



Analysis of General Fund Five-Year Forecast July 1, 2026 Through June 30, 2031

Presented August 20, 2026

Inga Fisher, Treasurer

Why We Prepare a Forecast

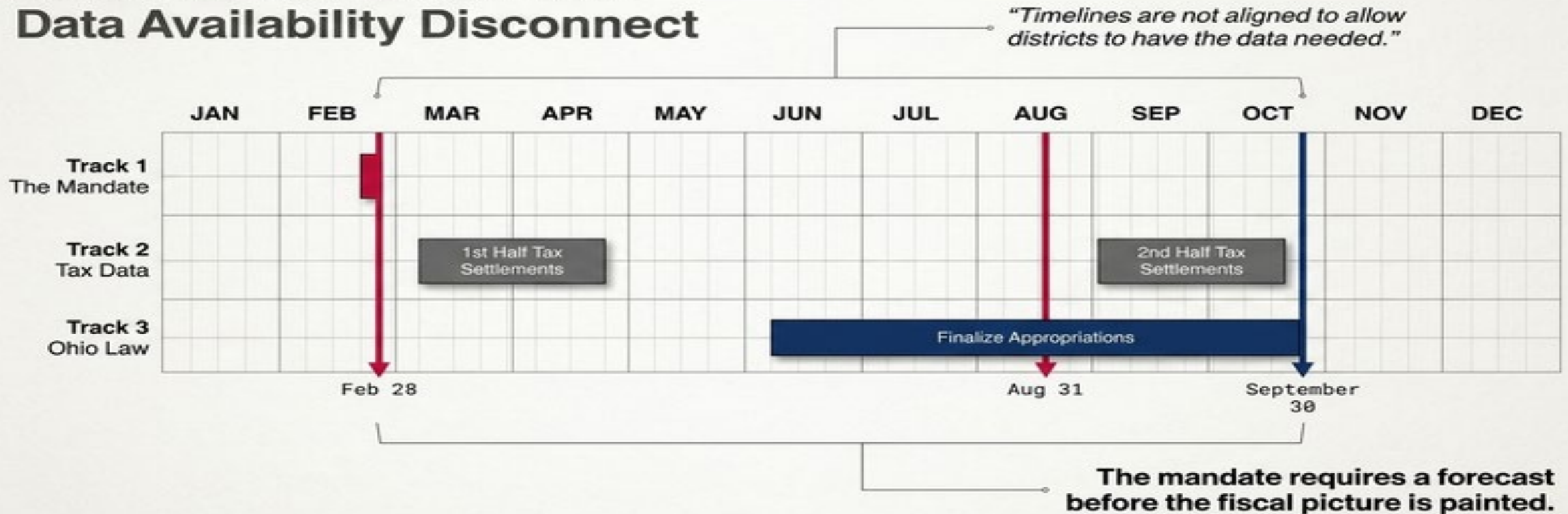
- Required by the Ohio Revised Code
- Potential to incur a deficit during the first three years?
- Notes and assumptions must be reviewed and considered before drawing conclusions.
- Key management tool to help identify when challenges will arise
- Used by Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (ODEW) and the Auditor of State

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 August 31 with an update by February 28
- Greeneview will continue to use a five-year internal model for better long-range planning.

Forecast Filing Deadline Issues

A Structural Timeline and Data Availability Disconnect



New Legislation Targets Property Taxation

- Four (4) pieces of legislation were signed into law on December 19, 2025.
 - **HB 129 / HB 186 / HB 309 / HB335**
- New laws took effect on March 19, 2026.

HB 129, HB 309 and HB 335

- HB 129 expands the types of school levies that are counted toward the calculation of the 20-mill floor.
- This will not affect our district because we do not have any emergency or substitute levies.
- HB 309 allows county budget commissions (CBC) to reduce and override any voter-approved levy except debt to bring taxes levied within levels the CBC finds reasonable.
- The CBC must give the school district an opportunity to present information at a public hearing before any reductions can actually happen.

HB 129, HB 309 and HB 335

- HB 335 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.
- 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 adjustments to our projected tax revenues due to HB 335.

HB 186 Targets Property Taxation Retroactively

- HB 186 has the largest detrimental effect on our District of all the bills signed into law.
- The Inflation Cap Credit limits school district property tax revenue growth from the 20-mill floor to the rate of inflation using the Gross Domestic Product Deflation Factor (GDP DF) when property values go up.
- Applies to counties undergoing reappraisal/update in tax year (TY) 2025 and after.
- Also includes the Temporary Tax Credits Provision (or claw back).

HB 186 Targets Property Taxation Retroactively

- We anticipate HB186 will cost us **\$1.33 million in FY27** and possibly **\$4.89 million** through FY31 due to retroactive caps back to our last reappraisal/update.
- Again, we don't have final second half tax settlements to verify.

HB 186 Targets Property Taxation Retroactively

- HB 186 also contains a guarantee that school districts impacted by the Claw back provision will receive the same amount of property tax revenue as they received in TY2024.
- ODEW made the guarantee payments on August 13, 2026.
- We estimated a guarantee payment of \$820,046 in the February forecast without any information, but our actual figure ended up being \$913,623.85.
- With this guarantee payment, we are still losing almost \$420,000 in tax revenue in FY 27.

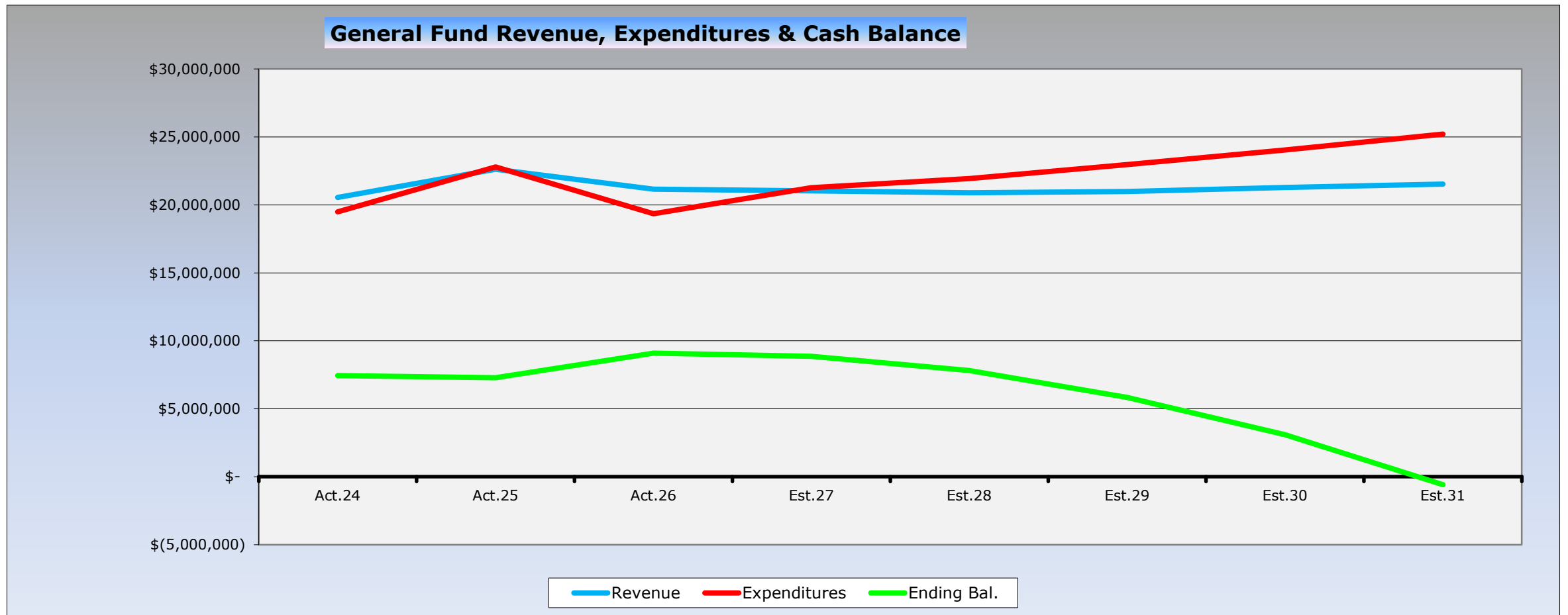
HB 186 Targets Property Taxation Retroactively

- Legislators did not go back and adjust a district's local funding capacity to reflect the lower property values that resulted from these tax credits.
- This can create a double loss for districts.
- Districts receive less local property tax revenue, and they may receive less state funding as well because local capacity will appear higher than it actually is.
- With local capacity artificially inflated, our resulting state share could be less.

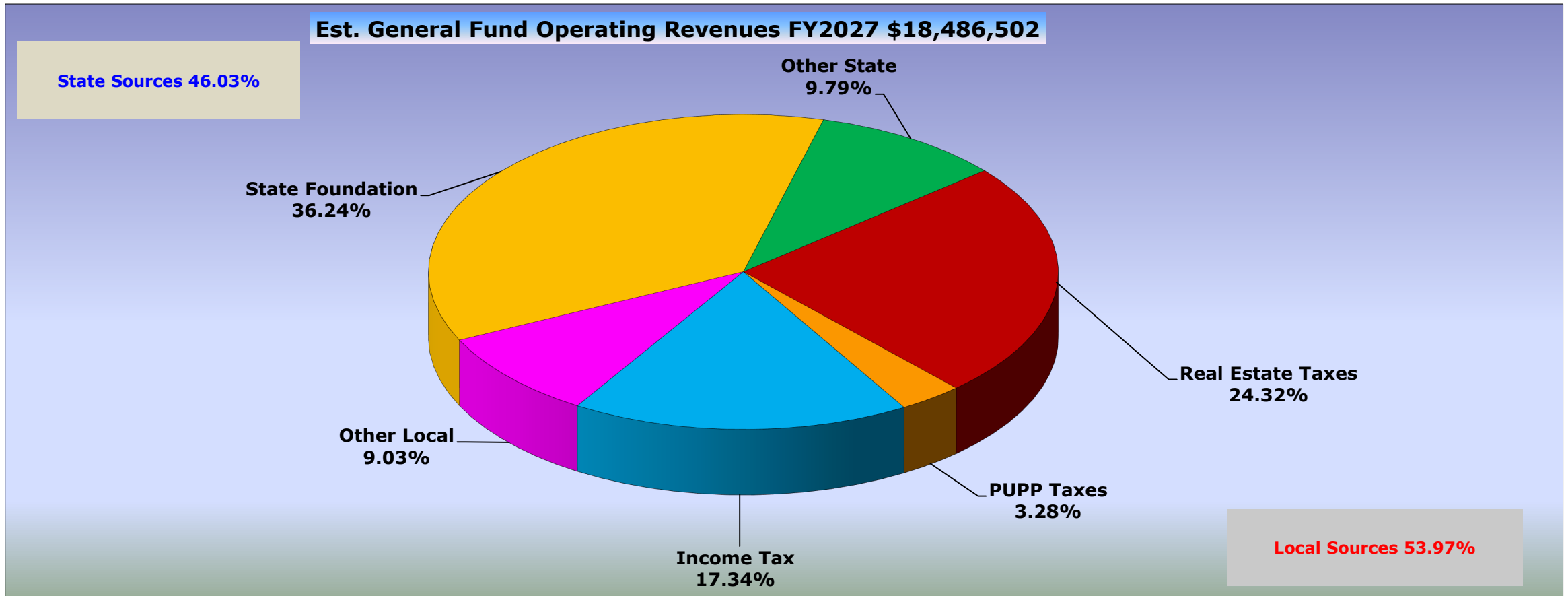
HB 186 Changes to Rollback Structure

- 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 in place for agricultural land.
- HB 479, which was signed by the governor in June, 2026 and becomes effective September 30, 2026 doubles the Homestead Exemption for one year, and the State will reimburse school districts for that tax revenue lost

General Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Cash Balance

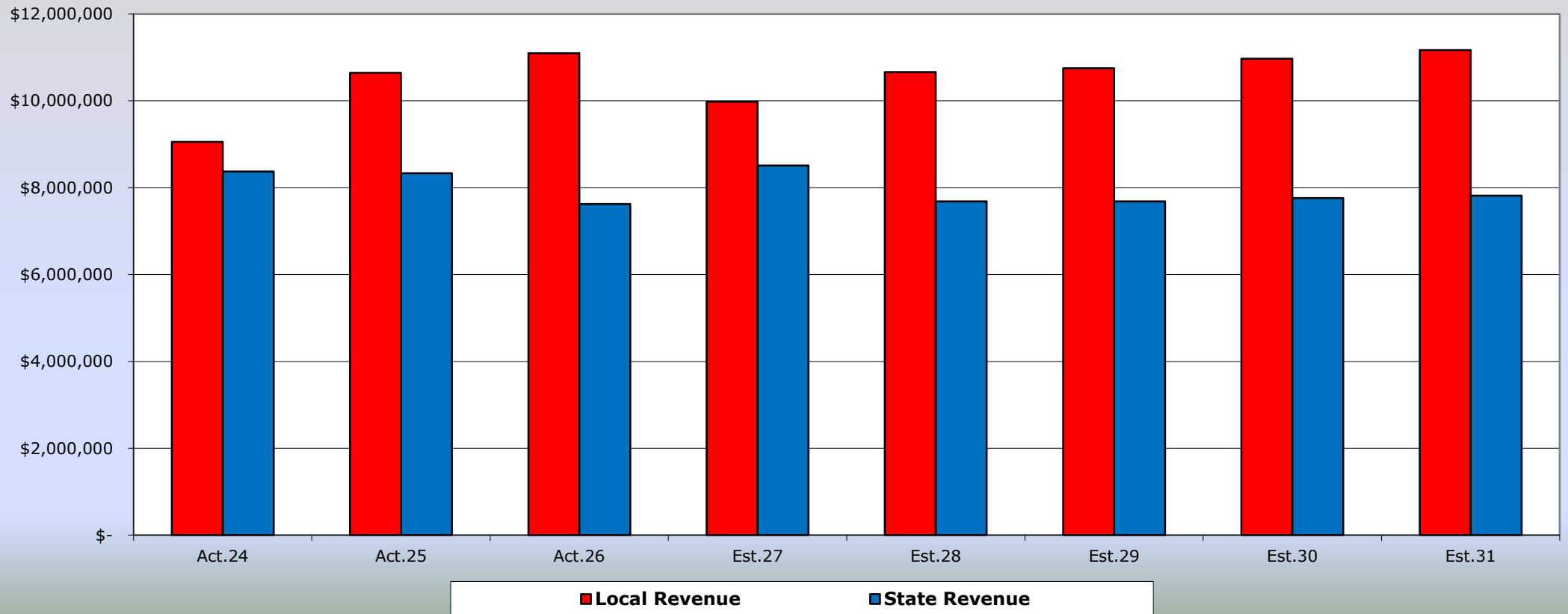


Estimated General Fund Operating Revenue FY 2027



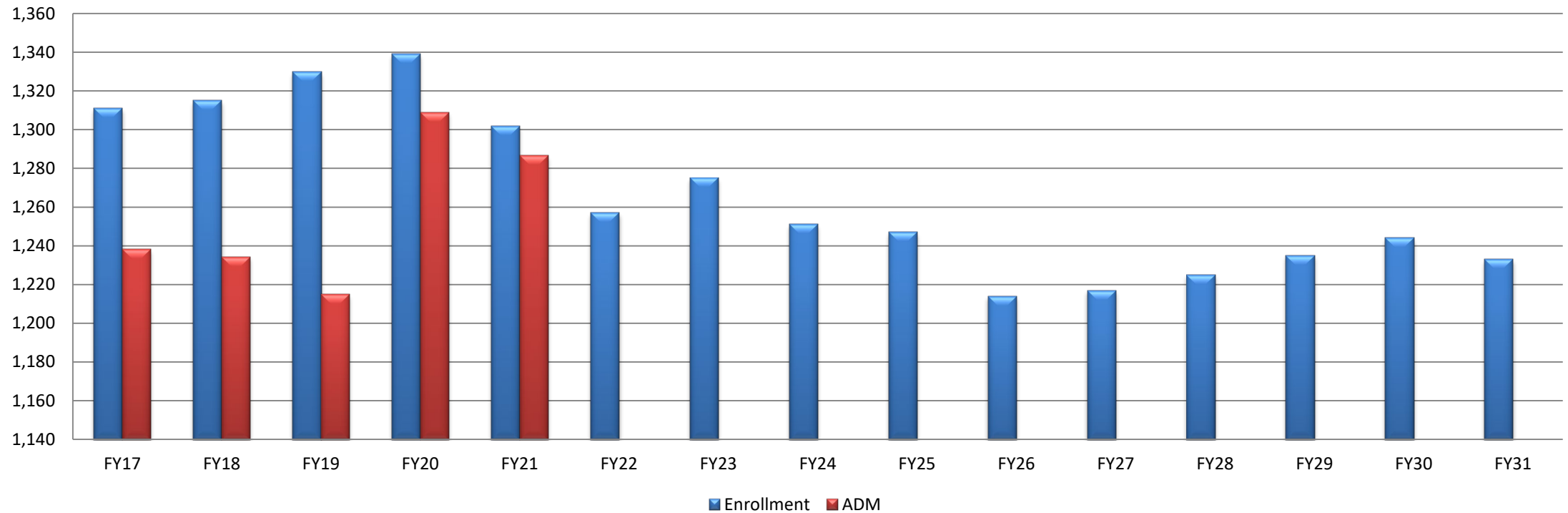
Revenue Forecast

General Fund Local Revenue Vs. State



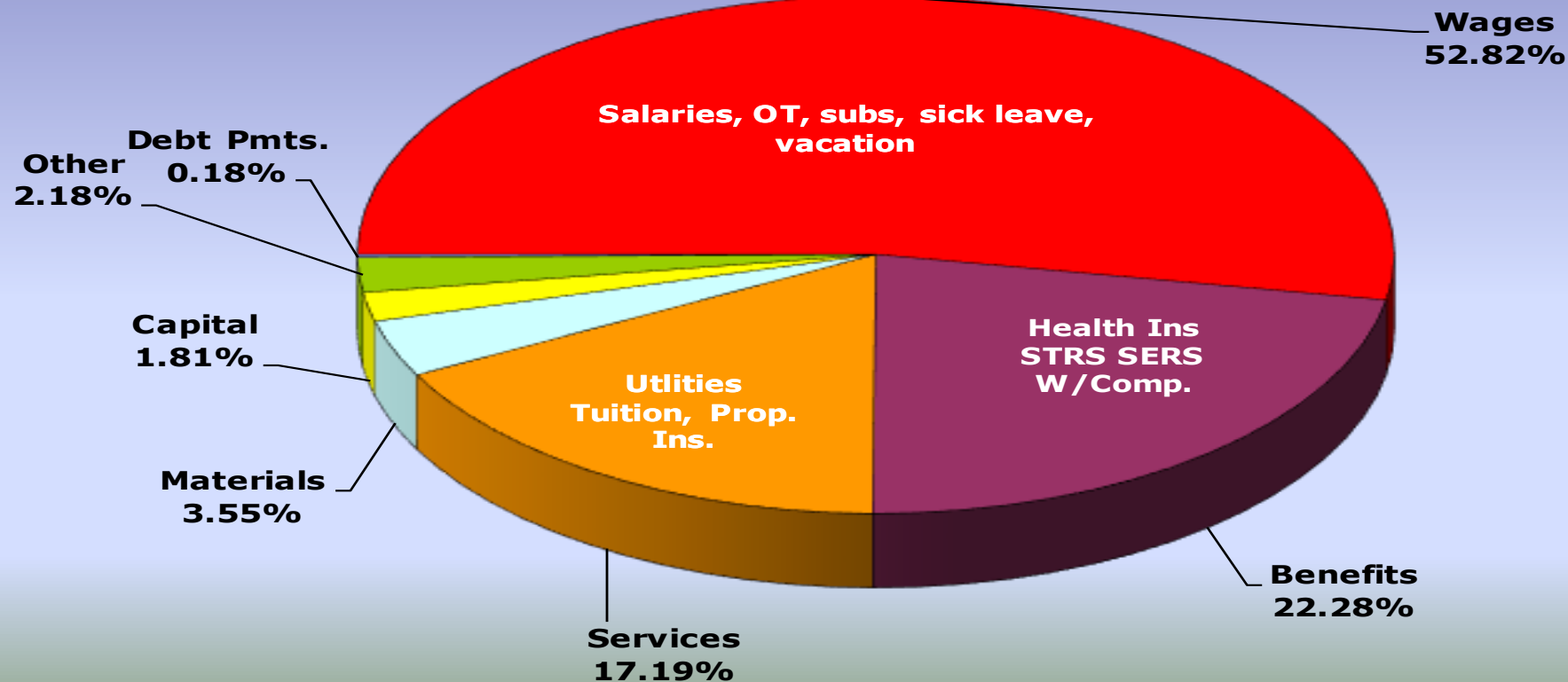
District Enrollment

Enrollment vs. ADM



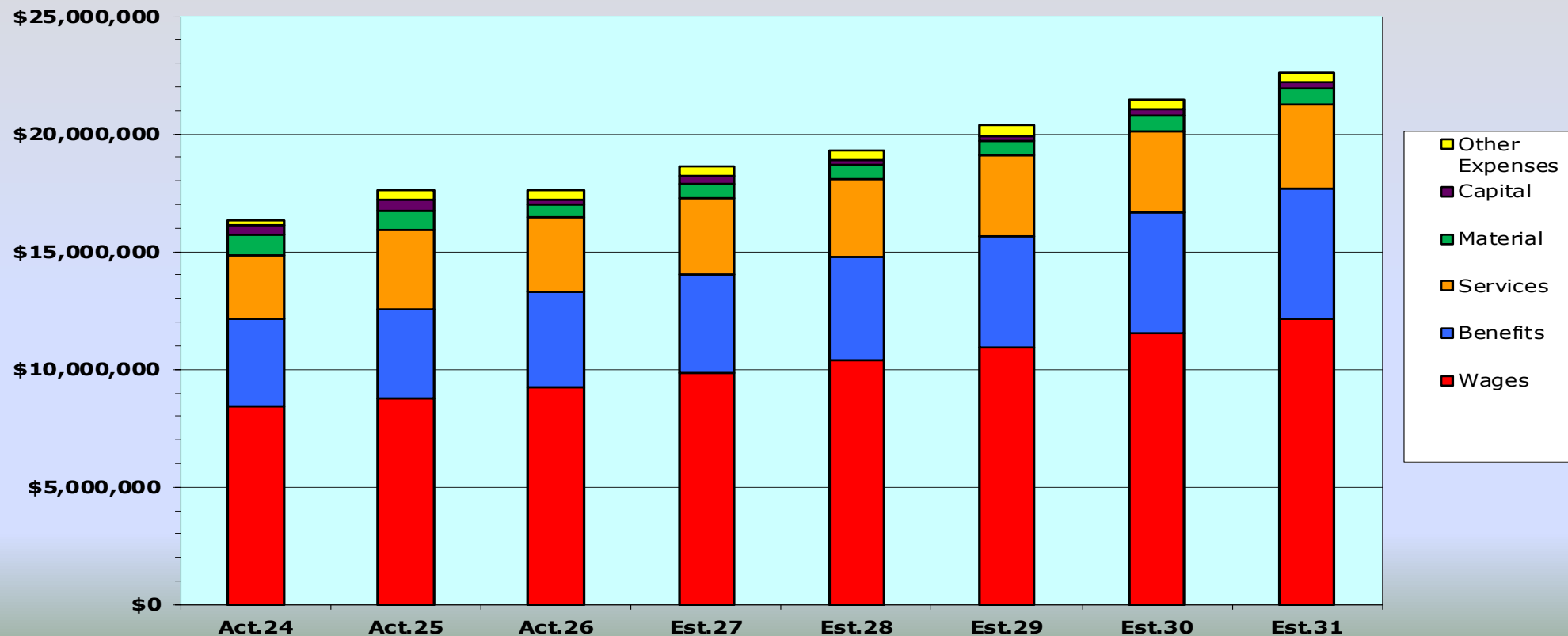
Estimated General Fund Operating Expenditures FY 2027

Est. General Fund Operating Expenditures FY2027 \$18,690,201



Expenditure Forecast: Costs Rising Faster than Revenue

General Fund Expenditures Act. FY24 Through Est. FY31



Ending Fund Balance

Greeneview Local School District

Greene County

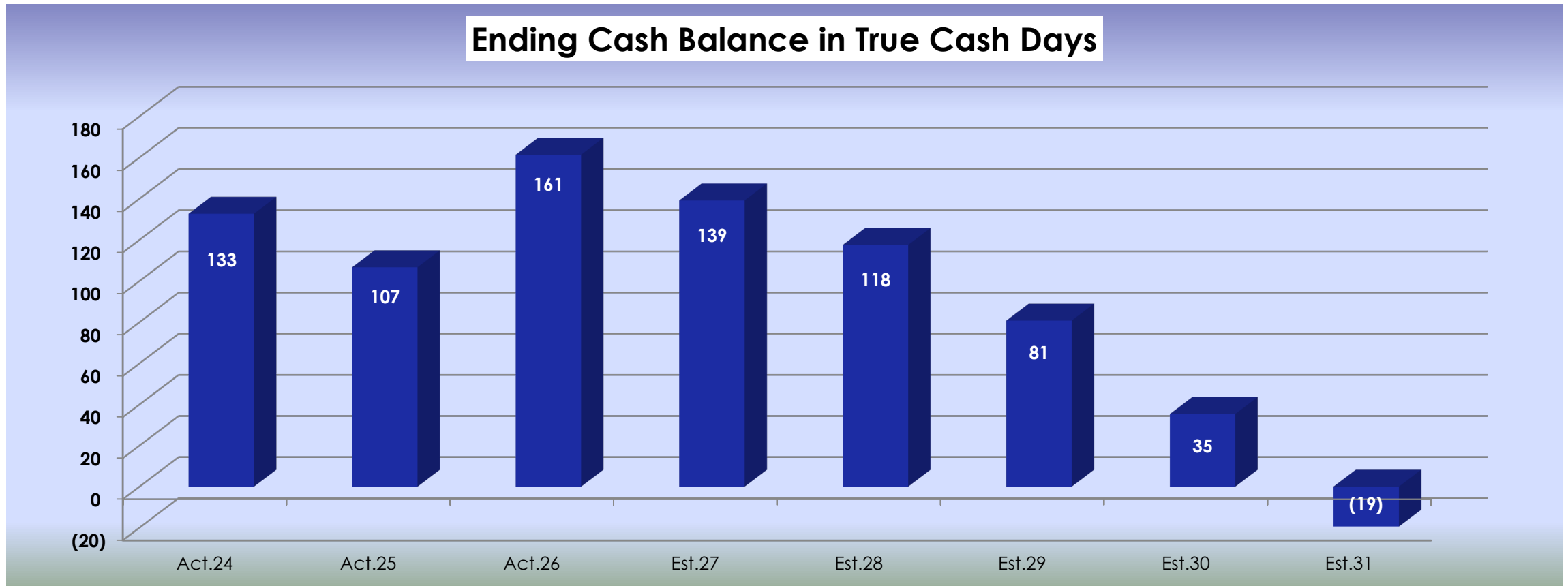
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024, 2025 and 2026 Actual;

Forecasted Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2027 Through 2031

		Actual				Forecasted				
		Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Average Change	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031
	Revenues									
12.010	<i>Fund Balance June 30 for Certification of Contracts, Salary Schedules and Other Obligations</i>	\$7,085,717	\$6,660,726	\$8,552,362	11.2%	\$8,108,563	\$7,063,949	\$5,082,768	\$2,328,309	(\$1,341,832)

Ending Cash Balance in True Cash Days



Key Takeaways and Financial Outlook

- The District has a positive cash balance until FY 31, 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?

