in the Class II commercial/industrial values of 4.23% or $23.5 million for the update lead mostly be new construction.

The next reappraisal will be in 2026 for collection in 2027 for Wayne County. Currently, we are projecting a 5% increase or $162.2 million in valuations during the reappraisal for Class I due to unknowns around property reform and the potential for a recession. We are expecting a decrease in Class II of .29% or $1.7 million for the reappraisal valuations.

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

ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUE (AV) BY COLLECTION YEARS

	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.	$3,176,847,110	$3,339,064,466	$3,342,439,467	$3,345,814,469	$3,516,480,195
Comm./Ind.	$605,093,310	$603,317,963	$600,937,524	$598,557,086	$602,162,220
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP)	$301,323,253	$299,323,253	$297,323,253	$295,323,253	$293,323,253
Total Assessed Value	$4,083,263,673	$4,241,705,682	$4,240,700,245	$4,239,694,810	$4,411,965,671

Tax Rate Assumptions
A career center has a 2-mill floor if that is the amount of the original millage rate voted for the district. The Wayne County CTC has 4.1 mills voted that are collecting at 2.0 mills in tax year 2024 for Class I, but the millage rate cannot go any lower than 2 mills or the voted amount, whichever is less, at any time. Due to HB920, the district's effective millage will decrease as values increase until they reach the 2-mill floor. During the forecast period, we are expecting to remain on the 2-mill floor. Increases in collection estimates are due to new construction being collected at the voted rate in the first year it is taxable.

ESTIMATED REAL ESTATE TAX - Line #1.010
Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 97.2% of the annual amount. This allows a 2.8% delinquency factor. In general, 56.7% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 43.3% in the August tax settlement.

Estimated Public Utility Personal Property Tax – Line #1.020
Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) taxes are generally received in two installments: approximately 50% in February and 50% in August. The amounts received are tied to ongoing property tax collections from public utilities, including pipelines.

The amounts below are public utility personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities, including pipelines. Collections are currently approximately 82.15% in February and 17.15% in August. The increase in collections in FY25 were due to a delinquent payment and Nexus pipeline settlement which has impacted the collection trend.

On August 13, 2025, the Ohio Supreme Court upheld the Board of Tax Appeals' (BTA) decision, valuing the Rover Pipeline at $3.669 billion. Rover had previously disputed this value, seeking roughly 56% of the value. Since 2020, Rover has been paying taxes based on a lower value under a "Tender Paying" method while the case was pending. With the case now closed and no further appeals possible, Rover must pay back taxes, interest, and penalties from Tax Year 2020. Going forward, taxes will be paid based on the final valuation. The Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) will issue a "Final Determination Notice," which should align with the $3.669 billion value, though it will require complex calculations across multiple counties. Since we haven't projected these values in our forecast, this won't impact our revenue risk, but it may increase revenues once finalized. We are closely monitoring this matter as it unfolds and will include revenues as we have factual data on amount and timing of payments.

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 formula district in FY26 and is expected to continue on the formula in FY27-FY30 on the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP).

A detailed overview of how foundation funding is calculated including all of the HB96 changes on the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce is not available at this time. When a detailed analysis is available, 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.

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.

Joint Vocational Career-Technical Funding
The new funding formula for joint vocational school districts is substantially similar to the formula for traditional school districts as described above, including the phase-in and guarantee, with the following changes:

1. Replaces the "special teacher" cost in the base cost computation with the "cost for teachers providing health and physical education, instruction regarding employability and soft skills, development and coordination and internships and job placements, career-technical student organization activities, pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship coordination, and any assessment related to career-technical education, including any nationally recognized job skills or end-of-course assessment," which are calculated in the same manner.
2. Does not specify a minimum for the number of staff members for the staffing cost for student wellness and success for the district in base cost computation.
3. Calculates the district's cost for that fiscal year for career-technical curriculum specialists and coordinators, career assessment and program placement, recruitment and orientation, student success coordination, analysis of test results, development of intervention and remediation plans and monitoring of those plans, and satellite program coordination. This funding replaces a traditional district's cost computations for academic and athletic co-curricular activities.
4. Replaces per-pupil dollar amount with weighted funding for the five different career-technical programs.
5. A funding unit will be based on the funding unit's state share percentage times the career-technical education associated services amount times the statewide average career technical base costs per pupil in that fiscal year times the sum of the funding unit's categories one through five career-technical education ADM.
6. Once the base cost is calculated by the state, the FSFP then calculates the state share percentage for each district.

CTE Credential Program: HB96 authorized, industry-recognized credentials for high school students. This program is to be used by the Department of Education and Workforce and the Governor's Office of Workforce

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

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

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.

B) Restricted State Revenues – Line #1.040
HB96 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid, Career Technical, Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness funding. We have estimated revenues for these new restricted funding lines using the most current funding factors available. For fiscal years 2026 and 2027, HB96 modifies how DPIA is calculated by factoring in both directly certified and economically disadvantaged students. The new formula modified the weight given to these student groups over the biennium. We will not see the specific impact of this until after this forecast period.

There is an adjustment in FY26 for prior year revenues that will return to normal levels in FY27.

C) Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045
There is no restricted federal funding projected in this forecast.

Summary of State Foundation Revenues	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Unrestricted Line # 1.035	$5,852,239	$6,053,493	$6,054,655	$6,055,840	$6,057,048
Restricted Line # 1.040	$2,807,544	$2,303,753	$2,303,753	$2,303,753	$2,303,753
Rest. Fed. Grants - SFSF & Ed Jobs Line #1.045	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total State Foundation Revenue	$8,659,783	$8,357,246	$8,358,408	$8,359,593	$8,360,801

State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits– Line #1.050
Rollback and Homestead Reimbursement
Rollback funds are reimbursements paid to the district from the State of Ohio for tax credits given to owner-occupied residences. Credits equal 12.5% of the gross property taxes charged to residential taxpayers on levies passed before September 29, 2013. HB59 eliminated the 10% and 2.5% rollback on new levies approved after September 29, 2013. Homestead exemptions are credits paid to the district from the State of Ohio for qualified elderly and disabled.

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. The extended tax credits for qualifying taxpayers would result in reduced property tax collections for the school district if our county commissioners implement this. This new law creates a potential risk to our local tax collections.

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 investment interest, 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.

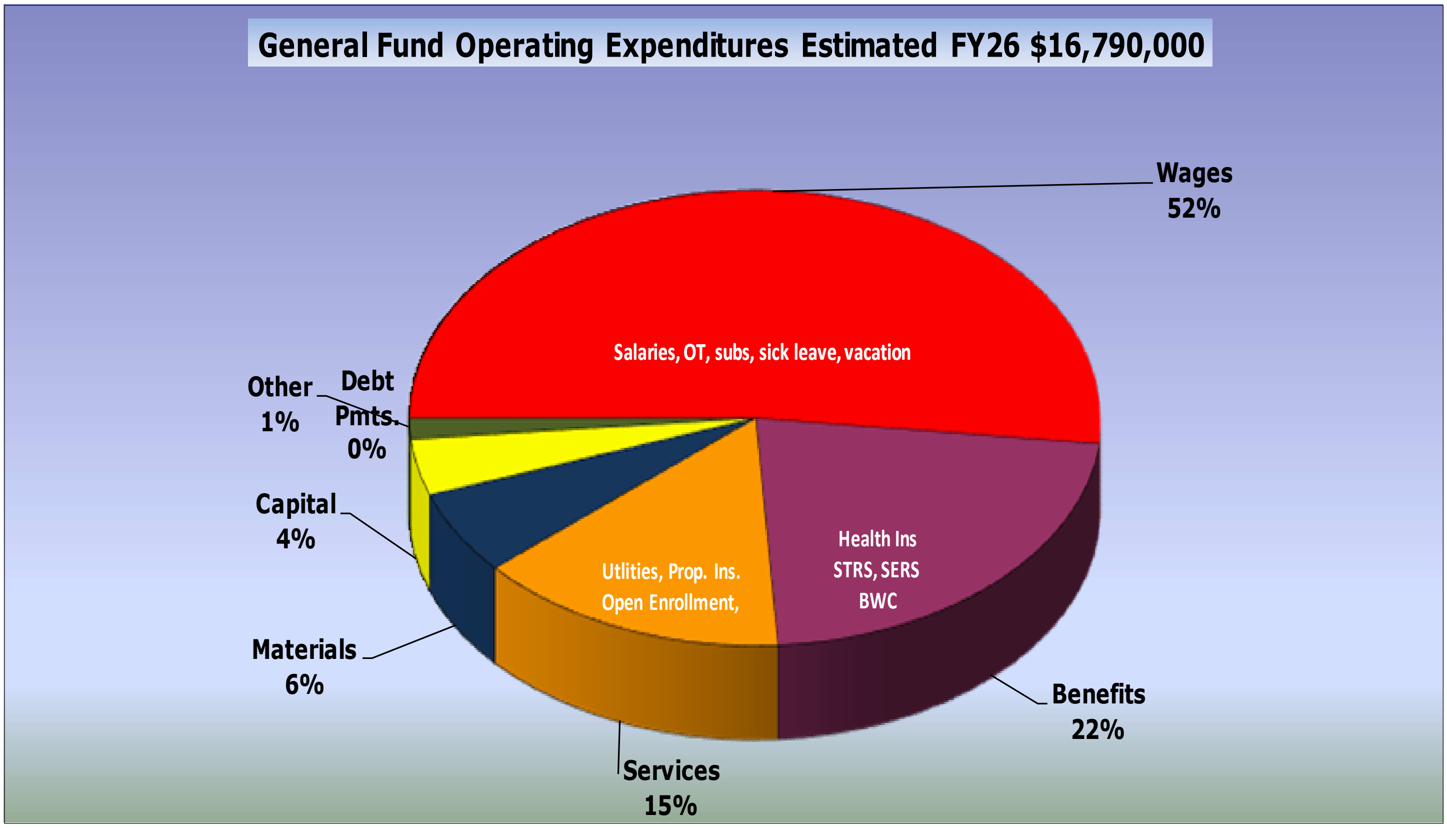
Transfer-In/Advances-In – Line #2.040 and Line #2.050
These are non-operating revenues which are the repayment of short-term loans to other funds over the previous fiscal year and reimbursements for expenses received for a previous fiscal year in the current fiscal year. The district is not anticipating any transfers or advances-in.

All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060
This funding source is typically a refund of prior year expenditure that is very unpredictable, therefore the district does not expect to have any significant refunds during the forecast years.

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 – Employees' Salaries and Wages – Line #3.010
The district maintains exempt employees, association employees, and administrators. The school has one bargaining unit: WCJVS Education Association for certified, classified and part-time staff. The Association contract is for a 3-year term effective July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2026. As per the newest negotiations, base salary increases are as follows for the certified bargaining unit: 3.5% for FY24, 3.25% for FY25 and FY26 with steps averaging between 1.55 % and 1.94%. The classified bargaining unit and the part-time bargaining unit base increases are as follows: $2.00 for FY24, 3% for FY25 and FY26 with steps averaging between 2.28% and 2.31%. The district is forecasting 1.5% base wage increases for FY27-FY30. However, increases in base salary are subject to the negotiated agreements between the Board of Education and the Association. Any increases agreed upon by both parties will be based on financial solvency and the ability to sustain such increases.

There is also a 3% increase each year for substitute wages and increases consistent with the steps and raises for supplemental wages from FY26 through FY30.

The district added a new program in FY26, and the associated staff costs have been reflected in the forecast.

The district contracts services with the Tri-County Educational Service Center as well as shared services with the ESC and area schools. This has reduced the salaries/benefits line, increased the purchased services line, as well as provided flexibility, and cost savings of shared services. Additional staffing adjustments are made each year to align staff with student needs.

Employees' Retirement & Benefits Estimates - Line #3.02
This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs, with all except health insurance being directly related to the wages paid.

A) STRS/SERS

The district pays 14% of each dollar paid in wages to either the State Teachers Retirement System or the School Employees Retirement System as required by Ohio law. The district is 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 anticipates an insurance rate increase of 4.97% for FY26. The district is expecting insurance trends to be 10% for FY27-FY30. The Stark COG has issued at least one health insurance premium holiday each year. The district is forecasting that it will receive one month of an insurance holiday from FY26 through FY30. We will review the insurances and trends annually.

C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers Compensation is expected to remain at about stable for FY26–FY30. Unemployment is likely to remain at a shallow level in FY26 through FY30. The district is a direct reimbursement employer meaning unemployment costs are only incurred and due if we have eligible employees and draw unemployment.

D) Medicare

Medicare will continue to increase at the rate of increase of wages. 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 tuition as per language in the bargaining unit agreements. Tuition reimbursement is to further their education to maintain licensure for teaching.

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 have been adjusted based on historical trends. An average increase of about 5% is projected in this area for the forecasted period.

Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

Expenses include curricular supplies, testing supplies, copy paper, maintenance, custodial supplies, materials, and bus fuel. The district is expecting some additional costs due to inflation but will hold expenses flat each year of the forecast beyond FY26.

Capital Outlay – Line #3.050

The area of capital outlay is for all types of equipment whether it is for educational purposes or building repairs.

The district had a large construction project to build a new welding lab and renovations for an electronics lab and cyber security lab. Originally, there was a $3 million transfer projected to support the welding lab addition. However, the district received an OFCC grant to cover $4,647,523 for this project. The local share portion is $1,333,488. Some of the expenses could be charged to purchased services but most of it was charged to Capital Outlay. The local share portion was reflected in the general fund and no longer a transfer. The district anticipates a consistent need for equipment purchases throughout the forecast period.

Other Expenses – Line #4.300

The category of other expenses consists primarily of auditor & treasurer fees, election expenses, our annual audit and other miscellaneous expenses.

Transfers/Advances Out – Line #5.010
This account group covers fund-to-fund transfers and end-of-year short-term loans from the General Fund to other funds until they have received reimbursements and can repay the General Fund.

The OSFC renovation project required the school to transfer a total of $6,600,000 into the 034 Maintenance Fund over a 23-year period. This equates to a transfer of $164,757 each year to meet this commitment. The school implemented a drug free club program in FY15. The Board committed to match up to $12,500 in community donations to this club each year to assist in managing the expense of the actual drug testing kits. The Board grants two $500 Ambassador Program Achievement Awards each year, which began in FY16. A Severance Fund transfer began with an initial amount of $176,000 in FY25 to address the calculated need. The transfer for FY26 is estimated at $115,000. In each of the following years, the transfer will decrease to $75,000 but will be adjusted as needed upon annual review.

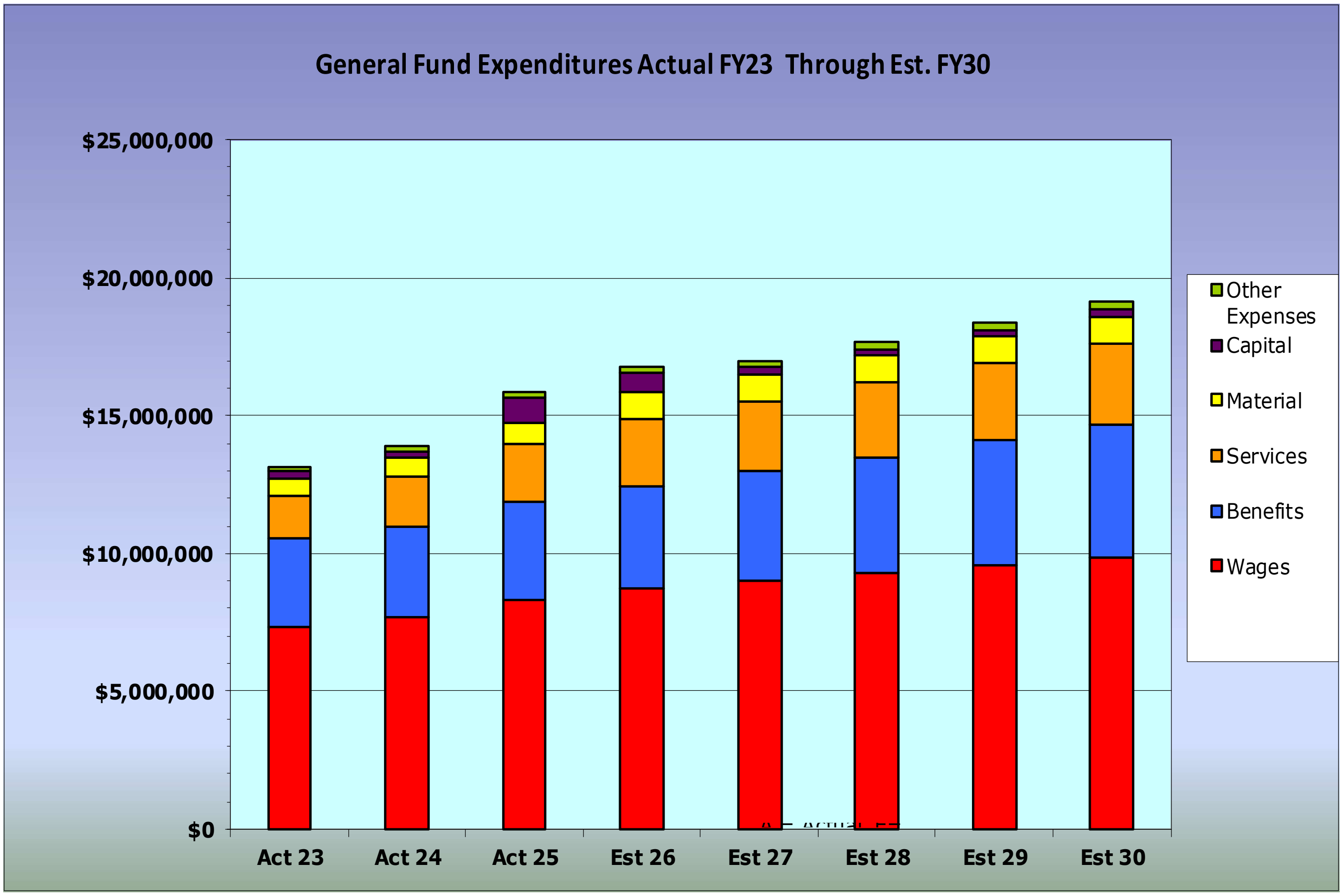
In FY25, the district transferred $2 million out of the General Fund to renovate the Ag Mechanics/Power Technologies Lab and $420,000 for a parking lot. It is anticipated to proceed with the bidding process in the Spring of 2026.

There are additional project needs that are currently being evaluated through a maintenance/capital projects plan along with strategic planning at the district that could result in additional transfers. However, this is not reflected in this forecast.

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

	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Estimated Encumbrances	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000

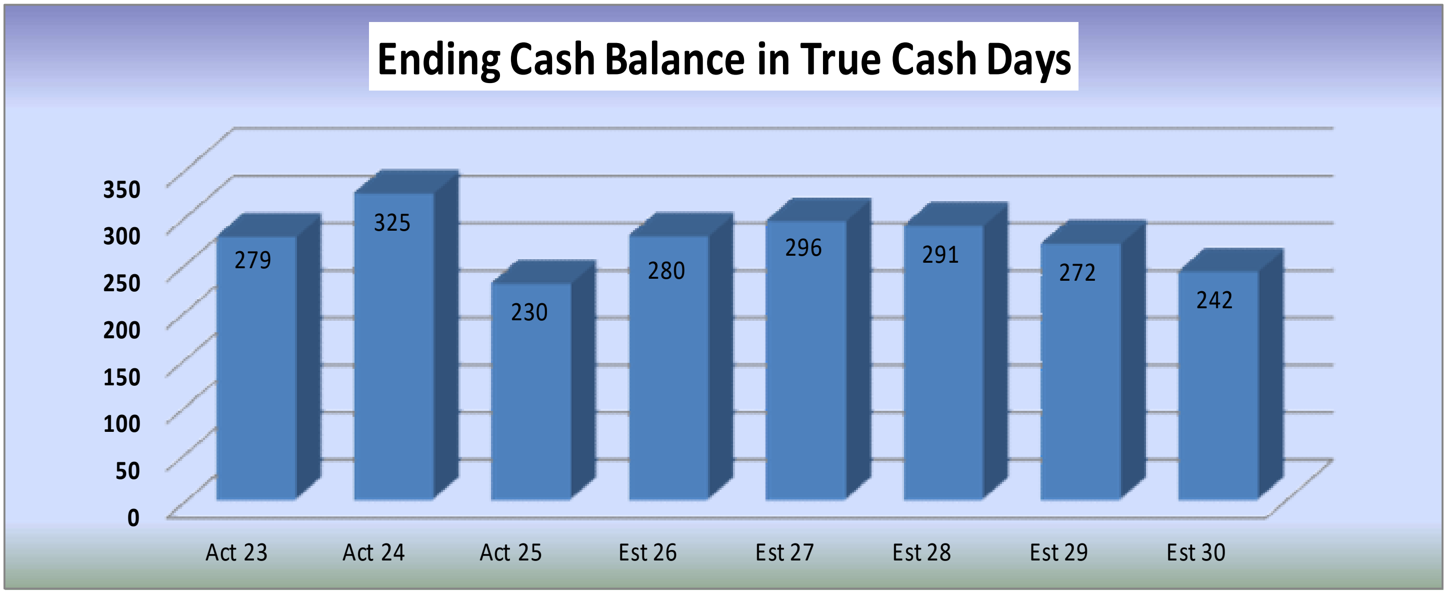
Total Expenditure Categories Actual FY23 through FY25 and Estimated FY26 through FY30
The graph below shows a quick overview of actual and estimated expenses by proportion to total in the General Fund.



Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance "The Bottom-line"– Line #10.010
This amount must not go below $-0- or the district General Fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract which is knowingly signed which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance is a violation of 5705.412, ORC punishable by personal liability of $10,000, unless the new alternative 412 certificate can be issued pursuant to HB153 effective after September 30, 2011.

	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance	$13,093,871	$13,980,614	$14,278,357	$13,873,100	$12,865,843

True Cash Days Ending Balance
Another way to look at ending cash is to state it in "True Cash Days". In other words, how many days could the district operate at year-end if no additional revenues were received? This is the Current Years Ending Cash Balance divided by (Current Years Expenditures/365 days) = the number of days the district could operate without additional resources or a severe resource interruption.



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.