Five Year Forecast

Miamisburg City School District
FY 2015-16
October 22, 2015

Major Revenue Assumptions

- Substitute emergency levy renewed in Feb 2010 is modeled to be renewed and is included in the regular Property Tax categories. It was on the ballot to be renewed November 2014, so the renewal is seamless.
- State funding increased by $264,535 in FY 2016 due to increased state funding (capped at 7.50%)
- State funding is increased by $715,690 in FY 2017 due to increased state funding. (capped at 7.50%).
- State funding in future years are projected to increase by 2.90% in FY 2018 and FY 2019 due to the assumption that the cap will be lifted further.

Major Revenue Assumptions

- The Tangible Personal Property Reimbursement declined by $831,759 in FY 2012, declined by another $817,748 in FY 2013 and then is projected to decline by $723,235 in FY 2016, and another $535,885 in FY 2017. In FY 2018 there is projected to be another decrease of $310,165 with complete phase out by FY 2019. The amount of the reduction will be shifted to the taxpayer.

State Funding Formula

- Without caps on the current increase of state funding to schools, Miamisburg would have received an ADDITIONAL $5,422,018 in FY 2014 an ADDITIONAL $4,405,607 in FY 2015, and ADDITIONAL $4,056,696 in FY 2016 and an ADDITIONAL $2,892,928 in FY 2017. That's a total of **$16,777,249** over 4 years.

TIF Revenue

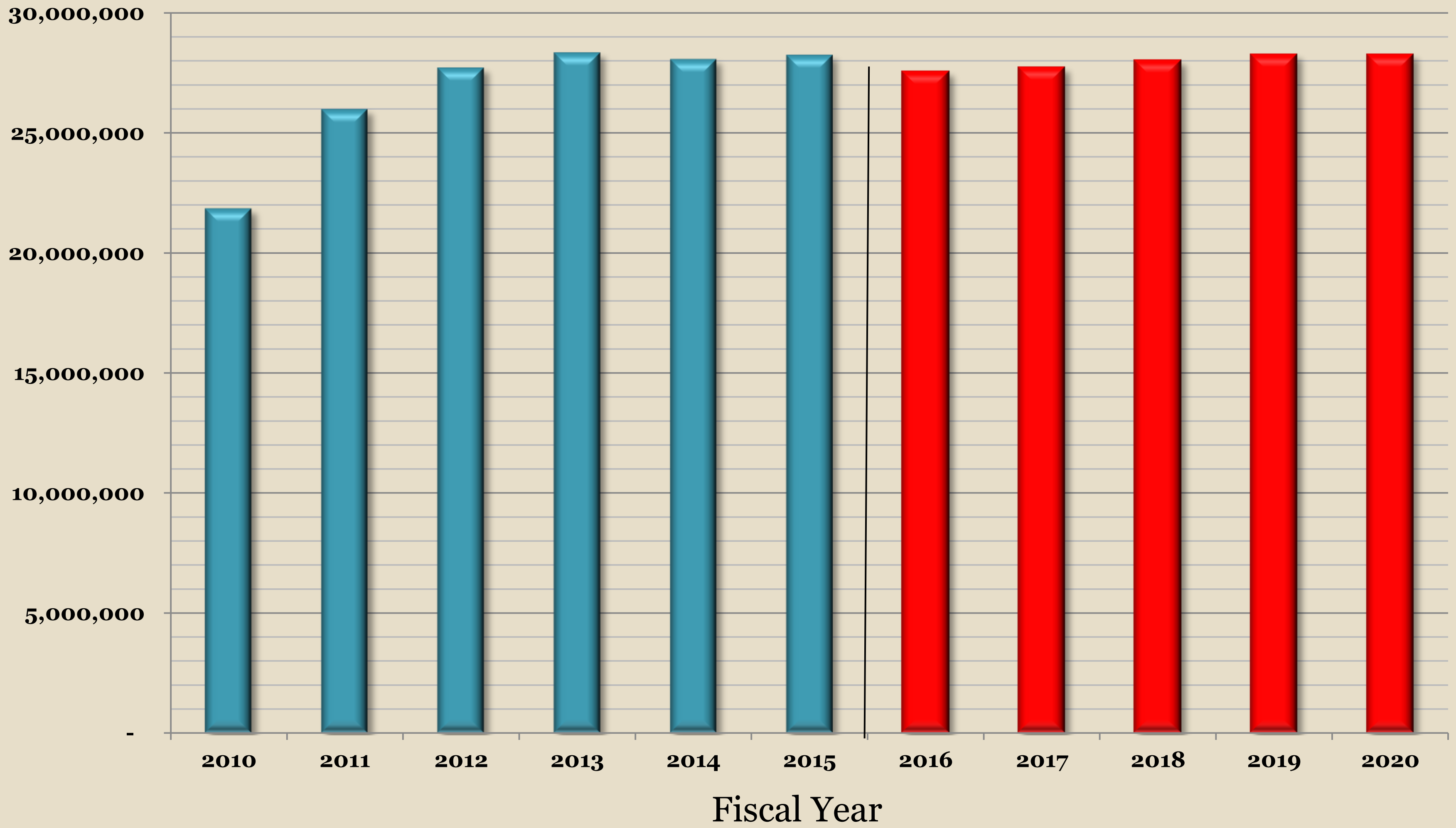
•On September 6, 2011 the district received $2 million plus interest from the Austin Road Interchange Project. Recent contract changes allow us to place the entire amount in the General Fund. For the next several years the revenue will go towards debt service payments so the district will not receive revenue payments.

•The district has two TIF agreements. One is the Austin Road Interchange Project and the other one is the Dayton Mall.

Projected Revenue - Austin Road TIF

- Beginning in FY 2016 it is projected that the realization of revenue from the Austin Road TIF will be $2,953,017, which will consist of one lump sum and base payments.

Property Tax Collections

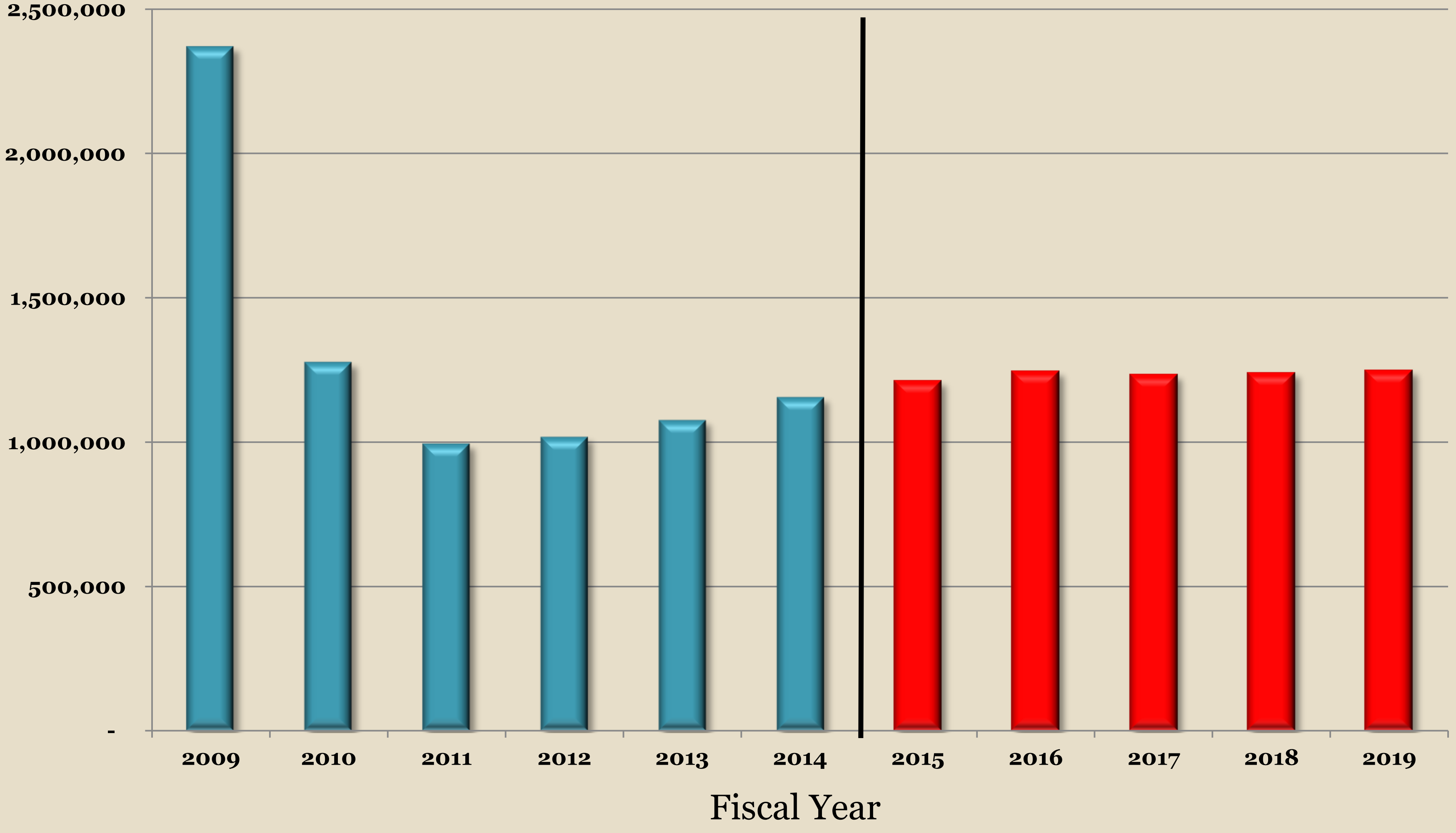


Property Tax Refunds

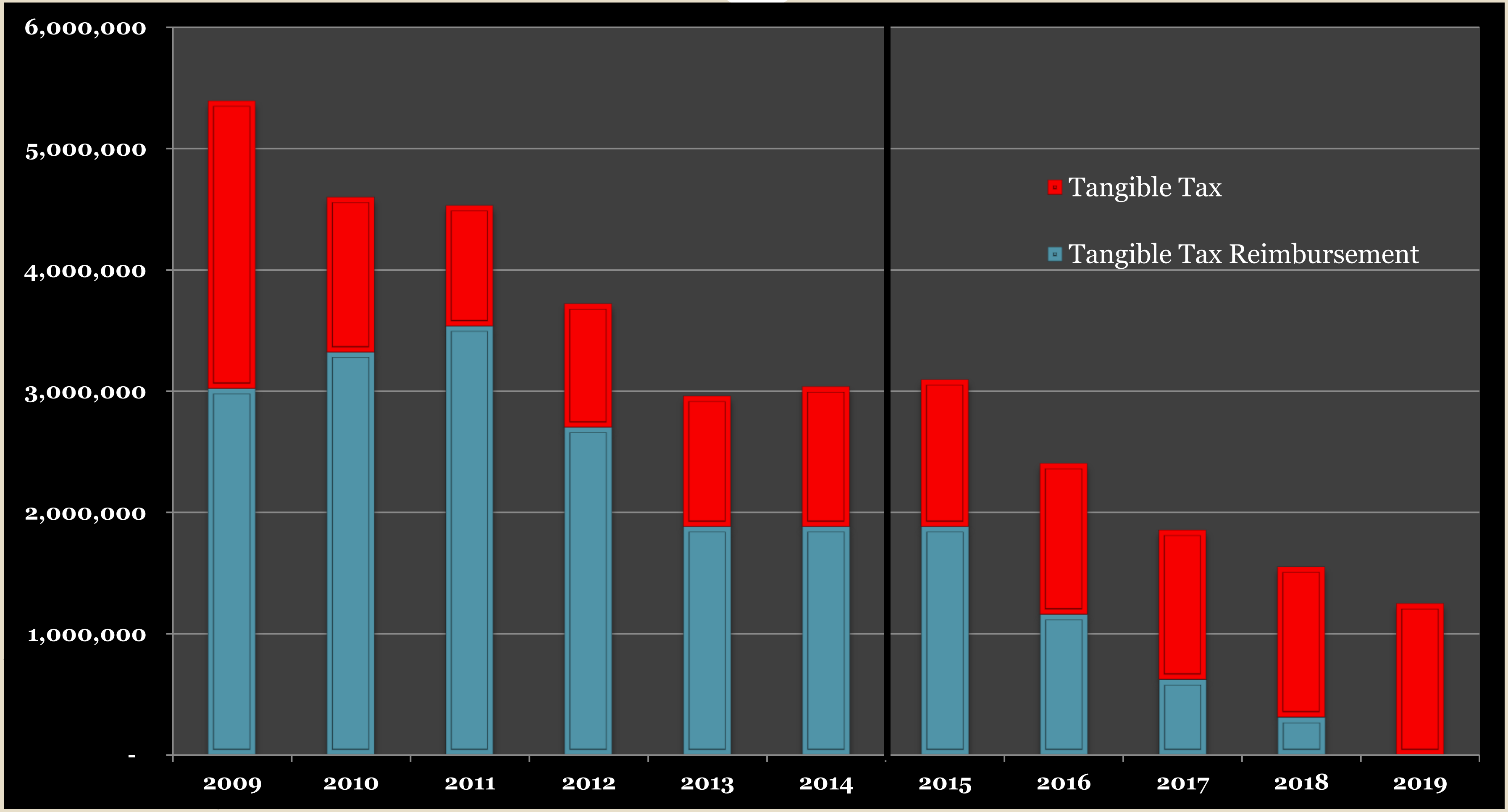
- August 2012 – Approx $209,000
- March 2013 – Approx $420,000
- August 2013 – Approx $346,928
- March 2014 – Approx $135,575
- August 2014 – Approx $ 50,000
- March 2015 – Approx $402,000
- August 2015 – Approx $275,000

These refunds are because of property tax valuation challenges, tax abatements, and tax exemptions

Tangible Taxes



Tangible Tax & Tangible Reimbursement



Fiscal Year

Major Expenditure Assumptions

- Base salary freeze and step freeze for all staff for FY 2012, FY 2013. Step freeze for FY 2014 and FY 2015. FY 2014 includes a three percent base salary increase and FY 2015 includes a two percent base salary increase. FY 2016 through FY 2018 includes a 2 % base salary increase for all staff, in addition to step increases.

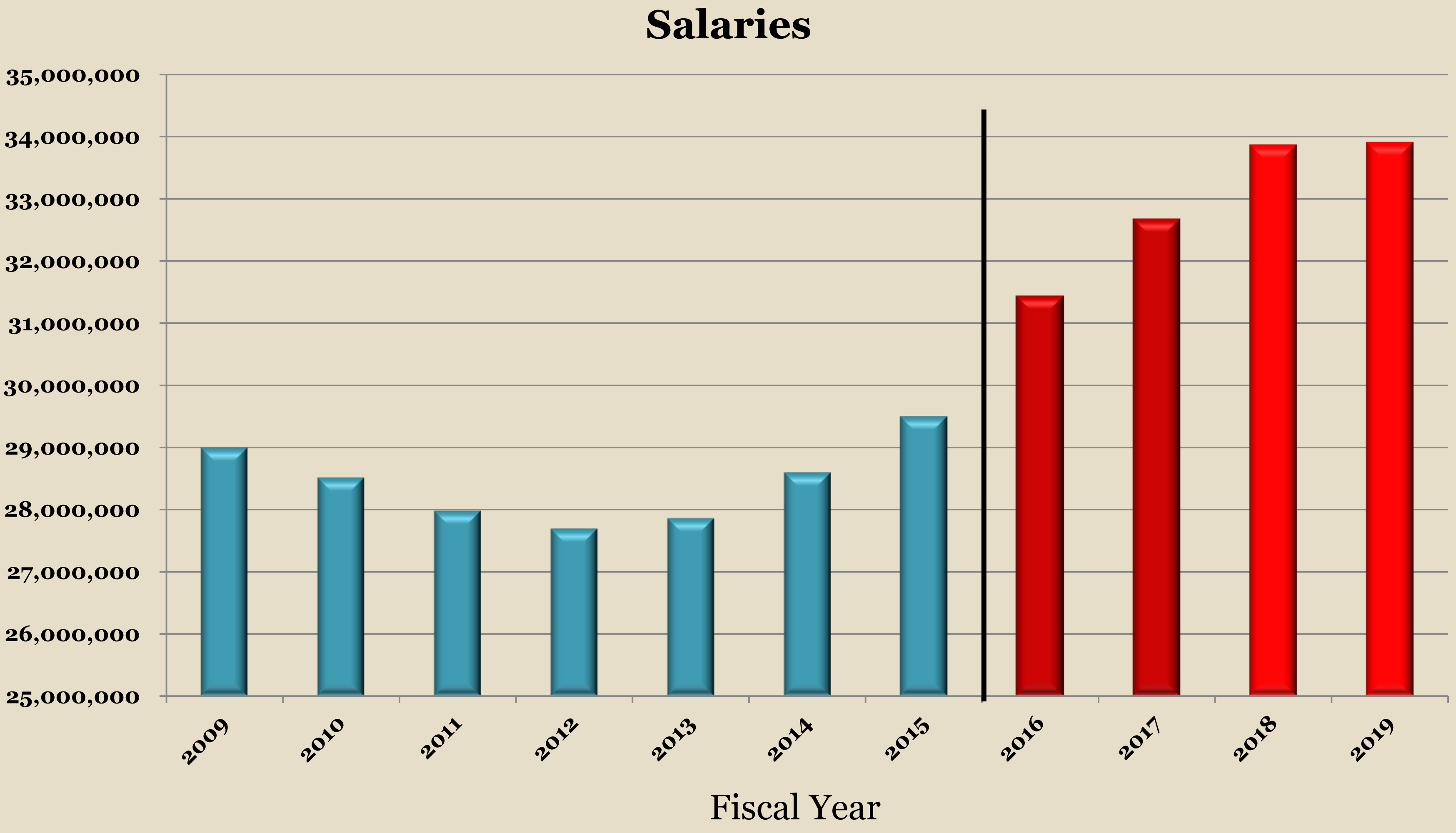
- Board contribution levels for health, dental and life insurance remained the same for FY 2011 through FY 2013. CY 2014 levels increased by 5% and CY 2015 increased increase by 2.5%. CY 2016 and 2017 are projected to increase by 1%.

- Increased medical costs in FY 2016 and beyond due to health care reform.

- Additional staff for Kinder beginning in FY 2013 and staffing in future years as needs arise or change.

- Purchased services are projected to increase as the cost of tuition & utilities rise and as more special education services are required.

Salaries


Salaries
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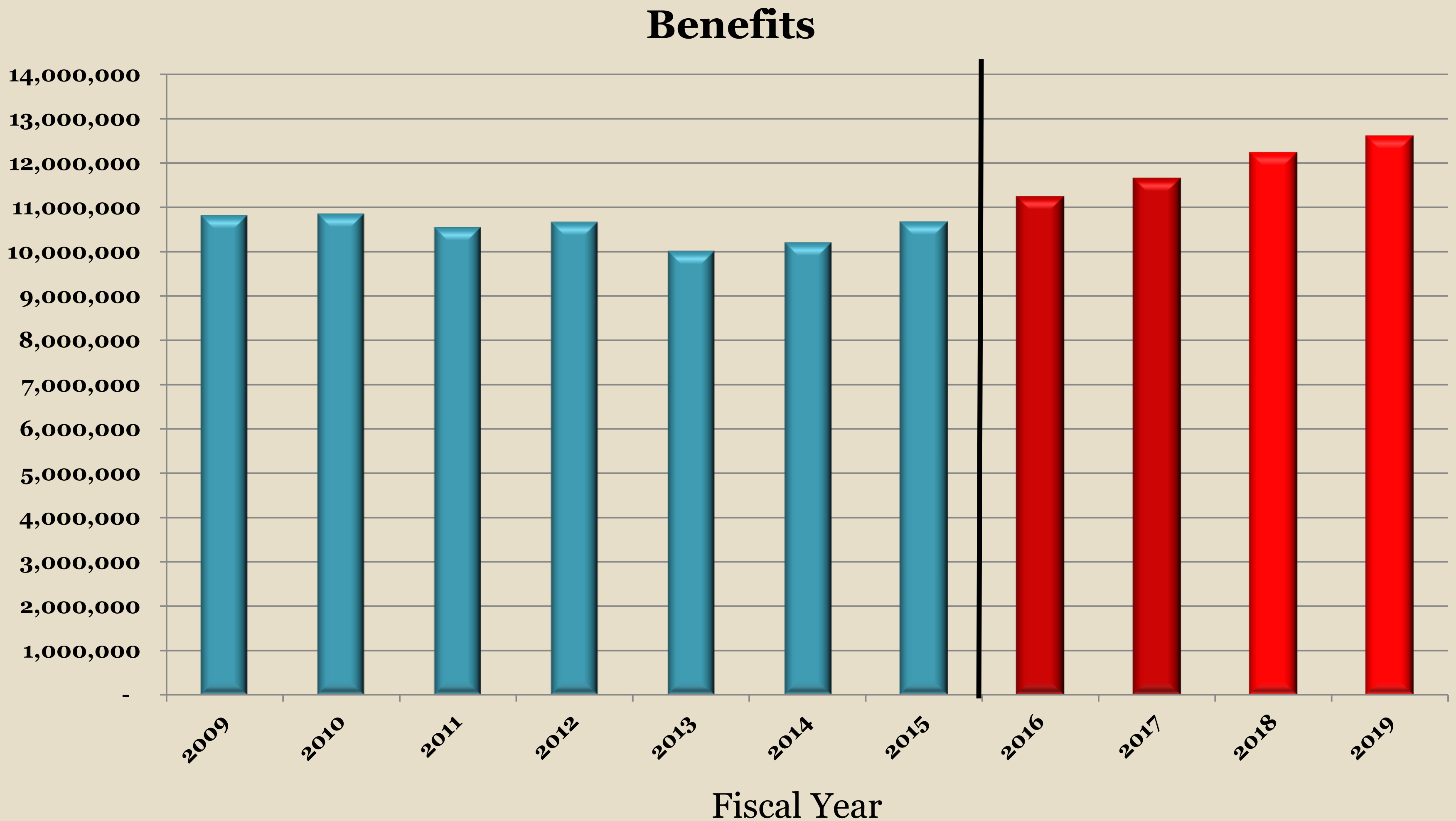
2018
2019
Fiscal Year

Benefits


Benefits
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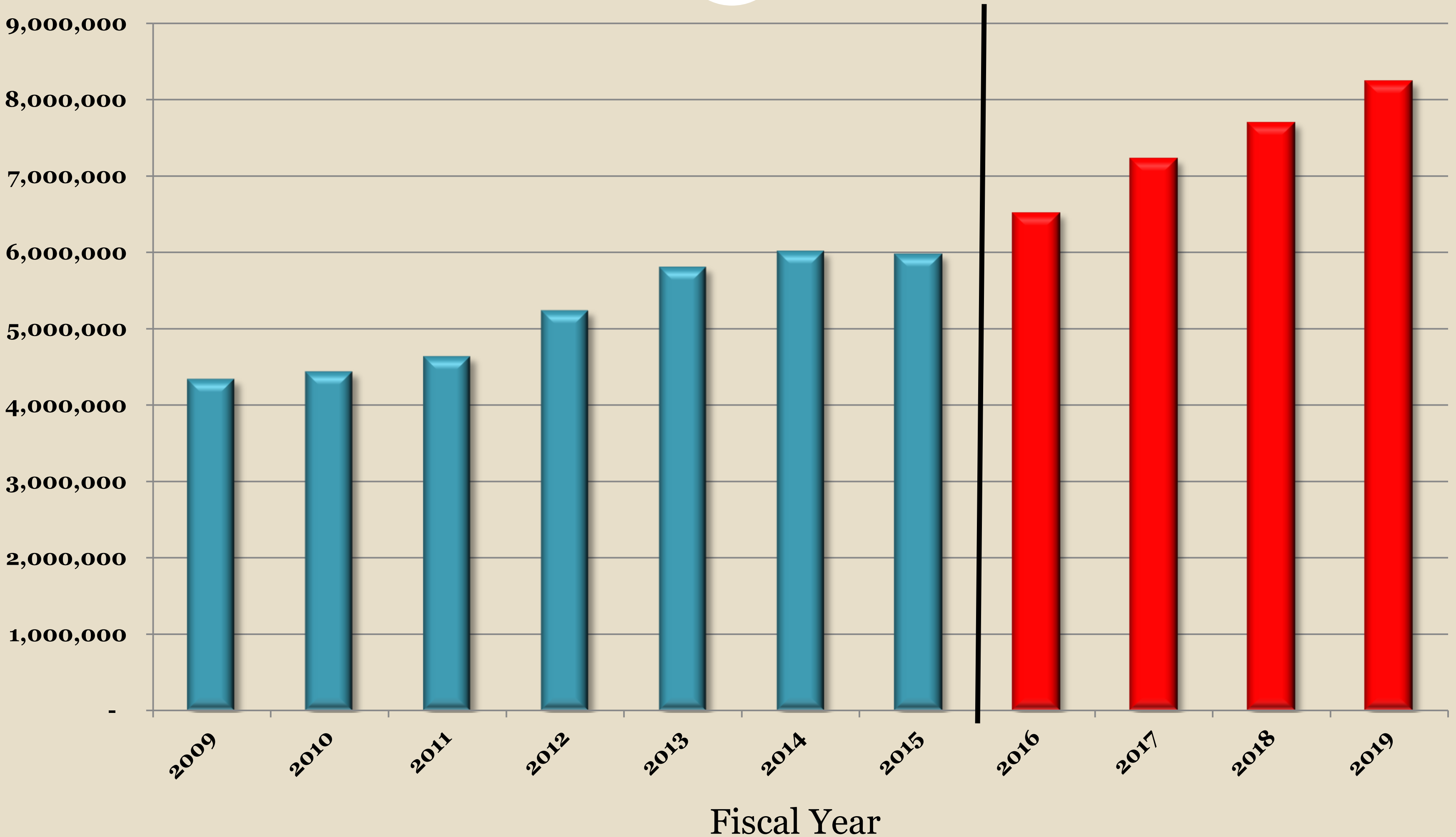
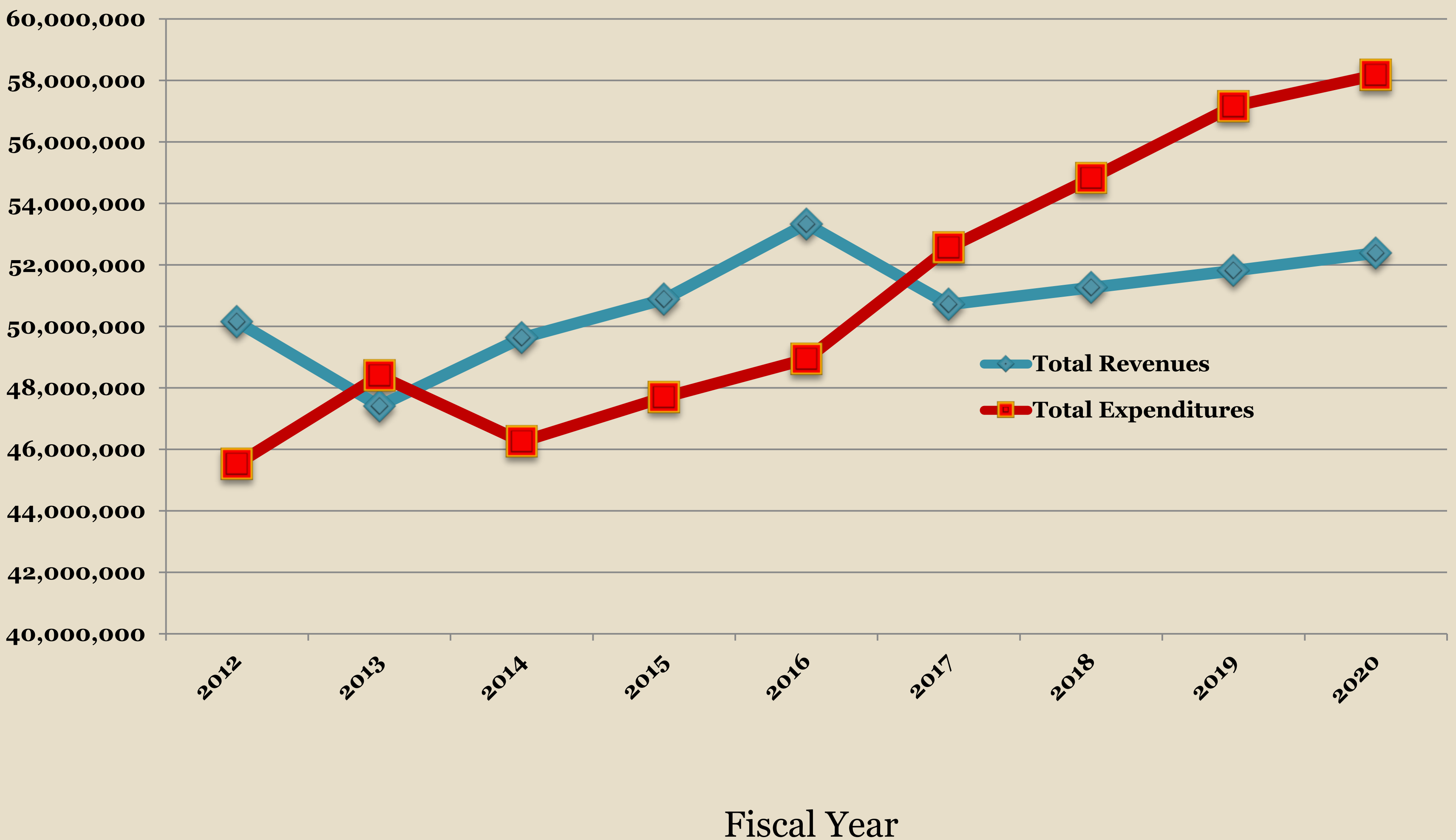
2019
Fiscal Year

Purchased Services



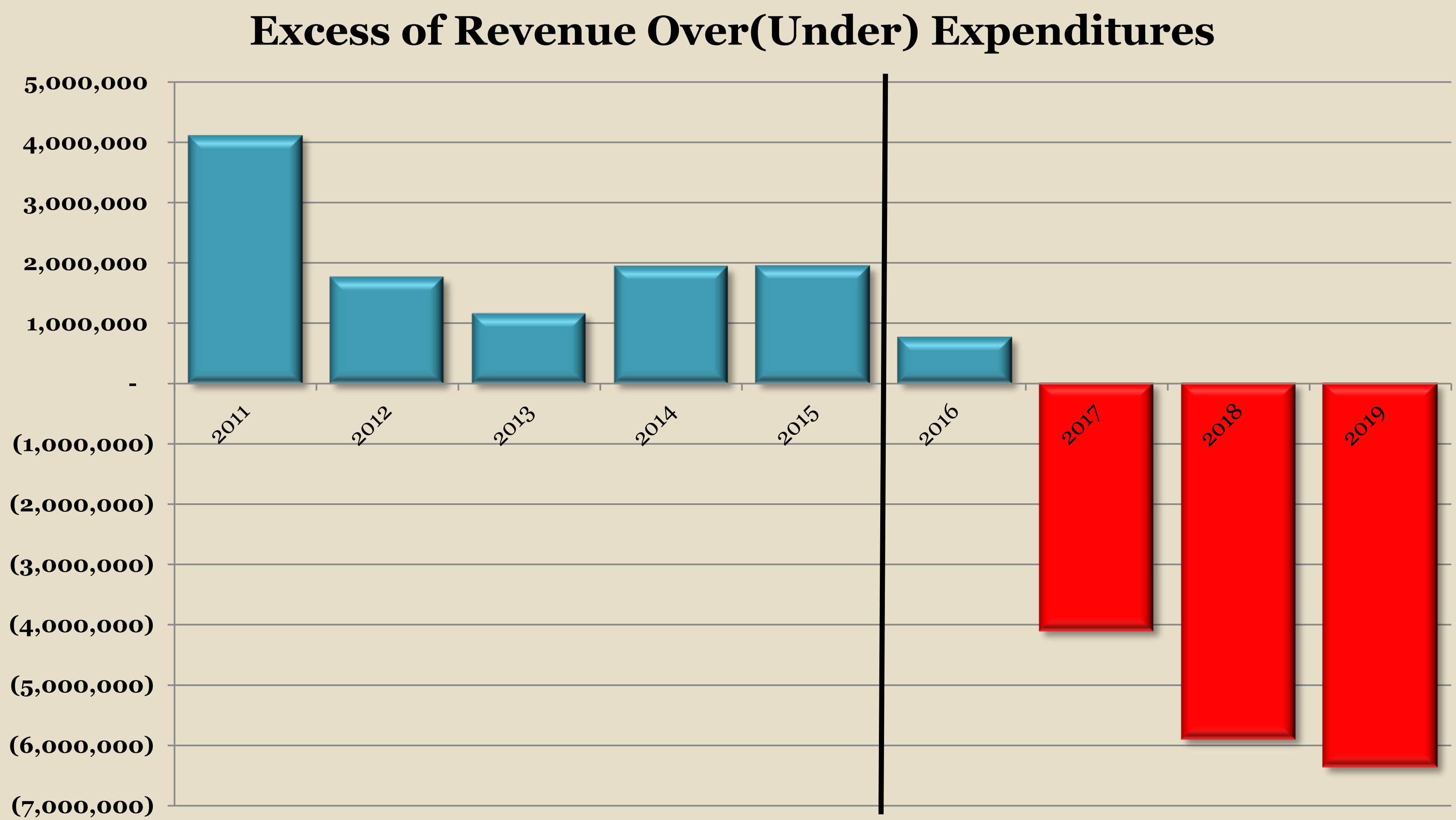
How do revenues compare to expenditures?



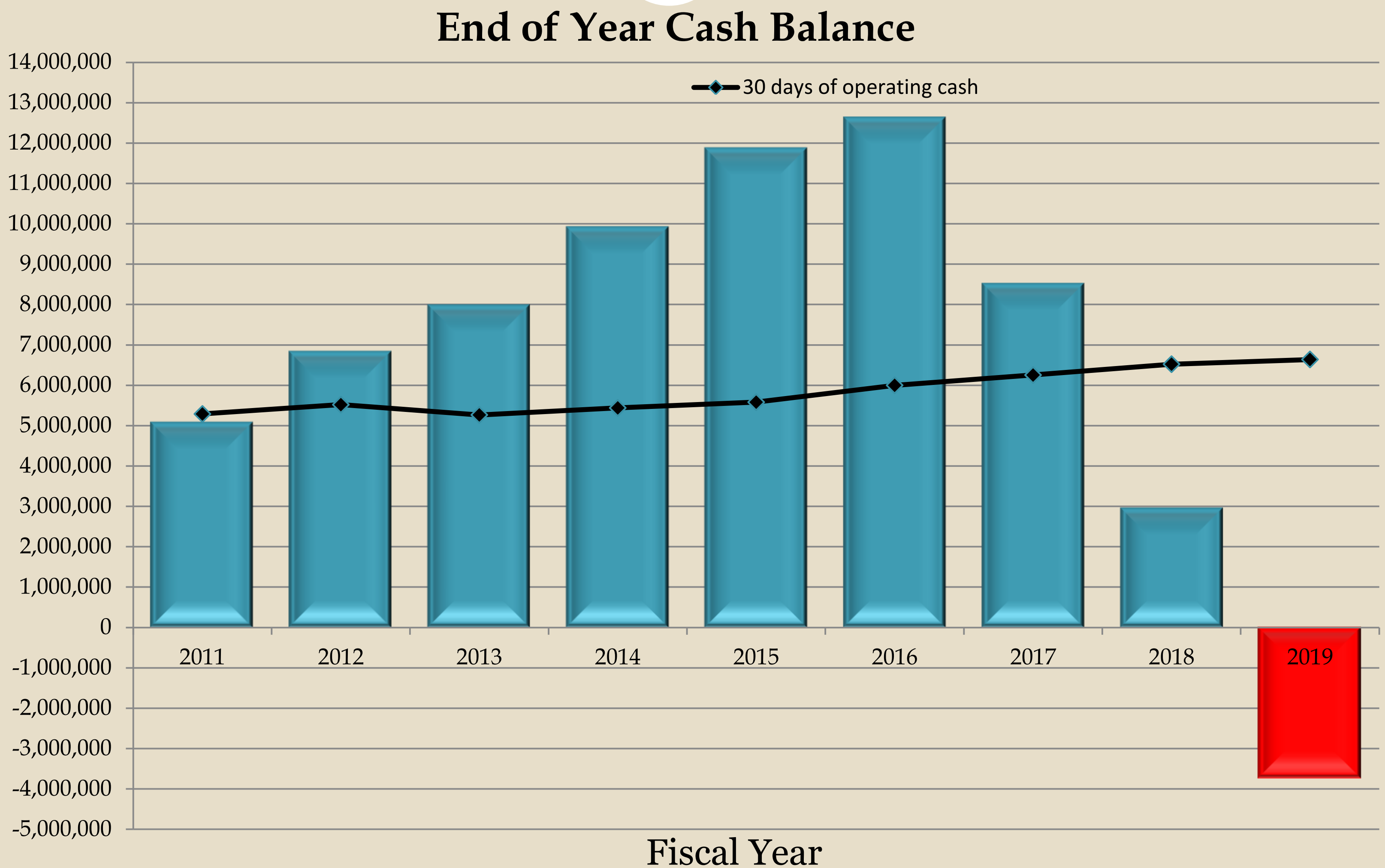
Levy Cycles

- Just like any privately held business, schools have breakeven points too. Typically a school district operates within levy cycles. For example, the common situation is for a school's revenue to exceed expenditures for a period of years immediately following the passage of a levy. After several years, expenditures (driven by inflationary pressures) will eventually overtake revenues if the school simply attempts to maintain what they have.

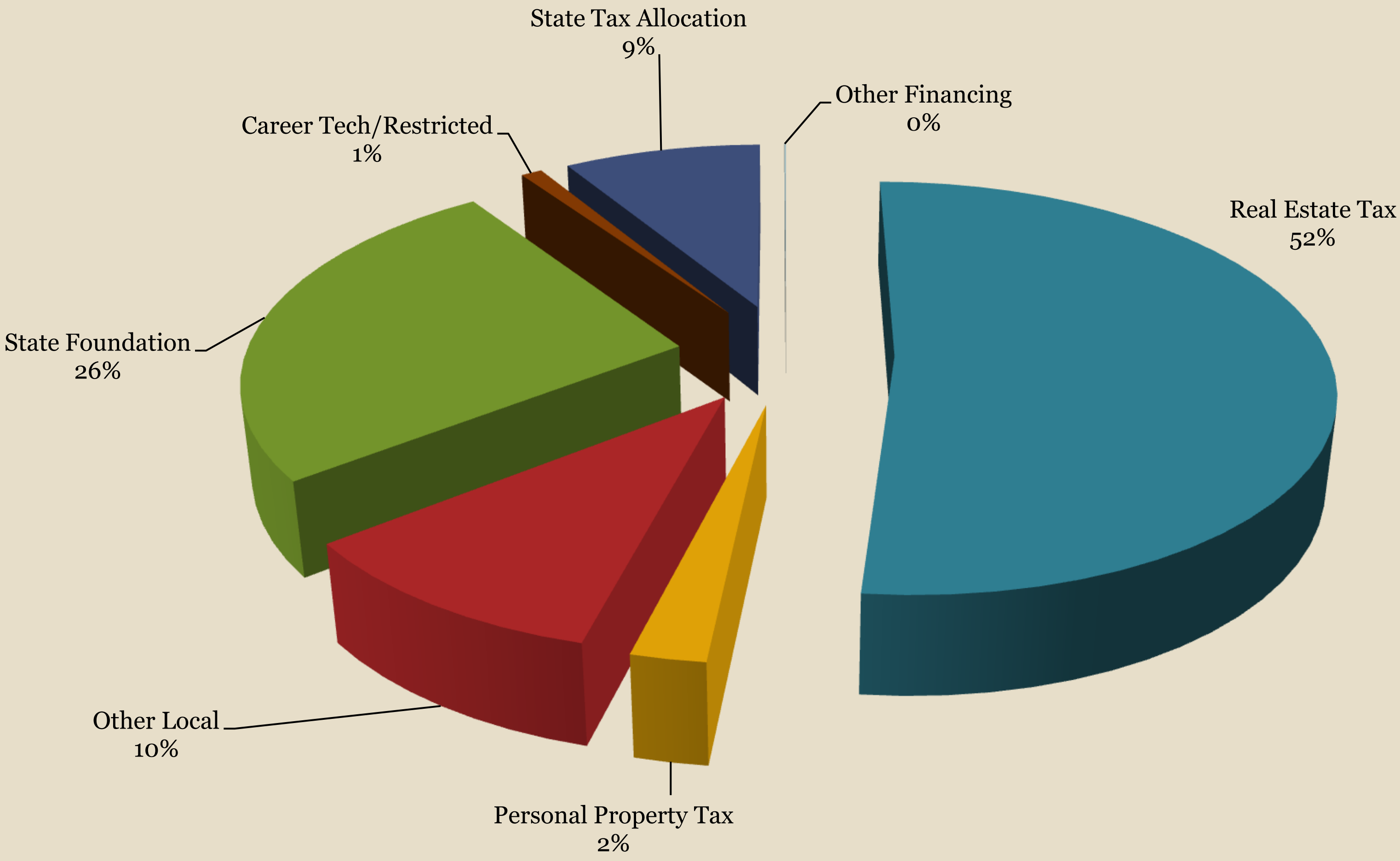
What is the annual net overage or (shortfall)?



What is the effect on the cash balance ?



Where does the money come from ?



Newer Levies

- $6,775,000 — 5 year Emergency Levy
  - first passed 5/4/2010 as a 3 year
  - renewed in 11/2012 for 5 years (runs until 2018)

- $7,225,000 — 5 year Substitute Emergency Levy
  - passed 2/2/2010
  - renewed in 11/2014 for 5 years (runs until 2020)

Conclusion

With the assumptions in this forecast we are able to balance the budget through FY 2018.