



Analysis of General Fund Five-Year Forecast July 1, 2025 Through June 30, 2030

Presented February 19, 2026

Inga Fisher, Treasurer

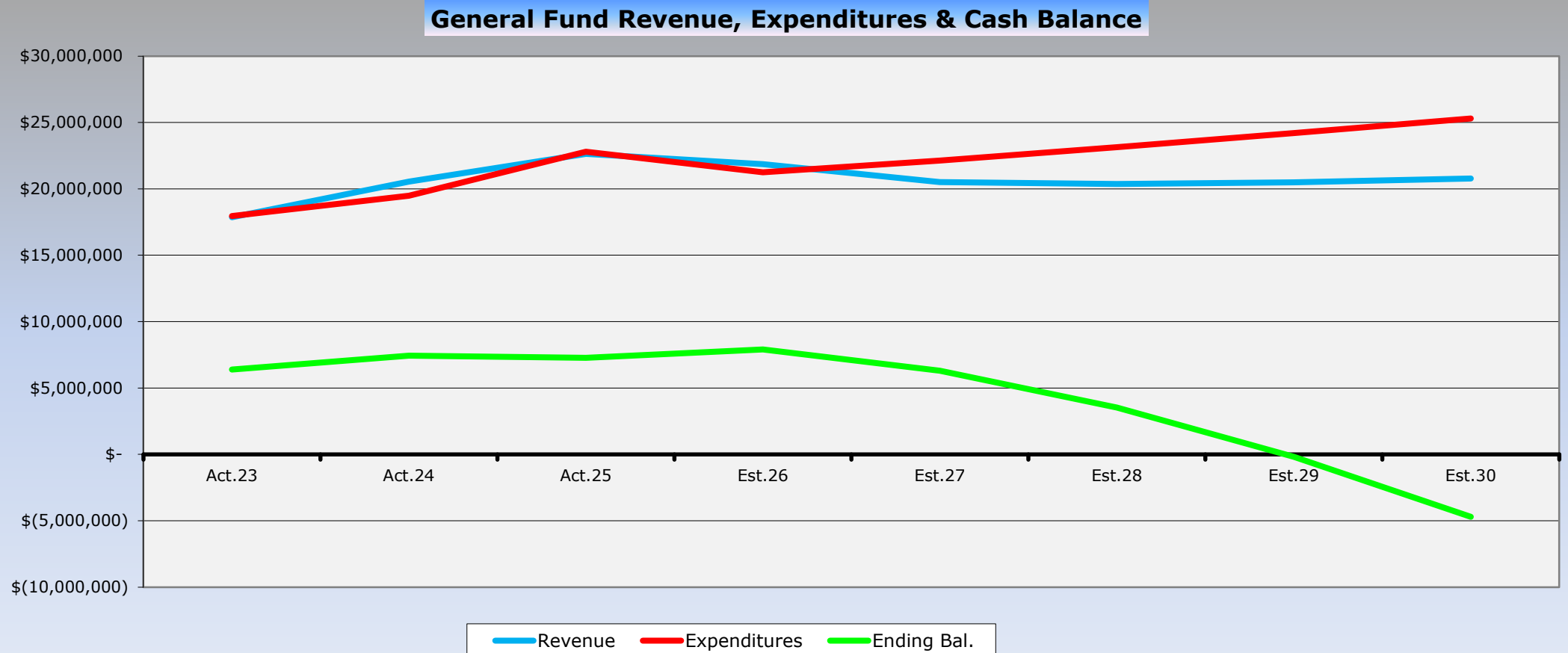
Why We Prepare a Forecast

- Required by the Ohio Revised Code for all public school districts for the General Fund Only
- “Does the District have the potential to incur a deficit during the first three years of the five-year projected period?”
- The numbers only tell a small part of the story. The notes and assumptions must be reviewed and considered before drawing conclusions or using the data as a basis for other calculations.
- Key management tool to help identify when challenges will arise to be proactive in addressing those challenges
- Provides a method for the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) and the Auditor of State to identify school districts with potential financial problems

House Bill 96: New Forecast Filing Rules

- Four-year requirement
- Current year budget plus three projected years of operational revenues and expenditures and the corresponding assumptions
- Filed with ODEW by October 15 with an update by February 28 for the 2026 fiscal year
- In the 2027 fiscal year and thereafter, the filing deadlines are August 31 with an update by February 28/29 each year.
- Greeneview will continue to use a five-year internal model for better long-range planning.

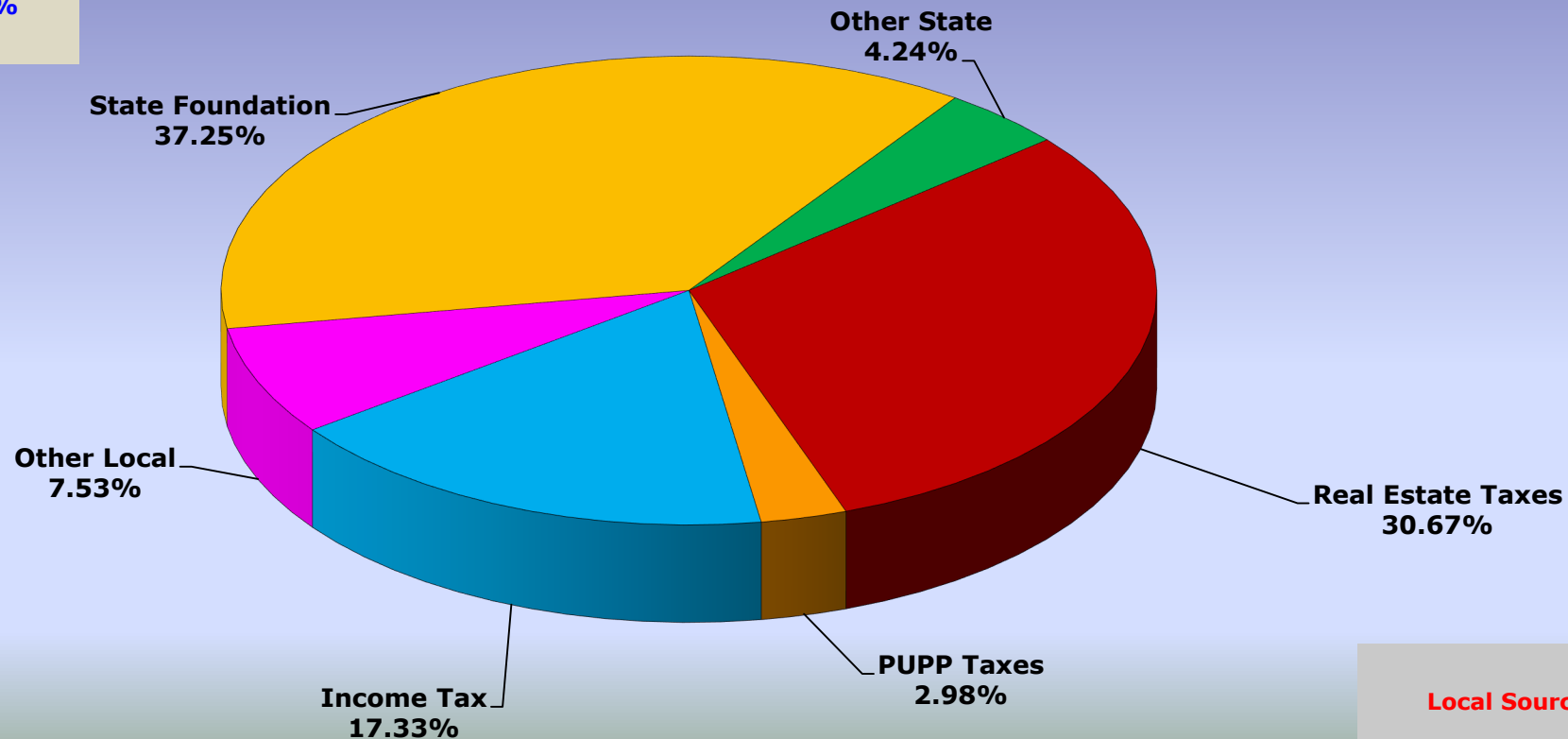
General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Cash Balance



Estimated General Fund Operating Revenue FY 2026

Est. General Fund Operating Revenues FY2026 \$18,330,153

State Sources 41.5%



Local Sources 58.5%

New Legislation Targets Property Taxation

- Governor DeWine signed four (4) pieces of legislation into law on December 19, 2025.
 - **HB 129 / HB 186 / HB 309 / HB335**
- New laws take effect on March 19, 2026.
- Because of the accelerated deadline of the February forecast, there is no authoritative data from the Ohio Department of Taxation on details, especially for HB 186, the one which will impact Greeneview first and the hardest. The full impact on the District's finances is still unknown.

HB 129 Targets Property Taxation and Levy Options

- HB 129 requires that emergency and substitute levy millage now be included in the 20-mill floor calculation beginning in the next reappraisal or triennial update cycle of a county that contains territory of the district.
- This will not affect our district because we do not have any emergency or substitute levies.
- Districts in fiscal caution, watch, or emergency (or those impacted by declared disasters) may impose a new fixed-sum levy for up to 5 years which may not be renewed.
- Changes are in effect for elections beginning after May 5, 2026.

HB 309 Expanded County Budget Commission Power

- Allows County Budget Commissions (CBC) to reduce and override any voter-approved levy (except debt) to bring the taxes levied within levels the CBC finds reasonable and prudent to avoid unnecessary or excessive collections.
- Unnecessary collections are collections beyond the reasonably anticipated financial needs of the taxing authority, after considering fund balances, projected expenditures, and other available resources.
- Excessive collections are collections at a rate that exceeds what is required to provide services consistent with statutory obligations.
- The CBC must give the taxing authority an opportunity to present information at a public hearing before any reduction.
- A levy may not be reduced below the amount it collected in the preceding year unless the district has funds available from reserve balance accounts, nonexpendable trust funds, or carryover balances to offset a reduction.

HB 335 Capping Inside Millage Growth

- Caps the revenue growth from inside millage to inflation, measured by the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) over the prior three years in reappraisal/triennial update years.
- Excludes revenue growth from new construction and from expiring abatements.
- Applies beginning in tax year 2026 for counties undergoing a reappraisal or triennial update.
- Requires the county budget commission to make this adjustment in September of the reappraisal or update year.
- By projecting increases in our forecast of reappraisal/triennial updates at or below the anticipated GDP DF, we do not expect adjustment to our projected tax revenues due to HB 335.

HB 186 Targets Property Taxation Retroactively

- HB 186 is the biggest concern for our District of all the bills signed into law.
- Caps property tax growth at the 20 mill floor to inflation using the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) following reappraisals and triennial updates of property values
- Applies to counties undergoing reappraisal/update in tax year (TY) 2025 and thereafter
- Also includes the Temporary Tax Credits (or claw back) Provision that takes back tax revenue that has already been collected by school districts beginning with reappraisals and triennial updates that occurred before the effective date of law
- This retroactively applies for TY2023, TY2024 and TY2025. These funds have already been realized and spent and/or included in future educational planning.

HB 186 Targets Property Taxation Retroactively

- Very detrimental to districts at the 20-mill floor, and Greeneview is at the 20-mill floor.
- We anticipate HB186 will cost us **\$1.32 million in FY27** and possibly **\$880,272 annually** FY 28 through FY30 due to retroactive caps back to our last reappraisal/update.
- This is based on our best estimate of HB 196, but there is no authoritative updated information from the Ohio Department of Taxation at this time. Hopefully, this is the worst case scenario, but again, until data is released by ODT, we won't know the ultimate effects.
- ODT has until April 20, 2026 to release the information to the county auditors and school districts.

HB 186 Targets Property Taxation Retroactively

- HB 186 also contains a guarantee that impacted school districts will receive the same amount of property tax revenue as they received in TY2024.
- If applicable, ODEW will make the guarantee payments in August 2026 and 2027 to ensure affected districts receive at least the same real property tax revenue as in TY2024.
- We are estimating a guarantee payment from HB186 in FY27 of \$820,046. This could be around August, 2026. But, again, there is no authoritative information from ODT to verify the amount at this time.

HB 186 Targets Property Taxation Retroactively

- In our forecast, FY27 is expected to take the brunt of the HB186 implementation.
- The TY2025 credit applies entirely against the second-half tax bill which is generally sent out in August or September of 2026.
- School districts will incur 100% of the TY2025 revenue loss in FY27 when the second-half payment for TY2025 is due.
- Later in FY27, we will incur 50% of the estimated TY2026 revenue loss when the first-half Feb/March 2027 payment is due.
- In FY28 and years thereafter, the more conventional pattern of 1st half and 2nd half settlements should resume.
- Does not retroactively adjust local capacity in state funding formula to account for lower effective assessed value due to tax claw backs creating a "double loss" for districts (less local revenue, less state aid).

HB 186 Changes to Rollback Structure

- HB 186 also alters the Ohio property tax rollback structure for residential properties to focus on maximizing relief for owner-occupied homes while phasing out the general nonbusiness credit for other residential property.
- The 2.5% owner-occupancy rollback is increased significantly over a four-year phase-in period, rising to 15.38% by tax year 2029.
- The 10% nonbusiness property rollback (mostly rental properties) will be phased out over a four-year period.
- The 10% rollback remains for agricultural land.
- The shift reduces tax benefits for rental property owners while increasing savings for primary homeowners.
- In FY 2030, local taxes for Class I properties will fall by 2.88% and State reimbursements will increase by 2.88%. This is a negligible effect to our district revenues but will give a small decrease in taxes to home owners that will be paid by the State.

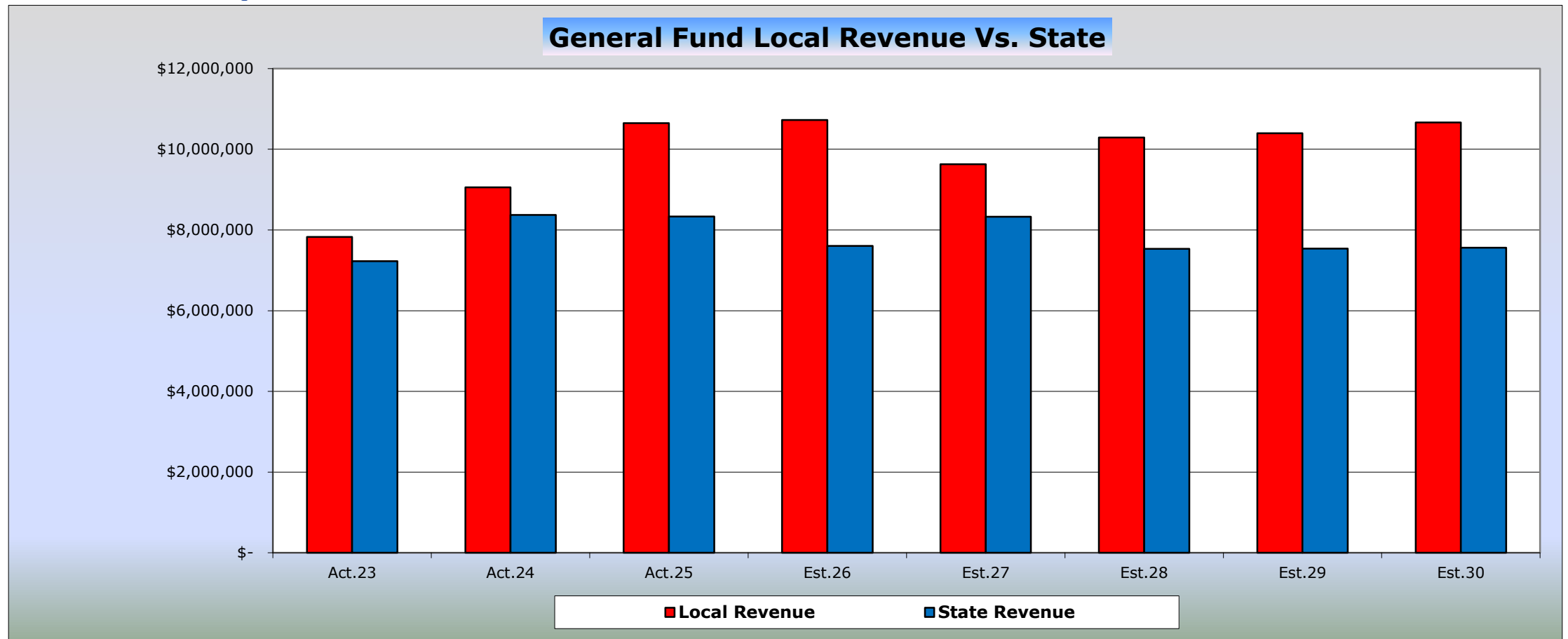
Levy Changes

- With these new property tax laws, districts must reassess levy strategy, timing, and eligibility.
- If its general fund carry-over balance is more than 100% of general fund expenditures in the preceding fiscal year, a school district is prohibited from submitting a new money current expense levy to voters.
- Allows a district to exclude funds to be used within the next 3 years on permanent improvements from the carry-over balance calculation.
- Modifies ballot language to include the percentage and amount of district's general fund carry-over balance for a school district current expense levy.
- New and renewal of permanent improvement levies remain unchanged.
- New emergency levy authority eliminated for districts not in fiscal distress.

FY 26-FY 27 State Budget

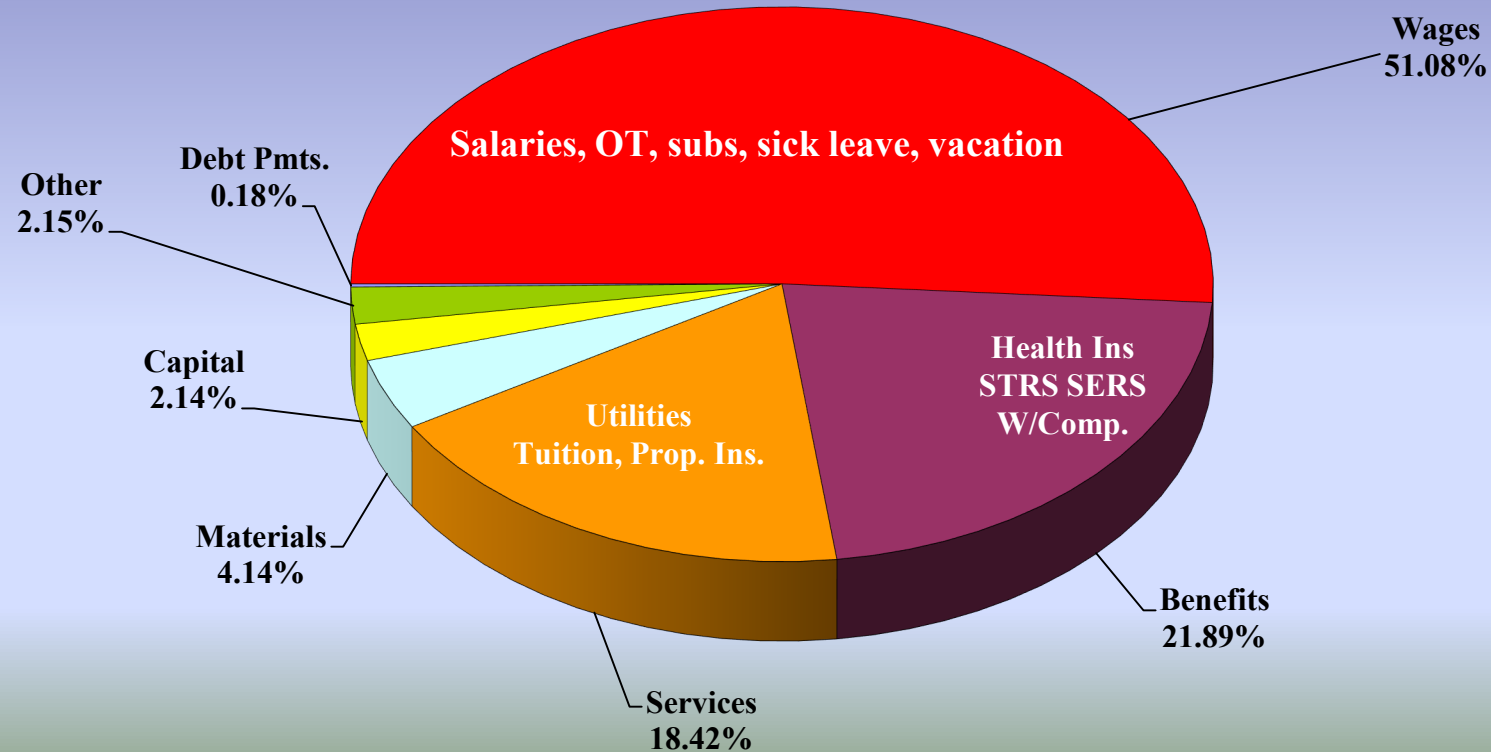
- HB96, the current state budget, provided no increase in foundation funding. Only small amounts outside the formula.
- HB96 included a Piggyback Tax Exemptions law that allows County Commissioners to give a 2nd tax credit of 2.5% for Homestead and Homeowners without reimbursement from the State.
- The Piggyback exemption was not approved by the Greene County Commissioners for tax year 2025.
- The Piggyback Exemption can be approved annually by the commissioners and presents another uncertainty about property tax collections.

Revenue Forecast



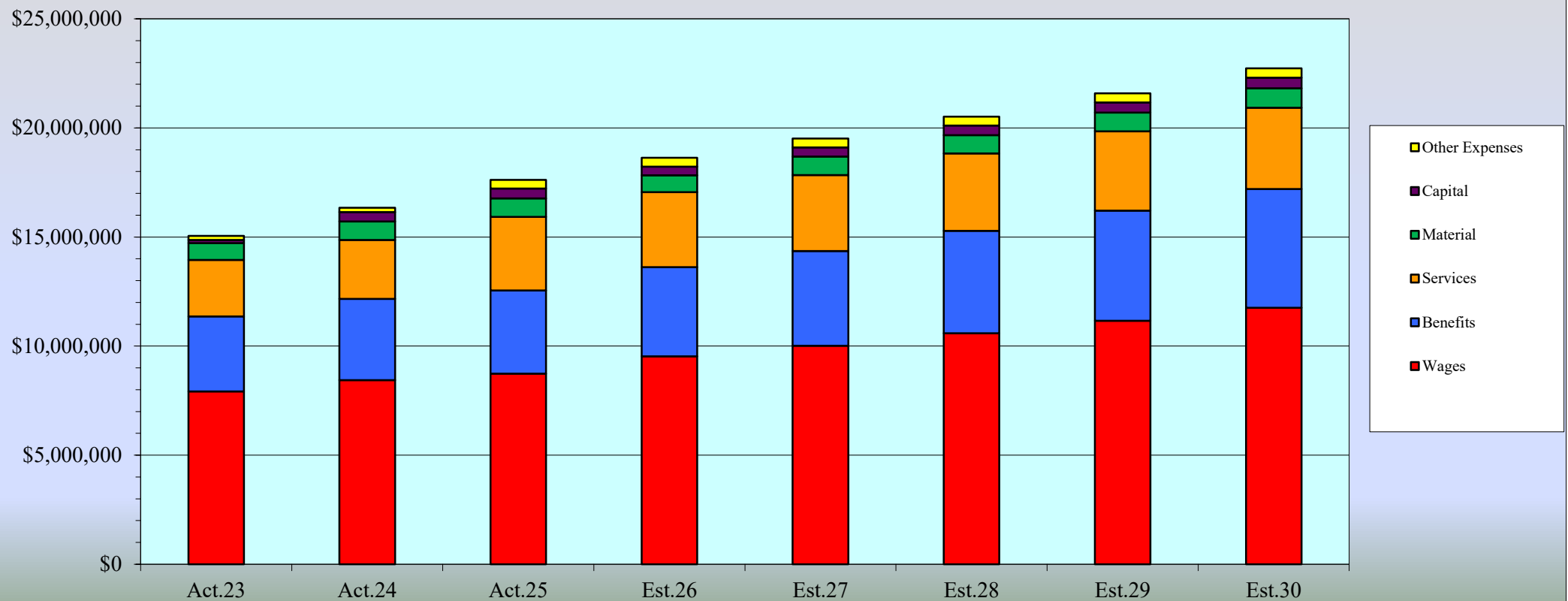
Estimated General Fund Operating Expenditures FY 2026

Est. General Fund Operating Expenditures FY2026 \$18,661,154



Expenditure Forecast: Costs Rising Faster than Revenue

General Fund Expenditures Act. FY23 Through Est. FY30



Ending Fund Balance

Greeneview Local School District

Greene County

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

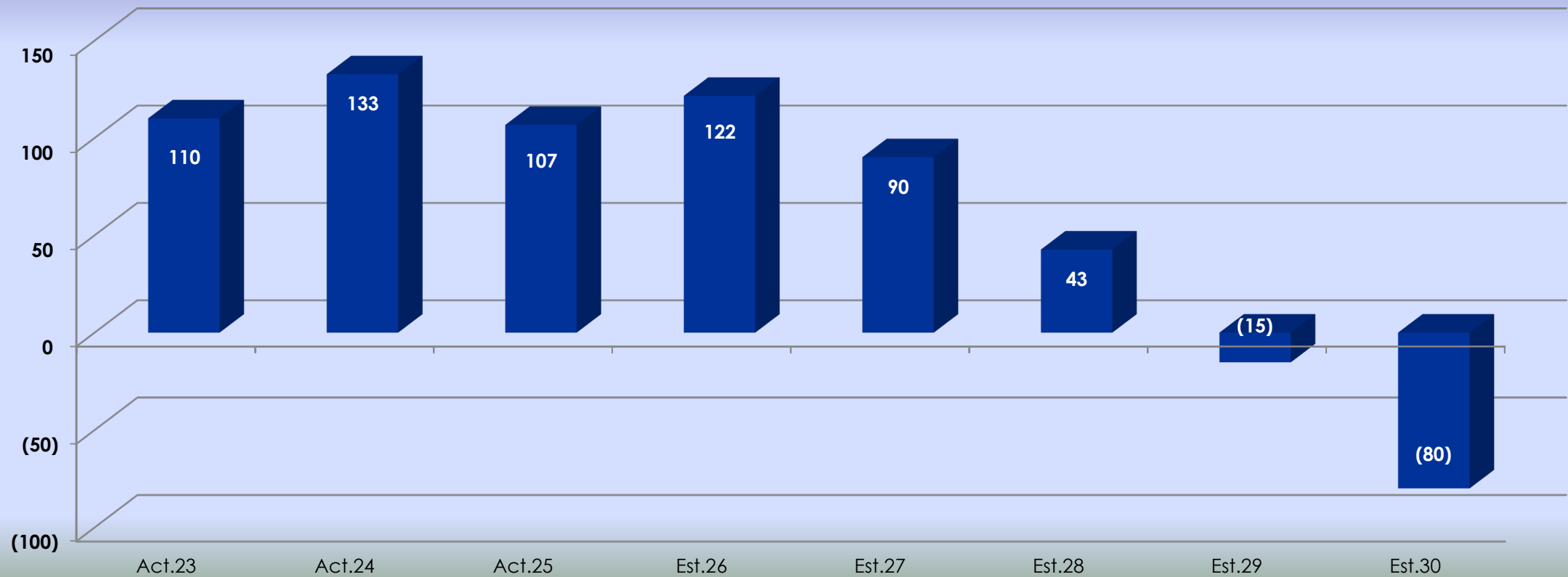
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023, 2024 and 2025 Actual;

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
Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Appropriations	\$5,416,090	\$7,085,718	\$6,660,727	12.4%		\$7,077,371	\$5,461,378	\$2,703,591	(\$1,011,142)	(\$5,541,505)

Ending Cash Balance in True Cash Days

Ending Cash Balance in True Cash Days



Key Takeaways and Financial Outlook

- The District has a positive cash balance until FY 29, but deficit spending begins in FY 27
- Both local and state funding remain uncertain
- Legislative outcomes could significantly affect our revenue base
- Ongoing monitoring and proactive planning is required

A Snapshot in Time

FINAL DISCLAIMER: This forecast is only good as of this exact point in time. The information known will change tomorrow.

Questions and Discussion

Questions?

