Cuyahoga Falls City School District

Fiscal Year

2026

October

Five Year Forecast Report

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Treasurer/CFO

Cuyahoga Falls City School District

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Forecast Purpose/Objectives

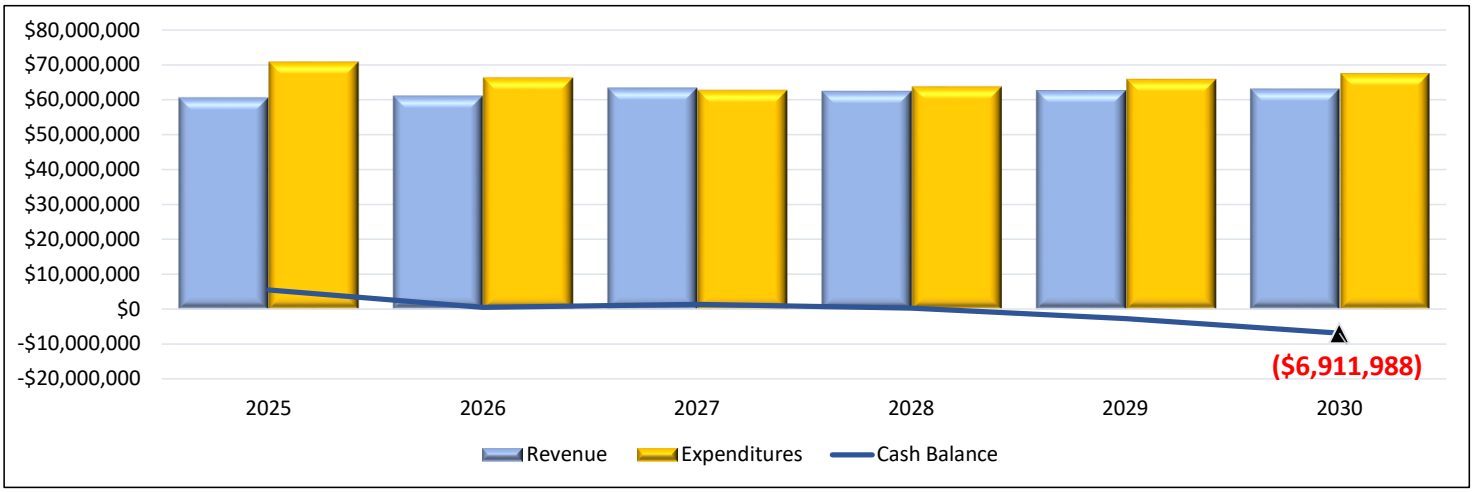
Ohio Department of Education and Workforce's purposes/objectives for the five-year forecast are:

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.

Projected Revenue, Expenditures, and Cash Balance



Financial Forecast Summary

Financial Forecast	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030
Beginning Balance (Line 7.010) **Includes Renewal/New Levy Revenue, see Disclosures*	5,474,651	491,192	1,336,982	276,082	(2,707,812)
+ Revenue	61,100,108	63,396,325	62,498,862	62,713,688	63,111,474
- Expenditures	(66,083,567)	(62,550,535)	(63,559,762)	(65,697,583)	(67,315,649)
= Revenue Surplus or Deficit	(4,983,459)	845,790	(1,060,900)	(2,983,895)	(4,204,175)
Line 7.020 Ending Balance with Renewal/New Levies	**491,192**	**1,336,982**	**276,082**	**(2,707,812)**	**(6,911,988)**

Financial Summary Notes

This document represents the Cuyahoga Falls City School District's five-year forecast. Fiscal year 2026 serves as the base year for projecting future years. The assumptions used in this forecast are conservative estimates based on historical trends, allowing flexibility to respond to unexpected changes. While the forecast is presented in numbers, it is guided by these assumptions, which are based on information available at the time of filing. As such, the projections may change, and the further into the future the forecast extends, the more likely actual results may differ. Understanding these assumptions is key to interpreting significant increases or decreases in the numbers.

Several factors will influence the later years of the forecast, including state budgets (adopted biennially), new or renewed tax levies, salary adjustments, and enrollment changes. The current state budget (HB96) has informed updates to the forecast based on requirements from the Ohio Departments of Education and Workforce. The Board of Education continues to plan over a five-year horizon, viewing this forecast as a vital management tool. A five-year planning window allows district leadership to anticipate challenges and take proactive steps to address them.

Disclosure Items:	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*	*2029*	*2030*
Modeled Renewal Levies - Annual Amount	-	*3,626,149*	*9,060,265*	*10,872,978*	*11,281,608*
Modeled New Levies - Annual Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbrances (not subtracted from Cash Balance)	-	-	-	-	-

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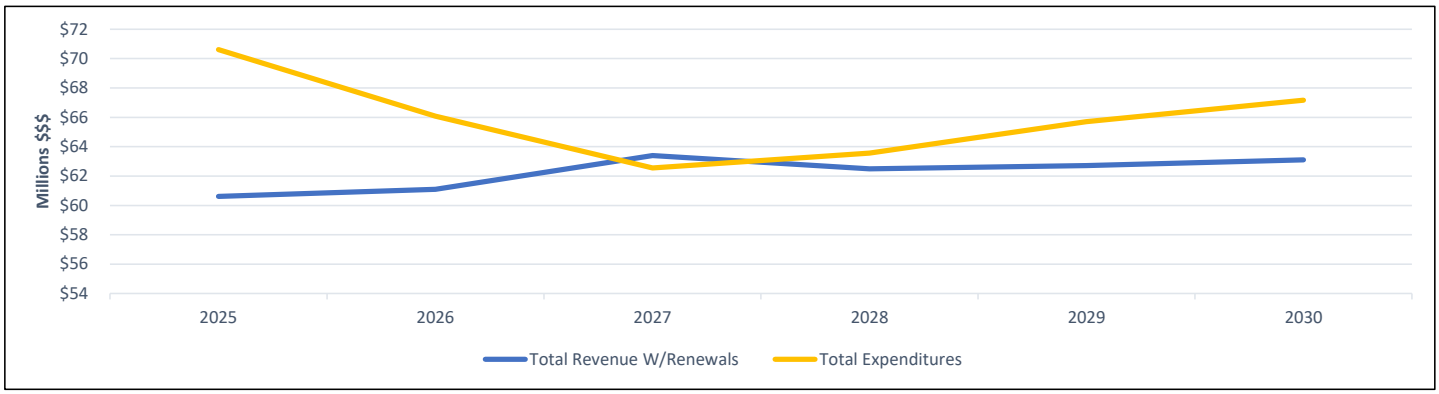
Revenue Compared to Expenditures

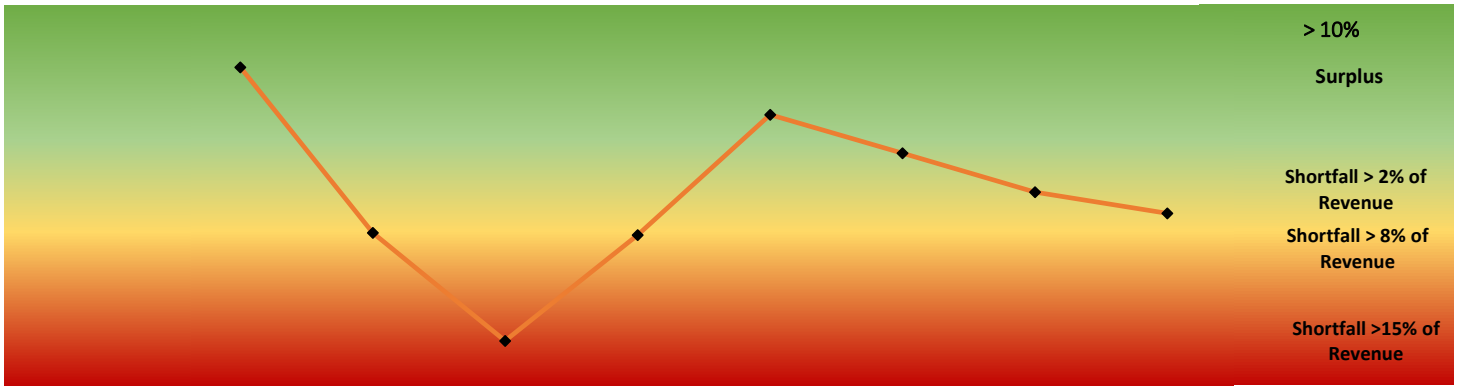


From 2026 to 2030, total revenues are projected to change by 0.82%

Revenue change is expected to outpace expenditure change.

From 2026 to 2030, total expenses are projected to change by -0.86%

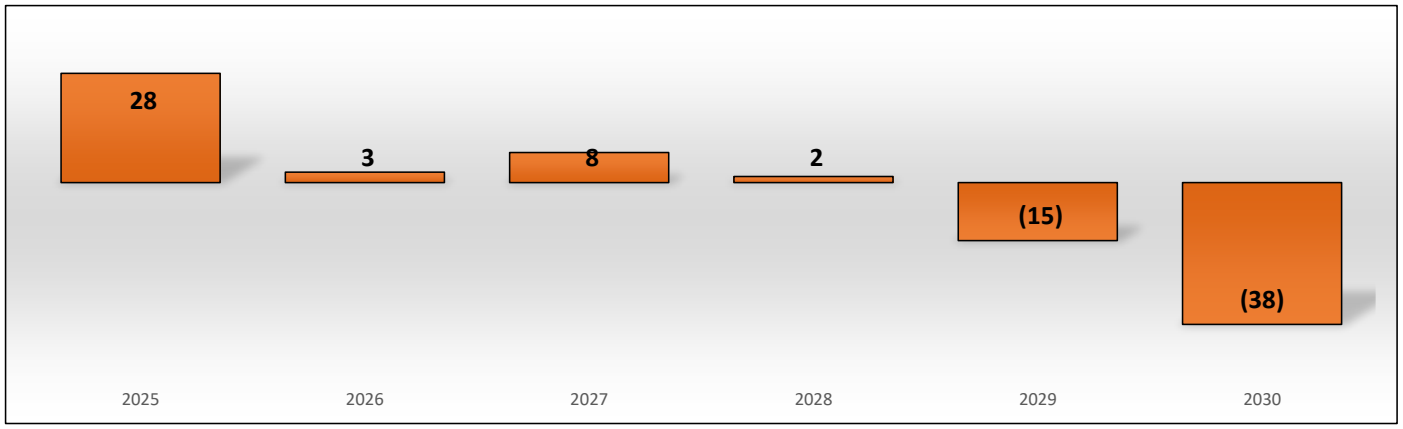
Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) as a Percentage of Revenue



Current Forecast	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Surplus/(Shortfall)	-8.%	-16.5%	-8.2%	1.3%	-1.7%	-4.8%	-6.7%

The District is projected to face a revenue shortfall beginning in FY2029, as expenditures are expected to grow faster than revenues. To balance the budget in FY2030, either revenues would need to increase by 4.76% or expenditures would need to be reduced by $4,204,175. Deficit spending impacts the District's carryover funds, which are essential for future planning. The District must carefully evaluate any additional expenditures, as each increase raises costs without corresponding revenue, accelerating the decline of the annual cash balance. A continued erosion of the cash balance could compromise the District's long-term financial stability.

Days Cash on Hand at Fiscal Year-end



**based on 365 days*

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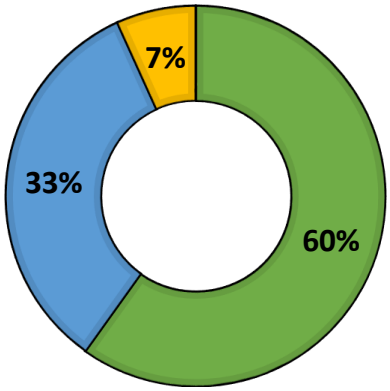
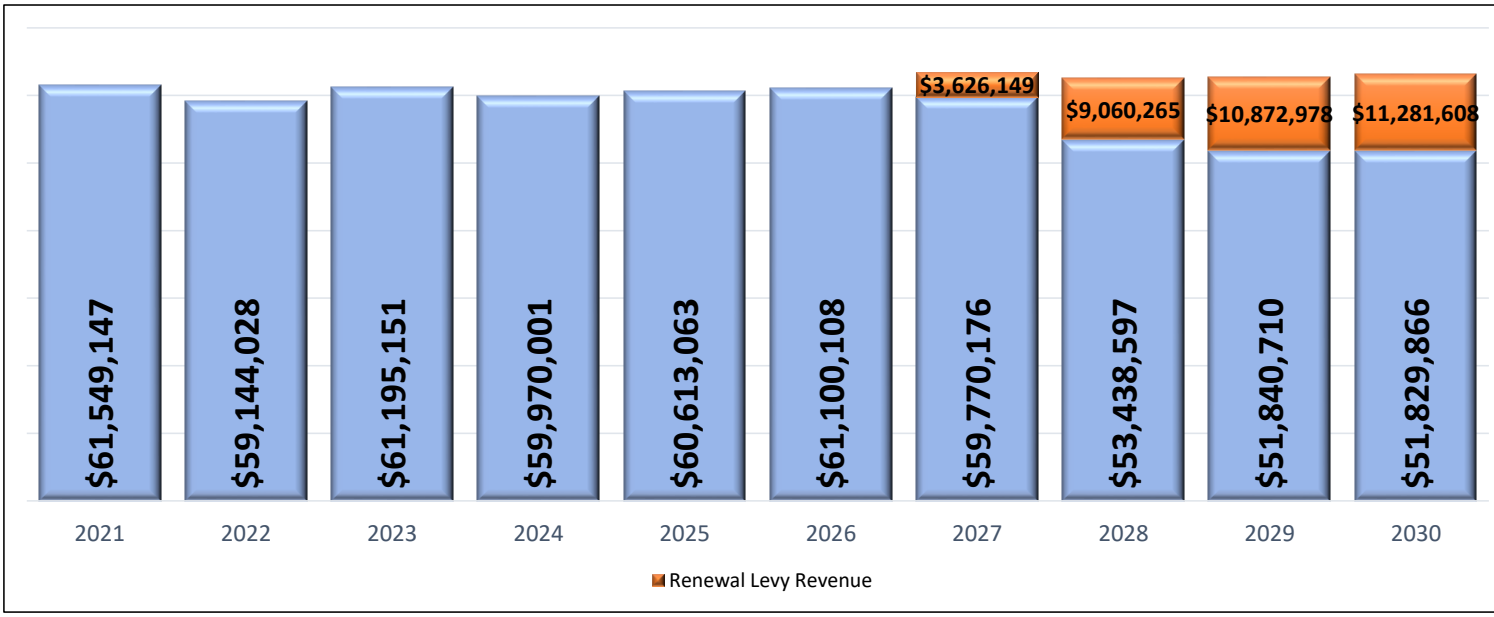
Revenue Sources



Local Taxes	
Real Estate Tax	58.63%
Public Utility Tax	1.24%
Income Tax	0.00%
State Sources	
State Funding	24.05%
Restricted Aid	3.36%
State Share of Local Tax	5.96%
All Other Revenue	
Other Revenue	6.11%
Other Sources	0.65%

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	$723,906	$217,096	($506,810)
Public Utility	$63,684	$46,852	($16,833)
Income Tax	$0	$0	$0
State Funding	$140,872	$119,243	($21,628)
State Share of Local Property Taxes	($28,522)	$27,682	$56,204
All Othr Op Rev	($600,808)	$138,345	$739,153
Other Sources	($30,681)	($49,536)	($18,855)
Total Average Annual Change	$268,451	$499,682	$231,231
	0.49%	0.82%	0.33%

The District's two largest revenue sources, Local Taxes and State funding, make up approximately 93.24% of total revenues.

Ohio's economic outlook anticipates slow but steady growth, driven by diversification in manufacturing, logistics, and technology, with unemployment projected to remain between 4.5% and 5%. These conditions are expected to support stable state funding for school districts and consistent local revenue.

The forecast includes projections based on the anticipated renewal of three levies, beginning in FY2027.

Over the past five years, total revenue increased by 0.49% annually ($268,451), and it is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.82% ($499,682) through FY2030.

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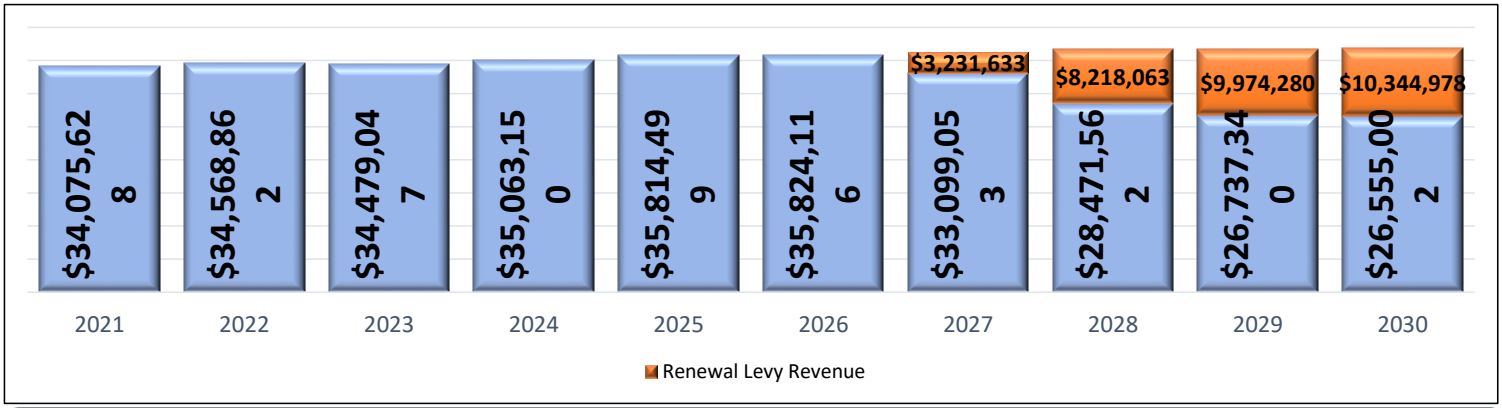
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)

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).



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	1,107,798,340	2,140,410	33.37	-	45.95	-	99.5%
2025	1,108,798,340	1,000,000	33.37	(0.00)	45.90	(0.05)	100.3%
2026	1,269,798,340	161,000,000	29.39	(3.98)	43.69	(2.21)	100.3%
2027	1,270,798,340	1,000,000	29.38	(0.00)	43.64	(0.05)	100.3%
2028	1,271,798,340	1,000,000	29.38	(0.00)	43.59	(0.05)	100.3%
2029	1,347,798,340	76,000,000	27.79	(1.59)	43.39	(0.20)	100.3%

Real estate tax is the District's largest revenue source, accounting for 58.63% of total revenue. In Summit County, real property is assessed every three years, with a full sexennial reappraisal required by state law every six years. In 2023, Summit County completed a triennial update, increasing property valuations by 26.48%. The next sexennial reappraisal is scheduled for tax year 2026. While property values in the District have risen in recent years, these increases have minimal impact on overall tax revenue. House Bill 920, enacted in 1976, reduces the "effective" millage on voted tax levies so that higher property values do not result in additional revenue for school districts. An exception is the "inside millage," which is not subject to reduction when property values change. For Cuyahoga Falls City Schools, the inside millage is 4.90 mills, representing unvoted tax millage established by the County Budget Commission.

Reduction factors are applied separately to Residential/Agriculture (Class I) and Commercial/Industrial (Class II) properties, resulting in different effective millage rates for each class. For tax year 2025, the District's total voted operating levy rate is 76.37 mills, with an effective rate of 33.37 mills for Class I and 45.90 mills for Class II. Ohio law includes a "20-Mill Floor" provision, which ensures that the combined voted and non-voted millage for each class cannot fall below 20 mills. Currently, the District's effective millage rates for both Class I and Class II remain above this floor.

HB96, the current state biennium budget, included several proposals that could have reduced districts' cash balances and placed significant restrictions on local tax revenue growth. The Governor vetoed four property tax measures, citing concerns that they would threaten the financial stability of public schools. The Ohio House of Representatives attempted to override three of these vetoes, which addressed: (1) County Budget Commission authority, (2) changes to the 20-mill floor calculation to include emergency, substitute, and other levies, and (3) the elimination of certain levies, including emergency, replacement, and renewal levies. On October 1, 2025, the Senate voted 21-11 to join the House to override the elimination of various levy types. School districts with emergency levies, substitute levies or combined school district income tax and fixed-sum property tax levies with a limited term will no longer be able to renew those levies. Additionally, the Governor established a property tax reform group to explore ways to provide tax relief while maintaining funding for schools and local services, with a report due by September 30, 2025. Meanwhile, the legislature has introduced several bills to limit or eliminate real estate tax collections.

The District has three levies scheduled for renewal during this forecast period. The 9.97-mill and 4.0-mill operating levies are set to expire at the end of tax years 2025 and 2028, respectively, while the $3.7 million emergency levy will expire at the end of tax year 2026. The potential impact of losing these levies is highlighted above in orange. Historically, real estate revenue has increased at an average annual rate of 2.17%, and it is projected to grow at an average rate of 0.60% annually through FY2030.

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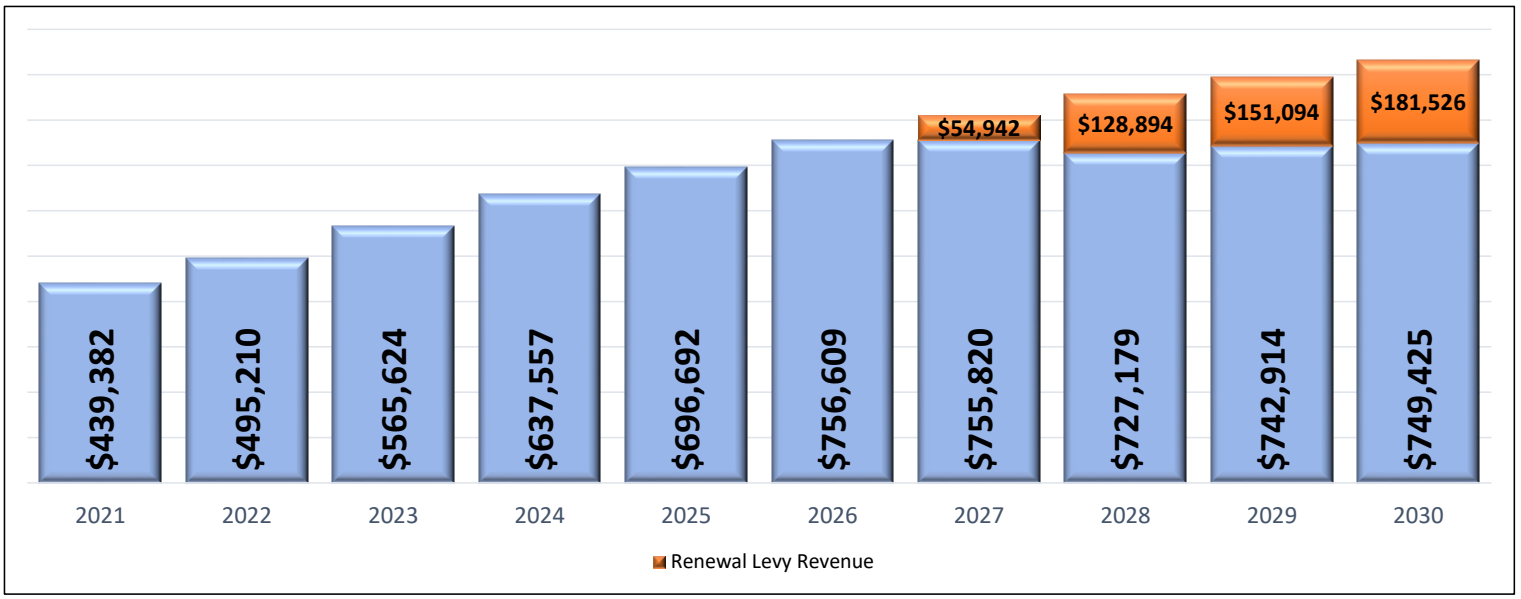
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

Values and Tax Rates					Gross Collection Rate
Tax Year	Valuation	Value Change	Full Voted Rate	Change	Including Delinquencies
2024	9,771,480	1,083,750	76.37	(0.04)	97.7%
2025	10,271,480	500,000	76.37	(0.00)	100.0%
2026	11,021,480	750,000	75.95	(0.41)	100.0%
2027	11,521,480	500,000	75.95	(0.00)	100.0%
2028	12,021,480	500,000	75.94	(0.00)	100.0%
2029	12,521,480	500,000	75.78	(0.16)	100.0%

The Public Utility Personal Property tax revenue is generated from the personal property, values, additions, and depreciation reported by the utility companies. Previously, it included commercial/industrial properties that were taxed on the value of their inventory, furnishings, and equipment.

The property is taxed at the full voted tax rate, which for tax year 2025 is 76.37 mills. Legislative changes over the years have negatively impacted Public Utility Personal Property proceeds to school districts.

The Public Utility Personal Property value in the District is relatively small and generates approximately 1.24% of total District revenues. The revenue changed historically at an average annual dollar amount of $63,684 and is projected to change at an average annual dollar amount of $46,852 through FY2030.

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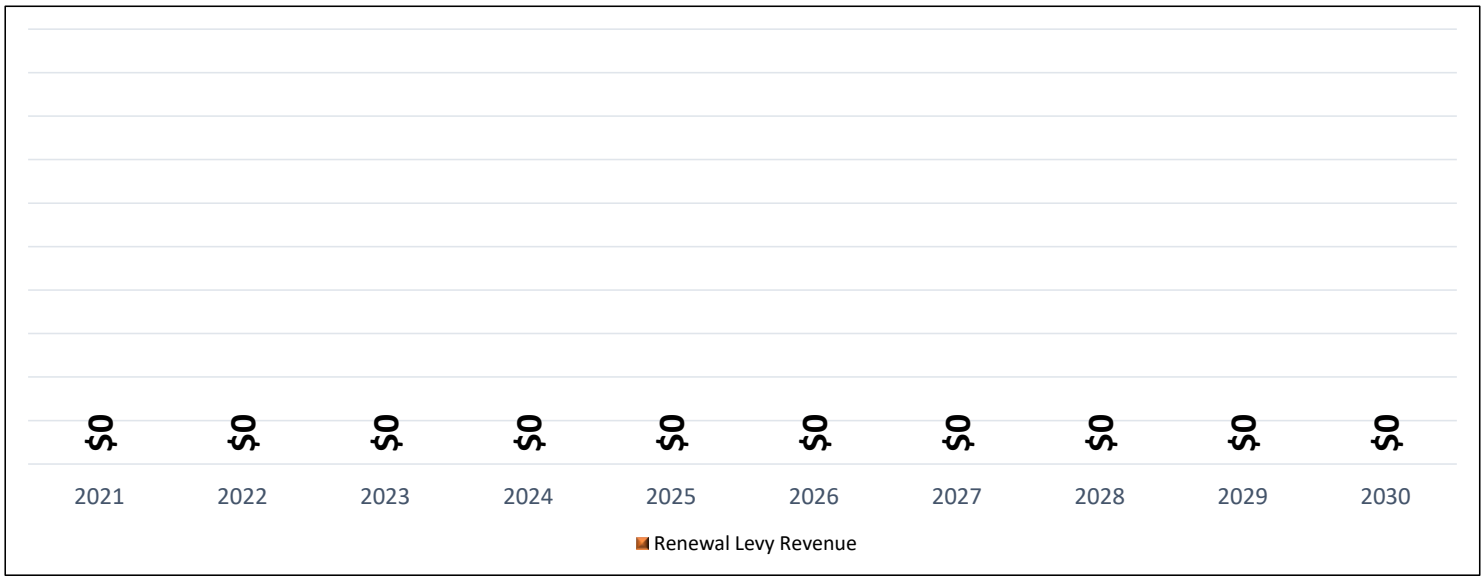
1.030 - School District Income Tax

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.



Key Assumptions & Notes

The district does not have an income tax levy.

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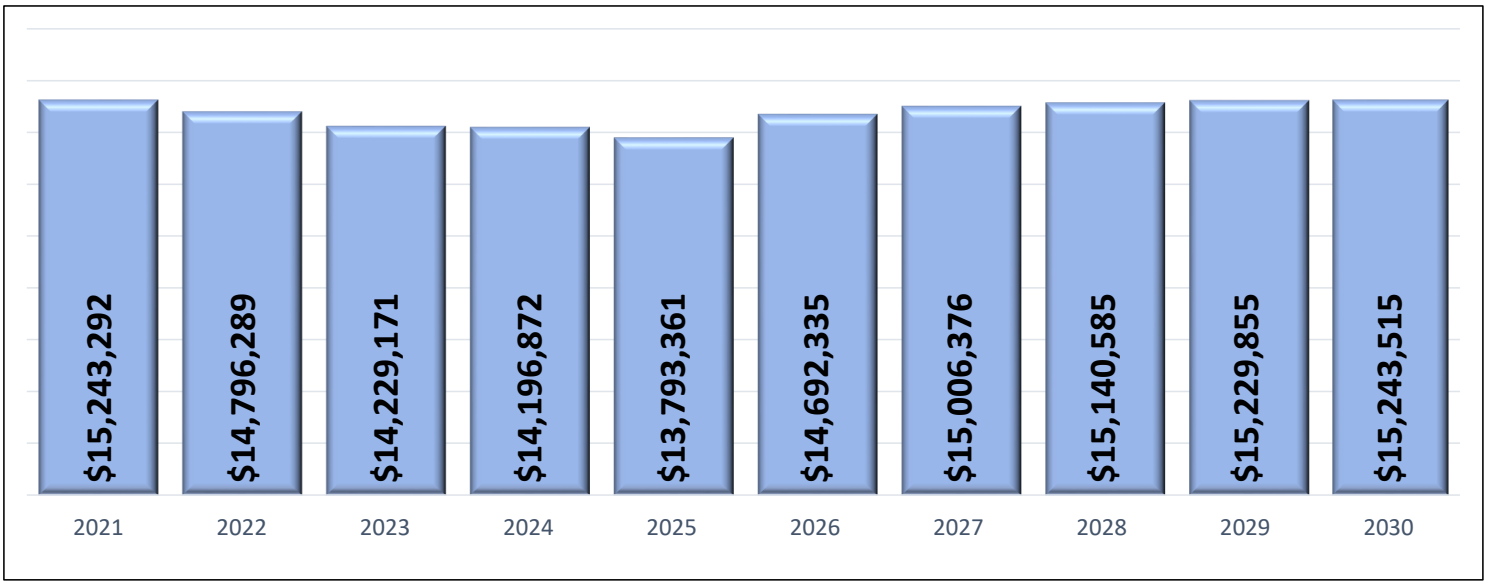
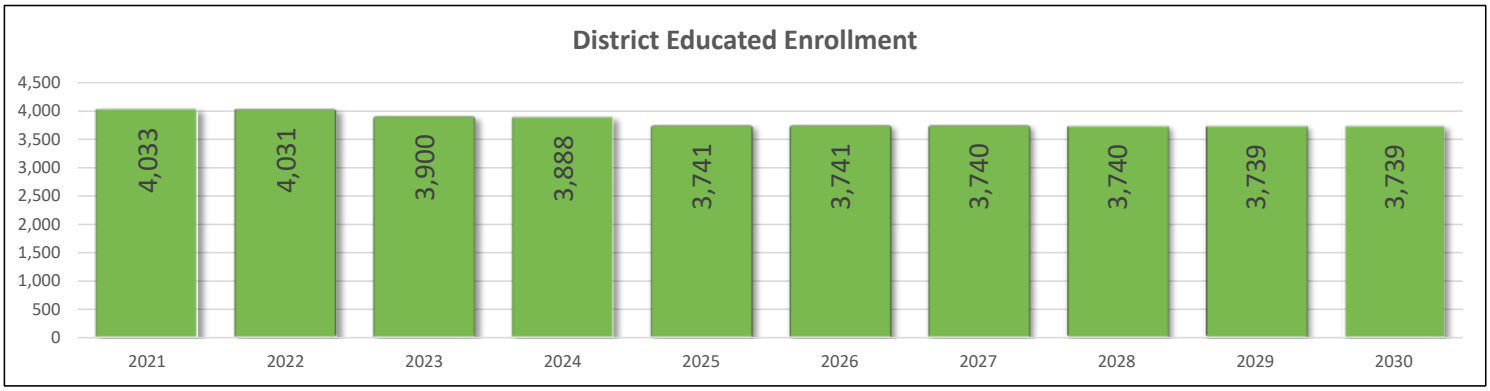
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid

Funds received through the State Foundation Program with no restriction.



Key Assumptions & Notes



Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid represent funds received from the state and account for 24.05% of total revenues. This is the second largest source of revenue for the District. In addition to the state foundation funding program, tax revenue proceeds from casinos are included in this category.

House Bill 96 (the current state budget) continues the phase-in of the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY2026 and FY2027. This plan is built on a base cost methodology that factors in four components identified as essential to education. The Base Cost is calculated using statewide averages from FY2022 actual data and is held constant through the forecast. For Cuyahoga Falls City School District, the Base Cost in FY2026 is $31,594,388, with the state contributing $6,737,487, or about $1,801 per pupil.

FY2026 reflects 83.33% of the plan's six-year phase-in (year five), with full (100%) funding scheduled for FY2027. However, HB96 did not increase base cost inputs while allowing local capacity inputs to grow. As a result, more districts appear to have greater local ability to fund their schools thus reducing the amount of State Aid they receive.

The funding formula removes the Supplemental Targeted Assistance guarantee starting in FY2026 but retains two main guarantees: (1) Formula Transition Aid and (2) Formula Transition Supplement. Both guarantees, established in temporary and permanent law, ensure that no district will receive less funding in FY2026 or FY2027 than they did in FY2021. Cuyahoga Falls remains a "guarantee" district in FY2026 and is expected to continue under that status through FY2030.

Transportation funding was increased to 45.83% in FY2026 and 50% in FY2027. It also added three supplemental payments outside of the funding formula: a Base Funding Supplement of $27 per pupil in FY2026 and $40 per pupil in FY2027, an Enrollment Growth Supplement, and a Performance Supplement of $13 per pupil in both FY2026 and FY2027, which will be determined by state report card results with eligibility to be confirmed later this year.

A potential risk emerges in FY2028 and beyond. If the state economy weakens or a recession occurs, the Fair School Funding Plan may not receive full funding in the next biennium budget. This forecast accounts for two future state budgets that have not yet been determined (FY2028–29 and FY2030–31). To take a cautious approach, state funding is projected to remain at FY2027 levels through FY2030, with adjustments made as new information becomes available.

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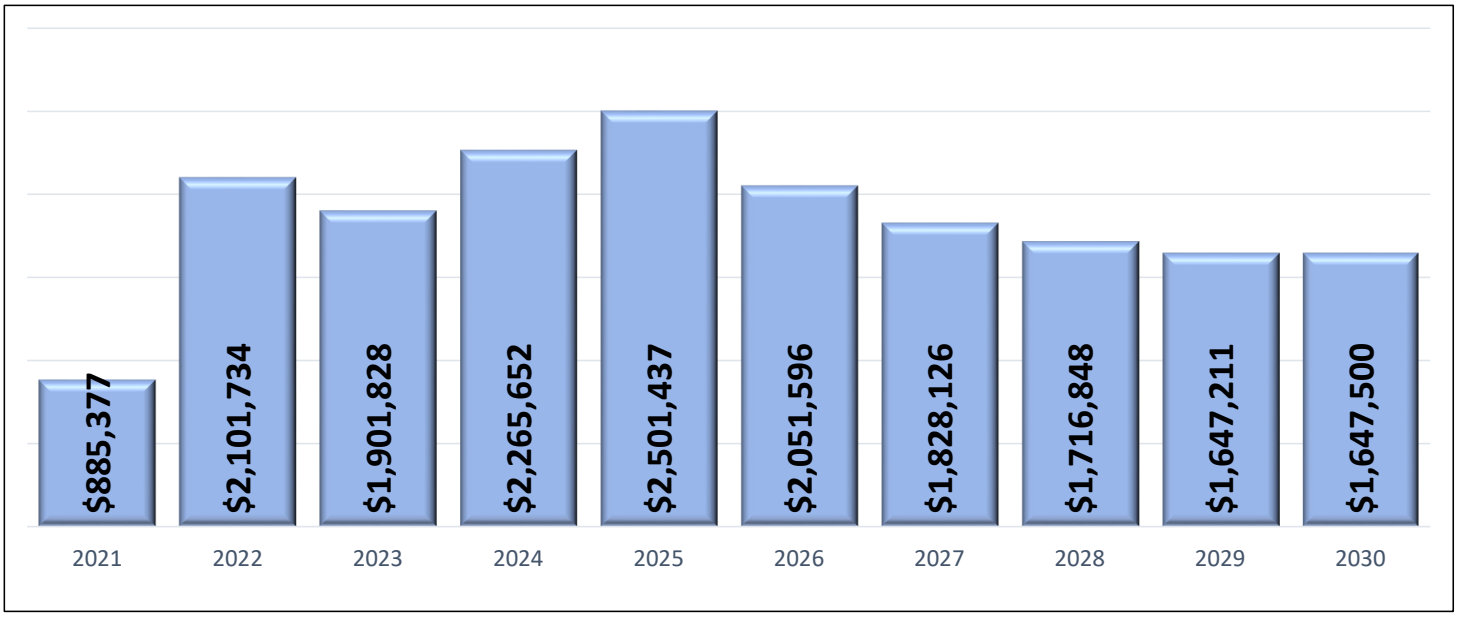
1.040 & 1.045 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

The State Foundation monies are both restricted and unrestricted. Restricted funds are distributed with the intention that the monies are used for specific reasons or they must be returned. HB96 continues funding for Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid (formerly Economic Disadvantaged funding), Career Technical programs, Gifted students, English Learners (ESL), and Student Wellness initiatives. For FY2026 and FY2027, HB96 updates the calculation of DPIA by including both directly certified and economically disadvantaged students, adjusting the weight assigned to these groups over the biennium. Threshold Cost, formerly Catastrophic Cost, is also posted as restricted revenue. The District received $409,749 in Threshold Cost funding in FY2026.

After calculating the base cost, the Fair School Funding Plan determines a State Share Percentage (SSP). This percentage is applied not only to core funding but also to several restricted funding streams that assume a shared state-local responsibility. As the District's calculated local capacity grows, the SSP decreases in future years, which reduces restricted funding. These reductions are offset by increases in unrestricted funding since the District is a guarantee district.

Historically, the District's Restricted State Aid changed annually on average by $133,234 and is projected to decrease annually on average by $(170,787). The Restricted Aid for the District are relatively small and generate 3.36% of total revenues.

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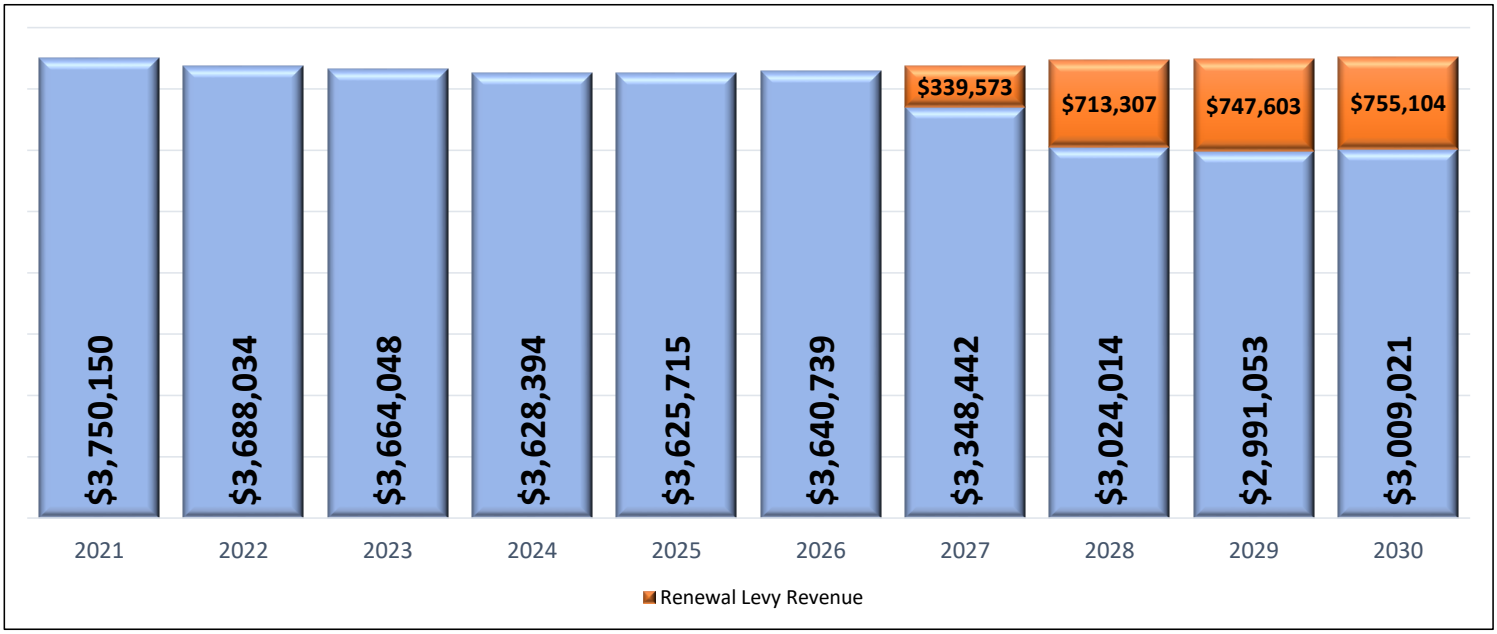
1.050 - State Share of Local Property Taxes

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

State Share of Local Property Taxes (Homestead & Rollback) includes a 10 percent property tax rollback for all residential and business real estate. In 1979, an additional 2.5 percent rollback was enacted for owner occupied homes. Homestead exemptions are also available for qualifying taxpayers. These tax credits are reimbursed to the District through the state and are calculated by applying the appropriate percentages to residential and commercial property tax collections.

Beginning with tax year 2013, House Bill 59 (HB59) changed how the state reimburses the rollback exemption. Under HB59, any new levies approved after that date are no longer reimbursed by the state; the full cost is paid directly by property owners. It is important to note that if any pre-2013 levies were to lapse, HB59 would shift the reimbursement responsibility from the state to local taxpayers. Currently, state reimbursements for those levies continue, but any disruption in tax collections would transfer that burden to local property owners.

HB59 also updated Homestead Exemption rules. Taxpayers who did not have an approved exemption as of 2013—or who did not submit a new application for tax year 2013—must meet income qualifications to receive the exemption in the future. Taxpayers who had an approved Homestead Exemption as of September 29, 2013, retain it without meeting the new income requirements. As a result, homestead reimbursements have declined from prior levels, increasing the tax responsibility for local property owners.

HB96, the current state biennium budget, introduced “Piggyback Property Tax Exemptions,” which allows county commissioners to double the existing Homestead Exemption and the 2.5% owner-occupied rollback tax credit. If implemented by our County Commissioners, this could reduce the District’s property tax collections from current operating levies.

For FY2026, approximately 9.8% of local residential property taxes will be reimbursed by the state through rollback credits, and approximately 2.1% through qualifying Homestead Exemption credits. Overall, the State Share of Local Property Taxes accounts for 5.96% of total District revenues.

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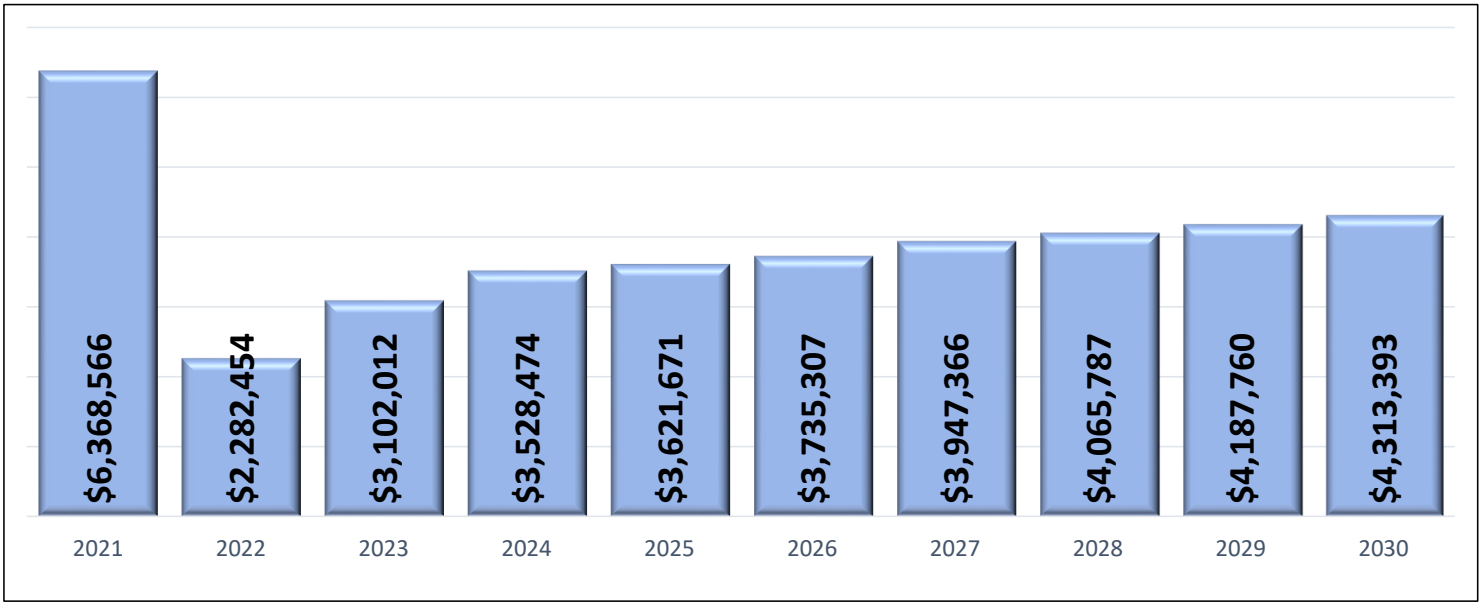
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

All Other Operating Revenues include interest on investments, facility rental income, excess costs for non-resident student tuition, pay-to-participate fees, preschool tuition, and other local sources. Under the Fair School Funding Plan, the District also receives per-pupil funding for open enrollment-in students, which was previously recorded as “other revenue” prior to FY2022.

Interest income is based on the District’s cash balances and current interest rates, which increased due to Federal Reserve actions to curb inflation. Earnings are expected to decline beginning in FY2026 due to both declining cash balances and recent and anticipated Federal Reserve rate cuts. The District will continue to monitor investments closely to optimize returns under these conditions.

The Medicaid School Program (MSP) is a federal initiative administered jointly by the Departments of Education, Workforce, and Medicaid. It allows school districts to receive reimbursement for costs associated with providing ETR (Evaluation Team Report) and IEP (Individualized Education Program) services to students eligible for Medicaid. The District recently re-enrolled in MSP, with reimbursements projected to begin in FY2025 and continue in future years. All other revenues are expected to continue following historical trends.

All Other Operating Revenues account for 6.11% of total revenues. The historical annual average change was ($600,808). The projected average annual change is $138,345 through FY2030.

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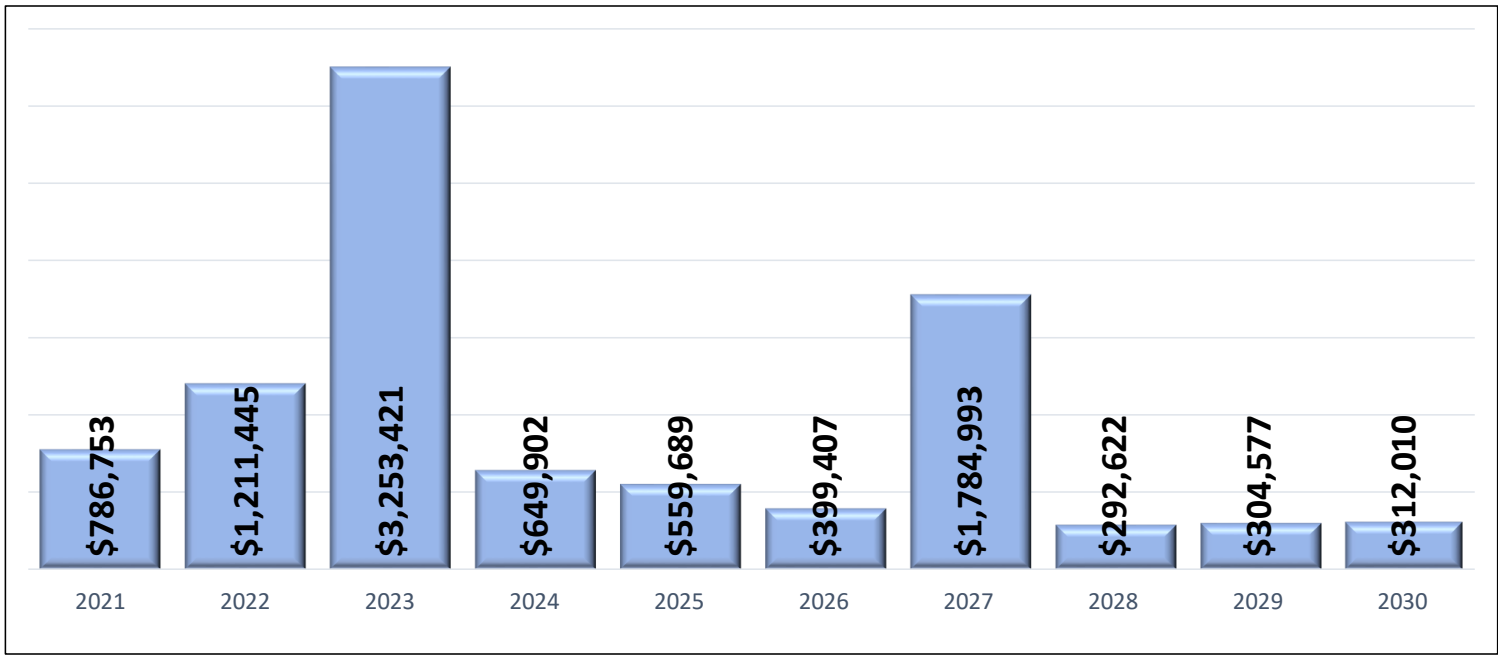
2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources

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.



Key Assumptions & Notes

	ACTUAL	FORECASTED				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers In	15,566	26,927	1,449	2,072	6,809	6,809
Advances In	327,196	145,737	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
All Other Financing Sources	216,927	226,742	1,733,544	240,551	247,767	255,200

Other Financing Sources include Transfers In, Advances In, refunds of prior year expenditures, and other borrowing permitted under state law.

This category primarily reflects the return of general funds that were temporarily advanced to other funds at the end of the prior fiscal year. These revenues represent short-term “loans” for cash flow purposes, with a corresponding expense (Line 5.020) recorded in the previous year, resulting in no net gain or loss to the District.

Additionally, funding received from the Six-District Compact districts for the Special Education Coordinator and Project Search programs is recorded as a refund of prior year expenditures and is included in this line item. This funding is expected to remain stable throughout the forecast period.

A one-time increase of $1,500,000 is projected in FY2027 to account for the potential sale of Roberts Middle School, Schnee Learning Center/Preschool, and the current Cuyahoga Falls High School, coinciding with the opening of the District’s new 6-12 campus in FY2026. This estimate reflects a reduction from the $3,500,000 increase projected in the May forecast due to recent developments.

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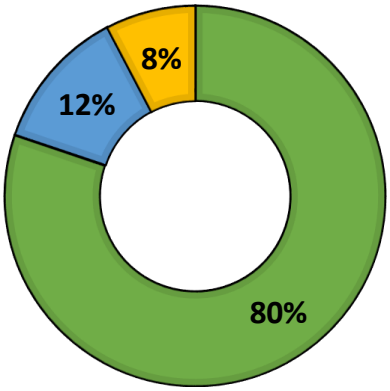
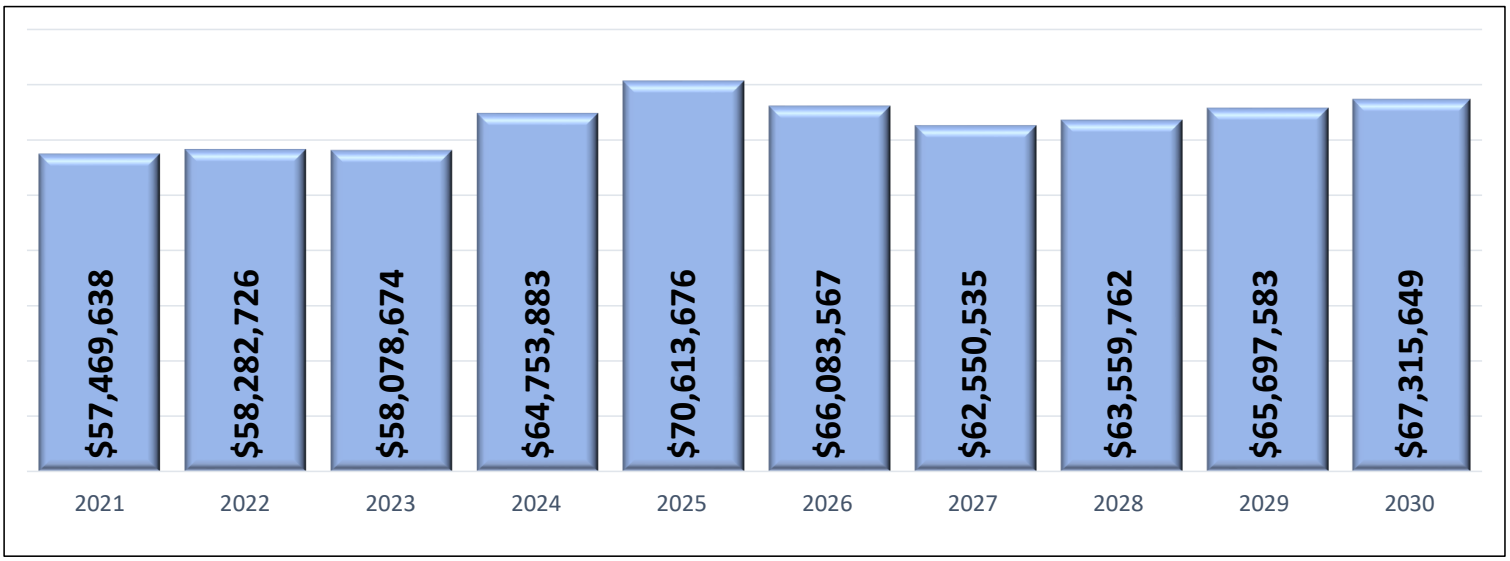
Expenditure Overview

Expenditure Categories



Personnel Costs	
Salaries	53.53%
Benefits	26.66%
Purchased Services	12.11%
All Other Expenditures	
Supplies, Capital, Debt, Other Obj	7.47%
Other Uses	0.23%

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	$1,451,627	$81,728	($1,369,899)
Benefits	$1,056,237	$475,744	($580,493)
Purchased Services	($202,494)	($515,501)	($313,006)
Supplies & Materials	$124,726	$53,602	($71,124)
Capital Outlay	$595,267	($948,842)	($1,544,109)
Intergov & Debt	$0	$247,328	$247,327
Other Objects	$28,737	($22,786)	($51,523)
Other Uses	$11,196	($30,879)	($42,075)
Total Average Annual Change	$3,065,296	($659,605)	($3,724,901)
	5.11%	-0.86%	-5.98%

The District's two largest expenditure categories, Salaries and Benefits, account for 80.19% of total expenditures. Over the past five years, total expenditures increased by 5.11% annually ($3,065,296). Looking ahead through FY2030, expenditures are projected to decrease by 0.86% annually $(659,605) while total revenues are expected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.82%.

The District's leadership team continually seeks ways to enhance student learning, whether through staffing adjustments, curriculum updates, or new technology initiatives. In reviewing expenditures, the administration prioritizes the education of students, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively to meet both current and future needs. This section provides insight into how the District invests its resources to support student success.

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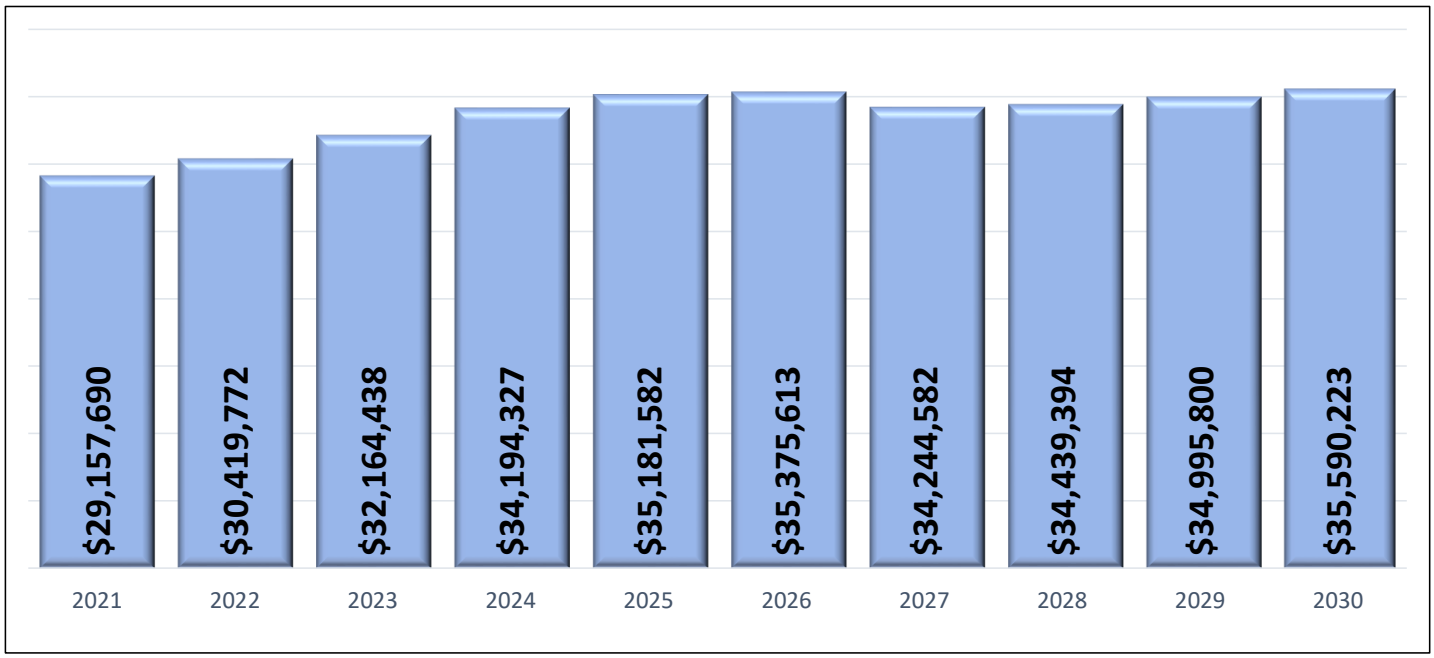
3.010 - Personnel Services

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

Personnel Services, which represent 53.53% of the District's operating expenditures, historically grew at an average annual rate of 4.74%. Through FY2030, this category is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.25%.

The District's negotiated agreements with CFEA, OAPSE, and SEIU (Cuyahoga Falls Education Association, Ohio Association of Public School Employees, and Service Employees International Union, Local 1) cover FY2024–FY2026 and include base wage increases of 2% in FY2024 and 3% in FY2025 and FY2026.

For FY2027 and FY2028, a base increase of 1% is projected, rising to 2% in FY2029 and FY2030. These years also assume step increases for all employees. Projected rates are not guaranteed and are provided to illustrate the potential impact based on historical trends.

As part of the District's financial recovery plan, staff reductions through attrition and a reduction in force are expected to save over $1,900,000 beginning in FY2026. In September 2026, the Board of Education will close Preston Elementary and relocate the Schnee Learning Center and District Preschool to that building, generating an estimated $850,000 in savings in FY2027 from reducing the number of elementary schools from six to five.

Starting in FY2026, the District will also bring its preschool program back in-house, rather than outsourcing to the Summit County ESC, resulting in an estimated $600,000 annual increase in expenditures for these services.

The District will continue to monitor classroom sizes and align staffing with declining enrollment. Labor relations remain positive, with all parties committed to supporting students while addressing resource challenges. This cooperative environment is expected to continue and strengthen in the coming years.

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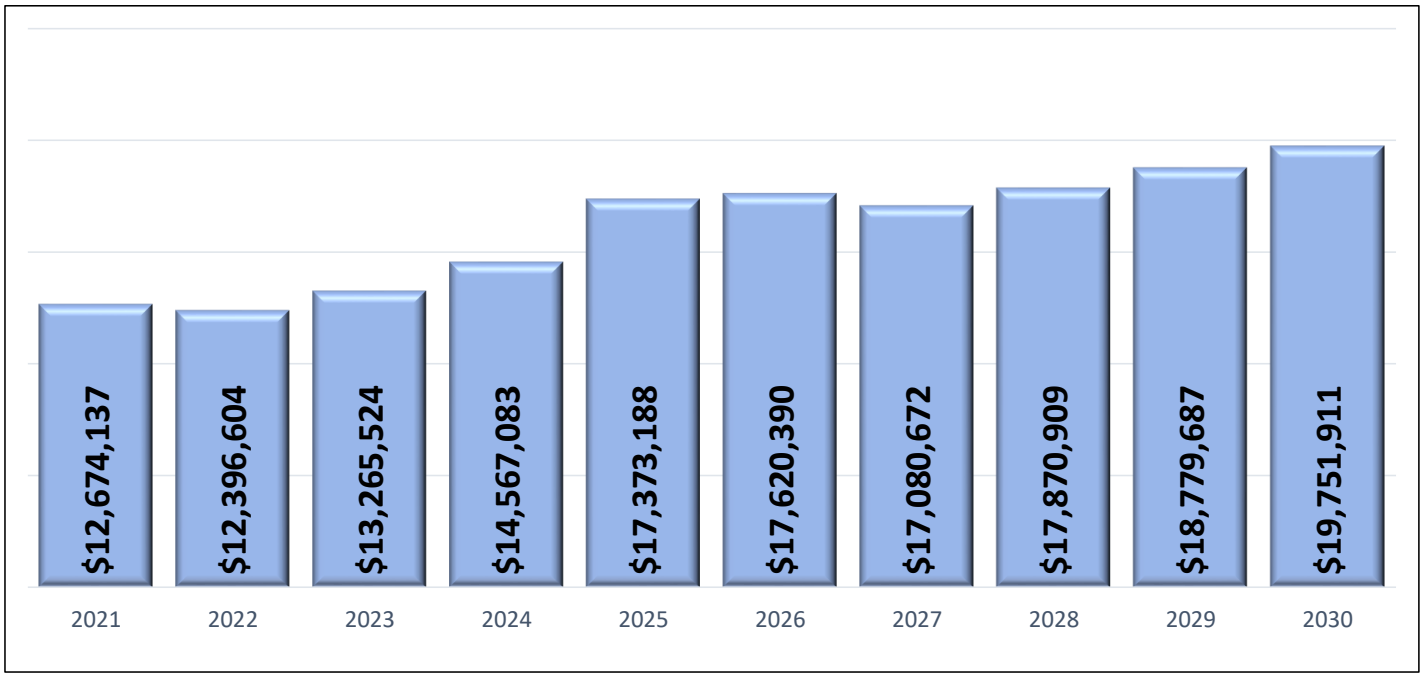
3.020 - Employees' Benefits

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

Employees' Benefits include Retirement, Medicare, Health Insurance, and Workers' Compensation.

Health insurance has become one of the fastest-growing and most volatile costs for the District. Rising medical and prescription drug expenses, combined with inflation and utilization patterns among insured members, have contributed to increased healthcare spending. To address these challenges, the Summit Regional Healthcare Consortium (SRHCC) has been actively reviewing current plans, negotiating with providers, and exploring cost-saving measures.

The District has experienced positive insurance renewals in recent years. However, for FY2025, the SRHCC approved an 18.14% increase in premiums. Additionally, FY2024 saw the depletion of SRHCC reserves from approximately $750,000 to a negative balance of over $1.5 million. The District made a one-time payment of roughly $1 million in FY2025 to restore the reserve to an appropriate level. In April 2025, the SRHCC approved FY2026 renewal rates, including a 21.5% increase in medical premiums and a 5% increase in dental premiums. Premiums are projected to rise 8% annually from FY2027 through FY2030.

As part of the District's financial recovery plan, staff reductions are expected to save over $800,000 annually in associated benefit costs starting in FY2026. Beginning in FY2027, additional savings of over $650,000 are projected from the Board of Education's decision to close Preston Elementary and relocate the Schnee Learning Center and District Preschool, reducing the number of elementary schools from six to five.

FY2026 and beyond also reflect an estimated annual increase of approximately $175,000 as the District brings its preschool program back in-house, rather than outsourcing it to the Summit County ESC.

Employees' Benefits represent 26.66% of operating expenditures. Historically, this category increased at an average annual rate of 7.74%, and expenditures are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.65% through FY2030.

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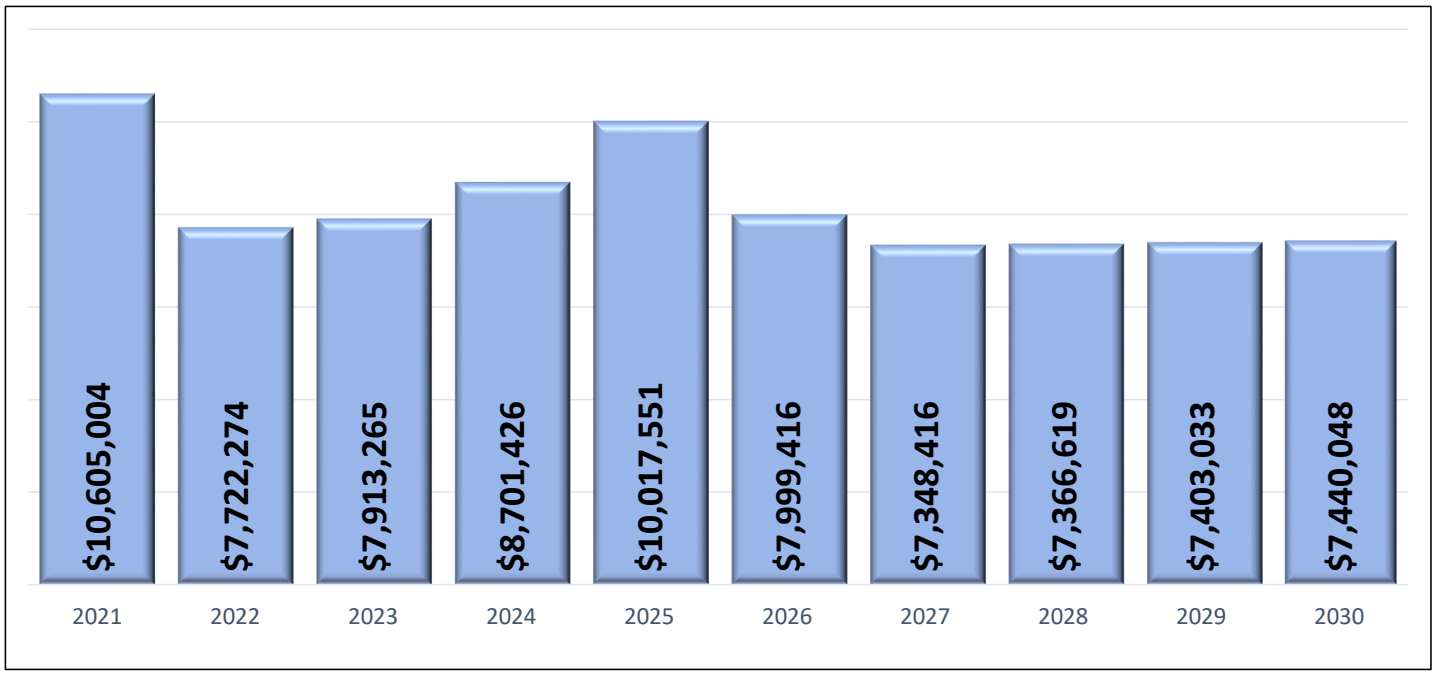
3.030 - Purchased Services

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.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Purchased Services encompass professional and technical services, legal services, data processing, health/nursing services, utilities (including electricity, natural gas, and garbage collection), postage, travel and meeting expenses, and craft and trade services.

College Credit Plus, excess costs, and other tuition obligations continue to draw funds from the District and have been adjusted based on historical trends. Expanding or creating programs not directly funded by the state can expose the District to additional expenditures not currently included in the forecast. Most spending in this category is driven by state and federal mandates.

One growing concern is tuition payments for students attending specialized programs or schools outside the District. While the District strives to offer a wide range of opportunities internally, some students require services unavailable locally. Tuition payments for these programs, combined with rising costs, have contributed to increases in both tuition and contracted transportation expenses.

The District's preschool program was outsourced and managed by the Summit County ESC through FY2025, with costs categorized under Purchased Services. Beginning in FY2026, the District has brought the preschool program in-house, shifting these expenses to Salaries and Benefits. This transition results in reductions to Purchased Services in FY2026 and FY2027.

In alignment with the District's financial recovery plan, a 10% reduction was applied to all building and department budgets for FY2026.

Purchased Services account for 12.11% of total expenditures. Historically, this category decreased at an average annual rate of 0.70%, and it is projected to decrease at an average annual rate of 5.41% through FY2030.

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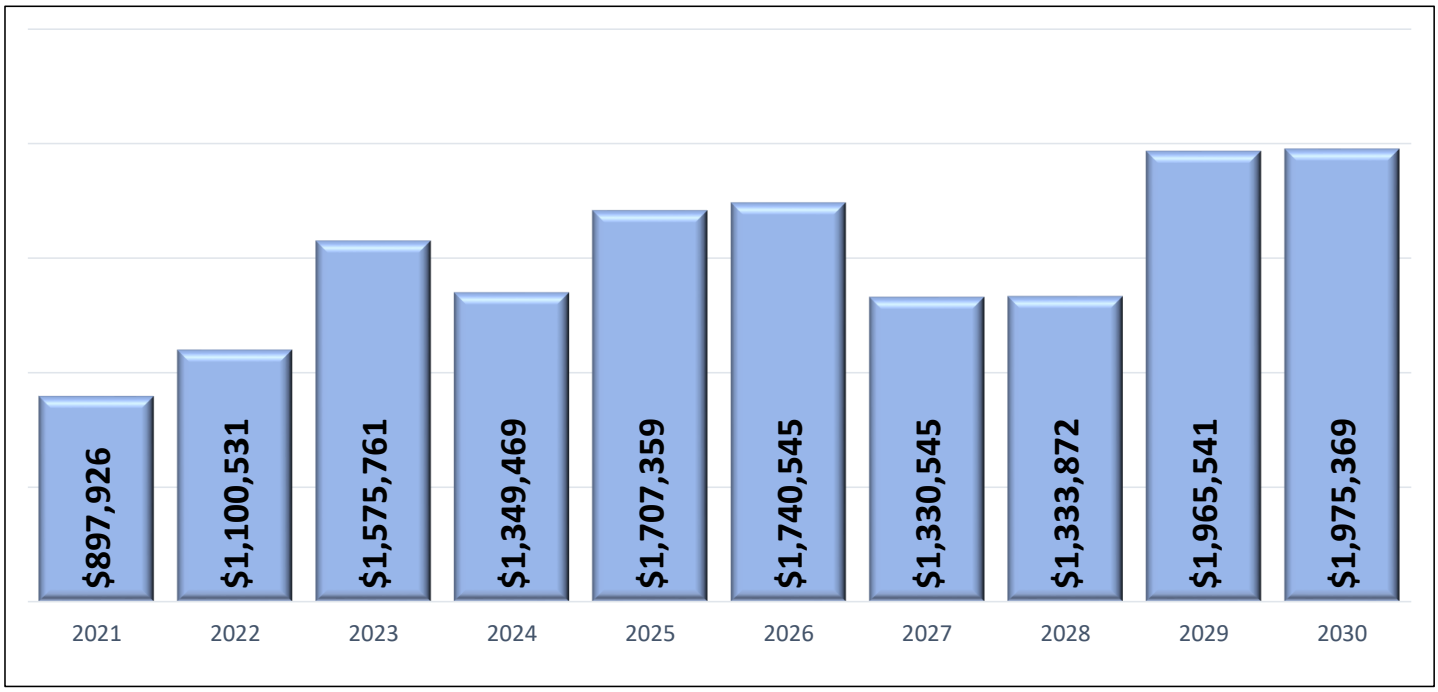
3.040 - Supplies & Materials

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

The Supplies and Materials category includes all items necessary to keep the District's campuses and buildings operational, clean, and safe, as well as instructional resources such as textbooks, library books, newspapers, and periodicals.

Increases are projected in FY2026, FY2029, and FY2030 to account for textbook adoptions in Science (K–5), Math (6–12), and English Language Arts (K–5). The District follows a planned rotation for curriculum adoptions to ensure instructional materials are updated regularly and aligned with students' educational needs.

In alignment with the District's financial recovery plan, a 10% reduction was applied to all building and department budgets for FY2026.

Supplies and Materials represent 2.63% of total expenditures, and this category is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 5.30% through FY2030.

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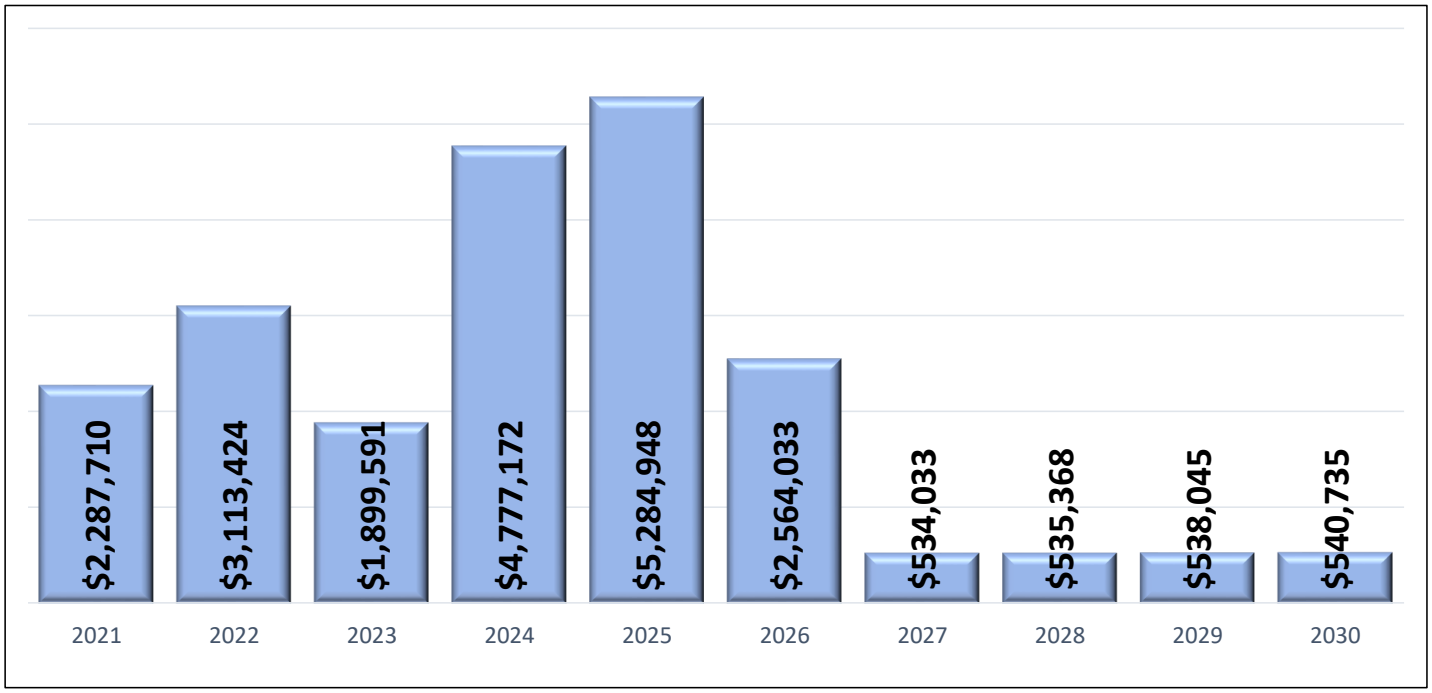
3.050 - Capital Outlay

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.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Capital Outlay includes expenditures for new and replacement equipment as well as the acquisition of or improvements to fixed assets. This category covers land or building purchases, facility improvements, construction or additions, remodeling, furnishing buildings, equipment purchases, and other items with an expected life of five years or more.

Capital Outlay continues to be influenced by the $3,700,000 Emergency Levy and the District's lack of a Permanent Improvement fund. FY2024 through FY2026 reflect notable increases due to the installation of air conditioning in the District's elementary buildings. Emergency Levy-funded expenditures remain part of the forecast through FY2030 and include roofs (repair/replacement), trucks, trailers, vans, buses, technology upgrades, security enhancements, parking lot repairs or new construction, and other equipment.

Future years show slight decreases as maintenance and repair costs for the new 6–12 campus shift outside the General Fund. Per the Project Agreement, a separate Maintenance Fund (034) is established, funded by a half-mill levy, to maintain the new facility. These funds are not included in the General Fund and therefore are not part of this forecast.

In alignment with the District's financial recovery plan, a 10% reduction was applied to all building and department budgets for FY2026 and some originally planned Emergency Levy expenditures were deferred to future years.

Capital Outlay represents 3.88% of total expenditures. Historically, spending in this category increased by an average of $595,267 annually, and it is projected to decrease at an average annual rate of $(948,842) through FY2030.

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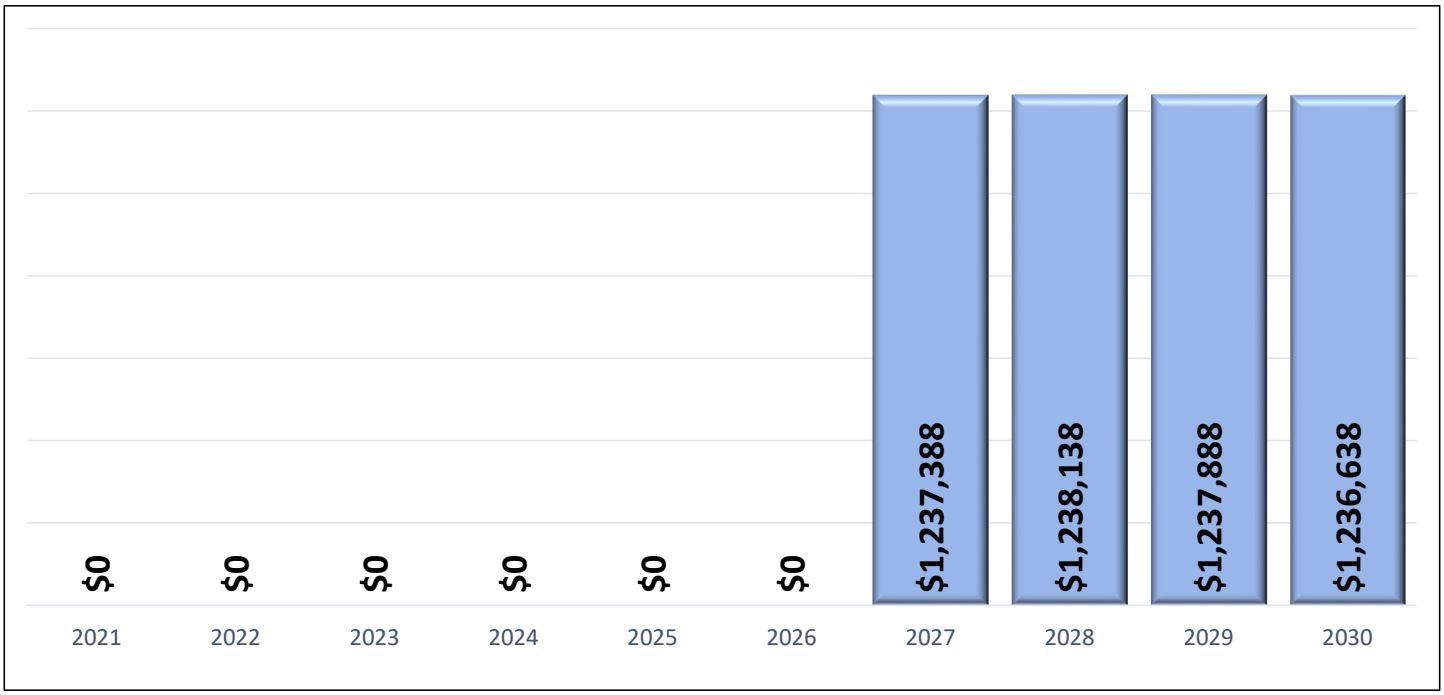
3.060-4.060 - Intergovernmental & Debt

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.



Key Assumptions & Notes

Debt, which obligates general fund resources for repayment, is included in the forecast. In April 2023, the District issued approximately $19.5 million in Certificates of Participation (COPs), Series 2023, to cover increased costs for the new 6–12 building construction driven by inflation and labor shortages. Repayment of this debt from the general fund is estimated at approximately $1.2 million annually, beginning in FY2027 and continuing through FY2053.

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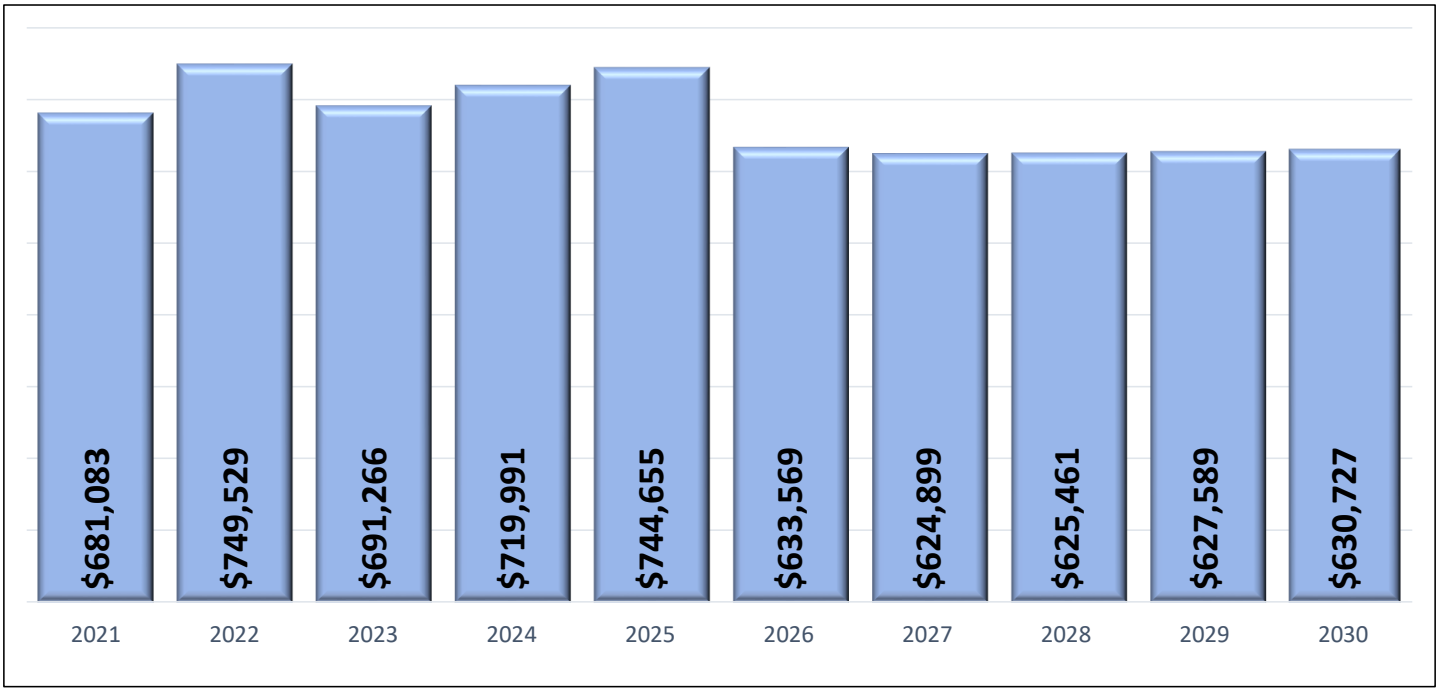
4.300 - Other Objects

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

The Other Objects category primarily includes fees for the Summit County Fiscal Office (auditor), County ESC charges for specialized services provided to the District, liability insurance, and audit fees.

Other Objects account for 0.96% of total expenditures and historically increased at an average annual rate of 4.64%. This category is projected to decrease at an average annual rate of 3.07% through FY2030.

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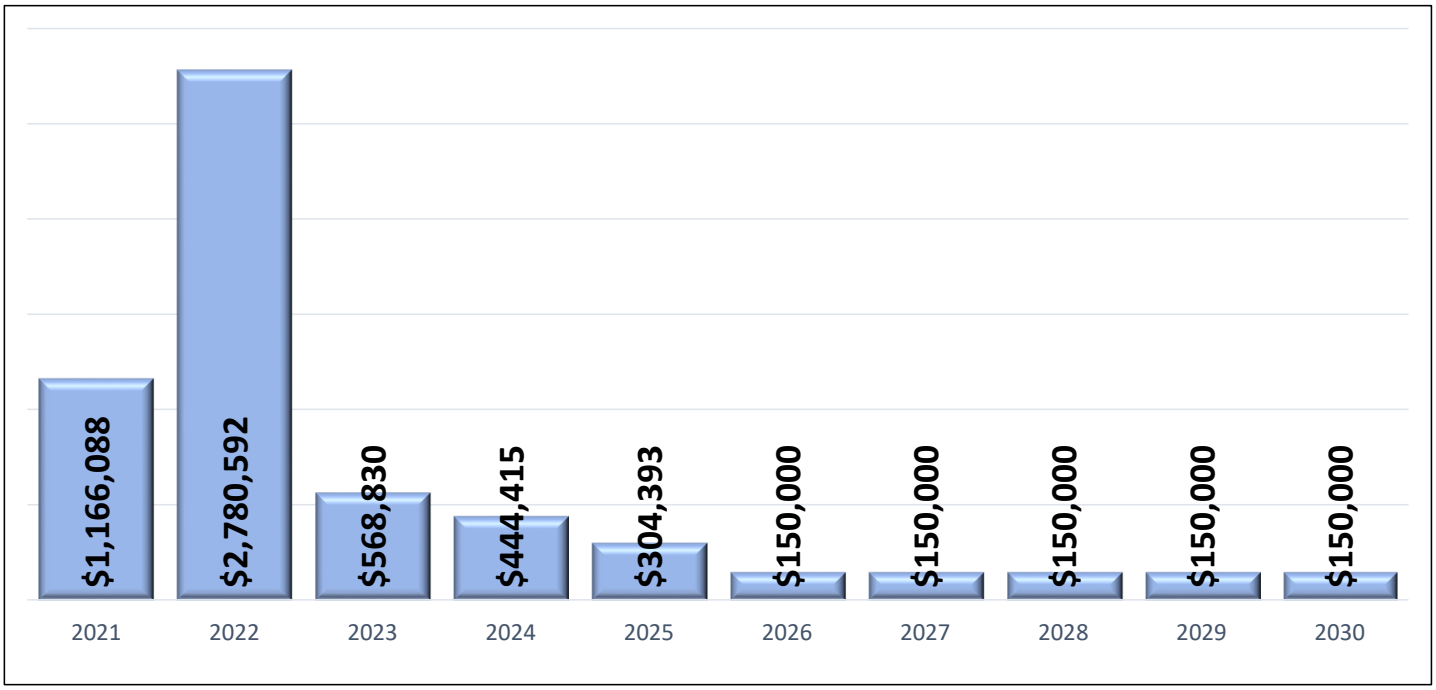
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses

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



Key Assumptions & Notes

	ACTUAL	FORECASTED				
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances Out	145,737	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Other Financing Uses	158,656	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Other Financing Uses primarily consist of non-operating expenditures, typically in the form of advances of General Fund resources to other District funds at the end of the fiscal year. These transactions are temporary “loans” for cash flow purposes and are offset by repayments (Line 2.050) in the following fiscal year, resulting in no net gain or loss to the District.

One key component of this category is Board of Revision (BOR) appeals. Taxpayers may request reductions in property values, and if approved, receive refunds for taxes previously paid. When refunds are issued, the District’s tax proceeds are reduced accordingly. FY2022 experienced a notable increase in these refunds. The District actively monitors BOR activity to protect its tax base, and due to recent legislation limiting the District’s ability to challenge appeals, increases are projected through FY2030.

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Cuyahoga Falls City School District

Five Year Forecast

October Fiscal Year 2026

	Actual	FORECASTED				
Fiscal Year:	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Revenue:						
1.010 - General Property Tax (Real Estate)	35,814,499	35,824,116	33,099,053	28,471,562	26,737,340	26,555,002
1.020 - Public Utility Personal Property	696,692	756,609	755,820	727,179	742,914	749,425
1.030 - Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.035 - Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	13,793,361	14,692,335	15,006,376	15,140,585	15,229,855	15,243,515
1.040 - Restricted Grants-in-Aid	2,501,437	2,051,596	1,828,126	1,716,848	1,647,211	1,647,500
1.050 - State Share-Local Property Taxes	3,625,715	3,640,739	3,348,442	3,024,014	2,991,053	3,009,021
1.060 - All Other Operating Revenues	3,621,671	3,735,307	3,947,366	4,065,787	4,187,760	4,313,393
1.070 - Total Revenue	60,053,375	60,700,702	57,985,183	53,145,975	51,536,133	51,517,856
Other Financing Sources:						
2.010 - Proceeds from Sale of Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.020 - State Emergency Loans and Adv	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.040 - Operating Transfers-In	15,566	26,927	1,449	2,072	6,809	6,809
2.050 - Advances-In	327,196	145,737	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2.060 - All Other Financing Sources	216,927	226,742	1,733,544	240,551	247,767	255,200
2.070 - Total Other Financing Sources	559,689	399,407	1,784,993	292,622	304,577	312,010
2.080 - Total Rev & Other Sources	60,613,063	61,100,108	59,770,176	53,438,597	51,840,710	51,829,866
Expenditures:						
3.010 - Personnel Services	35,181,582	35,375,613	34,244,582	34,439,394	34,995,800	35,590,223
3.020 - Employee Benefits	17,373,188	17,620,390	17,080,672	17,870,909	18,779,687	19,751,911
3.030 - Purchased Services	10,017,551	7,999,416	7,348,416	7,366,619	7,403,033	7,440,048
3.040 - Supplies and Materials	1,707,359	1,740,545	1,330,545	1,333,872	1,965,541	1,975,369
3.050 - Capital Outlay	5,284,948	2,564,033	534,033	535,368	538,045	540,735
Intergovernmental & Debt Service	-	-	1,237,388	1,238,138	1,237,888	1,236,638
4.300 - Other Objects	744,655	633,569	624,899	625,461	627,589	630,727
4.500 - Total Expenditures	70,309,283	65,933,567	62,400,535	63,409,762	65,547,583	67,165,649
Other Financing Uses						
5.010 - Operating Transfers-Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.020 - Advances-Out	145,737	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
5.030 - All Other Financing Uses	158,656	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
5.040 - Total Other Financing Uses	304,393	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
5.050 - Total Exp and Other Financing Uses	70,613,676	66,083,567	62,550,535	63,559,762	65,697,583	67,315,649
6.010 - Excess of Rev Over/(Under) Exp	(10,000,612)	(4,983,459)	(2,780,359)	(10,121,165)	(13,856,873)	(15,485,783)
7.010 - Cash Balance July 1 (No Levies)	15,475,263	5,474,651	491,192	(2,289,167)	(12,410,332)	(26,267,205)
7.020 - Cash Balance June 30 (No Levies)	5,474,651	491,192	(2,289,167)	(12,410,332)	(26,267,205)	(41,752,988)
		Reservations				
8.010 - Estimated Encumbrances June 30	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.080 - Reservations Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of App	5,474,651	491,192	(2,289,167)	(12,410,332)	(26,267,205)	(41,752,988)
Rev from Replacement/Renewal Levies						
11.010 & 11.020 - Renewal Levies		-	3,626,149	9,060,265	10,872,978	11,281,608
11.030 - Cumulative Balance of Levies	-	-	3,626,149	12,686,414	23,559,392	34,841,000
12.010 - Fund Bal June 30 for Cert of Obligations	5,474,651	491,192	1,336,982	276,082	(2,707,812)	(6,911,988)
Revenue from New Levies						
13.010 & 13.020 - New Levies		-	-	-	-	-
13.030 - Cumulative Balance of New Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.010 - Unreserved Fund Balance June 30	5,474,651	491,192	1,336,982	276,082	(2,707,812)	(6,911,988)

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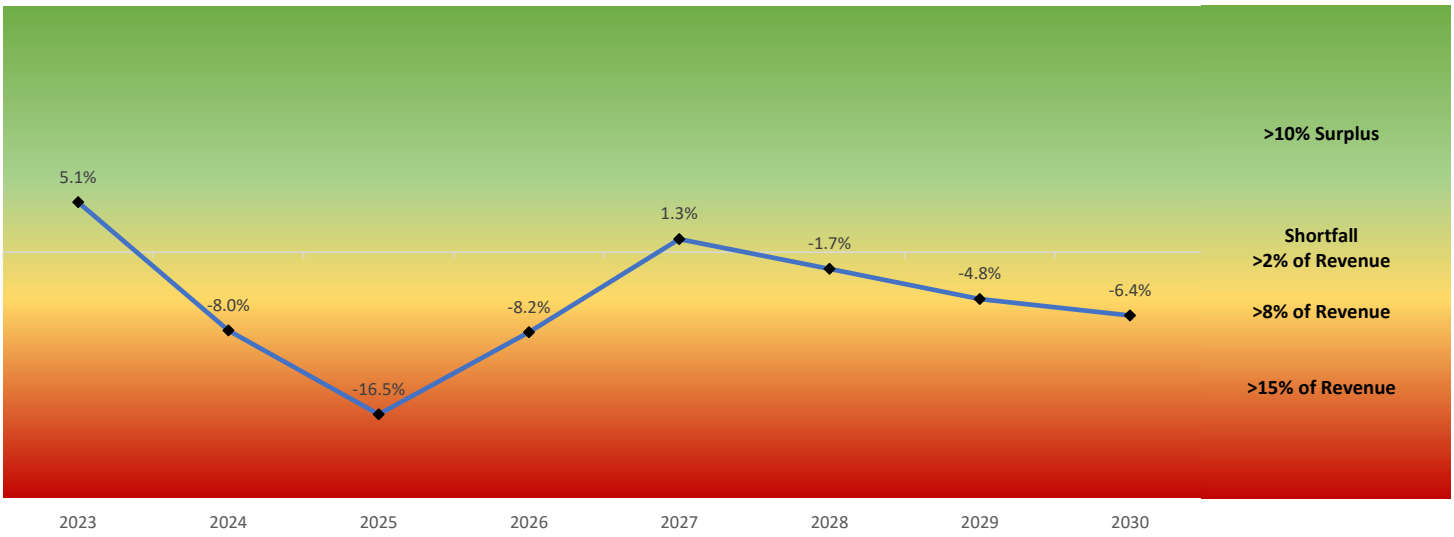
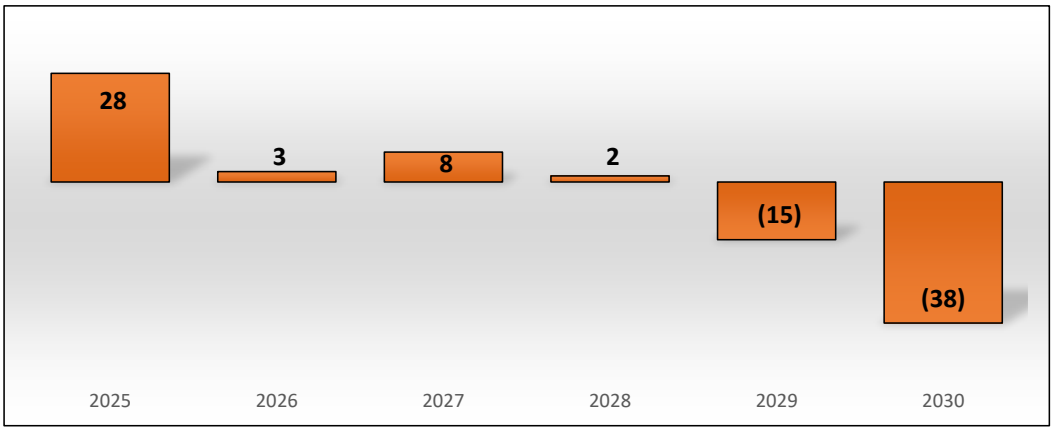
Revenue Surplus/(Shortfall) - Current Forecast



Days Cash on Hand - Current Forecast

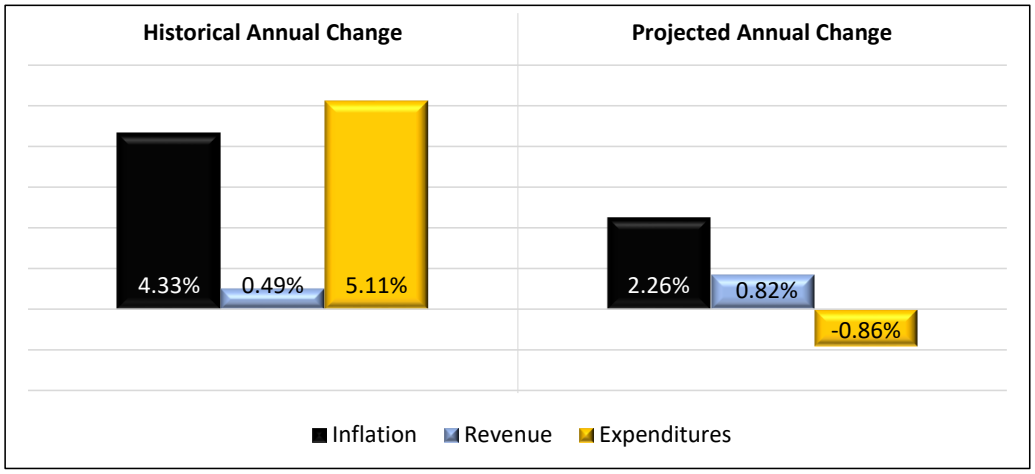


Days cash on hand is projected to decline and is projected to be negative by 2030.

**based on 365 days*

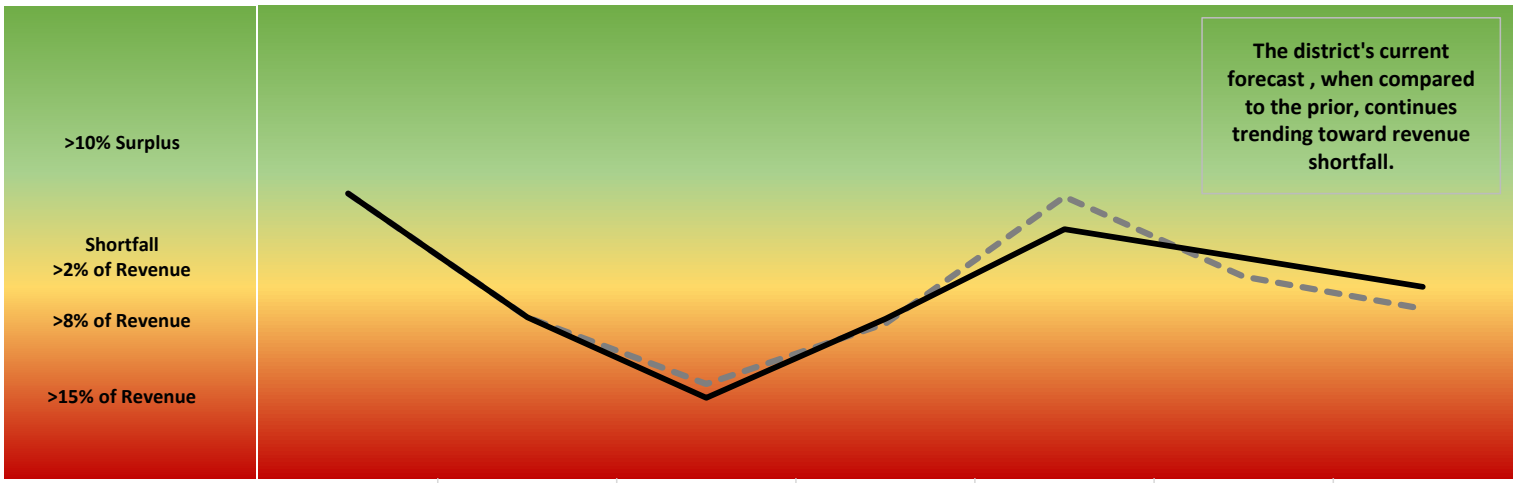
5-Year Average Annual Change - Inflation, Revenue and Expenditures

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



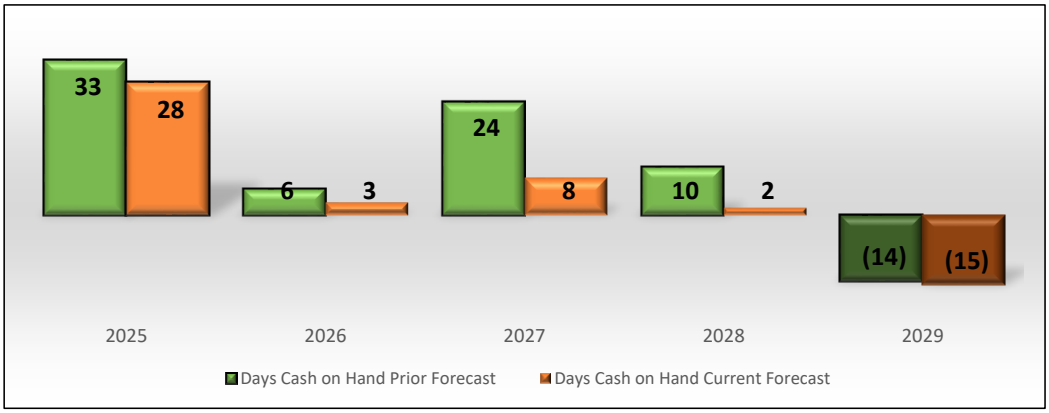
CPI (Inflation) Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (July 1, 2025)
https://alfred.stlouisfed.org

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



	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Prior Forecast	5.1%	-8.0%	-15.0%	-8.6%	4.7%	-3.7%	-7.1%
Current Forecast	5.1%	-8.0%	-16.5%	-8.2%	1.3%	-1.7%	-4.8%

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	**-0.91%**	($2,839,712)
	Largest Revenue Variances	
1.060 All Other 2.xx Other Sources	**-0.92%**	($2,887,317)
1.035,1.040 State	**0.10%**	$322,625
Levy Renewals	**-0.09%**	($286,208)
All Other Revenue Categories	**0.00%**	$11,188

The current revenue forecast is down by 0.91% compared to the prior forecast.

NET cumulative forecast impact for the forecast period 2025 - 2029 of Revenue and Expense variances is -0.08% (or -$113,186).

The current forecast for expenditures is down by 0.82% compared to the prior forecast.

Expenditure Variance		
-0.82%	($2,726,526)	**Cumulative Favorable Expenditure Variance**
Largest Expenditure Variances		
-0.71%	($2,354,853)	3.02 Benefits
0.35%	$1,160,008	3.03 Purchased Serv.
-0.34%	($1,136,160)	3.05 Capital
-0.12%	($395,521)	All Other Expenditure Categories

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