

Madison Local School District

Fiscal Year
2026
February

Financial
Forecast
Report



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Madison Local School District

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Forecast Purpose/Objectives

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

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

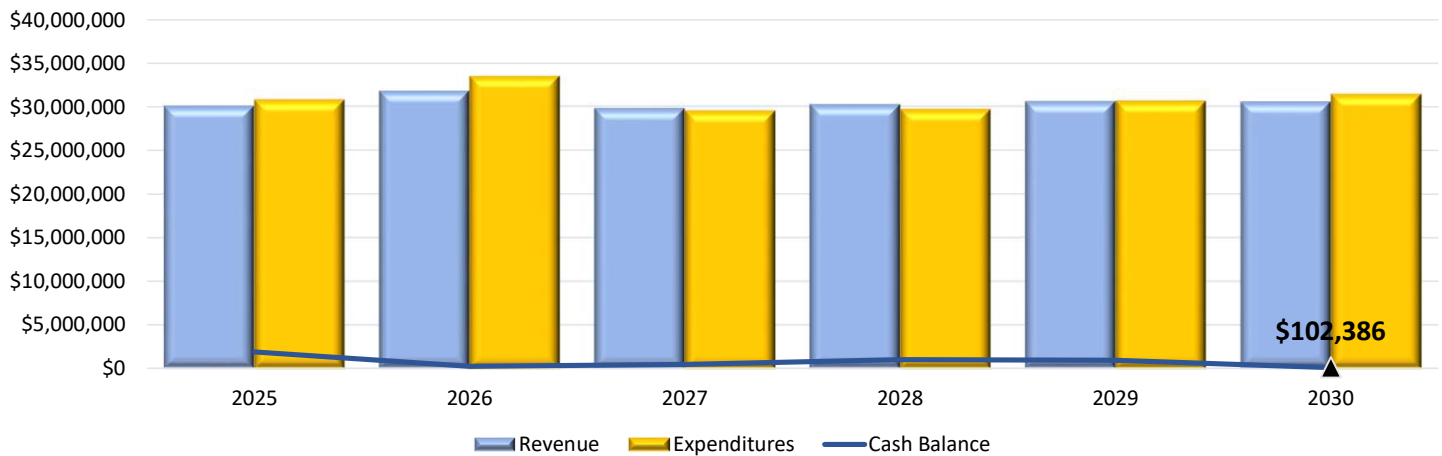
Forecast Methodology

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

Forecast Summary

Madison Local School District

Projected Revenue, Expenditures, and Cash Balance



Financial Forecast Summary

	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
Beginning Balance (Line 7.010) <i>*Includes Renewal/New Levy Revenue, see Disclosures</i>	1,867,958	220,945	452,097	990,279	935,690
+ Revenue	31,820,962	29,769,024	30,243,884	30,589,132	30,569,630
- Expenditures	(33,467,975)	(29,537,872)	(29,705,701)	(30,643,721)	(31,402,934)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	(1,647,013)	231,152	538,183	(54,589)	(833,304)
Line 7.020 Ending Balance with Renewal/New Levies	220,945	452,097	990,279	935,690	102,386

Financial Summary Notes

Expenditure growth is projected to outpace revenue change. By the end of 2030, the cash balance is projected to decline by a total of \$1,765,572 compared to 2025. For fiscal year 2030, expenditures are currently projected to exceed revenue, resulting in a revenue shortfall the final year of the forecast period.

For revenue, projected change is expected to be less than the historical average. Over the past five years, revenue increased by 2.16% (\$558,461 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 0.41% (\$101,216 annually) through fiscal year 2030. Notably, State Funding, is expected to be \$633,144 less per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.

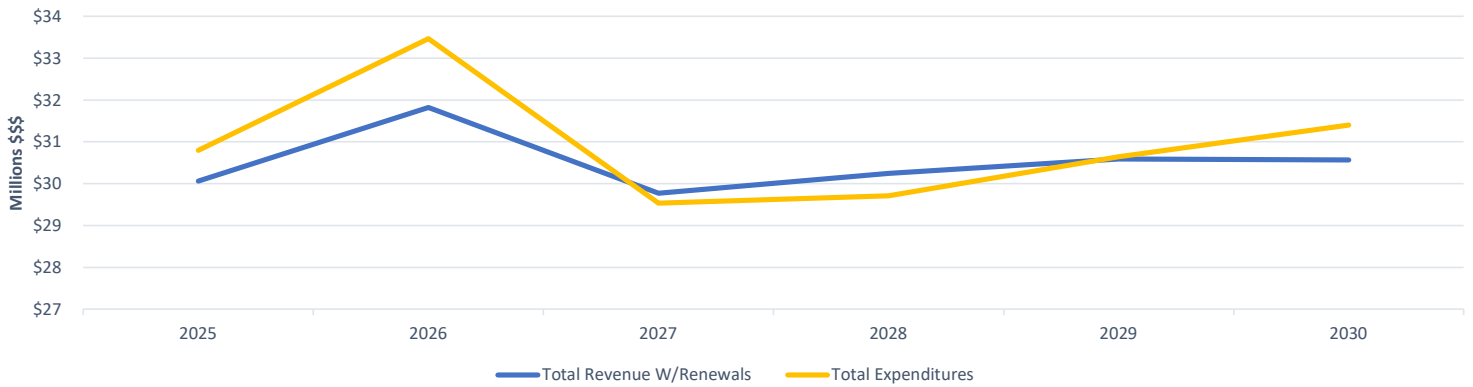
For expenditures, projected change is expected to be at a slower pace than the historical trend. Expenditures increased by 2.54% (\$641,542 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to increase by 0.63% (\$121,054 annually) through 2030. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Salaries, is anticipated to be \$585,369 less per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.

Disclosure Items:	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Modeled Renewal Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	352,417
Modeled New Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbrances (not subtracted from Cash Balance)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000

Forecast Analysis

Madison Local School District

Revenue Compared to Expenditures

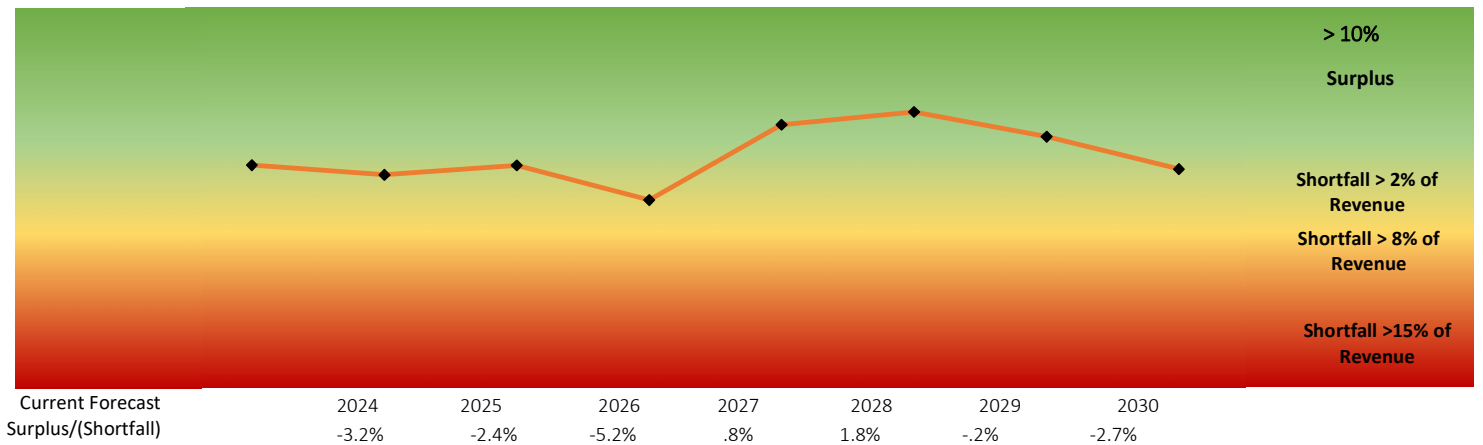


From 2026 to 2030, total revenues are projected to change by 0.41%

Expenditure change is expected to outpace revenue change.

From 2026 to 2030, total expenses are projected to change by 0.63%

Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) as a Percentage of Revenue

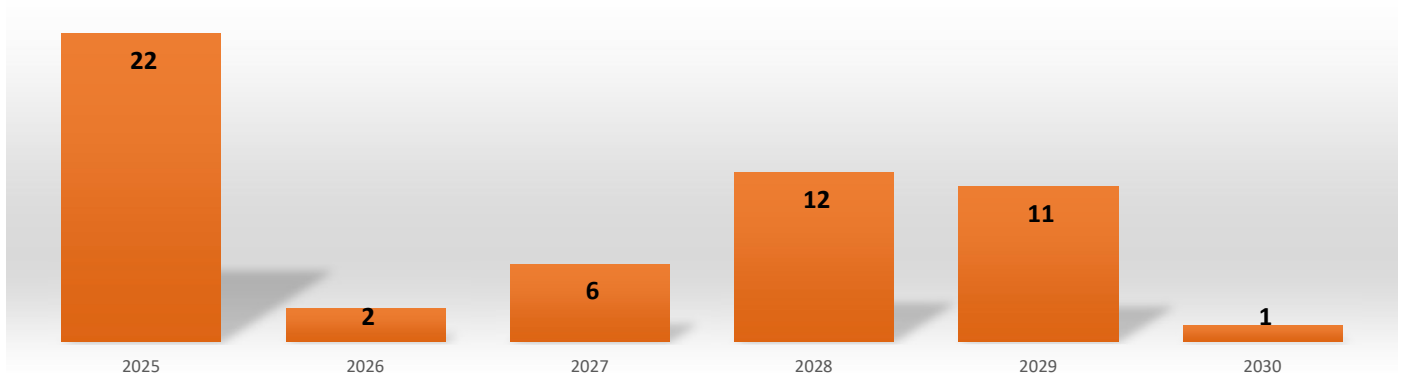


The district is trending toward revenue shortfall with the expenditures growing faster than revenue.

A revenue increase of 0.18% is needed to balance the budget in fiscal year 2030, or a \$833,304 reduction in expenditures.

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

Days Cash on Hand at Fiscal Year-end

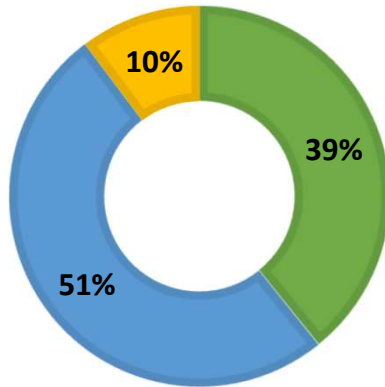


*based on 365 days

Revenue Overview

Madison Local School District

Revenue Sources



Local Taxes

Real Estate Tax	36.01%
Public Utility Tax	3.21%
Income Tax	0.00%

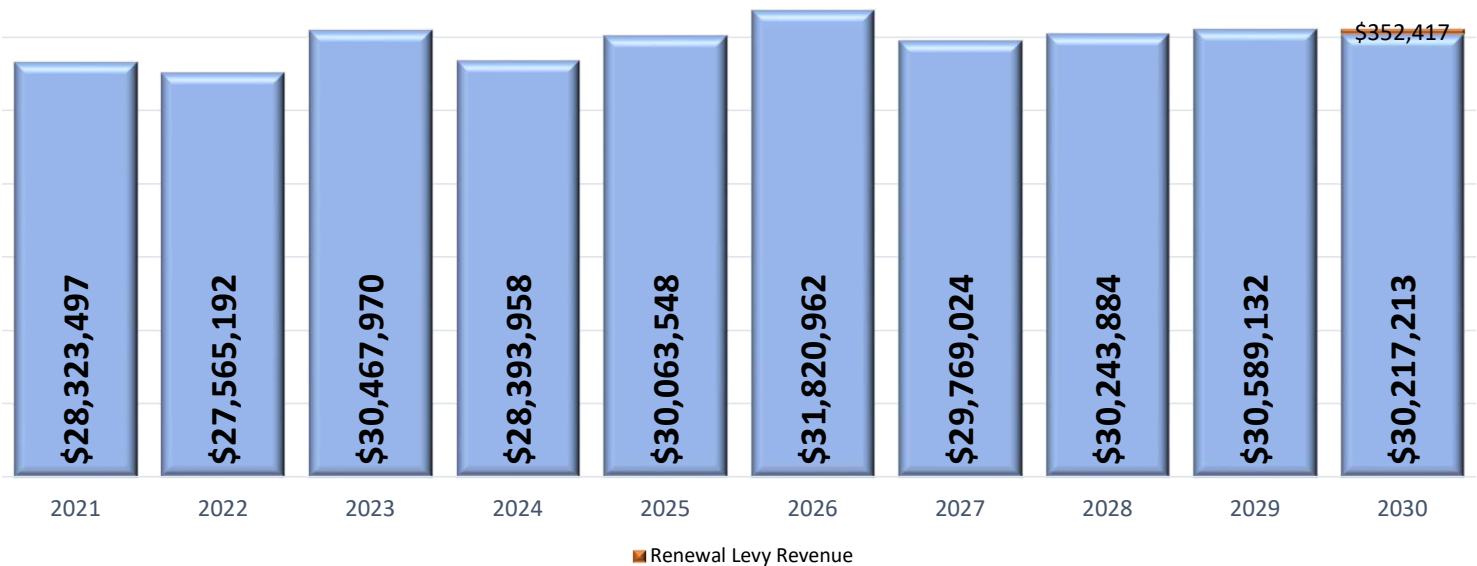
State Sources

State Funding	42.96%
Restricted Aid	3.31%
State Reimb Prop Tax Cr	4.24%

All Other Revenue

Other Revenue	3.76%
Other Sources	6.51%

Annual Revenue Actual + Projected



Historic Revenue Change versus Projected Revenue Change

	Historical Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	Over the past five years, revenue increased by 2.16% (\$558,461 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 0.41% (\$101,216 annually) through fiscal year 2030. Notably, State Funding, is expected to be \$633,144 less per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.
Real Estate	\$126,292	\$199,520	\$73,228	
Public Utility	\$194,458	\$42,591	(\$151,867)	
Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	
State Funding	\$513,083	(\$120,061)	(\$633,144)	
State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	\$16,359	\$33,397	\$17,038	
All Othr Op Rev	(\$400,725)	\$51,948	\$452,673	
Other Sources	\$108,995	(\$106,178)	(\$215,173)	
Total Average Annual Change	\$558,461 2.16%	\$101,216 0.41%	(\$457,245) -1.74%	

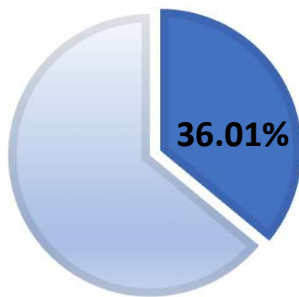
For Comparison:

Expenditure average annual change is projected to be >

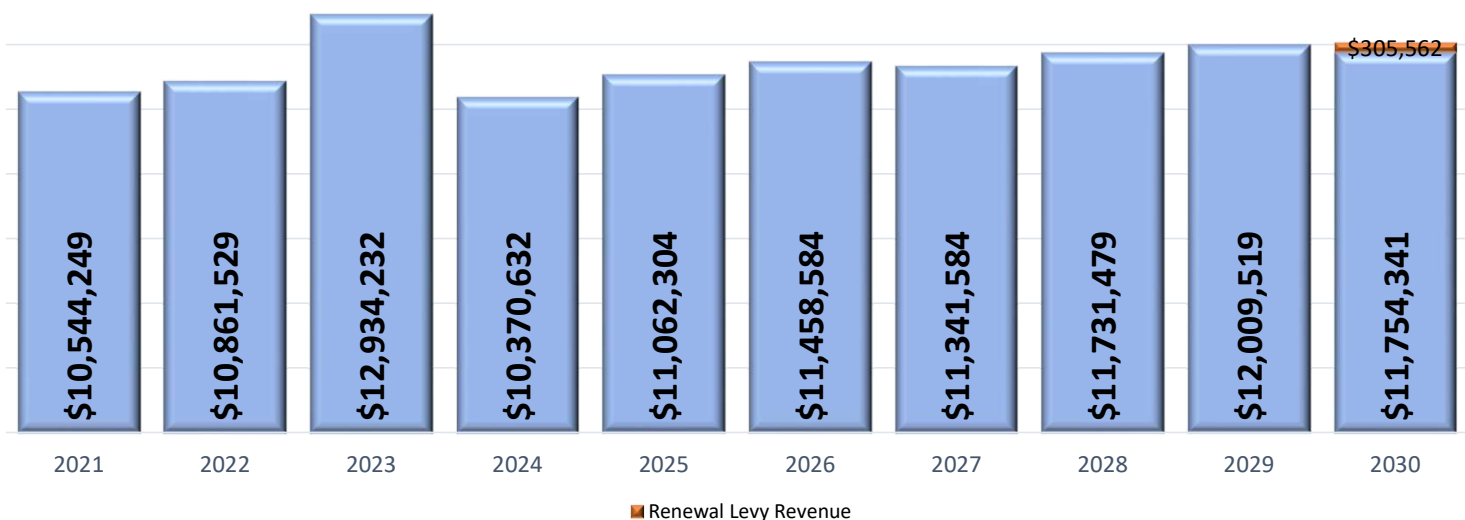
\$121,054 On an annual average basis, expenditures are projected to grow faster than revenue.

1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)

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



Real estate property tax revenue accounts for 36.01% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Values, Tax Rates and Gross Collections							Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Yr	Valuation	Value Change	Class I Rate	Change	Class 2 Rate	Change	
2024	600,865,890	153,569,200	21.13	-	25.72	-	99.4%
2025	598,615,640	(2,250,250)	21.21	0.08	25.58	(0.13)	100.0%
2026	601,615,640	3,000,000	21.19	(0.02)	25.58	(0.01)	100.0%
2027	682,115,640	80,500,000	19.76	(1.43)	22.70	(2.88)	100.0%
2028	685,115,640	3,000,000	19.76	-	22.69	(0.01)	100.0%
2029	688,115,640	3,000,000	19.76	-	22.69	(0.01)	100.0%

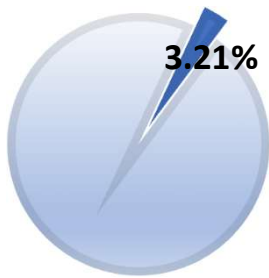
Class I, or residential/agricultural taxes make up approximately 100.00% of the real estate property tax revenue. The Class I tax rate is 21.21 mills in tax year 2025. The district is modeling the renewal of real estate property taxes levies through 2024. The projections reflect an average gross collection rate of 100.0% annually through tax year 2029. The revenue changed at an average annual historical rate of 2.01% and is projected to change at an average annual rate of 1.76% through fiscal year 2030.

Since the prior forecast was released, the District has incorporated significant updates following a comprehensive property tax review that impacts future real estate tax projections. Pages 28 through 30 outline these changes in detail, including adjustments to inside millage, reductions in real estate tax revenue resulting from "look-back" taxpayer credits, and revised assumptions that cap inflationary growth in future fiscal years.

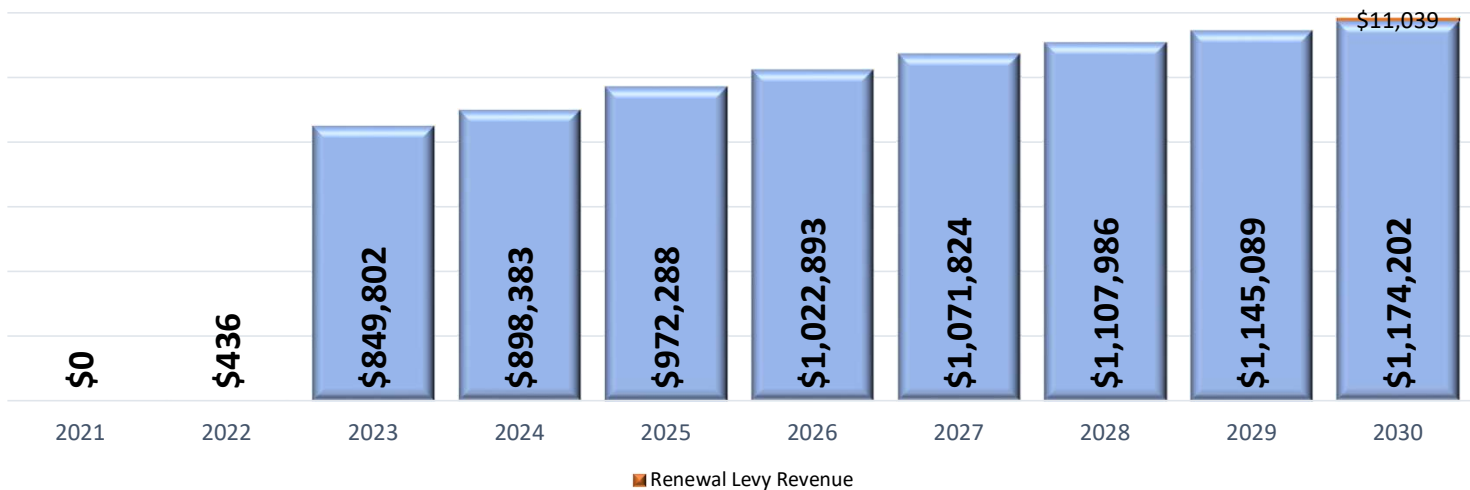
These pages also summarize the projected impact of the County-approved "piggyback" Homestead and Owner-Occupied tax credits, which are assumed to continue in future years within these forecasts.

1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property

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



Public Utility Personal Property tax revenue accounts for 3.21% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Values and Tax Rates					Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Year	Valuation	Value Change	Full Voted Rate	Change	
2024	18,875,360	2,036,430	55.27	(0.38)	94.7%
2025	19,399,040	523,680	55.22	(0.05)	97.9%
2026	20,149,040	750,000	55.22	(0.01)	97.9%
2027	20,899,040	750,000	54.85	(0.37)	97.9%
2028	21,649,040	750,000	54.84	(0.01)	97.9%
2029	22,399,040	750,000	54.84	(0.01)	97.9%

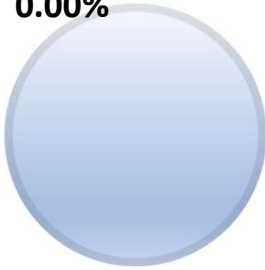
The public utility personal property tax revenue is generated from the personal property values, additions, and depreciation reported by the utility companies. The property is taxed at the full voted tax rate which in tax year 2025 is 55.22 mills. The forecast is modeling an average gross collection rate of 97.89%. The revenue changed historically at an average annual dollar amount of \$194,458 and is projected to change at an average annual dollar amount of \$42,591 through fiscal year 2030.

In Tax Year 2025, the gross collection rate slipped to 94.7% after a major public utility company failed to pay its full tax obligation across Northern Ohio. This decline is viewed as an isolated event, and the district does not expect the trend to continue in future fiscal years. However, beginning in 2027, changes in how public utility personal property is assessed are projected to reduce anticipated growth from new construction values.

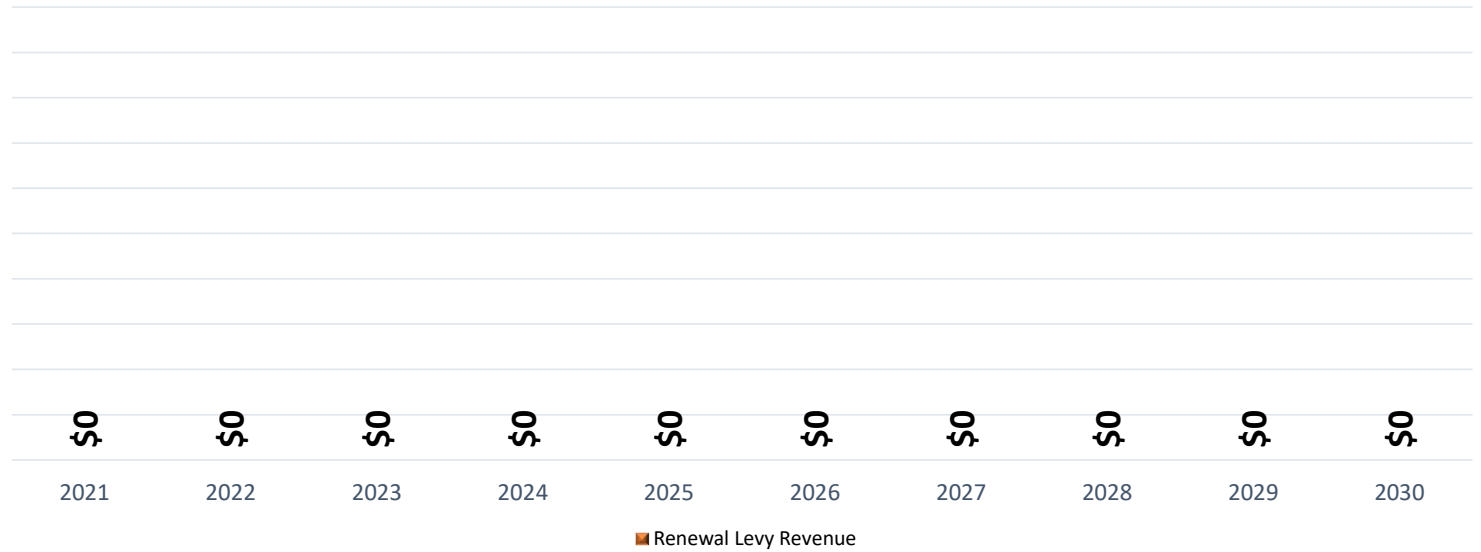
1.030 - School District Income Tax

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

0.00%



The district does not have a School District Income Tax levy.

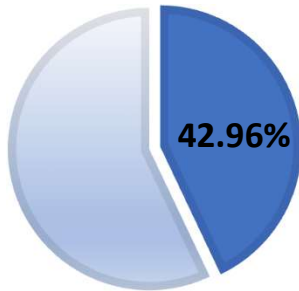


Key Assumptions & Notes

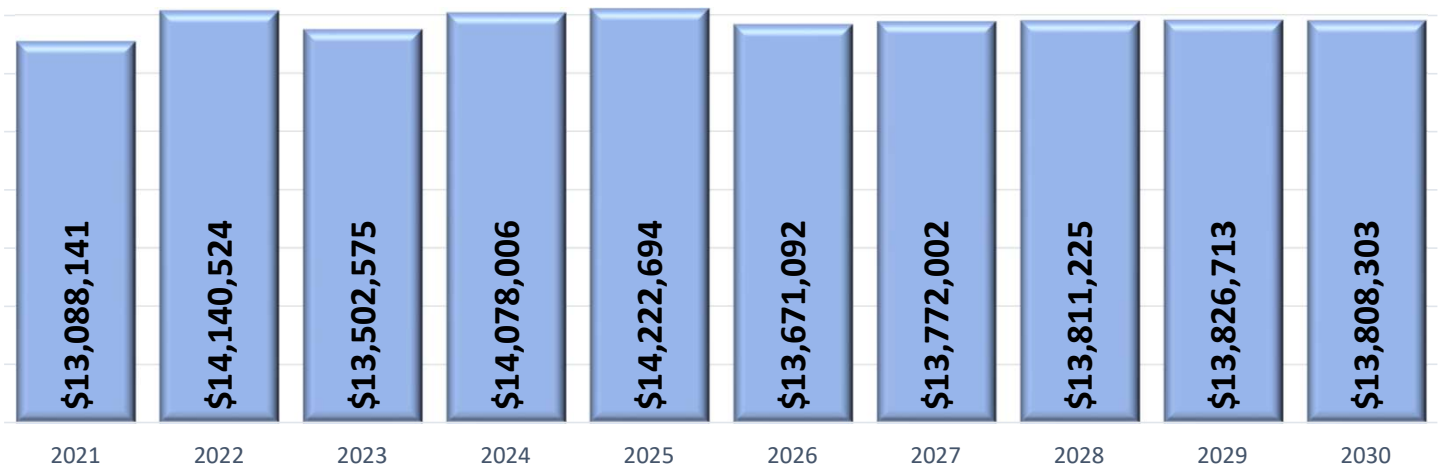
The district does not have an income tax levy.

1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid

Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.

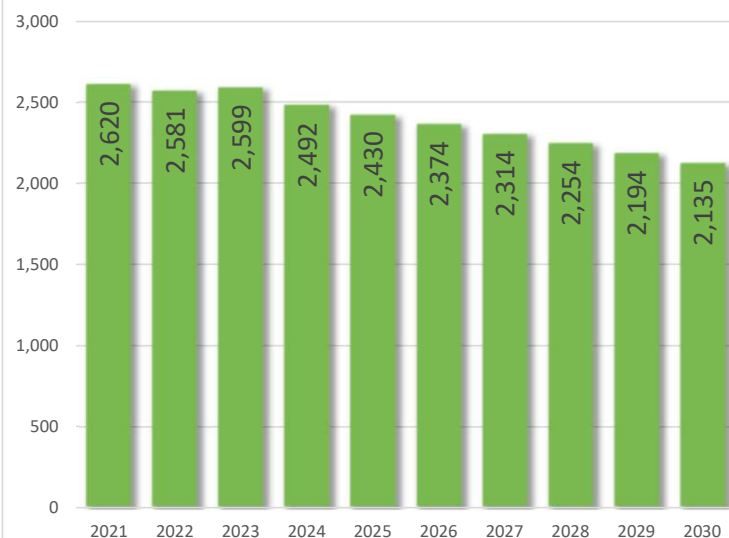


Unrestricted State Aid revenue accounts for 42.96% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

District Educated Enrollment



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

For Madison Local School District, the calculated Base Cost total is \$20,297,008 in 2026.

The State's Share of the calculated Base Cost total is \$8,356,082, or \$3,520 per pupil.

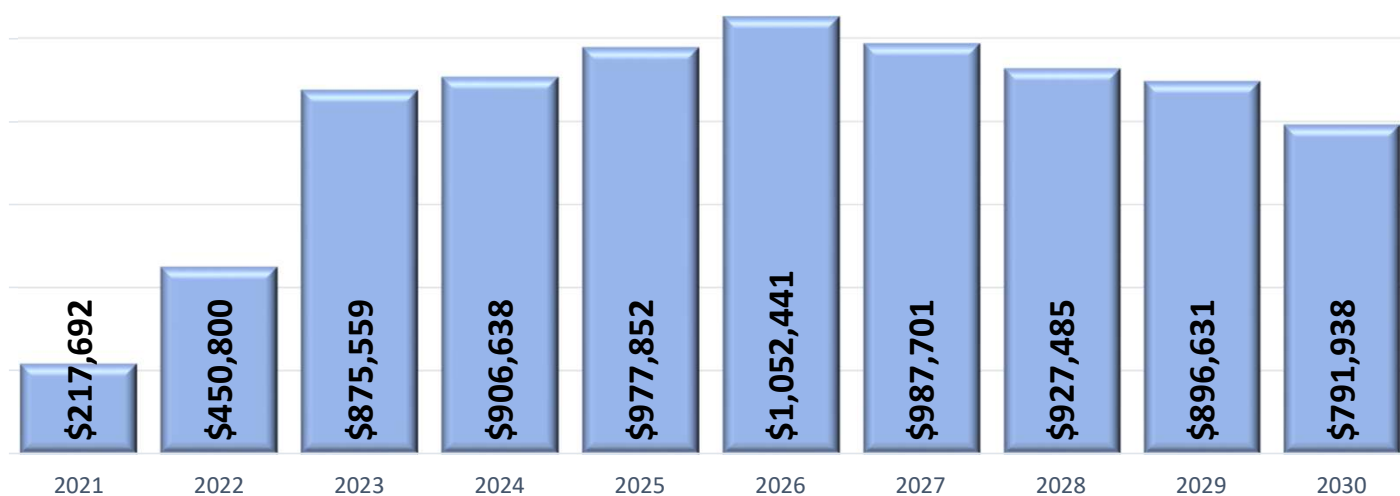
No increases in base costs are currently projected in the out years. Beginning this fiscal year, the District's calculated funding level no longer exceeds its FY2020 funding amount. As a result, the District is on the FY2020 funding guarantee, and no additional funding growth is anticipated in future years under the current formula.

1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid

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



Restricted State Aid revenue accounts for 3.31% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Restricted aid is the portion of state per pupil funding that must be classified as restricted use. Historically the district's restricted state aid changed annually on average by \$175,684 and is projected to change annually on average by -\$37,183. Restricted funds represent 3.31% of the district's total revenue. Starting in fiscal year 2022, the district's Success & Wellness funding became restricted; the state's share of this funding recorded as restricted is \$410,820. This funding has implications on general fund expenditures in that certain spending now occurring in a fund external to the general fund could shift to the general fund. The expenditures in this forecast are adjusted to reflect this change.

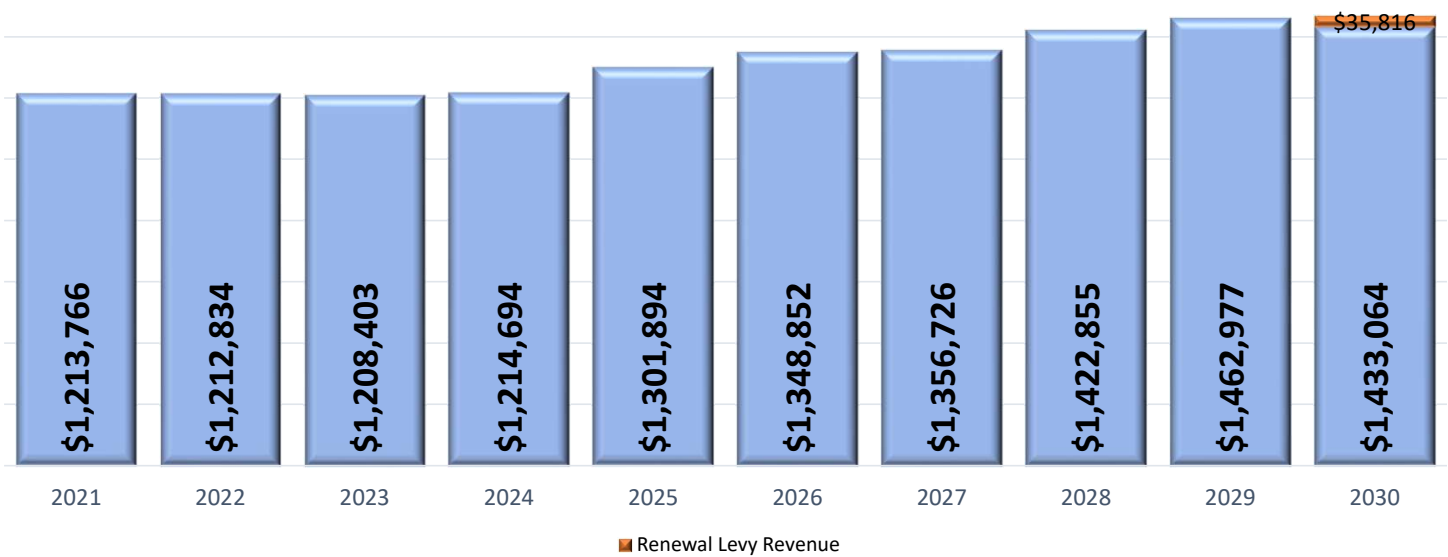
As the district moves further onto the guarantee, less of the funds provided by the state are considered restricted and are reclassified as unrestricted, which are represented on the previous page of this forecast. This is the primary reason for the drop in restricted revenue for future fiscal years.

1.050 - State Reimbursement Property Tax Credits

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



State Reimbursement of Property Tax Credit revenue accounts for 4.24% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

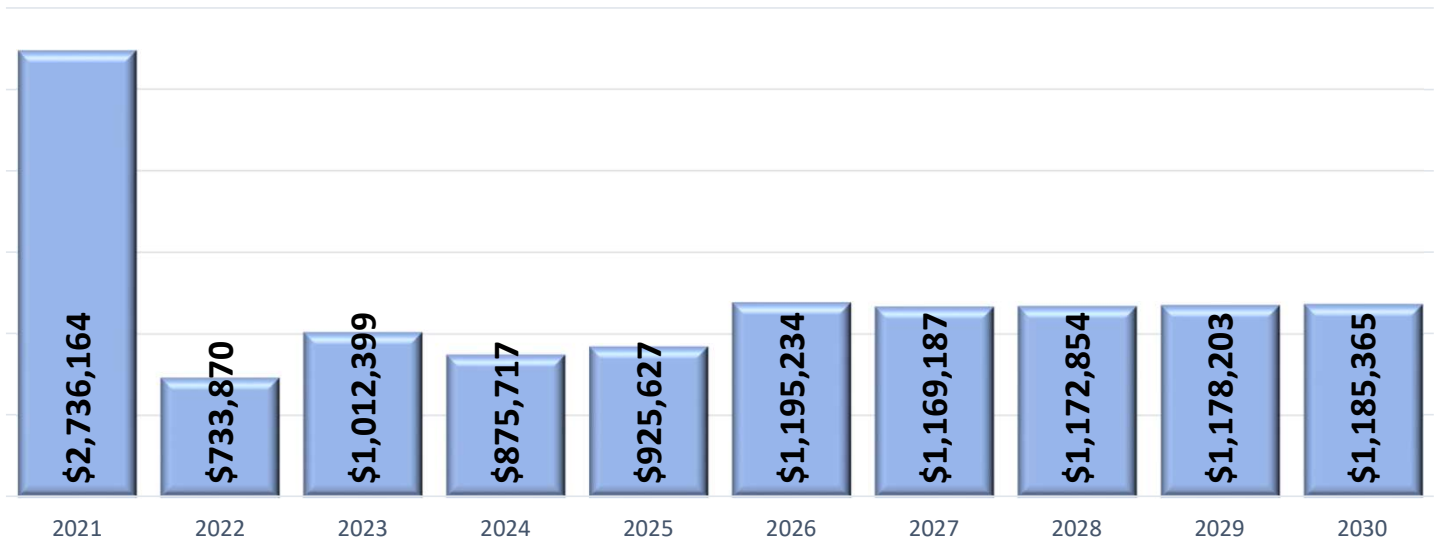
State Reimbursement of Property Tax Credits primarily consists of reimbursements from the state of Ohio for local taxpayer credits or reductions to their tax bill. The state reduces the local taxpayer's tax bill with a 10% rollback credit, and 2.5% owner-occupied rollback credit, plus a homestead credit for qualifying taxpayers. In fiscal year 2026, approximately 10.1% local residential property taxes will be reimbursed by the state in the form of rollback credits and approximately 1.9% will be reimbursed in the form of qualifying homestead exemption credits.

1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues

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



All Other Revenue accounts for 3.76% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Other revenue includes tuition received by the district for non-resident students educated by the district. It also includes interest income, payments in lieu of taxes, and miscellaneous revenue. The historical average annual change was -\$400,725. The projected average annual change is \$51,948 through fiscal year 2030.

Tuition revenue is projected to grow steadily from FY2025 (\$260K) to FY2030 (\$320K). This increase reflects stable enrollment assumptions and higher tuition rates charged for foster and court-placed students educated by the District.

Revenue from co-curricular, pay-to-participate, and classroom-related fees increases significantly beginning in FY2027 due to the District's revised pay-to-play fee structure. These revenues are projected to rise from approximately \$232K in FY2026 to \$409K in FY2027, aligning with the updated fee schedule.

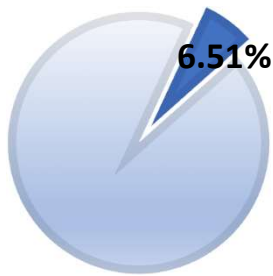
Miscellaneous local revenues remain stable throughout the forecast period, with no significant structural changes projected. These receipts are expected to average approximately \$190K annually.

Interest income declines after FY2025 (\$135K), reflecting anticipated reductions in cash balances. By FY2030, investment income is projected to total approximately \$48K.

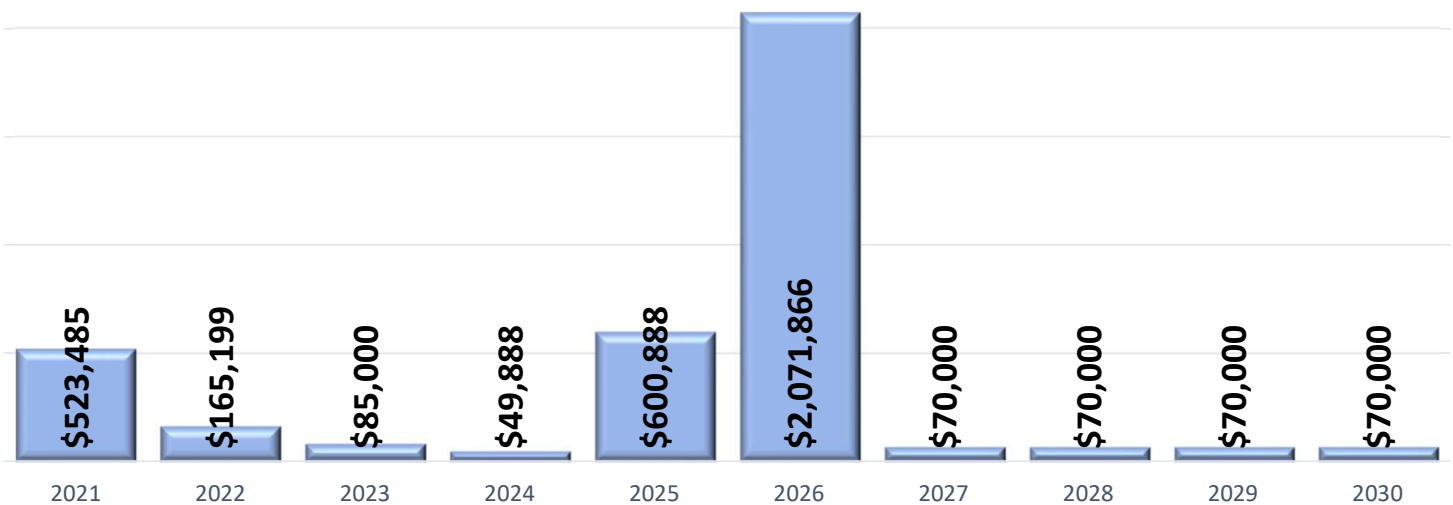
Federal Medicaid reimbursements (2100 Receipt Code) total \$354K in FY2026, driven by the absence of settlement payments received in FY2025. From FY2027 through FY2030, reimbursements return to a normalized annual level, averaging approximately \$190K per year.

2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources

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



Other Sources of revenue accounts for 6.51% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers In	79,732	-	-	-	-	-
Advances In	520,711	78,893	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
All Other Financing Sources	445	2,257	-	-	-	-

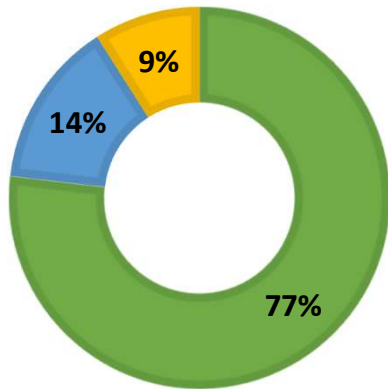
Other sources includes revenue that is generally classified as non-operating. Return advances-in are the most common revenue source. In 2025 the district receipted \$520,711 as advances-in and is projecting advances of \$78,893 in fiscal year 2026. The district also receives other financing sources such as refund of prior year expenditures in this category. The district is projecting that all other financing sources will be \$2,257 in 2026 and average \$0 annually through 2030.

During the current fiscal year, the District issued short-term, one-time debt to address temporary cash flow liquidity needs. This borrowing will be fully repaid within the same fiscal year and is not projected to recur in future fiscal years under current forecast assumptions.

Expenditure Overview

Madison Local School District

Expenditure Categories



Personnel Costs

Salaries	52.90%
Benefits	23.95%

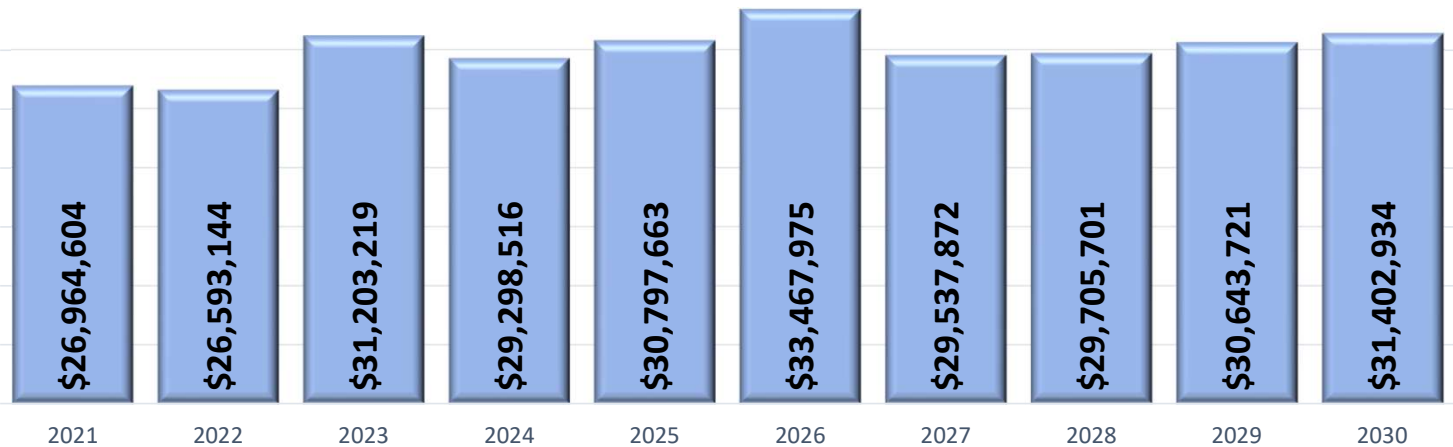
Purchased Services

14.13%

All Other Expenditures

Supplies, Capital, Debt, Other Obj	8.82%
Other Uses	0.21%

Annual Expenditures Actual + Projected



Historic Expenditures Change versus Projected Expenditures Change

	Historical Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	Expenditures increased by 2.54% (\$641,542 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to increase by 0.63% (\$121,054 annually) through 2030. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Salaries, is anticipated to be \$585,369 less per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.
Salaries	\$420,091	(\$165,278)	(\$585,369)	
Benefits	\$230,003	\$339,098	\$109,096	
Purchased Services	\$44,085	(\$2,131)	(\$46,216)	
Supplies & Materials	\$31,135	(\$28,901)	(\$60,036)	
Capital Outlay	\$394	\$1	(\$392)	
Intergov & Debt	\$0	\$0	(\$0)	
Other Objects	\$12,704	\$843	(\$11,861)	
Other Uses	(\$96,870)	(\$22,578)	\$74,292	
Total Average Annual Change	\$641,542 2.54%	\$121,054 0.63%	(\$520,487) -1.91%	

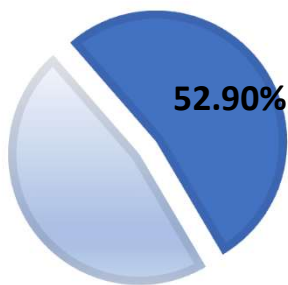
For Comparison:

Revenue average annual change is projected to be >

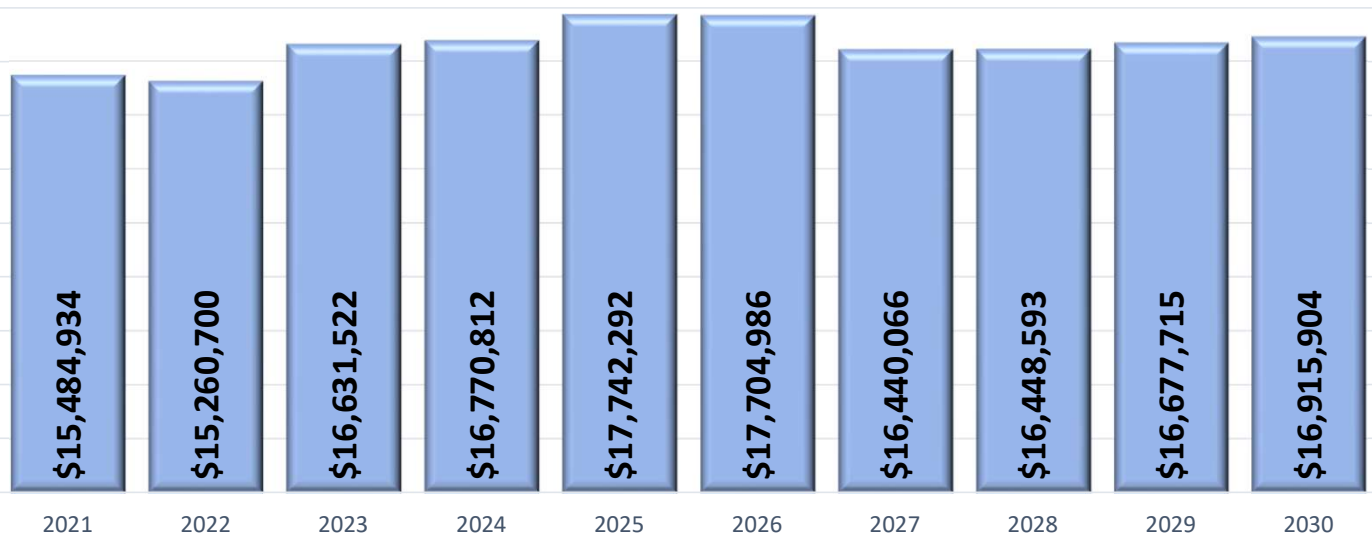
\$101,216 On an annual average basis, revenues are projected to grow slower than expenditures.

3.010 - Personnel Services

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



Salaries account for 52.90% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Salaries represent 52.90% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 2.63% (or \$420,091). This category of expenditure is projected to decrease at an annual average rate of -0.90% (or -\$165,278) through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 3.53% less than the five year historical annual average.

In the current fiscal year, the district's salary expenditures reflect a \$321K reduction in certified and classified salaries through implementation of the initial budget reduction plan.

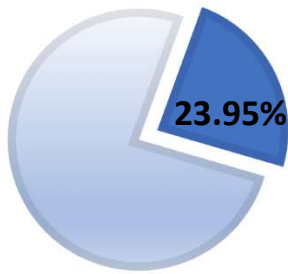
The largest share of savings in the revised budget reduction plan is realized within Personal Services. Salary reductions total approximately \$1.43 million in FY2027, growing to \$1.68 million in FY2028 and \$1.71 million in FY2029. These reductions reflect structural staffing adjustments and position eliminations necessary to address projected operating deficits. Personnel changes form the foundation of the financial stabilization strategy and represent the most significant driver of long-term cost containment.

Future salary estimates do not include any increases in base wages. Per the terms of the collective bargaining agreements, step (longevity) increases are included annually.

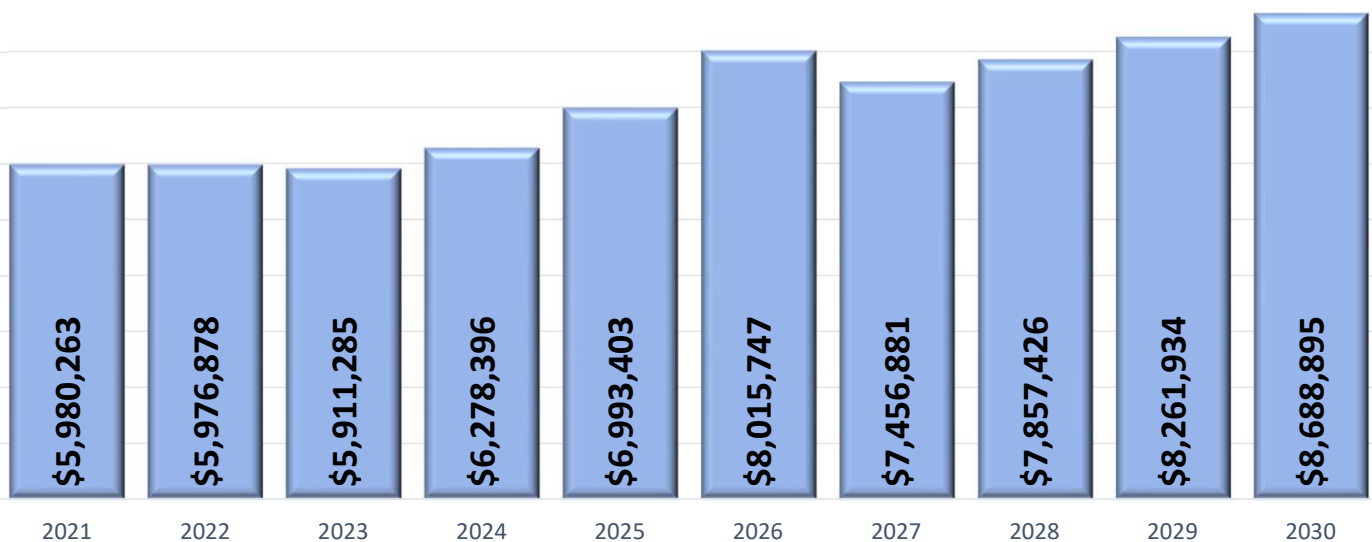
All other funds that provide fundings for non-General fund salaries, such as Federal funds, are expected to remain at current levels. Should these allocations be reduced in future fiscal years, the General Fund salary projections would need to be adjusted accordingly.

3.020 - Employees' Benefits

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



Benefits account for 23.95% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Benefits represent 23.95% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 3.76%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 4.67% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 0.91% more than the five year historical annual average.

Retirement and other non-healthcare fringe benefits are projected at 16.44% of salary in the current fiscal year and 16.29% in the out years.

FY2026 healthcare costs are estimated at \$5.0M, reflecting a 14.1% premium increase and a \$429K one-time surcharge, partially offset by \$98K in staffing savings.

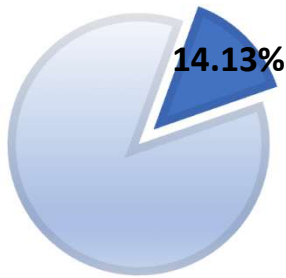
Premiums are projected to increase 19% in FY2027, followed by 7% annually thereafter.

Under the budget reduction plan, benefit costs decline proportionally with staffing reductions. Benefit savings total approximately \$606,000 in FY2027, increasing to \$689,000 in FY2028 and \$719,000 in FY2029.

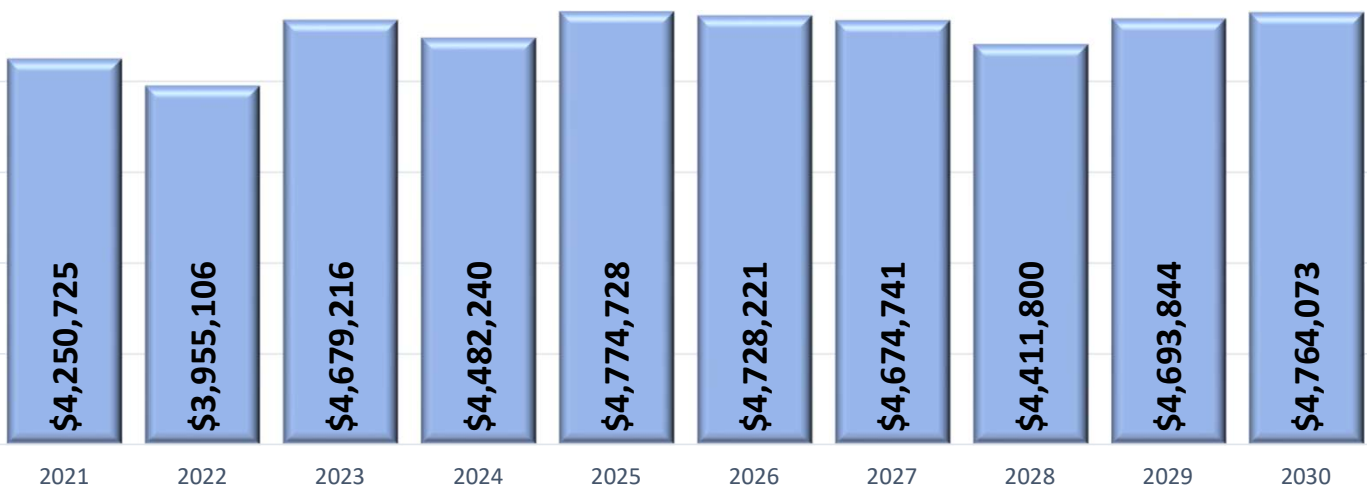
Combined salary and benefit reductions generate approximately 80% of total projected annual savings.

3.030 - Purchased Services

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



Purchased Services account for 14.13% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

The District's primary Purchased Services expenditure categories in FY2026 include contracted services (\$1.5 million), tuition (\$1.04 million), contracted transportation (\$858,000), utilities (\$822,000), and repair and maintenance costs (\$370,000). These areas represent the most significant operational cost drivers within the Purchased Services budget.

Under the newly adopted budget reduction plan, meaningful recurring savings will be generated within this expenditure category, totaling approximately \$519,000 in FY2027, increasing to \$694,000 in FY2028, and \$721,000 in FY2029.

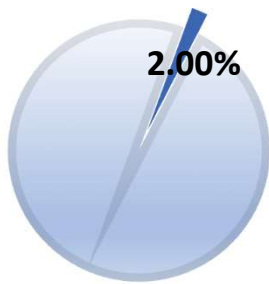
The projected reductions reflect strategic adjustments to contracted and operational service agreements, including:

- Scaling back or eliminating selected contracted instructional and support services
- Reductions in professional and technical service agreements
- Operational and utility savings resulting from the building consolidation plan
- Realignment of service delivery models to reduce reliance on external providers

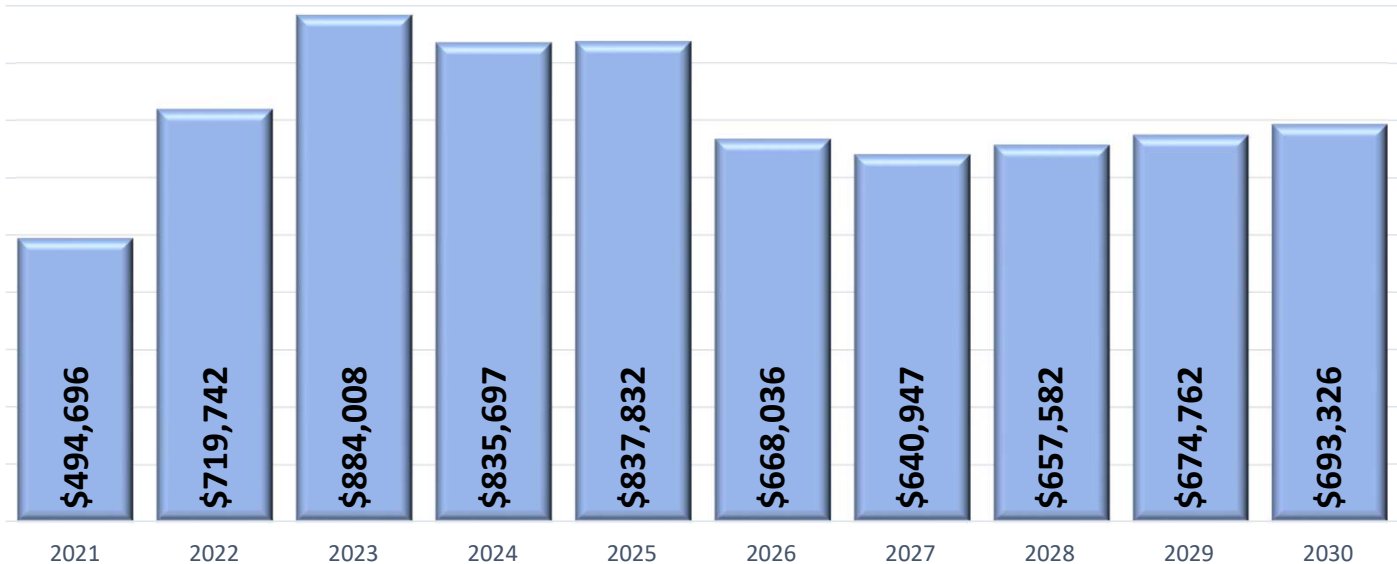
While certain individual line items may increase due to contractual obligations or essential operational needs, the overall net impact within Purchased Services remains strongly positive. The increased savings in FY2028 and FY2029 reflect the full annualized effect of reductions implemented in FY2027, along with continued cost containment and operational efficiencies.

3.040 - Supplies & Materials

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



Supplies and Materials account for 2.00% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Supplies & Materials represent 2.00% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 7.12%. This category of expenditure is projected to decrease at an annual average rate of 3.27% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 10.40% less than the five year historical annual average.

Through the budget reduction plan, the Supplies category produces consistent annual savings of approximately \$72,000 in FY2027, increasing modestly to \$73,000 in FY2028 and \$75,000 in FY2029.

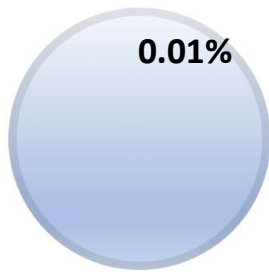
Savings in this area reflect tighter spending controls and reductions in discretionary purchases, including:

- Instructional and classroom materials
- Office and administrative supplies
- Custodial/Maintenance operational consumables

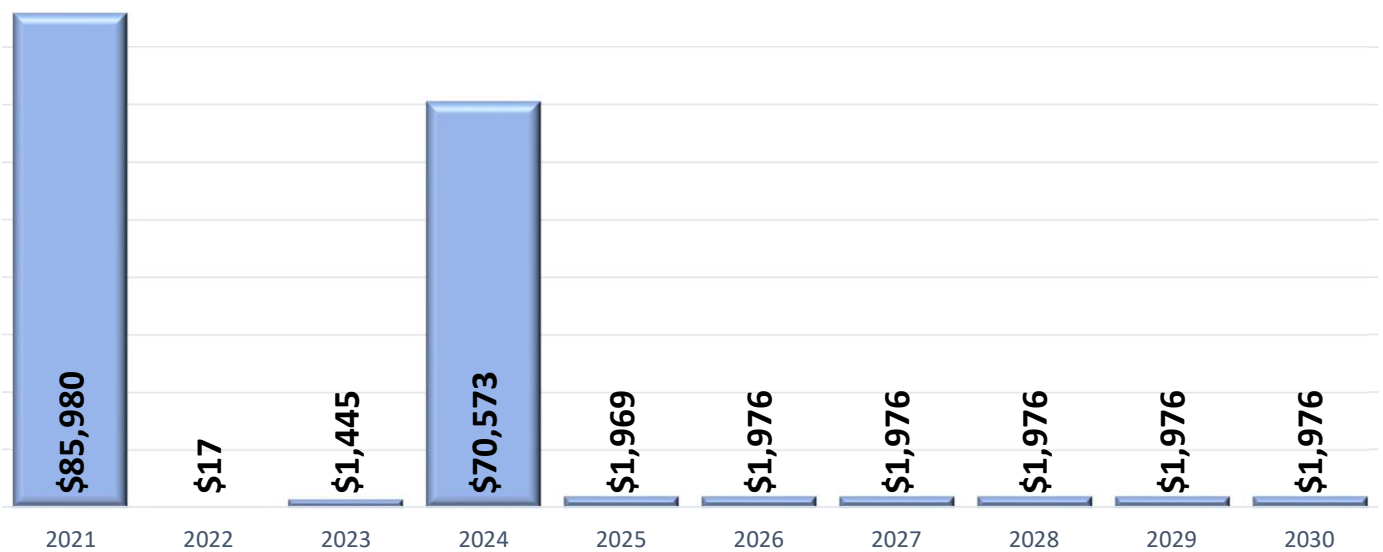
The approach in this category emphasizes disciplined purchasing practices and inventory management rather than programmatic reductions. While smaller in scale compared to personnel and purchased services adjustments, these savings contribute to the overall structural deficit reduction strategy and reinforce a culture of fiscal restraint.

3.050 - Capital Outlay

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



Capital Outlay account for 0.01% of the district's total general fund spending.

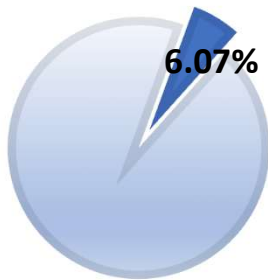


Key Assumptions & Notes

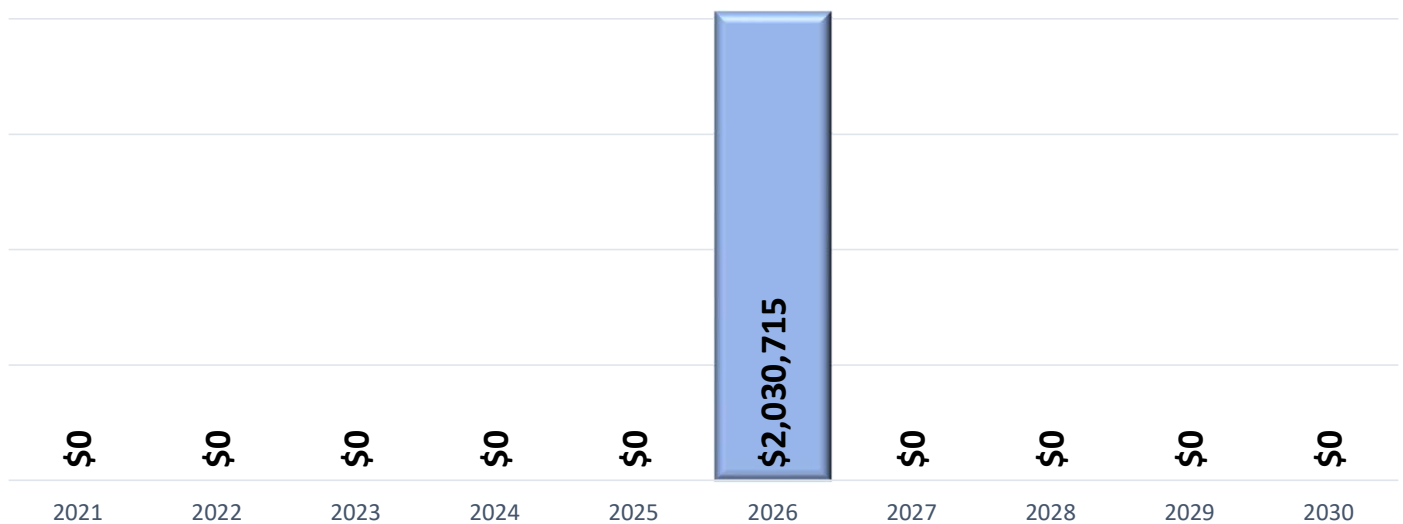
Capital Outlay represent 0.01% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual amount of \$394. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of \$1 through 2030. The projected average annual change is less than the five year historical annual average.

3.060-4.060 - Intergovernmental & Debt

These lines account for pass through payments, as well as monies received by a district on behalf of another governmental entity, plus principal and interest payments for general fund borrowing.



Intergovernmental and Debt account for 6.07% of the district's total general fund spending.



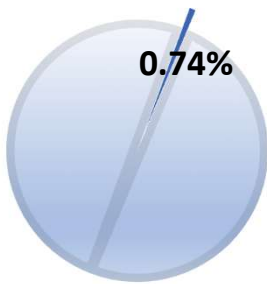
Key Assumptions & Notes

The Intergovernmental/Debt expenditure category details general fund debt issued by the District.

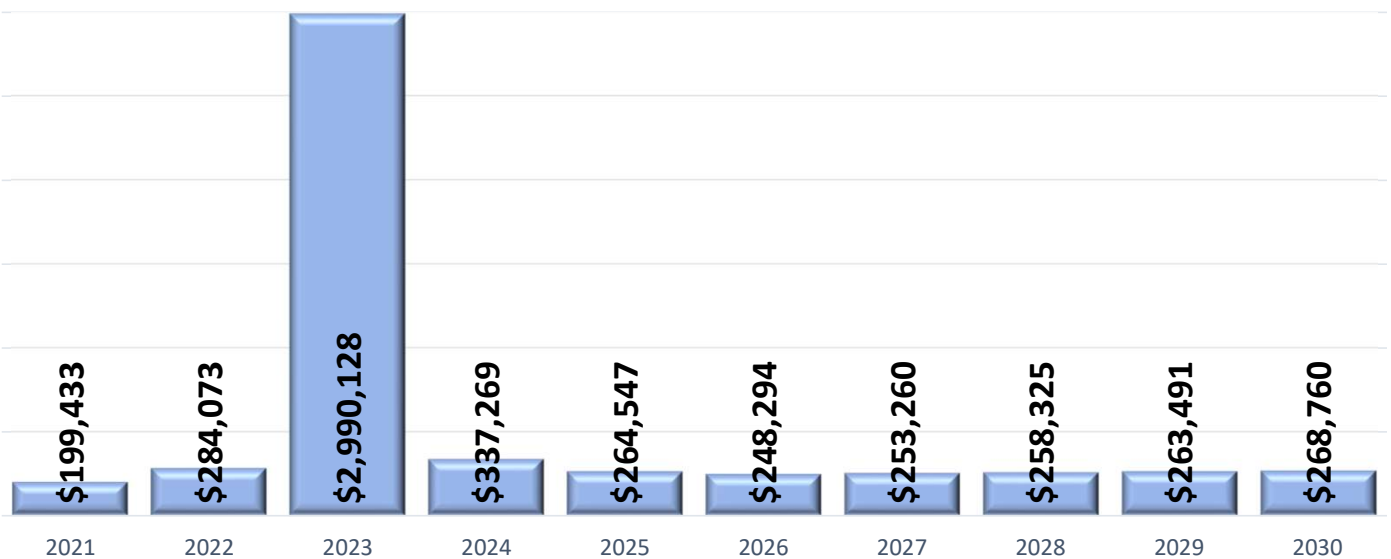
During the current fiscal year, the District issued short-term, one-time debt to address temporary cash flow liquidity needs. This borrowing will be fully repaid within the same fiscal year and is not projected to recur in future fiscal years under current forecast assumptions.

4.300 - Other Objects

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



Other Objects account for 0.74% of the district's total general fund spending.

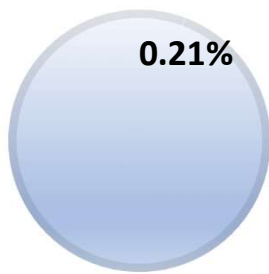


Key Assumptions & Notes

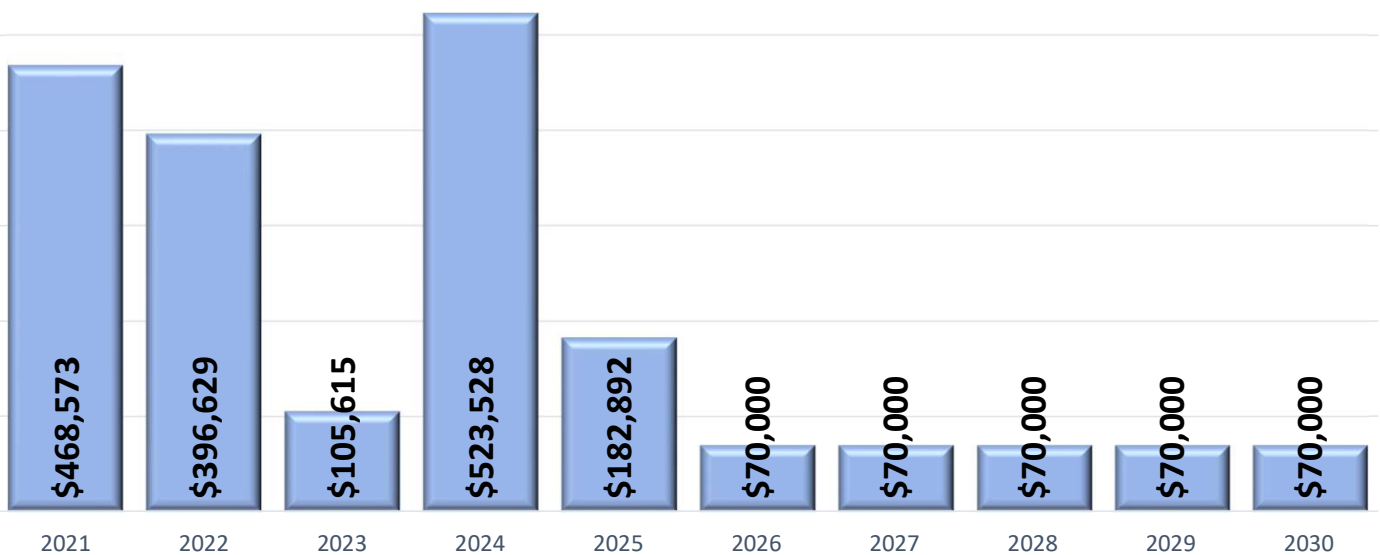
Other Objects represent 0.74% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 176.79%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 0.37% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 176.42% less than the five year historical annual average.

5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses

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



Other Uses account for 0.21% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers Out	79,732	-	-	-	-	-
Advances Out	78,893	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Other Financing Uses	24,267	-	-	-	-	-

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

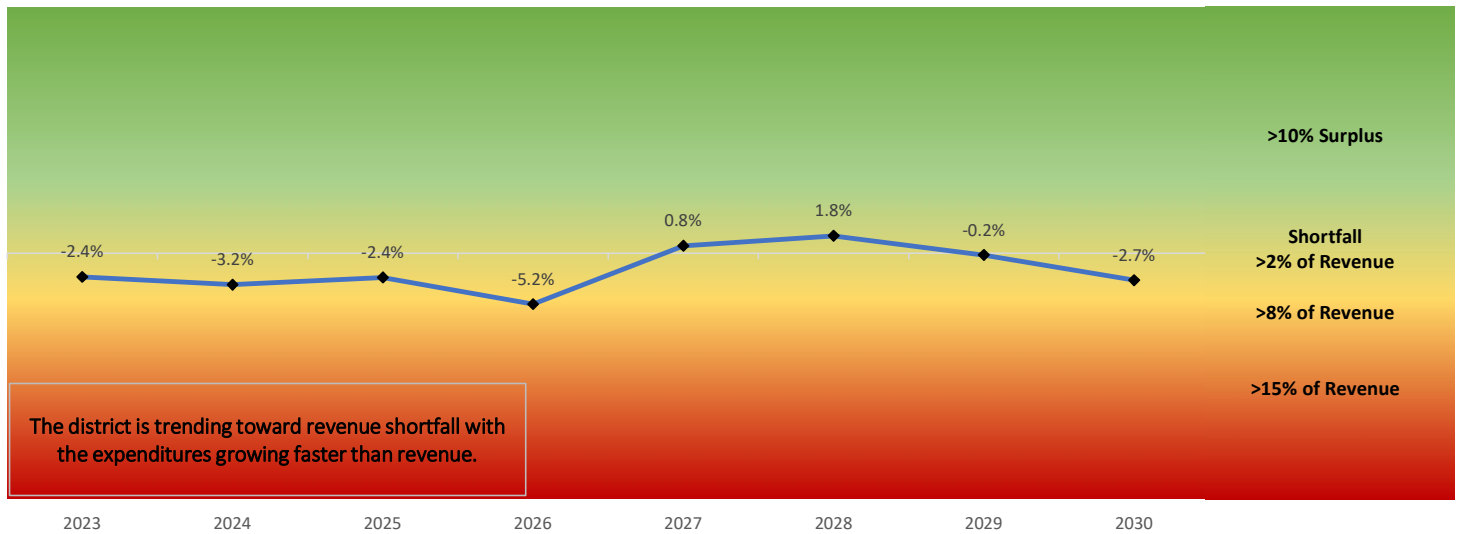
Madison Local School District

Five Year Forecast

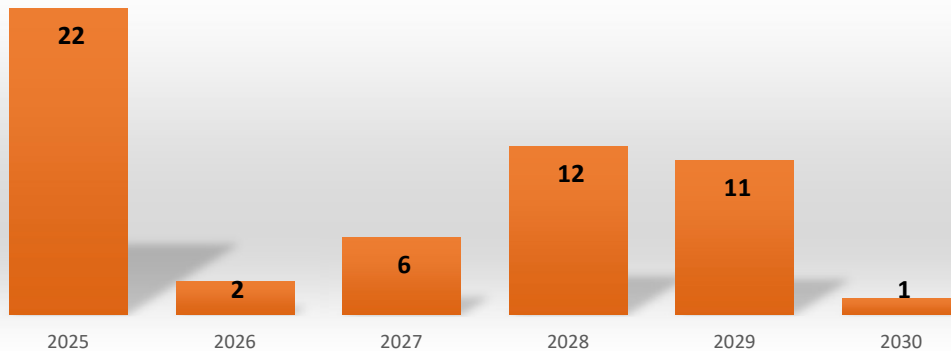
February Fiscal Year 2026

Fiscal Year:	Actual	FORECASTED				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Revenue:						
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	11,062,304	11,458,584	11,341,584	11,731,479	12,009,519	11,754,341
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	972,288	1,022,893	1,071,824	1,107,986	1,145,089	1,174,202
1.030 - Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	14,222,694	13,671,092	13,772,002	13,811,225	13,826,713	13,808,303
1.040 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	977,852	1,052,441	987,701	927,485	896,631	791,938
1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	1,301,894	1,348,852	1,356,726	1,422,855	1,462,977	1,433,064
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	925,627	1,195,234	1,169,187	1,172,854	1,178,203	1,185,365
1.070 - Total Revenue	29,462,660	29,749,096	29,699,024	30,173,884	30,519,132	30,147,213
Other Financing Sources:						
2.010 - Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	1,990,715	-	-	-	-
2.020 - State Emergency Loans and Adv	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.040 - Operating Transfers-In	79,732	-	-	-	-	-
2.050 - Advances-In	520,711	78,893	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
2.060 - All Other Financing Sources	445	2,257	-	-	-	-
2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources	600,888	2,071,866	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
2.080 - Total Rev & Other Sources	30,063,548	31,820,962	29,769,024	30,243,884	30,589,132	30,217,213
Expenditures:						
3.010 - Personnel Services	17,742,292	17,704,986	16,440,066	16,448,593	16,677,715	16,915,904
3.020 - Employee Benefits	6,993,403	8,015,747	7,456,881	7,857,426	8,261,934	8,688,895
3.030 - Purchased Services	4,774,728	4,728,221	4,674,741	4,411,800	4,693,844	4,764,073
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	837,832	668,036	640,947	657,582	674,762	693,326
3.050 - Capital Outlay	1,969	1,976	1,976	1,976	1,976	1,976
Intergovernmental & Debt Service	-	2,030,715	-	-	-	-
4.300 - Other Objects	264,547	248,294	253,260	258,325	263,491	268,760
4.500 - Total Expenditures	30,614,771	33,397,975	29,467,872	29,635,701	30,573,721	31,332,934
Other Financing Uses						
5.010 - Operating Transfers-Out	79,732	-	-	-	-	-
5.020 - Advances-Out	78,893	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
5.030 - All Other Financing Uses	24,267	-	-	-	-	-
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	182,892	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
5.050 - Total Exp and Other Financing Uses	30,797,663	33,467,975	29,537,872	29,705,701	30,643,721	31,402,934
6.010 - Excess of Rev Over/(Under) Exp	(734,115)	(1,647,013)	231,152	538,183	(54,589)	(1,185,721)
7.010 - Cash Balance July 1 (No Levies)	2,602,073	1,867,958	220,945	452,097	990,279	935,690
7.020 - Cash Balance June 30 (No Levies)	1,867,958	220,945	452,097	990,279	935,690	(250,031)
		Reservations				
8.010 - Estimated Encumbrances June 30	264,616	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
9.080 - Reservations Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of App	1,603,342	20,945	252,097	790,279	735,690	(450,031)
Rev from Replacement/Renewal Levies						
11.010 & 11.020 - Renewal Levies	-	-	-	-	-	352,417
11.030 - Cumulative Balance of Levies	-	-	-	-	-	352,417
12.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of Obligations	1,603,342	20,945	252,097	790,279	735,690	(97,614)
Revenue from New Levies						
13.010 & 13.020 - New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.030 - Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.010 - Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	1,603,342	20,945	252,097	790,279	735,690	(97,614)

Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) - Current Forecast



Days Cash on Hand - Current Forecast

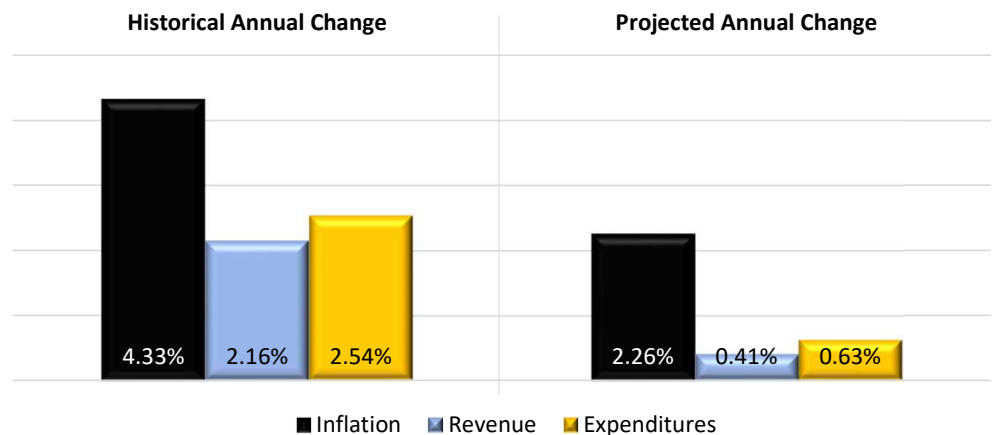


Days cash on hand is projected to decline and is less than 60 days by 2030.

*based on 365 days

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

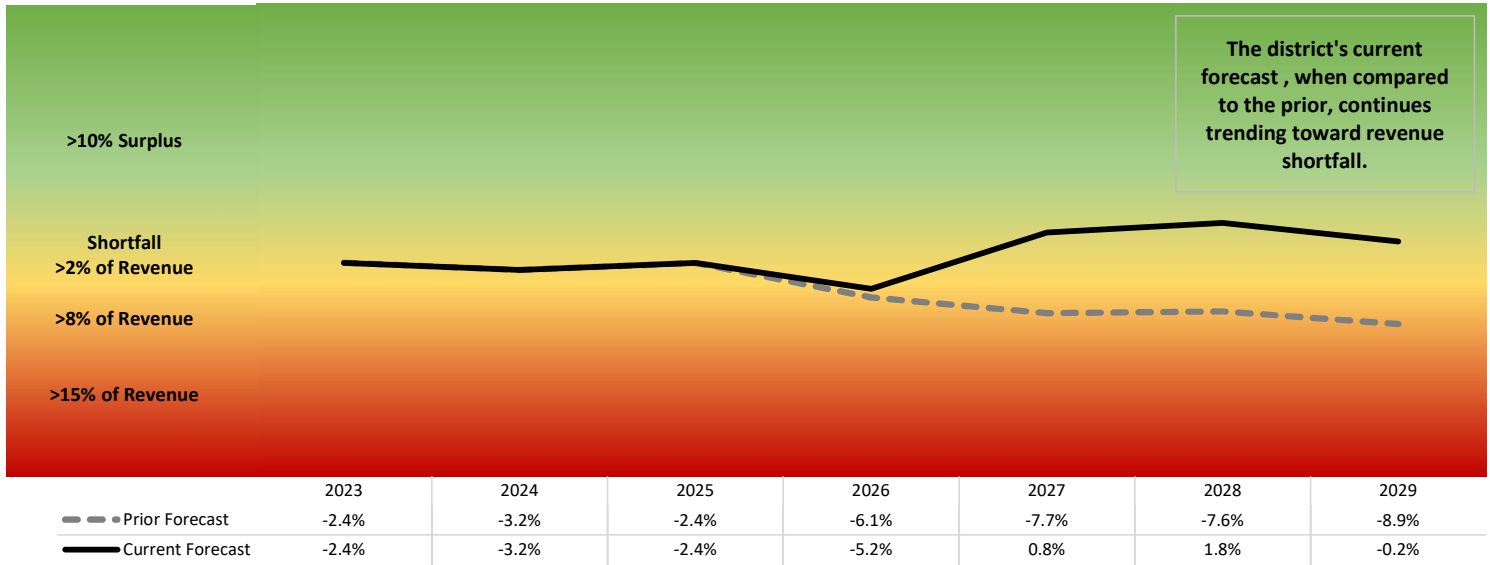
Average projected annual expenditure change is less than inflation, and more than revenue.



CPI (Inflation) Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (July 1, 2025)

<https://alfred.stlouisfed.org>

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



Current Forecast Compared to Prior Forecast

Compared to the October forecast, overall revenues remain closely aligned, with a variance of just 0.32%. The primary drivers of this difference are the one-time issuance of short-term debt during the current fiscal year to address cash flow needs and the impact of recently enacted property tax reform legislation, including piggyback reimbursement adjustments.

In contrast, projected expenditures show a more significant variance of 4.84% from the October forecast. This change is primarily attributable to the District's budget reduction plan scheduled for implementation beginning in FY2027. The reductions outlined below reflect the financial impact of that plan when compared to the prior forecast.

It is important to note that a portion of the projected savings is offset in the current fiscal year due to repayment of the short-term cash flow borrowing referenced above.

Revenue and Expenditure Variances - Current Compared to Prior Forecast

Revenue Variance		
Cumulative Favorable Revenue Variance	0.32%	\$479,514
Largest Revenue Variances		
1.060 All Other 2.xx Other Sources	1.66%	\$2,518,159
1.01 Real Estate	-1.29%	(\$1,961,040)
1.02 Pub Utility	-0.03%	(\$51,592)
All Other Revenue Categories	-0.02%	(\$26,012)

The current revenue forecast is up by 0.32% compared to the prior forecast.

NET cumulative forecast impact for the forecast period 2025 - 2029 of Revenue and Expense variances is 5.15% (or \$8,315,201).

The current forecast for expenditures is down by 4.84% compared to the prior forecast.

Expenditure Variance		
Cumulative Favorable Expenditure Variance	-4.84%	(\$7,835,687)
Largest Expenditure Variances		
3.01 Salaries	-3.19%	(\$5,171,130)
3.02 Benefits	-1.45%	(\$2,341,542)
3.03 Purchased Serv.	-1.21%	(\$1,966,057)
All Other Expenditure Categories	1.01%	\$1,643,042

Property Tax Reform Impact - Retrospective Look

Tax Years 2023, 2024, and 2025

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

Class I	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
Inside Millage	4.85	4.80	4.80	Before property tax reform, H.B. 920 prevented inside plus outside millage from dropping below the 20-mill floor, resulting in large increases in taxpayer bills after reappraisals.
Effective Outside Millage	18.25	15.20	15.28	
Effective Inside + Outside Millage	23.10	20.00	20.08	
Class I Property Values Change	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
Reappraisal or Update Year	Yes	Yes	No	<< district is in more than one county
Percent of District in Reappraisal/Update	0.38%	99.72%	0.00%	
Class I Combined Change	0.6%	35.9%	-0.8%	
New GDP-D Allowed Growth	13.00%	15.40%	13.30%	

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

Millage Change	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
Combined Ag/Residential Inflation	0.65%	35.86%	-0.83%	H.B. 186 taxpayer credits can occur when a district was at the millage floor and the reappraisal or update growth exceeded GDP-D. Otherwise, no credits are generated.
Outside Millage Reduction	(0.12)	(3.10)	0.08	
Percentage Change in Millage	-0.64%	-16.69%	0.51%	
Taxpayer Credits	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
If at the floor and exceeded GDP-D Growth	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	H.B. 186 credits should apply to 2nd half tax year

Property Tax Reform - Prospective Look

Tax Years 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029

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

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
Reappraisal or Update Year	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Percent of District in Reappraisal/Update	0.00%	0.38%	99.72%	0.00%	0.38%
Class I Combined Change	-0.8%	0.1%	12.8%	0.1%	0.1%
GDP-D	13.30%	9.15%	8.00%	8.05%	7.65%

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

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
Inside Millage Class I & II*	4.80	4.80	4.56	4.56	4.56
Millage Change	0.00	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00
Percentage Change in Millage	0.00%	0.00%	-4.96%	0.00%	0.00%

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

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
Outside Millage	15.28	15.26	14.20	14.21	14.21
Millage Change	0.08	-0.01	-1.06	0.01	0.01
Percentage Change in Millage	0.39%	-0.07%	-5.28%	0.03%	0.03%
Fixed Sum Millage	1.13	1.13	1.00	0.99	0.99
Millage Change (no change)	0.00	-0.01	-0.13	-0.01	-0.01
Percentage Change in Millage	0.28%	-0.60%	-11.56%	-0.53%	-0.53%

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
Total Effective Rate (Inside+Outside+Fixed Sum)	21.21	21.19	19.76	19.76	19.76

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

Does the Reappraisal/Update/Inflation generate taxpayer credits?

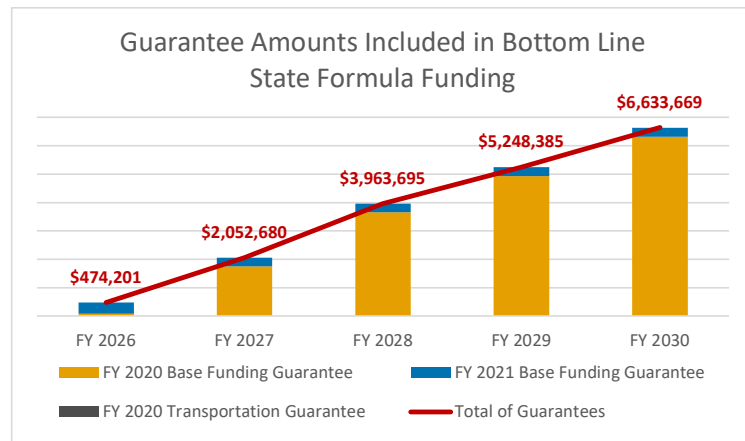
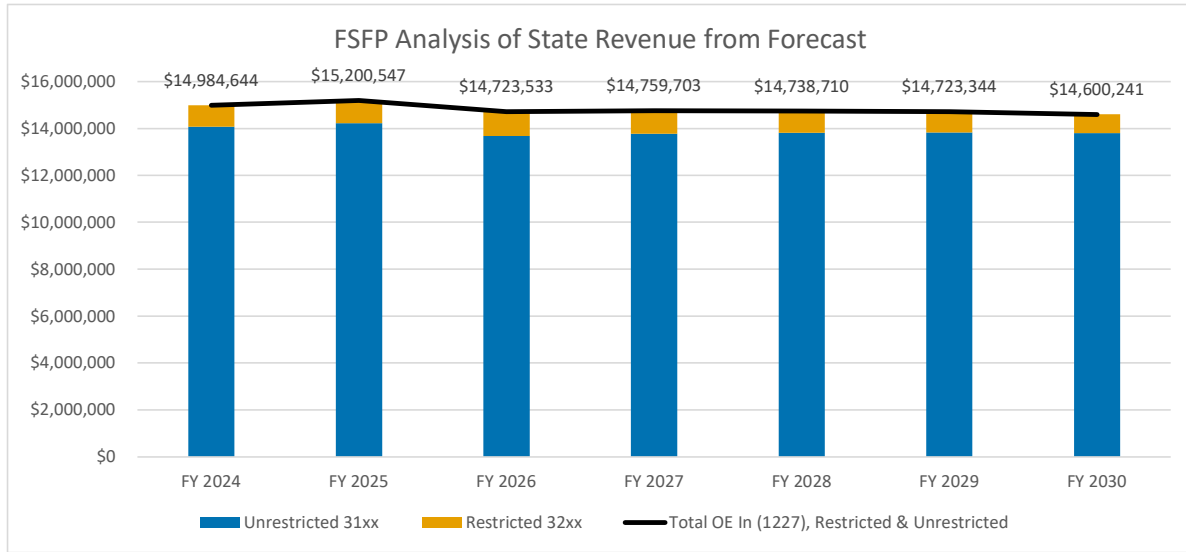
	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
H.B. 186 - Calculated Credit if at 20 Mill Floor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,721)

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

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

	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Homestead/Owner-Occupied Credits	\$ (192,508)	\$ (385,730)	\$ (397,083)	\$ (408,568)

State Foundation Funding Results



	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
Base Cost Per Pupil Total Funding	\$8,098	\$8,101	\$8,107	\$8,128	\$8,122
Local Share	56.5%	62.8%	68.4%	72.2%	76.6%
State Share	43.5%	37.2%	31.6%	27.8%	23.4%

Property Tax Reform Disclosure Items

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

Property Tax Reform includes the following pieces of legislation:

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

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

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

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

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