

New Philadelphia City School District
Schedule Of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes In Fund Balances
Actual and Forecasted Operating Fund

	ACTUAL			FORECASTED				
	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
Revenue:								
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	15,225,877	15,484,407	15,809,899	16,924,909	16,669,699	15,864,932	15,180,310	15,706,271
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	1,668,832	1,779,464	1,901,025	2,033,427	2,135,809	2,080,086	2,011,712	2,030,332
1.030 - Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	12,082,623	13,239,307	13,302,949	13,429,947	12,983,140	12,012,563	10,998,578	10,488,548
1.040 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	1,070,555	1,424,447	3,016,950	2,889,467	2,868,265	2,801,334	2,739,198	2,710,406
1.045 - Restricted Federal Grants-in-Aid - SFSF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	1,681,498	1,752,946	1,759,594	1,898,177	2,052,523	1,910,116	1,785,769	1,807,608
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	1,031,384	1,040,664	948,102	1,171,991	1,174,418	1,147,270	1,149,746	1,149,746
1.070 - Total Revenue	32,760,767	34,721,236	36,738,520	38,347,918	37,883,854	35,816,301	33,865,313	33,892,911
Other Financing Sources:								
2.010 - Proceeds from Sale of Notes	2,500,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.020 - State Emergency Loans and Advancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.040 - Operating Transfers-In	-	-	230,000	879,000	-	-	-	-
2.050 - Advances-In	183,981	167,887	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.060 - All Other Financing Sources	86,800	49,556	76,375	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources	2,770,782	2,217,442	306,375	1,004,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
2.080 - Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	35,531,549	36,938,678	37,044,895	39,351,918	38,008,854	35,941,301	33,990,313	34,017,911
Expenditures:								
3.010 - Personnel Services	19,710,407	20,070,824	20,797,409	21,324,880	21,936,562	22,588,908	23,111,397	23,631,149
3.020 - Employees' Retirement/Insurance Benefits	7,903,502	8,126,460	8,698,542	9,518,705	10,028,037	10,642,070	11,274,150	11,949,194
3.030 - Purchased Services	3,105,160	3,759,068	4,156,958	4,291,362	4,301,050	4,281,308	4,261,848	4,242,664
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	1,469,652	1,312,783	2,151,204	1,526,966	1,729,620	1,731,162	1,732,071	1,733,608
3.050 - Capital Outlay	451,147	195,675	226,928	226,974	227,075	227,230	227,439	227,702
3.060 - Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:								
4.010 - Principal-All Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.020 - Principal - Notes	2,500,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.030 - Principal - State Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.040 - Principal - State Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.050 - Principal - HB264 Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.055 - Principal - Other	24,802	25,502	25,369	25,144	25,144	25,144	25,144	25,144
4.060 - Interest and Fiscal Charges	39,231	26,854	5,758	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325	3,325
4.300 - Other Objects	446,311	481,759	558,887	523,123	453,123	453,123	453,123	523,123
4.500 - Total Expenditures	35,650,212	35,998,923	36,621,055	37,440,480	38,703,937	39,952,270	41,088,497	42,335,910
Other Financing Uses								
5.010 - Operating Transfers-Out	112,844	242,670	470,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
5.020 - Advances-Out	557,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.030 - All Other Financing Uses	130	1,066	381	492	492	492	492	492
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	670,860	243,736	470,381	100,492	100,492	100,492	100,492	100,492
5.050 - Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	36,321,072	36,242,659	37,091,437	37,540,972	38,804,429	40,052,762	41,188,989	42,436,402
Excess of Rev & Other Financing Uses Over (Under)								
6.010 - Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(789,523)	696,019	(46,541)	1,810,946	(795,574)	(4,111,461)	(7,198,676)	(8,418,492)
Cash Balance July 1 - Excluding Proposed Renewal/ Replacement and New Levies	2,451,179	1,661,656	2,357,674	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	(784,956)	(7,983,632)
7.020 - Cash Balance June 30	1,661,656	2,357,674	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	(784,956)	(7,983,632)	(16,402,124)
8.010 - Estimated Encumbrances June 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reservations of Fund Balance:								
9.010 - Textbooks and Instructional Materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.020 - Capital Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.030 - Budget Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.040 - DPIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.050 - Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.060 - Property Tax Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.070 - Bus Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.080 - Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance June 30 for Certification								
10.010 - of Appropriations	1,661,656	2,357,674	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	(784,956)	(7,983,632)	(16,402,124)
Rev from Replacement/Renewal Levies								
11.010 - Income Tax - Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.020 - Property Tax - Renewal or Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	1,470,168	2,940,105	2,939,895
11.030 - Cumulative Balance of Replacement/Renewal Levies	-	-	-	-	-	1,470,168	4,410,273	7,350,168
Fund Balance June 30 for Certification								
12.010 - of Contracts, Salary and Other Obligations	1,661,656	2,357,674	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	685,212	(3,573,359)	(9,051,956)
Revenue from New Levies								
13.010 - Income Tax - New	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.020 - Property Tax - New	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.030 - Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.010 - Revenue from Future State Advancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.010 - Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	1,661,656	2,357,674	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	685,212	(3,573,359)	(9,051,956)

New Philadelphia City School District

Fiscal Year
2026
February

Financial
Forecast
Report



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Treasurer/CFO

New Philadelphia City School District

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Forecast Purpose/Objectives

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

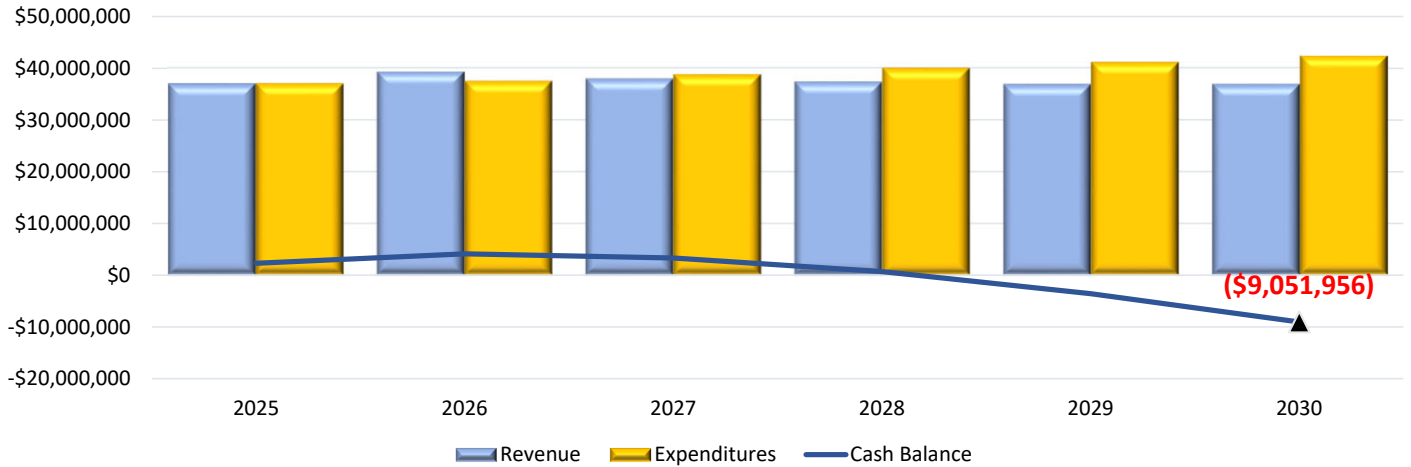
1. To engage the local board of education and the community in the long range planning and discussions of financial issues facing the school district.
2. To serve as a basis for determining the school district's ability to sign the certificate required by O.R.C. §5705.412, commonly known as the "412 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

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>	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	685,212	(3,573,359)
+ Revenue	39,351,918	38,008,854	37,411,469	36,930,418	36,957,806
- Expenditures	(37,540,972)	(38,804,429)	(40,052,762)	(41,188,989)	(42,436,402)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	1,810,946	(795,574)	(2,641,293)	(4,258,571)	(5,478,597)
Line 7.020 Ending Balance with Renewal/New Levies	4,122,079	3,326,505	685,212	(3,573,359)	(9,051,956)

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 \$11,363,089 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.

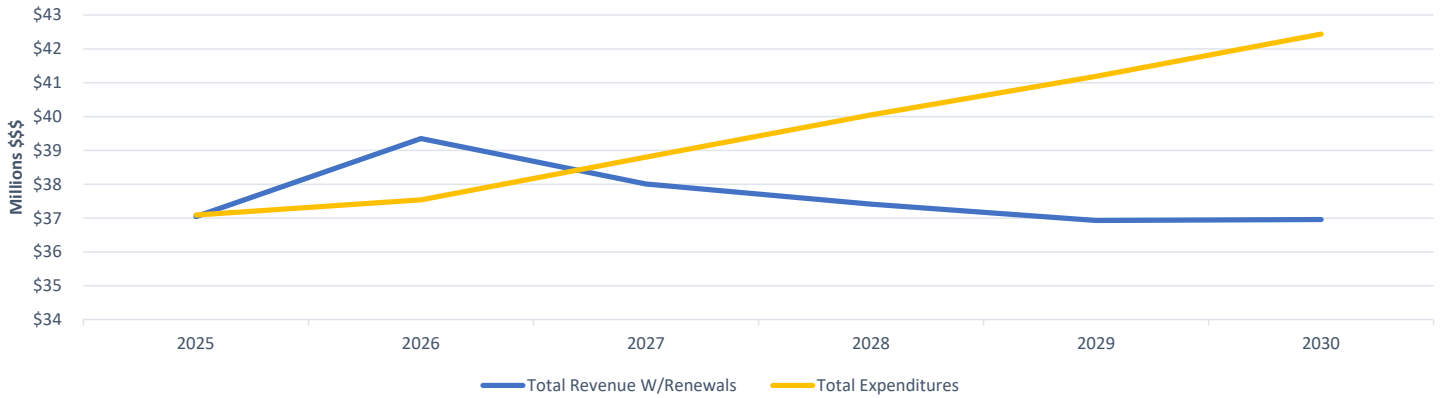
For revenue, projected change is expected to be less than the historical average. Over the past five years, revenue increased by 3.47% (\$1,048,521 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 0.01% (-\$17,418 annually) through fiscal year 2030. Notably, State Funding, is expected to be \$1,331,602 less per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.

For expenses, projected change is forecasted to increase at a faster pace than the historical trend. Expenditures increased by 2.56% (\$801,242 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to increase by 2.73% (\$1,068,993 annually) through 2030. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Benefits, is anticipated to be \$382,062 more per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.

Disclosure Items:	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Modeled Renewal Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	1,470,168	2,940,105	2,939,895
Modeled New Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbrances (not subtracted from Cash Balance)	-	-	-	-	-

Forecast Analysis

Revenue Compared to Expenditures

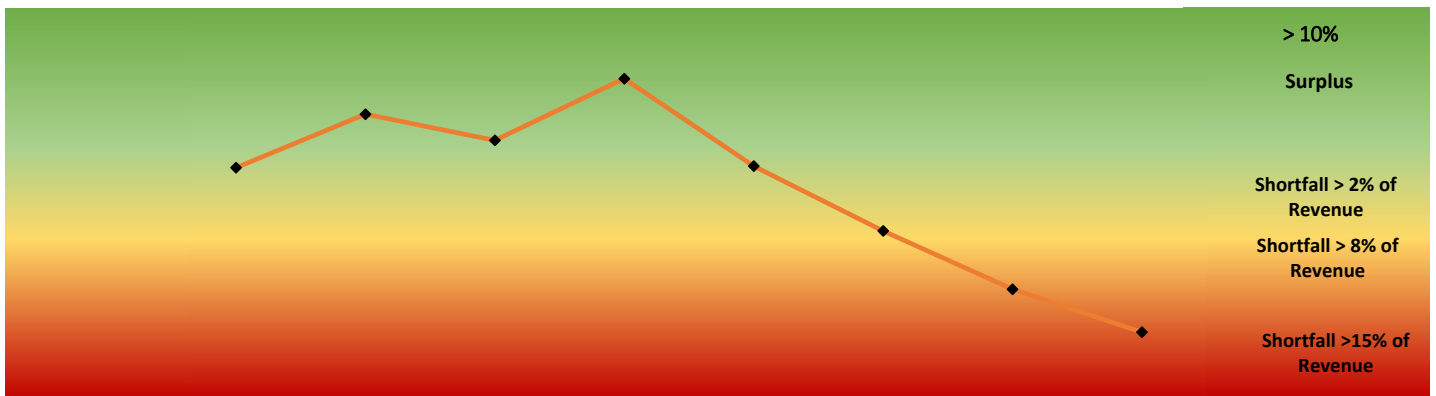


From 2026 to 2030, total revenues are projected to change by 0.01%

Expenditure change is expected to outpace revenue change.

From 2026 to 2030, total expenses are projected to change by 2.73%

Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) as a Percentage of Revenue

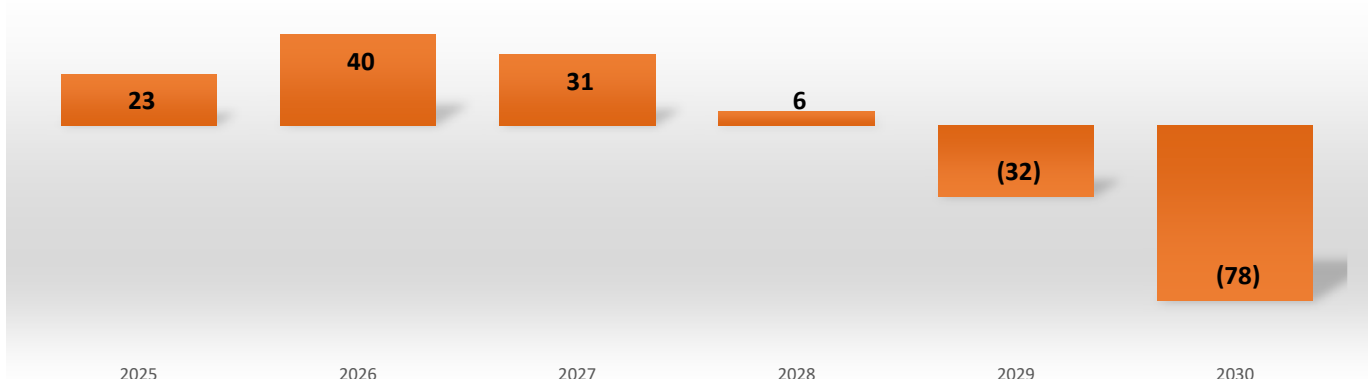


Current Forecast	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Surplus/(Shortfall)	1.9%	-1.1%	4.6%	-2.1%	-7.1%	-11.5%	-14.8%

The district is trending toward revenue shortfall with the expenditures growing faster than revenue. A revenue increase of 11.53% is needed to balance the budget in fiscal year 2030, or a \$5,478,597 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 Benefits.

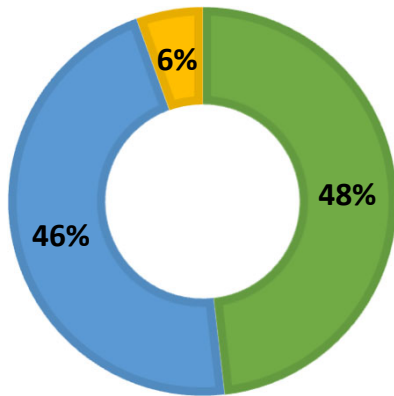
Days Cash on Hand at Fiscal Year-end



*based on 365 days

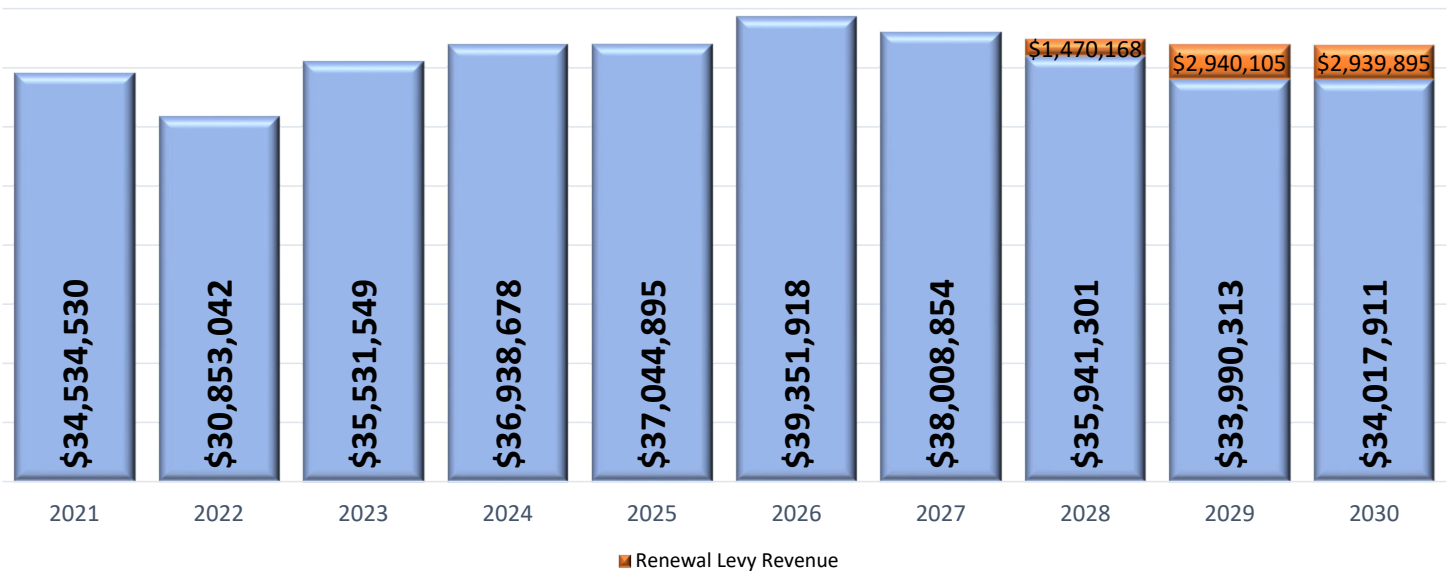
Revenue Overview

Revenue Sources



Local Taxes	
Real Estate Tax	43.01%
Public Utility Tax	5.17%
Income Tax	0.00%
State Sources	
State Funding	34.13%
Restricted Aid	7.34%
State Reimb Prop Tax Crec	4.82%
All Other Revenue	
Other Revenue	2.98%
Other Sources	2.55%

Annual Revenue Actual + Projected



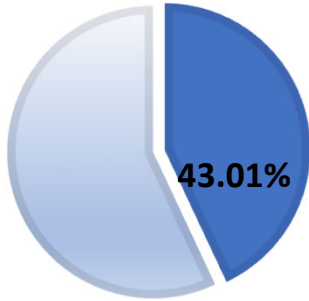
Historic Revenue Change versus Projected Revenue Change

	Historical Average Annual \$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	
Real Estate	\$330,622	\$477,253	\$146,631	Over the past five years, revenue increased by 3.47% (\$1,048,521 annually). However, it is projected to increase by 0.01% (-\$17,418 annually) through fiscal year 2030. Notably, State Funding, is expected to be \$1,331,602 less per year compared to history, and is the biggest driver of trend change on the revenue side.
Public Utility	\$129,313	\$56,079	(\$73,234)	
Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	
State Funding	\$707,413	(\$624,189)	(\$1,331,602)	
State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	\$32,489	\$69,386	\$36,897	
All Othr Op Rev	(\$140,573)	\$40,329	\$180,901	
Other Sources	(\$10,743)	(\$36,275)	(\$25,532)	
Total Average Annual Change	\$1,048,521	(\$17,418)	(\$1,065,939)	
	3.47%	0.01%	-3.46%	

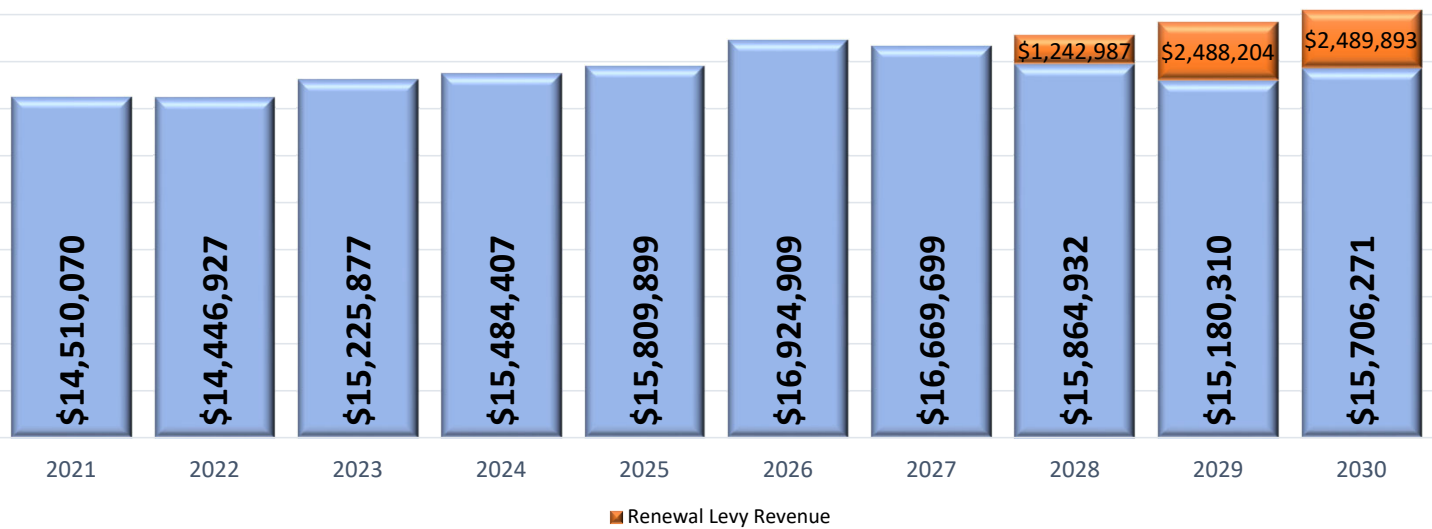
For Comparison:
 Expenditure average annual change is projected to be > \$1,068,993 On an annual average basis, expenditures are projected to grow faster than revenue.

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 43.01% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

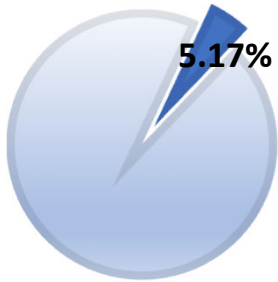
Values, Tax Rates and Gross Collections							Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Yr	Valuation	Value Change	Class I Rate	Change	Class 2 Rate	Change	
2024	593,267,920	3,045,140	29.60	-	31.47	-	97.6%
2025	720,199,820	126,931,900	28.00	(1.61)	28.25	(3.21)	98.4%
2026	722,749,820	2,550,000	27.95	(0.05)	28.21	(0.04)	98.4%
2027	725,299,820	2,550,000	27.90	(0.05)	28.18	(0.04)	98.4%
2028	792,699,820	67,400,000	25.64	(2.26)	27.46	(0.71)	98.4%
2029	795,274,820	2,575,000	25.61	(0.04)	27.43	(0.03)	98.4%

Class I, or residential/agricultural taxes make up approximately 76.19% of the real estate property tax revenue. The Class I tax rate is 28.00 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 98.4% annually through tax year 2029. The revenue changed at an average annual historical rate of 2.25% and is projected to change at an average annual rate of 2.89% through fiscal year 2030.

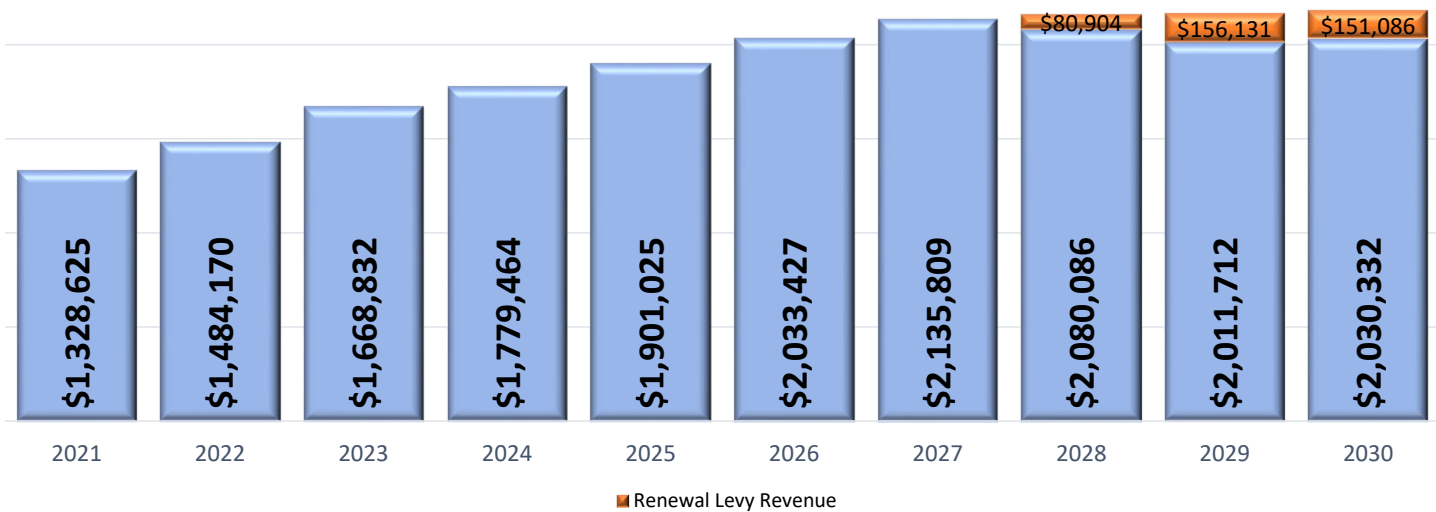
Real estate tax receipts in fiscal year 2026 are based on second half 2024 collections plus first half 2025 triennial update for collection in the tax year 2025. A Fixed Sum Levy will be on the ballot in fiscal year 2028. State Legislators passed three House Bills that impact property taxes and are a part of the property tax reform which reduces the amount of revenue the district would receive. This forecast represents these new House Bills. House Bill 335 impacts Inside Millage, House Bill 129 moves Fix Sum Levies into the calculation of the capped millage known as the floor, and House Bill 186 provides a Taxpayer Credit. The full impact of the three bills will be implemented by fiscal year 2028. The impact is expected to affect fiscal year 2027, 2028, and 2029 and is projected to be \$1,211,614, \$807,743, and \$403,871, respectively.

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 5.17% of total district general fund revenue.



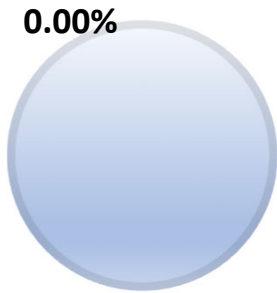
Key Assumptions & Notes

Values and Tax Rates					Gross Collection Rate Including Delinquencies
Tax Year	Valuation	Value Change	Full Voted Rate	Change	
2024	39,679,810	2,565,520	49.20	-	97.1%
2025	39,801,340	121,530	47.60	(1.60)	111.9%
2026	40,301,340	500,000	47.56	(0.03)	111.9%
2027	40,801,340	500,000	47.53	(0.03)	111.9%
2028	41,301,340	500,000	46.86	(0.68)	111.9%
2029	41,801,340	500,000	46.83	(0.03)	111.9%

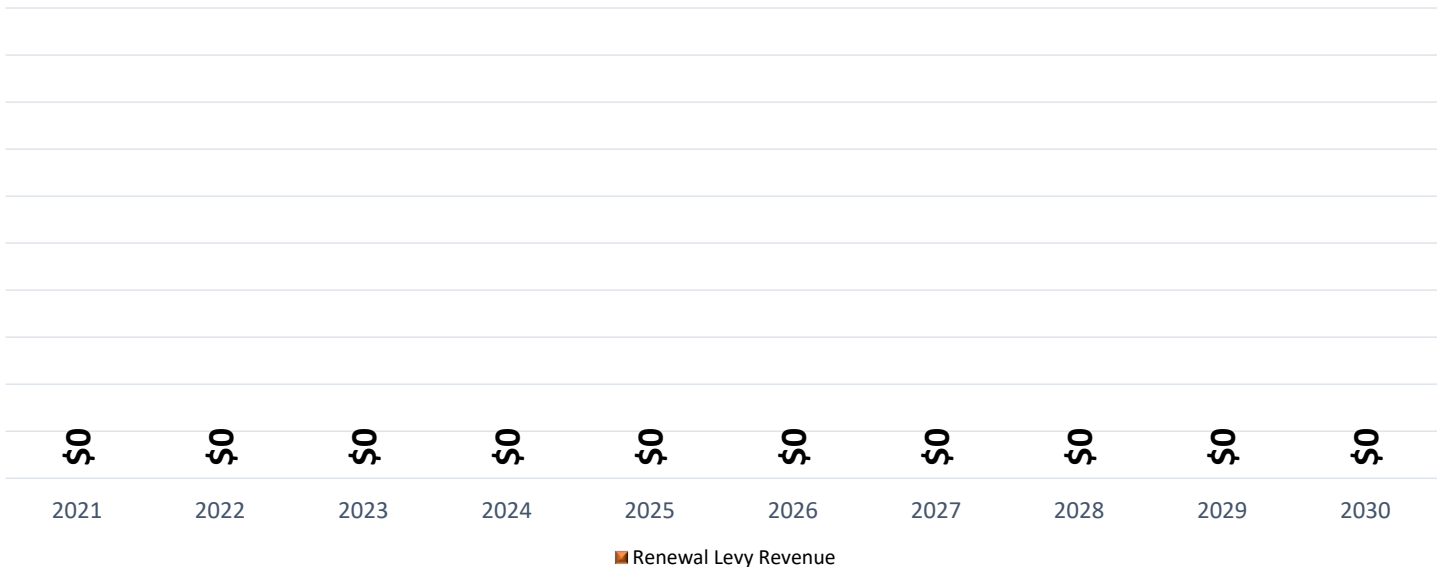
The public utility personal property tax revenue is generated from the personal property values, additions, and depreciation reported by the utility companies. The property is taxed at the full voted tax rate which in tax year 2025 is 47.60 mills. The forecast is modeling an average gross collection rate of 111.93%. The revenue changed historically at an average annual dollar amount of \$129,313 and is projected to change at an average annual dollar amount of \$56,079 through fiscal year 2030.

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.



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

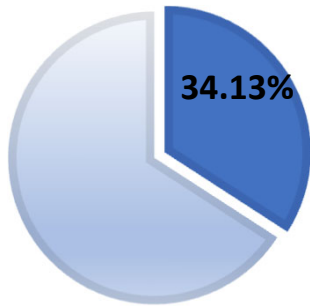


Key Assumptions & Notes

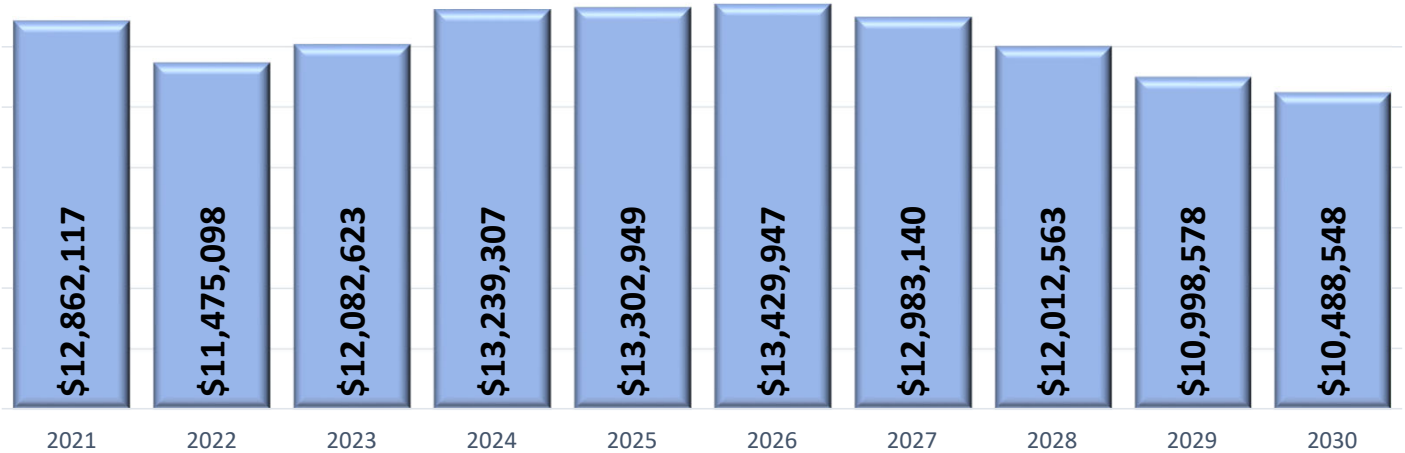
The district does not have an income tax levy.

1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid

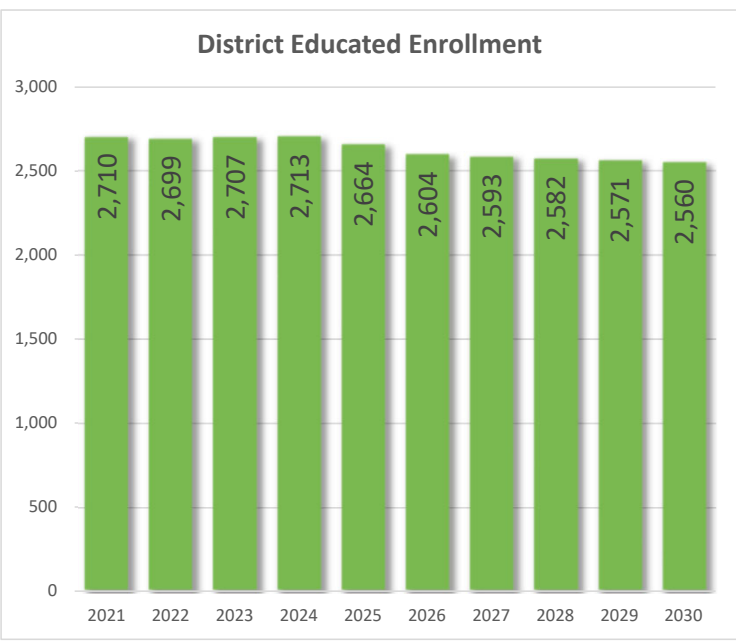
Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.



Unrestricted State Aid revenue accounts for 34.13% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes



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 New Philadelphia City School District, the calculated Base Cost total is \$21,903,783 in 2026.

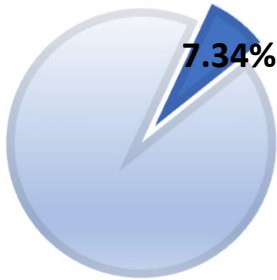
The State's Share of the calculated Base Cost total is \$8,962,465, or \$3,442 per pupil.

The FSFP also started funding students where they attended school. Therefore district educated enrollment is now used for per pupil funding. At the same time, the FSFP eliminated tuition transfer payments from school districts, which impacts the expense side of the forecast.

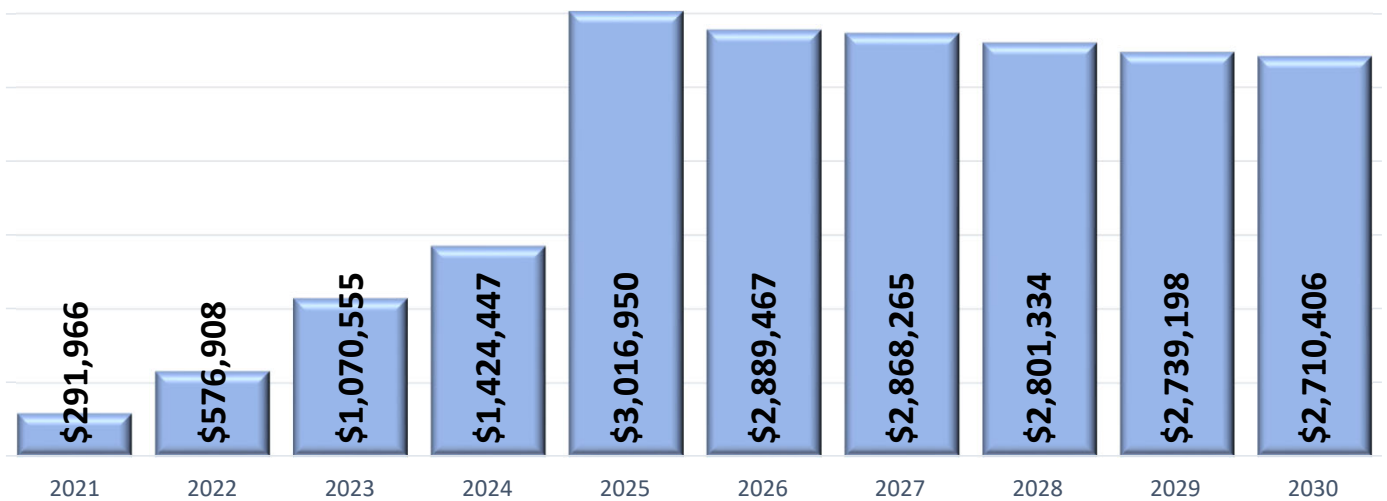
The Biennial Tax Budget for 2026 did not fully fund the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP), but instead provided a smaller state-level increase for public education.

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 7.34% of total district general fund revenue.



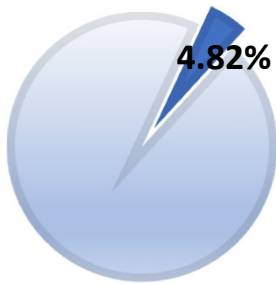
Key Assumptions & Notes

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 \$813,347 and is projected to change annually on average by -\$61,309. Restricted funds represent 7.34% 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 \$419,191. 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.

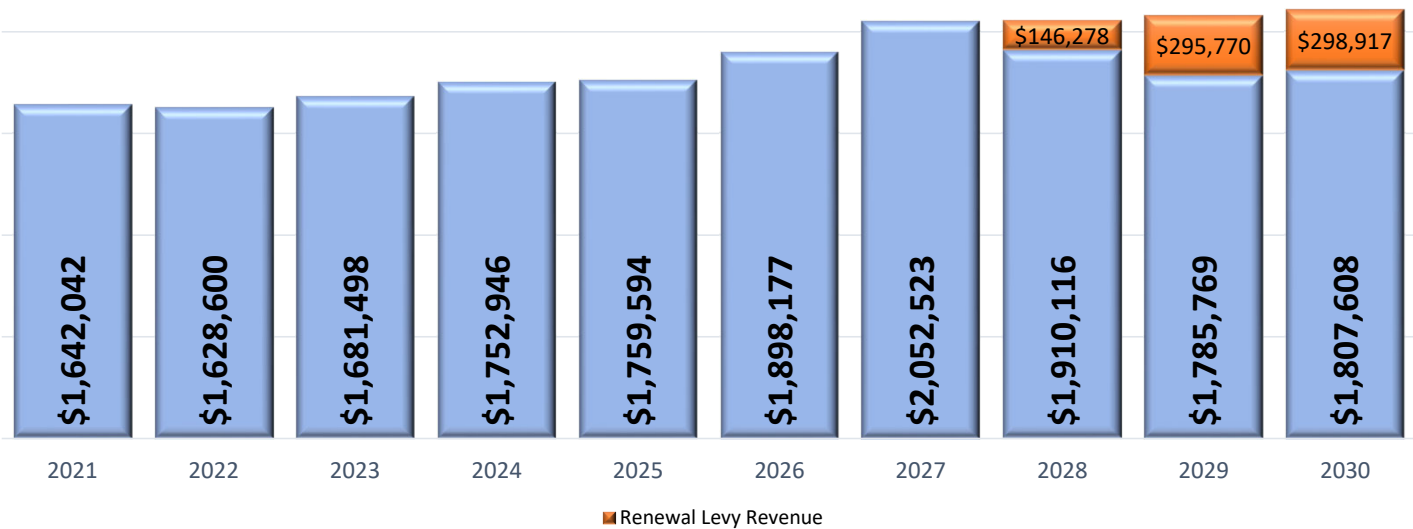
In 2025, the district implemented CEP (Community Eligibility Provision). CEP is a federal program that allows eligible schools to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students. The CEP program changes the district's economic disadvantage percentage in the district. That change provides additional funding to the district for Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (DPIA) which is depicted in the graph above as an increase in 2025 in amount of approximately \$1,700,000. The Biennium Tax Budget changed the amount of money the district will receive for DPIA. DPIA is also affected by enrollment which is the reason it is fluctuating in 2026 and beyond.

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 4.82% of total district general fund revenue.



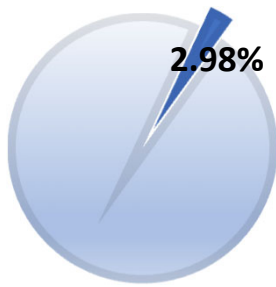
Key Assumptions & Notes

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 9.7% local residential property taxes will be reimbursed by the state in the form of rollback credits and approximately 2.7% will be reimbursed in the form of qualifying homestead exemption credits.

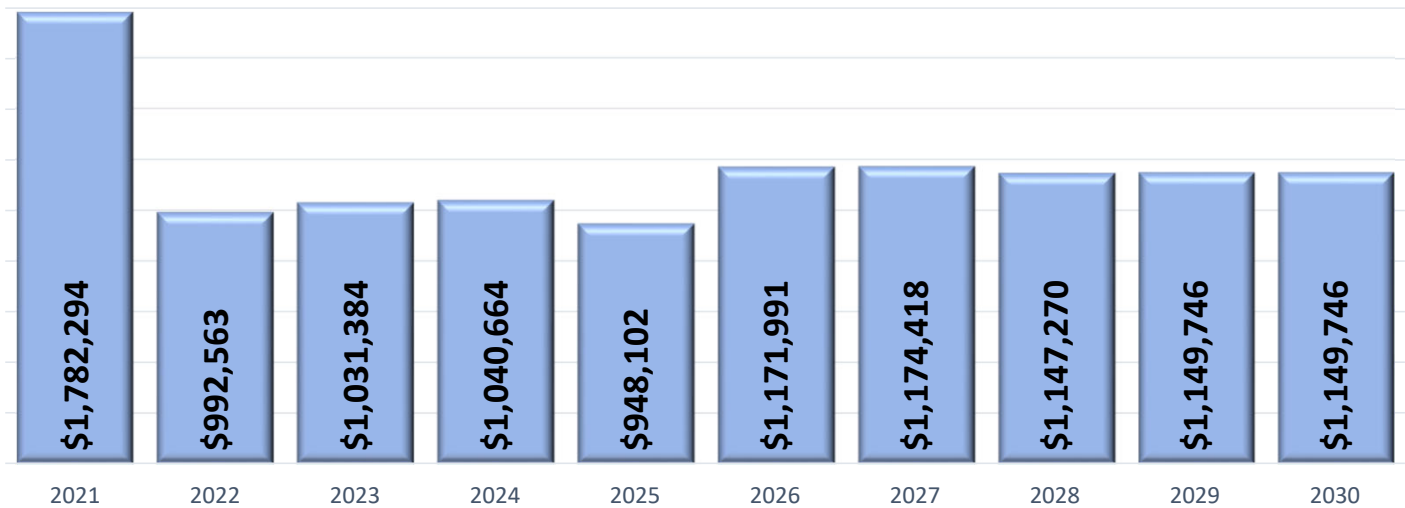
Currently, the legislature is modifying the property tax rollback credits, which are state payments that historically provided a 10% reduction for residential properties and a 2.5% reduction for owner-occupied homes. The new legislation will replace the 2.5% owner-occupancy with a flat credit of \$750, indexed for inflation, for qualifying primary residences. The 10% non-business rollback will be reinstated for most voted property tax levies, including those passed after 2013. The state will reduce its reimbursements to local governments including schools for these tax reductions. The homestead exemption is a program for low-income seniors and disabled individuals that reduces the taxable value of their home. Instead of being eliminated, the exemption is being reformed with multiple proposals. The change will decrease the amount of revenue the district receives from the State. The proposal has not been implemented at the time of the forecast so the revenue does not reflect the change.

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 2.98% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

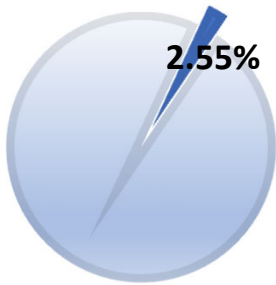
Other revenue includes tuition received by the district for non-resident students educated by the district. It also includes interest income, payments in lieu of taxes, and miscellaneous revenue. The historical average annual change was -\$140,573. The projected average annual change is \$40,329 through fiscal year 2030.

The decrease from 2021 to 2022 depicts the change in funding students from where they reside to where they are educated. The district no longer receives tuition for local students that open enroll from other districts.

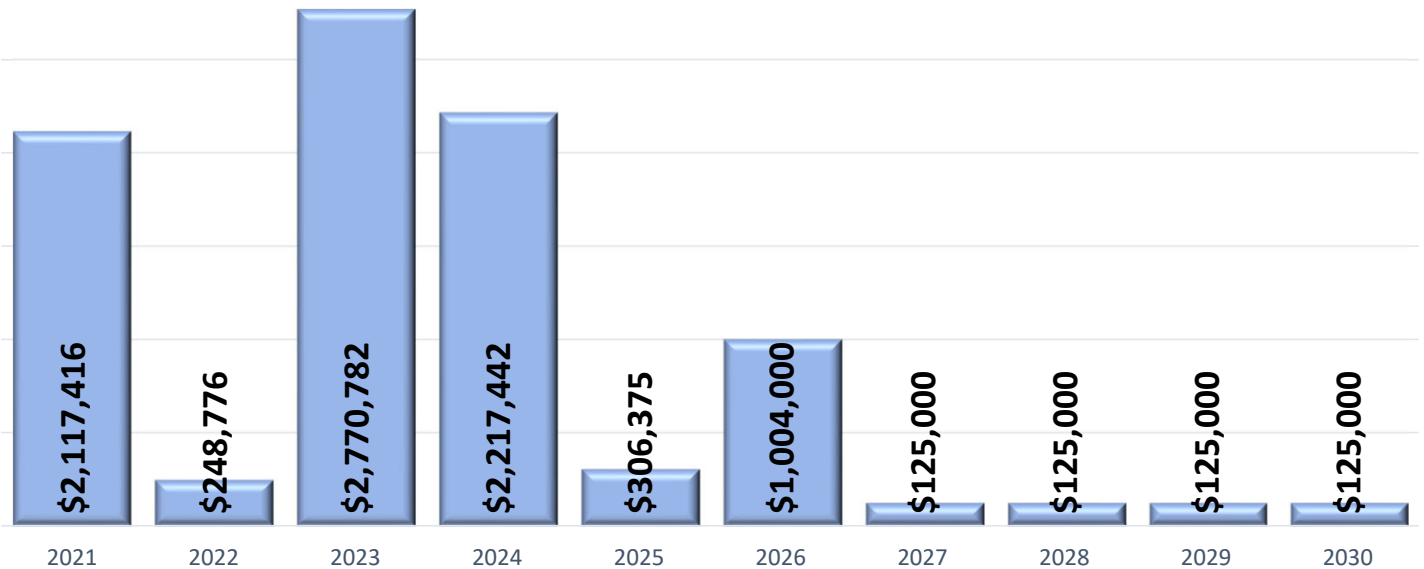
The increase in 2026 is due to closing the fund 028 and merging it into the General Fund. The expected revenue in 2026 and beyond is approximately \$230,000.

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 2.55% of total district general fund revenue.



Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers In	230,000	879,000	-	-	-	-
Advances In	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Financing Sources	76,375	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000

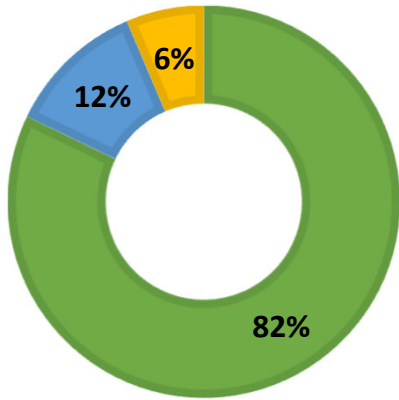
Other sources includes revenue that is generally classified as non-operating. Return advances-in are the most common revenue source. In 2025 the district receipted \$0 as advances-in and is projecting advances of \$0 in fiscal year 2026. The district also receives other financing sources such as refund of prior year expenditures in this category. The district is projecting that all other financing sources will be \$125,000 in 2026 and average \$125,000 annually through 2030.

The increase in 2026 is due to closing the fund 028 and merging it into the General Fund. These payments are Medicaid reimbursement payments for services performed by the district. The original services were performed in the General Fund so closing the fund follows the Accounting Matching principal. The balance in the fund was \$879,000 when it was closed.

In 2021, 2023, and 2024, Tax Anticipation Notes were needed in anticipation of payments for real estate tax collections by the County. The Notes were paid back in the same year they were issued.

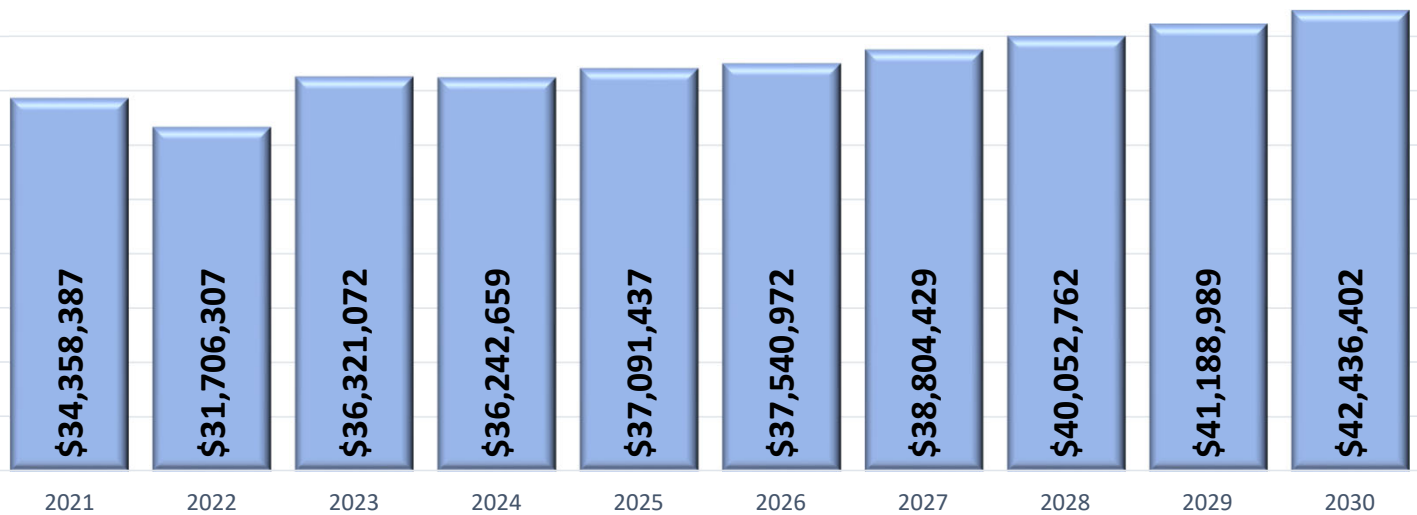
The transfers in 2025 were offset by the \$230,000 transfer in shown in expenditures. This was an accounting adjustment in the General Fund.

Expenditure Categories



Personnel Costs	
Salaries	56.80%
Benefits	25.36%
Purchased Services	
	11.43%
All Other Expenditures	
Supplies, Capital, Debt, Other Obj	6.14%
Other Uses	0.27%

Annual Expenditures Actual + Projected



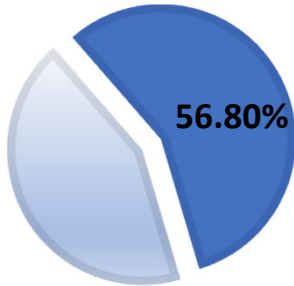
Historic Expenditures Change versus Projected Expenditures Change

	Historical Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	
Salaries	\$636,975	\$566,748	(\$70,227)	Expenditures increased by 2.56% (\$801,242 annually) during the past 5-year period, and are projected to increase by 2.73% (\$1,068,993 annually) through 2030. The forecast line with the most change on the expense side, Benefits, is anticipated to be \$382,062 more per year in the projected period compared to historical averages.
Benefits	\$268,068	\$650,131	\$382,062	
Purchased Services	(\$213,085)	\$17,141	\$230,226	
Supplies & Materials	\$190,307	(\$83,519)	(\$273,826)	
Capital Outlay	(\$88,127)	\$155	\$88,282	
Intergov & Debt	\$6,226	(\$532)	(\$6,757)	
Other Objects	\$28,161	(\$7,153)	(\$35,313)	
Other Uses	(\$20,610)	(\$73,978)	(\$53,368)	
Total Average Annual Change	\$801,242	\$1,068,993	\$267,751	
	2.56%	2.73%	0.17%	

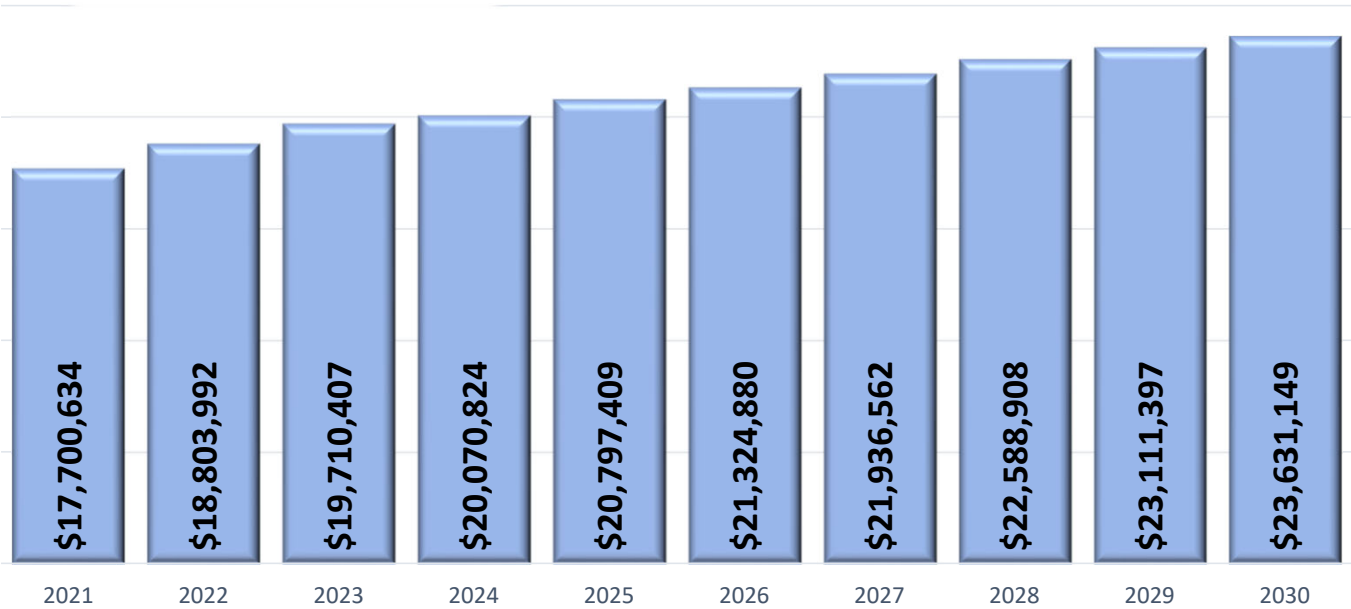
For Comparison:
 Revenue average annual change is projected to be > (\$17,418) On an annual average basis, revenues are projected to contract while expenditures grow

3.010 - Personnel Services

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



Salaries account for 56.80% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Salaries represent 56.80% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 3.40% (or \$636,975). This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 2.59% (or \$566,748) through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 0.81% less than the five year historical annual average.

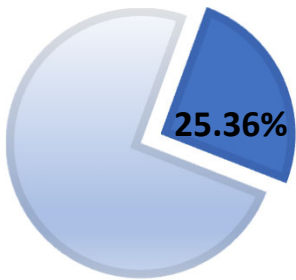
During the 2025, the Board of Education and NPEA agreed on a Collective Bargaining Agreement for fiscal years 2026 through 2028. The agreement includes a 2.75% increase in salaries which are reflected in the corresponding years. The Board of Education and OAPSE agreed to a 3% increase in salaries for the same time period.

The fiscal year 2025 salaries include the Science of Reading stipend paid to Certified staff members in the amount of \$170,400. This is a one-time stipend and will be reimbursed to the district by the ODEW which is reflected in Other Revenues.

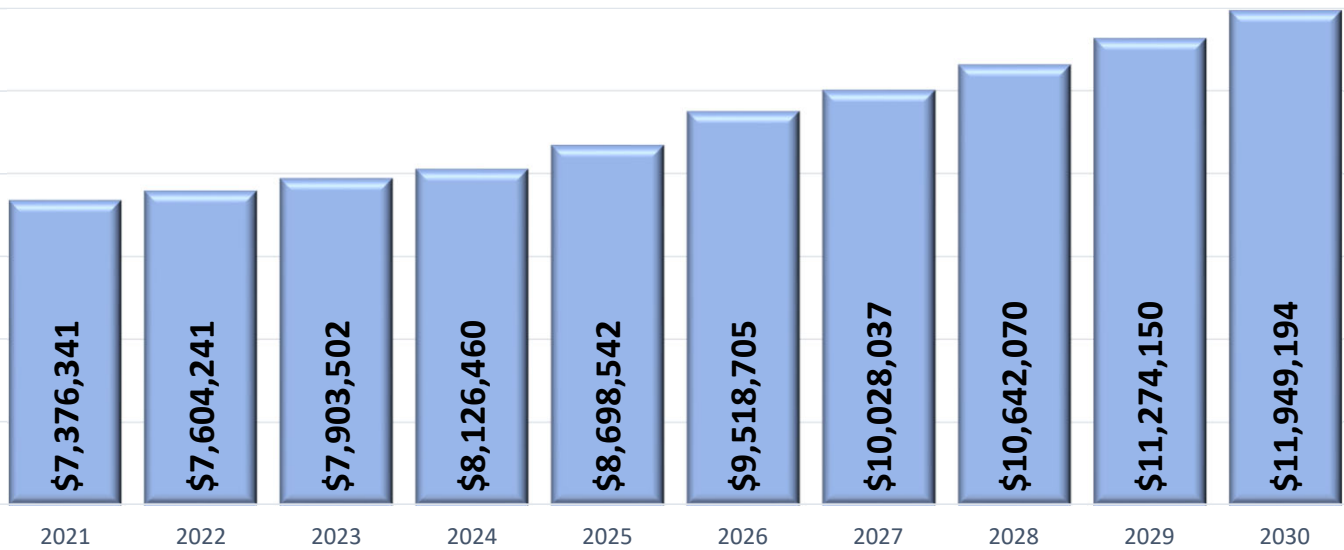
Fiscal year 2029 and 2030 reflects a 2% increase in salaries due to being outside the negotiated agreement time period.

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 25.36% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Benefits represent 25.36% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 3.43%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 6.57% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 3.14% more than the five year historical annual average.

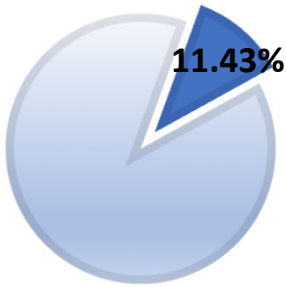
Employees Retirement/Insurance Benefits include pension, medical, prescription, dental, vision, life insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment, uniforms and tuition. Pension benefits are forecasted to increase based on the projected increases in salaries.

The increase in health insurance premium for fiscal year 2025 and 2026 is 13% and 17.2%, respectively. The plan participants have been using First Stop Health Teledoc which reduced claims and minimized the premium increases. During fiscal year 2027, the expected increase is planned at 6%. And 2028 and beyond are projected to be an 8% increase.

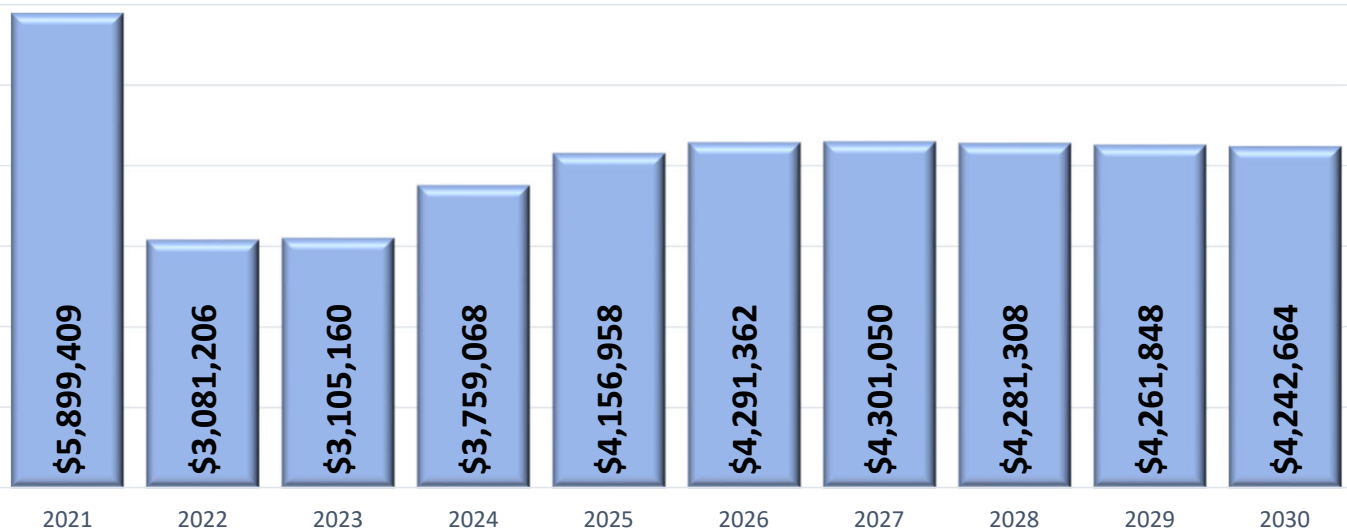
Additional cost savings have been incurred with the help of staff and the wellness initiatives initiated by the insurance consortium. A savings of 2% or approximately \$130,000 has been achieved in the past by meeting the health initiatives. The District met the goals in prior years largely due to staff participation in the wellness program and the First Stop Health. We will continue to monitor the overall performance to make sure that it is meeting the projections in order to continue to experience the 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 11.43% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Purchased Services represent 11.43% of total expenditures and decreased at a historical average annual rate of 0.48%. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 0.42% through fiscal year 2030. Starting in 2022, the Fair School Funding Plan (State Funding) only accounted for district educated enrollment, thereby reducing district tuition costs for open enrollment 'out,' community schools, STEM, and scholarship students. This change resulted in lower district costs, but also less per pupil state revenue since per pupil funding is now paid directly by the state to the district students attend.

The increase in Purchased Services in fiscal year 2024 is due to adding one additional Resource Officer in January. Also, the district hired a Pre-Bond Architech to engage the community in future facility planning. The Pre-Bond Architech is planned in fiscal years 2024 and 2025. The district also added Data Services for instruction during 2024.

In fiscal years 2025, the district additional cost for the Resource Officer was \$40,000. Also, the district paid additional legal fees in the amount of \$60,000. The district also added services for students in need of additional resources by participating in the Starlight Bridges program.

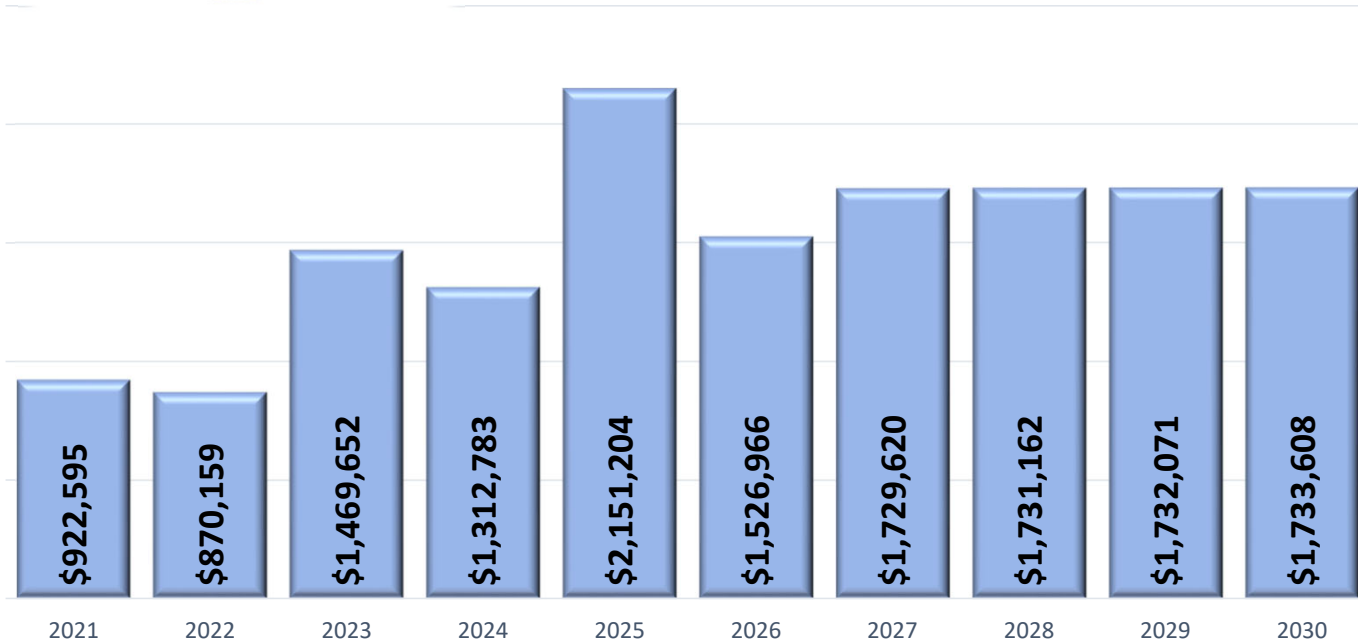
The purchase services increase from 2025 to 2026 can be attributed to the expenditures in Fund 028 moving into the General Fund so no services are lost due to the fund change. The amount of purchase services in Fund 028 were estimated to be \$50,000 in 2026 and beyond.

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 4.07% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Supplies & Materials represent 4.07% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 18.66%. This category of expenditure is projected to decrease at an annual average rate of 3.10% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 21.76% less than the five year historical annual average.

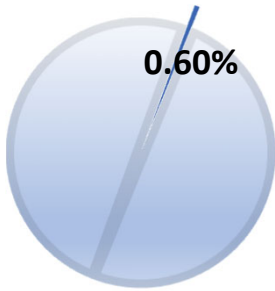
The decreases in fiscal year 2021 and 2022 are due to the Federal ESSER funds. The Funds have allowed the District to purchase the needed deep cleaning Supplies and Materials for disinfecting buildings due to the virus. In fiscal year 2023, Supplies and Materials returned to the pre-pandemic levels.

The forecast includes \$400,000 for curriculum updates in fiscal year 2024 and \$600,000 in 2025. The curriculum budget is decreased to \$350,000 in 2026. It is restored to \$400,000 in 2027 and beyond. Technology purchases for student devices are now considered Supplies and Materials. The District has planned to purchase \$300,000 in Chromebooks in 2025 and beyond to maintain the 1-1 environment for educating students. Due to the tariffs, the district ordered the 2026 chromebooks in 2025 in order to reduce the cost.

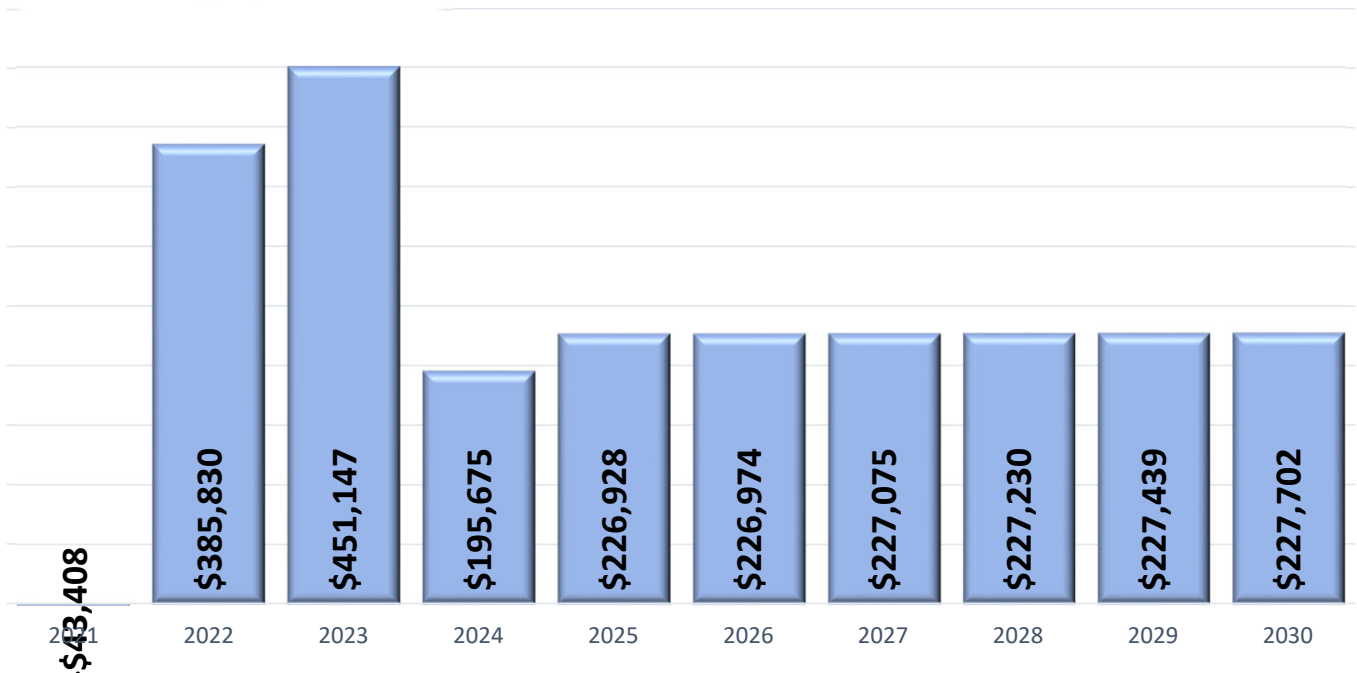
The 2026 increase in supplies also includes \$25,000 that was previously spent in Fund 028.

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 0.60% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Capital Outlay represent 0.60% of total expenditures and decreased at a historical average annual amount of \$88,127. This category of expenditure is projected to grow at an annual average rate of \$155 through 2030. The projected average annual change is more than the five year historical annual average.

Capital Outlay consists of building/land improvements, new/replacement equipment, and bus purchases.

In conjunction with the Curriculum purchases, the District is investing in technology in order to educate students. In 2025 through 2029, technology purchases are projected to average \$70,000 per year which excludes student devices.

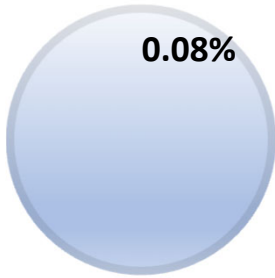
The forecast also includes one bus purchase each year from the General Fund in order to maintain the current fleet. One additional bus is planned to be purchased using the Permanent Improvement Fund. Two stock buses were purchased in 2023 in anticipation of a major cost increase so there was no bus purchases in 2024.

The deficit balance in fiscal year 2021 is due to the ESSER Funding. The District was permitted to re-allocate expenses from fiscal year 2020 and expense them as ESSER providing some relief to the General Fund during the COVID 19 Pandemic.

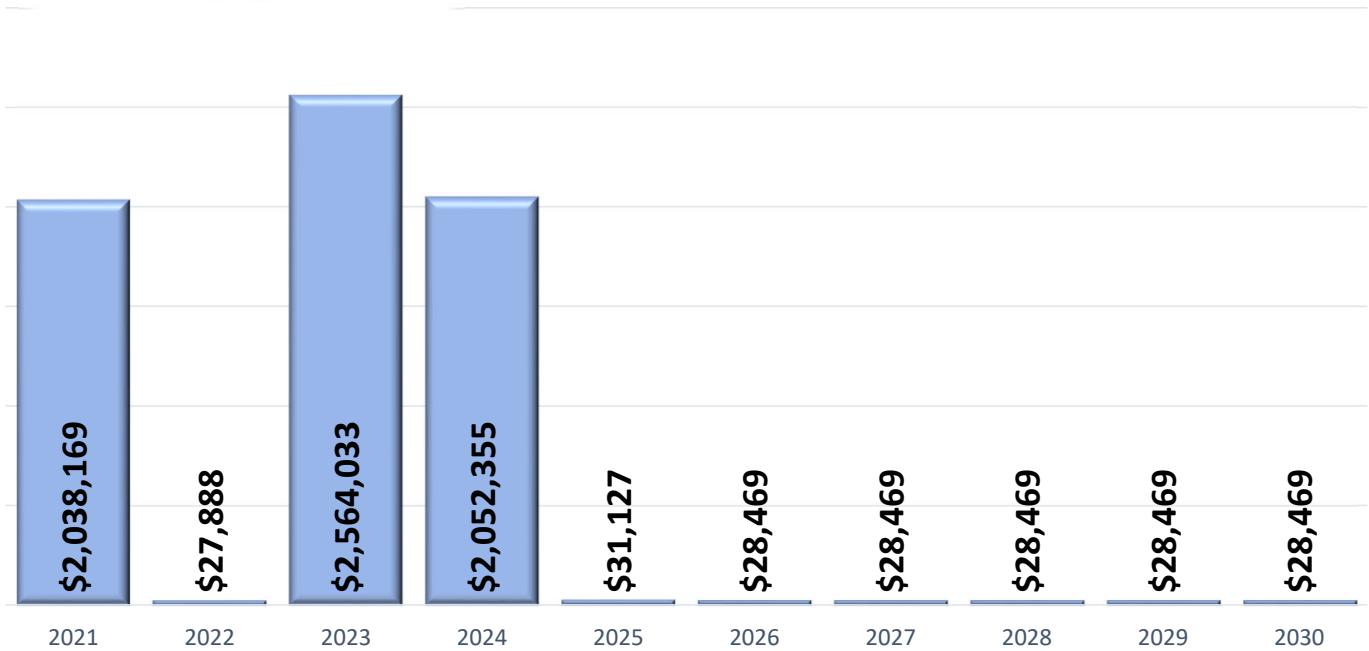
Capital Outlay is expected to relatively remain flat in 2026 and beyond.

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 0.08% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

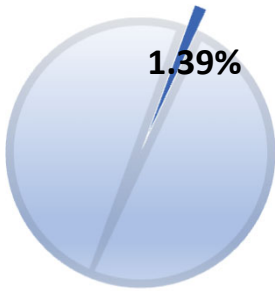
The Intergovernmental/Debt expenditure category details general fund debt issued by the District.

During fiscal year 2021, 2023 and 2024, the District took a Tax Anticipation Note in order to maintain cash flow due to a slower than usual collection period for Tax Revenue. The Tax Anticipation Notes were paid back in the same year creating the noted spike in expenditures.

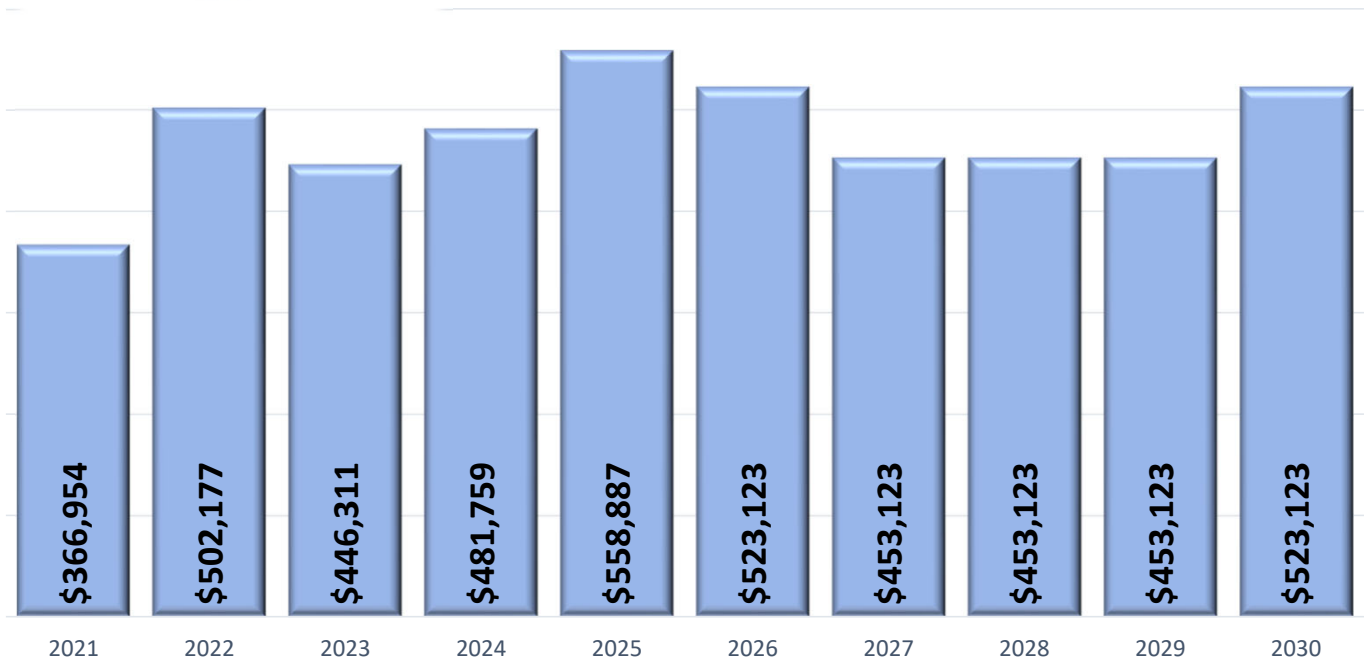
The remaining \$28,469 is generated by the Capital Lease for the Copiers for the District. The lease was renewed in fiscal year 2025.

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 1.39% of the district's total general fund spending.

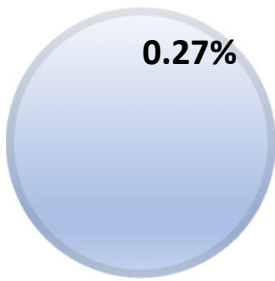


Key Assumptions & Notes

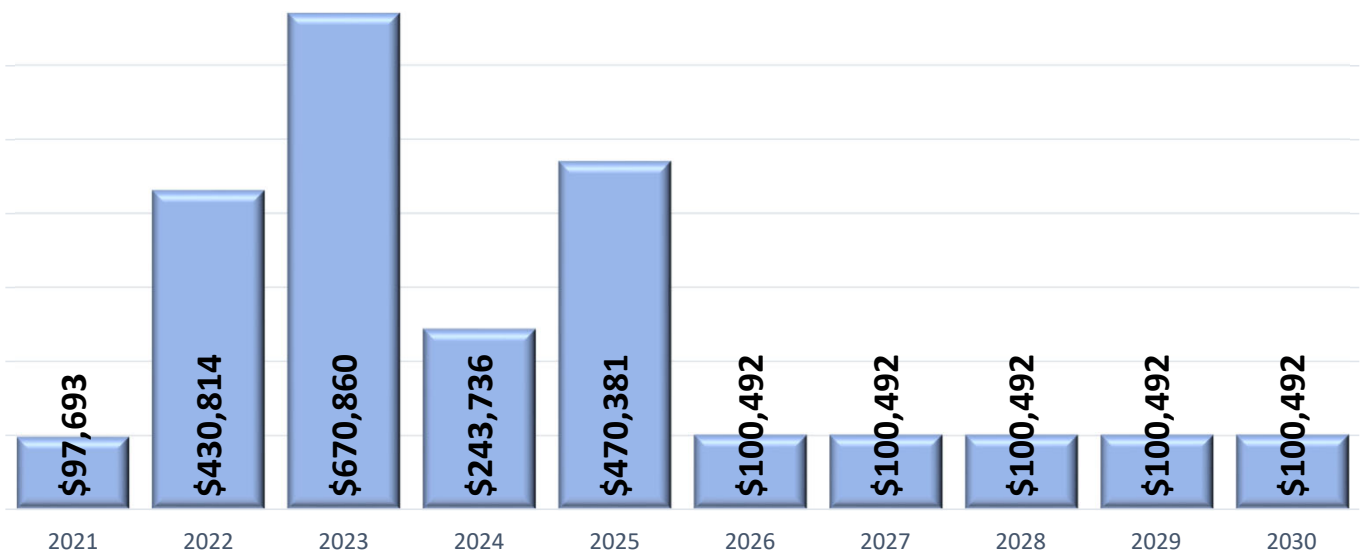
Other Objects represent 1.39% of total expenditures and increased at a historical average annual rate of 7.49%. This category of expenditure is projected to decrease at an annual average rate of 0.87% through fiscal year 2030. The projected average annual rate of change is 8.36% less than the five year 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 0.27% of the district's total general fund spending.



Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers Out	470,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Advances Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	381	492	492	492	492	492

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 no advances-out and has no 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 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.

During 2023, the District replaced the Maintenance Building due to safety issues. The forecast includes \$390,000 for the purchase of the building. Any additional costs were paid from the PI fund.

The transfers in 2025 were offset by the \$230,000 transfer-in shown in revenue. This was an accounting adjustment in the General Fund.

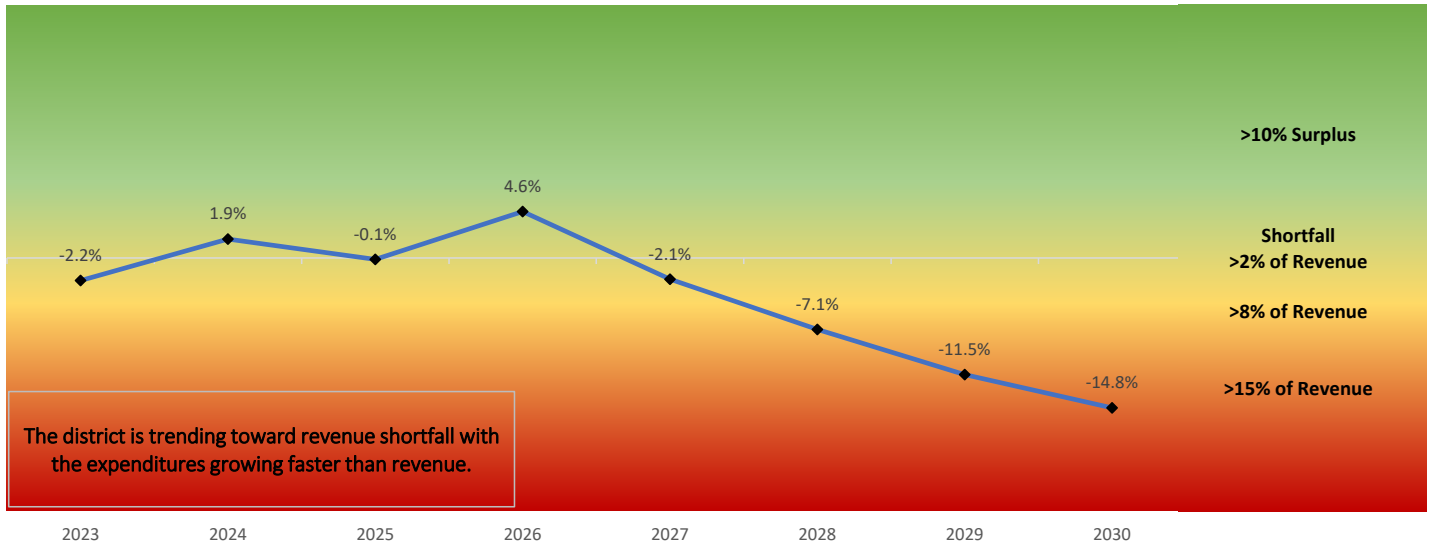
New Philadelphia City School District

Five Year Forecast

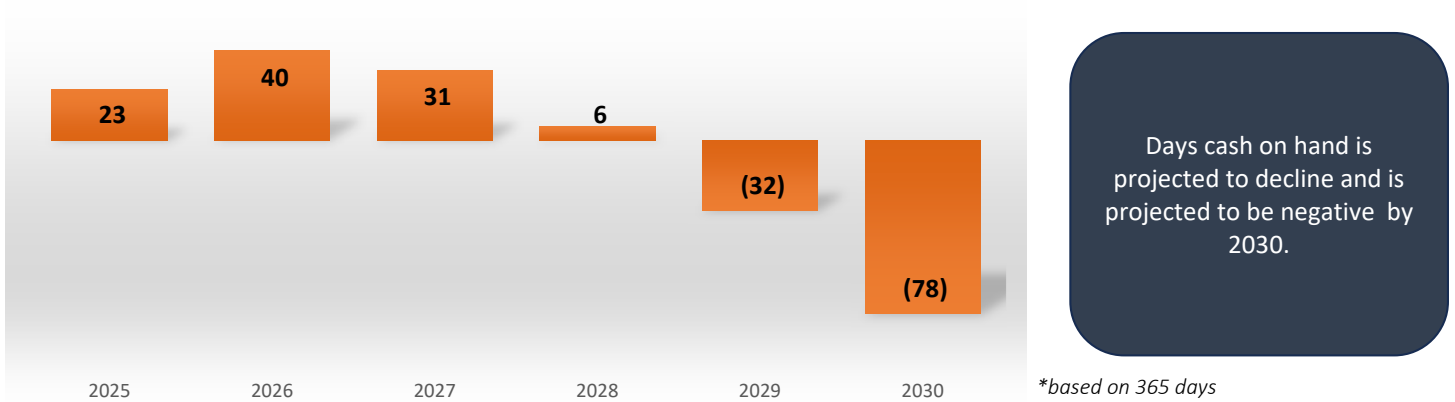
February Fiscal Year 2026

Fiscal Year:	Actual	FORECASTED				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Revenue:						
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	15,809,899	16,924,909	16,669,699	15,864,932	15,180,310	15,706,271
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	1,901,025	2,033,427	2,135,809	2,080,086	2,011,712	2,030,332
1.030 - Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	13,302,949	13,429,947	12,983,140	12,012,563	10,998,578	10,488,548
1.040 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	3,016,950	2,889,467	2,868,265	2,801,334	2,739,198	2,710,406
1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	1,759,594	1,898,177	2,052,523	1,910,116	1,785,769	1,807,608
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	948,102	1,171,991	1,174,418	1,147,270	1,149,746	1,149,746
1.070 - Total Revenue	36,738,520	38,347,918	37,883,854	35,816,301	33,865,313	33,892,911
Other Financing Sources:						
2.010 - Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.020 - State Emergency Loans and Adv	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.040 - Operating Transfers-In	230,000	879,000	-	-	-	-
2.050 - Advances-In	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.060 - All Other Financing Sources	76,375	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources	306,375	1,004,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
2.080 - Total Rev & Other Sources	37,044,895	39,351,918	38,008,854	35,941,301	33,990,313	34,017,911
Expenditures:						
3.010 - Personnel Services	20,797,409	21,324,880	21,936,562	22,588,908	23,111,397	23,631,149
3.020 - Employee Benefits	8,698,542	9,518,705	10,028,037	10,642,070	11,274,150	11,949,194
3.030 - Purchased Services	4,156,958	4,291,362	4,301,050	4,281,308	4,261,848	4,242,664
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	2,151,204	1,526,966	1,729,620	1,731,162	1,732,071	1,733,608
3.050 - Capital Outlay	226,928	226,974	227,075	227,230	227,439	227,702
Intergovernmental & Debt Service	31,127	28,469	28,469	28,469	28,469	28,469
4.300 - Other Objects	558,887	523,123	453,123	453,123	453,123	523,123
4.500 - Total Expenditures	36,621,055	37,440,480	38,703,937	39,952,270	41,088,497	42,335,910
Other Financing Uses						
5.010 - Operating Transfers-Out	470,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
5.020 - Advances-Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.030 - All Other Financing Uses	381	492	492	492	492	492
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	470,381	100,492	100,492	100,492	100,492	100,492
5.050 - Total Exp and Other Financing Uses	37,091,437	37,540,972	38,804,429	40,052,762	41,188,989	42,436,402
6.010 - Excess of Rev Over/(Under) Exp	(46,541)	1,810,946	(795,574)	(4,111,461)	(7,198,676)	(8,418,492)
7.010 - Cash Balance July 1 (No Levies)	2,357,674	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	(784,956)	(7,983,632)
7.020 - Cash Balance June 30 (No Levies)	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	(784,956)	(7,983,632)	(16,402,124)
		Reservations				
8.010 - Estimated Encumbrances June 30	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.080 - Reservations Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of App	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	(784,956)	(7,983,632)	(16,402,124)
Rev from Replacement/Renewal Levies						
11.010 & 11.020 - Renewal Levies	-	-	-	1,470,168	2,940,105	2,939,895
11.030 - Cumulative Balance of Levies	-	-	-	1,470,168	4,410,273	7,350,168
12.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of Obligations	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	685,212	(3,573,359)	(9,051,956)
Revenue from New Levies						
13.010 & 13.020 - New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.030 - Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.010 - Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	2,311,133	4,122,079	3,326,505	685,212	(3,573,359)	(9,051,956)

Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) - Current Forecast

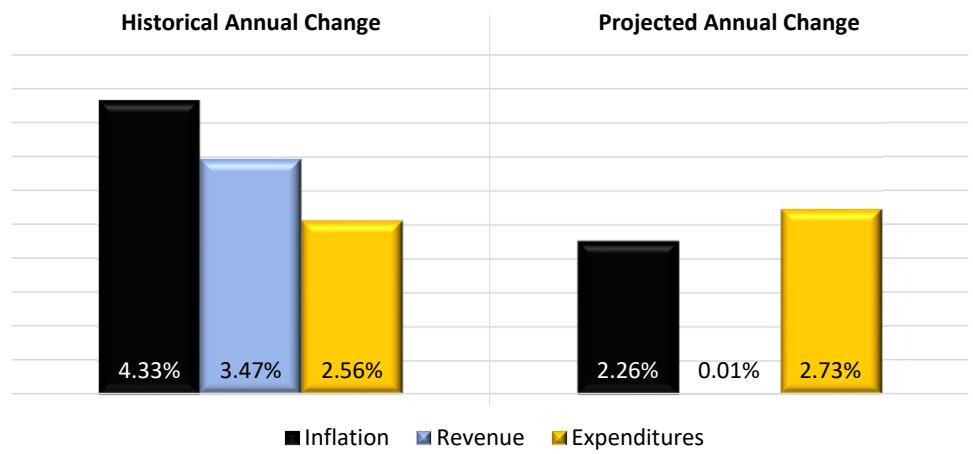


Days Cash on Hand - Current Forecast



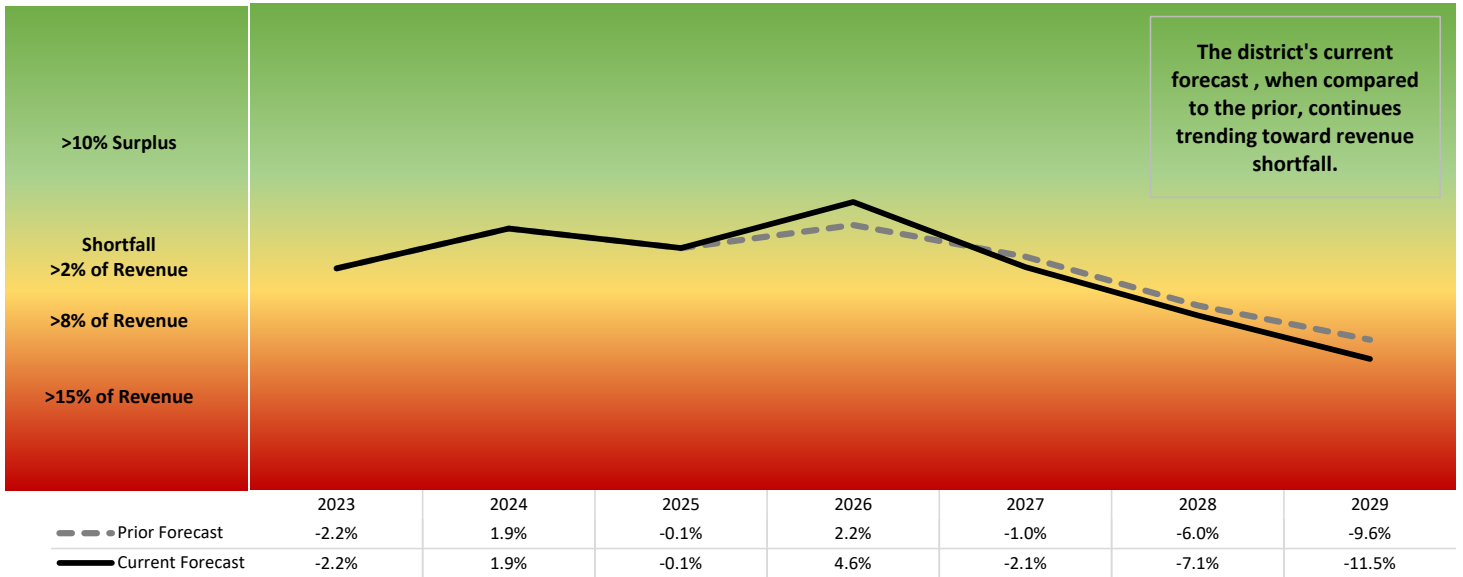
5-Year Average Annual Change - Inflation, Revenue and Expenditures

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

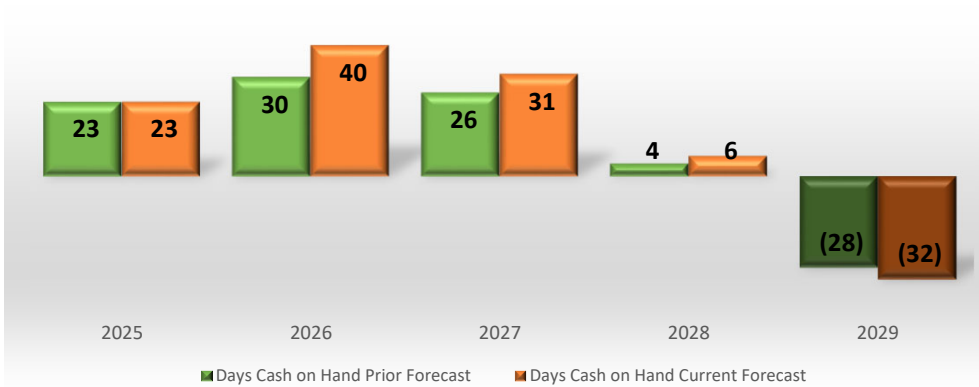


CPI (Inflation) Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (July 1, 2025)
<https://alfred.stlouisfed.org>

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



Days Cash on Hand - Current Compared to Prior Forecast



Days cash on hand is forecasted to decline, and is similar to the prior forecast trend.

*based on 365 days

Revenue and Expenditure Variances - Current Compared to Prior Forecast

Revenue Variance	
Cumulative Unfavorable Revenue Variance	-2.23% (\$4,311,316)
Largest Revenue Variances	
1.035,1.040 State	-1.84% (\$3,553,252)
1.01 Real Estate	-0.43% (\$820,807)
1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	0.10% \$195,241
All Other Revenue Categories	-0.07% (\$132,499)

The current revenue forecast is down by 2.23% compared to the prior forecast.

NET cumulative forecast impact for the forecast period 2025 - 2029 of Revenue and Expense variances is -0.22% (or -\$308,485).

The current forecast for expenditures is down by 2.01% compared to the prior forecast.

Expenditure Variance	
Cumulative Favorable Expenditure Variance	-2.01% (\$4,002,832)
Largest Expenditure Variances	
3.01 Salaries	-1.01% (\$2,001,082)
3.02 Benefits	-0.51% (\$1,012,601)
3.04 Supplies	-0.50% (\$989,152)
All Other Expenditure Categories	0.00% \$4

Detailed Comparison of Net Revenue Change Since October New Philadelphia City School District

Forecast Compare \$\$ Variance

Current Over/(Under) Prior

		Actual	FORECASTED			
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Revenue:	1.01 Real Estate	0	319,027	(661,230)	(271,157)	(207,447)
	1.02 Pub Utility	0	(24,502)	(39,892)	(34,774)	(32,794)
	1.03 Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-
	1.035,1.040 State	(0)	(173,903)	(591,575)	(1,131,921)	(1,655,853)
	1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	(0)	34,038	67,539	67,043	26,621
	1.060 All Other	0	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
	2.010-2.060 Other Sources	0	-	-	-	-
	Levy Renewals	-	-	-	(160)	(377)
	Total 2.08 Rev plus Renewals	1	154,660	(1,225,158)	(1,370,969)	(1,869,850)
	Total 2.08 Revenue Percentage Change	0.0%	0.4%	-3.1%	-3.7%	-5.2%

The table above reflects the net change in revenue when comparing the current forecast results to the forecast submitted to Ohio DEW in October.



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	4.0	4.0	4.0	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	16.0	16.0	16.0	
Effective Inside + Outside Millage	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Class I Property Values Change	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
Reappraisal or Update Year	No	No	Yes	
Percent of District in Reappraisal/Update	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Class I Combined Change	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	
New GDP-D Allowed Growth	13.0%	15.4%	13.3%	

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	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	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	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Percentage Change in Millage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Taxpayer Credits	TY 2023	TY 2024	TY 2025	
If at the floor and exceeded GDP-D Growth	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (807,743)	H.B. 186 credits should apply to 2nd half tax year 2025 tax bills.

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	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Percent of District in Reappraisal/Update	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Class I Combined Change	24.0%	0.1%	0.1%	11.0%	0.1%
GDP-D	13.3%	9.2%	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%

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*	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Millage Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage Change in Millage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.0%

*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	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.4	14.4
Millage Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6	0.0
Percentage Change in Millage	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-7.9%	-0.1%
Fixed Sum Millage	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.3	7.3
Millage Change (no change)	-1.6	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Percentage Change in Millage	-16.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-8.1%	-0.4%

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
Total Effective Rate (Inside+Outside+Fixed Sum)	28.0	27.9	27.9	25.6	25.6

***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?

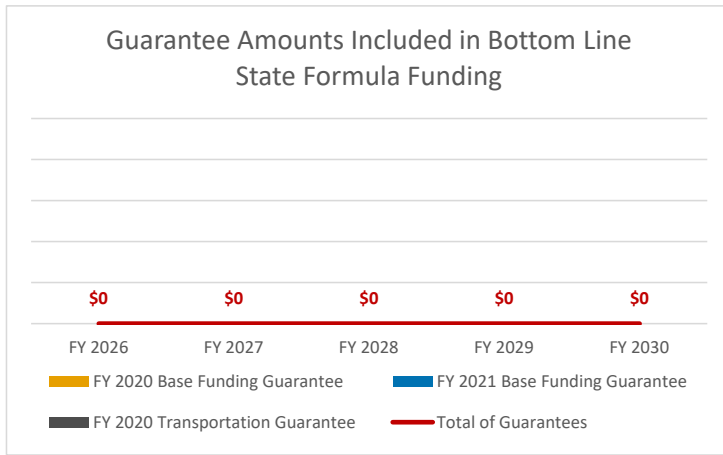
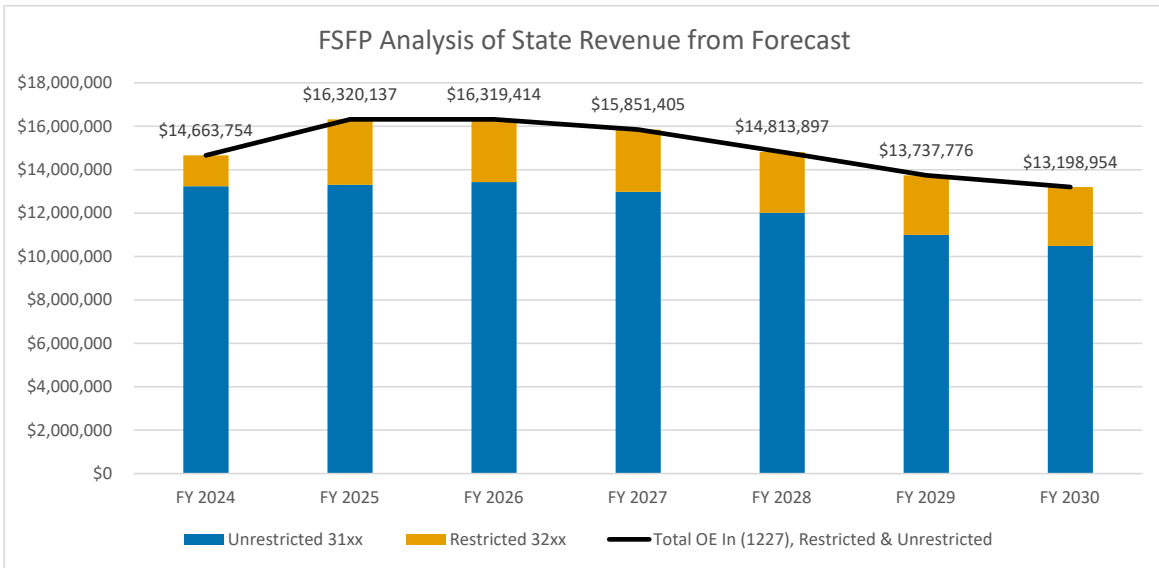
	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
H.B. 186 - Calculated Credit if at 20 Mill Floor	\$ (807,743)	\$ (807,743)	\$ (807,743)	\$ -	\$ -

***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	\$ (0)	\$ (0)	\$ (0)	\$ (0)

State Foundation Funding Results



	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030
Base Cost Per Pupil Total Funding	\$8,130	\$8,137	\$8,142	\$8,147	\$8,148
Local Share	57.7%	62.5%	66.2%	69.7%	71.7%
State Share	42.3%	37.5%	33.8%	30.3%	28.3%

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.