

COUNTY OF SUMMIT, OHIO

2025

**ANNUAL INFORMATIONAL STATEMENT
IN CONNECTION WITH BONDS OF THE COUNTY**

This Annual Informational Statement has been prepared in connection with the County of Summit's continuing disclosure agreements under SEC Rule 15c2-12 for certain of its outstanding bond issues relating to the following CUSIP Numbers:

866050
86606D
86606W

Questions regarding information contained in this Annual Informational Statement should be directed to the County Executive, 8th Floor, Ohio Building, 175 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio 44308.

The date of this Annual Informational Statement is August 29, 2025.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Annual Informational Statement in Connection with Bonds of the County (the “Annual Statement”) has been prepared by the County of Summit, Ohio (the “County”), to provide financial, operating, and other information relating to the County, as required by certain continuing disclosure agreements entered into by the County requiring provision and dissemination of annual financial and statistical information and of timely notification of material events.

All financial and other information in this Annual Statement has been provided by the County from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The presentation of information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other sources, is intended to show recent historical information and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the County. No representation is made that past experience, as is shown by that financial and other information, will continue or be repeated in the future.

This Annual Statement should be considered in its entirety and no one subject considered less important than another by reason of location in the text. For more information about a law, report, or document referred to in this statement, please see the original source cited.

References to provisions of Ohio law or of the Ohio Constitution or the County Charter (the “Charter”) are references to those current provisions. Those provisions may be amended, repealed, or supplemented.

As used in this Annual Statement, “debt service” means principal of and interest on the obligations referred to, “City” means the City of Akron, and “State” or “Ohio” means the State of Ohio. “Fiscal Year” means the 12-month period ending on December 31, and reference to a particular Fiscal Year (such as “Fiscal Year 2025”) means the Fiscal Year ending on December 31 in that year. “Revised Code” means the Ohio Revised Code, as in effect as of the date of this Annual Statement.

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THE COUNTY

General Information

The County, formed in 1840, is located in northeastern Ohio and covers an area of 412.8 square miles. Twenty-two cities and villages as well as nine townships are located in the County. The largest city in the County, the City of Akron, is the county seat. According to the 2020 Census, the County has a population of 540,428, making it the fourth most populous of the 88 counties in Ohio.

The County is in the Akron Metropolitan Statistical Area (“AMSA”), comprised of Summit and Portage Counties, with a population of 702,219 according to the 2020 Census. It is also in the Cleveland-Akron-Canton Combined Statistical Area (“CACCSA”). According to 2020 Census data, the CACCSA was home to a population of 3,633,962, making it the 18th most populous Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area of 172 in the country. The following table shows the County’s population since 1960:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>		
	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>AMSA</u>
1960	290,351	513,569	605,367
1970	275,425	553,371	679,239
1980	237,177	524,472	660,328
1990	223,019	514,990	657,575
2000	217,074	542,899	694,960
2010	199,110	541,781	703,200
2020	190,469	540,428	702,219

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Services to County residents are provided through the combined efforts of various governmental entities, including the County and the cities, villages, townships, and special districts located in the County. The County has significant responsibilities in the areas of administration of justice, public assistance and social services, economic development, road and bridge maintenance, sanitation, and general government.

Cities and villages in the County provide various services under statutory authorizations and the constitutional “home rule” grant of “all powers of local self-government.” Among the services provided and powers generally exercised by cities and villages are the following: public safety, including police and fire functions; construction, maintenance, and repair of streets and sidewalks; certain sanitation and health activities; recreation, including parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools; certain public service enterprises such as collection, recycling, and disposal of solid wastes and operation of sewer and water systems, airports, and hospitals; and certain planning and zoning functions. Some of these services and powers may also be provided and exercised by the County, other political subdivisions, and special districts.

Special districts and other governmental entities currently perform various functions in the County in addition to the services provided by the County, municipalities, townships and State agencies. Educational services are provided by school districts within the County. Summit Metro

Parks provides park and recreational facilities and programs. The METRO Regional Transit Authority is responsible for coordinating mass transit in the County. Public libraries are provided by several library districts within the County, and primarily by the Akron-Summit County Library District. The Summit-Akron Solid Waste Management Authority, which operates under the name Reworks, provides management of solid waste in the County. The Summit County Combined General Health District, which operates under the name Summit County Public Health, provides public health services to the entire County through both statutory and contractual authority.

General Organization and Major Offices

In 1979, the voters of the County adopted a Charter, establishing the first charter form of county government in Ohio. The Charter became effective January 1, 1981. It replaced a statutory form of county government, and provided the County much of the same home rule powers exercised by municipalities. The Charter currently provides for a County Executive and an 11-member County Council (the “Council”), comprised of three members elected at-large and eight members elected from the districts they represent. The general responsibilities of the County Executive are administrative, and the general responsibilities of the Council are legislative. The Executive and each Council member are elected to four-year terms.

The County’s Fiscal Officer, Clerk of Courts, Engineer, Sheriff, and Prosecutor are all separately elected officials that carry out certain specified administrative functions of the County, in addition to those carried out by the Executive. The elected Fiscal Officer performs the duties of the statutory offices of county recorder, county treasurer, and county auditor. The other offices perform the same functions under the Charter as their statutory equivalents. Each of these officers is elected on a county-wide basis to a four-year term of office, and each officer exercises independent authority within the limits of Ohio law and the County’s Charter. The statutory office of county coroner has been replaced with the appointed position of Medical Examiner, which is appointed by the County Executive.

Additionally, the County Charter has created three additional administrative offices, the Internal Audit Committee, which oversees the Internal Audit Department, the Human Resource Commission, and the Information Technology Board, which oversees the Office of Information Technology. The limited administrative responsibilities and roles of each are set forth below.

The judicial functions of the County are carried out by the Court of Common Pleas, which is divided into four divisions: General, Domestic, Juvenile and Probate. All judges are elected county-wide to six-year terms. The Ninth District Court of Appeals, which covers Summit, Lorain, Medina and Wayne Counties, hears appeals from the four divisions of the Court of Common Pleas. The Court of Appeals judges are also appointed to six-year terms by the electors across those four Counties.

Several quasi-independent agencies are part of the County structure, performing a variety of functions, including the Veterans Service Commission, the Board of Developmental Disabilities, the Children Services Board, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board, and the Board of Elections.

Lastly, in recent years, the County has taken advantage of certain statutory authority to create the Summit County Land Reutilization Corporation, Summit County Transportation Improvement District, and the Summit and Medina Workforce Area Council of Governments, each of which serve as component units of the County. In 2022, the County created a Council of Governments with the City of Cuyahoga Falls, the City of Fairlawn, the City of Stow, and the City of Tallmadge, for the purpose of operating a consolidated primary Public Safety Answering Point. Also in 2022, the County created the Akron-Fairlawn Broadband Regional Council of Governments with the City of Fairlawn for the purpose of address public safety and public connectivity concerns through publicly-owned broadband assets.

The role of each of these offices, courts and agencies is further described in **THE COUNTY– County Services and Responsibilities**.

Table of Elected and Appointed Officials

Certain current elected and appointed County officials are shown below:

Elected and Appointed Officials	Name of Incumbent	Date of Assumption of Office	Expiration Date of Present Term
County Executive Council	Ilene Shapiro	August 11, 2016	December 31, 2028
	Christine Higham	June 7, 2022	December 31, 2028
	Jeff Wilhite	February 18, 2016	December 31, 2028
	Bethany McKenney	December 3, 2018	December 31, 2028
	John Donofrio	January 1, 2015	December 31, 2026
	David Licate	January 1, 2025	December 31, 2028
	Rita Darrow (a)	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2028
	Elizabeth Walters	February 3, 2016	December 31, 2026
	Joseph Kacyon(b)	August 9, 2024	December 31, 2028
	John N. Schmidt	May 17, 2007	December 31, 2028
	Erin Dickinson (c)	June 7, 2022	December 31, 2026
	Brandon Ford (d)	February 21, 2024	December 31, 2028
	Monique Willis	January 8, 2024	Appointed
Clerk of Council			
County Fiscal Officer (e)	Kristen M. Scalise	May 16, 2011	January 5, 2029
Prosecuting Attorney	Elliot Kolkovich (g)	February 23, 2024	January 5, 2029
County Engineer	B. Alan Brubaker	January 1, 2009	January 5, 2029
Sheriff	Kandy Fatheree	January 4, 2021	January 5, 2029
Clerk of Courts of Common Pleas	Tavia Galonski (h)	January 10, 2024	January 5, 2029
Director, Internal Audit Department (i)	Lisa Skapura	June 20, 2011	Appointed
Chief Information Officer (j)	Stephen Byrne	August 8, 2019	Appointed
(a) President of Council through December 31, 2025.			
(b) Appointed August 9, 2024, following the resignation of Anthony DeVitis, to serve the balance of the unexpired term that ended on December 31, 2024. Was re-elected to a full term commencing January 1, 2025.			
(c) Vice-President of Council through December 31, 2025.			
(d) Appointed February 21, 2024, following the resignation of Veronica Sims, to serve the balance of the unexpired term that ended on December 31, 2024. Was re-elected to a full term commencing January 1, 2025.			
(e) See THE COUNTY–County Services and Responsibilities–Administrative Responsibility for a discussion of this position. In general, the County’s Charter has consolidated the statutory positions of Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder into this one position of Fiscal Officer.			
(g) Appointed February 23, 2024, following the retirement of Sherri Bevan Walsh, to serve the balance of the unexpired term that ended December 31, 2024. Was re-elected to a full term commencing January 6, 2025.			
(h) Appointed January 10, 2024, following the resignation of Sandra Kurt, to serve the balance of the unexpired term that ended December 31, 2024. Was re-elected to a full term commencing January 6, 2025.			

- (i) The Director of the Internal Audit Department is appointed by, and serves at the discretion of, the Internal Audit Committee, which is established by the County's Charter. See THE COUNTY-County Services and Responsibilities-Administrative Responsibility for a discussion of this position.
- (j) The Chief Information Officer is appointed by, and serves at the discretion of, the Information Technology Board, which was established by amendment of the County's Charter by the voters in November 2014. See THE COUNTY-County Services and Responsibilities- Administrative Responsibility for a discussion of this position.

County Services and Responsibilities

Legislative Responsibility

The County Council exercises the legislative and policy-making power of the County. The Council meets on a weekly basis to consider and approve resolutions and ordinances that are proposed by either the Executive or one of the Council members.

The legislative powers enjoyed by the Council include, but are not limited to, appropriating funds; adoption and amendment of operating and capital improvement budgets; levying taxes; issuing bonds and notes; establishing procedures for and approving of contracts for services and public works; and establishing personnel procedures. Additionally, the Council adopts ordinances pertaining to the administration of the County, traffic and general criminal offenses, business regulations, sanitary services, subdivision regulations and building regulations.

In addition to the aforementioned legislative functions, the Council is responsible for the confirmation of each appointment to a board, agency or commission made by the Executive that would otherwise be made by the County Commissioners under the statutory form of county government.

Administrative Responsibility

County Executive and Executive Departments. The County Executive is the primary administrative and budgetary official for the County. Currently, the Executive's Office is divided into nine departments, each of which has jurisdiction over a different portion of the administration. The senior administration consists of a Chief of Staff and Directors of each of these nine departments, as follows:

Executive Senior Staff

Chief of Staff
 Assistant Chief of Staff and Public Information Officer
 Director, Department of Law and Risk Management
 Director, Department of Finance and Budget
 Director, Department of Community and Economic Development
 Medical Examiner
 Director, Department of Sanitary Sewer Services
 Director, Department of Job and Family Services
 Director, Department of Administrative Services
 Director, Department of Human Resources
 Director, Department of Public Safety

Name

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* Effective January 13, 2024, Brian Harnak was appointed the Director of Law and Risk Management following the resignation of Deborah S. Matz.

General Administration. The general internal administration of the County is primarily performed by the Executive's Departments of Administration and Public Information, Administrative Services and Human Resources.

Department of Administration and Public Information. This Department oversees the operations of the other departments under the County Executive and is the central coordinating department for strategic planning, policy and legislative matters, and disseminating public information on behalf of the County.

Department of Administrative Services. This Department is responsible for the maintenance of all County facilities and grounds, administration of all capital projects including new construction and renovation of County facilities, and the operation of the County's animal control facility.

Human Resources Department. This Department oversees employment matters for the Executive and other County officeholders, including employment opportunities, interviews and orientation, employee discipline, administration of the personnel manual and policies, labor relations, adherence to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and Family Medical Leave Act and workers compensation administration. The Human Resource Department also includes the Division of Employee Benefits, which manages health, vision, dental, life, accidental death and disability, and other benefits for the employees of the County.

Department of Law and Risk Management. The Department of Law and Risk Management is responsible for advising the Executive on all legal matters and the creation and maintenance of legal documents such as contracts, leases, sales agreements, and legislation. The Department of Law and Risk Management also oversees the County's property and casualty insurance program, and is also responsible for the management and settlement of all claims asserted against the County, as approved by the Executive and County Council.

In 2017, the County filed suit in the Summit County Court of Common Pleas against various manufacturers and distributors of opioid medications. This suit was moved by the Defendants to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and became part of the Multi-District Litigation captioned In RE: National Prescription Opiate Litigation, MDL No. 2804, Case Number 17-md-2804 before Judge Dan Polster. This matter was originally set for trial on October 21, 2019 against some, but not all, of the Defendants. Prior to the trial date, the County entered into a number of settlements with the Defendants who were part of the initial trial, which provided for both cash payments and medications at no cost. The County is involved in ongoing discussions regarding settlement with other Defendants. The following table details the settlement amounts paid or to-be-paid to the County, to date:

OPIATE LITIGATION SETTLEMENTS

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Settlement Date</u>	<u>Settlement Amount</u>	<u>Date Paid/Provided to County</u>
<u>Mallinckrodt</u>	9/27/2019		
Cash		\$9,120,000.00	12/6/2019
Product		\$2,280,000.00	

<u>Endo</u>	9/4/2019		
Cash		\$3,800,000.00	12/6/2019
Product		\$380,000.00	
<u>Allergan</u>	8/29/2019		
Cash		\$1,900,000.00	12/6/2019
<u>Johnson & Johnson</u>	10/2/2019		
Cash		\$3,852,000.00	12/6/2019
Centering donation		\$2,000,000.00	Paid direct to local hospitals
<u>Teva/Activis</u>	12/27/2019		
Cash		\$7,600,000.00	Multiple payment dates
Product		\$9,500,000.00	
<u>Amerisource Bergen</u>	12/26/2019		
Cash		\$25,327,000.00	3/31/2020
<u>Cardinal Health</u>	12/26/2019		
Cash		\$25,245,300.00	12/31/2019
<u>McKesson</u>	12/26/2019		
Cash		\$31,127,700.00	1/9/2020
<u>HD Schein</u>			
Cash		\$1,000,000.00	Paid directly to Akron Community Foundation
<u>HBC/Giant Eagle</u>			
Cash		\$550,000.00	June 27, 2022
Gross Settlement Value		\$120,682,000.00	
Cash Total		\$108,522,000.00	
Product Total		\$ 12,160,000.00	

Following the settlements, a key stakeholders group was convened by the County Executive to determine how best to use the settlement funds to benefit the County's residents. That stakeholders group has appointed the County's Opiate Abatement Advisory Council ("OAAC"), which issues requests for proposals for services that align with certain identified focus areas. The OAAC evaluates proposals and makes recommendations to the key stakeholders group, who then determine whether the proposals should go to the Summit County Council for approval. Any contracts are signed by the County Executive with the prior approval of Council. Performance under those contracts is monitored by the Summit County Combined General Health District under a contract with the County for project management services.

Under the terms of the settlement with the manufacturers and distributors, as a part of the Multi-District Litigation, the County was required to hold back amounts to place in an escrow fund to be used to satisfy Common Benefit fees and expenses. In 2021, the County satisfied this requirement by placing \$8,094,000 in escrow. The County paid the last of its attorney fees in 2021, bringing net total attorney fees paid from the above settlement funds to \$17,439,874.

To date, the County has additionally provided \$4.5 million in grants to date from settlement dollars, and spent nearly \$600,000 on administrative and consulting fees. In 2023, the County committed opioid settlement funds in the amount of \$5 million over 10 years to launch *Unite Us*,

a closed-loop, HIPAA-compliant referral system that connected residents to health and social services. The platform enables real-time tracking of outcomes, streamlined care coordination, and provided the County with actionable data to identify service gaps and measure impact—at no cost to participating agencies. Additional settlement funds were also used to strengthen jail-based and community reentry services by supporting Summit Psychological Associates, which provided evidence-based behavioral health and recovery supports, and by funding dedicated staffing to coordinate and manage reentry services for individuals in the jail and those returning from prison. Together, these investments ensured that individuals impacted by addiction had seamless access to treatment, recovery supports, and stabilization services as they transitioned back into the community. As of December 31, 2024, the County had \$75,594,833.41 on hand. The County is in the process of forming a Support Organization with the Akron Community Foundation, which will take in \$45,000,000 of the money on hand, and fund in perpetuity, innovative charitable programs benefiting the health and safety of the residents of Summit County. It is estimated that the Support Organization will be funded sometime in the year 2026.

The County continues to participate in ongoing settlement matters with certain manufacturers, distributors and pharmacies against whom it has asserted similar claims.

Emergency Management Agency (EMA)

Operating under Chapter 5502 of the Ohio Revised Code, EMA coordinates emergency planning and disaster response across all 31 communities in Summit County. With guidance from the Emergency Management Executive Committee (EMEC), EMA secures and manages federal preparedness grants such as the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) to build local capacity and resilience. It also serves as fiscal agent for a 13-county regional law enforcement consortium.

In addition to planning and preparedness, EMA oversees the County's special operations response teams, which provide hazardous materials (Hazmat), technical rescue, water rescue, and incident management (IMAT) capabilities. These specialized teams support incidents not only within Summit County, but also deploy regionally, statewide, and nationally through mutual aid and emergency mobilization systems.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, EMA oversaw distribution of critical PPE and managed statewide stockpile logistics—ensuring law enforcement, fire departments, and other front-line personnel were equipped throughout the crisis.

Office of Justice Affairs

Justice Affairs serves as a strategic hub for criminal justice system improvement. Through data analysis, stakeholder engagement, and long-range planning, the office helps shape policy and align resources with system-wide priorities. It also manages state and federal funding for alternative corrections programs and probation services.

Recognizing the need for virtual court access during the pandemic, Justice Affairs spearheaded the Criminal Justice Integrated Technology Project—a system-wide tech upgrade

funded by CARES Act dollars. This effort expanded high-speed broadband (via FairlawnGig), provided secure Zoom access to court partners, and upgraded infrastructure in jails and court facilities, ensuring continuity of justice operations.

Public Safety Communications Division

The Communications Division manages several large-scale, countywide public safety communication technologies. The Regional Radio System, upgraded in 2016 with an \$18.4 million investment, provides reliable interoperable communication to nearly every police, fire, EMS, school, and hospital agency in the County. The City of Akron repays 57% of debt service under a shared agreement. Ongoing costs are covered by user fees from participating entities.

The Tyler-New World Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, owned and operated by the County, is used by dispatch centers serving over 85% of the county's population, enabling real-time coordination among emergency responders.

In 2022, Summit County and the cities of Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, Fairlawn, Stow, and Tallmadge formed the Summit Area Regional Council of Governments (SARCOG) to launch a consolidated dispatch operation. The County issued \$14.3 million in bonds to renovate a facility in Tallmadge, which now houses the Summit Emergency Communication Center (SECC) and Akron's PSAP. Costs are recouped through long-term lease agreements. The SECC became operational in October 2023, bringing significant cost savings and improved efficiency to participating SARCOG communities. Copley Township joined the system in 2024, followed by Coventry Township in 2025. Additional jurisdictions are now considering participation as Summit County continues to expand regional collaboration in emergency communications.

Department of Finance and Budget. The Executive serves as the chief budgetary officer of the County. To fulfill this function, the Executive relies on the work performed by the Department of Finance and Budget. The Department of Finance and Budget staff assists the County Executive in the budget process and monitors the operations and financial matters of all County offices, departments, independent boards, and agencies. Its responsibilities include financial analysis, revenue forecasting, budget development and review, capital budgeting, debt management, systems analysis, federal programs review, cost effectiveness studies, and financial consultation services. Additionally, the Division of Purchasing, which is organized under the Department of Finance and Budget, is responsible for purchasing all goods and services required by all offices, officers, agencies, departments, boards, commissions, or other public bodies of the County.

Department of Community and Economic Development. The Department of Community and Economic Development is responsible for coordinating economic development throughout the County. The Department coordinates the activities of the main economic development partners in the County, including the Development Finance Authority of Summit County (the "Development Finance Authority"), the Greater Akron Chamber, the Ohio Department of Development, JobsOhio (the State's non-profit economic development operation), TeamNEO (the Northeast Ohio regional JobsOhio partner), the Development Fund of the Western Reserve, the Western Reserve Community Fund, ConxusNEO (a private non-profit workforce development organization), the Downtown Akron Partnership, and the Joint Office of Economic

Development (the “JOED”) - the grantee of Foreign Trade Zone 181. The Department also works with local municipalities and townships, including the city, to coordinate their development efforts. The Department coordinates various incentives and financial assistance that are offered to existing, new, and relocating businesses from these several entities. The Department also administers and/or scores several State-funded infrastructure and environmental remediation programs, including the State Capital Improvements Program, the Local Transportation Improvement Program, the Ohio Job Ready Sites, and the Clean Ohio Revitalization Fund. In 2019, the Department also began administering Foreign Trade Zone 181 on behalf of the JOED. See **COUNTY ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION** for additional information relating to the economic development activities of the County.

The Department’s Division of Planning and GIS Services performs daily Geographic Information Services (“GIS”) application support and maintenance for multiple County offices, ESRI software support for internal users, direct mapping services for the public and County’s offices, management of the Spatial Database Engine (SDE) and assigning House Numbers in 21 communities (9 Townships, 5 Cities and 7 Villages). The Division of Planning and GIS Services is also responsible for land use planning and subdivision regulation in the county's unincorporated areas. In that capacity, the Division of Planning and GIS Services provides staff services to the Summit County Planning Commission, which is responsible for reviewing and approving major and minor subdivisions in accordance with the Summit County Subdivision Regulations within the unincorporated areas of Summit County, as well as reviewing proposed zoning text changes for townships. The Staff of the Division of Planning and GIS Services also provides backbone mapping, data, and analytic support for the Department’s economic development operations.

The Department also oversees several community and infrastructure-based assistance programs, including Community Development Block Grants (“CDBG”), the HOME Investment Partnership Program (“HOME”), and the Home Weatherization Assistance Program.

CDBG funds are received from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD”) to assist low- to moderate-income individuals and/or provide funding for qualified projects in a low to moderate-income census tract. Individual households must have a gross income of less than 80% of the area median income. Low to moderate-income census tracts are determined by HUD and the American Community Survey information. County CDBG funds cannot be spent in the Cities of Akron, Barberton, or Cuyahoga Falls due to the fact these communities are participating jurisdictions that receive a separate allocation from HUD. All projects funded by the Department with CDBG funds must meet a national objective and eligible activity as defined by HUD within the County service area. The County has received the following CDBG allocations in recent years:

2020: \$964,905
2021: \$995,797
2022: \$988,989
2023: \$974,810
2024: \$980,634
2025 \$915,818

In August 2020, the County received \$1,584,553 in Community Development Block Grant CARES (CDBG-CV) funds to assist income-qualified individuals, municipalities, and companies prepare, prevent, and respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Funds may not be used in the cities of Akron, Barberton, or Cuyahoga Falls as these communities are entitlement communities and receive their own CDBG-CV allocations.

HOME funds are received from HUD to create or retain housing opportunities for low-income individuals. Home funds may not be spent in the Cities of Barberton or Cuyahoga Falls as these communities are not recipients of HOME funds and the County is not a HOME Consortium. HOME funds may be used in the City of Akron for large-scale tax credit projects if the City of Akron invests 51% in HOME funds and the County invests 49% in HOME funds while staying within the certain funding limits set forth by HUD for the HOME program. All HOME recipients must be at or below 80% of the area's median income. The County has received the following HOME allocations in recent years:

2020: \$441,571
2021: \$424,134
2022: \$455,487
2023: \$442,718
2024: \$362,324
2025: \$360,898

In 2021, the County received \$1,535,739 in HOME Investment Partnership, American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) funding, to be used to assist qualified individuals or households who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, or other vulnerable populations, by providing housing, rental assistance, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter, to reduce homelessness and increase housing stability. The County is not able to use HOME-ARP funding in the cities of Akron, Barberton, or Cuyahoga Falls.

The County receives Home Weatherization Assistance Program ("HWAP") funds from the U.S. Department of Energy and Health and Human Services through the Ohio Department of Development. HWAP is designed to reduce the energy burden for income-qualified households by completing energy audits and replacing appliances that are non-energy-efficient. Measures include but are not limited to energy-efficient furnaces, hot water tanks, insulation, air sealing, electrical upgrades, and refrigerator/freezer replacement. Qualified households must be at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. HWAP funds may be used countywide and do not have jurisdictional restrictions.

The County also receives Home Weatherization Assistance Program, Enhancement ("HWAP-E") from the US Department of Health and Human Services through the Ohio Department of Development as additional funding from the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program funds. HWAP-E targets households at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines whose homes have been deferred for weatherization services or have been previously weatherized. Previously weatherized homes were only eligible for furnace repair or replacement.

In 2023, the County received additional Home Weatherization Assistance funds as part of the Bi-partisan Infrastructure Act (HWAP-BIL). Income eligibility for this funding is households at or below 80% of the area median income.

The following table depicts HWAP and HWAP-E funds received by the County over the last several years:

Program	Year	Amount
HWAP	2020	\$1,431,225
HWAP – E	2020	\$287,763
HWAP	2021	\$1,417,478
HWAP – E	2021	\$2,642,684
HWAP	2022	\$1,408,486
HWAP- E	2022	\$580,873
HWAP	2023	\$1,927,898
HWAP- E	2023	\$935,023
HWAP	2024	\$1,374,232
HWAP – E	2024	\$606,000
HWAP	2025	1,582,244
HWAP -E	2025	744,535
HWAP BIL	2023-2029	\$4,871,039

Summit County Department of Development has also partnered with the City of Akron and their Akron ARPA Home Rehabilitation Program. The County received \$3,300,000.00 in City ARPA funding to complete home repairs for qualified owner-occupied housing units. A total of 300 units will be completed. When possible, HWAP and Lead Safe funds will be leveraged.

Department of Job and Family Services. The Department of Job and Family Services (“DJFS”) administers certain public assistance and social service functions within the County. DJFS is one of the largest departments in the County government with 334 permanent full-time employees as of December 31, 2024. DJFS administers certain Federal-assisted and State-assisted programs for County residents, including the Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (“SNAP”), Ohio Works First (“OWF”), Child Care, Adult Protective Services (“APS”), and Prevention, Retention & Contingency (“PRC”) Programs and the Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program (“CCMEP”) for youth. Most of the funding for programs administered by DJFS flows directly from the State and Federal governments and is used to provide direct assistance benefits to individuals, fund contracts with community agencies that provide social services to individuals and finance the administration of these benefits and contracts. However, the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services establishes a mandated share that must be contributed annually by the County from its General Fund toward administrative

expenses of those programs. The County's mandated share is approximately 11% of the total administrative expenditures and totaled \$3,534,430 from the County's General Fund in state fiscal year 2024. In addition to the mandated share, the County is responsible for costs that cannot be reimbursed from Federal or State funds, including (a) expenditures for benefits in excess of certain standards established by the State and costs of optional public assistance programs ("ineligible program costs"); and (b) various public assistance expenditures that exceed administrative cost ceilings established by the State.

The largest source of funds under the control of DJFS are federally funded Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ("TANF") allocations. Much of these funds are used to pay for costs incurred by DJFS to administer TANF eligible programs. DJFS places an emphasis on the use of TANF funds toward workforce participation, eliminating barriers to employment, youth employment and supportive services, child protective services, homeless prevention, and information and referral.

The following table shows the total cost of the public assistance programs in the County, the County's mandated share of those costs and other public assistance expense incurred by the County in recent years:

Public Assistance Costs 2020 through 2024 (a)

<u>Programs</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
ADC/TANF/OWF/BB (b)	\$ 25,001,451	\$ 27,866,596	\$ 24,200,485	\$ 25,041,481	\$ 27,481,413
Disability Assistance	0	0	0	0	0
Medicaid	1,253,305,740	1,366,267,182	1,423,532,248	1,353,657,459	1,294,863,988
SNAP (c)	136,073,802	199,862,967	239,078,911	227,844,697	185,994,107
Title XX/APS/SSO (d)	<u>6,068,022</u>	<u>6,047,565</u>	<u>7,040,183</u>	<u>6,971,712</u>	<u>5,258,588</u>
Total Program	\$1,420,449,015	\$1,600,044,310	\$1,693,851,827	\$1,613,515,350	\$1,513,598,096
 Mandated Share	 \$ 3,457,308	 \$ 3,541,143	 \$ 3,591,237	 \$ 3,512,491	 \$ 3,534,430
Percent of Total	0.24%	0.22%	0.21%	0.22%	0.23%
 Total County Expenses					
Mandated Share	\$ 3,457,308	\$ 3,541,143	\$ 3,591,237	\$ 3,512,491	\$ 3,534,430
Ineligible Program Costs	<u>132,119</u>	<u>110,324</u>	<u>112,871</u>	134,615	<u>175,548</u>
Total County	\$ 3,589,427	\$ 3,651,467	\$ 3,704,108	\$ 3,647,106	\$ 3,709,978

(a) Table is based on the State fiscal year July 1 through June 30 of the year shown.

(b) ADC denotes Aid for Dependent Children; TANF denotes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; and OWF denotes Ohio Works First.

(c) SNAP denotes Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), also known as Food Assistance.

(d) APS denotes Adult Protective Services; SSO denotes Social Services Operating.

The Summit and Medina Workforce Area Council of Governments ("SAMWA COG") is a body politic and corporate, created in 2016, to administer the public workforce development system in Summit and Medina Counties (Ohio Local Workforce Area 2) as prescribed under the Federal Government's Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The SAMWA COG has a two-member board of directors consisting of the chief elected official of Summit County (the County Executive) and the chief elected official of Medina County (one Medina County Commissioner).

The SAMWA COG was responsible for administering approximately \$6.0 million in expenditures of federal and state funding in 2024 to provide adult and dislocated worker services, as well as comprehensive case management services for youth (“CCMEP”), and intensive reemployment assistance to individuals who are receiving unemployment benefits (“RESEA”). The SAMWA COG is a component unit of the County of Summit and is reported as such.

Department of Sanitary Sewer Services. The County operates and maintains the wastewater collection, transportation, and treatment system in the unincorporated areas of the County and in certain municipalities. Those areas comprise a district known as the Summit County Metropolitan Sewer District (the “Sewer District”). The sanitary sewer system in the Sewer District is managed by the Executive’s Department of Sanitary Sewer Services (“DSSS”). DSSS prepares sewer bills and collects the user fees and other charges for deposit into the County treasury. The funds managed by DSSS are enterprise funds and DSSS is not dependent upon the County’s general operating funds. The Summit County Council (“County Council”) has the authority and the duty to establish the rates and charges imposed on users of the sanitary sewer system. The County Executive, through DSSS, makes recommendations to the County Council concerning those rates and charges based on analyses from independent consultants, and the policy that the system be self-supporting.

The Sewer District is responsible for five wastewater treatment facilities, 116 major wastewater pumping stations and approximately 1,032 miles of sanitary sewers. The district transports wastewater both to the County-owned reclamation facilities and to those of the cities of Akron, Barberton, Twinsburg, the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, as well as the Counties of Stark and Portage. The County-owned wastewater treatment facilities include the Fishcreek and Springfield wastewater treatment plants, with operating capacities of 8.0 and 4.0 million gallons per day (“MGD”), respectively. During 2024, the Fishcreek plant processed an average daily flow of 4.1 MGD, while the Springfield plant processed an average daily flow of 2.9 MGD. At the close of 2024, the non-depreciated value of sewer system assets totaled approximately \$225 million.

In 2024, the County spent approximately \$2.2 million to design or construct various sanitary sewer system improvements, as well as to replace aging equipment and vehicles. In addition to these projects, DSSS inspected and accepted ownership of privately developed sewer infrastructure valued at approximately \$3.3 million. DSSS’ capital improvement plan for 2025 and 2026 anticipates expenditures of approximately \$29.0 million to design and build numerous sanitary sewer improvements which include the construction, replacement and upgrade of pump stations, rehabilitation of sanitary sewer collection systems, improvement of several sanitary sewer trunk lines, and improvements to numerous treatment plants. These expenditures will be funded from the State of Ohio revolving loan fund programs, grants from the Ohio Public Works Commission, federal appropriations and local government/private developer participation agreements.

The County continues with a planned \$11 million project for sanitary sewers in the City of New Franklin. This multi-phase project will bring additional user fee revenue, eliminate environmental issues, and open the City to economic development opportunities. The land

acquisition and detailed engineering design for the Phase I portion of the project is complete, with construction scheduled for 2025/2026. Further phases are currently in detailed engineering design.

DSSS also finalized its operations management center (“OMC”) in 2023, at a cost to the County of \$12 million. The OMC centralized numerous department facilities from geographically unconnected locations. The consolidation will lower energy costs, reduce the agency’s carbon footprint, and provide efficiencies in resource management to support enhanced planning and dispatching of work activities to improve customer service.

Numerous other projects aimed at providing sanitary sewer service to land for additional development, and progressive environmental sustainability, are being designed and/or constructed over the next couple years. Significant projects include collection/treatment systems and sanitary sewer extensions within Boston Township, Copley Township, and the Village of Peninsula.

See **COUNTY ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION- Economic Development in the County** for additional information relating to these projects.

The following table shows the County’s Sewer Fund revenues, expenditures, and cash balances for operating purposes for each of the years from 2021 through 2024 and financial projections for 2025. The presentation differs from the Sewer Fund revenues, expenditures and balances shown in Appendices B-1 through B-5 and in the County’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (“ACFR”) in that the following table does not include revenues from borrowings, expenditures for capital assets from those revenues, and bond retirement fund balances.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<i>Projected</i> <u>2025</u>
January 1 Balance	\$5,386,892	\$2,959,953	\$54,809	\$1,853,130	\$474,232
Revenues	48,174,607	50,115,263	54,919,713	61,430,098	63,385,520
Advances In	3,635,122	8,500,000	7,791,460	0	0
Expenditures					
Personnel	11,005,940	10,162,351	11,658,152	12,969,134	13,220,000
Other Operating (a)	33,130,092	39,186,372	36,582,203	39,526,081	43,000,000
Capital Replacement (b)	673,180	447,044	512,942	795,288	1,350,000
Debt Service	8,680,048	3,600,000	2,213,222	3,918,761	4,500,000
County General Fund (c)	747,408	1,233,180	1,446,334	1,099,731	1,750,000
Total Expenditures	\$54,236,668	\$54,628,947	\$52,412,853	\$58,308,995	\$63,820,000
Advances Out		6,891,460	8,500,000	4,500,000	0
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenditures	(6,062,061)	(4,513,684)	2,506,946	3,121,103	(434,480)
December 31 Balance	\$2,959,953	\$54,809	\$1,853,130	\$474,232	\$39,752

- (a) Consistent with prior years' budgets; amount reflects the County's conservative approach in budgeting for operating expenditures for costs of disposal, utilities, supplies, materials, and contract repairs.
- (b) The County paid most capital replacement costs in 2021 through 2024 from the proceeds of borrowings and expects to pay most capital replacement costs in 2025 from proceeds of borrowing from various loan programs made available by the State.
- (c) Net transfers include annual debt service, which totaled \$3.92 million in 2024.
- (d) Payment to the General Fund for the Sewer Division's share of general administrative costs.

The County Executive is committed, as a policy matter, to having the sanitary sewer system supported completely by the rates and charges generated by system users and is prepared to recommend to the County Council, when necessary, rate adjustments to execute such policy. Prior to 2022, the last increase in sewer user fees was in 2011. During 2021, DSSS completed a cost-of-service analysis and presented the results to the County Council. As a result of the analysis, the County Council established updated user rates, connection fees, and permit fees that went into effect in 2022.

DSSS also oversees the County's Division of Building Standards. The Division is responsible for building permitting and inspection services in the unincorporated areas of the County by statute and several municipalities through contract. In total, the County performs building permitting and inspection services for over two-thirds of the territory in the County, representing 23 of the 31 townships and municipalities, with the balance being performed by municipal departments or private contract services. The Division of Building Standards has seen consistent revenue related to building permitting and inspection services as delineated in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
2011	\$2.67 million
2012	\$3.20 million
2013	\$3.05 million
2014	\$2.80 million
2015	\$3.10 million
2016	\$2.93 million
2017	\$3.29 million
2018	\$3.82 million
2019	\$4.60 million
2020	\$3.41 million
2021	\$4.49 million
2022	\$3.97 million
2023	\$3.55 million
2024	\$3.69 million

Medical Examiner. Effective January 1, 1997, the County's Charter eliminated the elected position of Coroner and replaced it with the position of Medical Examiner, which is appointed by the Executive, with the approval of Council. The Medical Examiner performs all statutory duties of a Coroner, including the issuance of death certificates, investigation and determination of the cause of death, and assistance to law enforcement and the courts in criminal cases. With major advancements in forensic medicine and forensic pathology, the Medical

Examiner's Office has become an integral part in the process of investigating crime, and every investigation involving a fatality begins in the Medical Examiner's Office. In addition to performing these responsibilities within the jurisdiction of the County, the Medical Examiner's Office has authority to perform autopsies for nearby counties through contractual arrangement.

County Fiscal Officer. As a result of various amendments to the Charter since its original adoption by the County voters, the statutory offices of Treasurer, Auditor, and Recorder have been consolidated into the office of Fiscal Officer. The Fiscal Officer performs all the statutory duties of each of these offices.

The Fiscal Officer collects certain taxes and distributes them to various governmental units, prepares and mails tax bills to real property owners, disburses expenditures authorized by the Council, and invests County funds. See **FINANCIAL MATTERS--General, Investment of County Funds and Sources of County Revenue--Investment Earnings**. One of the most important functions of this office is assessing real property for ad valorem taxation purposes. Under State law, a complete reappraisal must be conducted every six years and updated after three years. Additionally, the Fiscal Officer must certify, prior to payment of any contract or obligation, that County funds are available or in the process of collection, and no account can be paid without the Fiscal Officer's warrant. The Fiscal Officer is also responsible for preparing and disbursing the County payroll. The Fiscal Officer also serves as the fiscal agent of the Development Finance Authority, the Summit County Combined General Health District and the Summit Metro Parks.

In addition to these financial matters, the Fiscal Officer performs several responsibilities related to real property in the County, including the recording of all documents related to property, processing the transfer and conveyance of land, and the collection and maintenance of tax maps and subdivision records. The Fiscal Officer is also responsible for the issuance of several types of licenses, including cigarette, dog, firewood, fuel quality, manufactured homes, vendor and weights and measures licenses, as well as veteran identification cards.

The Fiscal Officer, the County Prosecuting Attorney and the County Executive comprise the members of the County Budget Commission. For a discussion of the role and function of the County Budget Commission, see **FINANCIAL MATTERS--Budgeting, Tax Levy, and Appropriations**.

County Engineer. The County Engineer is responsible for the design, construction, inspection and maintenance of County highways, dedicated ditches and bridges over water in the County. The Office is also responsible for the installation and maintenance of traffic control devices and snow removal for all county highways and ditches. The County Engineer also serves as the engineer for all the townships located within the County. The County Engineer's operations are funded primarily through license fees and state tax on gasoline, and funds are deposited into the County's Motor Vehicle Gas Tax fund. As a result, the County Engineer is able to perform these responsibilities without relying on, and independent of, the County's general operating fund. In January 2018, County Council adopted an additional annual license tax of five dollars on all motor vehicles in the County, pursuant to a change in State law allowing the additional permissive annual license tax. The new annual license tax commenced January 1, 2019, and proceeds are deposited in the County's Motor Vehicle Gas Tax fund.

The County Engineer is also the stormwater management engineer for the County. In September 2017, the Summit County Surface Water Management District (SWMD) was created by Summit County Council to function as a stormwater improvement utility as provided by Chapter 6117 of the Ohio Revised Code. Originally, the SWMD only operated within any incorporated and unincorporated political subdivisions of the County that adopted legislation to participate. Then, in June 2022, County Council expanded the SWMD under Chapter 942 of the Codified Ordinances to comply with Ohio Environmental Protection Agency regulations and utilize American Rescue Plan Act funding for large stormwater projects. SWMD now contains all Summit County townships, the Village of Lakemore, and the City of Reminderville. The program is available to any other village or city in Summit County on an opt-in basis. The District's main goals are to improve surface water quality and to mitigate flooding. The Surface Water Management District has jurisdiction over the planning, programming, performance, construction and maintenance of all surface water facilities and/or improvements within the Service Area. The expanded District is now able to enforce rules and regulations established by County Council in the expanded Codified Ordinance sections 942 and 944 relative to illicit discharges, grading, and drainage.

Internal Audit. On November 7, 2000, the voters of the County approved an amendment to the Charter which created a County Audit Committee and a Department of Internal Auditing for the purpose of providing internal auditing to County offices and to external public and private entities as directed by the County Audit Committee. The County Audit Committee consists of the County Fiscal Officer, the County Executive, the President of County Council, and two residents of the County appointed by the County Executive with the approval of Council. The Audit Committee, which meets at least quarterly, oversees internal and external audits, and submits recommendations for the appointment by the County Executive of a director of the Internal Auditing Department, who must be certified as a Certified Internal Auditor through the Institute of Internal Auditing. The Audit Committee also approves the hiring of internal auditing personnel. The Internal Audit Department, through the County Audit Committee, is commissioned to assist all County entities funded in whole or in part with County funds in providing efficient and effective services. Additionally, per its authority under the Charter, the Internal Audit Department has increased its efforts to perform external audits for such entities as the City, the Ohio State Highway Patrol, the City of Barberton, the City of Cuyahoga Falls, the Summit and Medina Workforce Area Council of Governments, and the Summit County Land Reutilization Corporation, thereby increasing audit fee revenue to the County.

Human Resource Commission. The Human Resource Commission is a three-member commission included in the Charter by amendment approved by the voters in 1995. All three members of the Commission are appointed by the County Executive with the approval of Council. The role of the Commission is to ensure fairness in County employment and to prevent discrimination in employment matters. It oversees the County's classified employment system and hears appeals from disciplinary actions taken against classified employees.

Information Technology Board. In November 2014, County voters approved an amendment to the County's Charter to create an Information Technology Board ("IT Board") consisting of the County Executive, County Fiscal Officer, County Clerk of Courts, President of County Council, County Prosecutor, County Sheriff and County Engineer. The amendment further

provided that the IT Board would oversee an Office of Information Technology (“OIT”) under the direction of a Chief Information Officer. Under the amendment, all County purchases, employees, service contracts and other functions that pertain to information technology and telecommunications are now organized under the IT Board and OIT.

The purpose of the IT Board and OIT is to improve efficiencies and reduce spending on information technology and telecommunications in the long term, while improving the security of the County’s systems and the quality of programs and services to the public that rely on the County’s information technology infrastructure.

Since its creation, the IT Board and OIT have undertaken several large technology projects designed to improve efficiencies and leverage resources for a number of local jurisdictions. Currently, OIT is assisting agencies implement a number of products that help enhance and streamline critical business functions. In addition the new enhancements, OIT continues to provide (i) improvements to the security environment of the County, including enhanced monitoring services, and improved redundancy and backup services; (ii) upgrades to the county-wide VoIP telecommunication system; and (iii) upgrades to several of the County’s enterprise systems. On a yearly average, OIT successfully completes over 120 projects in addition to supporting approximately 19,000 incidents and requests.

Criminal Justice Administration

County Prosecutor. It is the responsibility of the Prosecuting Attorney to prosecute defendants charged with felony offenses and juvenile matters in the Court of Common Pleas. The Prosecutor’s Office also oversees the Child Support Enforcement Agency and has aggressively enforced child support orders and pursued individuals who have not paid support. The Prosecutor represents all County officers, boards, and agencies and all townships and local school districts and is responsible for representing the County in all civil matters before a court of law. The Prosecutor is a member of the County Budget Commission.

County Clerk of Courts. The Clerk of Courts keeps all official records of the General and Domestic Relations Divisions of the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of Appeals. The office of the Clerk of Courts operates on a system of fees charged for services. The Clerk of Courts is also responsible for the administration of titles to vehicles in the County, and the title administration function operates on fee revenue independent of the General Fund.

County Sheriff. The County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer of the County. The Sheriff also operates and maintains the County Jail and is responsible for its inmates, including persons detained for trial or transfer to other institutions. As an officer of the County courts, the Sheriff oversees the service of court documents and is also responsible for providing security to the Summit County Courthouse and Summit County Juvenile Court facility. The Sheriff provides certain specialized services, including a detective bureau, narcotics unit, training unit, patrol unit for supplemental patrol in unincorporated areas of the County, security at various County facilities, and policing services by contract for certain political subdivisions in the County.

Judicial Responsibility

Court of Common Pleas. The Court of Common Pleas is created by the Ohio Constitution. The General Division has exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal felony cases and all civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$15,000 and concurrent jurisdiction with the municipal courts for civil cases in which the amount in controversy is between \$500 and \$15,000. The General Division also has appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of some state administrative agencies.

The Court of Common Pleas also consists of the specialized divisions of Domestic Relations, Juvenile and Probate.

The Domestic Relations Division has jurisdiction over all proceedings involving divorce or dissolution of marriages, annulment, legal separation, spousal support and allocation of parental rights and responsibilities for the care of children.

The Juvenile Division oversees cases involving persons less than 18 years of age, and cases dealing with unruly, dependent and neglected children. The Juvenile Division also has jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, nonsupport, contributing to the delinquency of minors, and the failure to send children to school. The Juvenile Division maintains the Juvenile Detention Center, and also maintains its own records independent of the Clerk of Courts.

The Probate Division has jurisdiction over the probate of wills, administration of estates and guardianships, issuance of marriage licenses, adoption proceedings, determination of sanity or mental competency and certain eminent domain proceedings. The Probate Division also maintains its own records independent of the Clerk of Courts.

Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals is established by the Ohio Constitution. The County is the seat of the Ninth Appellate District covering Lorain, Medina, Summit, and Wayne counties. The primary function of the Court of Appeals is to hear appeals from the common pleas and municipal courts. Each case is heard and decided by a panel of three judges.

Common pleas and court of appeals judges are elected in even-numbered years to six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot. A person must be an attorney with at least six years of experience in the practice of law to be elected or appointed as a common pleas or appellate judge. The Governor makes appointments to fill vacancies in courts of common pleas and courts of appeals that occur between elections.

Quasi-Independent Agencies

The County has a number of independent boards and commissions that administer a wide variety of services within the County, including the Veterans Service Commission, the Board of Developmental Disabilities, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board, the Children's Services Board, and the Board of Elections.

Veterans Service Commission. The County Veterans Service Commission assists veterans and their dependents by providing emergency assistance and securing the materials and information needed to apply for and receive assistance under the various programs administered

by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. The five members of the Commission are appointed by the Common Pleas Court and serve five-year terms. The activities of the Commission are financed from the County General Fund in an amount requested by the Commission. State law provides that the amount may not exceed the estimated proceeds of a property tax levy of one-half of one mill — approximately \$9,116,590 based on the County’s current assessed valuation. The County is not required to appropriate the entire amount unless requested by the Commission. However, State law further provides that any request exceeding one-quarter mill, or approximately \$4,558,295, would entitle the County Executive to appoint a new set of members to the Commission that would constitute a majority. That newly constituted majority can then submit a new budget request. This provision has had the practical effect of keeping the annual operating budget of the Commission at the one-quarter mill level. The Commission’s final appropriation from the General Fund in 2024 was \$3,603,423, with actual spending and commitments totaling \$2,882,760. The County’s 2025 operating budget includes a General Fund appropriation of \$3,972,481.

Board of Developmental Disabilities. The Board of Developmental Disabilities (the “BODD”) provides various services to mentally handicapped and developmentally disabled children and adults, including training classes, workshops, and home services. Of the seven members of the BODD, five are appointed by the County Executive, with the approval of Council, and two are appointed by the County Probate Judge. In addition to receiving State reimbursement and tuition reimbursement from school districts in the County, the BODD’s operations are funded by a six-year 4.50-mill voted property tax levy. That levy was originally approved by the voters on November 8, 2005 and was renewed by voters on November 8, 2011 and again on November 7, 2017, with effective collection years 2019 through 2024. On November 7, 2023, voters of the County approved a replacement levy of 4.50 mills for a six-year period, from collection year 2025 to collection year 2030. Neither the County’s 2024 budget nor the 2025 budget included a General Fund appropriation for the BODD.

Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board. The Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board (the “ADM”) plans and administers mental health and alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs in the County. The ADM Board consists of 14 members, eight of whom are appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by County Council and six of whom are appointed by the State Director of Mental Health and Addiction Services. The operations of the ADM are funded by a 2.95-mill voted property tax levy. That levy was originally approved by the voters on November 6, 2007, and was renewed by voters on November 5, 2013, with effective collection years 2015 through 2020, and was renewed again by the voters on November 5, 2019, with effective collection years 2021 through 2026. Neither the County’s 2024 budget nor the 2025 included a General Fund appropriation for the ADM.

Children’s Services Board. The Children’s Services Board (the “CSB”) administers various programs designed to ensure the proper physical and emotional well-being of children in the County. The CSB investigates charges of child abuse and neglect, counsels troubled families, certifies and supervises foster homes, and provides adoption services. Of the eleven members of the CSB, ten are appointed by the County Executive, with the approval of Council, and one is appointed by a Citizens Advisory Committee. The CSB’s operations are currently funded by a six-year 2.25-mill voted property tax levy. That levy was originally approved by the voters on November 6, 2007 and was renewed by voters on November 6, 2012, with effective collection

years 2014 through 2019. On November 6, 2018, voters approved the renewal of the current 2.25-mill property tax levy and an increase of 1 mill to constitute a tax levy of 3.25 mills. This levy will have an effective collection period for years 2020 through 2025. Neither the County's 2024 budget nor the 2025 included a General Fund appropriation for the CSB. The voters also approved the renewal of the existing 3.25 mill levy for collection years 2026-2031 on November 5, 2024.

Board of Elections. The County Board of Elections (the "BOE") oversees the administration and conduct of all elections held within the County, including federal, state, county, municipal, township and school board elections. The BOE consists of four members, two of which are Republicans and two of which are Democrats. The members of the BOE are appointed by their respective party central committees. The BOE is funded by the County's General Fund, and \$7,040,564 was budgeted for calendar year 2025 for the BOE.

Component Units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the County is financially accountable. The County is financially accountable for an organization if the County appoints a majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the County is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the County is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the County is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits or, provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the County is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the County approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes or whose relationship with the County is such that to exclude their activity would be misleading. Based on the criteria described, the Summit County Land Reutilization Corporation ("SCLRC"), Summit County Transportation Improvement District ("SCTID") and the Summit Akron Medina Workforce Area Council of Governments ("SAMWA COG") are component units of the County. While component units, the SCLRC, SCTID and SAMWA COG are legally distinct from the County, and are, from an accounting perspective, immaterial to the County as a whole. As a result, none are presented as a discretely presented component unit. For further discussion of the SAMWA COG, see **THE COUNTY – County Services and Responsibilities – Administrative Responsibility, Department of Job and Family Services.**

Summit County Land Reutilization Corporation. The Summit County Land Reutilization Corporation ("SCLRC"), or Summit County Land Bank, was incorporated on June 4, 2012, pursuant to Chapters 1724 and 1702 of the Ohio Revised Code and has been designated by the County of Summit as its agent for the reclamation, rehabilitation, and reutilization of vacant, abandoned, tax-foreclosed, and other real property in Summit County, Ohio. Principal operating revenues of the SCLRC include earned revenue from operations, grant funds, and contributions from Summit County's Delinquent Tax and Assessment Collection ("DTAC") Fund.

From 2012 to 2014, the Ohio Attorney General's Office awarded the SCLRC more than \$7.4 million through the Moving Ohio Forward program (funding the state received during the mortgage crisis of 2008) for the demolition of vacant, abandoned, and blighted properties throughout Summit County. Local communities contributed additional matching funds of \$2.2 million, resulting in the removal of nearly 1,000 abandoned and blighted structures in 22 communities. The SCLRC also participated in the Neighborhood Initiative Program, utilizing more

than \$10 million in grant funds from the Ohio Housing Finance Agency to demolish an additional 665 abandoned and blighted structures throughout the county.

The SCLRC operates several programs available to the public, including a Side Lot program to acquire and dispose of abandoned, vacant lots, the Welcome Home (residential) and Building for Business (commercial) programs, aimed at returning abandoned residential and commercial property back to productive tax use, and the Community Development Matching Grant Fund Program, through which the SCLRC has awarded approximately \$7 million in grant funds to local communities and nonprofits for projects that further the mission of the SCLRC. The SCLRC also operates an Underground Storage Tank (UST) Removal Assistance Program to assist communities in addressing blighted properties that are the result of abandoned gas and service stations and other properties containing abandoned underground storage tanks with confirmed releases. The State of Ohio has included more than \$1 billion in funding to support brownfield remediation, demolition, new residential construction, and residential renovation projects in the two most recent biennium budgets approved by the state legislature. To date, the SCLRC has been awarded \$13.5 million through the Brownfield Remediation Program and more than \$29 million through the Building Demolition & Site Revitalization Program, and \$551,600 through the Welcome Home Ohio Program to support residential renovation and new construction projects, all through the Ohio Department of Development. In recent years, the SCLRC has shifted its focus to increasing efforts on new construction and rehabilitating blighted and abandoned properties over demolition. The SCLRC is also currently serving as developer, or co-developer, on three residential housing projects, in two different municipalities, with nearly 170 units planned for development across the three projects, including apartments, townhomes, and single-family homes.

The SCLRC is also involved in the County's economic development efforts by identifying and acquiring commercial and industrial properties for productive use by businesses located in the County and through its contribution of funding toward the acquisition and cleanup of larger commercial and industrial sites in preparation for future development and/or redevelopment. The SCLRC previously partnered with the County of Summit Department of Community & Economic Development and the Summit County Health District to coordinate residential lead abatement efforts.

The SCLRC's Board is comprised of the County Executive, the County Fiscal Officer, a representative of the County Council, a representative of the largest municipality, a representative of a township with over 10,000 in population, and two other representatives selected by the County Executive, the County Fiscal Officer and County Council representative.

Summit County Transportation Improvement District. In 2014, the County created the Summit County Transportation Improvement District ("SCTID") under Chapter 5540 of the Ohio Revised Code. The SCTID was created to foster intergovernmental and public-private cooperation to facilitate infrastructure improvements, which result in job creation or job retention. The SCTID can plan, construct, and improve highways, roads, bridges, interchanges, and accompanying capital improvements and developments throughout the county and across political subdivisions. The SCTID has an independent board of directors consisting of five voting members appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the Council and two non-voting members appointed by the President of the Ohio Senate and Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives.

Pursuant to State statute, the County provided the SCTID with a small appropriation in 2015 for minor operating costs. Through 2024, the SCTID has received nearly \$4.1 million in project funding from the State of Ohio Department of Transportation (“ODOT”).

In 2024, the SCTID applied for and received \$175,000 in grant funding from the Ohio Department of Transportation’s Division of Jobs and Commerce. This money was dedicated to the Crossroads District Improvement Project in the Village of Richfield.

In 2023, the SCTID applied for and received \$350,000 in a grant from the Ohio Department of Transportation’s Division of Jobs and Commerce. This money was dedicated to the Newell Street Industrial Park Infrastructure Project in the City of Barberton to assist the city with the development of a new industrial park on 36+ acres. ODOT announced a supplemental funding round in late 2023, in which the SCTID applied for and received \$500,000 in grant funding to support the Wooster Road Redevelopment in the City of Barberton.

In 2021, the SCTID applied for and received \$400,000 in supplemental funding from the Ohio Department of Transportation’s Division of Jobs and Commerce. This money was dedicated to the Eastern Road Reconstruction Project in the City of Norton, paving the way for the expansion and development of the Norton Commerce Park.

From 2015-2024, the SCTID received the following awards:

Year	Project	Amount
2024	Village of Richfield-Crossroads District	\$175,000
2023	City of Barberton-Newell Street Industrial Park	\$350,000
2023	City of Barberton-Wooster Road West Reconstruction	\$500,000
2021	City of Norton-Eastern Road Improvement	\$400,000
2021	City of Macedonia-Enterprise Parkway	\$69,733
2020	City of Norton-Barber Road	\$250,000
2020	City of Akron-Main Street Phase II	\$250,000
2019	City of Fairlawn-Fairlawn Corporate Parkway	\$134,000
2019	City of Norton-New Park Drive Reconstruction	\$200,000
2018	Bath Township-Cleveland Massillon at Ghent Road	\$202,500
2018	City of Akron-Firestone Business Park	\$250,000
2018	City of Akron-Romig Road Project	\$250,000
2018	City of Twinsburg-Chamberlain Road Repaving	\$140,000
2017	City of Akron-Main Street Phase 1 Improvements	\$250,000
2017	City of Barberton-Wooster Rd & Robinson Ave Intersection	\$150,000
2016	City of New Franklin-SR 93 Widening	\$250,000
2015	City of Boston Heights-Arhaus HQ/Costco Improvements	\$250,000

Employees

As of July 2025, the County had approximately 2,911 full-time and 73 permanent part-time employees in various job classifications employed by the several elected Charter offices, courts

and County-funded boards and commissions. The County also employs several temporary part-time employees, ranging from 10 to 53 due to seasonal requirements.

As of July 2025, 994 employees of County Charter offices were represented by bargaining units. While collective bargaining for the below employees falls under the County Executive pursuant to the Summit County Charter, statewide public employee collective bargaining law applies generally to public employee labor relations and collective bargaining. The following table lists the bargaining units representing these County employees and the expiration dates of the respective labor agreements:

Bargaining Unit Employees of County Charter Offices:

County Office/Dept.	Bargaining Unit	Number of Bargaining Unit Employees	Labor Agreement Expiration Date
County Engineer	AFSCME, Local 1032, Clerical and Technical Unit	11	March 31, 2027
	Operating Engineers, Local 18	3	March 31, 2027
	AFSCME, Local 1032, Service and Maintenance Unit	53	March 31, 2027
Fiscal Office	AFSCME, Local 1229	71	August 31, 2027
County Executive	AFSCME, Local 1229	172	March 31, 2026
Medical Examiner	American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), Local 1229	13	March 31, 2026
Department of Job & Family Services	AFSCME, Local 2696	225	December 31, 2025
Prosecuting Attorney Child Support Enforcement Agency	AFSCME, Local 3885	78	September 30, 2026
Sheriff	Summit County Sheriff's Supervisory Association	40	December 31, 2025
	Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 139-Deputies	253	December 31, 2025
	AFSCME, Local 1229-Office and Clerical	39	March 31, 2026
Clerk of Courts	AFSCME, Local 1229-Clerk of Courts, Legal Division	25	March 31, 2027

There are 557 bargaining-unit employees of County-affiliated agencies (these bargaining agreements are not under the County Executive but under separate boards, commissions, and courts):

Affiliated Agency	Bargaining Unit	Number of Bargaining Unit Employees	Labor Agreement Expiration Date
Children's Services Board	CWA – Local 4546	254	December 31, 2026
Board of Developmental Disabilities	Ohio Education Association/Weaver Workshop and Support Association	39	December 31, 2025
Weaver/Transportation	Ohio Education Association/Weaver Education Association I	48	December 31, 2025
	Ohio Education Association/Weaver Education Association II	148	December 31, 2027
Juvenile Court	Teamsters Local 348	20	December 30, 2025
Common Pleas Court (Probation Officers)	AFSCME, Local 1229	48	September 30, 2027

The remaining County employees are not members of a bargaining unit.

For wage increases in 2024, all bargaining units will receive 3.0% general wage increases, and others have contract reopeners on wages that are still pending.

COUNTY ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Business and Industry in the County

The County is home to a diversified economic base, which is not as concentrated on the rubber and tire industry that prevailed in the County until the 1970s. Industries that have been significant contributors to the growing economic diversity of the County include the fields of polymers and advanced materials, advanced manufacturing, health care and biomedicine, logistics and distribution, technology, and financial and professional services. The County is the home to a number of strong regional, national, and international companies.

Companies Headquartered in Summit County in 2024

In 2024, the following major publicly traded, privately held, or subsidiary companies were headquartered in the County:

Company	Location	Industry
ACRT, Inc.	Stow	Vegetation Management and Utility Consulting
Akron Children's Hospital	Akron	Medical Health Care Services
Americhem, Inc.	Cuyahoga Falls	Color & Additive Solutions
Arhaus Furniture	Boston Heights	Luxury Household Furniture
Associated Materials, Inc.	Cuyahoga Falls	Exterior Residential Products
Babcock & Wilcox	Akron	Engineering & Manufacturing of Boilers
Cleveland Clinic Akron General	Akron	Medical Health Care Services
ContiTech USA, Inc.	Fairlawn	Rubber and Plastics Manufacturer
Country Pure Foods, Inc.	Akron	Canned Fruits/Vegetables
Crystal Clinic	Fairlawn	Orthopedic Health Care
DRB Systems	Green	Car Wash Systems and IT
Edgepark Surgical Supplies	Twinsburg	Retail Surgical Supplies
Energy Harbor	Akron	Utility Retailer
Famous Enterprises	Akron	Plumbing, Heating, & Telecom Supplies
Ferriot, Inc.	Akron	Injection Molding
FirstEnergy Corp.	Akron	Electric Utility
Flexsys America LP	Hudson	Rubber Chemicals & Solutions
Fred W. Albrecht Grocery Co.	Akron	Retail Grocer (ACME)
GEMCORE	Hudson	Medical Supply Distributor
GOJO Industries	Akron	Hygiene and Skin Products
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Akron	Rubber Products
GPD Group	Akron	Architecture, Engineering, Planning Firm
Group Management Services	Richfield	Professional Employer Organization
InfoCision Management Corp.	Akron	Direct Marketing Solutions
J.W. Didado Electric	Akron	Electric Services
Leaf Home, LLC	Hudson	Specialty Construction Trade Contractor
Little Tikes Co.	Hudson	Children's Toys
Myers Industries, Inc.	Akron	Polymer and Metal Products
National Interstate Corporation	Richfield	Insurance Holding Company
NMG Aerospace	Stow	Aerospace Manufacturing
Saint-Gobain NorPro	Stow	Advanced Manufacturing
Signet Jewelers, Inc.	Akron	Jewelry Retailer
Smithers	Akron	Testing, Consulting, Information, and Compliance Services

Summa Health	Akron	Medical Health Care Services
Summit Racing Equipment	Tallmadge	Specialty Automobile Parts
Western Reserve Hospital	Cuyahoga Falls	Medical Health Care Services

Two of these companies were ranked among the 500 largest publicly traded industrial and non-industrial corporations in the United States by Fortune magazine in 2025:

<u>2025 Rank</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Revenues (millions)</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>
223	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Akron	\$18,800	Rubber products
326	FirstEnergy Corp.	Akron	\$13,043	Electric utility

Source: Fortune 500 Directory of the largest US Corporations, Ohio, 2024.

With the development of new business sectors in the County, the proportion of manufacturing activity has decreased. According to Lightcast, manufacturing jobs in the County represented 9.77% of total jobs employing 28,011 individuals. The County has seen an increase in employment throughout different sectors such as polymers and advanced materials, advanced manufacturing, health care and biomedicine, logistics and distribution, and the financial and professional service sectors. Additionally, the local economy is supported by many employees in hotel and hospitality, governmental, educational, technical services, and other industries.

Highlights of Key Industries

Polymers, Plastics and Rubber

Northeast Ohio is home to approximately 820 polymer, plastics, rubber, and advanced materials companies, with Summit County at its core. The region plays a vital role in Ohio's broader polymer industry, which generates over \$49 billion in annual shipments. Local companies are increasingly capitalizing on emerging opportunities in electric vehicles, healthcare, renewable energy, the circular economy, and robotics. More than 26,000 people are employed in polymer-related roles across the region, earning an average annual wage of approximately \$40,000. To support and accelerate growth, the Polymer Industry Cluster—a collaboration of public and private partners including Team NEO, the Greater Akron Chamber, and the University of Akron—was formed. Its mission is to position Northeast Ohio's polymer sector as a dynamic, globally competitive enterprise poised for sustainable success.

The University of Akron's College of Polymer Science and Polymer Engineering—recognized as the first and largest academic program of its kind in the United States—is a cornerstone of polymer research in Northeast Ohio. The program is ranked the #1 polymer science and plastics engineering program in the world, reaffirming its leadership in the field.

The University's 146,000-square-foot Goodyear Polymer Center houses eight major polymer synthesis groups and features specialized laboratories for all categories of synthesis. The facility also includes supercomputing capabilities for simulation and modeling, molecular and

morphological characterization labs, surface analysis facilities, a microscopy suite, a clean room, and equipment for thermal analysis and mechanical property testing.

Adjacent to the Goodyear Center is the 32,000-square-foot Polymer Engineering Academic Center, which serves as a hub for teaching and administration and is home to the Akron Global Polymer Academy (AGPA). This center is connected to the 72,340-square-foot Sidney L. Olson Research Center, which contains advanced laboratories for coatings, compounding, blending, extrusion, film blowing, blow molding, biaxial stretching, filament winding, and fiber spinning. The facility also includes specialized processing equipment, morphological and thermal characterization labs, mechanical testing areas, and excimer laser capabilities.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's ("Goodyear") Global and North American Headquarters, Goodyear's Innovation Center, and the Technical Center of Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC ("Bridgestone") are located in the County. While neither company manufactures commercial tires in the County any longer, each is critical to polymer research and development and supports hundreds of suppliers in the region. Additionally, these companies, and the suppliers they support, are responsible for employing thousands of individuals in the County and Northeast Ohio.

Goodyear's Global and North American Headquarters have been located in Akron for over 100 years. In 2013, Goodyear opened a new \$160 million Global and North American Headquarters. In addition to the new headquarters, \$30 million in renovations were made to Goodyear's Innovation Center and a \$40 million parking deck was constructed to serve the Goodyear campus. Additionally, both public and private improvements have been made to the surrounding neighborhood, including the conversion of the former Goodyear facilities into commercial, retail, and residential space. The County contributed \$10.2 million to the construction of Goodyear's new Global and North American Headquarters and \$4.8 million to the renovation of the Innovation Center. The City, State, and Development Finance Authority also provided financial assistance to Goodyear for the project. In exchange for the assistance provided by the County, the City, and the State, Goodyear agreed to retain 2,900 jobs (including contracted parties) in the County.

Bridgestone opened a new state-of-the-art \$100 million Technical Center in the City in 2012. The County contributed \$7.3 million to the project, which funded the construction of a public parking deck and a portion of the skywalk between the deck and the new Technical Center. The city contributed \$3.1 million to the construction costs of the project and an additional \$10 million for the redevelopment of the surrounding neighborhood. In exchange for the assistance provided by the County, the City, the State, and the Development Finance Authority, Bridgestone agreed to retain 1,000 employees (including contracted parties) in the County for at least 20 years. This commitment ensures that Bridgestone and its suppliers will remain critical components of the County's economy. It also ensures that a significant amount of advanced polymer research will continue to be performed in the County.

In 2022, Bridgestone completed and opened its new race tire manufacturing facility in the city near its Technical Center. The facility replaces an existing race tire unit in the original Firestone Plant One building, also located in the City. This new facility marks the first major

investment in tire manufacturing within the County and the City in several decades and highlights a deepened commitment to the region from Bridgestone.

The retention and growth of these Goodyear and Bridgestone facilities provide an anchor for the sustainability of the polymer industry in the County and the ongoing economic vitality of the County. However, the County is rich in several other polymer-related firms.

ContiTech USA, a division of Continental Corporation, is headquartered in Fairlawn, Ohio. ContiTech provides polymer, rubber, metal, and textile-based solutions to machine and plant engineering, mining, agricultural, and automotive customers. Kumho Tires and Hankook Tire, both South Korean companies, have built technical centers in the City of Fairlawn and the City of Green, respectively, for research and development.

Nexen Tire Corporation, a South Korean tire maker, opened a 35,540 square-foot technical center in Richfield, Ohio in 2018 highlighting the continued importance of Summit County as a hub for polymer innovation. In 2022, Nexen relocated its U.S. Headquarters to Richfield from California in order to realize synergies between its headquarters and technical center staff.

Launched in 2021 out of the Elevate Greater Akron initiative between the County, City and Greater Akron Chamber, the Polymer Industry Cluster is a partnership of private and public entities dedicated to fostering innovation and investment within the region's materials industry. Coordinated by the Greater Akron Chamber, the Polymer Industry Cluster Initiative was established to analyze the region's polymer industry and develop a framework for its continued development. The cluster comprises higher education institutions, economic development organizations, companies, suppliers, and buyers involved in the rubber, plastics, and chemical subsectors.

In October 2023, the Polymer Industry Cluster was designated as the Sustainable Polymers Tech Hub of the United States and submitted a proposal for \$70 million in federal funding to support eight distinct projects. In February 2024, it received an award of \$51 million from the EDA Tech Hubs Phase 2 awards, making it one of 12 recipients nationwide. These funds are allocated to support research and growth in sustainable polymers on both regional and national levels.

The federal award will be matched with approximately \$7 million in partner investments, resulting in more than \$58 million available for seven technology innovation, workforce, and cluster coordination projects within the Sustainable Polymers Tech Hub. The County is among the partners contributing matching funds, and it has also committed to supporting the Ohio Innovation Hub award, should it be granted.

Recognition by the EDA marks a significant point in the Polymer Industry Cluster's efforts and supports additional innovation and research within the field. Since its inception, the cluster has grown through increased collaborations with industry and ecosystem partners, as well as through investment and project development. This award acknowledges these developments and is intended to facilitate the commercialization of new technologies.

The County has contributed support for applications to both the Federal TechHub and the State of Ohio Innovation Hub programs, the latter of which is under consideration by the Ohio Department of Development. These two programs are separate but are intended to complement each other. The federal award demonstrates capacity and commitment to advancing Ohio's polymer industry and supporting the regional economy, and there remains interest in the outcome of the state program's evaluation.

In 2024, the Polymer Industry Cluster was awarded \$31.25 million award to fund the Greater Akron Polymer Innovation Hub project, which will be matched by \$10.4 million from local partners. Funding from the Ohio Innovation Hubs program will support the consortium's work to enhance innovation and growth outcomes within the industry and across the region; attract new businesses, capital, talent, and ideas; and drive economic growth and job creation in Northeast Ohio.

Approximately \$25 million will support a Polymer Pilot Plant, a shared asset for the industry that will facilitate the scaling, testing, and prototyping of new materials. The remaining funds will be distributed to support work within the areas of R&D, workforce, startups, and staffing to support the longevity of the Polymer Industry Cluster and foster growth to enable future investments from the federal, state, and private level.

The County has been a participating member in the Polymer Industry Cluster, serving on its leadership committee, and has committed to being a part of the local match contributing to both the federal and state awards.

Medical Industry and Biomedical Innovation

The County, the City, and private partners have focused substantial economic development efforts on expanding the historically strong medical industry in the County by promoting biomedical research and innovation. Five acute care hospitals are located in the County: Akron City Hospital, Western Reserve Hospital, and Summa Barberton Citizens Hospital, which are all a part of the Summa Health system ("Summa"), Cleveland Clinic Akron General ("CCAG"), and Children's Hospital Medical Center of Akron ("Akron Children's"). Additionally, the three hospital systems operate several acute care, family health care, urgent care, and emergency care satellite operations throughout the County and Northeast Ohio.

Summa, a nonprofit system, is one of the largest healthcare delivery systems in the State. Summa has over 1,000 beds, approximately 1,000 credentialed physicians at its facilities in the region, which total more than 3 million square feet, and employs around 8,400 employees, nurses, and other health care professionals. Encompassing a network of hospitals, community health centers, a health insurance plan with more than 60,000 members, research operations, and a foundation, Summa has more than \$1B in annual net patient revenue. In 2024, Summa's Akron and Barberton campuses were awarded Healthgrades 2024 America's 50 Best Hospitals Award.

The second largest hospital system in the County, Cleveland Clinic Akron General, was acquired by the Cleveland Clinic at the end of 2015. CCAG is a nonprofit system, which has grown to a 532-registered-bed, adult, tertiary care, not-for-profit, teaching hospital. Today it is staffed

with nearly 5,700 employees, including over 1,150 physicians, and is also supported by more than 550 volunteers.

CCAG has placed a major emphasis on developing wellness programs for the population in the region. It has three state-of-the-art Health and Wellness Centers in the Cities of Stow and Green and Bath Township in the County. The facilities offer 24-hour emergency services, sports medicine and physical therapy, diagnostic services, and extensive community wellness services. These facilities complement the main hospital campus and three other CCAG facilities in the County.

Akron Children's Hospital, a nonprofit system, is one of the largest free-standing pediatric care centers in the U.S. and is ranked among the best children's hospitals by U.S. News and World Report. Akron Children's houses a regional burn center for adults and children and a pediatric trauma center. It also offers more than 100 advocacy, education, outreach, and research programs and is a routine recipient of the NorthCoast 99 "Best Workplaces" award. The Burn Institute is certified by the American Burn Associations and the Committee on Trauma of the American College of Surgeons, which recognizes individual and institutional commitment to total burn care and a formal system for quality burn care delivery.

Akron Children's currently employs 7,000 employees and operates a 401-bed pediatric hospital in the County. Akron Children's recently completed a \$180 million "building on the Promise" expansion project that includes a new critical care tower, new emergency department, new neonatal intensive care unit, 1,200-space parking deck, and several other facilities and improvements. Akron Children's also completed a 230,000-square-foot addition to the Considine Professional Building. The new addition brings together all the outpatient clinics on the Akron campus and includes an auditorium and meeting spaces. Akron Children's Hospital's Ronald McDonald House opened a 48,000 square-foot expansion in the first quarter of 2018. The \$14.2 million expansion added 42 new guest rooms, larger family and volunteer kitchen areas, playrooms, a backyard, and larger living spaces for families. Funding was made possible through an Akron Children's campaign, donations, and new market tax credits. Akron Children's completed the construction of a 43,000 square-foot building in the Village of Boston Heights in late 2019 that has a pediatric center, an urgent care center, primary and specialty care offices, and a rehabilitation facility. In 2020, they opened the Portage Health Center and by expanding their affiliation with Mercy Health they brought new primary care offices in Lorain County and East Liverpool. Former Mercy Health locations in those areas are now Akron Children's Hospital Pediatrics locations.

Summa, Cleveland Clinic Akron General, and Akron Children's also form a part of the network of teaching hospitals providing medical residency programs affiliated with the Northeast Ohio Medical University ("NEOMED"), formerly known as the Northeast Ohio Universities.

Advanced and Additive Manufacturing

Summit County is a recognized leader in advanced manufacturing, driven by its rich industrial history and strategic location near major automotive assembly markets. The region's top manufacturing clusters include fabricated metals, plastics, rubber, chemicals, and machinery. Approximately 400 metalworking and related firms operate in Summit County, and about 70% of

North American light vehicle assembly occurs within 500 miles of the area. Ohio ranks among the top states for automotive manufacturing employment, holding the second-largest workforce in motor vehicle manufacturing nationwide.

Summit County's manufacturing legacy is reflected in its highly skilled workforce. Institutions like Stark State College offer customized training programs in areas such as CNC machining, robotics, and additive manufacturing to meet the evolving needs of the industry.

The automotive sector has a long-standing presence in Summit County. Ohio is a national leader in auto and truck manufacturing, with many components produced locally. Röchling Automotive, a global leader in engineered plastics, operates a facility in Summit County that manufactures automotive components. Major automakers including Honda, Ford, and GM have assembly and production plants within close proximity to the County, supporting a robust regional supply chain.

Beyond automotive, Summit County is home to manufacturers producing aerospace and defense components, specialty metal products, paints, adhesives, and coatings. NMG Aerospace, founded in 1967 and headquartered in Stow, provides precision machining and engineering services to the global aerospace and defense industries. Their expertise spans design, testing, qualification, manufacturing, assembly, and kitting.

GOJO Industries, best known for inventing Purell, was founded in 1946 in Akron. The company has grown from a single hand cleaner product to a global provider of hygiene solutions. During the COVID-19 pandemic, GOJO experienced a 600% surge in hand sanitizer sales, prompting expansions in Northeast Ohio in 2020 and 2021. While some post-pandemic retraction has been seen, GOJO leadership anticipates sustained demand for hygiene products.

Metalworking remains a vital part of Summit County's economy. Kyocera SGS Precision Tools, located in Cuyahoga Falls, is an ISO-certified manufacturer of high-performance solid carbide cutting tools. The company has pioneered advanced cutting technologies through rigorous testing at its Global Innovation Center in the County.

PPG Industries operates a manufacturing facility in Barberton, producing specialty chemicals such as Teslin® synthetic printing sheets, optical casting resins for eyewear, and design silicas used in paints, tires, and reinforced rubber products. PPG is also involved in producing OLED-related technologies at the Barberton site.

Logistics and Distribution

Summit County's strategic location places it within an eight-hour drive of half the U.S. population, over 50% of the nation's buying power and manufacturing activity, and nearly two-thirds of the Canadian economy. This central positioning makes it an ideal hub for manufacturing, distribution, and logistics operations.

The County is intersected by several major interstate highways—including I-77, I-76, I-271, I-277, I-480, and the Ohio Turnpike—providing seamless connectivity to key U.S. metropolitan markets. In addition to highway access, Summit County benefits from extensive rail

infrastructure and proximity to the Port of Cleveland, enabling efficient movement of raw materials and finished goods.

Air travel and cargo logistics are supported by both Cleveland Hopkins International Airport and Akron-Canton Airport, offering regional and international reach.

Summit County is home to more than 420 trucking firms and distribution centers, making it a premier destination for logistics and supply chain operations. Major companies such as FedEx, FedEx Custom Critical, JRayl, and Schneider maintain significant operations in and around the County. Additionally, national brands including Amazon, Best Buy, O'Reilly Auto Parts, Signet Jewelers, Haydon Corporation, and Summit Racing have established substantial distribution facilities within the region.

Technology, Financial and Professional Services

FirstEnergy Corp. ("FirstEnergy"), headquartered in Akron and a major employer in Summit County, is one of the nation's largest investor-owned electric systems. Its ten operating companies include Ohio Edison, The Illuminating Company, Toledo Edison, Jersey Central Power & Light, Mon Power, Met-Ed, Potomac Edison, Penelec, Penn Power, and West Penn Power. FirstEnergy serves more than six million customers across a 65,000-square-mile area spanning Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia.

Through its Energize365 initiative, FirstEnergy is investing \$28 billion between 2025 and 2029 to modernize its transmission and distribution systems. These investments aim to create a smarter, more secure, and reliable grid capable of supporting electric vehicles, clean energy sources, and increased residential and commercial demand. In 2024 alone, the company invested \$4.5 billion, marking a 20% increase over the previous year. FirstEnergy employs over 12,000 people, holds \$52 billion in assets, and generates more than \$13 billion in annual revenue.

Summit County also hosts regional offices for several national banks, including Huntington, U.S. Bank, KeyBank, Chase, Fifth Third, and PNC. Local and regional banks with headquarters or significant office presence in the County include Citizens, Westfield Bank, Peoples Bank, and CF Bank.

National Interstate Insurance, headquartered in Richfield, is a leading provider of specialty property and casualty insurance with a focus on logistics and distribution. In 2016, the company completed a \$25 million expansion of its headquarters and committed to hiring 200 additional employees over several years. As of today, National Interstate employs nearly 500 people in Summit County.

Summit County's strategic location supports a growing cluster of technology companies serving the automotive industry. OEConnection LLC, located in northern Summit County, provides digital solutions for the auto and heavy truck sectors. The company connects manufacturers, dealers, and repair shops to facilitate the sale and distribution of original equipment (OE) replacement parts.

In the southern part of the County, DRB Systems has established a significant presence in the City of Green. Founded in 1984, DRB is a national leader in car wash technology, offering

point-of-sale systems, software, and IT services. The company recently announced an expansion that will add 83 new positions in research and development, technical support, and finance, supported by local and state economic development initiatives.

Employment

The County has a strong employment base, situated across several diverse employers and industries, including medical and biomedical, polymer and rubber, manufacturing and utilities. Below is a list of the major employers in the County:

Major Summit County Employers

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated Employees</u>	<u>Industry</u>
Summa Health System	Akron	8,100	Medical Health Care Services
Akron Children's Hospital	Akron	7,000	Medical Health Care Services
Cleveland Clinic Akron General	Akron	5,500	Medical Health Care Services
Amazon.com, Inc.	Akron	4,500	Retailer
Akron Public Schools	Akron	3,500	Public Schools
Summit County	Akron	3,354	County Government
City of Akron	Akron	2,866	Government
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Akron	2,600	Tire Manufacturer
University of Akron	Akron	1,826	Higher Education
Enbridge (formerly Dominion Energy)	Akron	1,409	Natural gas distributor
Signet Jewelers	Akron	1,400	Retail Jewelry
Fred W. Albrecht Grocery Co.	Akron	1,350	Retail Food and Pharmacies
FirstEnergy Corp.	Akron	1,200	Electric Utility
United States Post Office	Akron	1,000	Government
BWX Technologies, Inc.	Barberton	900	Pressure vessels
Western Reserve Hospital	Cuyahoga Falls	850	Medical Health Care Services
Barberton City Schools	Barberton	709	Public Schools
Cardinal Health/Edgepark	Twinsburg	700	Medical Supply Distributor
Hudson City School District	Hudson	700	Public Schools
Bridgestone Americas Inc.	Akron	700	Tire Manufacturer
Crystal Clinic	Fairlawn	700	Medical Health Care Services
GoJo Industries	Akron	700	Hygiene and Skin Products
Arhaus, LLC	Boston Heights	690	Home Furnishings Retail
Oriana House	Akron	651	Community Corrections
Pepsi Beverages Co.	Twinsburg	635	Distributor of PepsiCo. beverages

Stow-Munroe Falls City School District	Stow	560	Public Schools
Huntington National Bank	Akron	526	Banking and Financial Services
National Interstate Insurance Co.	Richfield	485	Specialty Insurance Products
ACRT, Inc.	Stow	450	Vegetation Management and Utility Consulting
Akron-Summit County Public Library	Akron	400	Public Library
Rockwell Automation	Twinsburg	400	Industrial automation controls
Cleveland Steel Container Corp	Hudson	396	Steel Pail Manufacturer
Little Tikes	Hudson	386	Children's Toys
Associated Materials, Inc.	Cuyahoga Falls	350	Manufacturer of Building Products
DRB Systems	Green	320	Car Wash Systems and IT
Malco Products Inc.	Barberton	270	Specialty Chemical Manufacturing
Myers Industries Inc.	Akron	250	Polymer and Metal products
Group Management Services	Richfield	220	Employment Services
Country Pure Foods	Akron	200	Food manufacturing
Babcock and Wilcox	Akron	200	Engineering boilers
Americhem	Cuyahoga Falls	150	Polymer Manufacturing
Davey Resource Group Inc.	Richfield	115	Engineering Services

**Note: Majority of the estimates are compiled by publicly available databases for most recent information possible. Please note that these databases might not be fully exhaustive.*

The following employers are located outside of the County, but within the Akron PMSA. While these employers are located outside of the County, many of their employees reside in the County and within easy commuting distance of their employers:

Other Large Akron PMSA Employers

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated Employees</u>	<u>Industry</u>
Kent State University	Kent	3,460	Colleges, Universities & Professional Schools
Carter Lumber Company	Kent	1,794	Building Material Dealers
UH Portage Medical Center	Ravenna	1,390	Medical Health Care Services
Davey Tree Expert Company	Kent	1,209	Landscaping Services
Automated Packaging Systems	Streetsboro	1,100	Surgical & Medical Instrument Manufacturing
Hattie Larlham	Mantua	1,036	Residential Care
Portage County	Ravenna	967	County Government

Northeast Ohio Medical College	Rootstown	953	Colleges, Universities & Professional Schools
McMaster-Carr Supply Company	Aurora	621	Industrial Machinery & Equipment
Field Local School District	Mogadore	486	Public Schools
Hiram College	Hiram	512	Colleges, Universities & Professional Schools
Step 2 Company LLC	Streetsboro	500	Plastics Product Manufacturing
Ravenna School District	Ravenna	467	Public Schools
East Manufacturing Corporation	Randolf	440	Truck and Trailer Manufacturing
Technical Consumer Products	Aurora	385	Lighting Products
Kent City Schools	Kent	373	Elementary & Secondary School
Parker Parflex Division	Ravenna	250	Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
Delta Systems Inc	Streetsboro	252	Relay & Industrial Control Manufacturing
GE Health Care	Aurora	240	Surgical & Medical Instrument Manufacturing
Paris Health Care Linen Services	Ravenna	215	Healthcare Uniforms
Soft-Lite Windows	Streetsboro	201	Manufacturing Doors/Windows
The RoviSys Company	Aurora	175	Building Process and Automation
OEM/Miller Co	Aurora	135	Rubber, Plastic Hoses, and Belt Manufacturing
Company	Location	Employees	Industry
Kent State University	Kent	4,288	Colleges, Universities & Professional Schools
UH Portage Medical Center	Ravenna	1,390	Medical Health Care Services
Davey Tree Expert Company	Kent	1,209	Landscaping Services
Automated Packaging Systems	Streetsboro	1,100	Surgical & Medical Instrument Manufacturing
Hattie Larlham	Mantua	1,036	Residential Care
Portage County	Ravenna	967	County Government
Carter Lumber Company	Kent	665	Building Material Dealers
McMaster-Carr Supply Company	Aurora	621	Industrial Machinery & Equipment
Step 2 Company LLC	Streetsboro	544	Plastics Product Manufacturing
Kent City Schools	Kent	523	Elementary & Secondary School
Field Local School District	Mogadore	513	Public Schools
Hiram College	Hiram	512	Colleges, Universities & Professional Schools
Ravenna School District	Ravenna	467	Public Schools
East Manufacturing Corporation	Randolf	440	Truck and Trailer Manufacturing

Technical Consumer Products	Aurora	385	Lighting Products
Northeast Ohio Medical College	Rootstown	330	Colleges, Universities & Professional Schools
Parker Parflex Division	Ravenna	258	Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
Delta Systems Inc	Streetsboro	252	Relay & Industrial Control Manufacturing
GE Health Care	Aurora	240	Surgical & Medical Instrument Manufacturing
Paris Health Care Linen Services	Ravenna	215	Healthcare Uniforms
Parts Source	Aurora	200	Medical Replacement Parts
The RoviSys Company	Aurora	175	Building Process and Automation
Soft-Lite Windows	Streetsboro	161	Manufacturing Doors/Windows
OEM/Miller Co	Aurora	135	Rubber, Plastic Hoses, and Belt Manufacturing

**Note: Majority of the estimates are compiled by publicly available databases for most recent information possible. Please note that these databases might not be fully exhaustive.*

The following table provides the comparative annual employment and unemployment statistics in the County, compared to the Akron PMSA, Ohio and United States.

Article I. Employment Numbers (in thousands)

Year	Labor Force		Unemployed		Unemployment Rate (%)			
	County	AMSA	County	AMSA	County	AMSA	Ohio	U.S.
2015	270.6	357.3	17.3	22.8	6.4	6.4	5.2	5.7
2016	269.7	356.1	15.8	20.9	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.8
2017	271.3	358.5	17.3	23.2	6.4	6.5	5.3	4.7
2018	268.1	354.3	14.7	19.5	5.5	5.5	4.6	4.0
2019	272.5	359.7	15.2	20.0	5.6	5.6	4.4	4.0
2020	274.2	362.5	14.6	19.5	5.3	5.4	4.5	3.5
2021	262.8	346.6	19.2	24.6	7.3	7.1	6.0	6.4
2022	263.2	347.7	10.8	14.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.5
2023	267.9	353.9	9.9	12.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6
2024	274.8	344.3	12.2	15.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.0

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (Bureau of Labor Market Information); As of January, of each year.

Transportation

Summit County is served by a robust and diversified transportation network, including 13 state highways, two U.S. highways, and five major interstate routes: I-76, I-77, I-80 (Ohio Turnpike), I-271, and I-277. The County is a significant logistics hub, with approximately 160

freight carriers maintaining offices or terminals locally. Rail service is provided by CSX, Norfolk Southern, Amtrak, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.

Public transportation throughout the County is provided by the METRO Regional Transit Authority (METRO), which operates METRO Direct and METRO Select services, including METRO SCAT, Call-A-Bus, and FlexRide. While METRO operates independently, it collaborates closely with the County on programming, outreach, and customer satisfaction initiatives. METRO's 2023 operating revenue from passenger fares and advertising totaled \$2.66 million, while sales tax revenue reached \$58.97 million, contributing to a total revenue of \$80.29 million, which included federal and state grants. In 2024, METRO recorded over 5.3 million boardings, reflecting a 23% increase in ridership.

The County is also served by Greyhound at METRO's Robert K. Pfaff Transit Center in downtown Akron. This LEED Gold-certified facility features geothermal heating and cooling, solar-powered electricity, and rainwater recycling systems. In 2024, METRO donated a bus to Forever R Children, a local nonprofit supporting the unhoused. The bus was converted into a mobile shower unit with two full bathrooms and now provides essential hygiene services at regular stops, including the Transit Center.

Summit County is served by three airports: Akron-Canton Regional Airport (CAK), Cleveland Hopkins International Airport, and Akron-Fulton International Airport.

Located within the County, CAK has evolved into a premier regional facility. It is projected to serve over 900,000 commercial passengers in 2025, marking a significant increase over pre-pandemic levels. The airport supports more than 130 general aviation and air taxi operations daily and houses an Ohio National Guard's Army Aviation Support Facility.

Since 2008, CAK has invested over \$120 million in capital improvements, including runway extensions, expanded parking, concourse and gate replacements, safety upgrades, and a new customs and border facility. A 2024 economic impact study found that the airport generates over \$330 million in personal income, supports 4,695 jobs, and contributes \$1.15 billion in annual economic impact. CAK also serves as a maintenance base for PSA Airlines, which services American Airlines aircraft, and is now a crew base for Breeze Airways.

Within the boundaries of CAK lies the CAK International Business Park, the largest magnet site in Foreign-Trade Zone 181 (FTZ 181). This 360-acre site offers customs and tax advantages to companies importing and exporting goods, making it a strategic location for industrial and manufacturing operations ⁴. See **COUNTY ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION--Economic Development in the County--Industrial Parks, and Foreign Trade Zone 181** for additional discussion on the FTZ.

Education and Universities

Primary Schools

The County is home to eighteen local public school districts, serving approximately 73,600 students, according to Public School Review. In addition to public schools, the County features a

variety of charter and private institutions, creating a competitive academic and athletic environment that supports diverse student needs and aspirations.

The largest school system in the County is the Akron City School District (“Akron Public Schools”), which accounts for nearly 29% of the County’s public school enrollment. Akron Public Schools have implemented the College and Career Academies program, designed to align students’ educational experiences with their post-secondary goals. This initiative helps students explore career pathways based on their interests and strengths, preparing them for success in college, the workforce, or the military.

A notable partnership within the Akron Public Schools is with the LeBron James Family Foundation, which led to the creation of the I PROMISE School. This innovative elementary school serves inner-city youth by providing a supportive learning environment, comprehensive wrap-around services, and resources tailored to help students thrive academically and personally. The I PROMISE School has received national recognition for exceeding expectations in student outcomes and community impact.

Akron Public Schools also operate Project Rise, a collaborative initiative with local shelters aimed at removing barriers to education for homeless youth. Through Project Rise, the district provides essential supplies such as school materials, diapers, winter clothing, and laptops for college-bound teens. The program also offers tutoring services for students living in shelters and transportation assistance to ensure consistent school attendance.

Universities

Within a 50-mile radius of the County, there are 85 private and public colleges, universities, and technical institutions, collectively enrolling over 174,000 students, based on 2021 data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The County itself is home to The University of Akron and is within commuting distance of Kent State University, Stark State College, Malone University, Walsh University, Hiram College, and the University of Mount Union.

The University of Akron, founded in 1870, is a leading public research university in Northern Ohio. As of Spring 2024, it enrolled 13,940 students. The University is ranked #1 globally in polymer science and plastics engineering by EDuRank, which evaluates institutions based on research performance, non-academic prominence (including backlinks), and alumni impact. The University is primarily STEM-focused, with strengths in polymers, advanced materials, and engineering, while also offering robust programs in business administration, marketing, nursing, and law. It provides approximately 200 undergraduate and 100 graduate majors and maintains branch campuses in three Ohio communities outside the County.

The University’s 222-acre campus near downtown Akron comprises 82 buildings, expanded through the \$627 million “Landscape for Learning” initiative in the early 2000s. In 2021, the University launched the Akron Arts program, designed to integrate education, entrepreneurship, and the arts. This initiative aims to revitalize the campus and surrounding downtown area by fostering collaboration between campus life and the local business community, attracting new enterprises and entertainment venues.

Stark State College is a technical institution offering 220 associate degrees and certificates across disciplines including business, education, engineering technologies, health and human services, information technologies, liberal arts, and mathematics. The college provides 23 fully online degrees and 14 online certificates. Nearly 14,000 students attend Stark State across its main campus in Stark County, its Akron Campus, and other satellite locations. The college is known for its strong partnerships with industry, ensuring its programs align with workforce needs. Its 68,414-square-foot Akron Campus, opened in May 2018, supports regional workforce development efforts in collaboration with the County, the city, local school districts, and various for-profit and non-profit organizations. Stark State was recognized by Newsweek as one of America’s Best Online Learning Schools for 2023.

Public Libraries

The County is served by the Akron-Summit County Public Library and six independent public libraries located in Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson, Peninsula, Stow, and Twinsburg. The Akron-Summit County Public Library system employs 356 staff members and includes a 270,000-square-foot Main Library in downtown Akron, along with 18 branch locations throughout the City of Akron and surrounding communities including Fairlawn-Bath, Green, Lakemore, Mogadore, Northfield, Norton, Portage Lakes, Richfield, and Tallmadge.

Recognized locally as a vital community resource and nationally as one of the premier public library systems in the United States, the Akron-Summit County Public Library is known for its outstanding customer service, strong community partnerships, and high levels of satisfaction among both patrons and employees. A pioneer in accessibility and inclusion, the library system was the first in the nation to be designated as a sensory-inclusive space through a partnership with KultureCity. This designation supports individuals with autism, dementia, PTSD, and other sensory-related conditions. The library also offers Dementia-Inclusive resources, including Memory Cafés that help individuals maintain meaningful connections and interests.

Furthering its commitment to inclusivity, the library collaborated with community partners to establish the Accessibility Library, a unique resource center that provides accessibility tools for festivals, performances, and public events—free of charge to users. The Library Express Delivery Services (LEDS) program ensures that homebound residents have access to books and materials delivered directly to their homes.

The Main Library and its branches also feature a popular “Library of Things” collection, allowing patrons to borrow non-traditional items such as cake pans, tools, artworks, ukuleles, and board games for personal use or enjoyment.

In 2021, the library successfully renewed its 1.9 mill property tax operating levy, ensuring continued support for its services. In 2024, the Akron-Summit County Public Library proudly celebrated its 150th anniversary of service to the community.

Recreational, Cultural and Natural Attractions

Summit County offers a rich array of recreational, cultural, and natural attractions that enhance residents’ quality of life and make the region an appealing location for businesses and

their employees. These amenities foster a strong sense of community, which has become a hallmark of both the County and the City of Akron.

Located in downtown Akron, the John S. Knight Center is a 122,300-square-foot multi-purpose facility featuring an exhibit hall, ballroom/exhibition space, conference center, full-service kitchen, and spacious lobby. Owned by the City of Akron and leased to the Akron/Summit Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Center hosted 103 events in 2023.

Summit Metro Parks, a separate political subdivision, manages a park system spanning approximately 14,300 acres across Summit and Medina Counties. The system includes 16 parks, multiple conservation areas, and over 150 miles of trails, drawing an average of 5 million visitors annually. The City of Akron also operates 139 parks covering 2,114 acres. In 2023, Summit Metro Parks completed erosion control and habitat enhancement projects at its oldest and most-visited park, supported by \$4.6 million in funding from FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Clean Ohio.

Covering roughly 33,000 acres, Cuyahoga Valley National Park is primarily located in Summit County and ranks as the tenth most visited national park in the U.S., with 2.91 million visitors in 2023. The park features dramatic geological formations, diverse wildlife, and historic sites along 22 miles of the Cuyahoga River, which drops nearly 500 feet from Akron to Cleveland.

Situated within the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Blossom Music Center serves as the summer home of the Cleveland Orchestra and hosts a wide range of concerts from May through September. The venue accommodates over 6,000 guests under its pavilion and an additional 13,500 on its lawns.

The Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor runs through Summit County and preserves the region's industrial heritage while promoting tourism and recreation. The Towpath Trail, which follows the historic canal route, is a popular destination for residents and visitors.

Located on 77 acres west of downtown Akron, the Akron Zoological Park is accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums and houses 3,014 animals representing 234 species. In 2023, the Zoo welcomed 404,052 visitors and reached 103,205 participants through its education programs. It holds net assets exceeding \$74.5 million and became the first zoo in Ohio to receive the Age-Friendly Seal of Approval from the Better Business Bureau in May 2023.

Built in 1929 and designed by John Eberson, the 2,700-seat Akron Civic Theatre is one of only five remaining atmospheric theaters in the U.S. It underwent a \$19 million renovation in 2001 and a \$9 million expansion in recent years, adding The Knight Stage and new administrative offices as part of the "Staging the Future" campaign.

A central hub for events and concerts, Lock 3 Park completed a \$17 million renovation in winter 2025. Improvements include enhanced accessibility, landscaping, and a new performance pavilion. The project is part of the Akron Civic Commons 2.0 initiative and aims to transform Lock 3 into a year-round destination for residents and visitors.

Home to the Akron RubberDucks, the AA affiliate of the Cleveland Guardians, Canal Park is a 7,630-seat stadium that hosted 269,376 attendees in 2023. Originally opened in 1997, the

facility has undergone multiple renovations, including a \$5.6 million upgrade in 2014 and a \$2.95 million improvement package approved in 2021.

Hosting professional golf tournaments since 1954, Firestone Country Club is renowned for its South Course, which has held three PGA Championships and now hosts the Kaulig Companies Senior Championship. The club remains a prestigious venue for both professional and senior golf events.

Founded in 1922, the Akron Art Museum showcases modern and contemporary art in a striking facility designed by Coop Himmelb(l)au. Its collection includes over 6,000 works, with a focus on painting, sculpture, and photography. The museum celebrated its centennial in 2022.

Built by Goodyear founder Frank Seiberling, Stan Hywet Hall is a 65-room Tudor Revival mansion and Akron's first national historic landmark. It is the sixth-largest historic home open to the public in the U.S. and hosted PBS's Antiques Roadshow in 2023.

Held annually at Derby Downs in Akron, the All-American Soap Box Derby attracts young competitors from around the world. This week-long event in July draws thousands of visitors and serves as a major tourism driver for the County.

Utility and Energy Resources

Summit County benefits from a diverse and modern infrastructure network that supports residential, commercial, and governmental needs. The County's utility and telecommunications services are designed to offer flexibility, affordability, and innovation through deregulation and strategic partnerships.

The County's major electricity supplier is FirstEnergy, which is headquartered in the City. Electricity is provided to the County through FirstEnergy's utility company, Ohio Edison, and energy supplier Energy Harbor Corp., as well as a small number of municipal utilities. See **COUNTY ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION—Highlights of Key Industries—Energy**.

Enbridge Gas Ohio, formerly Dominion East Ohio, is the primary supplier of natural gas in Summit County. However, Ohio's deregulated natural gas market allows residents and businesses to choose from multiple alternative suppliers. The County operates natural gas aggregation programs in eight townships and one municipality, while several other municipalities have also adopted aggregation programs. Under these programs, customers receive service from suppliers selected by their local government unless they opt out. The County partners with the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC) to manage its natural gas aggregation program.

Electric aggregation programs are similarly available, offering residents and small businesses competitive energy rates. The County contracts with Energy Harbor Corp. to administer its electric aggregation program. These initiatives have expanded consumer choice and helped reduce energy costs for small commercial and residential customers.

Local telephone service is primarily provided by AT&T, with broadband access offered by both AT&T and Spectrum. Additional providers, including Verizon, T-Mobile, and others, offer

cellular and broadband services throughout the County. Notably, the cities of Hudson and Fairlawn operate municipal broadband networks.

FairlawnGig, Fairlawn’s municipal broadband initiative, delivers high-speed internet (up to 1 gigabit) to every residence and business in the city. It also provides limited service to downtown Akron, including facilities such as the Bounce Innovation Hub and other government-owned properties. In 2020, Summit County partnered with Fairlawn to extend FairlawnGig’s fiber network to County administrative and criminal justice facilities using \$5.6 million in CARES Act funding. This investment has reduced long-term broadband costs and improved operational efficiency, including enabling remote video arraignments and hearings.

In 2022, the County and Fairlawn launched Summit Connects, a major infrastructure project to build an approximately 130-mile fiber optic ring across Summit County. See ***Broadband and Digital Equity*** for additional information relating to this project.

Water service in Summit County is provided by various municipalities and public/private water districts. Sources include Lake Rockwell, Lake Erie, and local wells and reservoirs managed by different providers.

Wastewater collection and treatment are managed by the County, the City, other municipalities, and the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, ensuring comprehensive coverage across the region.

Solid waste planning is overseen by the Summit-Akron Solid Waste Management Authority, now known as ReWorks. Waste collection, recycling, and disposal are handled by a combination of municipal services and private haulers.

Land Usage

The County’s area is 419.4 square miles, broken down by land usage as follows:

	Tax Year 2024/2025 Collection Year Valuation	Percent of Assessed Valuation
Residential	\$14,160,192,270	65.24%
Commercial/Industrial	3,487,518,440	16.07%
Minerals	1,022,250	0.01%
Public Utility	746,054,750	3.44%
Governmental (including parks)	1,374,227,800	6.33%
And Other Tax-Exempt	1,818,849,820	8.38%
Agricultural	114,421,120	<u>0.53%</u>
Total	\$21,702,286,450	100.00%

Housing

The following compares census information concerning housing in the County with City and State statistics:

	2020 Median Value of Owner- Occupied Homes	2023 Median Value of Owner- Occupied Homes	% Change	Units in 20002010	Units in 20102020	Units in 20202023	% Change 2020 to 2023	% Constructed Prior to 1940
County	\$151,300	\$210,500	39.1	245,109	246,163	249,465	1.3	19.2
Akron	\$83,500	\$131,600	57.6	96,288	95,900	96,718	0.85	30.8
State	\$151,400	\$220,200	41.4	5,127,508	5,217,090	5,317,134	1.9	18.8

Personal Income

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2023 median income for County families was \$67,763 compared to State and national medians of \$67,769 and \$77,719, respectively.

Economic Development in the County

Summit County Department of Community and Economic Development

The Summit County Department of Development serves as the central coordinator for economic development initiatives across the County. It administers a range of federal, state, and local incentive and financing programs designed to support businesses seeking to expand, relocate, or establish operations within the County. Through strategic collaboration with public and private sector partners, the Department fosters an environment conducive to business growth and innovation. Leveraging expertise in economic development, planning and zoning, and GIS data, the Department works closely with partners such as the Greater Akron Chamber, Team NEO, and JobsOhio to respond to business inquiries and provide tailored solutions.

Since 2018, the County has partnered with the City of Akron, the Greater Akron Chamber, and the GAR Foundation to launch Elevate Greater Akron, a regional economic development strategy. This initiative aims to:

- Strengthen the competitiveness of scale-up and middle-market companies.
- Promote inclusive growth by engaging underserved populations.
- Support innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Drive development in designated Job Hubs.
- Cultivate a unified, responsive and forward-looking economic development culture.

Implementation efforts in 2019 and beyond have led to unprecedented coordination among local and regional economic development stakeholders. As part of the Elevate Greater Akron

strategy, the County has established a comprehensive working group of government and economic development organizations to deliver coordinated services to businesses in the County, including:

- Workforce development solutions
- Infrastructure planning (e.g., sewer and roadway improvements)
- Financial assistance
- Site selection and land acquisition
- Regulatory guidance and support

The Department has played a key role in several high-profile projects, including the Bridgestone Technical Center, the Goodyear Global Headquarters and Innovation Center, and a major Amazon Distribution Facility. In addition to supporting large-scale developments, the Department assists small and medium-sized businesses with attraction, retention, and expansion efforts.

Through advanced GIS tools, the County also supports data-driven decision-making for site selection and expansion, offering insights into workforce availability, transportation networks, logistics, and business-to-business connections.

Bounce Innovation Hub

Bounce Innovation Hub is Northeast Ohio's first open innovation hub, dedicated to supporting the region's entrepreneurial and innovation ecosystem. Located in the City, Bounce fosters collaboration among a diverse community that includes startup founders, small businesses, corporations, investors, makers, artists, universities, and individual innovators.

Bounce offers a wide range of programming and services designed to accelerate business growth and innovation. In addition to its own initiatives, companies at Bounce benefit from partnerships with the Small Business Development Center (SBDC), The Minority Business Assistance Center (MBAC), and the University of Akron Research Foundation (UARF). These resources provide technical assistance, mentorship, funding access, and commercialization support. In 2024, businesses affiliated with Bounce generated \$36 million in revenue, \$17.4 million in payroll and 235 jobs created or retained.

Development Finance Authority of Summit County and its Affiliated Entities

The Development Finance Authority of Summit County (DFA), a statutory port authority established in 1993, is one of Summit County's key economic development partners. Specializing in community and economic development finance, DFA facilitates access to capital through taxable and tax-exempt revenue bonds, tax credits, and flexible financing tools. Its efforts are concentrated in Northeast Ohio, with a strong track record of supporting impactful projects.

To date, DFA and its affiliated non-profit entities have directly financed over \$944 million, supporting 398 projects across 47 communities in 18 counties. In Summit County alone, DFA has

provided more than \$705 million in direct financing. These efforts have catalyzed over \$1.6 billion in private investment. To achieve its purposes, DFA not only functions as an Ohio port authority, it is also affiliated with several private non-profit entities, including the Akron-Summit County Energy Special Improvement District (ESID), the Development Fund of the Western Reserve (DFWR), and the Western Reserve Community Fund (WRCF) that it manages to undertake several of its projects.

Launched in 2000 with a \$3 million grant from Summit County, the Jobs & Investment Fund (Jobs Fund) was further supported by a \$2 million grant from the Ohio Department of Development and a \$5 million commercial bank letter of credit. Additional contributions include:

- \$2.4 million from the Ohio Manufacturer's Association and FirstEnergy Corporation
- \$2 million deposit from the County's investment portfolio in 2017, generating \$14 million in new lending capacity
- \$2 million interest-free loan from the Ohio Department Services Agency (2017)
- \$10 million reserve pledge from JobsOhio (2021)

As of 2024, the Jobs Fund holds over \$42 million in reserves and has issued more than \$185 million in financing. In October 2024, S&P Global Ratings upgraded the DFA's rating from A- to A with a stable outlook, citing strengthened reserves and portfolio diversification. In 2024, DFA supported six projects through various programs:

- Jobs Fund: 2 projects totaling \$11.15 million
- Conduit Bond Financing: 1 project totaling \$4.3 million
- Capital Lease Financing: 3 projects total project cost \$51.19 million

These projects attracted \$97.3 million in private investment.

DFWR, a certified Community Development Entity (CDE) managed by DFA, leverages New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC) to stimulate investment in distressed communities. Initially serving 18 counties, DFWR expanded in 2023 to cover 34 counties across Northern Ohio (excluding Cuyahoga County). Since its inception, DFWR has received five federal NMTC allocations of \$45 million in 2023, \$20 million in 2022, \$45 million in 2015, \$30 million in 2019 and \$50 million in 2021. It has also secured five Ohio NMTC allocations. In 2024, DFWR allocated \$8 million to a Federally Qualified Health Center in Ashtabula, OH, expanding access to medical, pharmacy, dental, and behavioral health services for low-income community members. Additionally, DFWR allocated \$9.5 million to a Comprehensive Addiction Services Facility in Akron, OH, creating quality jobs and increasing access to counseling, medical services, pharmacy, and other interventions related to addiction.

WRCF, a certified Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI), was launched in 2019 with \$1.07 million in initial grants from DFA, DFWR, and Summit County. By the end of 2024, its total assets stand at \$12.7M. In 2024, WRCF provided 56 loans and 36 grants to

businesses and non-profits, of which 89% were minority-owned/led, 52% of which were women-owned/led, and 24% of which were first-time commercial borrowers. Since its inception, WRCF has made nearly 265 investments totaling \$13.8 million in Summit County.

Key WRCF programs include:

- **Minority Contractor Capital Access Program:** Provides financial and technical assistance to contracting businesses in Summit County that are owned by minorities, women, LGBTQ individuals, veterans, and persons with disabilities. In 2024, the program issued \$1,061,000 in lines of credit to eligible businesses.
- **Akron Resiliency Fund:** A partnership with the City of Akron offering low-cost loans ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000 to small businesses, designed to help them navigate market challenges and foster innovation. In 2024, the fund made 8 loans totaling \$270,000 to Akron businesses.
- **Summit County Affordable Housing Trust Fund:** A County-led initiative providing grants and loans to support the creation, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing, especially in underserved areas. In 2024, the fund disbursed \$500,000 to support housing development for low-income households.
- **Small Business Initiative:** A collaborative effort with the City of Akron, Bounce Innovation Hub, and Akron Urban League to support local entrepreneurs through technical assistance, access to professional services, and capital deployment. In 2024, this initiative helped facilitate \$584,368 in funding to disadvantaged small businesses in Akron.
- **General Loan Fund:** the funds from which the majority of lending is made by WRCF. In 2024, WRCF made 28 loans totaling \$3.2M through this fund. Of these loans, 23 were small businesses, 5 were non-profits and locations included Akron, Fairlawn, and Barberton.

The DFA also manages the Akron-Summit County ESID, enabling commercial property owners to access Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing for energy efficiency improvements. The district includes 12 cities, 5 townships, and 5 villages across Summit County. In 2024, the ESID approved supplemental plans and financing documents for energy efficiency projects in the Merriman Valley, Macedonia, Cuyahoga Falls, and Copley Township. The district's expansion has led to millions in private property improvements and an estimated \$1,126,826.50 in annual energy savings.

TeamNEO and JobsOhio

Team NEO is a leading economic development organization dedicated to creating jobs and fostering business growth across Northeast Ohio. In partnership with regional entities—including the Greater Akron Chamber, Greater Cleveland Partnership and Stark Economic Development Board—Team NEO spearheads business attraction initiatives and supports retention and expansion efforts throughout the region.

The organization plays a pivotal role in accelerating innovation and aligning strategies across the economic development network to maximize regional impact. It also provides employers with tools and resources to help attract and retain talent in Northeast Ohio.

As the designated Regional Network Partner for JobsOhio—a private, nonprofit corporation established by the Ohio Legislature in 2011—Team NEO collaborates closely with JobsOhio and five other regional partners that form the JobsOhio Network. This partnership ensures strong statewide connectivity to drive business development, job creation, and capital investment.

JobsOhio offers a range of state incentives, including grants and loans, to encourage business investment in Ohio. These incentives target key industries that are strategically important to both the state and its individual regions.

ConxusNEO

ConxusNEO is a non-profit organization created by Summit County, the GAR Foundation, Stark State College, and private sector partners, that assists in identifying the skills businesses need to fill positions and build a talent pipeline for the County’s companies. By bringing together business partners, educators, workforce programs, economic development organizations, and government agencies, ConxusNEO identifies where there is the greatest unmet demand for a skilled workforce within targeted industry sectors, then mobilizes key stakeholders to respond to that demand and, finally, tracks the results to determine whether the resulting interventions are making a difference. By collecting labor force data, ConxusNEO is helping businesses make informed decisions about hiring and providing the information service providers need to identify programs for business workforce solutions. Currently, ConxusNEO targets three sectors: manufacturing, information technology, and healthcare. This ensures a strong talent pipeline is being built for local employers and benefiting community members by connecting them to in demand careers.

Greater Akron Chamber

The Greater Akron Chamber (the “Chamber”) is a chamber of commerce that serves the region of Summit, Medina, and Portage Counties. The membership of the Chamber is primarily businesses, but it also has nonprofit and government members. In addition to acting as an advocate for its members on issues important to the growth of business, the Chamber has taken an active role in assisting both the County of Summit and the City of Akron in attracting and retaining business in the County. It also functions as an economic development resource for the region by coordinating available public-sector development assistance.

Industrial Parks and Foreign Trade Zone 181

Summit County is home to a diverse array of industrial and business parks that support regional economic growth and job creation. The City of Akron currently owns five industrial and office parks:

- Ascot Industrial Park is the largest, spanning 200 acres.

- Massillon Road Industrial Park covers 98 acres, zoned for light industry. It houses Röchling Automotive, a manufacturer of engineered plastics for the automotive sector. Amazon and Hillendale Farms have announced plans to build new facilities within this park.
- North Turkeyfoot Industrial Park offers 34.2 acres of zoned industrial land and hosts several existing businesses.
- Munroe Road Industrial Park saw a development agreement in 2020 between the City of Akron and ICP, LLC to construct a speculative industrial building.
- Firestone Business Park, opened in 2020, includes a 100,000 light industrial/warehousing building and also serves as the site for the County’s Department of Sanitary Sewer Services maintenance facility. This industrial park is expected to grow in the future as more of the former Firestone manufacturing campus is converted into modern commercial/industrial space.

In 2022, the City of Akron and Coventry Township jointly acquired a 60-acre greenfield site along Killian Road to establish a new industrial park. The City and County are actively seeking commercial and industrial tenants for this site.

CAK International Business Park, located in the City of Green adjacent to Akron-Canton Airport, exemplifies successful public-private collaboration. Phases I, II, and III of the park host companies across manufacturing, logistics, service, and sales sectors. The third phase, Port Green, offers approximately 200 acres of developable land, with 140 acres available in Phase III alone. All sites fall within the City’s Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) and Enterprise Zone Program boundaries. Many parcels are shovel-ready, with full utilities—sanitary sewer, potable water, electric, gas, and fiber—available or extendable based on user requirements.

Beyond Akron and Green, several suburban communities—including Barberton, Fairlawn, Hudson, Richfield, Stow, and Twinsburg—have developed business and industrial parks with land available for future development.

Summit County also administers Foreign-Trade Zone 181 (FTZ 181), which encompasses all of Summit County and nine surrounding counties. The FTZ program offers customs-related benefits to companies engaged in international trade, including duty reduction, deferral, or elimination, enhancing the competitiveness of businesses operating within the zone.

Jobs Preservation and Revenue Sharing Agreement

In an effort to prevent one subdivision in the County from luring business from another, the County has developed a Jobs Preservation and Revenue Sharing Agreement between communities within the County. This agreement, which began in 2008, discourages business poaching and provides for revenue sharing in the event a business relocates within the County. The County has recognized that some communities might be competing against a neighboring community to relocate a business across community borders. Such a relocation could have a devastating impact on a community’s local economy. In order to reduce this negative impact, the County is promoting subdivisions within the County to agree to the Jobs Preservation and Revenue

Sharing Agreement. Under the Agreement, if a business relocates from one subdivision to another, the subdivisions agree to negotiate a fair and reasonable schedule for tax revenue sharing. If an agreement cannot be reached, an independent committee establishes the revenue-sharing schedule. Currently, 26 of the 31 communities in the County are signatories to the agreement, and several communities have used the revenue-sharing agreement after the relocation of businesses between signatory communities.

Recent Activity in the County

In addition to previously outlined initiatives, several key commercial, retail, and residential developments have significantly contributed to Summit County's ongoing economic growth. These projects reflect a strong commitment to revitalizing the City of Akron's downtown and surrounding areas.

Downtown Akron Development

The City of Akron recently completed a transformative \$26.7 million reconstruction of its Main Street corridor. This multi-phase project, finalized in early 2023, included new sidewalks, streets, bike paths, and pedestrian zones. Phase I was completed in 2020, Phase II in 2021, and Phase III in 2023.

In 2024, the City also opened the newly renovated Lock 3 Park along Main Street, having spent \$17 million to transform it into a tree-lined public space that enhances recreational opportunities while continuing to host outdoor concerts.

Located on Main Street, The Bowery is a \$38 million mixed-use redevelopment of several historic buildings. Supported by State Historic Tax Credits, New Market Tax Credits, and funding from the Knight Foundation, the project includes residential, commercial, office, and retail spaces. Residential units began leasing in late 2019, with full occupancy achieved by 2020. The first major commercial tenant, Crave restaurant, opened in summer 2022.

Directly across from The Bowery, the Law Building project received \$2.4 million in Historic Tax Credits to develop 112 apartments and retail amenities. Summit County supported the project through discounted parking in the County Parking Deck and renovations to the connecting skywalk. Construction was completed in late 2021.

In 2022, Osborn Capital Group completed a \$40 million redevelopment of two former B.F. Goodrich tire manufacturing buildings at Canal Place, creating 139 residential units. The project utilized \$6.1 million in Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) bonds issued by the Development Finance Authority of Summit County to fund energy-efficient upgrades. Further residential development is anticipated at the site. Osborn intends to undertake an additional renovation of another former industrial building adjacent to the Canal Place campus in 2025/2026.

Also in 2022, the City partnered with the Development Finance Authority of Summit County and the State of Ohio to acquire and renovate the Oliver Ocasek Building into the new Akron Municipal Courthouse. This \$41.5 million project, completed in late 2023, modernized the aging state office building with advanced technology and complements the broader revitalization of downtown Akron.

Additional Developments in the City

In July 2019, Summit County and its local economic development partners announced the development of a 2.5 million-square-foot Amazon distribution center in Akron, Ohio, on the site of the former Rolling Acres Mall. The \$155 million facility was made possible through a collaboration between the City of Akron, Summit County, and the State of Ohio, which jointly funded the demolition of the mall, site acquisition, construction, and infrastructure improvements. The Development Finance Authority of Summit County facilitated \$155 million in bond financing for the project.

The facility officially opened in November 2020 and has since grown to employ over 5,000 workers—more than triple the original hiring goal. The center operates with a mix of human labor and automation, including 10,000 robots, and processes up to 500,000 items daily during peak seasons. Amazon continues to hire actively to meet operational demands.

The facility's location in Southwest Akron has revitalized the Romig Road corridor, once a struggling area following the mall's decline. Local businesses have begun to return, and new ventures have opened to serve Amazon employees. The economic ripple effect includes increased consumer spending and renewed interest in commercial property development. The Amazon distribution center has become a cornerstone of economic revitalization in Akron, catalyzing job creation, wage growth, and infrastructure investment in an area that had long been underserved.

In 2022, LTA Research, a company founded by Google co-founder Sergey Brin, acquired the historic Akron Airdock from the Development Finance Authority of Summit County. Since then, LTA has significantly expanded its operations in Akron, now employing nearly 100 people locally as part of a national workforce of approximately 300. The Akron Airdock serves as a key production and research site for LTA's next-generation lighter-than-air airships, which are being developed for humanitarian, civilian, and cargo transportation applications. The Akron team supports the development of Pathfinder 1—a 408-foot prototype currently undergoing flight testing in California—and is actively involved in the design and early-stage construction of Pathfinder 3, a larger 590-foot airship intended for deployment from Akron. LTA's airships feature cutting-edge technologies including electric motors, fly-by-wire controls, and lidar-based gas monitoring systems. These innovations aim to reduce carbon emissions and improve disaster response capabilities in remote or infrastructure-compromised regions.

Integra Mission Critical, recognized by Inc. Magazine in 2021 as one of the 5,000 fastest-growing private companies in the U.S., announced in 2024 a major expansion of its Akron operations, relocating to a new 140,000-square-foot facility at 1210 Massillon Road. This expansion is expected to create 150 new full-time jobs, adding to the existing staff of 44, and generate approximately \$10.4 million in new annual payroll. The new roles span assembly, logistics, mechanical and electrical engineering, plumbing, inventory management, and field operations. The average wage is projected to be at least \$40 per hour, with an additional \$2.1 million allocated for employee training. The new facility will manufacture modular cooling and electrical units for data centers, reinforcing Integra's commitment to innovation, sustainability, and streamlined construction. The company's integrated approach—known as “The Integra Way”—removes complexity from job sites by prefabricating mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) modules in-house.

Also in 2024, Commercial Metals Co. (CMC), a leading U.S. rebar manufacturer, opened a new steel fabrication facility in Akron's Kenmore neighborhood by renovating a long-vacant industrial site. The Texas-based CMC received a JobsOhio Revitalization grant to support the project and plans to hire up to 50 employees over the next five years. This development will reactivate a dormant factory property and represents a win for the local manufacturing base, made possible by close collaboration between Summit County, the City of Akron, the Greater Akron Chamber, Team NEO, and JobsOhio.

Suburban Development

South of the City, in Coventry township, Gardner Pie Company completed a \$10 million expansion in 2022 of its manufacturing operations within the Akron-Coventry Joint Economic Development District. The company acquired 19 acres from the City of Akron in the Turkeyfoot Road Industrial Park, adjacent to its existing facility. Also in 2022, the City of Akron and Coventry Township jointly acquired 61 acres of highway-accessible greenfield land to develop a new industrial park. Infrastructure investments by the city are anticipated in the coming years to support this development.

In the Massillon Road Industrial Park, in Springfield Township, Amazon announced plans in 2023 to construct a 100,000+ square foot, \$30 million distribution center, expected to be completed in 2025 and create 150 new jobs. Also in the Massillon Road Industrial Park, Hillendale Farms revealed plans in 2024 for a 75,000+ square foot distribution facility, retaining 54 employees and adding 20 new positions.

In late 2021, Nexen Tire America, Inc. officially relocated its U.S. headquarters from Diamond Bar, California to Richfield, Ohio, aligning its executive operations with its 35,540-square-foot North American technical center located in Richfield. The technical center, which opened in 2019 at a cost of \$5.2 million, is one of three global R&D hubs operated by Nexen Tire and is renowned for advanced tire testing and development. CEO Brian YoonSeok Han emphasized the strategic importance of the move, stating, "Nexen Tire's road to growth is running straight through the middle of the country into Richfield, Ohio, and we're ecstatic to be reuniting with an already incredible and established team at our North American technical center". The relocation was driven by the need to improve operational efficiency, enhance customer service, and provide more frequent support and training to Nexen's nationwide dealer network.

Over the past several years, a transformative industrial development has taken shape at the intersection of Seasons Road and State Route 8 in the City of Stow, led by a partnership between Fogg Corporate Properties and Brennan Property Management. The development, known as the Seasons Business Center, now encompasses over 1.5 million square feet of high-bay speculative industrial space across 165 acres. East of State Route 8, the first three buildings have brought nearly 400 jobs to the area. On the west side, Veritiv Corporation relocated operations from Independence, Ohio, to a new facility on Gray Lane, employing 51 people in logistics, sales, and publishing roles. Haydon Corporation, a national manufacturer of construction materials, opened a 254,000-square-foot distribution center at 4847 Gray Lane. The facility is expected to create 105 new jobs and represents a \$7.1 million capital investment.

In early 2024, Fogg completed construction of its seventh building—a 120,000-square-foot high-bay distribution center. The company broke ground shortly thereafter on its eighth and largest building to date: a 250,000-square-foot warehouse with a total project cost of \$25 million. This facility is scheduled for shell completion by the end of 2025, with tenant occupancy expected in early 2026.

The City of Stow, Summit County, and JobsOhio have played a critical role in supporting the development through infrastructure improvements, including water and sewer extensions, and property tax abatements. These efforts have helped transform the once-wooded site into a thriving industrial hub. With additional land available, Fogg plans to construct up to 600,000 more square feet of industrial space in future phases. The development continues to be a cornerstone of regional economic growth, offering strategic access to transportation corridors and a skilled workforce.

In 2018, BWXT Technologies, Inc. (BWXT), in partnership with the City of Barberton, Summit County, the Development Finance Authority of Summit County, and Team NEO/JobsOhio, announced an \$80 million investment in its Barberton facility. This initiative was part of a broader \$130 million investment across BWXT's Northeast Ohio operations, including its Euclid location. The expansion aimed to create 110 new jobs and modernize manufacturing capabilities to support increased production of nuclear components for U.S. Navy submarines and aircraft carriers.

Since then, BWXT has continued to grow its Barberton operations, now employing more than 900 workers. The facility specializes in producing large, complex nuclear components and houses a significant portion of BWXT's design engineering team. The company remains a cornerstone of Barberton's industrial base and a key contributor to national defense manufacturing.

In 2024, the City of Barberton, with support from the State of Ohio's Transportation Improvement District funds, began an \$8.9 million full-depth reconstruction of Wooster Road West—the primary artery for transporting heavy equipment and products to and from BWXT's campus. The project includes new drainage systems and is expected to be completed by fall 2025.

Great Day Improvements, a fast-growing home renovation products company (maker of Patio Enclosures, Stanek Windows, etc.), is expanding its manufacturing operations into Summit County. In 2024, the firm announced plans to establish a new production facility in Twinsburg as part of a multi-site Ohio expansion, which will create about 421 full-time jobs in Northeast Ohio (with an estimated \$22 million annual payroll) across its new locations. The Twinsburg site will increase Great Day's manufacturing capacity (adding new facility space and additional shifts), and the Ohio Tax Credit Authority approved a 10-year, 1.743% Job Creation Tax Credit to support the project. This expansion brings a significant influx of jobs and reinforces Summit County's position in the advanced manufacturing and building-products sector.

In 2024, Kraftpack, headquartered in China, opened its first U.S. facility in the City of Twinsburg. This facility will manufacture paper and plastic-based food-service packaging materials. Kraftpack has committed to creating approximately 90 new jobs in a three-year period, with 20 of those jobs being created immediately.

AML3D USA opened up U.S. headquarters in Stow, Ohio in late 2024. This facility offers the world's largest, open-air, production ready, metal 3D printers commercially available on the market. AML3D, headquartered in Australia, is publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange. AML3D USA does extensive work for the defense markets- specifically submarines.

New development activity is also continuing to push the Akron-Canton Airport forward. In September 2023, Castle Aviation broke ground on a new 80,000-square-foot hangar and 20,000 square feet of office and storage space at its Akron-Canton Airport campus. The \$10.5 million investment includes a private terminal with amenities such as a pilot lounge, conference room, and passenger waiting area. The expansion is expected to generate approximately 25 new jobs to its current 70 jobs to enhance the company's operational capacity. The facility officially opened in mid-2025 and now serves as a full-service fixed-base operator, offering fueling, de-icing, aircraft cleaning, and concierge services. Castle Aviation also plans to lease portions of the hangar and office space to private pilots and corporate aviation clients .

In late 2024, Breeze Airways, a low-cost airline, selected Akron-Canton Airport in the City of Green as a new operations base. The airline will station 2–3 aircraft at CAK and expects to hire 61 full-time employees, generating over \$11 million in new annual payroll for the area. This expansion establishes Summit County as a strategic hub in Breeze's network and is a notable addition to the region's aerospace sector, improving flight connectivity for travelers. The State of Ohio supported the project with a 9-year Job Creation Tax Credit to facilitate Breeze's investment at the airport, reflecting the significant economic impact (new jobs and increased air service) that the base will bring to the community.

Redevelopment of Industrial and Commercial Spaces

In recent years, the County has seen important investment in the repurposing of large commercial and industrial properties. In 2021, Industrial Commercial Properties of Solon purchased the former Chapel Hill Mall, transforming the 829,000 square foot facility into a commercial and light manufacturing hub. Current tenants include: Craft33 (building products), Driverge Vehicle Innovations (custom mobility vehicles), OnQ Solutions (retail display products), and Quantix (supply chain solutions). Following the closure of the Chrysler Stamping Plant in Twinsburg, the land was converted into the 167-acre Cornerstone Business Park, which is now fully occupied. Key tenants include: Vistar (137,000 sf), FedEx (400,000 sf), Amazon Fulfillment Center (248,000 sf), Dunkin' Donuts Distribution Center (86,000 sf). Over 1,000 workers come to work each day at the Cornerstone Business Park.

In the City, the former Goodyear Global and North American Headquarters has been transformed into The East End, a vibrant 1.7 million-square-foot mixed-use campus developed by Industrial Realty Group (IRG) and ICP. The redevelopment includes:

- A \$37 million renovation of Goodyear Hall, now home to 171 residential units and a variety of retail tenants.
- The Hilton Garden Inn, a 139-room hotel opened in 2014, serving both downtown Akron and Goodyear's new headquarters.

- SummaCare relocated its headquarters and 300 employees to the East End in 2018. Additional tenants include Babcock & Wilcox, EY Akron, Old Republic Title, and Osborn Engineering, which collectively occupy over 253,000 square feet of office space.
- Retail and dining options have expanded to include Starbucks, Handel's Ice Cream, Pita Pit, Barber hop, and Marques, with additional amenities such as a fitness center, golf simulator, full-service cafeteria, and Goodyear Theatre, a renovated 1,500-seat concert venue 2.
- In 2025, Tangier Banquets and Catering began a \$1 million renovation of the historic Goodyear Bank building into a high-end banquet hall, with seating for up to 270 guests and partnerships planned with Goodyear Theatre for dinner-and-show events. Also in 2025, the East End is undergoing additional renovations for offices for Dinsmore & Shohl LLP and Evinrönnmental Design Group. in the historic Mahogany Row offices once used by Goodyear executives.

The East End has become a premier lifestyle destination in Akron, offering a true live/work/play environment just minutes from downtown, with easy access to I-77, I-76, and SR-8.

The former Bridgestone Technical Center has been redeveloped at the southern end of downtown Akron. In 2016, Amerimar Realty Company invested \$24 million to renovate 160,000 square feet of the Russell M. Pry Building for County operations. This project complements the earlier construction of the Bridgestone Technical Center nearby. Building on the County's investment, the County, City, and APV Coatings collaborated to develop an 18-acre industrial park on former Firestone land. Infrastructure construction began in 2018 and was completed in early 2020. Pleasant Valley Corporation of Medina built a 116,150 square foot high-bay SPEC facility on the site.

In 2022, Bridgestone opened its new race tire manufacturing facility across from the Bridgestone Technical Center. The Advanced Tire Production Facility replaces the original Firestone Plant One race tire unit and marks the first major tire manufacturing investment in the region in decades.

In early 2025, Summit County was awarded a \$1.2 million EPA Brownfields Assessment Coalition Grant to accelerate the cleanup and reuse of long-vacant, contaminated industrial sites. This federal grant will fund environmental assessments (30 Phase I and 20 Phase II studies) and redevelopment planning for multiple underutilized properties, with a focus on five key areas: the Romig Road corridor (former Rolling Acres Mall area in Akron), the Akron Fulton Airport area, the Cuyahoga Falls/North Akron industrial zone, Summit Lake in Akron, and the Akron Innerbelt land downtown. Several high-priority brownfield sites – totaling approximately 60 acres – will be evaluated, including a 49-acre former construction equipment yard, a 7-acre defunct machine manufacturing site, a 2-acre former auto garage, and the 1.7-acre vacant Ace Rubber factory property. By identifying environmental issues and developing cleanup plans for these sites, the county and its partners are preparing them for sustainable redevelopment.

This initiative will transform once-blighted properties into new opportunities for private investment: cleared and remediated land that can host businesses, housing, or community facilities in the future. Turning these brownfields into productive use not only addresses environmental and public health concerns but also opens the door to new jobs and economic revitalization in neighborhoods that need it most.

Broadband and Digital Equity

In 2022, the County and City of Fairlawn launched Summit Connects, a major infrastructure project to build an approximately 130-mile fiber optic ring across Summit County. In 2024, upon completion of design work, the County and City of Fairlawn entered into an agreement with the Summit County Development Finance Authority (DFA) for the construction of the fiber optic ring. Under the terms of this agreement, the County provided funding of \$35.5 million along with rights to the completed design work to the DFA to enable the DFA to undertake the project of constructing the fiber ring on behalf of the County. The DFA and County will enter into a lease agreement whereby the Authority will lease the Fiber Ring and all appurtenant rights thereto to the County for a period of 99 years. The County may elect to purchase the fiber ring by delivering written notice of its election to purchase the ring for \$100 no sooner than December 1, 2028 to the DFA. As of the publication of this AIS, approximately 40 miles of conduit have been installed. The fiber ring has an estimated completion date of September 2026.

While the fiber ring is primarily intended to provide connectivity to all 31 local governments in the County, in particular to provide a public safety benefit to those communities, the County and its partners intend to also identify and contract with a private Internet Service Provider (ISP) that will construct a final mile fiber network throughout the County to deliver affordable reliable internet to Summit County residents.

• Criminal Justice Ring	17 Miles
• Consolidated PSAP	4.8 Miles
• University of Akron Camera Project	3 Miles
• Grace House	1,600 ft
• Access Health Clinic	1.1 Miles
• Board of Elections	1.2 Miles
• Copley Township	2.5 Miles

COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE

CARES Act

The County received approximately \$94.6 million in CARES Act funding, including accrued interest, and fully expended the funds by December 31, 2021. The County prioritized support for small businesses, individuals, and local governments to mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Major allocations included \$12.7 million in small business grants through the Greater Akron Chamber, nearly \$12 million in rental and foreclosure assistance via United Way, and over \$4.8 million in utility assistance through Community Action Akron Summit.

Additional funding supported community COVID testing, virtual courtroom infrastructure, and grants for nonprofits, arts and culture organizations, and public schools.

The County also used CARES Act funds to offset internal pandemic response costs and support public safety payrolls, which accounted for over \$43 million. Infrastructure investments included \$9.1 million for virtual courtroom technology and broadband upgrades, while targeted grants helped organizations like Direction Home and the Akron Summit Convention & Visitors Bureau continue serving vulnerable populations and promoting regional recovery. Summit County's strategic deployment of CARES Act resources helped stabilize the local economy and strengthen public health and safety systems during a critical time.

Emergency Rental Assistance Program

Summit County received nearly \$39 million in Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERA) funding from the U.S. Treasury to support income-qualified residents impacted by COVID-19. These funds were used to help tenants cover delinquent rent and utility bills dating back to April 2020, with up to 15 months of assistance available per household. The County prioritized applicants facing eviction, utility shutoff, or those with vulnerable household members, such as seniors or pregnant individuals.

Through partnerships with United Way of Summit and Medina Counties, 2-1-1, and local nonprofits, the County provided over \$26.8 million in direct assistance to 5,951 unique households. Approximately \$7.8 million in unused funds was returned to the Treasury as required. The ERA program played a critical role in stabilizing housing for thousands of residents during the pandemic.

American Rescue Plan Act State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

In 2021, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), establishing the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds program to help governments address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Summit County received ARPA funding to support a wide range of recovery purposes, including (i) replacing lost public sector revenue, (ii) responding to public health and economic challenges, including support for households, small businesses, nonprofits, and impacted industries, (iii) providing premium pay to essential workers, and (iv) investing in critical infrastructure projects such as water, sewer, and broadband improvements.

The State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial flexibility for each jurisdiction to meet local needs within these four separate eligible use categories. Recipients of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds received one-half of their allocations in 2021 and the other one-half in 2022. The County's allocation of State and Local Fiscal recovery Funds is \$105,085,433.

The County's Recovery Plan uses the full allocation of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds for the purpose of revenue replacement. Once used as revenue replacement, the County anticipates using the funds for the following projects:

Program	Budget	Description
Fiber Ring Expansion	\$47,800,000.00	Construction of 125-130 mile middle-mile fiber ring throughout Summit County.
County Facilities	\$18,600,000.00	Buildout of a facility to relocate the Summit County Board of Elections to allow for expanded access of early voting and accommodate safe distancing.
Stormwater/Capital Program	\$19,500,000.00	Funding of several stormwater programs throughout the County to reduce and mitigate flooding.
Sewer and Water	\$8,800,000.00	Funding of sanitary sewer collection lines and a wastewater treatment plant to serve the Village of Peninsula in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.
Public Health and Safety	\$10,400,000.00	Expansion and upgrade to drive thru testing at Summit County Public Health, funding for additional services to seniors to assist with aging in place, reimbursement of covid related insurance claims for County employees and investment in a public safety neighborhood safety project with the University of Akron.
Total	\$105,100,000.00	Please note that the project total exceeds the amount of ARPA funds used as revenue replacement and the County intends to use other funds for the difference.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

General

The County's fiscal year corresponds with the calendar year.

The main sources of County revenue have been property taxes, sales and use taxes, motor vehicle license taxes, real property transfer taxes and fees, federal and state distributions, charges for services, and investment earnings, as described under **SOURCES OF COUNTY REVENUE** and in **Appendices A** and **B**.

The responsibility for the major financial functions of the County is divided among the County Fiscal Officer, the County Executive, and the Council.

The Fiscal Officer is the County's fiscal and chief accounting officer. Most financial functions of the County are performed by or under the supervision of the Fiscal Officer, including the keeping and supervision of all the accounts of the County. The Fiscal Officer maintains a separate computerized system of accounts for County receipts and expenditures from which the County Data Processing Center prepares monthly, quarterly, and annual financial reports of County operations, including an annual report filed with the Ohio Auditor of State (the "State Auditor"). The Fiscal Officer must not allow the amount set aside for any appropriation to be

overdrawn, or the amount appropriated for any one item of expense to be drawn upon for any other purpose.

The Fiscal Officer acts as the custodian and disbursing agent for County funds. The Fiscal Officer must not allow a voucher to be paid unless sufficient funds are in the County treasury to the credit of the fund upon which the voucher is drawn. The Fiscal Officer is also responsible for the management and investment of County funds. An Investment Advisory Committee consisting of the County Executive, the President of Council and the Fiscal Officer, or their designees, meets at least every quarter to review the investments in the County's portfolio and advise the Fiscal Officer. See also the discussions under **FINANCIAL MATTERS--Investment of County Funds and Sources of County Revenue--Investment Earnings**.

The County Executive is responsible for establishing County-wide policy and is part of the County's legislative process. The County Executive is also responsible for the County's general financial recommendations and planning. Through the Department of Finance and Budget, the County Executive prepares the general operating budgets, coordinates all service agency budgets, and coordinates and administers debt management activities for all County departments and agencies. Through that Department, the County Executive also monitors all budgets during the course of the year and, together with the Fiscal Officer, recommends to Council necessary transfers and additional appropriations. The County Executive is required by the Charter to update and submit annually to the Council a five-year financial plan for general operating funds, capital improvements, and debt management.

The Council is responsible for approving the budget for each year and authorizing all appropriations of money for most County activities.

For property taxation purposes, assessment of real property is performed by the Fiscal Officer, subject to supervision by the State Tax Commissioner. Assessment of public utility property and tangible personal property is performed by the State Tax Commissioner. Property taxes and assessments are billed and collected by the Fiscal Officer.

Budgeting, Tax Levy, and Appropriations

Detailed provisions for county budgeting, tax levies and appropriations are made in the Revised Code, including a requirement that the County levy a property tax in an amount that, together with any other moneys available for the purpose, is sufficient to pay the debt service on its general obligation securities. The procedures involve collective review by County officials at several steps.

The law generally requires that the County (and other subdivisions) prepare, and then adopt after a public hearing, a tax budget approximately six months before the start of its next fiscal year. However, the County Budget Commission may either waive the requirement for a tax budget or permit an alternative form of tax budget with more limited information. The County Budget Commission has not waived the requirement or permitted an alternative form of a tax budget from the County or any other subdivision.

The County Budget Commission then determines and approves levies outside and inside the ten-mill limitation. The Revised Code requires the County Budget Commission to include any debt charge that was omitted from the tax budget.

Upon its approval of the tax budget, the County Budget Commission certifies its action to the Council together with the estimate by the Fiscal Officer of the tax rates outside and inside the ten-mill limitation. Thereafter, and before the end of the then current Fiscal Year, the Council approves the tax levies and certifies them to the proper County officials. The approved and certified tax rates are then reflected in the tax bills sent to property owners. Real property taxes are payable in two installments, the first usually in January and the second in July. Tangible personal property taxes for taxpayers owning property in more than one county are payable in September and for taxpayers owning property in one county are payable in two installments, in April and September.

Under State law, the Council must adopt a permanent appropriation measure for a Fiscal Year by April 1, and may adopt a temporary appropriation measure for the Fiscal Year to provide for expenditures from January 1 until the permanent appropriation measure is adopted. The Council adopted a permanent appropriation measure for Fiscal Year 2025 in December 2024. Although called “permanent,” the annual appropriations may be, and occasionally are, amended during the Fiscal Year. An additional appropriations measure for capital improvements in Fiscal Years 2025 was submitted to Council and has been approved. The County Budget Commission provides an official estimate of resources. Annual appropriations may not exceed the County Budget Commission’s official estimate of resources, and the County Auditor must certify that the County’s appropriation measures do not appropriate moneys in excess of the amounts set forth in those estimates.

Under Ohio law, a court of general jurisdiction, through an action in mandamus, may compel the appropriation of money that the court, in its discretion, deems appropriate for the orderly and efficient exercise of the court’s jurisdiction. The Ohio Supreme Court has held that laws that empower any other branch of government to determine the level of funding necessary to administer the courts constitute an impermissible legislative encroachment upon the inherent powers of the judiciary and are, therefore, unconstitutional. Over the last five years, the County Courts have not compelled appropriations in excess of the administration’s budgeted amounts.

The County maintains its accounts, appropriations, and other fiscal records in accordance with the procedures established and prescribed by the State Auditor. The State Auditor is charged by law with inspecting and supervising the accounts and records of each taxing subdivision (including the County) and most public agencies and institutions.

County receipts and expenditures are compiled on a cash basis, in accordance with accounting procedures prescribed by the State Auditor. Those accounting procedures are generally applicable to all Ohio political subdivisions. The records of the County’s cash receipts and expenditures are converted annually for audit purposes to a modified accrual basis of accounting to conform to generally accepted accounting principles as recommended by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those recommendations, among other criteria, provide for a modified accrual basis of accounting for the general fund, all special revenue funds, all debt service (bond retirement)

funds and all capital projects funds, for a full accrual basis of accounting for all other funds, and for the preparation for each fund of a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, and for the proprietary funds a statement of cash flows.

For Fiscal Year 2024, the State of Ohio's Auditor's Office has conducted the annual audit of the County's financial statements, with the report of that audit expected to be received by the County later in 2025. No material findings, citations, or items for adjustment are expected. The report is expected to note no material instances of non-compliance and no matters considered to be material weaknesses.

The County has issued an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for each of the Fiscal Years from 1986 through 2024, and each of those Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports through 2022 has been awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") for compliance with GFOA reporting standards. The Fiscal Office has submitted the 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for the Certificate. The County will prepare an ACFR for Fiscal Year 2025 at the end of 2025.

See **Appendix A** for an unaudited comparative cash basis summary of general operating fund receipts and expenditures for the last five Fiscal Years. **Appendices B-1** through **B-5** set forth unaudited summaries of receipts, expenditures, and encumbrances for all funds on a cash basis for each of the last five Fiscal Years.

Investment of County Funds

Investments and deposits of County money are governed by the State of Ohio Uniform Depository Act ("UDA"), which is applicable to all counties. The Fiscal Officer is responsible for making investments and deposits of County moneys. The UDA requires the Fiscal Officer to comply with continuing education requirements established by the State Treasurer. The Fiscal Officer has completed all of those requirements. Under the UDA, the County has created an Investment Advisory Committee composed of the County Executive, the President of Council and the Fiscal Officer. The Investment Advisory Committee has adopted an investment policy and has filed a copy of that investment policy with the State Auditor, as required by the UDA. The Investment Advisory Committee meets quarterly to review or revise its policies and to advise the Fiscal Officer on the investment of County money.

County money is deposited with public depositories as active and inactive money. Active money is that needed to satisfy current demands on the County Treasury and is deposited in demand deposit accounts or money market deposit accounts. Inactive money is that in excess of active money and is deposited or invested in accordance with the UDA and the County's investment policy. The following institutions are eligible to be designated as public depositories ("Eligible Financial Institutions"): national banks located in Ohio, banks subject to supervision by the Ohio Superintendent of the Division of Financial Institutions, federal savings & loan associations with their home offices in Ohio, Ohio savings & loan associations, and Ohio savings banks. Depositories are designated every four years. On May 15, 2023 County Council passed an Ordinance approving the new Summit County Investment Policy with an effective date of February 21, 2023.

The County's investment policy establishes the following investment objectives:

- Compliance with all federal and State laws.
- Safety of principal. The investment policy describes safety of principal as the primary objective of the County. The investment policy establishes guidelines to preserve capital by minimizing credit risk and market risk.
- Liquidity. The portfolio is to remain sufficiently liquid to meet all current obligations.
- Yield. The portfolio is to be managed to consistently attain a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles.

The investment policy permits the investment of inactive money of the County in any instrument or security authorized in Chapter 135.35 of the Ohio Revised Code, as amended.

The County's "total average portfolio" shall be calculated from time to time in a manner reasonably determined by the Fiscal Officer. The Fiscal Officer determines the method of calculating the average portfolio when percentage limitations must be determined for the investment in certain eligible investments.

Any investment must mature within five years, unless it is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County and specifically approved by the Investment Advisory Board.

The County may not invest in or do any of the following:

- Final maturities in excess of five years, except as provided under 135.35 (C) ORC.
- Derivative securities, as defined in 135.35 (B) ORC.
- The use of leverage.
- The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage.
- Other prohibited investments or transactions as defined in Section 135.35 ORC.

The County's investment policy requires the Fiscal Officer to maintain an inventory of all investments including type, cost, par value, maturity date, settlement date, and any coupon rate. The Fiscal Officer must maintain a monthly portfolio report and issue a quarterly portfolio report to the Investment Advisory Board, describing the current inventory of securities, all monthly transactions, any income received, and any expenses paid.

The investment policy has been approved by the Investing Authority and filed with the Auditor of State, pursuant to 135.35 (K)(1) ORC. The County Investment Advisory Board has additionally approved the investment policy. All brokers, dealers, and financial institutions executing transactions initiated by the Investing Authority have signed the approved investment policy. Investment policies [signed by such brokers, dealers, and financial institutions] are filed

with the Investing Authority. The County's investment advisor is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and possesses public funds investment management experience, specifically in the area of state and local government investment portfolios. The investment advisor has additionally signed the approved investment policy and the signed policy is filed with the Investing Authority.

Under recent and current practices, the Fiscal Officer invests inactive money in governments, agencies, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, and money market funds. As of April 30, 2025, the weighted average maturity of the County's portfolio was 2.44 years. The County's portfolio had a market value of \$425,044,184 and had a weighted average yield to maturity of 3.35%.

See **FINANCIAL MATTERS--General and Sources of County Revenue--Investment Earnings** for further information concerning investments of County funds and County investment policies.

Financial Outlook

The County had an aggregate unencumbered cash balance of approximately \$35.55 million in its general operating funds at the end of 2024. See Appendix A. Of that \$35.55 million balance, \$25.3 million was in its Budget Stabilization Fund. The Budget Stabilization Fund is used only in the event of a fiscal emergency.

In December 2024, the Council adopted the 2025 general operating budget proposed by the County Executive. That \$161.67 million budget reflects the County's continuing conservative approach to budgeting.

The County anticipates that \$7,664,965 in capital improvements to be acquired or constructed by the County in 2025 pursuant to its Capital Improvement Plan will be paid for from the unencumbered cash balance of \$13,021,784 in its General Capital Improvement Fund, along with transfers into that Fund. The remainder of the capital improvements to be acquired or constructed by the County in 2025 will be paid for in cash from other County funds, or from the proceeds of loans from the State of Ohio Water Development Authority Fund for sanitary sewer system improvements, proceeds from the sale of General Obligation Bonds or from other state, federal or local funds. See **THE COUNTY--County Services and Responsibilities--Administrative Responsibility--Department of Sanitary Sewer Services and COUNTY DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS--Future Financings**.

Based on current projections of revenues and expenditures, the County now estimates that its general operating funds will have an unencumbered cash balance, including the Budget Stabilization Fund balance, of \$36.6 million at December 31, 2025, assuming the encumbrances at year-end 2025 are consistent with those at year-end 2024.

SOURCES OF COUNTY REVENUE

Property Taxes

The County derives a portion of its General Fund revenues from taxes levied on real property and also from tangible personal property used in business and from special assessments. See Assessed Valuation below. Further, Bond Retirement Fund reserves used to pay general obligation bonds and notes of the County are provided by those property taxes and special assessments, to the extent the bonds and notes are not paid from other sources.

Assessed Valuation

Assessed Valuation Table

The assessment of property within the County in accordance with Ohio statutory procedures provides the basis for determining the amount of property taxes that the County may levy. The following table shows the recent assessed valuations of property subject to ad valorem taxes levied by the County.

Tax Collection				Total Assessed
Year	Real (a)	Public Utility (b)		Valuation
2018(c)	11,907,095,560	483,320,190		12,390,415,750
2019	12,043,112,470	491,101,130		12,534,213,600
2020	12,317,678,720	598,954,690		12,916,633,410
2021 (d)	13,875,867,410	641,652,060		14,517,519,470
2022	13,863,212,560	652,808,600		14,516,021,160
2023	14,002,180,740	691,308,740		14,693,489,480
2024(c)	17,717,070,260	715,730,690		18,432,800,950
2025	17,763,154,080	746,054,750		18,509,208,830

(a) The real property tax base is the taxable (assessed) value of land and improvements.

(b) The property tax base of all public utilities, except railroads and water transportation companies, consists of all tangible personal property owned and located in Ohio.

(c) Reflects sexennial reappraisal.

(d) Reflects triennial update.

Taxes collected on “Real” property in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year. Taxes collected on “Tangible Personal” in one calendar year are levied in the current calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before December 31 of the preceding calendar year, and at the tax rates determined in the preceding year. “Public Utility” (real and tangible personal) taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year.

Largest Taxpayer Tables

Based on Fiscal Officer records of assessed valuations for the 2023 tax year (2024 tax collection year), the largest County ad valorem property taxpayers are:

<u>Real Property</u>	
<u>Name of Taxpayer</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Akron Romig Road LLC	65,946,720
City of Akron, Ohio	45,825,520
Children's Hospital Medical Center	45,638,100
Albrecht Incorporated	36,176,690
ET III Twinsburg FX LLC	16,696,320
Chapel Hill Associates LLC	15,987,340
Mall at Summit LLC	15,027,990
Summa Health System Hospitals	14,745,410
Fairlawn Station LLC	14,421,030
Laurel Lake Retirement Community Inc.	14,322,620

<u>Tangible Personal</u> (Public Utility)	
<u>Name of Taxpayer</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Ohio Edison Co/First Energy	247,014,600
American Transmission	231,695,840
East Ohio Gas Co	144,529,310
Nexus Gas	83,035,230
Cleveland Electric Illuminating	9,801,020
Aqua Ohio, Inc.	7,135,650

According to statutory requirements for sexennial adjustments, in 2023 the County Fiscal Officer adjusted the true value of taxable real property to reflect current fair market values. These adjustments were reflected in the 2024 duplicate (collection year 2025) and in the ad valorem taxes to be distributed to the County beginning in 2025.

The assessed valuation of real property is fixed at 35% of the true value and the value is determined pursuant to rules of the State Tax Commissioner. An exception is that real property devoted exclusively to agricultural use is to be assessed at not more than 35% of its current agricultural use value. Real property devoted exclusively to forestry or timber growing is taxed at 50% of the local tax rate upon its assessed value.

Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying measures from 25% to 88% depending on the nature of the property as transmission, distribution, production, or other property; the type of public utility; when the property was first used subject to taxation in Ohio; and, for electric generation equipment, whether or not electricity generated by the company is used by the generator.

The General Assembly has from time to time exercised its power to revise the laws governing assessed valuation of taxable property and the amount of receipts to be produced by ad valorem taxes levied on that property and may continue to make similar revisions.

Ohio law grants tax credits to offset increases in taxes resulting from increases in the true value of real property. Legislation classifies real property as between “residential and agricultural” and “all other” real property and provides for tax reduction factors to be separately computed for and applied to each class to implement the credits.

These tax credits apply only to certain voted levies on real property, and do not apply to unvoted levies or to voted levies to pay debt service on general obligation debt. These credits are discussed further below.

Tax Rates

All references to tax rates under this caption are in terms of stated rates in mills per \$1.00 of assessed valuation.

Property taxes are levied by Ohio political subdivisions on all non-exempt property within the subdivision. Certain political subdivisions, including the County, may levy those taxes without a vote of the people, subject to the ten-mill limitation described below. Those political subdivisions, and other political subdivisions, may also levy property taxes in accordance with a vote of the people.

Voted taxes are levied at the millage rate stated on the ballot or, in certain ballot issues, at the millage rate required to produce the dollar amount stated on the ballot or annual debt service on that dollar amount. Voted taxes levied at a millage rate stated on the ballot are subject to the reduction factors described under **Reduction Factors** below.

Voted taxes must be used for the purpose stated on the ballot, and they are limited to the time period authorized by the voters. Some voted taxes are authorized for a continuing period of time and so do not expire. Taxes voted for a limited period of time may be renewed or replaced by the voters when they expire. If renewed, the taxes continue to be subject to the reduction factors. If replaced, they are treated as a new levy for purposes of the reduction factors. See **Reduction Factors**.

Unvoted taxes are subject to the ten-mill limitation. This provides that the aggregate unvoted taxes for all purposes that may be levied on any single piece of property by all overlapping taxing subdivisions may not exceed ten mills. The taxes levied without a vote within the ten-mill limitation are sometimes referred to as inside millage and voted taxes outside the ten-mill limitation are sometimes referred to as outside millage.

The unvoted ten mills are allocated according to a statutory formula among certain overlapping subdivisions – including the County. The current allocation of the inside millage in the City of Tallmadge, the largest municipality in the County without a charter tax limitation¹, is as follows: 2.20 mills for the County, 2.40 mills for the City of Tallmadge, and 5.40 mills for the

¹ Although the City of Tallmadge is a charter municipality, its charter does not contain a charter tax limitation.

area of the City of Tallmadge within the Tallmadge City School District, and 5.40 mills for the area of the City of Tallmadge within the Stow-Munroe Falls City School District. That allocation has remained constant for at least the last eight years.

Attached is **Tax Table A** that sets out the rates at which the County and the overlapping taxing subdivisions levy ad valorem property taxes for tax year 2024 (collection year 2025).

The following are the rates at which property taxes were levied County-wide in recent years, both inside and outside the ten-mill limitation.

TAX TABLE B COUNTY WIDE PROPERTY TAX LEVIES VOTED AND UNVOTED

The following table presents certain information concerning the County's voted ad valorem property tax levies:

<u>Collection Year</u>	<u>Unvoted Levies Within 10-Mill Limitation</u>		<u>Voted Levies Outside 10-Mill Limitation</u>				<u>Voted and Unvoted Total</u>
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Unvoted Bond Retirement</u>	<u>Children's Services</u>	<u>Alcohol, Drug & Mental Health</u>	<u>BODD</u>	<u>Zoo</u>	
2020	1.54	0.66	3.25	2.95	4.50	0.80	13.70
2021	1.54	0.66	3.25	2.95	4.50	0.80	13.70
2022	1.63	0.57	3.25	2.95	4.50	1.20	14.10
2023	1.57	0.63	3.25	2.95	4.50	1.20	14.10
2024	1.63	0.57	3.25	2.95	4.50	1.20	14.10
2025	1.75	0.45	3.25	2.95	4.50	1.20	14.10

TAX TABLE C VOTED AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES

<u>Voter Authorized</u>	<u>Millage Rate Levied for Current Collection Year (a)</u>		<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Last Collection Year (b)</u>
	<u>Res/Avg</u>	<u>All Other</u>		
2.95	1.871102	2.428658	Mental Health-Operating	2026
4.50	3.590000	3.590000	Board of Developmental Disabilities-Operating	2031
1.00	0.681360	0.832129	Children's Services	2025
2.25	1.427112	1.852367	Children's Services	2025
0.80	0.468827	0.656470	Zoo-Operating & Capital	2031
0.40	0.304868	0.364738	Zoo-Operating & Capital	2031

- (a) Rates listed are effective tax rates reflecting reductions based on tax credits; the County levies the entire millage authorized by the voters.
- (b) The levies have been renewed or replaced at varying intervals since the first collection year.

Reduction Factors

Statutory procedures limit, by the application of tax credits, the amount realized by each taxing subdivision from real property taxation to the amount realized from those taxes in the preceding year plus both:

The proceeds of any new taxes (other than renewals) approved by the voters, calculated to produce an amount equal to the amount that would have been realized if those taxes had been levied in the preceding year.

Amounts realized from new and existing taxes on the assessed valuation of real property added to the tax duplicate since the preceding year.

The tax credit provisions do not apply to amounts realized from taxes levied at a rate required to produce a specified amount or an amount to pay debt service on voted general obligations, or from taxes levied inside the ten-mill limitation or any applicable charter tax rate limitation. To calculate the limited amount to be realized, a reduction factor is applied to the stated rates of the levies subject to these tax credits. A resulting “effective tax rate” reflects the aggregate of those reductions, and is the rate based on which real property taxes are in fact collected. As an example, the total overlapping tax rate for the 2025 tax collection year of 113.06 mills for Coventry Township within the Coventry Local School District and the Portage Lakes Joint Vocational School District is reduced by a reduction factor of .434220 for residential and agricultural property (which results in an “effective tax rate” of 63.967097 mills for that property) and by a reduction factor of 0.348053 for all other property (which results in an “effective tax rate” of 73.709138 mills for such property). See **Tax Table A**.

Individual levy millage for qualified levies for residential real property tax amounts are further reduced by an additional 10% (12.5% in the case of certain owner-occupied residential property). See **SOURCES OF COUNTY REVENUE--Collections** for a discussion of reimbursement by the State for this reduction.

Since 1971, Ohio landowners have enjoyed a 10 percent reduction in real property tax on non-business property (with the exception of farming, which is considered non-business use for this reduction) and a two and one half percent reduction in tax due to the value of an owner-occupied home. These rollbacks were passed to lessen the opposition of Ohio voters to the adoption of a state income tax. The state has been reimbursing local governments for the lost revenue.

In 2013, the biennial budget House Bill 59 was passed and signed by the Governor on July 1st. The new law says that the ten percent and two and one-half percent rollbacks will no longer apply to new levies that are enacted after August 31, 2013. These non-qualifying levies include additional levies, the increased portion of renewal with increase levies, and the full effective millage of replacement levies. Levies that will continue to qualify for the application of the rollbacks are levies approved at or before the August 2013 election, inside millage and charter millage as they appear on the 2013 tax list, renewals of qualified levies (i.e. those without an increase) and the substitute of qualified school district emergency levies under Revised Code Section 5705.199.

In order to avoid confusion by the taxpayer, the nomenclature was changed on the tax bills. The ten percent rollback is now referred to as the “Non-Business Credit” and the two and one-half percent rollback is now referred to as the “Owner Occupied Credit.” This change was necessary because the implementation of these changes will reduce the ten percent and two and one-half percent rollbacks over time so that the landowner will not be receiving a full ten percent and two and one-half percent reduction. The new terms have been taken directly from H.B. 59.

See **SOURCES OF COUNTY REVENUE-Collections** for a discussion of reimbursement by the State for this reduction.

Tax Abatements and Exemptions

Community Reinvestment Areas

Ohio cities and counties are permitted to create community reinvestment areas (“CRAs”) in which exemptions can be granted for real property taxes. The exemptions are for increased property values that result from new construction or remodeling of existing structures. Residential, commercial, or industrial facilities in CRAs are eligible for exemptions, which can be structured in various ways. This program is designed to be controlled at the local level by the local legislative body – including control over types of eligible projects, performance agreements, exemption levels, and number of years of tax exemption – within statutory limits.

The County has established CRAs for 15 residential properties and zero commercial properties in Twinsburg Township, an unincorporated area. The value of the improvements to existing structures and the new construction in those CRAs are exempt from real property taxes. The exemptions apply for five years for residential property and three to five years for commercial property.

The total amount of exempt property value under the County CRA program was \$560,017,210 for tax year 2024, and the annual property tax foregone as a result of the CRA exemptions for collection year 2025 was approximately \$14,318,601. There are 18 active CRA regions administered by cities and villages in the County.

Tax Increment Financing

Ohio counties may use tax increment financing (“TIF”) in unincorporated areas as a means of paying for certain public infrastructure improvements that facilitate private projects that provide an economic benefit to the County. The County can exempt a percentage of the increased value from real property tax for a period of years. The maximum exemption percentage is 100% and the maximum exemption term is 30 years, subject to school district approval as described below. When a parcel is subject to a TIF exemption, the owner of the private property makes payments in lieu of taxes (“PILOT”) equal to the real property taxes that would have been paid absent the exemption. The County could use those PILOTs to pay the cost of the infrastructure improvements, either directly or by paying debt service on securities issued to pay those costs. The effect is to divert real property taxes from overlapping taxing authorities to the County. The County seeks to be judicious in its use of TIFs, weighing the benefits of the economic development facilitated by the TIF against the diversion of tax revenue from the overlapping taxing authorities.

The County currently has one TIF project that it administers in Richfield Township. A 10-year, 50% exemption was granted to support public infrastructure improvements related to a new Best Buy distribution center in Richfield Township. The \$40MM investment is expected to retain 90 jobs and create 50 new jobs.

According to the State of Ohio's Department of Development, there are presently 258 other existing TIFs within the County established by townships, cities and villages.

Collections

The following are the amounts billed and collected for County ad valorem property taxes and special assessments for recent collection years.

<u>Collection Year</u>	<u>Current Billed</u>	<u>Current Collected</u>	<u>% Collected</u>	<u>Current Delinquent</u>	<u>Accumulated Delinquent</u>
<u>Real Property and Public Utility</u>					
2019	167,984,461	162,340,803	96.86	5,643,658	12,858,981
2020	186,106,504	174,702,708	93.87	11,403,797	19,745,498
2021	191,907,764	179,020,709	93.28	12,887,056	25,787,868
2022	206,620,314	197,161,469	95.42	9,458,845	22,195,303
2023	208,805,330	199,980,355	95.77	8,824,975	21,998,946
2024	217,759,588	209,446,686	96.20	7,045,663	25,787,056

Special Assessments

2019	7,118,993	7,103,867	99.79	15,127	709,486
2020	7,189,786	6,981,862	97.11	207,924	806,957
2021	6,959,731	6,912,388	99.32	47,343	781,979
2022	7,210,171	6,925,861	96.06	284,310	1,041,149
2023	9,819,129	9,352,043	95.24	467,086	973,449
2024	8,616,239	7,752,070	89.97	864,169	2,299,791

NOTE: In June 2005, the Ohio General Assembly passed a bill that began a phase-out of personal property taxes on tangible personal property used in business. The bill reduced the assessment percentage incrementally over a four-year period, with the assessment percentage being 0% for 2010 and after.

Current and delinquent property taxes and special assessments are billed and collected by County officials for all taxing subdivisions in the County.

Included in the "Current Billed," "Current Collected" and the "% Collected" figures above are payments made from State revenue sources under two state-wide real property tax relief programs (which do not apply to special assessments). Homestead exemptions are available for persons over 65 and the handicapped. Rollback payments to taxing subdivisions are made in amounts equal to approximately 10% (12.5% with respect to owner-occupied residential property when applicable) of all ad valorem real property taxes levied, thereby reducing the tax obligations of residential real property owners in any given year by the applicable 10% or 12.5%. This State

assistance reflected in the County's tax collections for 2024 was \$2,760,126 for the elderly/handicapped homestead payment and \$16,602,081 for the owner occupancy credit and the non-business credit payments.

The Homestead Exemption is available to homeowners who are 65 years or older, or those under the age of 65 who are totally and permanently disabled. The Homestead Exemption is also available to military veterans who have either 1) received a total (100%) disability rating for service-connected disabilities, 2) received a total (100%) disability rating for compensation for service-connected disabilities based on a determination of individual un-employability, or (3) are the surviving spouse of a fallen first responder who passed away. With the Homestead Exemption, property is taxed at \$28,000 less than its appraised value, however, for the surviving spouse of a fallen first responder, the property is taxed at \$56,000 less than its appraised value.

To qualify, you must be the owner of the home or manufactured home, and it must be your primary residence on January 1 for the tax year you apply. Applicants may apply for Homestead Exemption in the year they turn 65 or in the year in which they are permanently and totally disabled as long as they own and occupy the house as of January 1 of the year they file. Ohio House Bill 17 recently expanded eligibility to the surviving spouses of fallen first responders who passed away beginning in 2021. Under Ohio House Bill 59, applicants are subject to a means test. Eligible applicants must not have a total household income over \$40,000 per year for those applying in 2025, which includes the Ohio adjusted gross income of the owner and the owner's spouse.

Delinquency Procedures

Of the 252,754 non-exempt parcels in the County for tax year 2024, the number of delinquent parcels was 13,819 against 275 of which tax lien foreclosure proceedings have been commenced by the Summit County Prosecutor's Office or private attorneys.

Real estate taxes and special assessments not paid in the year due are to be certified by the Fiscal Officer's office as delinquent. A list of delinquent properties is then published. If the delinquent taxes and special assessments are not paid within one year after such certification, the properties are to be certified as delinquent to the County Prosecuting Attorney. As described below, the property owner may arrange a payment plan (over a maximum of five years) with the Fiscal Officer. If a default occurs under a payment plan or no plan is arranged, foreclosure proceedings may be initiated by the County. Mass foreclosure proceedings and sales are permitted after three years' delinquency. The Fiscal Officer employs a notification procedure and judicial proceedings to collect delinquent tangible personal property taxes. Proceeds from delinquent property foreclosure sales become part of current collections and are distributed to the taxing subdivisions.

The County has adopted an extended delinquent real estate tax payment plan under which a taxpayer may undertake to pay delinquent taxes in equal monthly amounts over a period usually less than five years. If payments are made when due under the plan, no further penalty or interest charges are assessed against delinquent balances covered by the plan. However, a default in any payment under the plan or in the payment of current taxes invalidates the taxpayer's participation in the plan.

Pursuant to Ohio law, the County deposits 5% of all certified delinquent taxes and assessments collected by the Fiscal Officer on any tax bid in the delinquent real estate tax and assessment collection fund. These moneys, which are divided equally between the Fiscal Officer and the County Prosecuting Attorney, are used solely in connection with the collection of delinquent real property taxes and assessments.

Resolution 2012-255 was passed on June 18, 2012 by Summit County Council authorizing and designating an additional 5% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property and manufactured and mobile home taxes and assessments to be deposited in the delinquent tax and assessment collection fund for the use of and appropriating such amount to the use of the Summit County Land Reutilization Corporation (SCLRC). Pursuant to, and in accordance with, Section 321.261 (B) of the Ohio Revised Code, solely for the use of the SCLRC for so long as the SCLRC serves as the agent of the County for the purpose of exercising the rights of the County under Chapter 5722 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Ohio law permits all counties in the State (which includes the County) to sell certificates evidencing the right to collect overdue property taxes. Certificates are sold at 100% of the tax owed, plus costs. The price includes the back taxes on all the properties, penalties accrued, and a per parcel surcharge to cover the cost of the sale. The purchaser will charge the property owners interest and may foreclose on the delinquent parcels. If the taxes haven't been paid and the lien holder hasn't foreclosed within three years, the lien expires. The money received from the sale is distributed to the taxing subdivisions in the County in the same manner as the regular collection of taxes.

The Fiscal Officer conducted a bulk lien tax certificate auction and subsequent tax sale in 2024 for \$5,742,534. The County's share of the distribution of proceeds of the sales was \$939,297. The Fiscal Officer expects to conduct another tax lien auction and subsequent tax sale in 2025.

Permissive Taxes

State law authorizes counties to levy certain permissive taxes (sales and use, real property transfer, motor vehicle license, and utilities services) without a vote of the people, subject to repeal by referendum (if the resolution levying the tax is not enacted as an emergency measure) or subject to repeal by initiative (if the resolution is adopted as an emergency measure). Any referendum or initiative requires a petition signed by a specified percentage of voters to be filed in appropriate form. These taxes may also be submitted by the County to a vote of the people and, if approved at an election, are not subject to repeal by voter-initiated action.

The County's sales and use tax, and real property transfer tax and fee provide revenues for the County's general operating funds. The County also has in effect a motor vehicle license tax, the proceeds of which must be used for construction, maintenance, and repair of streets and highways, including bridges. The County has not exercised its authority to levy a utility service tax.

Sales and Use Tax

The County currently levies a 0.5% sales and use tax (the “sales tax”). County Council is expected to continue to appropriate the receipts from this 0.5% sales tax annually for current operating expenditures.

The sales tax is collected by the State and distributed monthly to the County. The following table shows the County’s sales tax receipts for the past five years and budgeted receipts for 2025.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (in dollars)</u>
2020	\$49,256,825
2021	\$53,798,662
2022	\$56,648,358
2023	\$58,562,699
2024	\$58,070,228
2025	\$59,278,640 (budgeted)

Under State law, the Council has authority, which it has not exercised, to adopt resolutions increasing the County sales tax to an aggregate maximum of 1.5% to provide additional revenue for the County’s general operating funds. However, under County Charter provisions, Council cannot increase the sales tax above 0.5% unless the increase is approved by a majority of the voters of the County at a primary or general election.

Unless adopted as an emergency measure or with voter approval, any Council resolution levying a sales tax is subject to referendum by the voters. If adopted as an emergency measure, a Council resolution levying the sales tax is subject to repeal at a voter-initiated election. The County’s 0.5% sales tax was adopted as an emergency measure. If repealed by electors, the sales tax could not be re-imposed as an emergency measure for one year from the date of the election. No attempts have been made in the past to repeal the County’s sales tax.

In 2007, County voters approved an additional 0.25% sales and use tax -- for a total of 0.5% -- for the METRO Regional Transit Authority for a continuing period of time. The proceeds of that tax are distributed by the State to METRO, a separate political subdivision. That tax does not affect the County’s authority to levy or increase its sales tax.

Real Property Transfer Tax

The County currently levies a 3.0 mill unvoted real property transfer tax. That tax is in addition to the 1.0 mill real property transfer fee imposed by the Revised Code. The following table shows real property transfer tax and fee receipts for the past five years and budgeted receipts for 2025.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (in dollars)</u>
2020	\$10,047,896
2021	\$11,861,968
2022	\$11,985,257

2023	\$ 9,421,533
2024	\$11,177,351
2025	\$ 8,995,465 (budgeted)

Local Government Assistance Funds

Statutory State-level local government assistance funds are comprised of designated State revenues which are distributed to each county and then allocated among the county and cities, villages, townships, and, in some cases, park districts in the county. The allocation of these revenues among the County subdivisions is in accordance with an agreed formula.

The following table shows County receipts from these funds for the past five years and budgeted receipts for 2025.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (in dollars)</u>
2020	\$6,374,665
2021	\$7,202,047
2022	\$7,447,816
2023	\$7,930,859
2024	\$7,546,184
2025	\$7,759,849 (budgeted)

There can be no assurance as to the future levels of State local government assistance funding to counties. In 2007, the State budget provisions enacted by House Bill 119 provided for a change in the funding formula using a broader tax base. However, this change actually resulted in decreased revenues from 2008 through 2010. In 2011, the State again modified the local government funding formula under House Bill 153, for the two-year biennium from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013. Under the revised formula, local governments saw a 25% decrease in distributions for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012 based on actual distributions for the period July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011. Additionally, local governments saw a second 25% reduction in funding for the period July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013. On June 30, 2023 the 135th General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed House Bill 33 establishing the state budget for the two-year biennium from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2025. This budget appropriated local government distributions which increased 2.35% for SFY 2024. The 2025 budgeted receipts reflect the most recent estimates provided by the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Fees, Licenses, and Permits

The County receives operating revenues for its General Fund from charges and fees for various services provided to the public and to other political subdivisions and for various services provided to County departments and agencies that are paid from moneys in restricted funds of the County. Such charges include, among others, fees for recordings and filings, Fiscal Officer's fees for tax collection services, Clerk of Court's fees, election fees, and fees for the board and care of prisoners. The following table shows receipts from charges for services for the past five years and budgeted receipts for 2025.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (in dollars)</u>
2020	\$18,579,991
2021	\$16,126,193
2022	\$14,888,305
2023	\$15,629,881
2024	\$15,909,139
2025	\$16,493,171 (budgeted)

Investment Earnings

The following table shows the investment earnings credited to the County's General Fund for the past five years and budgeted receipts for 2025.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (in dollars)</u>	<u>Average Yield (%)</u>
2020	\$6,119,671	1.27
2021	\$3,084,134	.61
2022	\$4,411,103	1.09
2023	\$14,981,017	3.38
2024	\$22,025,125	4.68
2025	\$16,163,733 (budgeted)	

COUNTY NONTAX REVENUES

The County's General Fund receives significant revenues from nontax revenue sources (the "Nontax Revenues," such as licenses and permits, fines and interest earnings). (See also, **COUNTY DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS--Nontax Revenue Obligations**). The County's Nontax Revenues include, but are not limited to, the following sources of revenue: (a) grants from the United States of America and the State; (b) payments in lieu of taxes now or hereafter authorized by State statute; (c) fines and forfeitures that are deposited in the County's General Fund; (d) fees deposited in the County's General Fund from properly imposed licenses and permits; (e) investment earnings on the County's General Fund that are credited or transferred to the County's General Fund; (f) investment earnings of other funds of the County that are credited to the County's General Fund; (g) proceeds from the sale of assets that are deposited in the County's General Fund; (h) rental income that is deposited in the County's General Fund; (i) gifts and donations that are received and deposited in the County's General Fund; and (j) charges for services and payments received in reimbursement for services that are deposited in the County's General Fund.

The following chart on the following page shows the sources and uses of Nontax Revenues for 2015 through 2024 and the projected sources of Nontax Revenues for 2025 through 2029:

	County Nontax Revenues ⁽¹⁾					
	Charges for	License &	Fines &		Other	Total
<u>Year</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Permits</u>	<u>Forfeitures</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Revenue</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>Nontax Revenues</u>
2015	15,805,953	34,056	706,105	2,563,939	9,010,698	28,120,751
2016	15,630,458	33,636	615,908	3,014,203	11,822,398	31,116,603
2017	15,593,782	34,974	571,024	3,434,729	8,701,684	28,336,193
2018	14,722,385	33,648	547,100	4,245,507	12,528,325	32,076,965
2019	14,545,118	33,297	516,551	5,851,335	10,337,031	31,283,331
2020	18,579,991	32,686	481,551	6,119,671	9,995,232	35,209,131
2021	16,126,193	44,707	539,759	3,084,134	11,789,325	31,584,118
2022	14,908,409	39,025	358,869	3,973,547	15,435,534	34,715,384
2023	15,629,973	38,273	382,715	14,981,017	13,005,272	44,037,250
2024	15,909,139	35,862	377,253	22,025,125	10,687,885	49,035,263
2025	16,036,053	30,814	417,736	20,991,330	9,027,238	46,503,173
2026	16,225,307	38,000	430,268	17,842,631	11,390,868	45,927,074
2027	16,542,627	38,000	443,176	16,058,367	8,339,347	41,421,518
2028	17,097,323	38,000	456,471	16,138,659	8,150,607	41,881,062
2029	17,431,231	38,000	470,165	16,219,353	8,615,763	42,774,513

(1) Years 2015-2024 contain historic information; years beginning in 2025 are based on forecast estimates.

(2) Includes miscellaneous revenues for indirect costs, parking, unclaimed funds, election expenses, intergovernmental receipts less local government tax and other state tax, and other refunds and reimbursements.

The most significant amounts of Nontax Revenues in the County's General Fund that are pledged for these purposes are derived from Charges for Services, Interest Earnings, Fines and Forfeitures, and Other Revenue.

Charges for Services. From 2015 through 2024, approximately 45% of the County's Nontax Revenues identified above was derived from charges for services. The revenue derived from charges for services comes primarily from the following:

- (a) Fees charged by the County Fiscal Officer for the collection of taxes for all the political subdivisions within the County, as authorized by Sections 321.26, 321.27, and 5721.04 of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (b) County Fiscal Officer property transfer fees on the conveyance of real property charged pursuant to Sections 319.202 and 319.54(F)(3) of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (c) County Fiscal Officer filing, garnishment, photocopying and other administrative fees authorized by Sections 319.54, 325.27, and 325.31 of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (d) Fees charged by the County Recorder for recording, certifying, and indexing instruments, deeds, and mortgages authorized by Sections 317.32 and 1309.40 to 1309.43 of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (e) Fees charged by the Clerk of Courts and various courts for arbitrations, child support administration, and child and school placements, and various filing fees

charged under Sections 1548.10, 2303.20, 2151.357, and 2151.36 of the Ohio Revised Code;

- (f) County Sheriff fees permitted by Section 311.17 of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (g) Coroner fees for reports and records permitted by Section 313.10 of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (h) Fees for housing federal and state prisoners in the County jail pursuant to agreement with the City of Akron, Ohio;
- (i) Fees charged by the Probate Court under Section 2101.16 of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (j) Other charges for services.

Investment Earnings. From 2015 through 2024, the amount of investment income transferred by the County to its General Fund constituted 20% of the County's Nontax Revenue identified above. The County Fiscal Officer invests County funds under Chapter 135 of the Ohio Revised Code, and the County then transfers funds from its Investment Earnings Trust and Agency Account and other interest earning accounts to its General Fund in such amounts as the County deems appropriate. No assurances can be given that rates of return on future investments of the County's funds will be as high as those experienced during prior periods.

Fines & Forfeitures. Fines and Forfeitures constituted approximately 1.5% of the County's Nontax Revenues from 2015 through 2024. These moneys are derived primarily from fines, fees, and costs for the operation of the various courts pursuant to Chapters 4513 and 4511 of the Ohio Revised Code and Sections 2711.21, 2335.11, and 2335.21 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Other Nontax Revenue. From 2015 through 2024, other revenues constituted approximately 33% of the County's Nontax Revenues. The revenue derived from charges for services comes primarily from the following:

- (k) State reimbursements for costs associated with operating the Public Defender's Commission and providing indigent legal services or assigned counsel under Sections 120.18, 120.33, and 2941.51 of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (l) Fees charged by the Board of Elections of candidates running for offices and charges to political subdivisions for election services provided at polling places authorized by Sections 3501.17, 3513.10, and 3513.261 of the Ohio Revised Code;
- (m) Chargebacks to federal agencies, County departments, and local agencies for providing General Fund services authorized by Federal Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87 and United States Department of Health and Human Services Circular OASC-10 and Chapter 1000 of the Ohio Department of Human Services Administrative Procedures Manual (APMTL — 182);

Other Nontax Revenue includes miscellaneous revenues for parking, unclaimed funds, leases, and reimbursements from other counties for support of the Court of Appeals of Ohio, Ninth Appellate District.

COUNTY DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

The following describes the security for general obligation debt, applicable debt and ad valorem property tax limitations, outstanding and projected bond and note indebtedness, and certain other long-term financial obligations of the County.

The County has, from time to time, issued Industrial Development Revenue Bonds (IDRB) to provide financial assistance to private sector entities for the acquisition and construction of industrial and commercial facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the private-sector entity served by the bond issuance. The County did not issue Industrial Development Revenue Bonds in 2024. Industrial Development Revenue Bonds are not obligations of the County and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

In 2002, the Akron, Bath and Copley Joint Township Hospital District, Ohio and the County entered into a Public Hospital Agencies Agreement dated as of April 1, 2002 (the "Agreement"), authorized by Ordinance No. 2002-245, which contemplates, among other things, the issuance of bonds by the Issuer to finance hospital facilities in Summit County. The County has, from time to time, approved the issuance of Health Care Facility Revenue Bonds (HCFRB) to provide financial assistance to private sector entities for the acquisition, construction and improvements of health care facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the private-sector entity served by the bond issuance. The County did not issue Health Care Facility Revenue Bonds in 2024.

Health Care Facility Revenue Bonds are not obligations of the County and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

Security for Debt

Unvoted Debt

The basic security for unvoted general obligation County debt is the County's ability to levy an unvoted ad valorem property tax within the ten-mill limitation. The tax is levied on all real and tangible personal property subject to taxation by the County. That unvoted tax must be sufficient to pay the debt charges on that debt as they come due to the extent they are not paid from other sources. The law provides that the levy necessary for debt charges has priority over any levy for other purposes within the ten-mill limitation; however, that priority may be subject to the provisions of bankruptcy laws and other laws affecting creditors' rights and to the exercise of judicial discretion. See the discussion below, under Indirect Debt Limit, of the ten-mill limitation, and the priority of claim on it for debt charges on unvoted general obligation debt of the County and all overlapping taxing subdivisions.

Voted Debt

The basic security for voted County general obligation debt is the authorization by the voters for the County to levy ad valorem property taxes to pay debt charges on that debt without limit as to the amount or rate. The tax is outside of the ten-mill limitation and is levied on all real and tangible personal property subject to taxation by the County. The tax must be sufficient to pay the voted bond debt charges as they come due to the extent they are not paid from other sources. The levy of the tax, however, is subject to bankruptcy laws and other laws affecting creditors' rights and to the exercise of judicial discretion.

Special Assessment Debt

Under Ohio law, debt issued in anticipation of the collection of special assessments is to be paid from the anticipated special assessment. However, they are also general obligations of the County, payable from ad valorem property taxes to the extent not paid from those special assessments or from other sources, as described in the preceding paragraphs.

Bond Anticipation Notes

While bond anticipation notes ("BANs") are outstanding, Ohio law requires the levy of an ad valorem property tax in an amount not less than what would have been levied if bonds had been issued without the prior issuance of the BANs. That levy need not actually be collected if payment in fact is to be provided from other sources, such as the proceeds of the bonds anticipated or of renewal BANs. BANs, including renewal BANs, may be issued and outstanding from time to time, up to a maximum period of 240 months from the date of issuance of the original BANs. Any period in excess of five years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated. Portions of the principal amount of BANs outstanding for more than five years must be retired in amounts at least equal to, and payable not later than, those principal maturities that would have been required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial five-year period.

As of December 31, 2024 the County has no outstanding BANs.

Debt Limits

Direct Debt Limit

The Revised Code establishes direct limitations on the principal amount of outstanding County general obligation debt, measured by percentages of assessed valuation of property in the County subject to taxation. These direct debt limits do not apply to exempt debt, which is discussed below. The direct debt limits may be amended from time to time by the General Assembly. The limits are as follows:

- The net principal amount of both voted and unvoted debt of the County, excluding "exempt debt" (discussed below), may not exceed a sum of \$6 million plus 2.5% of the tax valuation of all property in the County—as listed and assessed for taxation—in excess of \$300 million.

- The net principal amount of the unvoted general obligation debt of the County, excluding exempt debt may not exceed 1% of that tax valuation.

Further, the County's unvoted general obligation debt for the County's share of State highway improvements may not exceed 0.5% of the tax valuation.

The County's ability to incur unvoted debt, whether or not exempt from the direct debt limitations—also is restricted by the indirect debt limitation discussed below under **Indirect Debt Limit**.

Certain debt a county may issue is exempt from the direct debt limitations ("exempt debt"). Exempt debt now includes, but is not limited to:

- Revenue debt
- General obligation debt
 - For county, multi-county, or multi-county/municipal jail, workhouse, juvenile detention, or correctional facilities; or county or joint county solid or hazardous waste collection, transfer, or disposal facilities or resource recovery or recycling facilities
 - That is "self-supporting", non-tax revenues from this category of facilities are sufficient to pay operating and maintenance expenses and related debt service and other requirements issued for county utility systems or facilities; parking facilities; health care facilities; recreation, sports, convention, museum, and other public attraction facilities; facilities for natural resource exploration, development, recovery, use, or sale; and correctional and other related rehabilitation facilities
 - For buildings to house county or municipal agencies, departments, boards, and commissions, to the extent that revenues other than revenues from unvoted county property taxes derived from leases or other agreements between the county and the agencies, departments, boards, commissions, or municipal corporations are sufficient to cover all operating expenses paid by the county and debt service
 - For highway improvements, if the county has covenanted to pay debt service and financing costs from motor vehicle fuel and license taxes
 - Issued in anticipation of the levy or collection of special assessments
 - For certain permanent improvements, if the county has covenanted to pay debt service from certain dedicated voted sales tax revenues

- For water or sanitary, surface, or storm water sewerage facilities to the extent that another subdivision has agreed to pay amounts equal to debt service to the county
- Voted for water or sanitary sewerage facilities, to the extent that the outstanding debt for that purpose does not exceed 2% of the county's tax valuation
- To pay final judgments or court-approved settlements
- Debt issued in anticipation of the receipt of federal or state grants for permanent improvements
- Debt issued to evidence loans from the State capital improvements fund
- Delinquent tax bonds
- Voted debt for subways not in excess of 1% of the county's assessed valuation
- Notes issued in anticipation of the collection of current revenues or in anticipation of the proceeds of a specific tax levy
- Notes issued to acquire voting machines and vote tabulation equipment for certain emergency purposes
- Debt issued for a port authority educational and cultural facility
- Debt issued for county energy conservation measures
- Debt payable from payments in lieu of taxes under certain tax abatement programs
- Debt in an amount not in excess of the amount of payments made under the program to replace property tax revenue losses from the change in assessed valuation methods for electric public utilities (See **SOURCES OF COUNTY REVENUE—Assessed Valuation**)

BANs issued in anticipation of exempt bonds also are exempt debt.

In the calculation of debt subject to the direct debt limitations, the amount of money in a county's bond retirement fund allocable to the principal amount of non-exempt debt is deducted from gross non-exempt debt.

Based on outstanding debt as of December 31, 2024 and current total assessed valuation, the County's voted and unvoted non-exempt debt capacities are:

Limitation	Non-Exempt Debt	Additional Borrowing Capacity Within Limitation
\$6,000,000 + 2.5% = \$459,320,024	\$31,858,284	\$427,461,740
1% = \$184,328,010	\$31,858,284	\$152,469,726

Further details are provided in **Debt Table A**.

Indirect Debt Limit

Voted general obligation debt may be issued by the County if authorized by a vote of the people, but subject to the limitations described above.

The indirect debt limitation provides that unvoted bonds may not be issued unless the ad valorem property tax for the payment of debt service on:

- those bonds (or the bonds in anticipation of which BANs are issued), and
- all outstanding unvoted general obligation bonds, including bonds in anticipation of which BANs are issued, of the combination of overlapping taxing subdivisions, including the County, resulting in the highest tax required for such debt charges, in any year is ten mills or less per \$1.00 of assessed valuation.

Present Ohio law requires the inside millage allocated to a taxing subdivision to be used first for the payment of debt service on its unvoted general obligation debt, unless provision has been made for that payment from other sources, with the balance usable for other purposes. To the extent this inside millage is required for debt charges of a taxing subdivision (which may exceed the formula allocation to that subdivision), the amount that would otherwise be available to that subdivision for general fund purposes is reduced. Since the inside millage that may be actually required to pay debt charges on a subdivision's unvoted general obligation debt may exceed the formula allocation of that millage to the subdivision, the excess reduces the amount of inside millage available to overlapping subdivisions. In the case of municipalities, however, a law applicable to all Ohio cities and villages requires that any lawfully-available receipts from a municipal income tax or from voted property tax levies be allocated to pay debt charges on the municipality's unvoted debt before the formula allocations of the inside millage to overlapping subdivisions can be invaded for that purpose.

In the case of BANs, the highest annual debt charges estimated for the anticipated bonds are used to calculate the millage required.

Revenue bonds and current revenue and tax anticipation notes are not included in debt subject to the indirect debt limitation since they are not general obligations of the issuing subdivision and the full faith and credit of the issuer is not pledged for their payment.

The indirect limitation applies to all unvoted general obligation debt even if debt service on some of it is actually expected to be paid from other sources, such as special assessments or utility earnings.

The highest debt service requirement in any year for all County debt subject to the ten-mill limitation is estimated to be \$9,976,054 in the year 2028. The payment of that annual debt service would require a levy of 0.54 mills based on current assessed valuation. The County expects to pay approximately \$1,874,504 of this maximum annual debt service requirement from sources other than ad valorem taxes, such as special assessments, State reimbursements, payments under agreements with other local governments and nonprofit corporations, utility revenues, and other sources. If those other sources for any reason are not available, the debt service could be met from the amounts produced by the millage (2.20 mills) currently allocated to the County within the ten-mill limitation.

In calculating whether or not unvoted debt to be issued by the County is within the ten-mill limitation, it is necessary to determine which combination of overlapping political subdivisions, including the County, has the highest outstanding debt service requirements within the ten-mill limitation.

There are all or portions of 22 municipal corporations, nine townships and 21 school districts in the County. Thus, to determine the highest overlapping debt service requirements for unvoted debt, it is necessary to examine the requirements for combinations of such overlapping subdivisions, including municipal corporations, townships and school districts.

The Village of Lakemore is the taxing subdivision in the County that, with its combination of overlapping subdivisions, has the highest potential millage requirements within the ten-mill limitation for debt service on unvoted general obligation debt. As of January 1, 2025, the total millage theoretically required for that Village (5.85661 mills), the Portage Lakes Career Center Joint Vocational School District (0.04067 mills) and the County (0.40972 mills) for their unvoted general obligation debt is estimated to be 6.307 mills for 2025, the year of the highest potential debt service. Therefore 3.693 mills remain within the ten-mill limitation which has yet to be allocated to debt service and which is available to any of the County, the Village of Lakemore, the Springfield Local School District, the Portage Lakes Career Center Joint Vocational School District, the Akron-Summit County Library District, the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District, the Summit Metro Parks, or the METRO Regional Transit Authority in connection with the issuance of additional unvoted general obligation debt. For illustrative purposes, these 3.693 mills would support the issuance of approximately \$860,000,000 of additional 20-year bonds of the County with substantially equal annual principal payments and at an estimated interest rate of 5.0% but only \$4,050,000 of additional 20-year bonds of the Village of Lakemore with substantially equal annual principal payments and at an estimated interest rate of 5.0%, assuming the bonds could be issued within the direct debt limitations described above. The ten-mill limitation is such that a relatively small issue by some other overlapping taxing subdivision with a small assessed valuation can encumber a significant amount of millage, greatly reducing the amount of unvoted general obligation debt that the County could issue.

Outstanding Debt

The attached **Debt Tables A** through **C** list the County's outstanding debt represented by bonds and notes, information with respect to County and overlapping general obligation debt allocations, and debt service information.

The following shows the principal amount of County general obligation debt outstanding as of January 1 in the years indicated, all of which is unvoted debt:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Exempt</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$37,502,647	\$80,162,893
2020	\$43,040,246	\$75,120,955
2021	\$36,110,246	\$62,897,497
2022	\$29,523,884	\$53,460,461
2023	\$38,880,607	\$105,721,627
2024	\$30,939,125	\$97,649,827
2025	\$33,372,784	\$90,587,906

To the knowledge of County officials, the County is not and has not been in default in the payment of debt service on any of its general obligation bonds or notes for at least the last 60 years.

Nontax Revenue Obligations

Summit Workforce Solutions - In November 2005, the Development Finance Authority (formerly the Summit County Port Authority) issued its Summit County Port Authority Bond Fund Program Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2005E and F (Summit County Workforce Policy Board Project) in the original principal amount of \$4,830,000, the proceeds of which were loaned by the Development Finance Authority to Summit Workforce Solutions, fka Summit County Workforce Policy Board (“Summit Workforce Solutions”), an Ohio nonprofit corporation, to pay the costs the acquisition and renovation of a commercial building located in the City of Akron (the “City”). The County entered into a guaranty agreement with the Development Finance Authority and the bond trustee agreeing to pay, from its Nontax Revenues, the bond service charges on the bonds if Summit Workforce Solutions failed to make loan payments at times and in amounts sufficient to pay such bond service charges.

In July 2016, the Development Finance Authority issued its Jobs & Investment Fund Program Development Revenue Refinancing Bonds Series 2016C-1 (Summit Workforce Solutions Project) in the principal amount of \$3,065,000 to refund the outstanding balance of the Series 2005 bonds and additionally issued its Jobs & Investment Fund Program Development Revenue Refinancing Bonds, Summit Workforce Solutions, Series 2016C-2 and Series 2016C-3 Bonds in an aggregate total of \$1,435,000 to finance the costs of the acquisition, construction and improvement of a new roof structure and other unit improvements of the commercial building. As with the Series 2005 bonds, the County entered into a guaranty agreement with the Development Finance Authority and the bond trustee agreeing to pay, from its Nontax Revenues, the bond service charges on the Series 2016C-1, Series 2016C-2 and Series 2016C-3 Bonds if Summit Workforce Solutions failed to make loan payments at times and in amounts sufficient to pay such bond service charges. The obligation of the County to make such payments was secured by a pledge of the County’s Nontax Revenues. The final maturity of these bonds is May 15, 2036, and the maximum remaining annual bond service charge on the bonds is \$765,739 in the year 2025.

Akron Urban League - In March 2019, The Akron Community Service Center and Urban League, Inc. (the “Borrower”) requested the assistance of the Development Finance Authority to

refinance credit facilities (“2017 Credit Facilities”) provided by Fifth Third Bank, NA. To assist the Borrower, the Authority issued approximately \$2,750,000 of revenue bonds (the “Bonds”) and loaned the proceeds of the revenue bonds to the Borrower to refinance the 2017 Credit Facilities. The Bonds were issued under a Trust Agreement with The Huntington National Bank acting as bond trustee and were purchased by the County in a direct purchase. The proceeds of the Bonds were loaned to the Borrower under a Loan Agreement (the “Loan Agreement”) between the Authority and the Borrower. In the Loan Agreement, the Borrower agreed to make loan payments in the amount and at the times sufficient to pay debt service on the Bonds when due. At closing, the City of Akron (the “City”) and the County executed a guaranty agreement whereby the City and the County each provided a 50% guarantee in the event a loan payment was not made when due. The final maturity of these bonds is March 1, 2029, and the maximum annual bond service charge on the bonds is \$1,674,208.22, due in the year 2029. Annual bond service charges for 2025 through 2029 are \$180,000.00 per year.

Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations - In December 2010, the Development Finance Authority issued its Summit County Port Authority, Ohio Federally Taxable Recovery Zone Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 (County of Summit Nontax Revenues) and its Federally Taxable Revenue Bonds Series 2010B (County of Summit Nontax Revenues), in the aggregate principal amount of \$7,550,000 (collectively, the “Series 2010 Bonds”), the proceeds of which are being used by the Development Finance Authority to pay a portion of the costs of constructing a 475-vehicle parking deck and a portion of a pedestrian connector to service a new international technical center and research and development headquarters for Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC (“BATO”) in the City.

In November 2021, the Development Finance Authority issued its Development Finance Authority of Summit County Development Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021A (County of Summit Nontax Revenues) (Tax-Exempt) in the original principal amount of \$4,540,000. The proceeds of those bonds were used to pay off the remaining balance of the Summit County Port Authority, Ohio Federally Taxable Recovery Zone Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 (County of Summit Nontax Revenues) which totaled \$4,900,000. Debt service on those bonds will be paid solely by the County from its Nontax Revenues. The final maturity of those bonds is December 1, 2030, and the maximum annual debt service on those bonds is \$547,425.50 in the year 2026.

Austen BioInnovation Institute In Akron - In March 2011, the Development Finance Authority issued its Summit County Port Authority, Ohio Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2012 (Austen BioInnovation Institute In Akron Project) in the aggregate principal amount of \$7,000,000 (the “ABIA Bonds”) and entered into a Research and Development loan agreement with the State of Ohio in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,500,000 (“ABIA Loan”). The proceeds of the ABIA Bonds and the ABIA Loan are being used by the Development Finance Authority to fund the renovation of an existing building into a new headquarters, training, and simulation center for the Austen BioInnovation Institute in Akron (“ABIA”) within the City. ABIA is a nonprofit corporation collaboratively formed by the University of Akron, the Northeast Ohio Medical University, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, Akron Children’s Hospital, Akron General Medical Center and Summa Health Systems that is focused on improving medical and biomedical innovation and commercialization. The ABIA Bonds and ABIA Loan will be repaid by ABIA. The County has pledged to pay, from its Nontax Revenues, the debt service

charges on the ABIA Bonds and the ABIA Loan in the event ABIA fails to pay the same. The County's pledge is secured by a mortgage on the renovated facility, which allows the County to foreclose in the event it actually pays any unreimbursed debt service charges on the ABIA Bonds and the ABIA Loan.

In November 2019, the Development Finance Authority issued its Development Finance Authority of Summit County, Taxable Development Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2019 (County of Summit Nontax Revenues) in the original principal amount of \$6,700,000. The proceeds of those bonds were used to pay off the remaining balance of the ABIA Loan, which totaled \$1,145,546.11 and to deposit \$5,043,767.71 with the Bank of New York Mellon for the defeasance of the ABIA Bonds. Debt service on those bonds will be paid solely by the County from its Nontax Revenues. The final maturity of those bonds is December 1, 2034, and the maximum annual debt service on those bonds is \$ 568,656.70 in the year 2033.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company - In March 2012, the Development Finance Authority issued its Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2012 (County of Summit Non-Tax Revenues) in the original principal amount of \$15,815,000. The proceeds of those bonds were used to pay the County's share of the project costs associated with the construction, equipping, and improvements to a new corporate headquarters and the renovation of an existing technical center for The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

In November 2021, the Development Finance Authority issued its Development Finance Authority of Summit County Development Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021B (County of Summit Nontax Revenues) in the original principal amount of \$ \$10,455,000. The proceeds of the Series 2021 bonds along with a County deposit of cash totaling \$1,077,125.00 were used to pay off the remaining balance of the Development Finance Authority's Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2012. Debt service on those bonds will be paid solely by the County from its Nontax Revenues. The final maturity of those bonds is December 1, 2031, and the maximum annual debt service on those bonds is \$1,248,757.50 in the year 2031.

Limitation on Additional Nontax Revenue Obligations by the County

The County may use County Nontax Revenues for any lawful purposes authorized by its Council. But, the County may only incur parity Nontax Revenue obligations if the aggregate amount of County Nontax Revenues for the fiscal year immediately preceding the incurrence of the proposed parity obligations is at least 300% of the highest aggregate amount due in any succeeding calendar year for all required payments on the outstanding parity Nontax Revenue obligations and the proposed parity Nontax Revenue obligations.

The County may incur subordinate Nontax Revenue obligations without limitation.

The following table sets forth information on Nontax Revenues and debt service on bonds and obligations necessary to determine the applicable coverage requirements related to Nontax Revenue Obligations for 2020 through 2024 and the projected coverage requirements for 2025 through 2029:

Nontax Revenue Debt Service Coverage

	Total		Existing	Debt
	Nontax		Nontax Revenue	Service
Year	Revenues		Obligations	Coverage
2020	35,209,131		3,265,498	10.78
2021	31,584,118		3,268,311	9.66
2022	34,715,384		2,914,500	11.91
2023	44,037,250		2,898,892	15.19
2024	49,035,263		2,887,192	16.98
2025	46,503,173.37		2,882,142	16.13
2026	45,927,074.79		2,542,532	18.06
2027	41,421,518.48		2,527,534	16.39
2028	41,881,062.04		2,521,651	16.61
2029	42,774,513.46		3,267,425	13.09

Other Long-Term Obligations

As of December 31, 2024, the County has 16 outstanding loan agreements with the Ohio Water Development Finance Authority (“OWDA”) under which the OWDA has provided funds to the County to pay costs of constructing certain improvements to sewer systems. The aggregate amount of principal for the County’s loan obligations under these loan agreements is \$6,306,508 as of December 31, 2024, with interest rates ranging from .35% to 5.25%, requiring combined annual payments of \$837,371 in 2025. The final payment on the loans occurs in 2042. OWDA loans are not subject to prepayment by the County before the final due date.

The County has one outstanding loan from the Ohio Public Works Commission (“OPWC”). The aggregate amount of principal for the County’s loan obligations under this loan agreements is \$224,722 as of December 31, 2024.

In addition to the above loans presented in the foregoing schedule, the County has entered into an agreement with OWDA for a loan from the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) for a project within the County. In 2009, the County entered into an agreement with OWDA for a loan from the Fresh Water Contribution Capital (FWCC) program and OPWC. These projects are still under construction and funds received thus far are for reimbursement of expenses incurred. Therefore, the County’s liability for these loans, as of December 31, 2024, are the amounts forwarded to the County as of this date. These payments are made on a “temporary” amortization schedule provided by the WPCLF, FWCC and OPWC. These liabilities are not reflected within the accompanying summary of the County’s future annual debt service requirements for long-term debt. These “temporary” amortization schedules are based on the estimated total amount of funds to be borrowed by the County even though only a portion may have been received at December 31, 2024. The County also pays interest on these temporary loans. Upon completion WPCLF, FWCC and OPWC will present the County with a one-time adjustment for any amounts on the temporary amortization schedule that will be applied to the County’s next payment. Permanent

amortization schedules are then compiled and all future debt payments by the County will be based on that schedule. At December 31, 2024, the loan liability for WPCLF amounted to \$32,279,561 with scheduled payments of \$353,737 due in 2025, and the loan liability for FWCC amounted to \$1,617,249 with scheduled payments of \$10,567 due in 2025.

Payments on the OWDA, OPWC, WPCLF and FWCC loans must be made from County sanitary sewer system revenues after payment of operation, maintenance and treatment expenses. Those payments have been made from the collection of special assessments and revenues from various user fees. The loan agreements grant no security or property interest to OWDA or OPWC in any property of the County, and do not pledge the general credit of the County, create a debt subject to the direct or indirect debt limitations, or require the application of the general resources of the County for repayment.

Lease Obligations

The County has entered into lease agreements for equipment, intangible right-to-use equipment, vehicles, and office space. The lease payments will be paid from the general fund, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction, & Mental Health fund, the Job and Family Services fund, Child Support Enforcement Agency nonmajor special revenue fund, the Office Services internal service fund, and the Sewer enterprise fund. Lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures in the ACFR's financial statements and as functional expenditures in the budgetary statements.

The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 455,176	\$ 104,889	\$ 560,065	\$ 514,752	\$ 114,423	\$ 629,175
2026	363,951	93,578	457,529	457,167	98,611	555,778
2027	332,047	84,077	416,124	471,659	84,120	555,779
2028	257,882	75,464	333,346	393,268	69,112	462,380
2029	245,918	68,024	313,942	362,374	58,663	421,037
2030-2034	1,269,588	230,669	1,500,257	1,771,573	136,074	1,907,647
2035-2038	817,917	43,477	861,394	-	-	-
Total	\$ 3,742,479	\$ 700,178	\$ 4,442,657	\$ 3,970,793	\$ 561,003	\$ 4,531,796

The County has also entered into agreements for the intangible right-to-use subscription software. The subscription payments will be paid from the Information Technology Internal Service Fund. The following is a schedule of future SBITA payments under the subscription agreements:

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 2,136,397	\$ 255,810	\$ 2,392,207
2026	2,005,611	190,829	2,196,440
2027	803,301	129,827	933,128

2028	827,734	105,394	933,128
2029	852,911	80,217	933,128
2030-2034	1,784,438	81,820	1,866,258
Total	\$ 8,410,392	\$ 843,897	\$ 9,254,289

Other Short-Term Obligations

The County issues BANs to finance capital improvements. The County does not foresee any need to issue other short-term obligations, such as revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes, to finance its operations or for other purposes.

Pension Obligations

Current and retired employees of the County, other than the teachers for the BODD, are covered under the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (“OPERS”), a statewide public retirement (including disability retirement) system.

For 2024, employees covered by OPERS contribute at a statutory rate of 10.0% of earnable salary or compensation, and the County contributes 14.0% (actuarially established for PERS) of the same base, except for public safety officers and the uniformed employees of the Sheriff’s Department who contribute 10.1% and for whom the County contributes at a rate of 18.1% (actuarially established for PERS) of the same base. OPERS reported that, based on actuarial data as of the year ending December 31, 2024, its total unfunded accrued liability was \$22.14 billion. OPERS’s December 31, 2024 actuarial report indicates that if future activity proceeded according to assumptions, OPERS would accumulate sufficient assets to pay all pension liabilities for active members and retirees within 15 years on a funding basis, down from 27 years as of December 31, 2018.

Teachers for the BODD are covered under the State Teachers Retirement System (“STRS”), a statewide public retirement system (including disability retirement). STRS covers all teachers, principals, supervisors, and administrators who are required to hold a certificate issued by the State Department of Education.

For 2024, employees covered by STRS contribute at a statutory rate of 10.0% of earned compensation, and the County contributes 14% (the current statutory maximum) of the same base. STRS reports that as of July 1, 2024, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for STRS Ohio pension benefits was \$18.94 billion, down from \$20.20 billion at July 1, 2023. The actuarially accrued assets, which are currently being funded by a portion of the contributions, were approximately \$91.31 billion compared to the total actuarially accrued liabilities of \$110.25 billion.

Federal law requires County employees hired after March 31, 1986 to participate in the federal Medicare program, which requires matching employer and employee contributions, each being 1.45% of the wage base. Otherwise, County employees are not covered under the federal Social Security Act.

The County's current employer contributions to PERS and STRS have been treated as current expenses and included in the County's operating expenditures.

PERS and STRS are not subject to the funding and vesting requirements of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

PERS and STRS are created and operate under Ohio law. The State legislature could determine to amend the format of the systems and could revise rates of contributions to be made by the County into the systems and revise benefits or benefit levels.

During 2015, the County adopted GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27 and GASB Statement 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, which significantly revised accounting for pension costs and liabilities. See County's ACFR for details on most recent GASB Statement implementations.

Other Employment Benefits

The County offers its employees a form of health insurance coverage, for which the County is self-insured. Claims in excess of \$500,000 individually and \$2,000,000 annual maximum per covered person are covered under an excess insurance policy with a commercial insurance company. Claims under those amounts are paid from monthly self-insurance "premiums" which are determined based upon actuarial recommendations of the commercial insurance carrier. Those premiums and the insurance policy premium are funded generally as follows: (a) 34% from the General Fund, (b) 58% from other County funds for employees whose wages and benefits are paid from those funds, and (c) 10% from employee contributions. Claim expenditures and liabilities are recognized when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated and include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not paid or not reported. The Statement of Actuarial Opinion regarding the December 31, 2024 loss reserves for the County of Summit as required by Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code indicated a liability on an accrual basis of \$5,983,003 consisting of both medical and prescription claims incurred but not reported to the County. \$1,442,183.65 was on deposit in the County's Hospitalization Benefits Self-Insurance Fund for this purpose as of December 31, 2024.

In 2017 the Ohio Bureau of Workers Compensation implemented a transition for all public employers in the State of Ohio, changing them from a retrospective billing cycle to a prospective billing cycle. The prospective billing model now requires the County to pay estimated premiums each year and submit a payroll true-up reconciliation at the end of the year. As of December 31, 2024, the County's average actual claims costs for the preceding four years totaled \$901,134. \$7,382,734.36, was on deposit, as of December 31, 2024, in the County's Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund to cover future claims, premiums and administrative costs.

Future Financings

Based on the County's 2025 to 2030 Capital Improvement Program, the County does not currently anticipate issuing additional bonds for capital improvements.

INSURANCE

Under current Ohio law, County money, accounts, and investments are not subject to attachment to satisfy tort judgments in State courts against the County. The County maintains a variety of insurance coverages with varying deductibles. Among these coverages are general liability and public officials' liability with a \$1,000,000 limit per occurrence and a \$5,000,000 umbrella limit per occurrence, with a secondary excess level of coverage of \$5,000,000, and a tertiary excess level of coverage of \$5,000,000. The County also carries law enforcement liability coverage of \$5,000,000. The County's general liability insurance has a self-insured retention of \$250,000 (\$100,000 for property) and law enforcement liability insurance has a self-insured retention of \$500,000 per occurrence. The County also has statutory authority to issue, without voter approval, general or special obligation securities that mature over a period of not more than 25 years to pay final judgments and court-approved settlements. General obligation securities issued for that purpose would be exempt from the direct debt limitations, but subject to the indirect debt limitation. See **County Debt and Other Obligations – Debt Limits**.

LEGAL MATTERS

The County is a party to various legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive or other relief and generally incidental to its operations. These proceedings are unrelated to any outstanding County debt or the security for that debt. The ultimate disposition of these proceedings is not now determinable, but will not, in the opinion of the Law Director or the County Prosecuting Attorney, have a material adverse effect on any outstanding County debt or the security for that debt, including the operating revenues of the County.

RATINGS

The County's outstanding general obligation bonds are currently rated "AA+" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and "Aa1" by Moody's Investors Service.

The ratings reflect only the views of the respective rating services, and any explanation of the meaning or significance of a rating may be obtained from the respective rating service. The County furnishes to each rating service certain information and materials relating to the County and its outstanding obligations, some of which may not have been included in this Annual Statement. Generally, rating services base their ratings on such information and materials and on their own investigation, studies, and assumptions. There can be no assurance that a rating when assigned will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating service if, in its judgment, circumstances warrant. Any lowering or withdrawal of a rating may have an adverse effect on the marketability or market price of the outstanding obligations.

The County expects to furnish the rating services with information and materials that they request. However, the County assumes no obligation to furnish requested information and materials, and may issue debt for which a rating is not requested. Failure to furnish requested information and materials, or the issuance of debt for which a rating is not requested, may result in the suspension or withdrawal of a rating on outstanding obligations.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

To the extent that any statements made in this Annual Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly stated, they are made as opinions or estimates and not as representations of fact or certainty and no representation is made that any of those statements have been or will be realized. Information in this Annual Statement has been derived by the County from official and other sources and is believed by the County to be accurate and reliable.

Information other than that obtained from official records of the County has not been independently confirmed or verified by the County and its accuracy is not guaranteed.

This Annual Statement has been prepared and delivered by the County and signed for and on behalf of the County by its officials identified below.

COUNTY OF SUMMIT, OHIO

/s/ Ilene Shapiro
By: Ilene Shapiro
County Executive

/s/ Kristen M. Scalise
By: Kristen M. Scalise CPA, CFE
County Fiscal Officer

DEBT TABLE A**COUNTY OF SUMMIT, OHIO****COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024**

	<u>2024</u>
Assessed Valuation of County	<u>\$ 18,432,800,950</u>
Gross County Debt Outstanding	\$ 134,545,911
Less Exempted Debt:	
OWDA Loans	(6,306,508)
OPWC Loans	(244,722)
ODD Loans	-
WPCLF Loans	(32,279,561)
FWCC	(1,617,249)
Leases Payable	(3,742,479)
SBITA	(8,410,392)
Job and Family Services Facilities	-
Water System Improvements	-
Sewer System Improvements	-
Road and Bridge Improvements	-
Mental Health Facilities	-
Fairground Improvements	-
County Jail Facilities (Pod)	-
Series 2004 Bonds AR	-
Akron Zoological Park	-
Series 2010 Bonds - Bridgestone	-
Series 2012 Bonds - Goodyear	-
Series 2016 Bonds	(5,615,000)
Series 2019 Bonds - DFA	(4,800,000)
Series 2021 Bonds - Goodyear	(8,155,000)
Series 2021 Bonds - Bridgestone	(3,085,000)
Series 2022 Bonds - Various Purpose	(11,717,784)
Amount Available in Debt Service Fund	(16,713,932)
Total Subject to Direct Debt Limitation	<u>31,858,284</u>
Debt Limitation	
Direct Debt Limitation	459,320,024
Less: Net Indebtedness	(31,858,284)
Direct Debt Margin	<u>\$ 427,461,740</u>
Debt Margin as a Percentage of Debt Limit	93.06%
Unvoted Debt Limitation	
(1% of County Assessed Valuation)	184,328,010
Less: Net Indebtedness	(31,858,284)
Unvoted Debt Margin	<u>\$ 152,469,726</u>
Unvoted Debt Margin as a Percentage of the Unvoted Debt Limit	82.72%

I, as Fiscal Officer of the County of Summit, Ohio, certify that the
above statements are true and correct:

/s/ Kristen M. Scalise
Kristen M. Scalise, CPA, CFE, Fiscal Officer
County of Summit, Ohio

DEBT TABLE B**COUNTY OF SUMMIT, OHIO****COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT
ATTRIBUTABLE TO GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024**

	Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable To County ⁽¹⁾	Portion of Direct and Overlapping Debt Within County
Direct:			
County of Summit	\$ 143,188,817	100.00%	\$ 143,188,817
Overlapping:			
Cities Wholly Within County	183,938,251	100.00%	183,938,251
Villages Wholly Within County	14,718,900	100.00%	14,718,900
Townships Wholly Within County	20,075,000	100.00%	20,075,000
School Districts Wholly Within County	445,611,344	100.00%	445,611,344
Akron Metro Regional Transit Authority	-	100.00%	-
Miscellaneous Disticts Wholly Within County	6,065,000	100.00%	6,065,000
Norton City	2,497,975	99.94%	2,496,476
Akron-Summit County Library District	-	99.50%	-
Stow-Munroe Falls City School District	1,835,000	99.15%	1,819,403
Tallmadge City School District	46,556,613	98.73%	45,965,344
Springfield L School District	24,310,000	98.09%	23,845,679
Tallmadge City	1,620,000	96.75%	1,567,350
Mogadore Village	480,000	71.42%	342,816
Portage Lakes Career Center Jt. Voc. School Distri	715,000	99.58%	711,997
Northwest L School District	7,572,093	23.43%	1,774,141
Aurora City School District	10,200,000	5.11%	521,220
Wayne Public Library District	850,000	1.99%	16,915
Highland L School District	64,215,000	0.96%	616,464
Jackson L School District	24,235,000	0.81%	196,304
Total Overlapping	855,495,176		750,282,604
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt	<u>\$ 998,683,993</u>		<u>\$ 893,471,421</u>

(1) Percentages determined by dividing the amount of assessed valuation of the political subdivision located within the boundaries of the County by the total assessed valuation of the subdivisions.

Sources: Debt outstanding for overlapping governments, taken from Ohio Municipal Advisory Council (OMAC), as of January 1, 2025
County of Summit Fiscal Office

DEBT TABLE C

PROJECTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ON GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS 2024 TO 2043

	Projected Debt Service:			Portion of Total Debt Service Anticipated To Be Paid From:			
	Bonds	Bonds in Anticipation of Which Notes are Outstanding	Total Debt Service	Limited Ad Valorem Taxes	Special Assessments	Sewer Receipts	Other (a)
2025	9,965,638	-	9,965,638	8,089,932	-	-	1,875,706
2026	9,970,157	-	9,970,157	8,094,698	-	-	1,875,458
2027	9,963,549	-	9,963,549	8,093,779	-	-	1,869,770
2028	9,976,054	-	9,976,054	8,101,550	-	-	1,874,504
2029	9,967,232	-	9,967,232	8,090,973	-	-	1,876,259
2030	9,018,277	-	9,018,277	7,141,887	-	-	1,876,390
2031	7,541,225	-	7,541,225	5,664,999	-	-	1,876,226
2032	4,412,157	-	4,412,157	3,460,296	-	-	951,861
2033	4,423,257	-	4,423,257	3,468,057	-	-	955,200
2034	4,418,211	-	4,418,211	3,465,307	-	-	952,904
2035	3,852,200	-	3,852,200	2,898,670	-	-	953,530
2036	3,856,193	-	3,856,193	2,903,497	-	-	952,696
2037	3,651,288	-	3,651,288	2,696,714	-	-	954,574
2038	3,650,294	-	3,650,294	2,695,512	-	-	954,783
2039	3,642,350	-	3,642,350	2,689,028	-	-	953,322
2040	3,637,454	-	3,637,454	2,683,089	-	-	954,365
2041	3,635,083	-	3,635,083	2,681,552	-	-	953,531
2042	3,624,735	-	3,624,735	2,669,744	-	-	954,991
2043	1,656,387	-	1,656,387	280,549	-	-	1,375,838

(a) Lease payments from City of Akron on radio system equipment acquired with Series 2016 Bonds and lease payments from City of Akron and Summit Area Council of Governments for lease of County owned Public Safety Answer Point Facility and Equipment acquired with Series 2022 Bonds.

COUNTY OF SUMMIT, OHIO
TAX TABLE A
TAX YEAR 2024/COLLECTION YEAR 2025

	TOTAL	COUNTY	METRO PARKS	LIBRARY	SCHOOL	JVSD	TWP	VLLY FIRE N.H.W.D. RICHFIELD JRD	CORP	RES/AG C.R.F.	OTHER C.R.F.	RES/AG EFFECTIVE	OTHER EFFECTIVE
AKRON CITY													
AKRON CSD	116.040	13.190	2.000	1.900	88.450				10.500	0.415151	0.212935	67.865824	91.331043
COPLEY-FAIRLAWN CSD	93.830	13.190	2.000	1.900	66.240				10.500	0.440115	0.307441	52.534051	64.982819
COVENTRY LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	102.510	13.190	2.000	1.900	70.570	4.350			10.500	0.418297	0.358914	59.630367	65.717773
REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	90.330	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000			10.500	0.376834	0.322223	56.290563	61.223625
SPRINGFIELD LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	82.750	13.190	2.000	1.900	50.810	4.350			10.500	0.295537	0.245241	58.294318	62.456303
WOODRIDGE LSD	86.340	13.190	2.000	1.900	58.750				10.500	0.242235	0.211616	65.425395	68.069077
BARBERTON CITY													
BARBERTON CSD/BARBERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	83.760	13.190	2.000	1.950	62.370				4.250	0.331151	0.243106	56.022777	63.397403
COVENTRY LSD	96.260	13.190	2.000	1.900	70.570	4.350			4.250	0.448428	0.384269	53.094289	59.270228
NORTHWEST LSD/STARK AREA JVSD/CANAL FULTON LIBRARY	73.240	13.190	2.000	2.000	49.800	2.000			4.250	0.374143	0.345916	45.837764	47.905107
NORTON CSD	83.750	13.190	2.000	1.900	62.410				4.250	0.502364	0.347523	41.677011	54.644983
BATH TWP													
COPLEY-FAIRLAWN CSD	101.930	13.190	2.000	1.900	66.240		18.600			0.454165	0.321776	55.636983	69.131422
REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	98.430	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000	18.600			0.396592	0.335851	59.393495	65.372228
BOSTON HEIGHTS VILLAGE													
HUDSON CSD	118.050	13.190	2.000		96.760				6.100	0.519858	0.344678	56.680807	77.360712
NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	98.340	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000			6.100	0.495194	0.385188	49.642574	60.460586
NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/NHWD	98.840	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000		0.500	6.100	0.494518	0.383957	49.961795	60.889698
WOODRIDGE LSD	81.940	13.190	2.000	1.900	58.750				6.100	0.268543	0.250452	59.935567	61.417934
BOSTON TWP													
HUDSON CSD	129.730	13.190	2.000		96.760		8.980	8.800		0.504471	0.317644	64.284954	88.522082
REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	97.610	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000	8.980	8.800		0.401651	0.326566	58.404882	65.733852
WOODRIDGE LSD	93.620	13.190	2.000	1.900	58.750		8.980	8.800		0.278576	0.224746	67.539714	72.579304
CLINTON VILLAGE													
NORTHWEST LSD/STARK AREA JVSD/CANAL FULTON LIBRARY	89.830	13.190	2.000	2.000	49.800	2.000			20.840	0.396726	0.316424	54.192126	61.405599

COPLEY TWP

AKRON CSD	127.260	13.190	2.000	1.900	88.450		21.720		0.419476	0.225978	73.877483	98.502014
COPLEY-FAIRLAWN CSD	105.050	13.190	2.000	1.900	66.240		21.720		0.442687	0.313148	58.545710	72.153790
HIGHLAND LSD/MEDINA JVSD	115.160	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.300	3.050	21.720		0.484266	0.455375	59.391978	62.719049
REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	101.550	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000	21.720		0.386487	0.326493	62.302222	68.394596

COVENTRY TWP

BARBERTON CSD/BARBERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	100.560	13.190	2.000	1.950	62.370		21.050		0.334769	0.225971	66.895585	77.836313
COVENTRY LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	113.060	13.190	2.000	1.900	70.570	4.350	21.050		0.434220	0.348053	63.967097	73.709138
GREEN LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	84.560	13.190	2.000	1.900	42.070	4.350	21.050		0.218634	0.148106	66.072294	72.036163
SPRINGFIELD LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	93.300	13.190	2.000	1.900	50.810	4.350	21.050		0.328713	0.244934	62.631048	70.447668

CUYAHOGA FALLS CITY

CUYAHOGA FALLS CSD/CUYAHOGA FALLS LIBRARY	107.950	13.190	2.000	1.900	79.860			11.000	0.437072	0.300424	60.768039	75.519188
HUDSON CSD	122.950	13.190	2.000		96.760			11.000	0.490275	0.312632	62.670635	84.511855
REVERE LSD/CUYA VALLY JVSD	90.830	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000		11.000	0.374760	0.320449	56.790563	61.723625
STOW MUNROE FALLS CSD/STOW-MUNROE FALLS LIBRARY	81.540	13.190	2.000	2.000	53.350			11.000	0.208758	0.178346	64.517852	66.997668
WOODRIDGE LSD	86.840	13.190	2.000	1.900	58.750			11.000	0.240841	0.210398	65.925395	68.569077

FAIRLAWN CITY

AKRON CSD	108.240	13.190	2.000	1.900	88.450			2.700	0.445068	0.228279	60.065824	83.531043
COPLEY-FAIRLAWN CSD	86.030	13.190	2.000	1.900	66.240			2.700	0.480018	0.335315	44.734051	57.182819
REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	81.930	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000		2.100	0.415470	0.355259	47.890563	52.823625

GREEN CITY

GREEN LSD-PORTAGE LKS JVSD	65.910	13.190	2.000	1.900	42.070	4.350		2.400	0.186230	0.151194	53.635564	55.944798
JACKSON LSD/STARK COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY	63.690	13.190	2.000	2.000	44.100			2.400	0.306935	0.277699	44.141310	46.003381

HUDSON CITY

HUDSON CSD	118.420	13.190	2.000		96.760			6.470	0.518212	0.328621	57.053322	79.504682
STOW MUNROE FALLS CSD/STOW-MUNROE FALLS LIBRARY	75.840	13.190	2.000	2.000	53.350			5.300	0.238785	0.198042	57.730539	60.820495

LAKEMORE VILLAGE

SPRINGFIELD LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	81.800	13.190	2.000	1.900	50.810	4.350		9.550	0.329512	0.271811	54.845940	59.565847
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MACEDONIA CITY

NORDONIA HILLS CSD-CUYA VLLY JVSD	100.140	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000		7.900	0.518326	0.394561	48.234857	60.628657
NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/NHWD	100.640	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000	0.500	7.900	0.517547	0.393305	48.554078	61.057769

TWINSBURG CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/TWINSBURG LIBRARY	99.400	13.190	2.000	2.000	72.310	2.000			7.900	0.445824	0.337526	55.085063	65.849890
MOGADORE VILLAGE													
MOGADORE LSD-MAPLEWOOD JVSD	113.040	13.190	2.000	1.900	86.300	4.000			5.650	0.533759	0.309818	52.703836	78.018219
MUNROE FALLS CITY													
STOW MUNROE FALLS CSD/STOW-MUNROE FALLS LIBRARY	80.340	13.190	2.000	2.000	53.350				9.800	0.238394	0.191609	61.187424	64.946162
TALLMADGE CSD	103.840	13.190	2.000	1.900	76.950				9.800	0.433182	0.294821	58.858427	73.225776
NEW FRANKLIN CITY													
COVENTRY LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	104.160	13.190	2.000	1.900	70.570	4.350			12.150	0.461148	0.395976	56.126815	62.915104
MANCHESTER LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	106.800	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.210	4.350			12.150	0.484433	0.426781	55.062608	61.219745
NORTON CSD	91.650	13.190	2.000	1.900	62.410				12.150	0.512171	0.363995	44.709537	58.289859
NORTHWEST LSD/STARK AREA JVSD/CANAL FULTON LIBRARY	81.140	13.190	2.000	2.000	49.800	2.000			12.150	0.397704	0.364679	48.870290	51.549983
NORTHFIELD CENTER TWP													
NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	110.250	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000	18.010			0.474555	0.360123	57.930307	70.546469
NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/NHWD	110.750	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000	18.010	0.500		0.474045	0.359137	58.249528	70.975581
NORTHFIELD VILLAGE													
NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	99.720	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000			7.480	0.495536	0.364328	50.305141	63.389192
NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/NHWD	100.220	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000		0.500	7.480	0.494868	0.363218	50.624362	63.818304
NORTON CITY													
BARBERTON CSD/BARBERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	90.010	13.190	2.000	1.950	62.370				10.500	0.331354	0.240938	60.184796	68.323187
NORTON CSD	90.000	13.190	2.000	1.900	62.410				10.500	0.490677	0.338103	45.839030	59.570767
PENINSULA VILLAGE													
WOODRIDGE LSD	93.240	13.190	2.000	1.900	58.750		1.480	8.800	7.120	0.279156	0.230671	67.211505	71.732196
REMINDERVILLE CITY													
AURORA CSD/PORTAGE COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY	111.150	13.190	2.000	1.000	89.760				5.200	0.512411	0.400257	54.195516	66.661391
TWINSBURG CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/TWINSBURG LIBRARY	96.700	13.190	2.000	2.000	72.310	2.000			5.200	0.420697	0.306795	56.018579	67.032962
RICHFIELD TWP													
REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/RICHFIELD JRD	94.630	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000	13.560	1.240		0.388536	0.332374	57.862810	63.177452
WOODRIDGE LSD/RICHFIELD JRD	90.640	13.190	2.000	1.900	58.750		13.560	1.240		0.260838	0.227461	66.997642	70.022904

RICHFIELD VIL&TWP/REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/RICHFIELD JRD*	94.630	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000	12.510	1.240	1.050	0.388536	0.332374	57.862810	63.177452
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RICHFIELD VILLAGE

REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/RICHFIELD JRD	83.170	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000		1.240	2.100	0.409275	0.349978	49.130563	54.062330
RICHFIELD VIL&TWP/REVERE LSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/RICHFIELD JRD*	94.630	13.190	2.000	1.900	60.740	2.000	12.510	1.240	1.050	0.388536	0.332374	57.862810	63.177452

SAGAMORE HILLS TWP

NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD	106.670	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000	14.430			0.488329	0.343665	54.579928	70.011287
NORDONIA HILLS CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/NHWD	107.170	13.190	2.000	1.900	73.150	2.000	14.430	0.500		0.487738	0.342723	54.899149	70.440399
WOODRIDGE LSD/NHWD	90.770	13.190	2.000	1.900	58.750		14.430	0.500		0.281788	0.213421	65.192142	71.397747

SILVER LAKE VILLAGE

CUYAHOGA FALLS CSD/CUYAHOGA FALLS LIBRARY	110.700	13.190	2.000	1.900	79.860				13.750	0.426215	0.292961	63.518039	78.269188
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SPRINGFIELD TWP

GREEN LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	83.810	13.190	2.000	1.900	42.070	4.350	20.300			0.213192	0.143343	65.942344	71.796411
SPRINGFIELD LSD/PORTAGE LKS JVSD	92.550	13.190	2.000	1.900	50.810	4.350	20.300			0.324677	0.241406	62.501098	70.207916

STOW CITY

STOW MUNROE FALLS CSD/STOW-MUNROE FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY	80.040	13.190	2.000	2.000	53.350				9.500	0.212671	0.181688	63.017852	65.497668
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TALLMADGE CITY

STOW MUNROE FALLS CSD/STOW-MUNROE FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY	76.690	13.190	2.000	2.000	53.350				6.150	0.241017	0.203425	58.206432	61.089351
TALLMADGE CSD	100.190	13.190	2.000	1.900	76.950				6.150	0.442285	0.307626	55.877435	69.368965

TWINSBURG CITY

TWINSBURG CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/TWINSBURG LIBRARY	94.500	13.190	2.000	2.000	72.310	2.000			3.000	0.429481	0.318352	53.914070	64.415746
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TWINSBURG TWP

TWINSBURG CSD/CUYA VLLY JVSD/TWINSBURG LIBRARY	111.670	13.190	2.000	2.000	72.310	2.000	20.170			0.439974	0.325238	62.538058	75.350634
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*A portion of Richfield Township was annexed into Richfield Village. The township borders were not redrawn to conform to the village borders. Therefore the portion of the township that was annexed is included in both the township and the village.

APPENDIX A

**COMPARATIVE CASH BASIS SUMMARY OF GENERAL OPERATING FUNDS,
RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURES (COMBINED FUNDS) 2020 THROUGH 2024 (UNAUDITED) AND BUDGETED 2025**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Budgeted 2025</u>
Cash Balance January 1 (a)(b)	\$36,072,335	\$44,195,231	\$41,131,950	\$39,639,125	\$40,393,925	\$40,512,535
Receipts						
Sales Tax	49,256,826	53,798,662	56,648,358	58,562,699	58,070,228	58,874,465
Real Estate and Public Utility Tax	19,308,938	22,882,513	23,655,745	23,600,423	30,179,862	29,882,740
Property Transfer Tax	10,047,896	11,861,968	11,985,257	9,421,533	11,177,351	8,602,626
Local Government Fund	6,374,665	7,202,047	7,745,241	7,930,859	7,546,184	7,001,432
Fees of County Offices	18,579,991	16,126,193	14,871,634	15,629,881	15,086,629	19,909,139
Depository and Investment Income	6,119,851	3,084,134	4,411,104	14,981,017	22,025,125	16,163,733
Refunds and Reimbursements	1,807,940	2,756,568	2,239,763	1,735,690	1,502,768	1,781,020
Casino	2,578,181	3,655,827	3,859,400	3,856,980	3,836,968	3,807,047
Miscellaneous	8,712,239	9,628,237	14,746,012	26,666,016	20,846,777	18,097,827
Total Receipts (d)(e)	122,786,527	130,996,148	140,162,514	162,385,099	170,271,892	164,120,029
General Government Expenditures						
Legislative and Executive	20,100,367	19,285,853	20,239,385	16,432,506	24,760,302	24,007,494
Judicial	27,922,634	31,649,520	35,927,815	14,376,457	43,140,868	47,701,394
Public Safety	35,432,538	47,142,626	30,679,722	5,157,093	61,024,324	66,152,180
Human Services	6,699,346	6,629,972	6,695,781	6,187,286	7,979,086	10,128,483
Rents, Leases, Utilities	3,428,294	4,079,914	3,828,911	3,607,787	3,538,346	3,903,400
General Insurance & Taxes	888,453	1,060,271	1,036,580	1,237,944	1,402,018	1,520,000
Transfers	11,790,000	21,514,727	40,633,546	111,632,971	26,772,260	6,933,000
Other	8,402,000	2,696,546	2,613,599	1,887,787	1,536,078	1,328,000
Total Expenditures (c)(d)(e)	\$114,663,631	\$134,059,428	\$141,655,339	\$161,630,299	\$170,153,282	\$161,673,951
Cash Balance at December 31 (b)	\$44,195,231	\$41,131,950	\$39,639,125	\$40,393,925	\$40,512,535	\$42,958,613
Outstanding Encumbrances at December 31	\$10,610,393	\$6,682,949	\$0	\$5,313,334	\$4,967,268	\$4,967,311
Unencumbered Balance at December 31 (b)	\$33,584,838	\$20,815,538	\$39,639,125	\$35,080,591	\$35,545,267	\$37,991,302

(a) Amount shown does not reflect encumbrances. For unencumbered balance, see the foot of the prior column.

(b) Includes funds set aside in the County's Budget Stabilization Fund.

(c) Expenditures for each year include outstanding encumbrances from the prior year carried forward for payment and exclude current year encumbrances.

(d) Receipts and expenditures do not include transfers between the General Fund and other funds and may not reflect the same totals for these funds
in Appendix C and Appendices B-1 through B-5 which include these transfers.

(e) Includes Funds added to General fund with conversion of new financial software in 2023.

APPENDIX B-1
SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
(ALL-FUND SUMMARY) 2020 (UNAUDITED)

Funds	Cash Balance January 1	Total Receipts	Total Receipts and Balances	Expenditures	Cash Balance December 31	Outstanding Encumbrances December 31	Unencumbered Cash Balance December 31
General Fund	\$45,874,101	\$146,752,379	\$192,626,480	\$135,034,071	\$57,592,409	\$13,262,689	\$44,329,720
Special Revenue Funds							
Dog and Kennel Fund	(1,653)	1,008,868	1,007,216	984,587	22,629	12,319 (a)	10,310
Concealed Weapons Administration	0	120,310	120,310	120,310	0	0 (a)	0
Human Services Fund	863,848	45,194,928	46,058,776	45,210,408	848,367	2,866,940 (a)	(2,018,573)
Motor Vehicle and Gas Tax Fund	7,517,309	20,601,648	28,118,958	18,454,779	9,664,179	3,088,068	6,576,111
Real Estate Assessment Fund	3,245,676	7,007,650	10,253,326	6,330,561	3,922,765	263,452	3,659,313
Delinquent Tax Assessment Collection Fund	5,255,596	4,100,472	9,356,068	4,577,321	4,778,747	428,795	4,349,951
Children Services Fund	18,716,605	65,646,986	84,363,590	55,968,605	28,394,985	4,249,929	24,145,057
Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health							
Services Fund	48,201,733	46,803,167	95,004,901	40,983,140	54,021,761	5,000,314	49,021,448
Board of Developmental Disabilities	53,661,738	63,153,595	116,815,333	56,070,890	60,744,443	16,258,325	44,486,117
Juvenile Court Grant Fund	1,668,299	6,900,145	8,568,444	6,082,881	2,485,564	115,262	2,370,301
Community Development Block Grant Fund	198,558	912,393	1,110,950	1,046,846	64,104	852,419	(788,315)
Other Grants Fund	2,011,789	37,757,577	39,769,366	38,175,343	1,594,023	4,871,448 (a)	(3,277,426)
Marriage License Fund	52,428	86,780	139,208	84,369	54,839	0	54,839
Child Support Enforcement Agency Fund	159,615	8,496,336	8,655,951	8,539,303	116,648	438,214 (a)	(321,566)
Computer Acquisition Fund	41,211	732,455	773,666	642,821	130,845	0	130,845
Enterprise Zone Fund	28,204	31,451	59,656	7,335	52,321	5,000	47,321
Coroner's Lab Fund	335,637	348,335	683,971	345,405	338,566	31,597	306,969
Opiate Lawsuit Settlements	20,572,000	85,500,000	106,072,000	5,403,368	100,668,632	19,087,032	81,581,600
COVID-19 Relief	0	87,383,617	87,383,617	87,356,458	27,159	25,000	2,159
Other Special Revenue	2,711,461	11,076,096	13,787,556	10,437,066	3,350,490	96,719	3,253,771
911 Wireless Service	169,073	95,772	264,845	9,497	255,349	0	255,349
Clerk of Courts	4,294	3,369	7,663	0	7,663	0	7,663
Law Library	260,677	248,908	509,585	285,487	224,098	246	223,852
Debt Service Funds							
General Obligation Debt Service Fund	4,525,292	9,818,813	14,344,105	10,075,985	4,268,120	3,912	4,264,208
Capital Projects Funds							
Permanent Improvement Fund	10,170,882	352,739	10,523,621	296,964	10,226,657	1,081,425	9,145,232
Building Projects Fund	6,141,728	11,147,202	17,288,930	7,956,973	9,331,957	6,063,947	3,268,010
Enterprise Funds							
Sewer Fund	11,034,366	48,322,525	59,356,891	56,845,524	2,511,367	17,288,772 (a)	(14,777,405)
Internal Service Funds							
Office Services Fund	(63,307)	778,393	715,086	709,349	5,736	163,697 (a)	(157,960)
Workers Compensation Fund	7,218,113	1,799,040	9,017,153	1,148,520	7,868,633	24,558	7,844,075
Hospitalization Benefits Fund	16,119,265	63,456,159	79,575,424	60,355,098	19,220,326	313,131	18,907,195
Property & Casualty Insurance Fund	379,388	1,564,497	1,943,885	1,520,200	423,685	99,424	324,261
Telephone Services Fund	(198,904)	1,383,368	1,184,464	1,182,593	1,871	295,486 (a)	(293,615)
Internal Auditing	(65,172)	694,701	629,529	614,664	14,865	0 (a)	14,865
Geographic Information Systems	1	543,506	543,507	537,908	5,599	150	5,449
Information Technology	130,247	5,283,551	5,413,798	5,351,693	62,105	233,417 (a)	(171,313)
Totals - Excluding Custodial Funds	266,940,097	785,107,730	1,052,047,828	668,746,321	383,301,506	96,521,689	286,779,818
Custodial Funds - (c)	82,400,857	1,126,496,180	1,208,897,036	1,123,592,809	85,304,227	4,155,197	81,149,030
Totals	\$349,340,954	\$1,911,603,910	\$2,260,944,864	\$1,792,339,131	\$468,605,733	\$100,676,885	\$367,928,848

(a) Includes primarily encumbrances for 2021 expenditures under contracts signed in 2020.

(c) These funds include property and other taxes, as well as other intergovernmental resources, which have been collected and which will be distributed to other subdivisions in the County.

(d) Expenditures exceeded reimbursements.

(e) Reimbursements due from the Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services

(g) 2020 billings to be reimbursed in 2021 by various County Departments/Agencies.

APPENDIX B-2
SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
(ALL-FUND SUMMARY) 2021 (UNAUDITED)

Funds	Cash Balance January 1	Total Receipts	Total Receipts and Balances	Expenditures	Cash Balance December 31	Outstanding Encumbrances December 31	Unencumbered Cash Balance December 31
General Fund	\$57,592,409	\$152,289,839	\$209,882,248	\$152,855,971	\$57,026,277	\$8,181,400	\$48,844,876
Special Revenue Funds							
Dog and Kennel Fund	22,629	1,054,375	1,077,004	1,077,004	0	64,977 (a)	(64,977)
Concealed Weapons Administration	0	131,019	131,019	90,520	40,499	0	40,499
Human Services Fund	848,367	45,126,788	45,975,156	44,401,429	1,573,727	3,486,934 (a)	(1,913,207)
Motor Vehicle and Gas Tax Fund	9,664,179	21,662,979	31,327,158	20,724,595	10,602,563	2,638,929	7,963,634
Real Estate Assessment Fund	3,922,765	7,261,326	11,184,090	5,998,982	5,185,108	83,358	5,101,750
Delinquent Tax Assessment Collection Fund	4,778,747	5,275,034	10,053,781	4,867,933	5,185,848	302,951	4,882,896
Children Services Fund	28,394,985	67,414,473	95,809,459	57,273,820	38,535,639	3,348,014	35,187,625
Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Fund	54,021,761	46,511,473	100,533,234	40,399,775	60,133,459	4,632,141	55,501,317
Board of Developmental Disabilities	60,744,443	67,404,723	128,149,165	61,453,615	66,695,550	16,306,464	50,389,086
Juvenile Court Grant Fund	2,485,564	6,801,907	9,287,471	6,748,316	2,539,155	0	2,539,155
Community Development Block Grant Fund	64,104	1,825,038	1,889,142	1,572,726	316,416	2,112,728 (b)	(1,796,312)
Other Grants Fund	1,594,023	18,055,149	19,649,172	17,156,335	2,492,837	13,217,112 (b)	(10,724,275)
Marriage License Fund	54,839	94,004	148,843	97,490	51,353	0	51,353
Child Support Enforcement Agency Fund	116,648	8,732,809	8,849,457	8,733,448	116,008	294,516 (a)	(178,507)
Computer Acquisition Fund	130,845	643,499	774,344	643,552	130,792	2,552	128,240
Enterprise Zone Fund	52,321	2,000	54,321	2,565	51,756	5,000	46,756
Coroner's Lab Fund	338,566	410,718	749,284	412,167	337,117	79,766	257,351
Opiate Lawsuit Settlements	100,668,632	3,800,000	104,468,632	23,407,601	81,061,032	6,498,432	74,562,600
COVID-19 Relief	27,159	5,614,104	5,641,263	5,641,263	0	0	0
Emergency Rental Assistance	0	21,266,997	21,266,997	16,408,974	4,858,023	374,345	4,483,678
American Rescue Plan Act	0	46,485,060	46,485,060	0	46,485,060	31,300	46,453,760
Other Special Revenue	3,350,490	11,441,051	14,791,541	10,279,358	4,512,183	96,631	4,415,552
911 Wireless Service	255,349	87,561	342,909	0	342,909	0	342,909
Clerk of Courts	7,663	2,799	10,462	0	10,462	0	10,462
Law Library	224,098	331,938	556,036	292,462	263,573	5,030	258,543
Debt Service Funds							
General Obligation Debt Service Fund	4,268,120	9,759,412	14,027,532	9,659,423	4,368,108	5,000	4,363,108
Capital Projects Funds							
Permanent Improvement Fund	10,226,657	3,211,779	13,438,436	7,894,855	5,543,582	2,413,018	3,130,564
Building Projects Fund	8,661,957	15,355,937	24,017,894	8,722,722	15,295,172	14,296,159	999,014
Enterprise Funds							
Sewer Fund	2,511,367	55,843,282	58,354,649	58,348,235	6,414	15,867,156 (a)	(15,860,742)
Internal Service Funds							
Office Services Fund	5,736	987,019	992,755	991,344	1,411	161,429 (a)	(160,018)
Workers Compensation Fund	8,203,633	4,165,013	12,368,647	2,089,899	10,278,748	21,333	10,257,415
Hospitalization Benefits Fund	19,555,326	62,690,317	82,245,643	67,637,069	14,608,574	490,284	14,118,289
Property & Casualty Insurance Fund	423,685	1,820,054	2,243,739	1,619,423	624,316	71,058	553,258
Telephone Services Fund	1,871	1,161,189	1,163,061	1,099,978	63,082	170,992 (a)	(107,910)
Internal Auditing	14,865	656,963	671,827	655,272	16,555	0	16,555
Geographic Information Systems	5,599	704,068	709,667	703,338	6,330	0	6,330
Information Technology	62,105	6,234,236	6,296,341	6,059,049	237,292	397,449 (a)	(160,157)
Totals - Excluding Custodial Funds	383,301,506	702,315,930	1,085,617,436	646,020,507	439,596,929	95,656,458	343,940,472
Custodial Funds - (c)	85,304,227	1,134,914,671	1,220,218,898	1,120,407,584	99,811,314	7,755,444	92,055,869
Totals	<u>\$468,605,733</u>	<u>\$1,837,230,601</u>	<u>\$2,305,836,334</u>	<u>\$1,766,428,091</u>	<u>\$539,408,243</u>	<u>\$103,411,902</u>	<u>\$435,996,341</u>

(a) Includes primarily encumbrances for 2022 expenditures under contracts signed in 2021.

(b) Various grant funds are reimbursement type grants where the County expends moneys first and then is reimbursed by the granting agency.

(c) These funds include property and other taxes, as well as other intergovernmental resources, which have been collected and which will be distributed to other subdivisions in the County.

(d) Expenditures exceeded reimbursements.

(e) Reimbursements due from the Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services

(g) 2021 billings to be reimbursed in 2022 by various County Departments/Agencies.

APPENDIX B-3
SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
(ALL-FUND SUMMARY) 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Funds	Cash Balance January 1	Total Receipts	Total Receipts and Balances	Expenditures	Cash Balance December 31	Outstanding Encumbrances December 31	Unencumbered Cash Balance December 31
General Fund	\$57,026,277	\$158,040,919	\$215,067,195	\$157,308,938	\$57,758,257	\$5,695,617	\$52,062,640
Special Revenue Funds							
Dog and Kennel Fund	0	1,201,531	1,201,531	1,190,254	11,277	5,214	6,063
Concealed Weapons Administration	40,499	93,894	134,393	88,973	45,420	0	45,420
Human Services Fund	1,573,727	46,589,852	48,163,579	46,306,284	1,857,295	2,026,190 (a)	(168,895)
Motor Vehicle and Gas Tax Fund	10,602,563	22,872,910	33,475,472	22,562,684	10,912,788	3,396,120	7,516,668
Real Estate Assessment Fund	5,185,108	7,541,229	12,726,338	6,463,190	6,263,148	137,955	6,125,193
Delinquent Tax Assessment Collection Fund	5,185,848	5,181,259	10,367,107	4,762,513	5,604,594	224,549	5,380,045
Children Services Fund	38,535,639	67,127,749	105,663,387	59,243,299	46,420,089	3,995,769	42,424,320
Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Fund	60,133,459	46,921,621	107,055,080	39,395,342	67,659,738	9,792,668	57,867,070
Board of Developmental Disabilities	66,695,550	65,546,316	132,241,867	64,517,018	67,724,848	16,282,003	51,442,845
Juvenile Court Grant Fund	2,539,155	7,847,234	10,386,389	7,393,023	2,993,366	203,295	2,790,071
Community Development Block Grant Fund	316,416	2,598,736	2,915,152	2,316,252	598,900	1,176,209 (b)	(577,309)
Other Grants Fund	2,492,837	17,805,205	20,298,042	16,948,684	3,349,358	5,696,146 (b)	(2,346,788)
Marriage License Fund	51,353	94,049	145,402	92,954	52,448	0	52,448
Child Support Enforcement Agency Fund	116,008	8,600,253	8,716,262	8,836,806	(120,545) (e)	59,618 (a)	(180,163)
Computer Acquisition Fund	130,792	937,607	1,068,399	883,263	185,136	0	185,136
Enterprise Zone Fund	51,756	28,000	79,756	16,593	63,163	2,625	60,538
Coroner's Lab Fund	337,117	447,863	784,980	455,003	329,976	19,602	310,374
Opiate Lawsuit Settlements	81,061,032	412,630	81,473,662	2,529,140	78,944,521	131,643	78,812,878
COVID-19 Relief	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	0	0
Emergency Rental Assistance	4,858,023	17,680,372	22,538,395	8,541,967	13,996,428	8,324,345	5,672,083
American Rescue Plan Act	46,485,060	33,963,702	80,448,762	23,048	80,425,714	38,252	80,387,462
Other Special Revenue	4,512,183	18,197,730	22,709,912	17,514,357	5,195,556	166,113	5,029,442
911 Wireless Service	342,909	93,209	436,118	356,386	79,733	0	79,733
Clerk of Courts	10,462	2,562	13,025	0	13,025	0	13,025
Law Library	263,573	294,315	557,888	295,597	262,291	2,315	259,976
Debt Service Funds							
General Obligation Debt Service Fund	4,368,108	15,155,099	19,523,207	9,400,162	10,123,045	1,900	10,121,145
Capital Projects Funds							
Permanent Improvement Fund	5,543,582	5,910,251	11,453,833	3,010,411	8,443,421	368,551	8,074,870
Building Projects Fund	15,295,172	80,766,110	96,061,283	23,381,764	72,679,518	40,923,570	31,755,949
Enterprise Funds							
Sewer Fund	6,414	80,288,233	80,294,647	74,832,698	5,461,949	4,602,688	859,260
Internal Service Funds							
Office Services Fund	1,411	948,701	950,112	945,937	4,175	48,743 (a)	(44,568)
Workers Compensation Fund	10,278,748	80,883	10,359,631	2,023,316	8,336,315	18,667	8,317,648
Hospitalization Benefits Fund	14,608,574	65,963,728	80,572,302	72,480,204	8,092,097	476,769	7,615,328
Property & Casualty Insurance Fund	624,316	1,772,473	2,396,789	1,837,647	559,142	89,513	469,629
Telephone Services Fund	63,082	1,112,455	1,175,537	1,169,923	5,614	286,641 (a)	(281,026)
Internal Auditing	16,555	716,775	733,330	677,265	56,065	4,500	51,565
Geographic Information Systems	6,330	788,924	795,254	789,032	6,222	6,690 (a)	(468)
Information Technology	237,292	7,702,294	7,939,586	7,826,893	112,693	237,053 (a)	(124,360)
Totals - Excluding Custodial Funds	439,596,929	811,326,674	1,250,923,604	686,416,823	564,506,781	104,441,533	460,065,248
Custodial Funds - (c)	99,811,314	1,177,450,721	1,277,262,035	1,166,475,117	110,786,917	6,915,435	103,871,482
Totals	<u>\$539,408,243</u>	<u>\$1,988,777,395</u>	<u>\$2,528,185,638</u>	<u>\$1,852,891,940</u>	<u>\$675,293,698</u>	<u>\$111,356,968</u>	<u>\$563,936,730</u>

(a) Includes primarily encumbrances for 2023 expenditures under contracts signed in 2022.

(b) Various grant funds are reimbursement type grants where the County expends moneys first and then is reimbursed by the granting agency.

(c) These funds include property and other taxes, as well as other intergovernmental resources, which have been collected and which will be distributed to other subdivisions in the County.

(d) Expenditures exceeded reimbursements.

(e) Reimbursements due from the Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services

(g) 2022 billings to be reimbursed in 2023 by various County Departments/Agencies.

APPENDIX B-4
SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
(ALL-FUND SUMMARY) 2023 (UNAUDITED)

Funds	Cash Balance January 1	Total Receipts	Total Receipts and Balances	Expenditures	Cash Balance December 31	Outstanding Encumbrances December 31	Unencumbered Cash Balance December 31
General Fund	\$57,758,257	\$169,216,975	\$226,975,231	\$171,410,027	\$55,565,204	\$6,165,289	\$49,399,916
Special Revenue Funds							
Dog and Kennel Fund	11,277	1,274,442	1,285,718	1,275,575	10,144	66,940	(56,797)
Concealed Weapons Administration	45,420	51,732	97,152	65,856	31,296	0	31,296
Job & Family Services	1,301,418	52,230,484	53,531,902	52,426,726	1,105,176	299,739 (a)	805,437
Motor Vehicle and Gas Tax Fund	10,912,788	21,112,682	32,025,471	18,490,460	13,535,011	3,072,912	10,462,098
Real Estate Assessment Fund	6,263,148	7,734,568	13,997,716	6,518,794	7,478,921	180,797	7,298,124
Delinquent Tax Assessment Collection Fund	5,079,386	4,505,911	9,585,297	3,981,702	5,603,595	233,305	5,370,290
Children Services Fund	46,386,109	67,056,399	113,442,508	62,647,766	50,794,741	3,158,962	47,635,779
Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health							
Services Fund	67,659,738	46,831,497	114,491,235	44,420,770	70,070,466	7,786,270	62,284,196
Board of Developmental Disabilities	64,743,301	68,512,893	133,256,194	71,051,064	62,205,130	12,602,689	49,602,441
Grant Funds	7,184,673	38,108,591	45,293,264	30,056,231	15,237,034	13,326,048	1,910,985
Community Development Block Grant Fund	631,617	2,210,935	2,842,552	2,317,373	525,179	883,198 (b)	(358,019)
Domestic Violence Trust Fund	52,448	48,736	101,184	52,448	48,736	0	48,736
Child Support Enforcement Agency Fund	(120,545)	10,119,875	9,999,330	9,877,476	121,854 (e)	197,088 (a)	(75,234)
Medical Examiner's Lab	329,976	370,626	700,602	358,530	342,072	45,182	296,890
Opiate Lawsuit Settlements	78,944,521	0	78,944,521	1,608,654	77,335,867	6,386,995	70,948,872
COVID-19 Relief	94,422,142	3,934,324	98,356,467	83,995,401	14,361,066	29,550	14,331,516
Other Special Revenue	8,680,428	17,392,733	26,073,160	11,721,568	14,351,592	190,400	14,161,192
911 Wireless Service	79,733	75,789	155,522	0	155,522	0	155,522
Law Library	262,291	282,455	544,746	236,909	307,837	754	307,084
Debt Service Funds							
General Obligation Debt Service Fund	10,123,045	9,976,905	20,099,950	11,040,573	9,059,377	10,900	9,048,477
Capital Projects Funds							
Permanent Improvement Fund	8,443,421	260,664	8,704,085	197,952	8,506,133	443,368	8,062,765
Building Projects Fund	72,679,518	94,619,902	167,299,420	47,382,238	119,917,182	20,960,911	98,956,270
Enterprise Funds							
Sewer Fund	5,678,777	62,131,990	67,810,767	60,154,746	7,656,021	5,069,301	2,586,720
Internal Service Funds							
Office Services Fund	4,175	800,389	804,564	800,621	3,943	84,103 (a)	(80,161)
Workers Compensation Fund	8,336,315	936,960	9,273,275	1,813,892	7,459,384	125	7,459,259
Employee Benefits and Stop Loss	8,092,097	70,730,760	78,822,857	75,425,095	3,397,762	838,221	2,559,541
Property & Casualty Insurance Fund	559,142	2,296,296	2,855,438	2,180,208	675,230	37,771	637,459
Telephone Services Fund	5,614	1,021,997	1,027,611	1,022,828	4,783	389,461 (a)	(384,679)
Internal Auditing	56,065	758,320	814,385	678,481	135,904	0	135,904
Geographic Information Systems	6,222	916,605	922,827	916,605	6,222	20,145 (a)	(13,923)
Information Technology	112,693	9,023,418	9,136,111	9,122,404	13,707	516,042 (a)	(502,334)
Internal Leases	0	2,001,196	2,001,196	164,293	1,836,903	0	1,836,903
Totals - Excluding Custodial Funds	564,725,212	766,547,047	1,331,272,258	783,413,265	547,858,994	82,996,467	464,862,526
Custodial Funds - (c)	110,568,486	1,205,565,786	1,316,134,272	1,213,272,209	102,862,064	3,865,792	98,996,272
Totals	\$675,293,698	\$1,972,112,832	\$2,647,406,531	\$1,996,685,473	\$650,721,057	\$86,862,259	\$563,858,798

(a) Includes primarily encumbrances for 2024 expenditures under contracts signed in 2023.

(b) Various grant funds are reimbursement type grants where the County expends moneys first and then is reimbursed by the granting agency.

(c) These funds include property and other taxes, as well as other intergovernmental resources, which have been collected and which will be distributed to other subdivisions in the County.

(d) Expenditures exceeded reimbursements.

(e) Reimbursements due from the Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services

(g) 2023 billings to be reimbursed in 2024 by various County Departments/Agencies.

Note: In 2023 Summit County moved to a new accounting software which necessitated an update to the Chart of Accounts. Fund names and groupings will vary from prior years.

APPENDIX B-5
SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES
(ALL-FUND SUMMARY) 2024 (UNAUDITED)

Funds	Cash Balance January 1	Total Receipts	Total Receipts and Balances	Expenditures	Cash Balance December 31	Outstanding Encumbrances December 31	Unencumbered Cash Balance December 31
General Fund	\$55,565,204	\$189,499,505	\$245,064,709	\$185,334,969	\$59,729,740	\$5,754,711	\$53,975,029
Special Revenue Funds							
Dog and Kennel Fund	10,144	1,390,238	1,400,382	1,396,378	4,004	44,779	(40,775)
Concealed Weapons Administration	31,296	80,376	111,672	70,482	41,191	0	41,191
Job & Family Services	1,105,176	59,113,855	60,219,031	56,322,970	3,896,061	427,665 (a)	3,468,396
Motor Vehicle and Gas Tax Fund	13,535,011	20,733,725	34,268,736	20,226,960	14,041,776	2,611,292	11,430,484
Real Estate Assessment Fund	7,478,921	9,147,627	16,626,549	6,801,052	9,825,497	985,331	8,840,166
Delinquent Tax Assessment Collection Fund	5,603,595	5,106,429	10,710,023	4,218,547	6,491,476	149,983	6,341,494
Children Services Fund	50,794,741	69,968,674	120,763,415	67,866,399	52,897,016	3,052,951	49,844,065
Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health							
Services Fund	70,070,466	46,972,746	117,043,212	87,773,157	29,270,055	8,215,682	21,054,373
Board of Developmental Disabilities	62,205,130	69,813,144	132,018,274	81,136,670	50,881,604	6,174,065	44,707,539
Grant Funds	15,237,034	33,659,363	48,896,397	37,603,421	11,292,975	6,948,407	4,344,568
Community Development Block Grant Fund	525,179	1,164,659	1,689,838	1,015,210	674,629	1,102,626 (b)	(427,998)
Domestic Violence Trust Fund	48,736	-1,413	47,323	0	47,323	0	47,323
Child Support Enforcement Agency Fund	121,854	10,591,470	10,713,325	10,710,315	3,010 (e)	245,414 (a)	(242,404)
Medical Examiner's Lab	342,072	349,267	691,338	348,918	342,421	24,095	318,326
Opiate Lawsuit Settlements	77,335,867	0	77,335,867	1,741,034	75,594,833	6,005,051	69,589,782
COVID-19 Relief	14,361,066	4,425,229	18,786,295	9,810,019	8,976,276	52,016	8,924,260
Other Special Revenue	14,351,593	15,399,308	29,750,902	13,310,400	16,440,501	410,119	16,030,382
911 Wireless Service	155,522	0	155,522	155,522	(0)	0	(0)
Law Library	307,837	249,415	557,252	229,741	327,511	803	326,709
Debt Service Funds							
General Obligation Debt Service Fund	9,059,377	16,773,457	25,832,834	9,882,718	15,950,116	10,900	15,939,216
Capital Projects Funds							
Permanent Improvement Fund	8,506,133	1,565,440	10,071,573	3,117,119	6,954,454	793,802	6,160,651
Building Projects Fund	119,967,499	56,713,928	176,681,427	43,009,016	133,672,411	53,773,197	79,899,214
Enterprise Funds							
Sewer Fund	7,656,021	65,809,613	73,465,634	68,210,945	5,254,690	7,118,611	(1,863,922)
Internal Service Funds							
Office Services Fund	3,943	1,083,729	1,087,672	1,082,961	4,711	280,676 (a)	(275,965)
Workers Compensation Fund	7,459,384	1,927,072	9,386,456	2,003,721	7,382,734	4,325	7,378,409
Employee Benefits and Stop Loss	3,397,762	80,747,249	84,145,011	79,709,844	4,435,167	290,310	4,144,856
Property & Casualty Insurance Fund	675,230	2,514,944	3,190,174	2,338,407	851,767	154,765	697,002
Telephone Services Fund	4,783	1,186,161	1,190,943	1,111,964	78,979	776,708 (a)	(697,729)
Internal Auditing	135,904	695,656	831,560	682,870	148,690	0	148,690
Geographic Information Systems	6,222	958,580	964,802	958,580	6,222	14,282 (a)	(8,060)
Information Technology	13,707	9,848,096	9,861,803	9,521,657	340,146	942,956 (a)	(602,810)
Internal Leases	1,786,586	199,758	1,986,344	585,643	1,400,701	176,649	1,224,052
Totals - Excluding Custodial Funds	547,858,994	777,687,299	1,325,546,293	808,287,607	517,258,686	106,542,171	410,716,516
Custodial Funds - (c)	102,862,063	1,313,886,027	1,416,748,090	1,313,639,855	103,108,235	5,948,108	97,160,127
Totals	\$650,721,057	\$2,091,573,327	\$2,742,294,384	\$2,121,927,463	\$620,366,921	\$112,490,279	\$507,876,642

(a) Includes primarily encumbrances for 2025 expenditures under contracts signed in 2024.

(b) Various grant funds are reimbursement type grants where the County expends moneys first and then is reimbursed by the granting agency.

(c) These funds include property and other taxes, as well as other intergovernmental resources, which have been collected and which will be distributed to other subdivisions in the County.

(d) Expenditures exceeded reimbursements.

(e) Reimbursements due from the Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services

(g) 2024 billings to be reimbursed in 2025 by various County Departments/Agencies.

Note: In 2023 Summit County moved to a new accounting software which necessitated an update to the Chart of Accounts. Fund names and groupings will vary from prior years.