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# FINANCIAL FORECAST EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
# MIAMISBURG CITY SCHOOLS

**OCTOBER 9, 2025**

## INTRODUCTION

Long term financial forecasting is crucial to the effective management of any organization. Ohio school districts are required to submit long term forecasts twice a year. The most recent state biennial budget, passed in HB96, modified the duration of the forecast to current fiscal year plus three proceeding fiscal years. The first update must be submitted to the state no later than OCT 15, and the second revision by FEB 28.

The Financial Forecast serves three important functions:

1. Engages the Board of Education and community in long range planning and discussions of financial issues.
2. Substantiates the school district's ability to make long term financial commitments (e.g. "412 certificate").
3. Provides a method for ODEW and AOS to identify school districts with potential financial problems.

In a financial forecast, the numbers only tell a small part of the story. For the numbers to be meaningful, one must review and consider the Notes and Assumptions before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations. Recognize it's a snapshot in time—when those assumptions change so do the projections.

## MCS FORECASTED REVENUES

| Revenues | FY25 ACTUAL | FY26 FCST | FY27 FCST | FY28 FCST | FY29 FCST | FY30 FCST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Property Tax (Real Estate) | $ 35,543,781 | $ 35,150,682 | $ 36,268,439 | $ 37,503,567 | $ 37,694,217 | $ 37,980,778 |
| Public Utility Personal Property Tax | $ 2,111,825 | $ 2,390,794 | $ 2,499,725 | $ 2,698,924 | $ 2,917,437 | $ 3,132,009 |
| Income Tax | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid | $ 16,043,664 | $ 15,559,860 | $ 15,898,440 | $ 15,887,008 | $ 15,934,575 | $ 15,939,660 |
| Restricted State Grants-in-Aid | $ 2,025,174 | $ 1,660,337 | $ 1,623,782 | $ 1,623,782 | $ 1,605,328 | $ 1,605,328 |
| Restricted Federal Grants In Aid | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits | $ 4,217,530 | $ 4,225,693 | $ 4,387,826 | $ 4,607,429 | $ 4,622,529 | $ 4,656,320 |
| All Other Revenues | $ 7,162,202 | $ 7,041,494 | $ 6,882,539 | $ 6,659,303 | $ 6,286,783 | $ 5,999,766 |
| ***Total Revenues*** | $ 67,104,176 | $ 66,028,860 | $ 67,560,751 | $ 68,980,013 | $ 69,060,869 | $ 69,313,861 |

- ❖ Historical average increase for Montgomery County sexennial (6 year) reappraisal in TY2026
  - ➢ Half year impact FY27, full year impact FY28 (barring legislative changes)
- ❖ Historical average new home growth coupled with depreciation old Dayton Mall and office properties
- ❖ Includes State funding decrease of $849K in FY26 then assumes VERY modest growth thereafter
- ❖ Decrease in "All Other Revenue" largely due to interest earnings loss

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**MCS FORECASTED EXPENDITURES**

| Expenditures | FY25 ACTUAL | | FY26 FCST | FY27 FCST | FY28 FCST | FY29 FCST | FY30 FCST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Services | $ 42,447,807 | # | $ 44,158,983 | $ 45,612,070 | $ 47,121,705 | $ 48,701,272 | $ 50,344,021 |
| Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits | $ 13,675,742 | # | $ 14,936,885 | $ 15,668,954 | $ 16,523,980 | $ 17,442,415 | $ 18,445,769 |
| Purchased Services | $ 7,615,681 | # | $ 7,876,064 | $ 8,027,441 | $ 8,182,601 | $ 8,341,640 | $ 8,504,655 |
| Supplies and Materials | $ 1,808,845 | # | $ 1,845,021 | $ 1,881,922 | $ 1,919,560 | $ 1,957,950 | $ 1,997,109 |
| Other Objects | $ 662,114 | # | $ 668,735 | $ 675,423 | $ 682,177 | $ 688,999 | $ 695,890 |
| *Total Expenditures* | $ 66,210,189 | # | $ 69,485,688 | $ 71,865,810 | $ 74,430,023 | $ 77,132,276 | $ 79,987,444 |

- Personnel Services (wages) increase aligns with collective bargaining agreements then historical average
  - "Early retirements" from STRS reducing retirement eligibility helps reduce wage inflation
- Benefit increases are largely driven by healthcare inflation
  - Retirement benefits increase at same rate of wage inflation
- Purchased Services and Supplies increase modest ~2% annually
  - Servicing Special Needs students can cause unplanned variation

**REVENUE vs EXPENDITURE**

| | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Revenues** | $ 66,028,860 | $ 67,560,751 | $ 68,980,013 | $ 69,060,869 | $ 69,313,861 |
| **Other Financing Sources** | $ 60,095 | $ 48,812 | $ 49,300 | $ 49,793 | $ 50,291 |
| **Total All Revenues** | $ 66,088,955 | $ 67,609,563 | $ 69,029,313 | $ 69,110,662 | $ 69,364,152 |
| | | | | | |
| **Total Expenditures** | $ 69,485,688 | $ 71,865,810 | $ 74,430,023 | $ 77,132,276 | $ 79,987,444 |
| **Other Financing Uses** | $ 560,000 | $ 425,000 | $ 432,000 | $ 439,140 | $ 446,423 |
| **Total All Expenditures** | $ 70,045,688 | $ 72,290,810 | $ 74,862,023 | $ 77,571,416 | $ 80,433,867 |
| | | | | | |
| **Net Excess / (Deficit)** | $ (3,956,733) | $ (4,681,247) | $ (5,832,710) | $ (8,460,754) | $ (11,069,715) |

- Modest inflation on wages, services, and supplies coupled with average historical inflation in benefits increases expenditures over $10M in five years
- RE tax revenue growth from TY2026 Reappraisal helps to offset inflation
- Lack of State Revenue growth does not help to offset inflation factors
- RESULT: linear deficit spending FY26-FY28, shifting to exponential FY29-FY30, greatly impacting cash balance
- TAKE AWAY: MCS on solid financial ground currently but long term must take corrective action on deficits

# Miamisburg City School District

**Montgomery 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) | 30,961,311 | 32,304,672 | 35,543,781 | 7.2% | 35,150,682 | 36,268,439 | 37,503,567 | 37,694,217 | 37,980,778 |
| 1.020 | Public Utility Personal Property Tax | 1,780,034 | 1,912,013 | 2,111,825 | 8.9% | 2,390,794 | 2,499,725 | 2,698,924 | 2,917,437 | 3,132,009 |
| 1.030 | Income Tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.035 | Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid | 15,180,505 | 16,825,498 | 16,043,664 | 3.1% | 15,559,860 | 15,898,440 | 15,887,008 | 15,934,575 | 15,939,660 |
| 1.040 | Restricted State Grants-in-Aid | 1,529,667 | 2,030,459 | 2,025,174 | 16.2% | 1,660,337 | 1,623,782 | 1,623,782 | 1,605,328 | 1,605,328 |
| 1.045 | Restricted Federal Grants In Aid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.050 | State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits | 3,577,835 | 3,879,146 | 4,217,530 | 8.6% | 4,225,693 | 4,387,826 | 4,607,429 | 4,622,529 | 4,656,320 |
| 1.060 | All Other Revenues | 5,302,509 | 6,452,908 | 7,162,202 | 16.3% | 7,041,494 | 6,882,539 | 6,659,303 | 6,286,783 | 5,999,766 |
| 1.070 | *Total Revenues* | 58,331,861 | 63,404,696 | 67,104,176 | 7.3% | 66,028,860 | 67,560,751 | 68,980,013 | 69,060,869 | 69,313,861 |
| | **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 and Advancements (Approved) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.040 | Operating Transfers-In | 0 | 100,000 | 197,735 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.050 | Advances-In | 389,029 | 601,830 | 0 | -22.6% | 11,766 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.060 | All Other Financing Sources | 204,848 | 78,781 | 47,850 | -50.4% | 48,329 | 48,812 | 49,300 | 49,793 | 50,291 |
| 2.070 | *Total Other Financing Sources* | 593,877 | 780,611 | 245,585 | -18.5% | 60,095 | 48,812 | 49,300 | 49,793 | 50,291 |
| 2.080 | *Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources* | 58,925,738 | 64,185,307 | 67,349,761 | 6.9% | 66,088,955 | 67,609,563 | 69,029,313 | 69,110,662 | 69,364,152 |
| | **Expenditures** | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.010 | Personnel Services | 35,956,272 | 38,607,173 | 42,447,807 | 8.7% | 44,158,983 | 45,612,070 | 47,121,705 | 48,701,272 | 50,344,021 |
| 3.020 | Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits | 12,297,756 | 12,708,564 | 13,675,742 | 5.5% | 14,936,885 | 15,668,954 | 16,523,980 | 17,442,415 | 18,445,769 |
| 3.030 | Purchased Services | 6,300,861 | 6,974,257 | 7,615,681 | 9.9% | 7,876,064 | 8,027,441 | 8,182,601 | 8,341,640 | 8,504,655 |
| 3.040 | Supplies and Materials | 1,466,339 | 1,471,431 | 1,808,845 | 11.6% | 1,845,021 | 1,881,922 | 1,919,560 | 1,957,950 | 1,997,109 |
| 3.050 | Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 0 |
| 4.300 | Other Objects | 658,117 | 680,132 | 662,114 | 0.3% | 668,735 | 675,423 | 682,177 | 688,999 | 695,890 |
| 4.500 | *Total Expenditures* | 56,679,345 | 60,441,557 | 66,210,189 | 8.1% | 69,485,688 | 71,865,810 | 74,430,023 | 77,132,276 | 79,987,444 |
| | **Other Financing Uses** | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.010 | Operating Transfers-Out | 361,629 | 751,548 | 66,644 | 8.3% | 560,000 | 425,000 | 432,000 | 439,140 | 446,423 |
| 5.020 | Advances-Out | 601,830 | 0 | 11,766 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.030 | All Other Financing Uses | 0 | 1,227 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.040 | *Total Other Financing Uses* | 963,459 | 752,775 | 78,410 | -55.7% | 560,000 | 425,000 | 432,000 | 439,140 | 446,423 |
| 5.050 | *Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses* | 57,642,804 | 61,194,332 | 66,288,599 | 7.2% | 70,045,688 | 72,290,810 | 74,862,023 | 77,571,416 | 80,433,867 |
| 6.010 | *Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses* | 1,282,934 | 2,990,975 | 1,061,162 | 34.3% | (3,956,733) | (4,681,247) | (5,832,710) | (8,460,754) | (11,069,715) |
| 7.010 | Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies | 22,951,273 | 24,234,207 | 27,225,182 | 9.0% | 28,286,344 | 24,329,611 | 19,648,364 | 13,815,654 | 5,354,900 |
| 7.020 | *Cash Balance June 30* | 24,234,207 | 27,225,182 | 28,286,344 | 8.1% | 24,329,611 | 19,648,364 | 13,815,654 | 5,354,900 | (5,714,815) |
| | Carryover Days | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.010 | *Estimated Encumbrances June 30* | 1,052,603 | 685,523 | 1,518,660 | 43.3% | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | **Reservation of Fund Balance** | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.080 | *Subtotal* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10.010 | *Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations* | 23,181,604 | 26,539,659 | 26,767,684 | 7.7% | 23,829,611 | 19,148,364 | 13,315,654 | 4,854,900 | (6,214,815) |
| | **Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies** | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.300 | Cumulative Balance of Replacement/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* | 23,181,604 | 26,539,659 | 26,767,684 | 7.7% | 23,829,611 | 19,148,364 | 13,315,654 | 4,854,900 | (6,214,815) |
| | **Revenue from New Levies** | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.030 | Cumulative Balance of New Levies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14.010 | Revenue from Future State Advancements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15.010 | *Unreserved Fund Balance June 30* | 23,181,604 | 26,539,659 | 26,767,684 | 7.7% | 23,829,611 | 19,148,364 | 13,315,654 | 4,854,900 | (6,214,815) |

# MIAMISBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT - MONTGOMERY 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**
**Miamisburg City School District**
**Treasurer's Office**
**Greg A. Wells, Treasurer/CFO**
**October 9, 2025**

# Miamisburg City School District

**Montgomery 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) | 30,961,311 | 32,304,672 | 35,543,781 | 7.2% | 35,150,682 | 36,268,439 | 37,503,567 | 37,694,217 | 37,980,778 |
| 1.020 | Public Utility Personal Property Tax | 1,780,034 | 1,912,013 | 2,111,825 | 8.9% | 2,390,794 | 2,499,725 | 2,698,924 | 2,917,437 | 3,132,009 |
| 1.030 | Income Tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.035 | Unrestricted State Grants-in-Aid | 15,180,505 | 16,825,498 | 16,043,664 | 3.1% | 15,559,860 | 15,898,440 | 15,887,008 | 15,934,575 | 15,939,660 |
| 1.040 | Restricted State Grants-in-Aid | 1,529,667 | 2,030,459 | 2,025,174 | 16.2% | 1,660,337 | 1,623,782 | 1,623,782 | 1,605,328 | 1,605,328 |
| 1.045 | Restricted Federal Grants In Aid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.050 | State Reimbursement for Property Tax Credits | 3,577,835 | 3,879,146 | 4,217,530 | 8.6% | 4,225,693 | 4,387,826 | 4,607,429 | 4,622,529 | 4,656,320 |
| 1.060 | All Other Revenues | 5,302,509 | 6,452,908 | 7,162,202 | 16.3% | 7,041,494 | 6,882,539 | 6,659,303 | 6,286,783 | 5,999,766 |
| 1.070 | *Total Revenues* | 58,331,861 | 63,404,696 | 67,104,176 | 7.3% | 66,028,860 | 67,560,751 | 68,980,013 | 69,060,869 | 69,313,861 |
| | **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 and Advancements (Approved) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.040 | Operating Transfers-In | 0 | 100,000 | 197,735 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.050 | Advances-In | 389,029 | 601,830 | 0 | -22.6% | 11,766 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.060 | All Other Financing Sources | 204,848 | 78,781 | 47,850 | -50.4% | 48,329 | 48,812 | 49,300 | 49,793 | 50,291 |
| 2.070 | *Total Other Financing Sources* | 593,877 | 780,611 | 245,585 | -18.5% | 60,095 | 48,812 | 49,300 | 49,793 | 50,291 |
| 2.080 | *Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources* | 58,925,738 | 64,185,307 | 67,349,761 | 6.9% | 66,088,955 | 67,609,563 | 69,029,313 | 69,110,662 | 69,364,152 |
| | **Expenditures** | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.010 | Personnel Services | 35,956,272 | 38,607,173 | 42,447,807 | 8.7% | 44,158,983 | 45,612,070 | 47,121,705 | 48,701,272 | 50,344,021 |
| 3.020 | Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits | 12,297,756 | 12,708,564 | 13,675,742 | 5.5% | 14,936,885 | 15,668,954 | 16,523,980 | 17,442,415 | 18,445,769 |
| 3.030 | Purchased Services | 6,300,861 | 6,974,257 | 7,615,681 | 9.9% | 7,876,064 | 8,027,441 | 8,182,601 | 8,341,640 | 8,504,655 |
| 3.040 | Supplies and Materials | 1,466,339 | 1,471,431 | 1,808,845 | 11.6% | 1,845,021 | 1,881,922 | 1,919,560 | 1,957,950 | 1,997,109 |
| 3.050 | Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 0 |
| 4.300 | Other Objects | 658,117 | 680,132 | 662,114 | 0.3% | 668,735 | 675,423 | 682,177 | 688,999 | 695,890 |
| 4.500 | *Total Expenditures* | 56,679,345 | 60,441,557 | 66,210,189 | 8.1% | 69,485,688 | 71,865,810 | 74,430,023 | 77,132,276 | 79,987,444 |
| | **Other Financing Uses** | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.010 | Operating Transfers-Out | 361,629 | 751,548 | 66,644 | 8.3% | 560,000 | 425,000 | 432,000 | 439,140 | 446,423 |
| 5.020 | Advances-Out | 601,830 | 0 | 11,766 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.030 | All Other Financing Uses | 0 | 1,227 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.040 | *Total Other Financing Uses* | 963,459 | 752,775 | 78,410 | -55.7% | 560,000 | 425,000 | 432,000 | 439,140 | 446,423 |
| 5.050 | *Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses* | 57,642,804 | 61,194,332 | 66,288,599 | 7.2% | 70,045,688 | 72,290,810 | 74,862,023 | 77,571,416 | 80,433,867 |
| 6.010 | *Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses* | 1,282,934 | 2,990,975 | 1,061,162 | 34.3% | (3,956,733) | (4,681,247) | (5,832,710) | (8,460,754) | (11,069,715) |
| 7.010 | Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/Replacement and New Levies | 22,951,273 | 24,234,207 | 27,225,182 | 9.0% | 28,286,344 | 24,329,611 | 19,648,364 | 13,815,654 | 5,354,900 |
| 7.020 | *Cash Balance June 30* | 24,234,207 | 27,225,182 | 28,286,344 | 8.1% | 24,329,611 | 19,648,364 | 13,815,654 | 5,354,900 | (5,714,815) |
| | Carryover Days | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.010 | *Estimated Encumbrances June 30* | 1,052,603 | 685,523 | 1,518,660 | 43.3% | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | **Reservation of Fund Balance** | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.080 | *Subtotal* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10.010 | *Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations* | 23,181,604 | 26,539,659 | 26,767,684 | 7.7% | 23,829,611 | 19,148,364 | 13,315,654 | 4,854,900 | (6,214,815) |
| | **Revenue from Replacement/Renewal Levies** | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.300 | Cumulative Balance of Replacement/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* | 23,181,604 | 26,539,659 | 26,767,684 | 7.7% | 23,829,611 | 19,148,364 | 13,315,654 | 4,854,900 | (6,214,815) |
| | **Revenue from New Levies** | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.030 | Cumulative Balance of New Levies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14.010 | Revenue from Future State Advancements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15.010 | *Unreserved Fund Balance June 30* | 23,181,604 | 26,539,659 | 26,767,684 | 7.7% | 23,829,611 | 19,148,364 | 13,315,654 | 4,854,900 | (6,214,815) |

**Miamisburg City School District –Montgomery County**
**Notes to the Five-Year Forecast**
**General Fund Only**
**October 9, 2025**

## 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), tax levies (new/renewal/replacement), salary increases, enrollment variances, or businesses moving in or out of the district. The five-year forecast is a crucial management tool and must be updated periodically. The five-year forecast 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. School districts are encouraged to update their forecasts with the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) when events materially change their forecast or, at a minimum, when required under the statute.

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 (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 October 2025 filing.

**Economic Outlook**

The current global economic condition is marked by a mix of recovery and uncertainty. While some regions, particularly advanced economies, are experiencing stable growth, inflation rates remain high in several parts of the world, driven by supply chain disruptions, rising energy costs, and labor shortages. Central banks, notably the Federal Reserve, have raised interest rates to combat inflation, which has slowed economic activity in some sectors. Meanwhile, emerging markets face unique challenges, such as fluctuating commodity prices and currency depreciation, exacerbating debt burdens. Overall, the outlook is cautious, with geopolitical tensions, particularly around energy and trade, adding further complexity to the global economic landscape.

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) Property tax collections are the largest single revenue source for the school system. The housing market in our district is growing. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years and new construction growth with modest increases in local taxes. Total local revenues, which are predominately local taxes, equate to 68% of the district's resources. We believe there is a low risk that local collections would fall below projections throughout the forecast.

(2) Montgomery County experienced a triennial update in the 2023 tax year to be collected in 2024. The 2023 update increased assessed values by $243.3 million, or 24.7%. Overall, values rose $260.6 million or 26.5%, which includes the update and new construction for all property classes. A sexennial reappraisal will occur in the tax year 2026 for collection in 2027. We anticipate value increases for Class I and II property by $58.2 million for an overall increase of 4.6%. There is always a slight risk that the district could sustain a reduction in values in the next appraisal update; however, this is not anticipated.

(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 that 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 funding to attempt to override them. They included: 1) County Budget Commission Authority; 2) manipulates 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

On October 1 the Ohio Senate voted in favor of the Ohio House of Representatives veto #66 override, revoking the authority for school districts to levy fixed sum emergency, substitute emergency levies, and combined school district income tax and fixed sum property tax levies. The district is not impacted since it applies to new and renewal levies. No other vetoes have been overridden as of this forecast filing, but both chambers have signaled their intention to do so in the immediate future, and those would impact Miamisburg Schools.

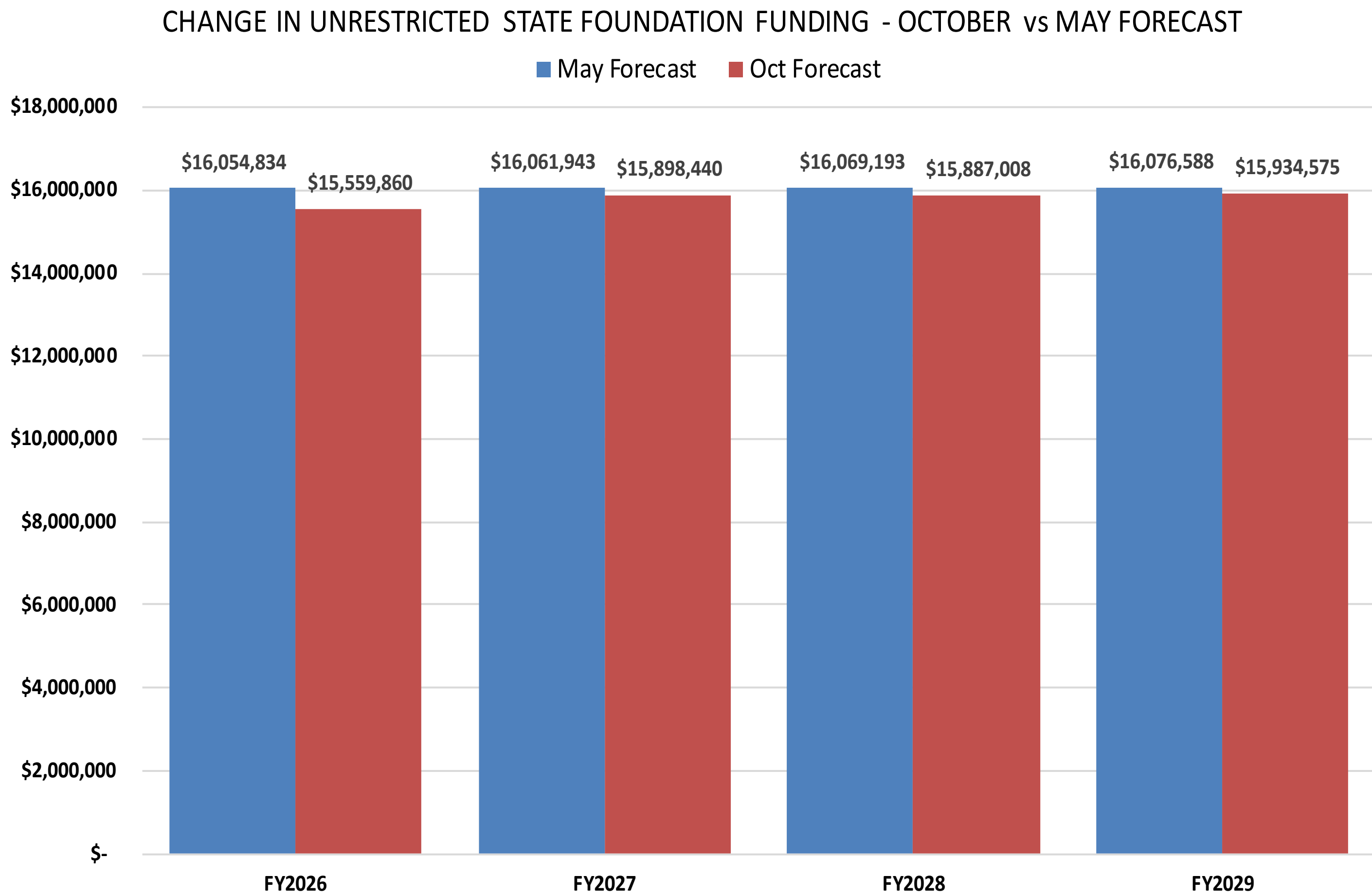
As part of the Governors' vetoes, he created a property tax reform working group co-chaired by former legislators. The governor appointed 11 members including the co-chairs. The working group is tasked with thoroughly examining issues related to how to provide meaningful property tax relief to homeowners and businesses while ensuring that funding for local schools, local governments, fire, police, EMS, libraries, and developmental disabilities is adequate. The Governor's working group released their recommendations for property tax reform 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. We are watching legislation closely for any impact on our local revenues

(4) The state budget represented 32% 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 or the last two (2) years of the Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in the next state biennium budget. In this forecast, there are two unknown future State Biennium Budgets covering FY28-29 and FY30-31. Future uncertainty in the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy makes this area an elevated risk to district funding long-range through 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 FY29 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 cost inputs while allowing revenue 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.



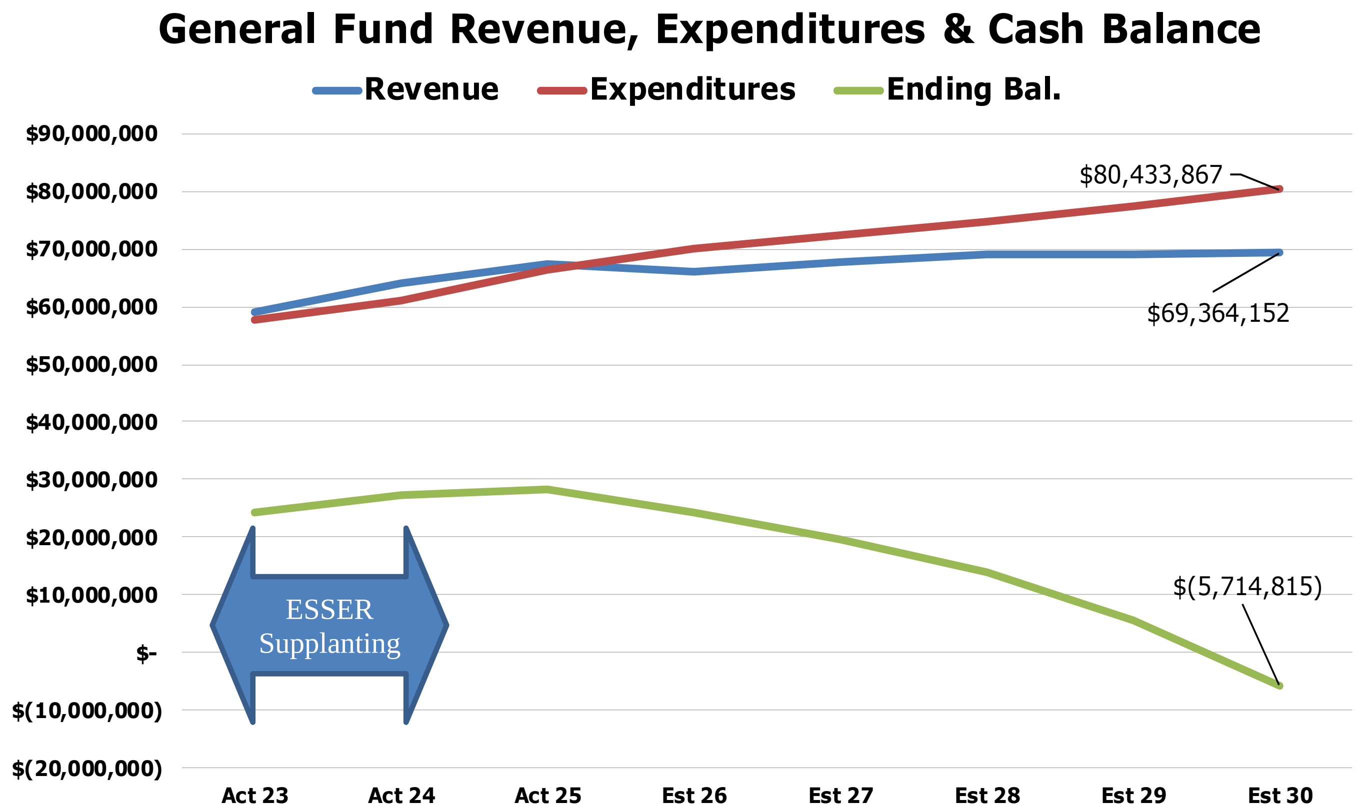

(6) HB96, the current state biennium budget also enacted a new provision called "Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions". This provision allows county commissioners in each county in Ohio to double the current Homestead Exemption and owner occupied 2.5% tax credit. The extended tax credits for qualifying taxpayers would result in reduced property tax collections for the school district of roughly $1.2 million from current operating levies, if our County Commissioners implement this. This new law creates a potential risk to our local tax collections.

(7) 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.

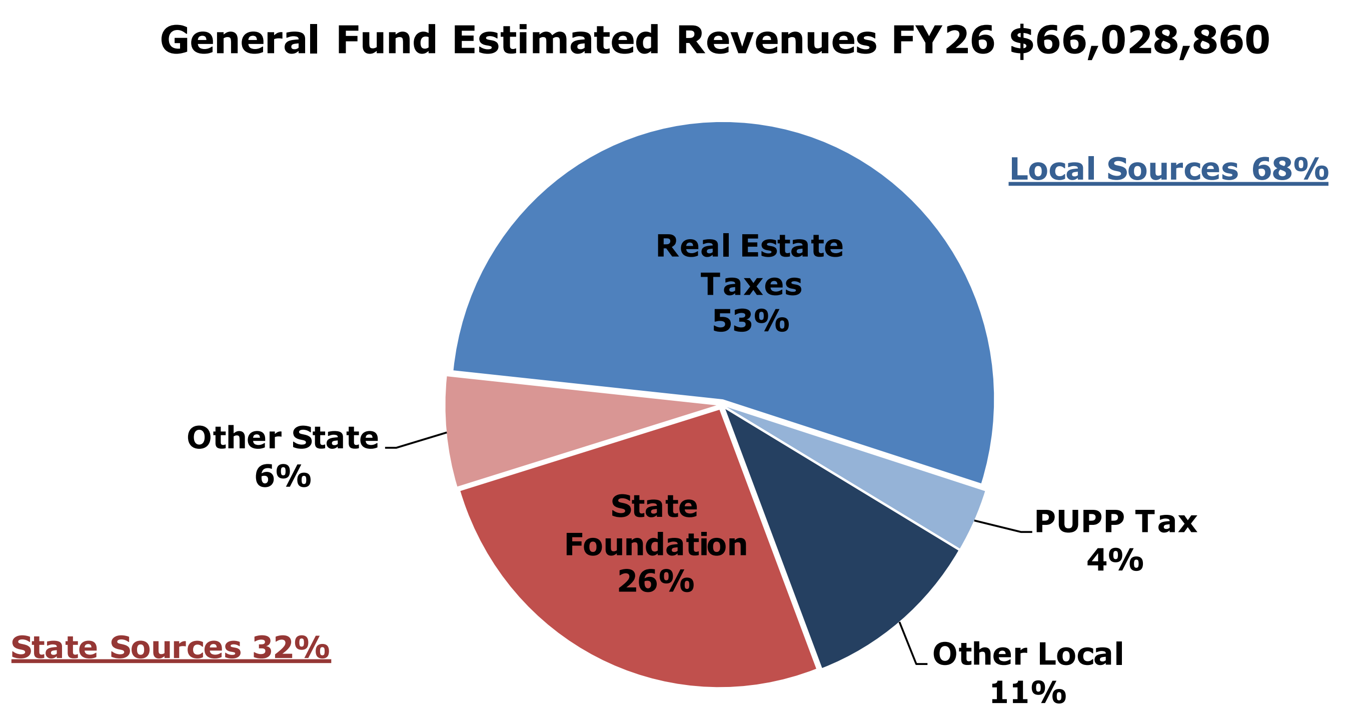
The significant lines of reference for the forecast are noted below in the headings to make it easier to relate the assumptions made for the forecast item and refer back to the forecast. It should assist the reader in reviewing the assumptions noted below to understand the overall financial forecast for our district. If you want further information, please contact Greg Wells, Treasurer/CFO.

**General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Ending Cash Balance Actual FY23-25 and Estimated FY26-30**

The graph below captures in one snapshot the operating scenario facing the district over the forecasted years.




## Revenue Assumptions
## All Operating Revenue Sources General Fund FY26



### Real Estate Value Assumptions – Line # 1.010

Property Values are established annually by the County Auditor based on new construction, demolitions, BOR/BTA activity, and complete reappraisal or updated values. Montgomery County experienced a triennial update for the 2023 tax year to be collected in 2024. Due to the update, led by an improving housing market, residential/agricultural values increased 32.77% or $221.2 million.

For tax year 2024, new construction in residential/agricultural property was up $9.6 million in assessed value, and new construction in commercial/industrial values increased by $1.5 million. Overall, values increased $9.3 million or 0.75%, which includes reappraisals or updates, changes in value by the Board of Revisions or the Bureau of Tax Appeals, changes in exempt property, and new construction for all classes of property.

A sexennial reappraisal will occur in 2026 for collection in FY27, for which we are estimating a 14% increase in residential and a 4% increase for commercial/industrial property. We anticipate overall residential/agricultural and commercial/industrial values to increase $153.1 million, or 12.1%.

Public Utility Personal Property (PUPP) values increased by $5.7 million in Tax Year 2024. We expect our values to continue to grow based on a rolling 3-year average, which averages to roughly $5 million each year of the forecast.

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

### Estimated Assessed Value (AV) by Collection Year

| Classification | Estimated TAX YEAR 2025 COLLECT 2026 | Estimated TAX YEAR 2026 COLLECT 2027 | Estimated TAX YEAR 2027 COLLECT 2028 | Estimated TAX YEAR 2028 COLLECT 2029 | Estimated TAX YEAR 2029 COLLECT 2030 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Res./Ag. | $919,786,540 | $1,055,332,275 | $1,062,121,445 | $1,069,506,862 | $1,087,548,298 |
| Comm./Ind. | 345,560,540 | 363,124,303 | 366,873,126 | 369,985,014 | 373,605,011 |
| Public Utility (PUPP) | 52,761,367 | 57,986,119 | 63,143,825 | 68,112,244 | 73,229,203 |
| Total Assessed Value | $1,318,108,447 | $1,476,442,696 | $1,492,138,395 | $1,507,604,119 | $1,534,382,511 |

### Tax Rate Assumptions

The county auditor sets tax rates for each levy voted on to provide tax revenues for the school district. Ohio law provides for “reduction factors” of all voted property tax levies to adjust the millage rates lower for the levy to not increase from inflation of property values for the taxes received by a district to that of the actual amount of the levy at the time of the election. The reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II) resulting in different effective millage rates. The district-voted rate for all levies is 35.04 mills, while the Class I effective millage rate is 20.01 mills and the Class II effective millage rate is 20.45 mills. The Ohio law has a provision that the reduction factors cannot lower the total millage rate for each class less than 20 mills, which includes both the voted and the non-voted millage rates; this is called the “20-Mill Floor”. Currently, our district is on the floor for Class I but above the floor for Class II effective millage. Any emergency levy that is voted on is not included in the 20-mill floor, the district has one emergency levy of 11.62 mills that was voted on for an annual amount of $14 million of taxes, as the values increase the millage rate will decrease to only collect the annual amount that was approved by the voters. This must be closely monitored due to potential veto overrides in the House and Senate.

### Estimated Real Estate Tax Collection - Line #1.010

Property tax levies are estimated to be collected at 98.2% of the annual amount. This allows a 1.8% delinquency factor. In general, 52.58% of the Res/Ag and Comm/Ind property taxes are expected to be collected in the February tax settlement and 47.15% in the August tax settlement.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Est. Property Taxes Line #1.010 | $35,150,682 | $36,268,439 | $37,503,567 | $37,694,217 | $37,980,778 |

**Estimated Tangible Personal Tax & PUPP Taxes – Line #1.020**

The amounts below are public utility personal property (PUPP) tax payments from public utilities. The values for PUPP are noted in the table above, under Public Utility (PUPP), which was $48.2 million in assessed values in 2024 and is collected at the district's total voted millage rate. Collections are typically 52.5% in March and 47.5% in August, along with the real estate settlements from the county auditor. The values in tax year 2024 rose by 13.4% or $5.7 million and are expected to grow based on a rolling 3-year average, which averages to roughly $5 million each year of the forecast.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Utility Personal Property Taxes | $2,390,794 | $2,499,725 | $2,698,924 | $2,917,437 | $3,132,009 |
| Est. PUPP Taxes Line 1.020 | $2,390,794 | $2,499,725 | $2,698,924 | $2,917,437 | $3,132,009 |

**Renewal Tax Levies – Lines #11.010-11.030**

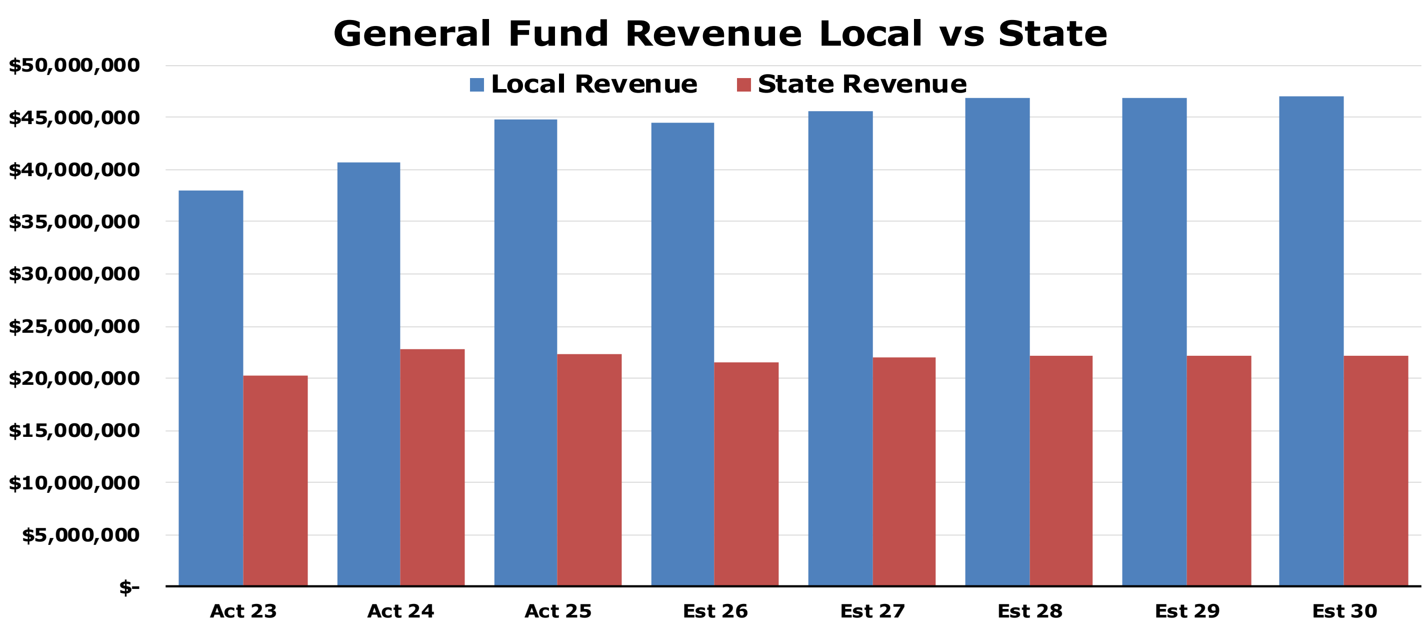
Tax levies that are not continuous by law cannot be included with the property tax revenues on Line 1.01. All of the District's levies are continuous, so will not appear in this line.

**New Tax Levies – Lines #13.010-13.030**

No new levies are modeled in this forecast.

**School District Income Tax – Line#1.030**

No school district income taxes are modeled in this forecast.




**State Foundation Revenue Estimates – Lines #1.035, 1.040 and 1.045**
**Current State Funding Model per HB96 through June 30, 2027**

**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 Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) guarantee district in FY26 by a narrow margin, and we expect to transition to the formula in FY27-FY30.

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. 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 will not know until later in FY26 if we will receive this additional funding.

The funding formula eliminated the Supplemental Targeted Assistance guarantee beginning in FY26, but still includes two (2) primary guarantees: 1) Formula 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 process; therefore, our state funding estimates are reasonable, and we will adjust the forecast when we have authoritative data to work with. For this reason, funding is projected to grow modestly in FY28-29, then held constant in the forecast for FY30.

## Credential Reimbursement

The Department of Education and Workforce (DEW) credits the district with students receiving qualifying credentials for workforce readiness.

## 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.

Total casino funding in FY24 was $113.1 million or $64.90 per pupil. In FY25, the funding totaled $114.18 million or $65.44 per pupil. We expect the Casino revenues to have resumed their historical growth rate and are assuming a 1.5% annual growth rate for the remainder of the forecast.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic Aid-Unrestricted | $14,134,735 | $14,417,501 | $14,401,126 | $14,443,654 | $14,443,654 |
| Additional Aid Items | 1,091,652 | 1,142,571 | 1,142,571 | 1,142,571 | 1,142,571 |
| Basic Aid-Unrestricted Subtotal | $15,226,387 | $15,560,072 | $15,543,697 | $15,586,225 | $15,586,225 |
| Credential Reimbursement | $8,320 | $8,320 | $8,320 | $8,320 | $8,320 |
| Ohio Casino Commission ODT | 325,153 | 330,048 | 334,991 | 340,030 | 345,115 |
| Total Unrestricted State Aid Line #1.035 | $15,559,860 | $15,898,440 | $15,887,008 | $15,934,575 | $15,939,660 |

## Restricted State Revenues – Line #1.040

HB96 has continued Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (formerly Economic Disadvantaged funding), Career Technical, Gifted, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness funding. 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 modifies the weight given to these student groups over the biennium.

Threshold Cost (formerly Catastrophic Cost) reimbursement nearly doubled in FY22 due to increased appropriations, which are funded at the state level by a reduction in special education funding at the local level. These revenues are inconsistent year-to-year, and we are not projecting any growth over the remainder of the forecast.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DPIA | $494,915 | $532,294 | $532,294 | $532,294 | $532,294 |
| ESL | 83,850 | 72,413 | 72,413 | 68,693 | 68,693 |
| Gifted | 170,058 | 127,542 | 127,542 | 114,838 | 114,838 |
| Career Tech - Restricted | 65,240 | 45,259 | 45,259 | 43,229 | 43,229 |
| Other Restricted State Funds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Student Wellness and Success | 447,253 | 447,253 | 447,253 | 447,253 | 447,253 |
| Threshold Cost | 399,021 | 399,021 | 399,021 | 399,021 | 399,021 |
| Total Restricted State Revenues Line #1.040 | $1,660,337 | $1,623,782 | $1,623,782 | $1,605,328 | $1,605,328 |

## Restricted Federal Grants in Aid – Line #1.045

There are no federal restricted grants projected during this forecast.

## Summary of State Foundation Revenues

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unrestricted Line # 1.035 | $15,559,860 | $15,898,440 | $15,887,008 | $15,934,575 | $15,939,660 |
| Restricted Line # 1.040 | 1,660,337 | 1,623,782 | 1,623,782 | 1,605,328 | 1,605,328 |
| Restricted Fed. Grants - Line #1.045 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total State Foundation Revenue | $17,220,197 | $17,522,222 | $17,510,790 | $17,539,903 | $17,544,988 |

## 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. In 2007, HB119 expanded the Homestead Exemption for all seniors 65 years or older or disabled, regardless of income. Effective September 29, 2013, HB59 changed the requirement for Homestead Exemptions. Individual taxpayers who still need to get their Homestead Exemption approved or those who did not get a new application approved for the tax year 2013 and who become eligible after that will only receive a Homestead Exemption if they meet the income qualifications. Taxpayers who had their Homestead Exemption as of September 29, 2013, will not lose it and will not have to meet the new income qualification. This will generally reduce homestead reimbursements to the district over time, and as with the rollback reimbursements above, the state is increasing the tax burden on our local taxpayers.

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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 of roughly $1.2 million from current operating levies, if our County Commissioners implemented this.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Business Credit | $2,861,324 | $2,973,491 | $3,125,416 | $3,135,862 | $3,159,240 |
| Owner Occupied Credit | 584,246 | 607,149 | 638,171 | 640,304 | 645,077 |
| Homestead Exemption | 690,369 | 717,432 | 754,088 | 756,609 | 762,249 |
| Rollback and Homestead | $4,135,939 | $4,298,072 | $4,517,675 | $4,532,775 | $4,566,566 |
| Utility Tax Reimbursement - Fixed Sum | 89,754 | 89,754 | 89,754 | 89,754 | 89,754 |
| Total State Reim. for Property Tax Credits #1.050 | $4,225,693 | $4,387,826 | $4,607,429 | $4,622,529 | $4,656,320 |

## 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, Manufactured Homes, rental income, Medicaid reimbursements, and revenues received from tax abated properties in the form of Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) and Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT). Since FY22, any open-enrolled students since have been counted in our Enrolled ADM numbers for state funding and are not separately funded.

Interest income is based on the district cash balances and increased interest rates due to the Federal Reserve raising rates to curb inflation. In the past 12 months the Federal Reserve Bank has cut interest rates three separate times totaling 100 basis points. Lower rates accompanied by lower cash balances will drive down interest earnings in proceeding years.

Rentals have returned to pre-pandemic levels. All other revenues are expected to continue on historical trends.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuition - SF-14, SF-14H, SF-6 | $1,125,571 | $1,136,827 | $1,148,195 | $1,159,677 | $1,171,274 |
| Local Tuition Payments | 284,988 | 287,838 | 290,716 | 293,623 | 296,559 |
| Interest | 1,275,837 | 1,059,225 | 777,757 | 346,421 | 0 |
| PILOT & TIF Payments | 3,480,422 | 3,515,226 | 3,550,378 | 3,585,882 | 3,621,741 |
| Other Miscellaneous Receipts | 874,676 | 883,423 | 892,257 | 901,180 | 910,192 |
| Total Other Local Revenue Line #1.060 | $7,041,494 | $6,882,539 | $6,659,303 | $6,286,783 | $5,999,766 |

## 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

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 prior fiscal year in the current fiscal year. The advances in FY25 will be repaid in FY26, and no other Advances are planned at this time.

## All Other Financial Sources – Line #2.060

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 are in line with historical collections.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Other Sources | $48,329 | $48,812 | $49,300 | $49,793 | $50,291 |

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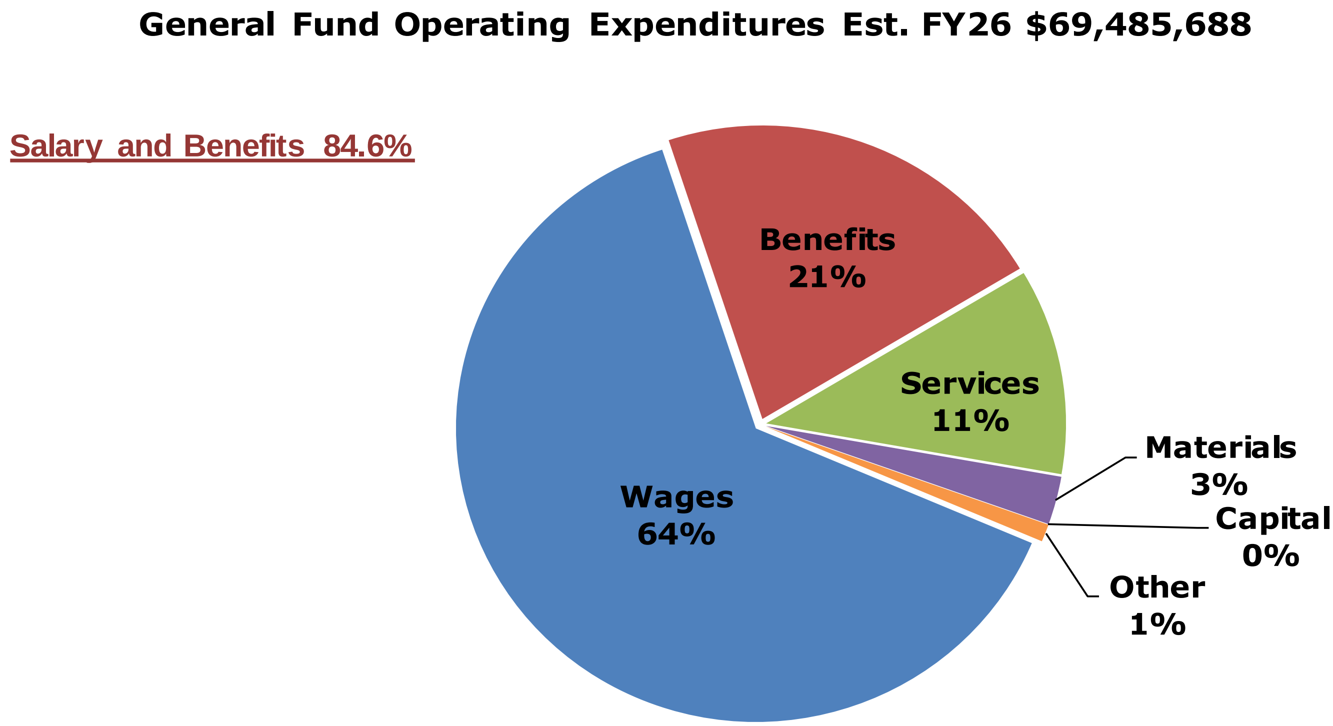
# Expenditure Assumptions

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.

## All Operating Expense Categories - General Fund FY26




### Wages – Line #3.010

This line of the forecast primarily consists of wages or salaries paid to staff. Substitutes and supplemental extracurricular contracts, as well as payments for the Board of Education can also be found here. In FY22-24 the district utilized ESSER funds to help offset wage costs, but those expenses returned to General Fund in FY25 with the expiration of ESSER.

Based on Collective Bargaining Agreements with both Certified and Classified staff, which are approved for fiscal years 2026 and 2027, the forecast assumes a 2% base increase for FY26-30 for planning purposes only at this time. Administrators and non-represented staff will typically see a similar increase to the collective bargaining units; however, these are reviewed on a yearly basis.

Wages have been adjusted down from the May 2025 Forecast largely due to retirements. In FY25 STRS lowered the retirement threshold twice-- from 34 years of service to 33 years, then to 32 years. This caused a surge in retirements and the replacement hires for those positions largely came in at lower salaries.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Base Wages | $39,986,250 | $41,697,426 | $43,150,513 | $44,660,148 | $46,239,715 |
| Increases | 907,279 | 619,138 | 646,625 | 686,364 | 717,955 |
| All Staff - Steps and Training | 803,897 | 833,949 | 863,010 | 893,203 | 924,794 |
| Staff Change | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overtime/Bonus/Stipend | 323,680 | 323,680 | 323,680 | 323,680 | 323,680 |
| Substitutes | 1,126,716 | 1,126,716 | 1,126,716 | 1,126,716 | 1,126,716 |
| Supplemental | 767,642 | 767,642 | 767,642 | 767,642 | 767,642 |
| Board Pay | 15,919 | 15,919 | 15,919 | 15,919 | 15,919 |
| Contracted Bonus | 227,600 | 227,600 | 227,600 | 227,600 | 227,600 |
| Total Wages Line 3.010 | $44,158,983 | $45,612,070 | $47,121,705 | $48,701,272 | $50,344,021 |

## Fringe Benefits Estimates – Line #3.020

This area of the forecast captures all costs associated with benefits and retirement costs. These payments are included in the table below.

### 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 healthcare.

### B) Insurance

The district incurred an 8% increase for FY25 and is expecting to see a 6% increase for FY26 and 8% FY27-30, which reflects the district's trend and the likely increase in health care costs as a result of actual claims incurred. This is based on our current employee census and claims data.

### C) Workers Compensation & Unemployment Compensation

Workers' Compensation is expected to be approximately 0.35% of wages FY26 through FY30. Unemployment is likely to remain at a shallow level 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 wage increases and as new employees are hired. Contributions are 1.45% for all new employees to the district on or after April 1, 1986. These amounts are growing at the general growth rate of wages.

## Summary of Fringe Benefits – Line #3.020

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STRS/SERS | $6,724,324 | $6,946,646 | $7,177,621 | $7,419,295 | $7,670,634 |
| Insurance's | 7,322,949 | 7,808,466 | 8,407,343 | 9,057,765 | 9,782,386 |
| Workers Comp/Unemployment | 155,704 | 160,811 | 166,117 | 171,668 | 177,442 |
| Medicare | 581,154 | 600,277 | 620,145 | 640,933 | 662,553 |
| Tuition and Other Benefits | 152,754 | 152,754 | 152,754 | 152,754 | 152,754 |
| Total Fringe Benefits Line #3.020 | $14,936,885 | $15,668,954 | $16,523,980 | $17,442,415 | $18,445,769 |

## Purchased Services – Line #3.030

Purchased Services includes various services and supports that the district acquires from external providers to enhance educational operations and student well-being as well as utility costs, mileage, meeting expenses, repairs and maintenance, legal fees, and property insurance. College Credit Plus, excess cost, 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. In FY26 there will be a new electric Capacity Charge that will be assessed on all electric bills to help expand Ohio's electric generating ability. This charge will begin June 2025 and end June 2026. It is anticipated it will increase electric costs by 20% annually for just that twelve (12) month period. Overall, this line is increasing +/- 2% Y/Y for the forecasted period.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special Services and Preschool | $229,823 | $235,569 | $241,458 | $247,494 | $253,681 |
| Professional Services, Legal Fees & ESC | 2,750,412 | 2,819,172 | 2,889,651 | 2,961,892 | 3,035,939 |
| Property Service, Rentals & Insurance | 1,283,663 | 1,315,755 | 1,348,649 | 1,382,365 | 1,416,924 |
| Utilities | 1,062,752 | 1,089,321 | 1,116,554 | 1,144,468 | 1,173,080 |
| PD, Internet, Telephone, Postage & Other | 410,046 | 420,297 | 430,804 | 441,574 | 452,613 |
| Other tuition | 318,359 | 326,318 | 334,476 | 342,838 | 351,409 |
| SF 14, SF 14H & SF 6 | 1,469,257 | 1,469,257 | 1,469,257 | 1,469,257 | 1,469,257 |
| College Credit Plus | 351,752 | 351,752 | 351,752 | 351,752 | 351,752 |
| Total Purchased Services Line #3.030 | $7,876,064 | $8,027,441 | $8,182,601 | $8,341,640 | $8,504,655 |

## Supplies and Materials – Line #3.040

Supplies and materials expenses include curricular supplies, testing supplies, copy paper, maintenance, custodial supplies, materials, bus fuel, and other supplies consumed or used during the educational process. An average increase of 2% is projected in this area for the forecasted period.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supplies and Software | $569,948 | $581,347 | $592,974 | $604,833 | $616,930 |
| Textbooks | 247,715 | 252,669 | 257,722 | 262,876 | 268,134 |
| Buildings and Other | 435,327 | 444,034 | 452,915 | 461,973 | 471,212 |
| Transportation Supplies and Fuel | 592,031 | 603,872 | 615,949 | 628,268 | 640,833 |
| Total Supplies Line #3.040 | $1,845,021 | $1,881,922 | $1,919,560 | $1,957,950 | $1,997,109 |

## Equipment – Line # 3.050

Capital Outlay is distinct from Supplies and Materials, as these purchases are for assets with a longer lifespan and higher cost, such as land, buildings, equipment, and vehicles. The district does not forecast any expenditures in this line because the Permanent Improvement Fund pays all capital outlay.

## Principal and Interest Payment – Lines #4.010 through #4.060

There are no borrowings nor General Fund debt service planned in the forecast period.

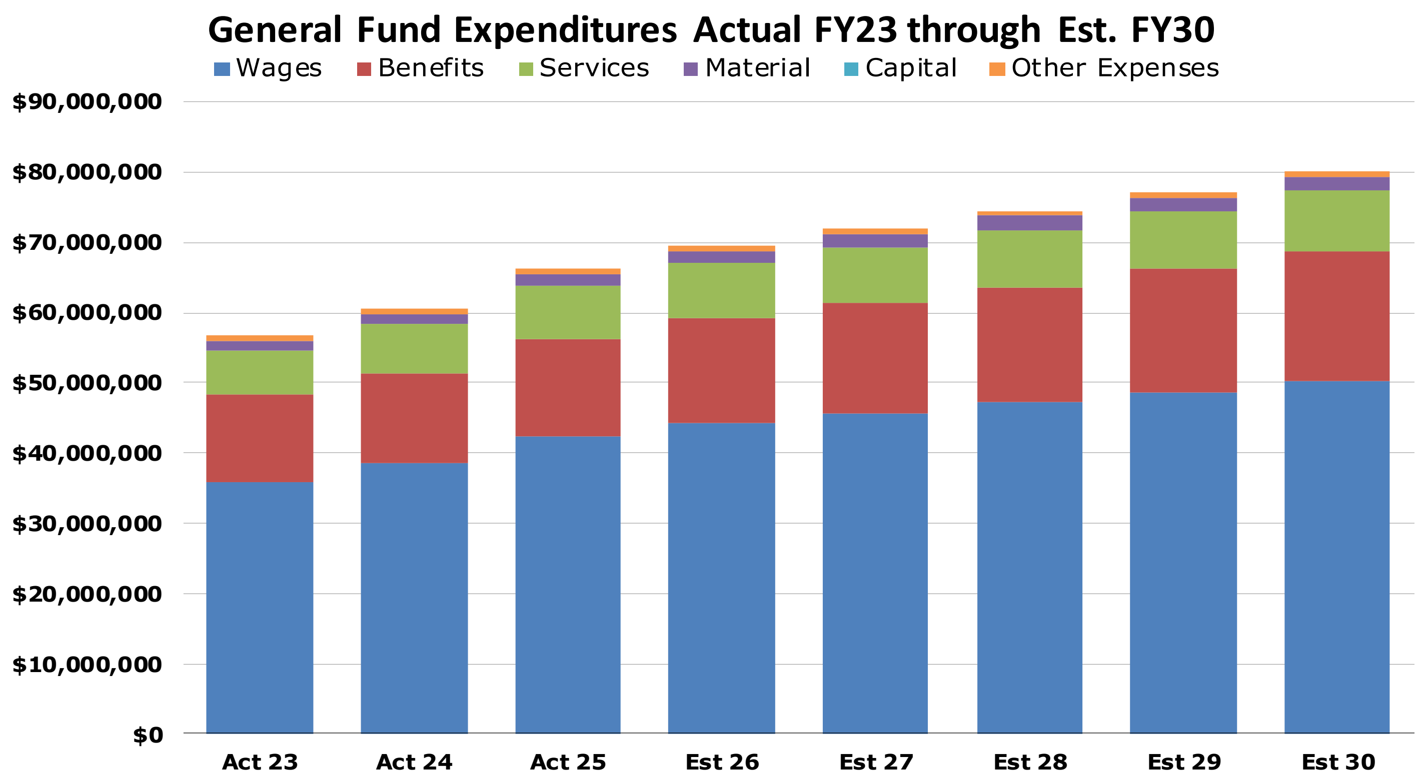
## Other Objects – Line #4.300

The category of Other Expenses consists primarily of Auditor & Treasurer fees, the annual audit, and other miscellaneous expenses. A rate of 1.1% increase is projected in this area.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor & Treasurer Fees | $455,255 | $459,808 | $464,406 | $469,050 | $473,741 |
| Other Dues and Fees | 163,184 | 164,816 | 166,464 | 168,129 | 169,810 |
| Audit Charges | 18,594 | 18,780 | 18,968 | 19,158 | 19,350 |
| ESC Charges | 31,702 | 32,019 | 32,339 | 32,662 | 32,989 |
| Total Other Expenses Line #4.300 | $668,735 | $675,423 | $682,177 | $688,999 | $695,890 |

## Operating Expenditures Actual FY23 through FY25 and Estimated FY26-FY30

As the following graph 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.




## Transfers Out/Advances Out – Line# 5.010 and 5.020

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 district covers the expenditures from the Student Fee fund for students on a waiver, which are estimated to be $65K each year. The district also supports teacher initiatives by making transfers for mini classroom grants, which are expected to be $10K each year. The district also makes transfers to the severance fund each year, which allows the district to accumulate a reserve to shield the district from fluctuations in the number of retirements year-over-year. As noted in the Salaries section, in FY25 STRS lowered the retirement threshold from 34 years of service to 33 years, then again to 32, causing a surge in retirements. In FY26 the district had to increase the severance transfer to accommodate the additional retirements, and expects to resume normal transfer amounts moving forward. No advances are forecast at this time.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fee Waivers | $65,000 | $65,000 | $65,000 | $65,000 | $65,000 |
| Mini Grants | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Severance Fund Transfer | 485,000 | 350,000 | 357,000 | 364,140 | 371,423 |
| Operating Transfers Out Line #5.010 | $560,000 | $425,000 | $432,000 | $439,140 | $446,423 |
| Advances Out Line #5.020 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Total Transfer & Advances Out | $560,000 | $425,000 | $432,000 | $439,140 | $446,423 |

## Encumbrances – Line #8.010

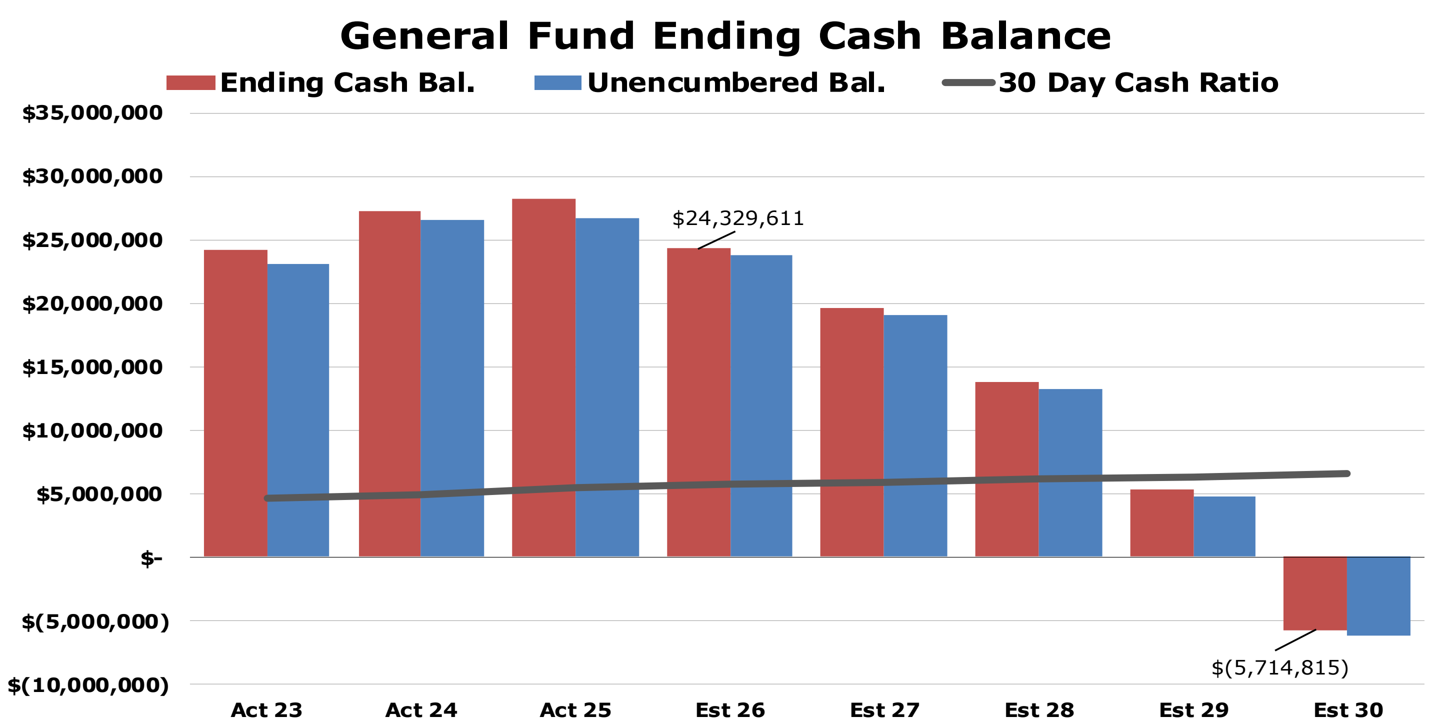
Encumbrances represent purchase authorizations and contracts for goods or services that are pending vendor performance and those purchase commitments, which have been performed, are awaiting invoicing and payment. Encumbrances, on a budget basis of accounting, are treated as the equivalent of expenditure at the time authorization is made to maintain compliance with spending restrictions established by Ohio law. For presentation in the forecast, outstanding encumbrances are presented as a reduction of the general fund cash balance.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated Encumbrances | $500,000 | $500,000 | $500,000 | $500,000 | $500,000 |

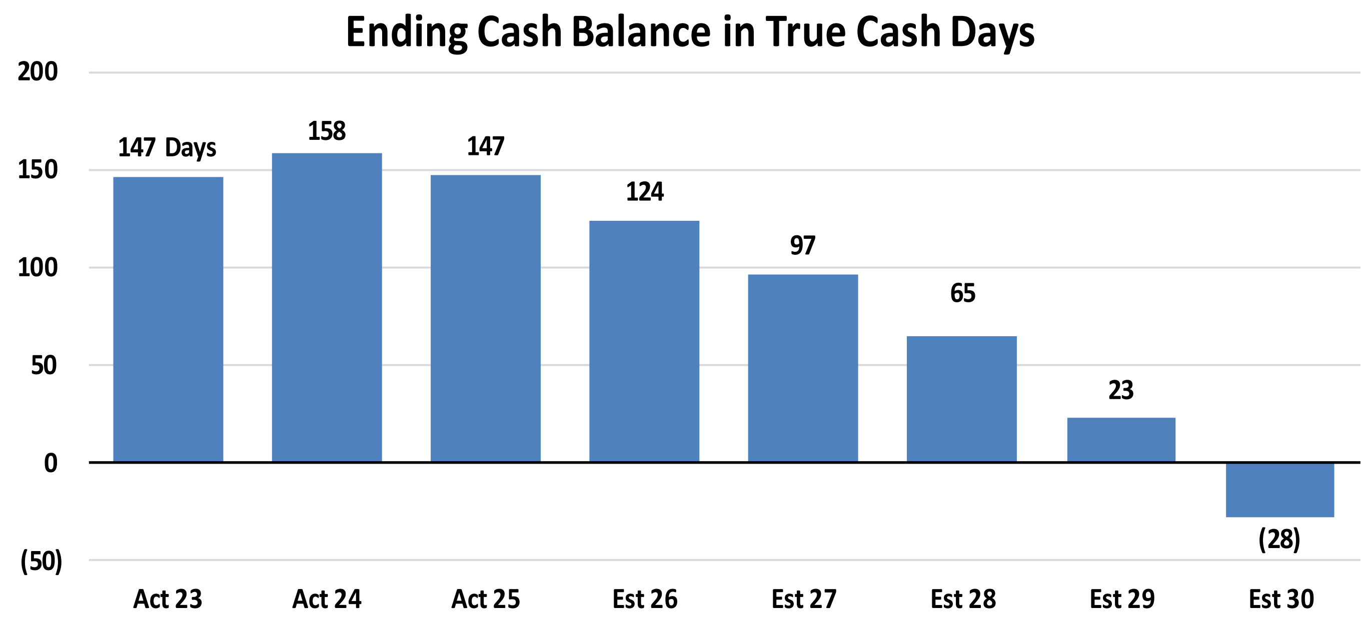
## Ending Unencumbered Cash Balance "The Bottom-Line"– Line #15.010

This amount must not go below $-0- or the district general fund will violate all Ohio Budgetary Laws. Any multi-year contract, which is knowingly signed, and which results in a negative unencumbered cash balance, is a violation of O.R.C. §5705.412, which is punishable by personal liability of $10,000; unless an alternative 412 certificate, as permitted by HB153, effective September 30, 2011, could be issued. It is recommended by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and other authoritative sources that a district maintains a minimum of thirty (30) day cash balance, which is approximately $5.7 million for our district. According to the forecast this is not a risk for several fiscal years.

| Source | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | FY30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ending Cash Balance | $23,829,611 | $19,148,364 | $13,315,654 | $4,854,900 | ($6,214,815) |



**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. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends that no fewer than two (2) months or 60 days of cash is on hand at year-end. Still, it could be more dependent 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.




## Conclusion

Miamisburg City School District receives 68% of it's funding from local sources and 32% of its funding for the district from state dollars. Both sources are crucial for meeting the needs of our students and delivering strong educational outcomes.

Unfortunately, for FY26 the district incurred a substantial decrease a decrease in state funding. Furthermore, there is significant risk of additional legislative action negatively impacting revenue from local sources. As the administration plans for the future, they will need to make sure that the district is able to maintain a positive cash balance throughout the forecast. In order to achieve such, expenditures will need to be reviewed and adjusted based on those revenue changes.

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