



Cuyahoga Valley Career Center

Fiscal Year  
**2026**  
February

Five Year  
Forecast  
Report



Prepared By:

Treasurer/CFO

Cuyahoga Valley Career Center

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## Forecast Purpose/Objectives

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

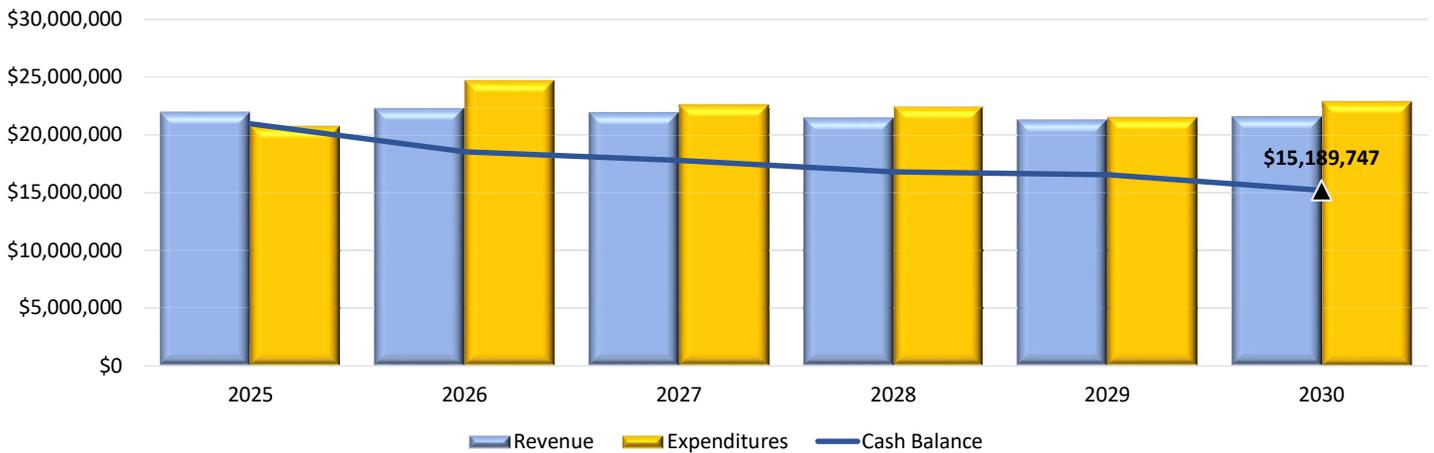
1. To engage the local board of education and the community in the long range planning and discussions of financial issues facing the school district.
2. To serve as a basis for determining the school district's ability to sign the certificate required by O.R.C. §5705.412, commonly known as the "412 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>	20,940,950	18,524,916	17,789,984	16,792,337	16,543,397
+ Revenue	22,258,697	21,854,757	21,413,097	21,237,773	21,519,435
- Expenditures	(24,674,730)	(22,589,689)	(22,410,744)	(21,486,712)	(22,873,085)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	(2,416,033)	(734,932)	(997,647)	(248,939)	(1,353,650)
Line 7.020 Ending Balance with Renewal/New Levies	18,524,916	17,789,984	16,792,337	16,543,397	15,189,747

## Financial Summary Notes

The projected balance of \$13.8 million at June 30, 2030 is significantly decreased from the October 2025 forecast projected balance of \$17.0 million. This change in projected financial position is largely caused by property tax reform legislation recently passed by the Ohio legislature. House Bill 335 restricts inside millage growth from property valuation increases to the rate of inflation over a three-year period, rather than increases in market value. This bill negatively impacts the projected balance over the life of this forecast by \$4.8 million. Estimated expenditure reductions from lower salaries and health insurance costs for new full-time positions not filled and/or not enrolling this year, as well as elimination of one facility improvement project for FY26, yield a positive impact on the projected balance by \$1.6 million. These revenue and expenditure changes cause the net change of \$3.2 million less projected cash balance at June 30, 2030, as represented in the first sentence of this paragraph.

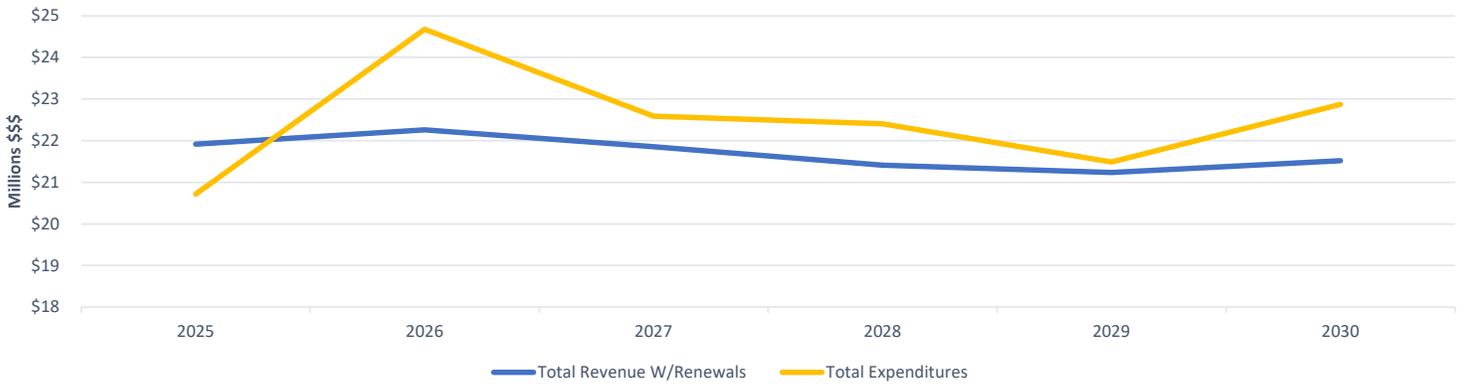
This forecast utilizes tax year 2024 (collection year 2025) property valuations, and the District's total valuation increased to \$9.4 billion from \$8.4 billion in 2023, \$7.4 billion in 2022, \$7.3 billion in 2021, \$6.9 billion in 2020, \$6.6 billion in 2019, \$6.5 billion in 2018 and \$6.1 billion in 2017. Our district has been very fortunate to have an average tax collection rate of 100% of currently billed taxes being collected and distributed to us annually for recent years, but the tax collection percentage declined by 1.9% for 2025. This could be due to increased delinquencies from economic uncertainty and/or timing of distribution of tax receipts from our two counties compared to prior years. This forecast assumes that collection rates will return to previous levels for all years of this forecast. State funding is also projected to decline due to relocation of an associated services provider out of the CVCC attendance area, thus a reduction of \$500K from what was received in FY25.

While this forecast shows a decline in balance over the forecast period and shows deficit spending in each year, we are fortunate to be able to reduce and/or eliminate facility improvement projects and related expenses as needed. There is no imminent need to consider an operating levy for our school district.

Disclosure Items:	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Modeled Renewal Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Modeled New Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbrances (not subtracted from Cash Balance)	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

# Forecast Analysis

## Revenue Compared to Expenditures

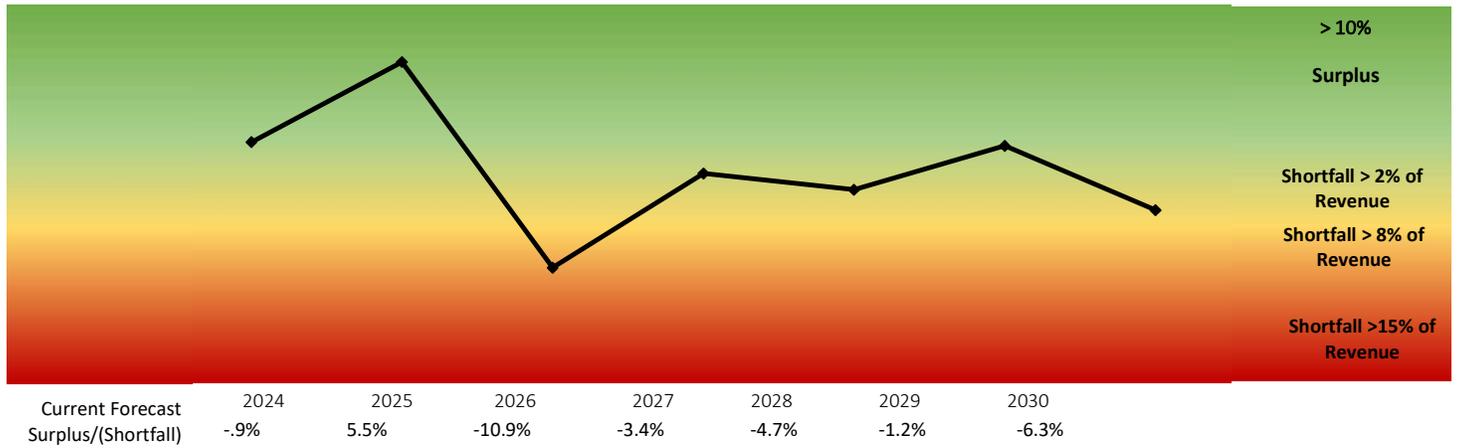


From 2026 to 2030, total revenues are projected to change by -0.35%

Expenditure change is expected to outpace revenue change.

From 2026 to 2030, total expenses are projected to change by 2.44%

## Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) as a Percentage of Revenue

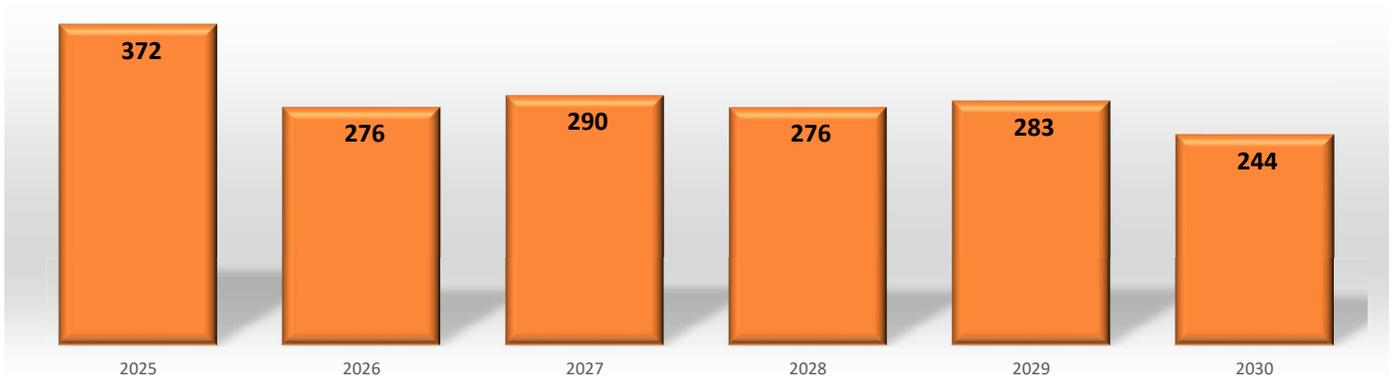


The district is trending toward revenue shortfall with the expenditures growing faster than revenue. A revenue increase of 6.29% is needed to balance the budget, or a \$1,353,650 reduction in expenditures.

- The largest contributor to the projected revenue trend is the change in Real Estate.
- The expenditure most impacting the changing trend is Other Uses.

## Days Cash on Hand at Fiscal Year-end

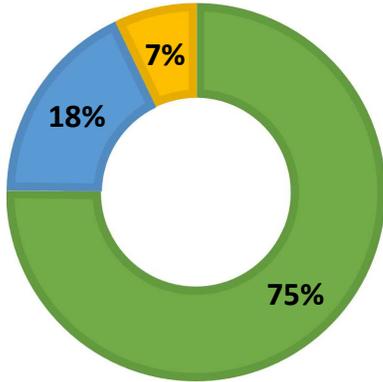
### Days Cash on Hand at Fiscal Year-end



\*based on 365 days

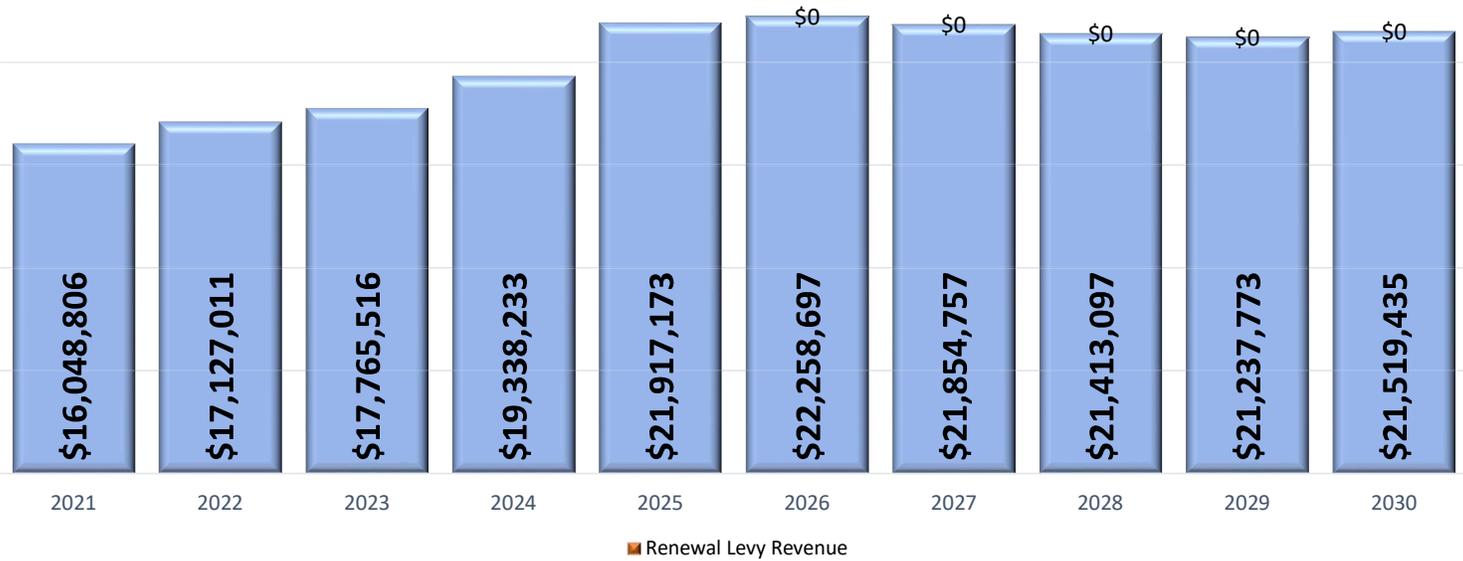
# Revenue Overview

## Revenue Sources



Local Taxes	
Real Estate Tax	71.87%
Public Utility Tax	3.36%
Income Tax	0.00%
State Sources	
State Funding	6.60%
Restricted Aid	2.37%
State Share of Local Tax	8.76%
All Other Revenue	
Other Revenue	6.33%
Other Sources	0.71%

## Annual Revenue Actual + Projected



## Historic Revenue Change versus Projected Revenue Change

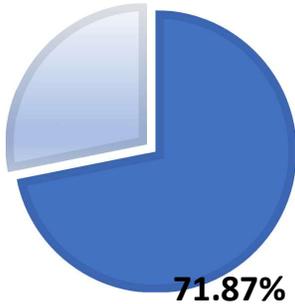
	Historical Average Annual \$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	
Real Estate	\$739,079	\$75,797	(\$663,282)	Total revenues are expected to decrease over the life of this forecast due to property tax reform legislation recently passed by the Ohio legislature. House Bill 335 restricts inside millage growth from property valuation increases to the rate of inflation over a three-year period, rather than increases in market value. This bill negatively impacts the projected balance over the life of this forecast by \$4.8 million. Additionally, property taxes are forecast to decrease in FY26 from the October 2025 estimate for FY26 as the tax collection percentage declined by 1.9% for 2025. This could be due to increased delinquencies from economic uncertainty and/or timing of distribution of tax receipts from our two counties compared to prior years. This forecast assumes that collection rates will return to previous levels for all years of this forecast. State funding is also projected to decline due to relocation of an associated services provider out of the CVCC attendance area, thus a reduction of \$500K from what was received in FY25.
Public Utility	\$33,827	\$33,758	(\$69)	
Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	
State Funding	\$204,540	(\$146,615)	(\$351,155)	
State Share of Property Tax	\$91,985	\$51,767	(\$40,218)	
All Othr Op Rev	\$185,554	(\$100,045)	(\$285,599)	
Other Sources	(\$70,212)	\$5,790	\$76,002	
<b>Total Average Annual Change</b>	<b>\$1,184,773</b>	<b>(\$79,548)</b>	<b>(\$1,264,320)</b>	The Notes and Assumptions page for each revenue category provides more detailed considerations used in the development of this forecast.
	6.60%	-0.35%	-6.95%	

For Comparison:  
Expenditure average annual change is projected to be >

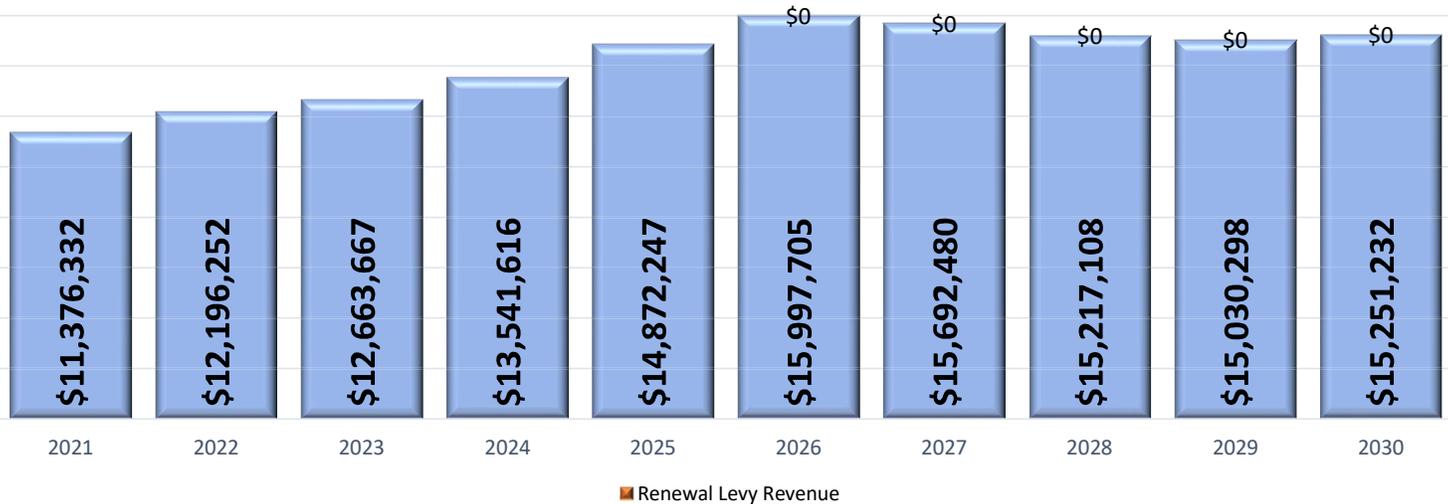
\$431,059 On an annual average basis, expenditures are projected to grow faster than revenue.

### 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 71.87% 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	8,995,039,480	982,700,630	2.00	-	2.00	-	99.4%
2025	9,039,139,480	44,100,000	2.00	-	2.00	-	97.3%
2026	9,236,139,480	197,000,000	2.00	-	2.00	-	98.9%
2027	9,438,189,480	202,050,000	2.00	-	2.00	-	98.9%
2028	9,482,289,480	44,100,000	2.00	-	2.00	-	98.9%
2029	9,679,289,480	197,000,000	2.00	-	2.00	-	98.9%

General Property Tax (Real Estate) accounts for 71.87% of District revenues.

Revenues are expected to decrease over the life of this forecast due to property tax reform legislation recently passed by the Ohio legislature. House Bill 335 restricts inside millage growth from property valuation increases to the rate of inflation over a three-year period, rather than increases in market value. This bill negatively impacts the projected balance over the life of this forecast by \$4.8 million.

This forecast utilizes tax year 2024 (collection year 2025) property valuations, and the District's total valuation increased to \$9.4 billion from \$8.4 billion in 2023, \$7.4 billion in 2022, \$7.3 billion in 2021, \$6.9 billion in 2020, \$6.6 billion in 2019, \$6.5 billion in 2018 and \$6.1 billion in 2017. The District's valuation is comprised of Summit County (46% of total valuation) and Cuyahoga County (54% of total valuation) property.

Our district has been very fortunate to have an average tax collection rate of 100% of currently billed taxes being collected and distributed to us annually for recent years, but the tax collection percentage declined by 1.9% for 2025. This could be due to increased delinquencies from economic uncertainty and/or timing of distribution of tax receipts from our two counties compared to prior years.

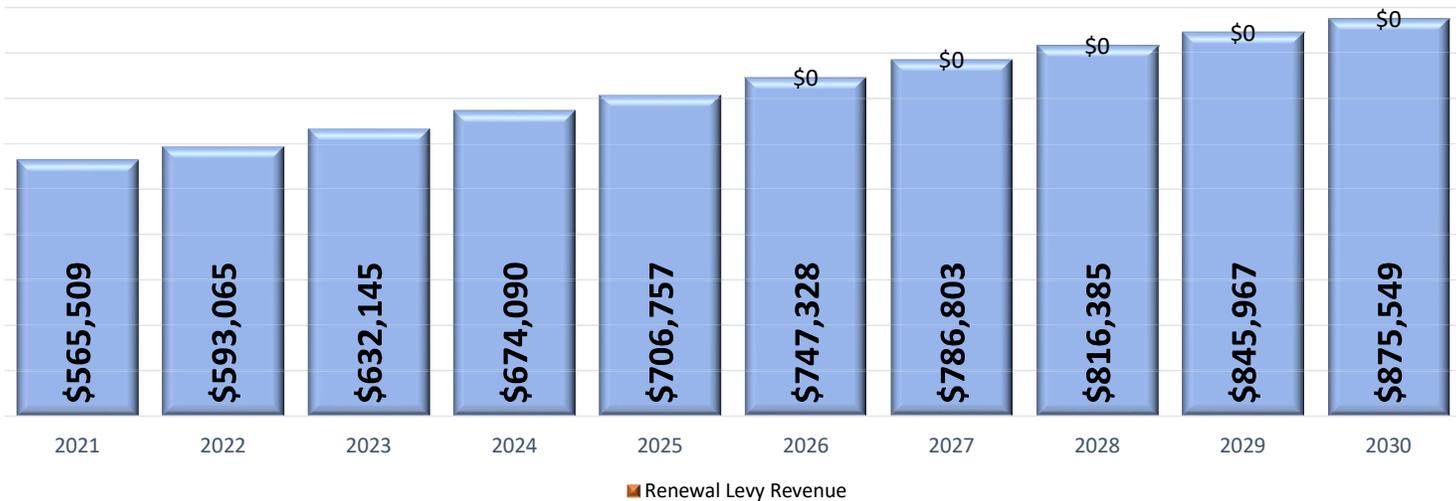
This forecast assumes that collection rates will return to previous levels for all years of this forecast.

### 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 3.36% 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	376,037,050	31,808,980	2.00	-	95.8%
2025	391,037,050	15,000,000	2.00	0.00	98.6%
2026	406,037,050	15,000,000	2.00	-	98.6%
2027	421,037,050	15,000,000	2.00	-	98.6%
2028	436,037,050	15,000,000	2.00	-	98.6%
2029	451,037,050	15,000,000	2.00	-	98.6%

Public Utility Personal Property tax accounts for 3.36% of District revenues.

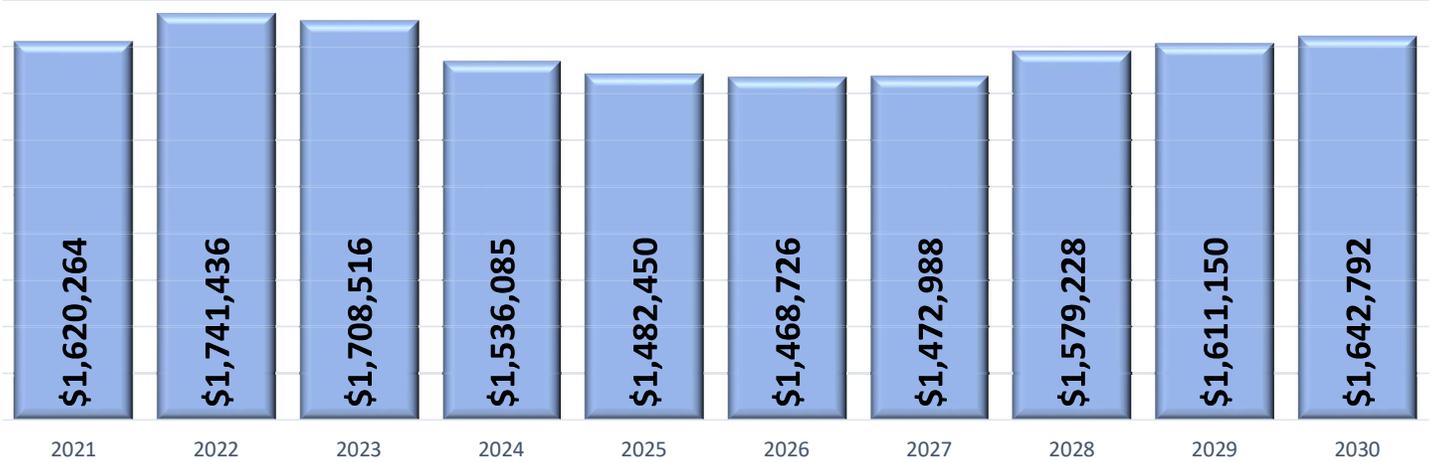
Revenues are projected to increase slightly in FY26 and out years due to the assumed valuation growth reported by public utility companies.

### 1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid

Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.

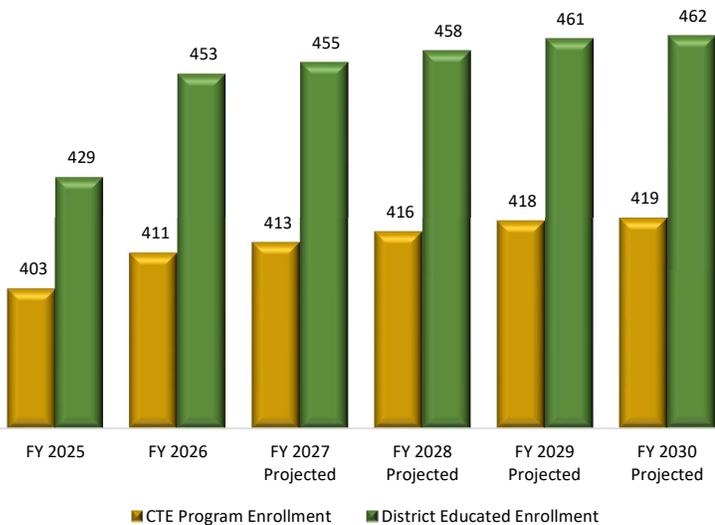


Unrestricted State Aid revenue accounts for 6.60% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

#### Total District Educated Enrollment Compared to CTE Program Enrollment



Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid accounts for 6.60% of District revenues.

This is based on the January 2026 foundation payment from the Ohio Department of Education, reduced by the anticipated decline due to relocation of an associated services provider out of the CVCC attendance area, thus a reduction of \$500K from what was received in FY25.

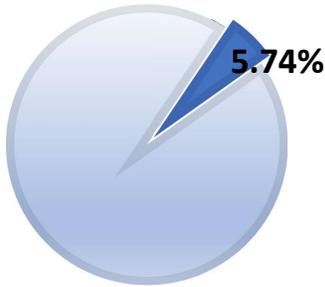
Unrestricted and Restricted Grants-In-Aid utilize the new State funding components in the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) enacted for FY22 and updated for the current FY26/27 State biennial budget. Overall State foundation (Unrestricted and Restricted) funding remains relatively flat for FY27 and out years, after a decrease in FY26 due to decreased CTE associated services funding. Career awareness and exploration funding is eliminated by the State in its FY26/27 biennial budget.

Industry Recognized Credential and Innovative Workforce funding totaling \$119K from the State is assumed to continue for all years of this forecast.

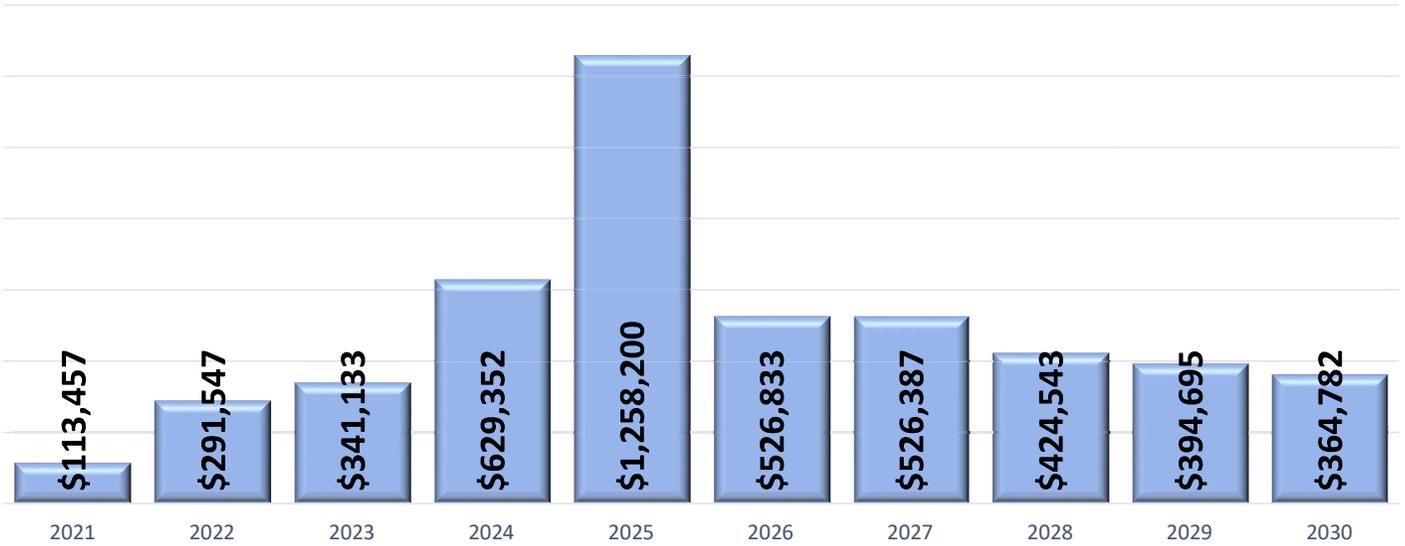
Casino revenues are included in this category.

### 1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid

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

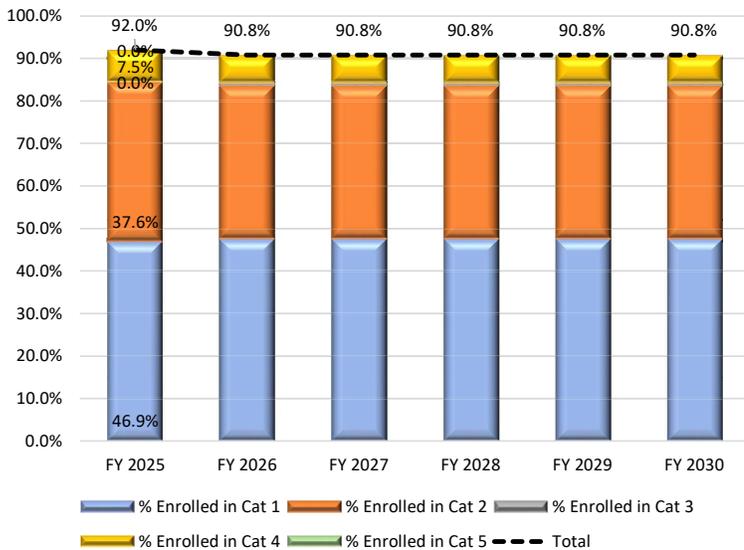


Restricted State Aid revenue accounts for 5.74% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

#### Percentage of District Enrolled in CTE Category 1 through 5 Programs



Restricted Grants-in-Aid accounts for 2.37% of District revenues.

This is based on the January 2026 foundation payment from the Ohio Department of Education.

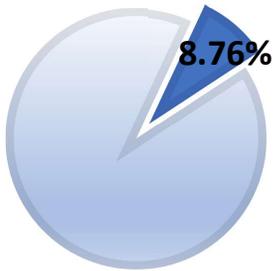
Unrestricted and Restricted Grants-In-Aid utilize the new State funding components in the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) enacted for FY22 and updated for the current FY26/27 State biennial budget. Overall State foundation (Unrestricted and Restricted) funding remains relatively flat for FY27 and out years, after a decrease in FY26 due to decreased CTE associated services funding.

Career awareness and exploration funding from the State increased from September 2023 (\$110K) for the November 2023 forecast to April 2024 (\$163K) for the May 2024 forecast. This amount was funded by the State at \$298K in the April 2025 foundation statement, but is eliminated from State funding in the FY26/27 biennial budget.

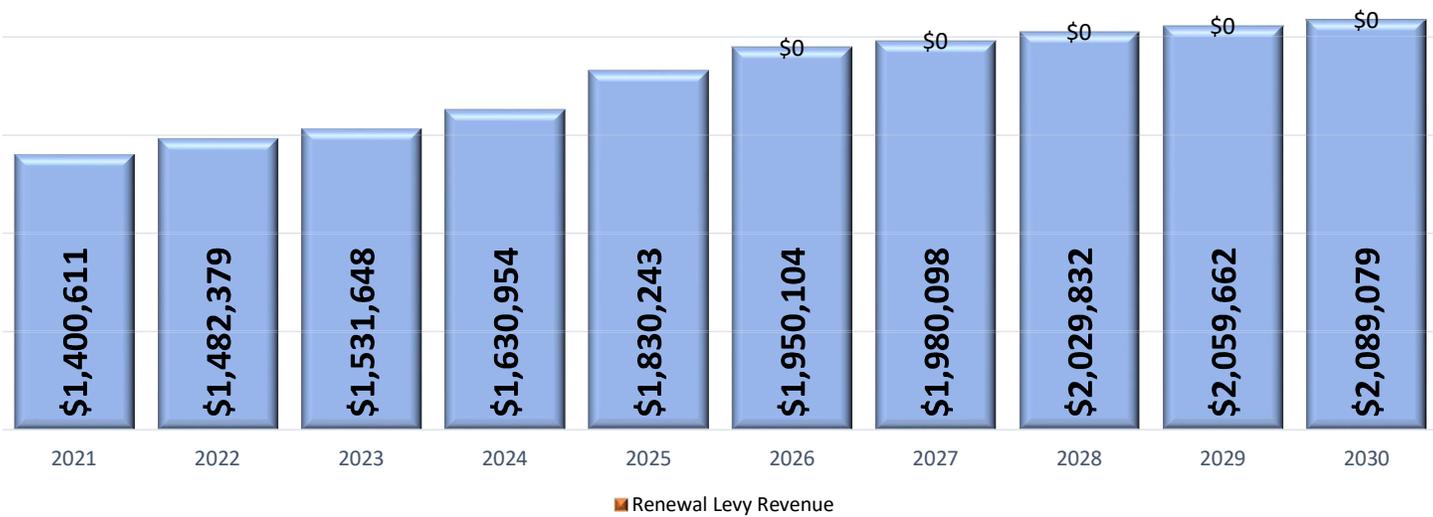
This category accounts for career-technical associated services, career awareness and exploration, and economically disadvantaged student funding

### 1.050 - State Share of Local Property Taxes

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



State Share of Local Property tax revenue accounts for 8.76% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

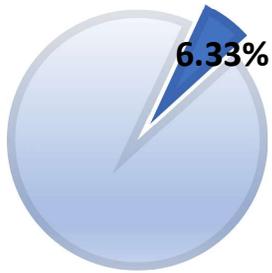
Property Tax Allocation accounts for 8.76% of District revenues.

This revenue source comes from homestead and rollback payments paid by the State on behalf of residential property tax owners. Residential, owner-occupied properties receive a 12.5% property tax reduction on existing tax levies, and residential, non-owner-occupied properties receive a 10.0% property tax reduction on existing tax levies, both of which are considered "rollback." The homestead payments made by the State help offset taxes for residential, owner-occupied properties wherein the owner meets certain age and income requirements.

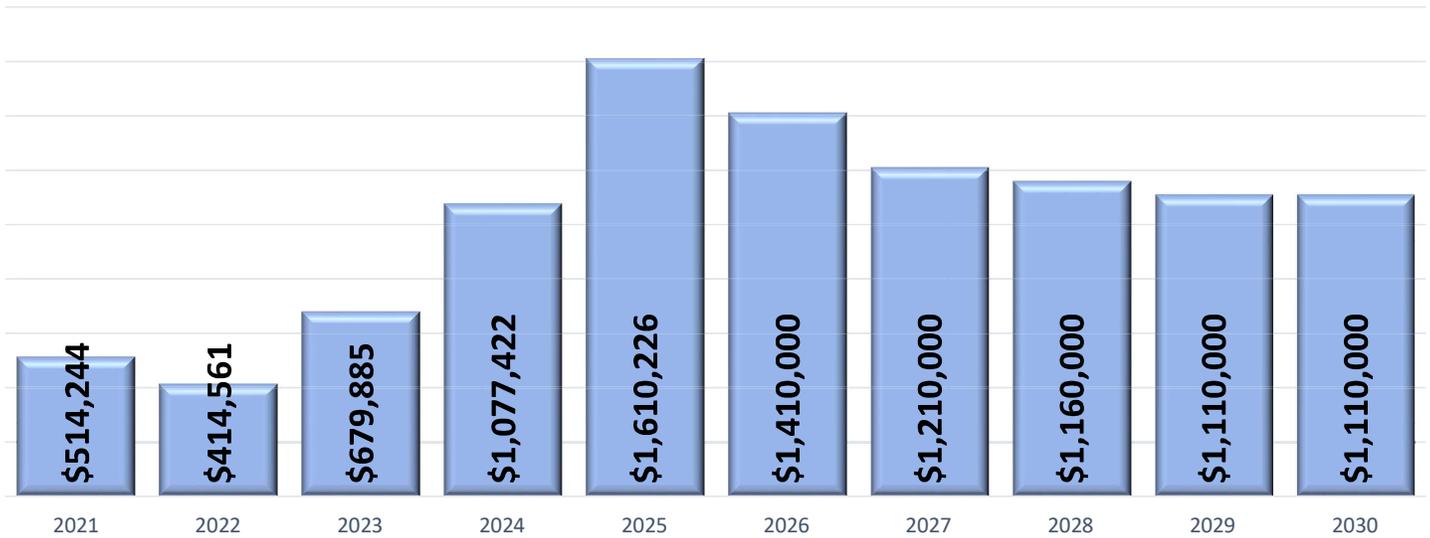
Revenues are projected to increase in all forecast years due to increased property valuations, as indicated in the notes for 1.010 General Property Tax (Real Estate).

### 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 6.33% of total district general fund revenue.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

All Other Operating Revenues accounts for 6.33% of District revenues.

The increase in revenues for FY23 to FY25 is due to increased interest earnings from rising investment rates and additional funds from the construction grant to invest, as well as increased payments in lieu of taxes from Tax Increment Financing (TIF) agreements enacted in municipalities of our associate school districts. Reductions in interest earnings are incorporated for FY26 to FY30 in anticipation of a decline in interest rates and available cash to invest as the construction grant funds and general fund cash balance are reduced.

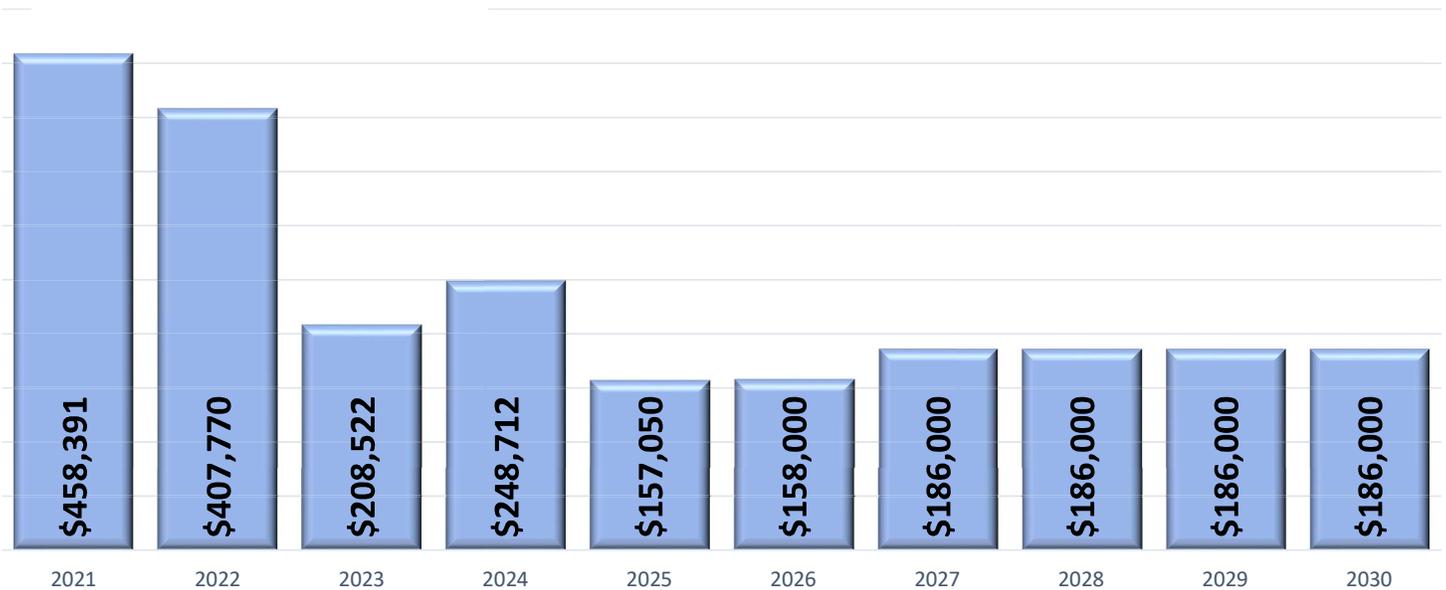
This category is comprised of tuition, student fees, investment earnings, open enrollment, and payments in lieu of taxes for various development agreements in some of our municipalities.

## 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 0.71% of total district general fund revenue.



### Key Assumptions & Notes

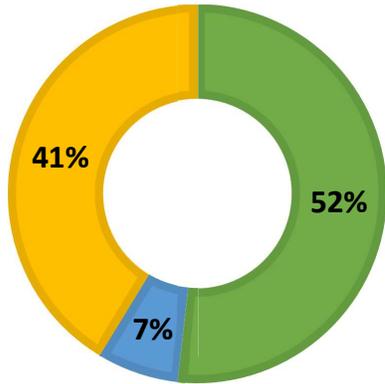
	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances In	157,000	157,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000
All Other Financing Sources	50	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Total Other Financing Sources accounts for 0.71% of District revenues.

This revenue source primarily accounts for the return of advances to other funds of the District. These revenues are simply a return of temporary "loans" for cash flow purposes to these other funds, thus there is an offsetting expense in the prior or current fiscal year, resulting in no gain or loss to the District.

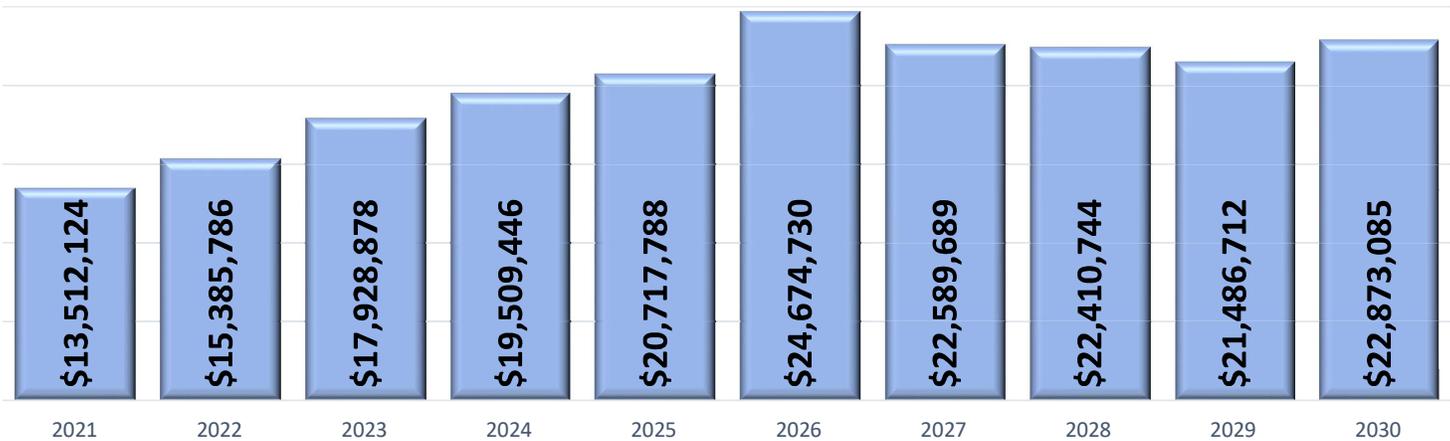
# Expenditure Overview

## Expenditure Categories



Personnel Costs	
Salaries	36.87%
Benefits	14.72%
Purchased Services	
	6.99%
All Other Expenditures	
Supplies, Capital, Debt, Other Obj	5.19%
Other Uses	36.22%

## Annual Expenditures Actual + Projected



## Historic Expenditures Change versus Projected Expenditures Change

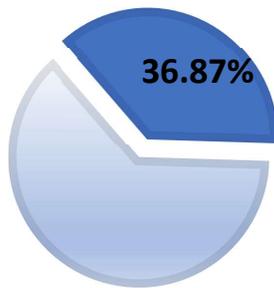
	Historical Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Average Annual \$\$ Change	Projected Compared to Historical Variance	Total expenditures are expected to increase in FY26 from FY25 primarily due the transfers to the permanent improvement fund for facility projects as presented to the Board at its September 2025 regular meeting as part of the five-year facilities improvement plan, and, increased Personnel Services and Employees Retirement/Ins. Benefits due to normal salary and fringe benefits increases. For FY25, insurance premiums for medical and prescription were anticipated to remain flat to FY24 due to implementation of the high deductible health plan with employer funded health savings account (HDHP with HSA), at a substantially reduced monthly premium amount, on January 1, 2025 for all employees. This plan premium increased 6.33% on October 1, 2025. Stipend system for salary increases negotiated with two unions in Spring 2021, and renegotiated in Spring 2024 to continue through 2027 for both unions, is included for FY22 and out years. The OAPSE and CVFT settlements, and ASCE Plan, as approved by the Board are incorporated into this forecast. Estimated expenditure reductions from lower salaries and health insurance costs from new full-time positions not filled and/or not enrolling this year, as well as elimination of one facility improvement project for FY26, yield a cumulative positive impact on the projected balance through June 30, 2030 of \$1.6 million.
Salaries	\$165,779	\$442,860	\$277,082	
Benefits	\$108,712	\$225,031	\$116,319	
Purchased Services	\$78,855	\$79,430	\$575	
Supplies & Materials	\$43,380	\$15,962	(\$27,417)	
Capital Outlay	(\$12,778)	\$4,034	\$16,812	
Intergov & Debt	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Other Objects	\$43,654	\$15,723	(\$27,931)	
Other Uses	\$463,156	(\$351,981)	(\$815,138)	
<b>Total Average Annual Change</b>	<b>\$890,757</b>	<b>\$431,059</b>	<b>(\$459,698)</b>	
	5.70%	2.44%	-3.26%	

For Comparison:  
Revenue average annual change is projected to be >

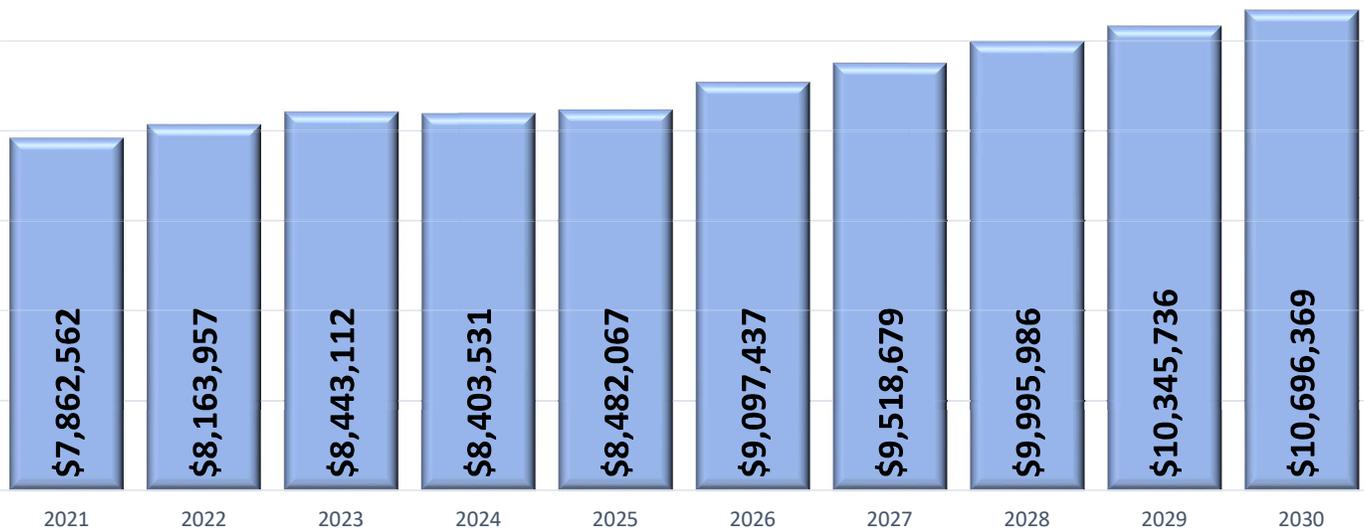
(\$79,548) On an annual average basis, revenues are projected to contract while expenditures grows

### 3.010 - Personnel Services

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



Salaries account for 36.87% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Personnel Services accounts for 36.87% of District expenditures.

2025/2026 school year staffing counts as of January 2026 are used as the basis for this forecast.

All provisions of current negotiated agreements are included. The stipend compensation system for all employees negotiated in Spring 2021 and renegotiated in Spring 2024 is included for FY22 and out years.

Base and step/education increases of 2.35% and 2.0% (eligible staff only) respectively for certified staff are included for FY25 to FY27, followed by a 2.0% projected base pay increases in FY28 and out years. Base increases for classified staff of 2.5%, are included for FY25 to FY27 respectively, followed by a 2.0% projected base pay increase in FY28 and out years. Step increases of 1.5% are included for eligible staff only. ASCE (administrative, support and classified exempt) base increases of 2.25% for FY25 to FY27 are included, plus a 1.0% step increase for eligible staff only, followed by 2.0% projected base pay increases in FY28 and out years.

A 27th bi-weekly payroll occurred in FY23, which was offset in FY25 when a three-week pay gap or similar adjustment occurred to correct this payment ahead of schedule based on days worked in the contract year. Full-time assistant superintendent and administrative assistant to the assistant superintendent, are both increased from .5 fte to 1.0 fte for FY25 and out years.

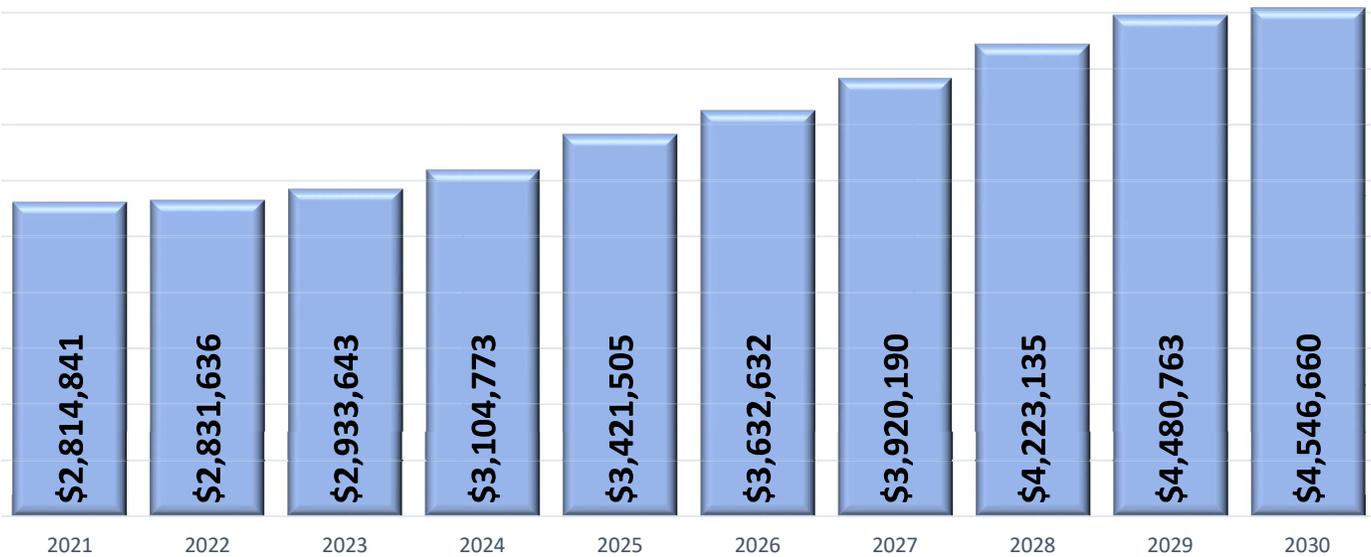
Increased staffing costs for eight full-time (currently part-time) career specialists (FY26 and 27), two additional program instructors (FY26 and FY28), two additional educational aides (FY25 and FY26), an additional custodian (FY26), an office intern (FY26), and a public information officer (FY28) are included. The program instructor addition for FY26 did not happen until mid-year, and all career specialists have not transitioned to full-time status at this time.

### 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 14.72% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Employees' Benefits accounts for 14.72% of District expenditures.

Insurance counts and premiums for January 2026 are used for the base cost calculations, as well as the 2025/2026 salaries which drive the retirement/medicare/workers' compensation costs.

Insurance premium increases of 8% blended rate are included for FY27 and out years. Premiums increased 6.33% for FY25, preceded by increases of 12.5%, 13.00%, 6.70%, 2.25%, 0%, 4.18%, 8.66%, 11.68%, 9.17%, and 4.55% respectively in FY25 to FY16. Employee premium share is 16% for all staff, except 20% for administrative and supervisory employees.

For FY25, HDHP with HSA, at a substantially reduced monthly premium amount, on January 1, 2025 for all employees, kept insurance benefit costs relatively flat. FY26 insurance costs include to 12 months of all employees being covered by the HDHP with HSA, rather than only six months of coverage under this plan as occurred in FY25.

Additional insurance packages and other benefit costs related to new positions identified in Section 3.010 Personnel Services are included. Estimated expenditure reductions from health insurance costs for new full-time positions not filled and/or not enrolling in FY26 positively impact the anticipated expenditures.

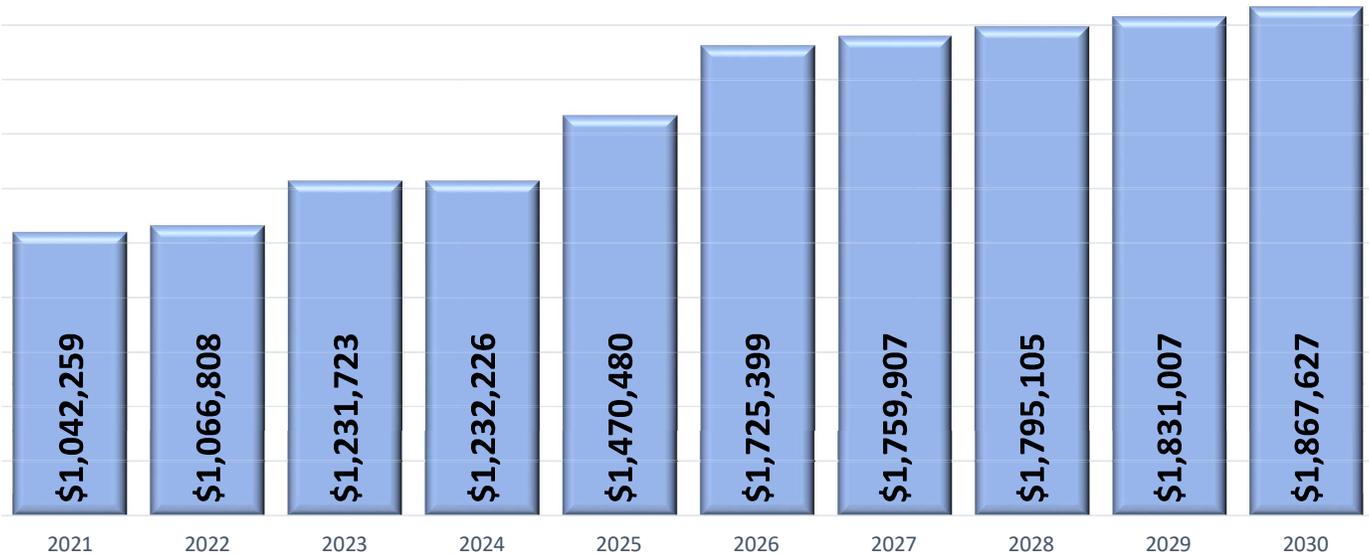
All provisions of current negotiated agreements are included.

### 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 6.99% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Purchased Services accounts for 6.99% of District expenditures.

Utilities, property and fleet insurance, copier leases/costs, technology services and repairs, building maintenance and repairs, legal and other professional services, and staff professional development comprise the majority of these expenditures.

FY24 included an increase to the high school operating budget for travel expenses previously paid from the Student Leadership fund 200 based on advances and transfers from the general fund.

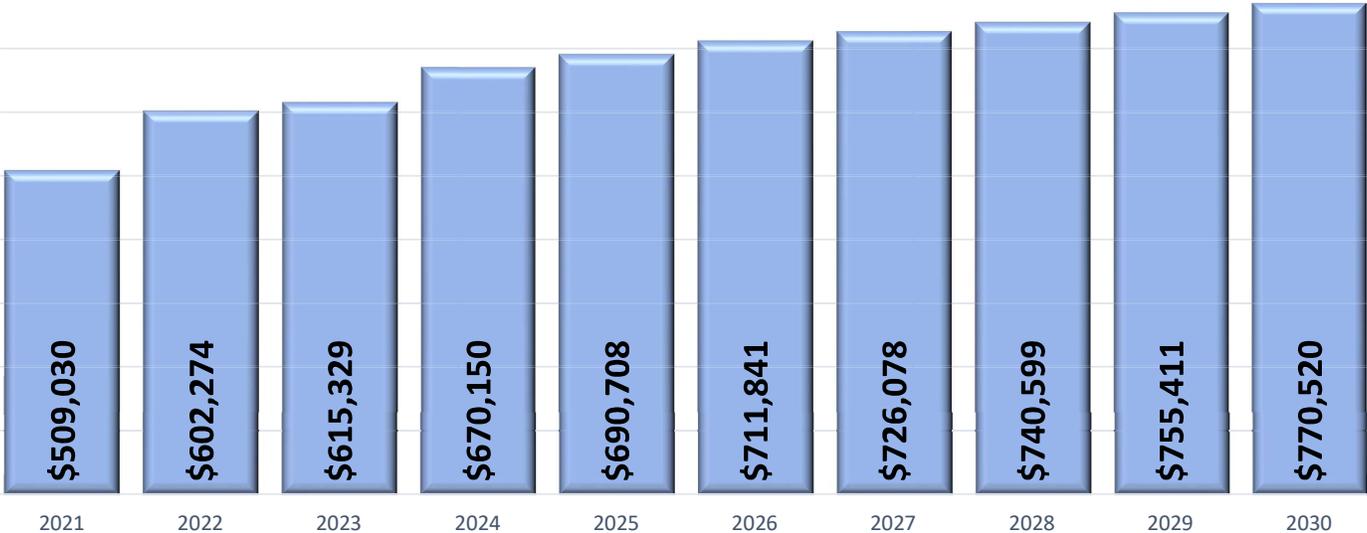
FY26 appropriations approved by the Board of Education are used as the basis for this forecast, with application of 85% of authorized budgets being expended. 2% overall inflationary growth is generally applied to purchased services items for FY27 and out years.

### 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 2.88% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

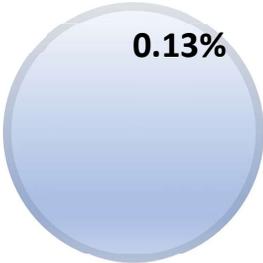
Supplies & Materials accounts for 2.88% of District expenditures.

Textbooks, custodial and maintenance supplies, software, technology supplies, and paper and other building/office supplies comprise the majority of these expenditures.

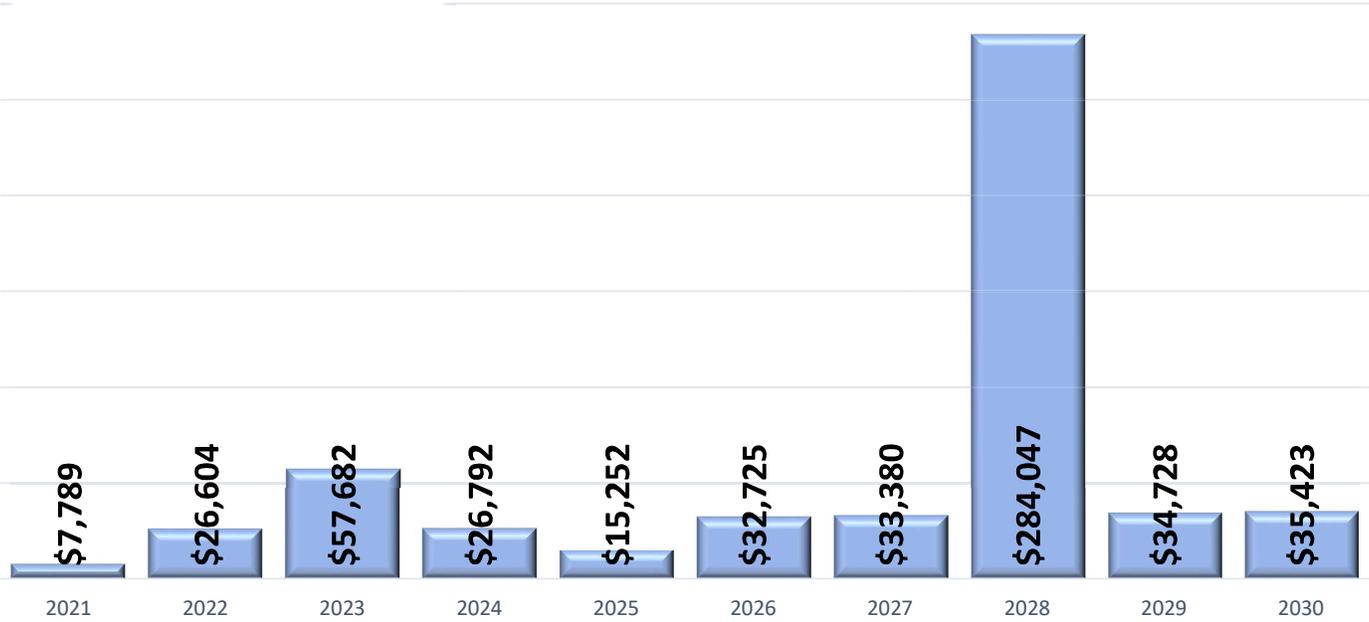
FY26 appropriations approved by the Board of Education are used as the basis for this forecast, with application of 88% of authorized budgets being expended based upon historical review of budgets being utilized. 2% inflationary growth is generally applied to all supplies and materials items for FY27 and out years.

### 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 0.13% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

Capital Outlay accounts for 0.13% of District expenditures.

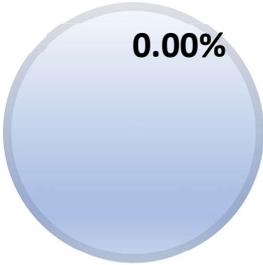
Equipment for office and custodial/maintenance comprises the majority of these expenditures as equipment purchases are planned for procurement from Permanent Improvement Funds and other grant funds.

FY28 includes \$250K for new student instructional program equipment.

FY26 appropriations approved by the Board of Education are used as the basis for this forecast, with application of 85% of authorized budgets being expended based upon historical review of budgets being utilized. 2% inflationary growth is generally applied to all capital outlay items for FY27 and out years.

**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 0.00% of the district's total general fund spending.

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Key Assumptions & Notes**

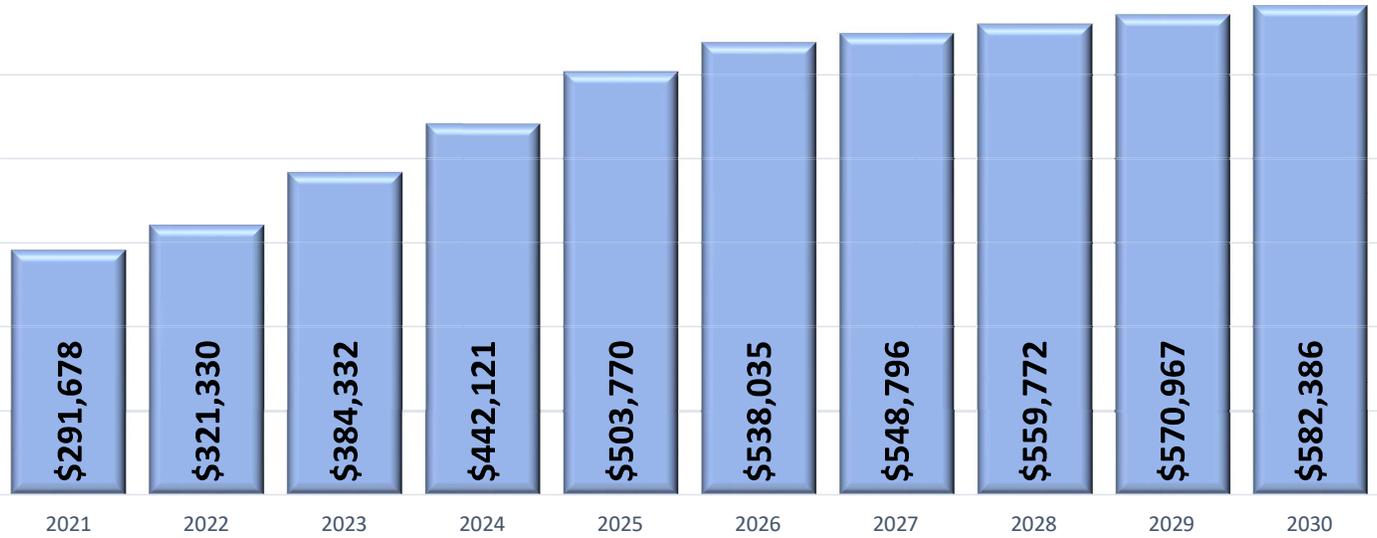
The Intergovernmental/Debt expenditure category details general fund debt issued by the District. The District does not have any debt.

### 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 2.18% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

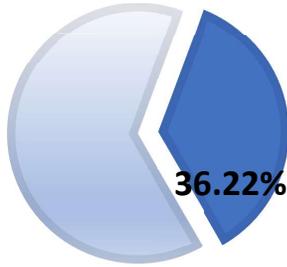
Other Objects accounts for 2.18% of District expenditures.

FY26 appropriations approved by the Board of Education are used as the basis for this forecast, with application of 97% of authorized budgets being expended based upon historical review of budgets being utilized. 2% inflationary growth is generally applied to all other objects items for FY27 and out years.

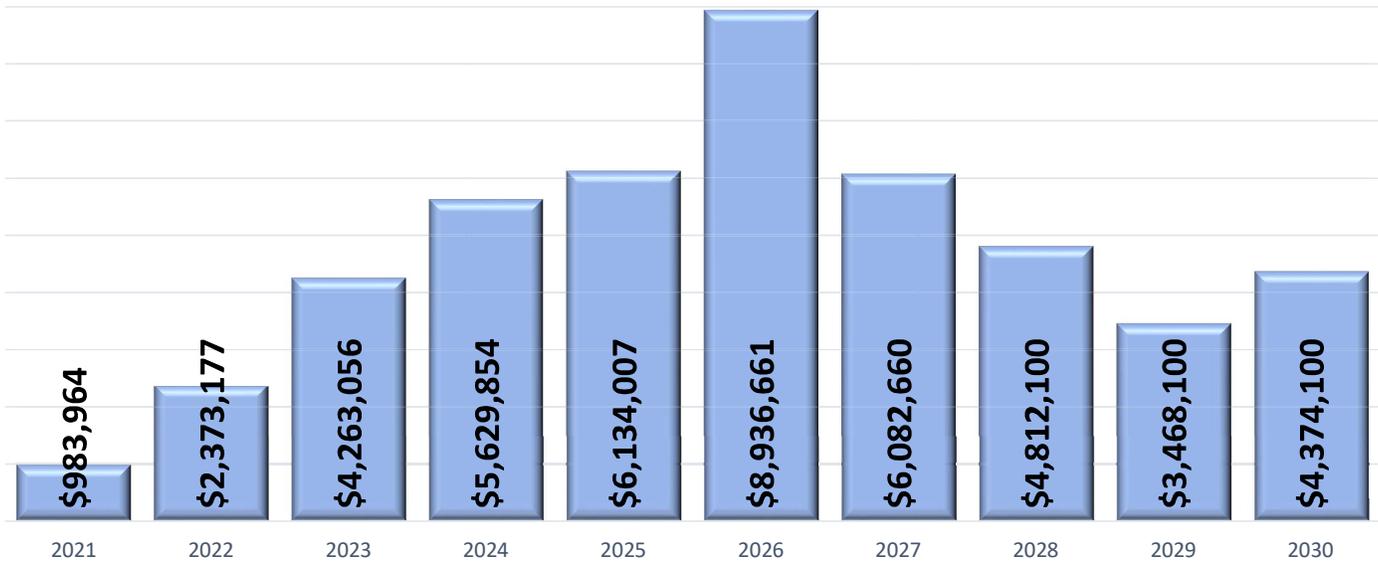
Tax collection fees charged by Summit County, liability insurance, and memberships comprise the majority of these expenditures.

### 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 36.22% of the district's total general fund spending.



#### Key Assumptions & Notes

	FORECASTED					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers Out	5,798,650	8,479,661	5,625,660	4,355,100	3,011,100	3,917,100
Advances Out	157,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000
Other Financing Uses	178,357	272,000	272,000	272,000	272,000	272,000

Total Other Financing Uses accounts for 36.22% of District expenditures.

Advances and transfers to other funds are recorded in this category. Advances are simply a temporary "loan" for cash flow purposes to these other funds, thus there is offsetting revenue in the current or subsequent fiscal year, resulting in no gain or loss to the District. Advances to Food Services, Uniform School Supplies, and Section 125, are included for all forecast years. Transfers are permanent allocations of resources to the receiving funds, used to help offset operating costs. Transfers to funds other than Permanent Improvement Building Maintenance, Permanent Improvement Technology, and Section 125 are made in the next fiscal year to only provide funding for the actual operating deficit from the prior fiscal year. These funds can include Food Services, Uniform School Supplies, and Student Leadership. Section 125 receives an annual transfer of \$10 per employee per month contribution per provisions in negotiated agreements. The planned transfers to Permanent Improvement Building Maintenance in FY26 and out years for building improvements identified in the five-year facilities improvement plan presented in September 2025 are included, as well as \$1M for equipment refresh throughout the District in FY26. Annual transfers to Permanent Improvement Technology fund of \$300,000 are included for FY26 and out years.

The transfer amount for FY26 for facility improvement projects is reduced by \$500K due to elimination of one project at this time.

\$34,000 annual allocation to each associate district for CTE programming is included.

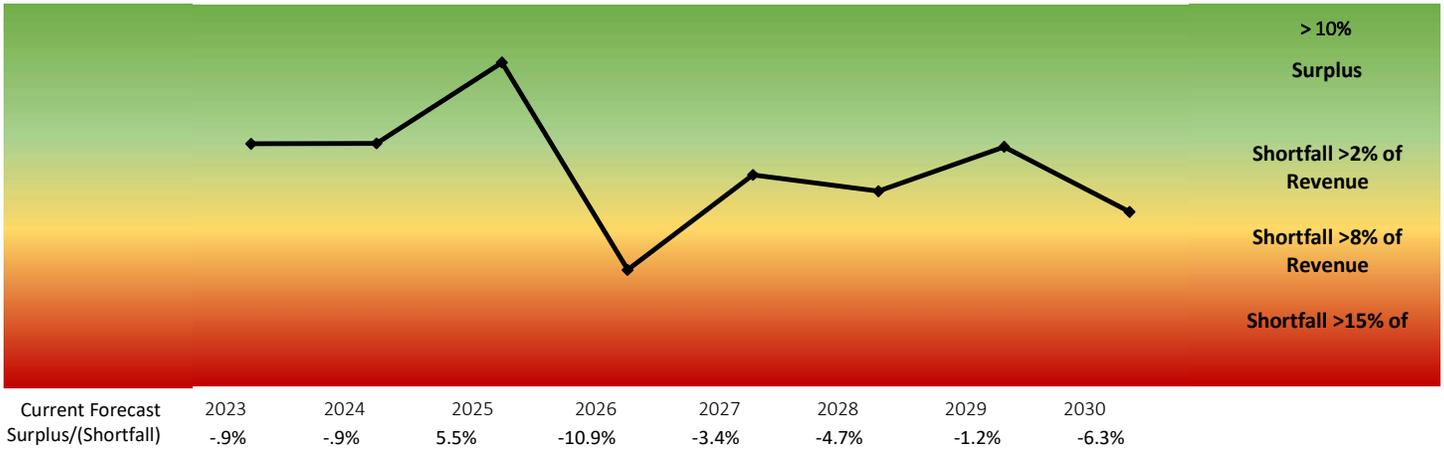
**Cuyahoga Valley Career Center**

Five Year Forecast

February Fiscal Year 2026

Fiscal Year:	Actual	FORECASTED				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<b>Revenue:</b>						
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	14,872,247	15,997,705	15,692,480	15,217,108	15,030,298	15,251,232
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	706,757	747,328	786,803	816,385	845,967	875,549
1.030 - Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	1,482,450	1,468,726	1,472,988	1,579,228	1,611,150	1,642,792
1.040 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	1,258,200	526,833	526,387	424,543	394,695	364,782
1.050 - State Share-Local Property Taxes	1,830,243	1,950,104	1,980,098	2,029,832	2,059,662	2,089,079
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	1,610,226	1,410,000	1,210,000	1,160,000	1,110,000	1,110,000
<b>1.070 - Total Revenue</b>	<b>21,760,123</b>	<b>22,100,696</b>	<b>21,668,756</b>	<b>21,227,096</b>	<b>21,051,772</b>	<b>21,333,434</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources:</b>						
2.010 - Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.020 - State Emergency Loans and Adv	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.040 - Operating Transfers-In	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.050 - Advances-In	157,000	157,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000
2.060 - All Other Financing Sources	50	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>157,050</b>	<b>158,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>
<b>2.080 - Total Rev &amp; Other Sources</b>	<b>21,917,173</b>	<b>22,258,697</b>	<b>21,854,757</b>	<b>21,413,097</b>	<b>21,237,773</b>	<b>21,519,435</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
3.010 - Personnel Services	8,482,067	9,097,437	9,518,679	9,995,986	10,345,736	10,696,369
3.020 - Employee Benefits	3,421,505	3,632,632	3,920,190	4,223,135	4,480,763	4,546,660
3.030 - Purchased Services	1,470,480	1,725,399	1,759,907	1,795,105	1,831,007	1,867,627
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	690,708	711,841	726,078	740,599	755,411	770,520
3.050 - Capital Outlay	15,252	32,725	33,380	284,047	34,728	35,423
Intergovernmental & Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.300 - Other Objects	503,770	538,035	548,796	559,772	570,967	582,386
<b>4.500 - Total Expenditures</b>	<b>14,583,782</b>	<b>15,738,069</b>	<b>16,507,029</b>	<b>17,598,644</b>	<b>18,018,612</b>	<b>18,498,985</b>
<b>Other Financing Uses</b>						
5.010 - Operating Transfers-Out	5,798,650	8,479,661	5,625,660	4,355,100	3,011,100	3,917,100
5.020 - Advances-Out	157,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000
5.030 - All Other Financing Uses	178,357	272,000	272,000	272,000	272,000	272,000
<b>5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>6,134,007</b>	<b>8,936,661</b>	<b>6,082,660</b>	<b>4,812,100</b>	<b>3,468,100</b>	<b>4,374,100</b>
<b>5.050 - Total Exp and Other Financing Uses</b>	<b>20,717,788</b>	<b>24,674,730</b>	<b>22,589,689</b>	<b>22,410,744</b>	<b>21,486,712</b>	<b>22,873,085</b>
<b>6.010 - Excess of Rev Over/(Under) Exp</b>	<b>1,199,384</b>	<b>(2,416,033)</b>	<b>(734,932)</b>	<b>(997,647)</b>	<b>(248,939)</b>	<b>(1,353,650)</b>
7.010 - Cash Balance July 1 (No Levies)	19,741,566	20,940,950	18,524,916	17,789,984	16,792,337	16,543,397
7.020 - Cash Balance June 30 (No Levies)	20,940,950	18,524,916	17,789,984	16,792,337	16,543,397	15,189,747
		Reservations				
8.010 - Estimated Encumbrances June 30	279,095	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
9.080 - Reservations Subtotal	-	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
10.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of App	20,661,855	17,099,916	16,364,984	15,367,337	15,118,397	13,764,747
<b>Rev from Replacement/Renewal Levies</b>						
11.010 & 11.020 - Renewal Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.030 - Cumulative Balance of Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of Obligations	20,661,855	17,099,916	16,364,984	15,367,337	15,118,397	13,764,747
<b>Revenue from New Levies</b>						
13.010 & 13.020 - New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.030 - Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.010 - Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	20,661,855	17,099,916	16,364,984	15,367,337	15,118,397	13,764,747

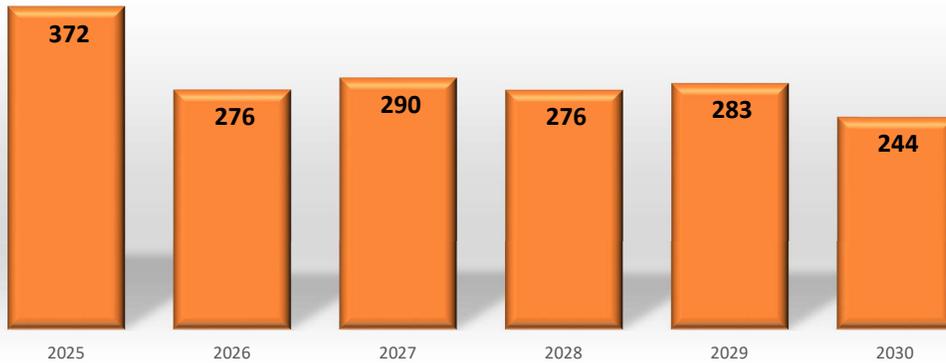
Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) - Current Forecast



The district is trending toward revenue shortfall with the expenditures growing faster than revenue. A revenue increase of 6.29% is needed to balance the budget, or a \$1,353,650 reduction in expenditures.

- The largest contributor to the projected revenue trend is the change in Real Estate.
- The expenditure most impacting the changing trend is Other Uses.

Days Cash on Hand - Current Forecast

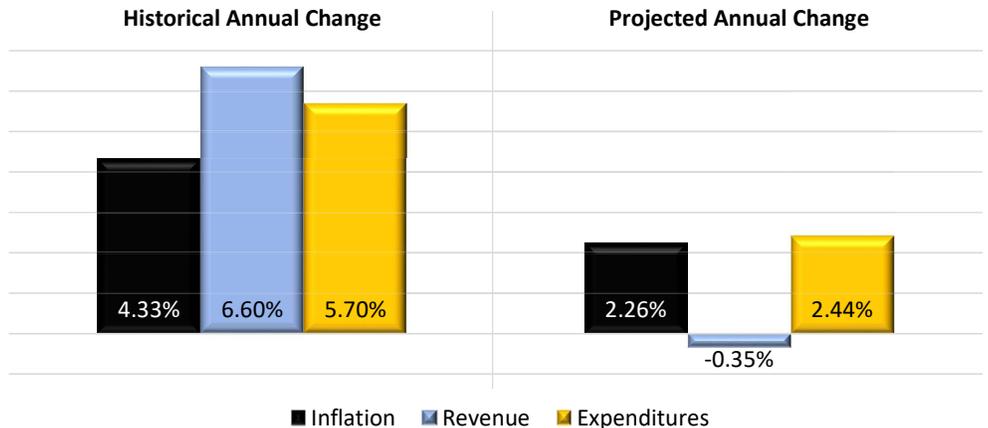


Days cash on hand is projected to decline.

\*based on 365 days

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

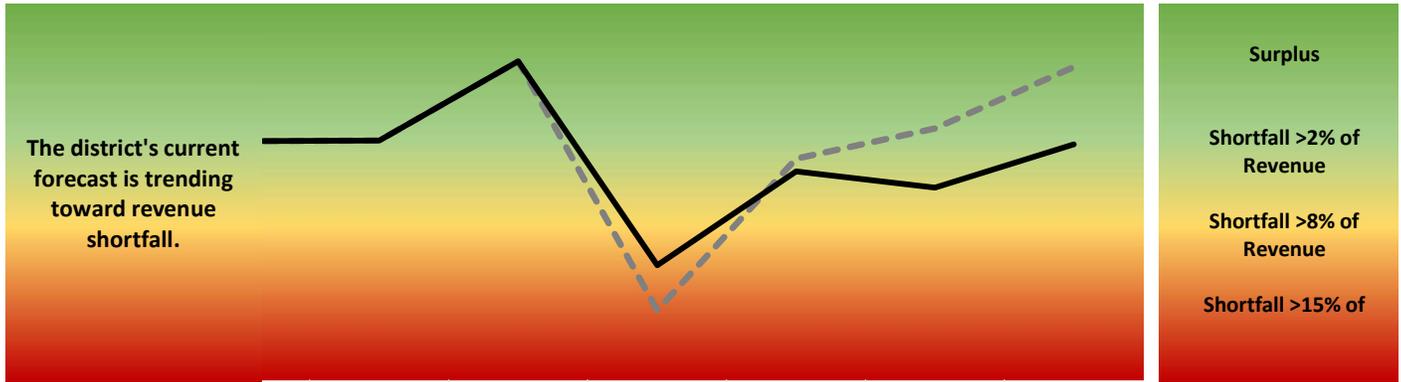
Average projected annual expenditure change is greater than inflation, and more than revenue.



CPI (Inflation) Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (September 23, 2024) <https://alfred.stlouisfed.org>

## Current to Prior Forecast Comparison

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



	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
--- Prior Forecast	-0.9%	-0.9%	5.5%	-14.5%	-2.3%	0.1%	5.0%
— Current Forecast	-0.9%	-0.9%	5.5%	-10.9%	-3.4%	-4.7%	-1.2%

### 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	-2.87%	(\$3,215,455)
	Largest Revenue Variances	
1.01 Real Estate	-14.67%	(\$3,215,839)
1.02 Pub Utility	0.00%	\$383
1.060 All Other	0.00%	\$2
All Other Revenue Categories	0.00%	(\$0)

The current revenue forecast is down by 2.87% compared to the prior forecast.

NET cumulative forecast impact for the forecast period FY 2025 - 2029 of Revenue and Expense variances is -1.65% (-\$1,834,734).

The current forecast for expenditures is down by 1.22% compared to the prior forecast.

	Expenditure Variance		
	-1.22%	(\$1,380,721)	Cumulative Favorable Expenditure Variance
	Largest Expenditure Variances		
	-3.96%	(\$819,565)	3.02 Benefits
	-2.41%	(\$499,999)	Intergov + Debt + Other
	-0.30%	(\$61,156)	3.01 Salaries
	0.00%	(\$1)	All Other Expenditure Categories

**Detailed Comparison of Net Revenue Change Since October** Cuyahoga Valley Career Center

Forecast Compare \$\$ Variance

Current Over/(Under) Prior

		<b>Actual</b>	<b>FORECASTED</b>			
		<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>
Revenue:	1.01 Real Estate	0	43,620	(410,161)	(1,230,808)	(1,618,490)
	1.02 Pub Utility	(0)	144	78	79	82
	1.03 Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-
	1.035,1.040 State	(0)	-	-	-	-
	1.050 - State Reimb Prop Tax Credits	(0)	-	-	-	-
	1.060 All Other	(0)	0	0	0	0
	2.010-2.060 Other Sources	-	0	0	0	0
	Levy Renewals	-	-	-	-	-
	Total 2.08 Rev plus Renewals	(0)	43,765	(410,082)	(1,230,728)	(1,618,407)
	Total 2.08 Revenue Percentage Change	0.0%	0.2%	-1.8%	-5.4%	-7.1%

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	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Effective Inside + Outside Millage	2.0	2.0	2.0	
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	52.0%	53.5%	0.0%	
Class I Combined Change	25.8%	23.4%	0.0%	
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	13.4%	12.5%	0.1%	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	-	-	-	
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	\$ (865,031)	\$ (742,280)	\$ -	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	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Percent of District in Reappraisal/Update	0.0%	52.0%	53.5%	0.0%	52.0%
Class I Combined Change	0.0%	4.0%	3.9%	0.0%	3.8%
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
<b>Inside Millage Class I &amp; II*</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Millage Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage Change in Millage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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
<b>Outside Millage</b>	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Millage Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage Change in Millage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Fixed Sum Millage</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Millage Change (no change)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage Change in Millage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
<b>Total Effective Rate (Inside+Outside+Fixed Sum)</b>	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

\*\*\*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?

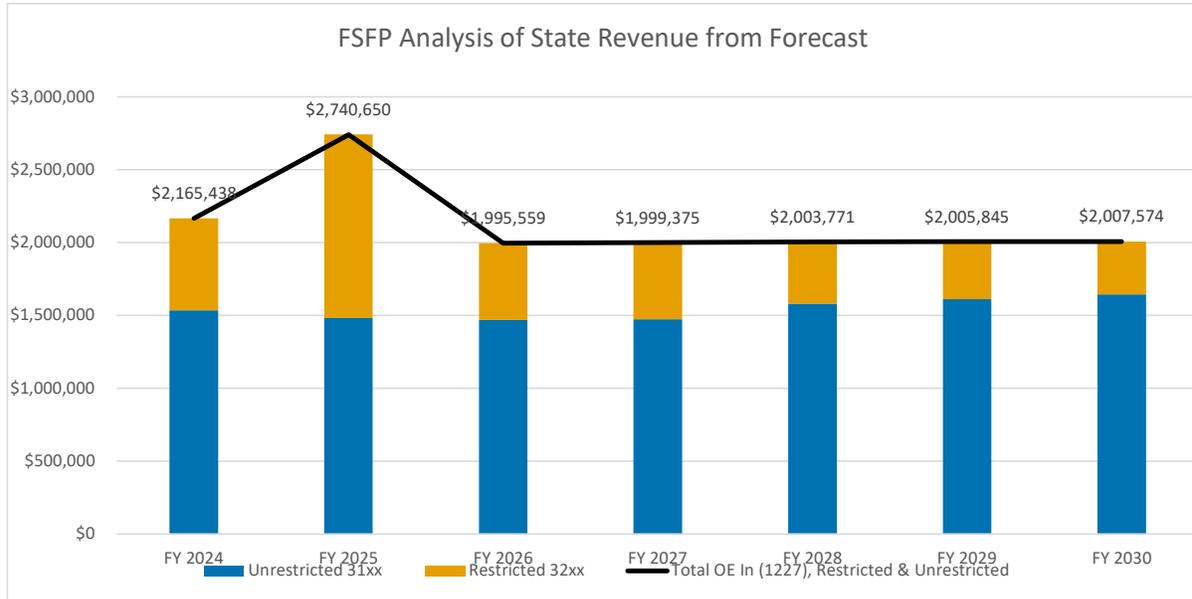
	TY 2025	TY 2026	TY 2027	TY 2028	TY 2029
H.B. 186 - Calculated Credit if at 20 Mill Floor	\$ -	\$ (865,031)	\$ (1,642,243)	\$ (1,642,243)	\$ (1,642,243)

\*\*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	\$11,349	\$11,191	\$11,174	\$11,157	\$11,141
Local Share	86.2%	89.3%	93.1%	94.3%	95.5%
State Share	13.8%	10.7%	6.9%	5.7%	4.5%

## 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.