

COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA, OHIO

2026

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

CUSIP NOs.

232237

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Questions regarding information contained in this Annual Informational Statement should be directed to Walter Parfejewiec, Office of Budget and Management, 2079 East 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

The date of this Annual Informational Statement is May 15, 2026.



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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

All financial and other information in this APPENDIX A 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 necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

This APPENDIX A should be considered in its entirety and no one subject considered less important than another by reason of location in the text. Reference should be made to laws, reports or documents referred to for more complete information regarding their contents.

Unless otherwise specifically stated herein, the information presented herein is as of January 1, 2026.

References to provisions of the County’s Charter, Ohio law or of the Ohio Constitution are references to those current provisions. Those provisions may be amended, repealed or supplemented.

As used in this APPENDIX A:

- “Charter” means the Charter of Cuyahoga County, a copy of which is available at <http://council.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/Charter-CuyahogaCounty.aspx>.
- “City” means the City of Cleveland (the largest municipality in the County).
- “Council” or “County Council” means the Council of the County.
- “County Fiscal Officer” means the County Fiscal Officer of the County.
- “Debt charges” means principal (including any mandatory redemption payments) of and interest and any redemption premium on the obligations referred to; debt charges may also be referred to as “debt service.”
- “Fiscal Year” means the 12-month period ending December 31, and reference to a particular Fiscal Year (such as “Fiscal Year 2026”) means the Fiscal Year ending on December 31 in that year.

- “Revised Code” means the Ohio Revised Code.
- “State” or “Ohio” means the State of Ohio.

THE COUNTY

General Information

The County is an independent political subdivision of the State and operates subject to the provisions of the Ohio Constitution, the Revised Code, the Charter, the County Code, and other applicable regulations. The County is located on the southern shore of Lake Erie in northeastern Ohio. The County covers an area of 457.2 square miles and contains two townships and 57 cities and villages, the largest of which is the City of Cleveland (the “City”), the County seat. The State established the County on February 8, 1808, and the first meeting of the Cuyahoga County Board of County Commissioners was held in June 1810. The County is substantially fully developed and, according to the 2024 census estimate, had a population of 1,240,594. Cuyahoga County is the second most populous county in the State, and the 36th most populous county in the United States.

For more detailed information concerning the economic and demographic characteristics of the County, see “COUNTY ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.”

As described below, cities, villages and townships in the County, together with the various special districts and other governmental entities operating in the County, are responsible for many local governmental services and make significant expenditures to provide such services to County residents. The County, nonetheless, has significant responsibilities in the areas of general government, administration of justice, road and bridge maintenance, health care, sanitation, public assistance and social services. The County also operates wastewater collection and treatment facilities, water lines, parking facilities, a hospital system (through an appointed Metro Board), an airport and a computer information system for law enforcement agencies in the County. See “THE COUNTY – County Services and Responsibilities” and “– County Facilities, Utility and Other Enterprises.”

Cities and villages in the County provide various services pursuant to statutory authorizations and to the constitutional “home rule” grant of “all powers of local self-government.” Among the services provided and powers generally exercised by cities and villages within the State 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 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.

The County is served by 31 school districts, including the Cleveland Metropolitan School District, which educates over 33,000 students within the County.

There are other special districts and governmental entities currently performing various public service functions in the County, including the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District (park and recreation facilities and programs), the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (mass transit), the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority (lake port facilities and economic development activities), the Cuyahoga Community College District (two-year community college), the Cuyahoga County Library District (library facilities), the Cuyahoga County Solid Waste Management District (solid waste management), the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (low-income housing), the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District (wastewater collection and treatment) and Cuyahoga Arts & Culture (support for the arts).

Organization and Major Offices

Government Structure

Under the State Constitution, the electors of a county have authority to adopt a charter that provides an organization for their county government that differs from that under the Revised Code and, under certain circumstances, for the county government to exercise powers in addition to those vested in counties by statute.

On November 6, 2009, the voters of the County adopted a County Charter (the “Charter”) that changed the form of the County’s government. The Charter was effective January 1, 2010, with 2010 being a year of transition to the new form of government.

The Charter eliminated the elected positions of County Commissioners, County Auditor, County Treasurer, County Recorder, Clerk of Courts, County Coroner, County Engineer and Sheriff. In place of the previously elected officers, the Charter provides for an elected County Executive, an elected 11-member County Council (the “Council” or “County Council”) and an elected County Prosecuting Attorney. The County Executive and the County Prosecuting Attorney are elected by all the voters of the County, and each member of Council is elected by voters in one of 11 districts established by the Charter. Consistent with the authority and requirements provided in the State Constitution for charter counties, the Charter provides for the County to exercise all powers vested in and perform all duties imposed upon counties and county officers from time to time by the Constitution and laws of the State, but also powers specifically conferred by the Charter or incidental to those specific powers and all other powers that counties are not prohibited to exercise by the Constitution or laws, including powers that may be concurrently exercised by the County and municipalities. The first County Executive’s term started January 1, 2011, along with the first 11 members of the new Council.

County Executive

The County Executive, with the approval of the Council, appoints the following: (i) a County Fiscal Officer who has the duties of an elected county auditor, an elected county recorder and an elected clerk of courts (other than those related to the operations of the County Courts) under State law; (ii) a Medical Examiner who performs the duties of an elected county coroner under State law; (iii) a Clerk of Courts to carry out the duties of an elected clerk of courts related to the operations of the Courts under State law; (iv) a Director of Public Works who performs the duties of an elected county engineer and a sanitary engineer under State law; (v) a County Director of Law who serves as the legal advisor and representative to the County Executive and Council; (vi) a County Treasurer who performs the duties of an elected county treasurer under State law; (vii) a Sheriff who performs the duties of an elected county sheriff under State law; and (viii) a Director of Health and Human Services who manages the administration of the County’s various human service agencies, programs and activities.

The County Executive has powers and duties of an administrative nature, including, but not limited to, overseeing most personnel and collective bargaining matters, executing contracts, conveyances and indebtedness on behalf of the County, introducing ordinances and resolutions for Council’s consideration and submitting tax and operating budgets, capital improvement plans, a five-year financial forecast for County operating funds and a related written message annually. The County Executive also has veto power over Council’s actions.

County Council

The Council is made up of 11 elected representatives and holds legislative power and is the taxing authority of the County. The Council elects a President, has a Clerk and other assistants, and has authority to establish procedures governing the making and administration of County contracts and public improvements. Council also has authority to adopt the annual tax budget and the County’s operating and capital budgets, to make appropriations to provide for the acquisition, construction and maintenance of property, and to establish

a procedure for the levying of special assessments. The Council may override a veto of the County Executive if at least eight members of Council vote to approve the vetoed measure. The Council may investigate any financial transaction relating to any matter upon which it is authorized to act and has investigative as well as legislative powers.

County Budget Commission

The County Budget Commission, consisting of the County Executive, the County Fiscal Officer and the County Prosecuting Attorney, exercises all powers and performs all duties performed by a county budget commission under State law.

County Audit Committee

The County Audit Committee oversees the Office of Internal Audit. The Office provides internal auditing to assist the County Executive, Fiscal Officer, the Council, and other county officers and departments, institutions, boards, commissions, authorities, organizations, and agencies of the County government funded in whole or in part by County funds in providing taxpayers of the County with efficient and effective services.

County Department of Development

The County Department of Development oversees economic development in the County with a Director of Development appointed by the County Executive, subject to confirmation by Council. An appointed Economic Development Commission is required to present a five-year economic development plan in June of each year.

County Personnel Review Commission

County employment practices and the classification of employee positions are monitored by an appointed County Personnel Review Commission.

Financial Management

The County Executive is responsible for managing the funds used to support various County activities. The Council exercises its legislative powers in budgeting, appropriating money, levying taxes, issuing securities and letting contracts for public works and services. The County's Fiscal Officer acts as the County's chief financial officer. The County's Office of Budget and Management performs financial analysis and administrative functions for the County Executive, Fiscal Officer and County Council. That Office's staff assists the County Executive and Fiscal Officer in the budget process and monitors the operations of the County departments and independent boards and agencies. Its responsibilities include revenue and expenditure forecasting, operating budget development and review, policy and legislative analysis, fiscal transaction processing, capital budgeting, systems analysis, federal programs review, cost effectiveness studies, process improvement, and debt management.

Management of County Facilities

The County Executive has responsibility for the management of most County facilities, overseen by the Department of Public Works.

Boards and Commissions

Independent boards and commissions administer a large variety of services within the County. Those boards and commissions include, among others, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services

Board, the Veterans Service Commission, the Board of Developmental Disabilities, the County Planning Commission, the Office of the Inspector General, and the Public Defender.

Some of these boards and commissions are appointed entirely by the County Executive and are subject to complete fiscal control by the County Executive and, through the appropriations process, the Council. Others have no members appointed by the County Executive and may, to varying extents, be independent of fiscal control by the County Executive and the Council. There are also others for which the County Executive does not have appointment powers but does have extensive fiscal responsibilities. For example, the County Executive has extensive financing, funding, budgeting and accounting responsibilities for the Board of Elections and for various courts, but does not appoint the members of the Board of Elections or the judges or employees of the courts.

The County Executive appoints three of ten members of the Board of Trustees of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, three of nine members of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority, six of nine members of the Board of Trustees of the Cuyahoga Community College District, one of seven members of the Board of Trustees of the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District and all three members of the Board of Trustees of Cuyahoga Arts & Culture. Those entities are separate political subdivisions for which the County has no fiscal or administrative responsibilities other than to collect taxes on their behalf. The County Executive also appoints two of five members, and shares with the City of Cleveland one joint appointment, to the Board of the Gateway Economic Development Corporation of Greater Cleveland, a nonprofit corporation organized for the purpose of developing and maintaining the Gateway Project, which consists of an approximately 35,000-seat outdoor baseball stadium ("Progressive Field"), an approximately 19,500-seat multipurpose arena ("Rocket Arena") and related common areas in downtown Cleveland.

ORGANIZATION AND MAJOR OFFICES

Certain of the current elected County officials and some of the major officials who are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the County Executive are listed below.

Name	Office	Term Expires	Date Tenure Began
Dale Miller	Council President	12/31/2028	1/01/2011
Yvonne M. Conwell	Council Vice President	12/31/2026	11/27/2018
Mark Casselberry	Council Member	12/31/2028	1/01/2025
Michael J. Gallagher	Council Member	12/31/2026	1/01/2011
Michael J. Houser, Sr.	Council Member	12/31/2028	1/01/2025
Pernel Jones, Jr.	Council Member	12/31/2028	1/01/2011
Patrick Kelly	Council Member	12/31/2026	1/01/2023
Robert E. Schleper	Council Member	12/31/2028	1/01/2025
Sunny M. Simon ¹	Council Member	12/31/2026	1/01/2011
Martin J. Sweeney	Council Member	12/31/2026	11/11/2021
Meredith Turner	Council Member	12/31/2026	11/01/2021
Christopher Ronayne	County Executive	12/31/2026	1/01/2023
Michael C. O'Malley	County Prosecuting Attorney	12/31/2028	1/01/2017
Michael Chambers, CPA	Fiscal Officer	Appointed	2/11/2020
Bradley Cromes	County Treasurer	Appointed	11/1/2023
Andria Richardson	Clerk of Council	Appointed	10/13/2020
Nailah K. Byrd	Clerk of Courts	Appointed	1/08/2015
Harold A. Pretel	Sheriff	Appointed	7/18/2023
Richard D. Manoloff	County Director of Law	Appointed	6/20/2023
Alexandra Beeler	Inspector General	Appointed	4/26/2022
Thomas P. Gilson, M.D.	Medical Examiner	Appointed	5/31/2011
Erik Janas	Chief of Staff	Appointed	9/11/2023
Cory Swaisgood	Director of Internal Audit	Appointed	7/01/2024
Michael W. Dever, M.P.A.	Director of Public Works	Appointed	3/03/2015
Sarah A. Nemastil	Chief Human Resource Officer	Appointed	5/09/2023
David Merriman	Director of Health and Human Services	Appointed	5/26/2020
Paul Herdeg	Director of Development	Appointed	8/03/2021
Christopher Alvarado	Director of Regional Cooperation	Appointed	N/A
Kelly L. Woodard	Director of Communications	Appointed	8/01/2023
David Razum	Chief Communications Officer	Appointed	11/14/2022

Fiscal Officer

The County Fiscal Officer has assumed the duties performed by elected county auditors and county recorders under the statutory form of county government, as well as certain duties performed by an elected clerk of courts.

The County Fiscal Officer has the responsibility of assessing real property for taxing purposes. Under State law, a complete reappraisal must be conducted every six years and updated every three years. In 2024, the County completed a sexennial reappraisal for tax year 2024/collection year 2025. See "PROPERTY

¹ Councilwoman Simon has announced that she will not run for re-election in 2026.

VALUES AND TAXATION.” The County Fiscal Officer is the fiscal officer of the County and, in general, no County contract or obligation (other than contracts and obligations entered into in connection with the operation of The MetroHealth System, the County’s public hospital system and other independent organizations) may be made without the County Fiscal Officer’s certification that funds for payment are available or are in the process of collection. In addition, no account may be paid except by the County Fiscal Officer’s warrant drawn upon the County Treasury. The County Fiscal Officer is responsible for preparation and disbursement of the County payroll and has statutory accounting responsibilities. The County Fiscal Officer is a member, and the Secretary, of the County Board of Revision and the County Budget Commission and serves as the Non-Voting Member of the County Audit Committee.

County Treasurer

The County Treasurer is appointed by the County Executive and reports to the County Fiscal Officer and performs the duties of an elected county treasurer under the statutory form of county government. The County Treasurer collects certain taxes to distribute to various governmental units. The County Treasurer prepares and mails tax bills to real property owners in the County and is the disbursing agent for expenditures authorized by the County Executive and Council. The County Treasurer makes daily reports showing receipts, payments and balances to the County Fiscal Officer. The County Treasurer is also charged with the responsibility of investing County funds.

County Personnel

As of December 31, 2025, the County had 7,370 full-time equivalent employees (excluding employees of The MetroHealth System) in various job classifications who were employed by the County Executive, other elected County officials, and boards and commissions that receive annual appropriation from County Council.

A statewide public employee collective bargaining law applies to public employee relations and collective bargaining. Countywide there are 32 current collective bargaining agreements.

As of December 31, 2025, 3,353 County employees under the County Executive were members of and represented by one of 30 individual bargaining units. The County is currently negotiating several union contracts that expire on or before December 31, 2026. The balance of full-time County employees are not members of a bargaining unit.

Generally, the terms of the salaries, wages and other economic benefits have been the products of negotiations with representatives of the employees or bargaining units. The County’s most recent contracts with the collective bargaining units for its employees have provided for annual wage and salary increases of approximately 2% through mid-2026 and the terms under which the employees participate in the County’s health care plans.

The County’s non-bargaining unit employees received a 2% cost of living increase in 2025 and 2026.

In the County’s judgment, relations with the County’s various bargaining units and employees have been and are currently considered good.

Pension Obligations

Employees, present and retired, of the County are covered under a statewide public retirement (including disability retirement) system, the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (“OPERS”). Teachers employed by the County for the Board of Developmental Disabilities (“DD Board”) are covered under a separate statewide public retirement system, State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (“STRS Ohio”). Both plans are cost sharing, multiple-employer plans, created by and operated pursuant to Ohio law. The General

Assembly could amend the format of the funds, and revise contribution rates to be made by the County, and revise benefits or benefit levels. Health care coverage is not statutorily guaranteed.

Currently, all of the employees of the County, other than those employed by DD Board, are covered by OPERS. These employees contribute at a rate of 10.00% of earnable salary or compensation, and the County contributes 14.00% of the same base, except for uniformed employees of the Sheriff's Department who currently contribute at a rate of 12.10% of earnable salary or compensation, and for whom the County contributes at a rate of 18.10%.

The current employer contributions to OPERS have been and are presently treated as current expenses of the County and included in its operating expenditures. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained at www.opers.org or at the OPERS offices, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 or by calling (800) 222-7377.

Currently, 24 County employees are covered by STRS Ohio and are all employed with the Department of Developmental Disabilities. The employee contribution rate is 10.00% of earnable salary or compensation, and the County contributes 14.00% of the same base.

The current employer contributions to STRS Ohio have been and are presently treated as current expenses of the County and included in its operating expenditures. STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained at www.strsoh.org or at the STRS Ohio offices, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

Under the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-272), public employers including the County are subject to mandatory Medicare (hospital insurance tax or FICA tax) contributions of 1.45% of each covered employee's wage base. Covered employees include all employees (with limited exceptions) hired after March 31, 1986.

During 2015, the County adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement 27," which significantly revises accounting for pension costs and liabilities. The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. The net pension liability represents the County's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

In accordance with GASB requirements, the County recorded a net pension liability of \$2,187,000 and \$751,096,000 for the STRS and OPERS retirement systems, respectively, as of December 31, 2024. In addition, the County recorded a net pension asset of \$8,555,000 for the OPERS (Combined Plan) retirement system as of December 31, 2024.

During 2018, the County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. GASB 75 established standards for measuring and recognizing postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure.

In accordance with GASB requirements, the County recorded a net OPEB asset of \$215,564 for the STRS retirement system as of December 31, 2024. The County recorded a net OPEB asset of \$25,437,978 as of December 31, 2024 for the OPERS retirement system. The net OPEB liability is zero for December 31, 2024. Although the covered payroll for the net OPEB liability is the same as the net pension liability, there

were no OPEB related required contributions for 2015-2024, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

County Services and Responsibilities

The following are descriptions of selected County services and responsibilities.

Social Services

The County's responsibilities in the area of social services are carried out through a number of agencies and departments. Social Services programming is predominantly administered through the Department of Health and Human Services, which includes the Divisions of Job and Family Services, Child Support Services, Children and Family Services, and Senior and Adult Services, as well as the smaller Office of Homeless Services, Office of Early Childhood, and the Family and Children First Council. Each division has its own administrator who reports to the Director of Health and Human Services, who serves as the statutorily mandated County Director of Job and Family Services. The Director of Health and Human Services is appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Council.

Job and Family Services

Job and Family Services ("JFS") administers a variety of programs and services providing assistance to working families, older adults, children, and disabled persons to ensure basic needs such as food and health care and promotes self-sufficiency. Those programs and services, which include Healthy Start and other Medicaid health insurance programs, child-care assistance, the Ohio Works First program, food benefits, PRC emergency financial help and financial and medical assistance services for the disabled, are primarily funded from federal and State sources, but are subsidized by the County's two Health and Human Services levies. In 2025, JFS operating expenditures totaled approximately \$102.3 million. As of December 2025, full-time equivalents ("FTEs") totaled 865. Approximately 90% of JFS expenditures are reimbursed through federal and State sources.

Child Support Services

Within JFS, the Office of Child Support Services ("OCSS") establishes paternity, locates absent parents, works with parents in completing requirements for support orders, and collects and distributes child support as well as spousal support funds from divorced parents. OCSS also has a robust Fatherhood program to provide support to fathers and children. The Child Support Enforcement Agency is supervised under Cuyahoga Job and Family Services. In 2025, operating expenditures totaled \$41 million. As of December 2025, OCSS FTEs totaled 239. Approximately 66% of all costs are reimbursed through Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

Children and Family Services

Children and Family Services provides child protection activities and support services to strengthen families by investigating allegations of child abuse, neglect and dependency, coordinating child protective services and resources, utilizing foster and adoptive homes or residential treatment facilities as needed, and providing services designed to promote family reunification and, when necessary, permanent adoption. The number of children in out-of-home placement decreased by 5.4% from year-end 2024 through 2025.

In 2025, Children and Family Services operating expenditures totaled \$190.2 million and FTEs totaled 694 as of December 2025. Approximately 40% of these expenditures are reimbursed through federal and State sources, most notably Title IV-E of the Social Security Act.

Senior and Adult Services

Senior and Adult Services provides protective and supportive services to elderly and disabled adults to protect them from abuse, neglect or exploitation. These services are designed to keep individuals in their homes or in the least restrictive environment possible. In 2025, Senior and Adult Services had operating expenditures totaling \$29.9 million. FTEs as of December 2025 totaled 163.

The County's local share of expenditures for the activities and programs of these divisions is currently funded with proceeds from two voted health and human services property tax levies of 4.7 mills and 4.8 mills. Those levies expire on December 31, 2028 and 2032, respectively. Combined, these two levies generate approximately \$281 million each year. The health and human services levies represent about 50% of total funding for health and human services in the County, with the remaining 50% of health and human services funding coming from various federal and state grants.

The Veterans Service Commission (the "Veterans Commission") and the Board of Developmental Disabilities also operate within the area of social services but independent of the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Veterans 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 Veterans Commission are appointed by the Judges of the Common Pleas Court and serve five-year terms. The activities of the Veterans Commission are financed from the County's General Fund. The Veterans Commission spent \$8 million from the General Fund for those activities in 2025.

The County's programs for developmentally disabled persons, operated through the DD Board, provide various services to developmentally disabled children and adults including training classes, workshops, and home services. Of the seven members of the DD Board, five are appointed by the County Executive and two by the Judges of the Probate Court. In addition to receiving State reimbursement and tuition reimbursement from the boards of education in the County, the DD Board is funded by a 3.9-mill voted property tax levy which was renewed for a continuing period of time in November 2005. That levy generated \$100.3 million in 2025 to help pay for DD Board operations. In 2025, the DD Board operated with 552 FTEs and operating expenditures totaled approximately \$171.5 million. The DD Board is transitioning from providing direct services to contracting for the provision of services, as mandated by the federal government. This transition has resulted in a consistent decrease in staffing levels at the DD Board over the last several years; this trend is projected to continue for the next two to three years. The DD Board is making every effort to assist its direct service employees in obtaining jobs with contract providers to promote continuity of care.

Health and Safety

The County subsidizes the operation of The MetroHealth System ("MetroHealth"), the public health care system for the County that includes a general, acute-care hospital, outpatient centers, a skilled and intermediate care nursing facility, a rehabilitation facility and a family health center. MetroHealth is governed by a Board of County Hospital Trustees that is appointed by the County Executive and the senior judges of the County's Probate and Common Pleas Courts. The County spent \$35 million of the two voted Health and Human Services tax levies to subsidize System expenditures in Fiscal Year 2025. Requests from the County Hospital Trustees for levy fund subsidies are considered by the County each year and allocations of levy funds for operating expenditures of MetroHealth are made based on System needs and County resources available for this purpose.

The Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County (the "ADAMHS Board") is responsible for the planning, funding and monitoring of public mental health, and alcohol and other

drug addiction treatment services delivered to the residents of the County. The ADAMHS Board does not provide services directly to consumers but coordinates and evaluates activities at mental health centers and provides counseling and education services for children and adults. Other services for diagnosis, treatment and counseling for substance abuse are contracted out to provider agencies. In Fiscal Year 2025, the County provided approximately \$41 million of funding to the ADAMHS Board. The County's sources of that funding are the two voted health and human services tax levies. ADAMHS Board expenditures totaled \$85.1 million in 2025.

The County has received \$124,261,231 from 2019-2022 settlements with drug companies, makers and distributors for misleading the public about the dangers of prescription opioids. The County has set aside a portion of that settlement for various treatment programs and related projects and costs. With the remainder of the funds, in May 2021 the County opened Ohio's first diversion center for low-level offenders to obtain mental health or addiction services in lieu of incarceration. The ADAMHS Board will assist with the mental health and addiction planning and oversight of the diversion center, as well as its operations.

The County Health District (the "CHD") is a separate political subdivision, which is not coterminous with the County. The CHD Board of Health performs various services for villages, cities, townships and school districts contracting with it. Some of the services provided are immunizations, home nursing visits and sanitary inspections. The County provides office space for the CHD Board of Health but has no authority to control the activities of the CHD Board of Health and Council does not appropriate any significant amount of funds for its operations. The CHD Board of Health is supported primarily by the charges it receives from contracting subdivisions and grants.

Public Safety and Justice Services

As a part of the administration of the justice system in the County, the County maintains facilities for the Common Pleas Court (the court of general jurisdiction), including the Juvenile Division, the Domestic Relations Division and the Probate Division, and the Eighth District Court of Appeals. The County Prosecuting Attorney's office, the Juvenile Justice Center and County Jail facilities are also maintained by the County.

In addition to responsibilities as a prosecutor of criminal cases, the County Prosecuting Attorney is designated by Ohio law as the chief legal counsel for some boards and agencies (including the Board of Elections), townships, local school districts and tax-supported public libraries. In 2025, operating expenditures for the County Prosecuting Attorney's office totaled approximately \$59.4 million. The County Prosecuting Attorney's Office had 432 FTEs as of December 2025.

The Department of Law provides legal counsel to the County Executive, the County Council, and all agencies and departments under the County Executive. In 2025, the Law Department's operating expenditures totaled \$6.3 million. FTEs totaled 21 as of December 2025.

The Clerk of Courts keeps all official records of the Common Pleas Court – General and Domestic Relations Divisions – and serves as Clerk of Court of the Eighth District State Court of Appeals. By statute, both Probate and Juvenile Courts serve as their own clerk. In 2025, the Clerk of Courts had 87 FTEs and operating expenditures totaled approximately \$10.3 million.

The County Sheriff, the chief law enforcement officer of the County, provides certain specialized services, which include maintaining a special staff of deputies whose duties are to assist local law enforcement officers upon their request and to enforce the law in unincorporated areas of the County. The Sheriff also operates and maintains the County Jail and is responsible for the County Jail's inmates, including persons detained for trial or transfer to other institutions. By way of Agreement, the County Sheriff is responsible for prisoners under the authority of various municipalities throughout the County, including the City of Cleveland, and the Federal Marshals. As an officer of the County Courts, the Sheriff is in charge of the service of court

documents. The Sheriff also oversees security of all County-owned and certain County-operated buildings. In 2025, the County Sheriff's operating expenditures totaled \$211.5 million. As of December 2025, FTEs totaled 1,167.

The Cuyahoga County Juvenile Justice Center ("CCJJC"), which was completed in 2011, features a 630,000-square-foot facility providing for the safety and security of all juveniles housed there and manages their care while awaiting disposition in the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court for charged criminal violations. Following disposition, the juvenile may be committed to a State Training School, sentenced to the Juvenile Detention Center, placed in a residential treatment center, placed on probation, or released to parents or guardians. Residents continue their education through the Cleveland Metropolitan School District via on-site classrooms and teachers. The CCJJC facility consolidates all court-related and detention activities and replaces the former Cuyahoga County Detention Center. The nine-story tower accommodates the Juvenile Court system for the County. Secured parking is provided for judges, staff, other employees of the Center, as well as the public.

The County's Community Based Correctional Facility, a residential sanctioned facility that provides County Courts of Common Pleas a sentencing alternative to prison, is operated by an outside entity pursuant to an agreement, with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections providing an annual operating subsidy to the County for the cost of administering the facility, which totaled approximately \$5.3 million in 2025.

Arts and Culture

In November 2006, the voters of the County approved an additional tax on wholesale sales of cigarettes for the purpose of supporting the County's arts and cultural sector. The tax was renewed with an increase by County voters in 2024 and currently expires in 2034. The tax replaced the existing tax on the sale of cigarettes (amounting to \$0.015 per cigarette), with a 35 mills per cigarette tax (amounting to \$0.035 per cigarette), for a period of 10 years, beginning on February 1, 2025. The County Executive has appointed the three-person Board of Trustees of Cuyahoga Arts & Culture that makes decisions about the expenditure of such tax revenues.

County Facilities, Utility and Other Enterprises

The County owned the following facilities as of December 31, 2025:

Facility	Use	Sq. Ft.	Acreage	Est. Value
<i>Mall/Public Square District</i>				
Huntington Convention Center & adjacent hotel	Special Events	946,377	14.96	\$514,220,800
Huntington Park Garage	Parking Garage	638,792	10.24	41,480,100
Courthouse Square	Justice related programs	100,503	0.45	6,154,300
County Courthouse	Courts			
Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument	Monument	2,364	2.90	19,258,700
<i>Justice Center</i>				
Courts Tower	Courts	1	2	3
Corrections Center	Courts/Inmate cells	1	2	3
Galleria	Court rooms	1	2	3
Jail II Corrections Facility	Courts/Inmate cells	1	2	3
Parking Garage	Parking garage	1	2	3
CPD HQ	Police Dept. & Probation	1	2	3
<i>East 9th/Erievue District</i>				
1642 Trades Services Building	DPW Trades shops	51,480	1.20	1,952,200
2100 Lakeside Building	Men's homeless shelter	29,332	0.92	1,192,400
Virgil E. Brown Building	HHS/Jobs & Family Services	250,852	1.26	23,272,900
<i>Mid-Town Corridor District</i>				
R. Hughes BOE Building	Board of Elections	64,149	0.72	2,343,700
Jane Edna Hunter Building	Children & Family Services	170,640	2.41	5,533,100
Old Juvenile Court Complex	Storage	166,000		2,800,000
Metzenbaum Child Center	Juvenile Court services	26,896	5.81	2,814,700
<i>University Circle District</i>				
Balraj Medical Ex. Building	Medical Examiner's Office	279,919	3.33	17,406,900
Juvenile Justice Center	Juvenile Court & Detention	607,500	15.18	140,466,900
<i>Richmond Hts. District/County Airport</i>				
Safety/Service Building	Public Airport/KCGF			
County Airport ⁴	County Administration	86,505	660.00	18,959,400
	Airport			67,156,000
<i>Valley View District</i>				
County Animal Shelter	County Kennel	20,360	3.95	2,315,500
<i>Other</i>				
County Fairgrounds	Exhibitor/County Fair	202,799	117.00	7,434,500
Harvard Yard	DPW Transportation	200,000	18.10	21,900,815
Fleet Services Garage	DPW vehicle maintenance	33,700	2.76	300,000

Source: County Fiscal Office

¹ Combined square footage of 1,952,083.

² These facilities are all located on the same 5.16-acre site currently, provided that the County has purchased 72.1 acres of land for a new Central Services Campus at a cost of \$37,513,012.

³ Combined estimated value of \$230,661,800.

⁴ Combined value of total land, facilities, and improvements.

The County Executive has responsibility for the management of most of the facilities listed above and insures all of the buildings and their contents.

The County constructed an integrated facility now known as The Huntington Convention Center of Cleveland, comprised of showrooms, an exhibition hall, tradeshow and conference facilities, meeting rooms, two ballrooms, and related function space (the Convention Facilities). The Convention Facilities are located on the site of the former City of Cleveland-owned convention center (demolished due to its failing structural foundation) and adjacent property. The Convention Facilities opened for use in July 2013. The adjacent hotel opened in June 2016. See “COUNTY DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS – Certificates of Participation”.

The County sold the former Ameritrust properties to GEIS, Inc. (“GEIS”) for \$27 million in a transaction that involved GEIS overseeing the construction of a new County Headquarters at the corner of East 9th and Prospect in Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority issued \$75,465,000 in bonds to build the new headquarters and functions as the landlord for the building. GEIS developed and will manage the new headquarters for 27 years. The County pays base rent to the Port Authority to cover the debt service on the Port Authority bonds and pays service rent to GEIS to manage the property. Base rent commenced in 2016 and started at \$4,007,100 per year and will increase 2% each year for 25 years. Service rent commenced in July 2014 and started at \$1,767,120 and will increase 2% per year. At the end of the management agreement, the County can purchase the new headquarters for \$1.00.

The County owns and maintains a network of roads and bridges constituting the County highway system and related roadside drainage facilities and storm or surface water runoff systems. The Director of Public Works, who has assumed the duties previously performed by the elected county engineer and a county sanitary engineer under State law, oversees the 22 miles of road under the County’s authority and bridges and serves as the civil engineer for the County and its officials. The Director of Public Works’ primary responsibilities relate to the construction, maintenance and repair of those roads, bridges and storm water drainage facilities. The Director of Public Works takes bids on and awards contracts for the projects recommended and approved by the County Executive.

The County also owns and operates certain water lines, an airport and related facilities, and certain off-street parking facilities.

The County’s Sanitary Engineer Division has considerable experience in the maintenance of sanitary and storm sewer lines and is often a major source of information and guidance that mayors, municipal engineers and service directors rely on when making infrastructure decisions within their communities. Currently, this operation encompasses over 39 communities and maintains more than 1,500 miles of sanitary sewers, 1,100 miles of storm sewers, treats approximately five million gallons of wastewater per year and operates 65 sewage pumping stations as well as two wastewater treatment plants throughout Cuyahoga County. The Division also has agreements with municipal corporations for the establishment, operation and maintenance of sanitary sewers and facilities. In addition, standards for any system connected to, or served by, a County-owned improvement are established and enforced.

The Cuyahoga County Airport, Robert D. Shea Field, is situated on 660 acres of land located in Richmond Heights, Highland Heights and Willoughby Hills, which is in Lake County. The Cuyahoga County Airport is a reliever airport to Cleveland Hopkins International Airport, and serves the people of eastern Cuyahoga County, western Lake County and Geauga County. The airport primarily services private and business aircraft, with Cleveland Hopkins International Airport serving as the commercial airport for scheduled airline service in the region. The County also has a land lease on a golf course adjacent to the Cuyahoga County Airport.

The County’s off-street parking facilities include two public parking facilities in the downtown area of the City and employee-only lots at various County-owned locations. The downtown facilities include a major four-level structure that offers 1,000 parking spaces and a two-level structure that offers 279 spaces, for both daily business activity and special events scheduled in the surrounding area.

In addition to the facilities described above, the County also leases certain facilities for its operations. On June 4, 2024, County Council approved a new 17-year lease of facilities located at 1801 Superior to consolidate certain County operations, including the Board of Elections and certain divisions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The current leases for those operations will terminate in connection with that new lease.

The County maintains separate funds for each of its sewer districts and parking facilities, and they receive no direct subsidies from the County’s General Fund. See “COUNTY DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS – Ohio Public Works Commission Loans” for a description of outstanding Ohio Public Works Commission loans for sewage collection facilities and sewer lines.

PROPERTY VALUES AND TAXATION

Assessed Valuation

The following table shows the assessed valuations of property subject to ad valorem taxes levied by the County for the five most recent tax collection years.

Collection Year	Real Estate	Public Utility Personal Property	Total Assessed Valuation
2022 ¹	\$33,342,088,350	\$1,463,476,520	\$34,805,564,870
2023	33,510,425,630	1,558,303,920	35,068,729,550
2024	33,753,636,150	1,617,371,510	35,371,007,660
2025 ²	42,557,242,030	1,772,494,660	44,329,736,690
2026	42,448,219,730	1,856,054,210	44,304,273,940

¹ Year of triennial update (collection year 2022). The next triennial update occurs in tax year 2027, collection year 2028.

² Year of sexennial reappraisal. The County’s next sexennial reappraisal occurs in tax year 2030, collection year 2031.

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. “Public Utility” (real and tangible personal) property 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. The County underwent a six-year reappraisal of property values from tax year 2024/collection year 2025. The County property values increased by approximately 25% on average throughout the County. Actual values were certified later in calendar year 2024.

Largest Assessed Values

The following tables list the owners of the real estate and public utility properties with the highest assessed valuation in the County. Percentages of total assessed valuation are based on a total assessed valuation of \$44,304,273,940 for collection year 2026.

Largest Assessed Values County of Cuyahoga, Ohio (2026 Collection Year)

	Name	Type of Business	Assessed Valuation	% Total Assessed Value
1	Cleveland Clinic Foundation	Healthcare	\$2,947,752,500	6.65%
2	City of Cleveland	Government	2,668,599,700	6.02
3	Cuyahoga County	Government	1,594,614,800	3.60
4	University Hospitals Health System	Healthcare	1,129,813,800	2.55
5	United States of America	Government	965,928,000	2.18
6	Case Western Reserve University	Education	885,518,900	2.00
7	Cleveland Municipal School District	Education	851,843,100	1.92
8	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	Sewer Utility	839,629,800	1.90
9	State of Ohio	Government	789,240,600	1.78
10	Cleveland Metroparks	Government	746,746,100	1.69
11	K&D Properties	Real Estate	542,255,700	1.22
		Religious		
12	Catholic Diocese of Cleveland	Organization	496,320,800	1.12
13	Stark Enterprises	Retail Center	437,091,600	0.99
14	Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority of Cleveland	Housing	379,486,600	0.86
15	Cuyahoga Community College	Education	370,443,100	0.84
16	Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority	Government	355,780,900	0.80
17	Gateway Economic Development Corp	Sports Facilities	276,398,200	0.62
		Limited Liability		
18	127 Public Square Fee Owner, LLC	Company	237,110,900	0.54
19	Southwest General Hospital	Healthcare	216,985,100	0.49
20	First Interstate	Financial Holdings	206,305,000	0.47

Source: County Fiscal Office

Largest Taxpayers

The following tables list the largest real estate and public utility taxpayers in the County. Percentages of total assessed valuation are based on a total taxable assessed valuation of \$44,304,273,940 for collection year 2025.

Largest Taxpayers County of Cuyahoga, Ohio (2025 Collection Year)

Real Estate Taxpayers

Name	Type of Business	Assessed Valuation ¹	Percent of Total Assessed Valuation
1. The City of Cleveland	Government	\$150,472,650	0.34%
2. K&D Properties	Real Estate	146,178,200	0.34
3. Stark Enterprises	Real Estate	139,593,010	0.32
4. Key Bank	Banking	95,587,150	0.22
5. Cleveland Clinic	Healthcare	90,163,580	0.20
6. Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority	Economic Development	74,701,690	0.17
7. First Interstate Properties	Retail Real Estate	67,791,100	0.15
8. Cleveland Propco II LLC	Gaming	65,367,740	0.15
9. Beachwood Place	Retail Real Estate	62,255,490	0.14
10. Tanger Cleveland LLC	Real Estate	55,989,700	0.13

¹ Non-exempt property only.
Source: County Fiscal Office

Public Utility Taxpayers

Name	Type of Business	Assessed Valuation	Percent of Total Assessed Valuation
1. Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.	Electric Utility	\$935,516,410	2.11%
2. American Transmission Systems Inc.	Electric Utility	526,786,170	1.19
3. East Ohio Gas Company	Gas Utility	300,448,640	0.68
4. Columbia Gas of Ohio Inc.	Gas Utility	81,461,070	0.18

Source: County Fiscal Office

For property taxation purposes, assessment of real property is performed on a calendar year basis by the County Fiscal Officer subject to supervision by the State Tax Commissioner (the "Tax Commissioner"), and assessment of public utility property and tangible personal property is performed by the Tax Commissioner. Property taxes are billed and collected by the County Treasurer.

The “assessed valuation” of real property is fixed at 35% of true value and is determined pursuant to rules of the Tax Commissioner, except that real property devoted exclusively to agricultural use is assessed at not more than 35% of its current agricultural use value. Certain homeowners receive a property tax exemption on a portion of the market value of their homestead. See “Ad Valorem Real Property and Public Utility Taxes” herein.

Ohio law requires the County Fiscal Officer, subject to supervision by the Tax Commissioner, to adjust the true value of taxable real property every six years to reflect current fair market values. This “sexennial reappraisal” is done by individual appraisal of properties. In the third year following a sexennial reappraisal, the County Fiscal Officer, again subject to supervision by the Tax Commissioner, performs a “triennial update” to adjust the value of taxable real property to reflect true values. The triennial update is done without individual appraisal of properties, but with reference to a sales-assessment ratio over the three-year period.

The Ohio Department of Taxation announced in January 2026 that it was delaying the sexennial reappraisal of 16 counties by one tax year to better rebalance all 88 counties across the six-year reappraisal cycle. This rebalancing included the County, which will have its next sexennial reappraisal moved from tax year 2029 (collection year 2030) to tax year 2031 (collection year 2032).

In 2018, the County Fiscal Officer completed the sexennial appraisal and adjusted the true value of all real property in the County to reflect current fair market values; overall, property values increased 9.5% in Cuyahoga County. The County Fiscal Officer performed a triennial update in 2021, resulting in Cuyahoga County property values increasing by 13.1% and a sexennial update in 2024, resulting in Cuyahoga County property values increasing by 25%.

Public utility tangible personal property (with some exceptions) is currently assessed (depending on the type of property) from 25% to 88% of true value. Effective for collection year 2002, the assessed valuation of electric utility production equipment was reduced from 100% and natural gas utility property from 88% of true value, both to 25% of true value. From 2010 to 2018 the County received reimbursement payments from the State to compensate for tax revenue losses as a result of those reductions; however, the County no longer receives reimbursement payments from the State.

As described herein, the General Assembly has from time to time exercised its power to revise the laws applicable to the determination of 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 property and all other real property, and provides for tax reduction factors to be separately computed for and applied to each class.

These tax credits apply only to certain voted levies on real property, and do not apply to unvoted levies or voted levies to pay debt charges on general obligation debt.

Ohio law authorizes local municipalities, townships and counties to provide direct tax incentives in the form of real and personal property tax exemptions to encourage new business investment projects and foster improved competitiveness of Ohio’s businesses that create new and retain existing job opportunities in “enterprise zones.” Twenty-six municipalities have created such areas within the County and require County approval for exemption agreements. The cities of Cleveland and East Cleveland have also created such areas, but do not need prior County approval for their exemption agreements.

Municipal corporations and counties may create “community reinvestment areas” in which ad valorem tax abatement may be granted for any increased property valuation resulting from improvements to real

property in the form of new construction or remodeling of existing structures by the property owner. In such areas, residential, commercial or industrial facilities are eligible for those real property tax incentives. This program is designed to be controlled at the local level by the local legislative body, including control over the size and number of such “community reinvestment areas” as well as the number of years of tax abatement. Currently, there are 88 community reinvestment areas in the County.

The County does not believe that the creation of “enterprise zones” and “community reinvestment areas” has had or will have a material adverse effect on the County’s finances.

2025 Property Tax Reform Legislation

Over the course of 2025, legislators in the General Assembly introduced various proposed bills that would affect ad valorem property taxation in the State. While some of these proposals were more narrow and targeted at more limited issues, some would have a substantial impact on property tax law if implemented. Recent legislation that went into effect on March 20, 2026 is summarized in the following table.

2025 Property Tax Reform Legislation

Bill	Summary of Primary Provisions
Am. HB 124	Modifies process for property tax sales-assessment ratio studies – shifts more responsibility/authority to county auditors and away from the Department of Taxation
Sub. HB 309 (“HB 309”)	County budget commissions (“CBCs”) are granted authority to reduce the amount or rate of a tax levy (other than bond levies) if the CBC determines the reduction is necessary to avoid “unnecessary” or “excessive” collections ¹ ; a public hearing by a CBC is required before any reduction; a CBC cannot reduce a levy below what it collected in the prior year unless there are reserve accounts, nonexpendable trust funds, or carryover amounts to offset the reduction; new voter-approved tax levies are only protected from reduction by a CBC during the first year of collection, while renewed levies can be reduced by a CBC at any time
Sub. HB 335	Beginning with TY 2026, in a county's reappraisal or update year, (1) requires CBCs to adjust the rate of each inside (unvoted) millage levy to limit any increase in revenue to GDP deflator growth over the three previous years, or (2) if an increase in inside millage levy revenue is less than the GDP deflator but greater than the previous year, then each taxing unit receiving inside millage must adopt legislation by November 1 requesting the increased revenue up to the rate certified and demonstrating the need for the higher rate, which a CBC may approve, partially approve, or deny. These inside millage adjustments do not apply when an increase in taxes results from real property being added to the tax duplicate since the preceding year, such as from new construction or the expiration of abatements.

¹ HB 309 defines “unnecessary collections” as “collections from a tax beyond the reasonably anticipated financial needs of the taxing authority for the specific purposes of the tax after accounting for current fund balances, projected expenditures, and other available funding sources.” HB 309 defines “excessive collections” as “collections from a tax in an amount or at a rate that exceeds what is required to provide services at a level that is consistent with statutory obligations.”

More information on each bill, including the text of each bill, can be found at the General Assembly's website at: <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/search?generalAssembly=136>. (See also "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – Considerations Regarding Real and Property Tax Reform" herein.)

Tax Rates

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

The following are the rates at which the County and the overlapping taxing subdivisions levied ad valorem property taxes for tax year 2025 (collection year 2026).

TAX TABLE A
Tax Rates Within Cuyahoga County

Taxing District/School District	Total Rate¹	Res./Agr.²	All Other²
Bay Village	169.590	75.05	100.55
Beachwood	121.710	55.58	74.05
Beachwood/Warrensville	116.830	58.68	83.30
Bedford	133.850	78.34	98.87
Bedford Hts.	134.050	78.54	99.07
Bedford Hts./Orange	138.630	74.47	94.25
Bentleyville	158.080	67.60	83.86
Berea	127.620	62.88	86.85
Berea/Olmsted Falls	152.520	71.26	87.12
Bratenahl	139.030	70.71	104.75
Brecksville	119.270	58.91	78.36
Broadview Hts.	123.580	60.05	80.16
Broadview Hts./North Royalton	101.950	64.50	70.98
Brooklyn	100.030	72.66	85.62
Brooklyn Hts.	76.630	52.02	72.54
Brooklyn Hts./Parma	96.470	54.56	69.68
Brook Park	115.570	55.72	78.57
Brook Park/Cleveland	129.280	64.05	95.38
Chagrin Falls Township	150.380	62.17	80.08
Chagrin Falls Village	157.880	67.40	86.16
Cleveland Hts.	203.450	90.54	132.68
Cleveland Hts./East Cleveland	130.830	66.97	99.20
Cuyahoga Hts.	76.630	52.02	72.54
East Cleveland	131.110	67.25	99.48

¹ Includes County-wide levies for the County, the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District, the Cuyahoga Community College District and the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority, as well as levies for particular municipalities or townships, school districts, libraries and joint vocational school districts. (See "TAX TABLE B" that follows for a breakdown of the County and County-wide levies.)

² Effective real property tax rate after application of tax credits described below.

Euclid	134.250	68.27	96.54
Fairview Park	144.180	73.05	99.49
Fairview Park/Berea	124.110	63.83	86.98
Fairview Park/Rocky River	137.390	63.88	96.39
Garfield Hts.	107.240	83.66	89.89
Garfield Hts./Cleveland	149.850	84.76	116.06
Gates Mills	136.680	71.17	95.49
Glenwillow	118.630	60.28	85.98
Highland Hts.	132.100	70.17	92.65
Hunting Valley	132.830	67.58	87.77
Independence	63.280	51.70	59.06
Lakewood	165.160	71.48	98.65
Linndale	127.330	62.24	93.54
Lyndhurst	159.220	83.05	114.16
Maple Hts.	117.530	79.49	90.94
Mayfield Village	127.200	63.96	86.70
Mayfield Hts.	132.200	70.27	92.75
Middleburg Hts.	116.270	55.71	78.76
Moreland Hills/Chagrin Falls	159.480	71.27	89.18
Moreland Hills/Orange	127.030	62.87	82.65
Newburgh Hts.	156.330	78.83	120.34
North Olmsted	144.170	74.84	107.14
North Olmsted/Olmsted Falls	148.220	71.98	86.71
North Randall	118.530	60.38	85.00
North Royalton	97.630	60.66	67.36
North Royalton/Brecksville	119.260	56.21	76.54
Oakwood	115.950	60.44	80.97
Olmsted Township	168.220	75.37	93.32
Olmsted Falls	149.370	67.66	83.69
Olmsted Falls/Berea	123.470	58.28	82.41
Orange	123.730	59.57	79.35
Orange/Warrensville	122.230	64.08	88.7
Parma	100.470	56.73	72.94
Parma Hts.	103.070	61.16	76.28
Pepper Pike/Beachwood	129.610	62.35	81.64
Pepper Pike	126.230	60.94	81.53
Richmond Hts.	141.380	76.27	94.29
Richmond Hts./South Euclid	164.820	85.82	117.70
Rocky River	134.000	61.05	83.25
Seven Hills	106.310	60.79	77.45
Shaker Hts.	243.010	109.79	142.61
Solon	119.130	60.52	86.41
Solon/Orange	120.530	56.12	76.08
South Euclid	166.570	86.82	121.13

South Euclid/Cleveland Hts	209.880	93.39	138.73
Strongsville	117.800	52.53	72.47
University Hts.	204.230	91.32	133.46
Valley View	78.930	53.60	74.84
Walton Hills	115.450	59.94	80.47
Highland Hills Village	135.930	69.61	94.86
Warrensville Hts.	124.930	62.07	97.99
Warrensville/Orange	126.430	57.56	78.64
Westlake	104.000	52.39	67.90
Woodmere	121.030	56.87	76.65
Cleveland	137.230	72.14	103.44
Cleveland/Berea	123.520	63.80	86.64
Cleveland/Shaker Hts.	245.510	112.29	145.12

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 electors, 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, such as for debt service on voted general obligation debt, or from taxes levied inside the ten-mill limitation or any applicable charter tax rate limitation. To calculate the reduced amount to be realized, a reduction factor is applied to the stated rates of the tax levies subject to these tax credits. A resulting “effective tax rate” reflects the aggregate of those reductions, and is the rate at which real property taxes are in fact collected. See “TAX TABLE A.”

Real property tax amounts are generally further reduced by an additional 10% (12.5% in the case of owner-occupied residential property). The State biennial budget bill approved in 2005 eliminated the 10% “rollback” for certain commercial and industrial real property (while it remains for all other real property), effective for the 2006 tax collection year and thereafter. See “Collections” below for a discussion of the reimbursement by the State for this reduction.

The following are the rates at which the County levied property taxes for the general categories of purposes in recent years both inside and outside the ten-mill limitation:

TAX TABLE B
County Property Tax Rates – Voted and Unvoted¹

Collection Year	Unvoted Levies Within 10-Mill Limitation			Voted Levies Outside 10-Mill Limitation			Voted Total	Total County Voted and Unvoted
	General Fund	Bond Retirement	Unvoted Total	Bond Retirement	Health and Human Services	Developmental Disabilities		
2022	1.00	0.45	1.45	0.00	9.50	3.90	13.40	14.85
2023	1.10	0.35	1.45	0.00	9.50	3.90	13.40	14.85
2024	1.10	0.35	1.45	0.00	9.50	3.90	13.40	14.85
2025	1.10	0.35	1.45	0.00	9.50	3.90	13.40	14.85
2026	1.10	0.35	1.45	0.00	9.50	3.90	13.40	14.85

See the discussion of the ten-mill limitation, and the priority of claim on that millage for debt service on unvoted general obligation debt, under **County Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations – Statutory Debt Limitations Generally**. Only cities, villages, school districts, townships and regional transit authorities may, as may the County, levy ad valorem property taxes within the ten-mill limitation (subject to available statutory allocation of the 10 mills).

The following table presents certain information concerning the County’s voted property tax levies (except levies for voted bond issues):

Voter Authorized	Millage Rate			Last Collection Year
	Levied for Current Collection Year		Purpose	
	Res./Agr.	All Other		
4.8	2.848	4.020	Health and Human Services	2032
3.9	2.314	3.267	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Continuing
4.7	3.089	4.200	Health and Human Services	2028

Collections

The following are the amounts billed and collected for County ad valorem property taxes for recent tax collection years. “Billed” includes current charges, plus current and delinquent additions and less current and delinquent abatements. “Collected” includes collections of current “Billed” and of current and delinquent additions. “Current % Collected” is the percentage of current charges billed which is collected in the collection year billed. The figures shown include amounts for County property tax levies only, and do not include any County-wide property taxes levied on behalf of other political subdivisions or governmental entities, such as the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District, the Cuyahoga Community College District or the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority.

¹ County-wide property taxes are also levied on behalf of certain major political subdivisions or governmental entities as shown below for tax collection year 2025:

- Cleveland Metropolitan Park District – 2.75
- Cuyahoga Community College District – 5.30
- Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority – 0.13
- Cuyahoga County Library – 3.50

Ad Valorem Real Property and Public Utility Taxes

Collection Year	Current Levy Billed	Current Collected	Current % Collected	Delinquent		% of Total Taxes Collected to Current Levy
				Current	Accumulated	
2021	\$433,648,732	\$414,300,248	95.54%	\$17,885,300	\$52,746,968	98.96%
2022	442,395,284	418,928,314	94.70	20,633,517	52,374,509	98.91
2023	445,307,783	425,620,987	95.58	17,450,804	46,117,287	100.03
2024	450,271,588	432,051,788	95.95	16,479,699	43,169,444	99.70
2025	466,752,958	436,599,500	93.54	29,130,839	51,924,773	96.47

Source: County Fiscal Officer

Current and delinquent taxes and special assessments are billed and collected by County officials for all taxing subdivisions in the County. There is no one taxpayer which accounts for more than 5% of the delinquencies identified above for 2025 excluding those taxpayers with delinquencies that are anticipated to be abated.

State law has a “reduction factor” mechanism that is intended to negate increases in taxes resulting from increases in the true value of real property due solely to inflation. Legislation implementing a 1980 constitutional amendment classifies real property as either (i) residential and agricultural or (ii) all other real property, and provides for tax reduction factors to be separately computed for and applied to each class.

A reduction factor is computed for each separate levy that is subject to the limitation. A resulting “effective tax rate” reflects the aggregate of those reductions and is the rate at which real property taxes are, in fact, collected. Real property tax amounts from property devoted to residential and agricultural purposes are, in certain cases, further reduced by:

(a) property tax rollbacks, which for tax year 2025/collection year 2026 include a 10% reduction or “rollback” for residential and agricultural (non-commercial) properties and an additional 2.5% reduction or “rollback” for owner-occupied residential property; such reductions do not apply to (1) new levies, (2) replacement levies, or (3) the increase portion of a renewal levy combined with an increase that are approved by voters after September 29, 2013; and

(b) the homestead exemption¹, which provides a reduction in a homestead’s market value available to (1) certain homeowners 65 years of age or older or disabled resident homeowners, (2) disabled veterans or (3) the surviving spouse of a public service officer, which includes police officers, firefighters, and other first responders, who died in the line of duty or as a result of an injury or illness sustained in the line of duty. The Tax Commissioner adjusts both income restrictions and exemption reduction values annually for inflation.

These reductions are reimbursed to taxing subdivisions by the State.

HB 186, which was effective on March 20, 2026, changes the rollback structure for non-commercial and owner-occupied residential properties beginning in tax year 2026/collection year 2027. The owner-occupied rollback will increase from 2.50% to 15.38% in tax year 2029/collection year 2030 and in following years as shown in the table below. Simultaneously, the 10.0% rollback for non-commercial, non-agricultural properties that are not owner-occupied will decrease from 10.0% currently to 0% in tax year 2029/collection year 2030 and in following years as shown in the table below. The final

¹ For more information about the homestead exemption, please visit the Ohio Department of Taxation’s website at <http://tax.ohio.gov>, including <http://tax.ohio.gov/help-center/faqs/real-property-tax-homestead-means-testing/real-property-tax--homestead-means-testing>.

result by tax year 2029/collection year 2030 and beyond will be that residential properties (non-commercial and non-agricultural properties) will only receive a rollback tax reduction if they are owner-occupied. The 10.0% rollback that applied to agricultural properties was left unchanged by HB 186 as were the type of levies that qualify for the rollbacks.

**Phase-In Schedule for HB 186 Property Tax Rollbacks
for Non-Agricultural Residential Property**

Collection Year	Owner-Occupied Rollback Rate	Non-Commercial Rollback Rate	Total Rollback Rate
2026 (no change)	2.50%	10.00%	12.50%
2027	5.70	7.50	13.20
2028	8.92	5.00	13.92
2029	12.15	2.50	14.65
2030 and beyond	15.38	0.00	15.38

Such rollbacks and related reimbursements to taxing districts are subject to further revision or repeal by the State.

Delinquency Procedures

The following is a general description of property tax delinquency procedures under Ohio law. The implementation of these procedures may vary in practice among Ohio counties.

If real estate taxes and special assessments are not paid in the year in which they are due, they are to be certified by the County Fiscal Officer's office as delinquent. A list of current delinquent properties is then to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County. If the delinquent taxes and special assessments are not paid within one year after such certification, the properties are then also to be certified as delinquent to the County Prosecuting Attorney. Five percent of all certified delinquent taxes and assessments collected by the County Treasurer is deposited in a special fund (Delinquent Real Estate Tax Assessment Collection ("DTAC")) to be divided between the County Treasurer and the County Prosecuting Attorney to be used for the collection of delinquent real property taxes and assessments.

If the property owner so requests, a payment plan may be arranged with the County Treasurer. If such a payment plan is not adhered to or none is arranged, foreclosure proceedings may be initiated by the County. Ohio law also provides for notice by publication and mass foreclosure proceedings and sales after two years' delinquency.

Proceeds from foreclosure sales of delinquent property become part of the current collection and are distributed as current collections to the taxing or assessing subdivisions in the County.

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 is held only if requested by a petition signed by a specified percentage of voters and filed timely and in appropriate form. Council may also submit the question of levying these taxes to a vote of the electors and, if approved at an election, they are not thereafter subject to repeal by voter-initiated action.

The County currently has in effect a sales and use tax, which became effective in 1969 and was increased in 1987 and again in 2007, and a real property transfer tax and fee, which became effective in 1985, both of which provide revenues for the County's General Fund. See "FINANCIAL MATTERS – Sales and Use Tax" below for additional information on sales and use tax. The County also currently has in effect a motor vehicle license tax, in the amount of \$15 per vehicle. The proceeds of that tax are required to be used for the construction, maintenance and repair of streets and highways, including bridges. The County has not yet exercised its option to impose a utility service tax.

COUNTY ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The County is served by diversified transportation facilities including six U.S. highways and seven Interstate highways, CSX, Norfolk Southern and Amtrak railroads, four airports and the Port of Cleveland.

The City is the headquarters for the Fourth District Federal Reserve Bank, which serves Ohio, the western portion of Pennsylvania and portions of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Within driving distance of the Cleveland metropolitan area are several public and private two-year and four-year colleges and universities, including, among others, Baldwin Wallace University, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland State University, Cuyahoga Community College, Hiram College, John Carroll University, Kent State University, Lake Erie College, Lorain County Community College, Oberlin College, The University of Akron and Ursuline College.

The area is also noted as the site of many cultural institutions and attractions, including, among others, Severance Music Center (home to the Cleveland Orchestra), The Cleveland Museum of Art, Playhouse Square Center (home of the Great Lakes Theater Festival, the Cleveland Playhouse and Dance Cleveland), The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, the Botanical Gardens, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, the Great Lakes Science Center, the Western Reserve Historical Society (including the History Museum, the Frederick C. Crawford Auto-Aviation Museum and the Library), and the NASA Lewis Research Center Visitor Center.

Other performing and visual arts offerings include the Beck Center, Karamu House, Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf, the Cleveland Public Theatre, the Cleveland Center for Contemporary Art and Spaces Art Gallery.

The Cleveland metropolitan area is also served by various recreational facilities. The County's location on Lake Erie and the Cuyahoga River provides a setting for many water recreation facilities and offerings, including the Cleveland Lakefront State Park (five lakeshore locations), many power and sailboat marinas and fishing piers and offshore reefs. The City's North Coast Harbor is the site of the William G. Mather Museum, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, the Great Lakes Science Center and Cleveland Browns Stadium.

Also available to area residents is the Cleveland Metroparks System, a 21,000-acre, 16 park recreational system called the "Emerald Necklace" because it surrounds the City, and the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, a 32,860-acre national park in the County and adjacent Summit County. The Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, which features multiple wildlife and educational exhibits, is also located in the City.

The City features the Gateway complex, consisting of Progressive Field (formerly known as Jacobs Field), the home of the Cleveland Guardians, and Rocket Arena (formerly Rocket Mortgage FieldHouse, Quicken Loans Arena and Gund Arena), the home of the Cleveland Cavaliers and Cleveland Monsters. Cleveland Browns Stadium, home of the Cleveland Browns, is also located in the City. The City is one of only 15 cities in the country with three major league sports facilities in its downtown. At its new Brook Park location, the Browns stadium will still be transit-accessible from downtown (via the Red Line).

Original construction of the three professional sports facilities was funded, in part, with the proceeds of a Countywide excise tax on cigarettes, liquor, beer, and wine at wholesale and retail. The tax was first levied for a period of 15 years, upon approval by voters in the County, in 1990 and was subsequently extended for a period of an additional ten years, through July 31, 2015. On May 6, 2014, voters of the County approved the renewal of the excise tax for a period of an additional twenty years to fund future capital repairs at the three sports facilities. In 2015, the County sold \$60,485,000 of Excise Tax Revenue Bonds solely secured by the extended excise tax to fund \$60,483,118 of capital repairs at Progressive Field and Rocket Arena. During 2017 the County issued \$140,955,000 in Sales Tax Revenue bonds to finance a transformative project at Rocket Arena. In 2019, the County sold \$76,545,000 of general obligation (limited tax) capital improvement and refunding bonds to fund \$39,500,000 of approved capital repair projects at Rocket Arena and to refund the remaining outstanding 2015 excise tax revenue bonds. In January 2022, the County issued \$190,090,000 of Sales Tax Revenue Bonds to fund improvements to Progressive Field.

The top ten hospitals in the County employ approximately 80,691 (as of September 1, 2022) full-time-equivalent employees and have a total capacity of 5,201 staffed beds in the County.

Public mass transit for the area is provided by the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (the RTA). Ridership in 2025 totaled 24.8 million, which is 10.8% more than the total annual ridership in 2023. The RTA is largely supported by a 1% sales tax levied in the County.

Population

In the 2020 Census classifications, the County was in the Cleveland-Elyria Metropolitan Statistical Area (“MSA”), which consists of Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain and Medina Counties. In 2020, the MSA was the 34th most populous MSA in the United States. The County was part of the Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (“PMSA”) and the Cleveland-Akron Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (“CMSA”) until the U.S. Census Bureau ceased using the PMSA and CMSA distinctions in 2003. In 2003, the PMSA was reclassified as an MSA excluding Ashtabula County. CMSA was reclassified as the Cleveland-Akron-Elyria Combined Statistical Area (“CSA”). Only limited statistics are now available for the new MSA and CSA.

Population of the County, the MSA and the CSA from 1970 to 2023

Year	County	MSA	CSA
1970	1,720,835	2,418,809 ¹	3,098,048
1980	1,498,400	2,277,949 ¹	2,938,277
1990	1,412,140	2,202,069 ¹	2,859,644
2000	1,393,978	2,250,871 ¹	2,945,831
2010	1,280,122	2,077,240	3,535,646
2020	1,247,735	2,184,232	3,745,770
2021 ²	1,239,720	2,170,886	3,739,170
2022 ²	1,238,679	2,166,272	3,742,677
2023 ²	1,240,594	2,171,877	3,750,887

Source: Cuyahoga County Planning Commission

Unemployment

The information set forth below, with respect to the County, Cleveland MSA, and others are presented in this section for informational purposes only. It should not be implied from the inclusion of such data in APPENDIX A that the County is representative of Cleveland MSA, State of Ohio, or others, or vice versa.

¹ Numbers are for the prior PMSA. Comparable historical Census numbers for the new MSA are not available.

² Population estimates as of May 22, 2025.

Area Unemployment Rates (annual percentages)					Labor Force	
Year	County	Cleveland MSA	State of Ohio	United States	Year	County
2015	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	2015	616,000
2016	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	2016	632,700
2017	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.4	2017	637,200
2018	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.9	2018	638,100
2019	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	2019	642,900
2020	10.3	9.7	8.2	8.1	2020	613,100
2021	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.3	2021	609,900
2022	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.6	2022	612,300
2023	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	2023	618,500
2024	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.0	2024	626,400
2025	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.3	2025	634,000
2026 ¹	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	2026 ³	625,033

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services and United States Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Personal Income

According to United States Census Bureau estimates, the median household income in the County in 2024 was \$64,468, compared to State and national medians of \$71,389 and \$80,734, respectively. Per capita income in 2024 was \$42,747 for the County, \$40,552 for Ohio, and \$44,673 nationally.

According to the Ohio Department of Taxation, the average federal adjusted gross income for County residents filing Ohio personal income tax returns for calendar year 2023 (published November 18, 2025) was \$87,810, compared to the State average of \$110,922 during the same period.

Largest Employers

The following table lists the 25 largest employers in Northeast Ohio with operations in Cuyahoga County, as of June 30, 2025:

¹ Through March 2026

Rank	Firm	Number of Employees in Northeast Ohio	Industry
1	Cleveland Clinic	51,880	Healthcare provider
2	Group Management Services Inc.	39,442	Benefits and employment services firm
3	Minute Men Cos.	30,706	Staffing and employment services firm
4	University Hospitals	27,474	Healthcare provider
5	Amazon	20,000 ¹	Online Retailer
6	U.S. Federal Government	16,500 ²	Federal government
7	Progressive	11,969	Insurance Company
8	Walmart	11,200	Operator of Retail Supercenters
9	Giant Eagle, Inc.	8,811	Multi-format food, fuel & pharmacy retailer
10	State of Ohio	7,887	State government
11	The MetroHealth System	7,869	Healthcare provider
12	City of Cleveland	7,641	Municipal government
13	Cuyahoga County	7,320	County government
14	The Sherwin-Williams Co.	6,711	Manufacturer of paint, coatings and related products
15	Summa Health	6,539	Healthcare provider
16	Mercy Health	5,928	Healthcare provider
17	Akron Children's Hospital	5,689	Pediatric healthcare provider
18	VA Northeast Ohio Healthcare System	5,665	Healthcare provider
19	Cleveland Metropolitan School District	5,501	Public education
20	KeyCorp	5,450 ²	Banking and financial services company
21	Aultman Health Foundation	5,432	Healthcare provider
22	Case Western Reserve University	4,671	Private university
23	Swagelok Co.	4,340	Manufacturer of industrial fluid system products and assemblies
24	Accurate Staffing Inc.	4,318	Employment agency offering staffing and recruiting
25	Kent State University	4,201	Public university

¹ Estimate based on County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR").

² Crain's estimate.

Source: Crain's Cleveland Business

Corporate Headquarters

The County is the location of headquarters of 12 corporations that rank among the 1,000 largest corporations in the United States ranked by *Fortune*. The names of those corporations and certain information about them are set forth below.

Corporations Headquartered in County Among Fortune's Top 1000 Within the 1,000 Largest U.S. Corporations Rankings

Rank	Company	Revenues	Major Products
57	Progressive	\$75,372.0	Insurance
191	Sherwin-Williams	23,098.5	Paints & Chemical
215	Parker Hannifin Corp	19,929.6	Hydraulic Components
221	Cleveland-Cliffs	19,185.0	Mining, Crude-Oil Production
436	KeyCorp	9,236.0	Financial Services
475	TransDigm Group	7,940.0	Aircraft Components
716	Applied Industrial Technologies	4,479.4	Industrial Components
734	Medical Mutual of Ohio	4,329.7	Health Care Insurance
741	Hyster-Yale Materials Handling	4,308.2	Industrial Machinery
774	Lincoln Electric Holdings	4,008.7	Industrial Equipment
991	MasterBrand	2,700.4	Building Materials, Glass
994	Nordson	2,689.9	Industrial Machinery

Source: *Fortune* 2025 Directory of the Largest U.S. Corporations

Home Values and Housing Units

The following is U.S. Census Bureau information concerning housing in the County, with comparative City and State statistics:

Housing Units

	2010	2015	2020	2024 ¹
County	621,763	618,165	617,249	615,292
City	207,536	N/A	198,871	N/A
State	5,127,508	5,140,902	5,232,869	5,336,940

¹ Estimate based on County ACFR.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County Fiscal Office figures show the following numbers of sales transactions and average sales prices of residential property in the City, the suburbs in the County and the County in recent years.

Year	City		Suburbs		County	
	Number of Sales	Average Sale Price	Number of Sales	Average Sale Price	Number of Sales	Average Sale Price
2019	6,987	\$77,900	17,744	\$221,731	24,731	\$150,400
2020	6,486	89,100	17,405	195,480	23,891	166,600
2021	8,173	144,100	20,390	221,706	28,563	199,500
2022	7,483	121,900	16,919	317,425	24,402	207,900
2023	6,762	118,700	13,950	354,484	20,712	209,400
2024	6,927	144,500	13,610	360,381	20,537	228,800
2025	6,646	198,200	12,825	397,593	19,471	281,600

Source: County Fiscal Office

Building Permit Values

The County's growth is reflected, in part, in the degree of building activity in the County. The following table relates to the issuance of building permits (residential, commercial, industrial and public improvements, both remodeling and new construction) by the County since 2020:

Building Permit Values County of Cuyahoga, Ohio

Year	No. of Permits	Valuation
2020	14,676	822,418,960
2021	13,604	755,141,700
2022	15,253	308,461,712
2023	16,085	1,606,417,500
2024	5,418	408,627,890
2025	11,358	375,374,270

Source: County Fiscal Office

Utilities, Energy and Water Resources

Water service in the County is provided primarily by the City's Division of Water and other municipal water utilities. The County has a Lake Erie shoreline of approximately 30 miles. Lake Erie is the 12th largest lake in the world by surface area. Fresh water is available to the area for all of its foreseeable needs.

Sanitary sewer service is provided by the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, municipal sanitary sewer utilities and the County.

The County is well served with energy sources. The principal suppliers of electric energy in the County are The Illuminating Company, a subsidiary of FirstEnergy Corporation, and Cleveland Public Power, a municipal utility operated by the City of Cleveland. The principal suppliers of natural gas are Dominion East Ohio Gas Company, Columbia Gas Company of Ohio, Inc. and Shell Energy Services Co.

Local telephone service is primarily provided by AT&T (successor to SBC Communications, Inc. by merger) and wireless phone and data and cable television service is available from a number of different providers.

In September 2021, County Council approved the creation of a new County Division of Public Utilities, the first of its kind in Ohio, now called Cuyahoga Green Energy. The Division would develop and oversee microgrids to provide a back-up energy supply in established business districts throughout the County. The County contracted with Compass Energy Platform to serve as the utility operator for the County run utility in December 2023. Initial design work began in mid-2024.

Solid Waste Management

The Cuyahoga County Solid Waste District is one of 52 solid waste management districts created by Ohio's counties following the passage of the Ohio Solid Waste Disposal Act in 1988. The District includes all of the territory in the County as well as a portion of the Village of Hunting Valley in neighboring Geauga County. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency ("Ohio EPA") approves a solid waste management plan for the District under which the District is responsible for solid waste management activities previously undertaken by the County. An update to that plan, reflecting projected needs and solutions for a 15-year period, was ratified by 100% of the local legislative bodies in the District and approved by the Ohio EPA in 2019. A plan update is mandated every five years and requires ratification by local legislative bodies within the District and approval from the Ohio EPA.

Solid waste collection, disposal and recycling services in the County generally are provided by municipalities and private providers. The Solid Waste Management District provides collections for special waste, including phone books, household hazardous waste, scrap tires, computers and mercury.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Introduction

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

The main sources of County revenue are property taxes, sales and use taxes, charges for services, investment earnings, and federal and state distributions.

County Council is responsible for adopting the County's biennial budget and for approving any appropriation changes. The responsibility for the major financial functions of the County falls under the County Fiscal Officer and the County Treasurer, with the support of the operational divisions of the County Fiscal Office. Those operational divisions are the Office of Budget and Management, Financial Reporting, Fiscal Operations (formerly the Office of Recorder and assessment functions performed by the County Auditor), and the Office of Procurement.

The Office of Budget and Management ("OBM") prepares and manages the County budget. Additionally, OBM prepares financial forecasts, including a five-year outlook, completes financial analyses, and advises the County Executive and County Council on financial planning and resource allocation.

The County Fiscal Officer has major accounting responsibilities. He maintains a fund and departmental system of accounts for the County's receipts and expenditures and, on the basis of such accounts, prepares an annual report filed with the Auditor of State.

The County Fiscal Officer is not to 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 County Treasurer is not to allow a voucher to be paid unless sufficient appropriation is in the County treasury to the credit of the fund upon which the voucher is drawn. The County Treasurer also acts as custodian and disbursing agent for County funds and keeps books of account which are to balance with those of the County Fiscal Officer on a monthly basis.

The County Fiscal Officer is responsible for general policy decisions with respect to most of the financial affairs and borrowing of the County as well as for overall fiscal planning and development. The Council must approve the operating and capital budgets each year and must authorize all appropriations of money for most County activities in accordance with the Charter.

Other important financial functions affecting County government are:

1. Examination of accounts by the Auditor of State.
2. Assessment of real property by the County Fiscal Officer, subject to supervision by the State Tax Commissioner.
3. Assessment of public utility property and tangible personal property as determined by the State Tax Commissioner.
4. Billing and collection by the County Fiscal Officer and Treasurer, respectively, of property taxes and special assessments.
5. Investment and management of County funds by the County Treasurer, in accordance with the County's established investment policy.

Budgeting, Tax Levy and Appropriations Procedures

The Revised Code contains detailed provisions regarding County budgeting, tax levy and appropriation procedures.

The law generally requires that a subdivision prepare, and then adopt after a public hearing, a tax budget approximately six months before the start of the next Fiscal Year. The tax budget is then presented for review by the County Budget Commission. However, a County Budget Commission may either waive the requirement for a tax budget or permit an alternative form of tax budget with more limited information. In 2002, the Cuyahoga County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement of preparing and adopting a tax budget for future Fiscal Years and prescribed an alternative form of a tax budget information document that continues to be used by the County and other subdivisions in the County. The County's 2026 Alternative Tax Budget was approved by County Council via Resolution 2025-0187.

County budgeting for each Fiscal Year formally begins in July with the preparation and submission to the County Budget Commission of tax budget information for the following Fiscal Year. Among other items, the tax budget must show the amounts required for debt service, the estimated receipts for payment from sources other than ad valorem property taxes and the net amount for which an ad valorem property tax levy must be made, and the portions of the levy to be inside and outside the ten-mill limitation. The tax budget then is presented for review by the Budget Commission. The Budget Commission holds a public hearing, reviews the budget and issues the Certificate of Estimated Resources which is the basis for County appropriations and expenditures for the coming fiscal year (which is the calendar year).

Upon approval of the tax budget and issuance of the Certificate of Estimated Resources, the County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the Council together with the approved tax rates. Thereafter, and before October 1 of each year, the Council levies the approved taxes and certifies them to the proper County officials. The approved and certified tax rates are reflected in the tax bills sent to property owners during the collection year. Real property taxes are payable on a calendar year basis in arrears, generally in two installments with the first due usually in January and the second due in June or later.

Under the County Code, the County Executive is to submit a proposed operating budget to County Council by the first Council meeting in November. In accordance with 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 County has maintained a policy of adopting the budget before the end of the current fiscal year.

The Council adopted an ordinance (O2011-0036) on September 13, 2011, establishing a biennial operating and capital budget process. The first such biennial budget covered the 2012-2013 fiscal period and was adopted by Council on December 16, 2011. The biennial budget process calls for a mid-biennium update of the second year of the budget. The County Fiscal Officer, Office of Budget and Management, the County Executive, and County Council jointly agreed to forego the Budget Update process in 2018 for 2019 due to the implementation of the County's Enterprise Resource Planning ("ERP") system. The transition to the new finance and budget/reporting systems coincided with the Budget Update period and the decision was made to prioritize the ERP. Although called "permanent," the appropriation measure is amended during the Fiscal Year by way of the Fiscal Agenda, prepared by the Office of Budget and Management and submitted to Council by the County Executive. Annual appropriations may not exceed the County Budget Commission's official estimates of resources, and the County Fiscal Officer is to certify that the County's appropriation measures do not appropriate moneys in excess of the amounts set forth in those estimates. The County passed its eighth biennial budget covering the 2026-2027 fiscal period which was adopted by Council on December 9, 2025 (R2025-0293).

Financial Reports and Examinations of Accounts

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

A financial report for each fiscal year is required to be filed with the State Auditor pursuant to Sections 319.11 and 117.38 of the Revised Code. Such reports are required to be submitted to the County Fiscal Officer within 150 days of the close of each fiscal year. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the County filed the Audit by the required due date of May 31, 2025. In accordance with Government Auditing Standards applicable to financial audits, an independent audit firm, Clark, Schaefer, Hackett, & Co audited the financial statements of the County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and have issued their report thereon dated June 30, 2025 to the State of Ohio. Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co issued an unmodified (clean) opinion on the audited financial statements. The County's historical audited Annual Statements can be found on the State Auditor's website. Except for audits by, or by certified public accountants at the direction of, the State Auditor pursuant to Ohio law and audits under federal program requirements, no independent audit of the Council's financial records is made.

The County prepares its annual financial reports on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board and Financial Accounting Standards Board are the principal sources used to determine the accounting principles employed. These principles, among other things, provide for the government-wide statements presented on the full accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds, for agency funds, and for certain fiduciary funds; and for a full accrual basis of accounting for proprietary funds and for certain fiduciary funds. The principles further provide for the government-wide statement of net assets and statement of activities as well as the preparation of balance sheets for each fund, and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances (governmental funds) or statement of revenues, expenses and changes in retained earnings/equity (proprietary funds).

The County issued an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, including General Purpose Financial Statements/Basic Financial Statements, for each of its Fiscal Years 2012 through 2024. Each Annual Comprehensive Financial Report was submitted to the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") for consideration for a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting, which is awarded to

those governmental reporting agencies that comply with the reporting standards of the GFOA. The County was awarded a Certificate for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for each Fiscal Year 2012 through 2024.

The County has submitted its budget plan for review by the GFOA for each biennial budget period and has received the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from the GFOA. The GFOA established the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award in 1984 to encourage and assist state and local governments to prepare budget documents of the very highest quality that reflect both the guidelines established by the National Advisory Council on State and local Budgeting and the GFOA's recommended practices on budgeting and then to recognize individual governments that succeed in achieving that goal.

Investment and Management of County Funds

According to the County Treasurer, all moneys of the County, specifically moneys in the General Fund, the bond retirement fund, and all project funds containing proceeds of any debt issuances of the County, are presently or will be deposited and invested in accordance with the requirements of Ohio law, and in particular the Uniform Depository Act (Revised Code Chapter 135). Under Revised Code Section 135.31, the County may deposit active moneys, which are moneys deposited in public depositories and determined to be necessary to meet current demands on the treasury, in (i) a commercial account and withdrawable in whole or in part on demand, (ii) a negotiable order of withdrawal account as authorized in the Consumer Checking Account Equity Act of 1980, and (iii) a money market deposit account as authorized in the Garn-St. Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.

The County's investment of inactive moneys, which are moneys in excess of the amount determined to be needed as active moneys, is governed by Revised Code Section 135.35. Pursuant to Section 135.35, a county may deposit or invest any part or all its inactive moneys in (i) United States Treasury bills, notes or bonds issued by the United States treasury, (ii) bonds, notes or debentures issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, (iii) time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts, (iv) bond or other obligations of the State or political subdivisions of the state, (v) no-load money market mutual funds, (vi) the Ohio subdivision's fund established under Section 135.45 ("STAR Ohio"), (vii) securities lending agreements, (viii) commercial paper, (ix) bankers acceptances, (x) written repurchase agreements, and (xi) certain debt interests. The permitted investments described above are subject to certain restrictions as set forth under Section 135.35. Except in certain circumstances, investments of the County's inactive moneys must mature within five years from the date of investment.

All investments of the County, except for investments in securities in no-load money market mutual funds, and STAR Ohio, must be made through members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., banks, savings banks, or savings and loan associations regulated by the State superintendent of financial institutions or through institutions regulated by the comptroller of the currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Certain investment practices remain exclusive to those fiscal officers who have completed additional training and approved by the Auditor of State in accordance with the Uniform Depository Act. Further, counties are required to have a written investment policy on file with the Auditor of State pursuant to Revised Code Section 135.35. Absent such a policy, a county is restricted to investing inactive moneys in (i) time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts, (ii) no-load money market mutual funds, and (iii) STAR Ohio. The County currently has a written investment policy on file with the Auditor of State. Additionally, County Council passed ordinance number O2014-0021 on October 14, 2014 to establish guidelines for the County's investment policy and financial reporting requirements. The ordinance requires the Office of Budget and Management to submit a public presentation to Council on the budget not later than March 31.

As of March 31, 2026, the County's approximately \$1.1 billion (market value) investment portfolio was invested as follows: \$320 million in STAR Ohio and available on one day's notice; \$320 million in U.S. Treasury coupon securities; \$66 million in U.S. Agency Callable obligations; \$128 million in U.S. Agency non-callable obligations; \$85 million in corporate bonds and notes; \$29 million in commercial paper; \$36 million in municipal notes; \$11 million in foreign notes; \$21 million in checking; and \$49 million in money market accounts.

Although the particular components of the portfolio will necessarily change from time to time as investments mature and money is reinvested, the County does not expect those components or the duration of its investment portfolio to vary materially in the foreseeable future.

General Fund and Financial Outlook

The General Fund is the County's main operating fund, which supports general government, justice system and public safety, and some economic development expenditures. The County also expends General Fund money to supplement other amounts available for certain social services and health and safety purposes.

The Office of Budget and Management closely monitors County revenues and spending and communicates regularly to the County Executive, County Council, and agencies and departments. As are most local governments, the County is affected by economic conditions (i.e. unemployment, inflation, etc.) and changes in revenues received from the State and Federal governments for programs for which the County is responsible. County officials adjust General Fund expenditures as needed in reaction to those conditions and changes. The County is required by Ordinance O2021-0010 to maintain cash reserves equal to no less than 25% of total expenditures.

Per County Code, the Office of Budget and Management regularly updates Council with quarterly reporting on the financial performance of County operations, including the General Fund. The County has maintained a General Fund balance at levels exceeding its minimum balance requirement. See EXHIBIT A. General Fund operations have been aided by federal funding in recent years, including \$21 million and \$219 million in miscellaneous revenues in 2021 and 2022 from ARPA funding. \$240 million in ARPA funding remained in the General Fund in 2021, \$164 million remained in 2022, \$98 million remained in 2023, \$30.6 million remained in 2024 and \$19 million in 2025. General Fund balances including and excluding ARPA dollars, exceeded the County's General Fund balance reserve requirement described above.

The Ohio legislature has adopted its 2026-2027 biennial budget. The County is not expecting any materials impacts from the State budget.

Sales and Use Tax

The County currently levies a sales and use tax of 1.25%, 0.50% is imposed pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Board in 1969, 0.50% is imposed pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Board in 1987 and 0.25% is imposed pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Board in 2007. The 0.50% portions of the sales and use tax authorized in 1969 and 1987 are in effect for a continuing period of time and the 0.25% portion authorized in 2007 is in effect for a period of 20 years ending in 2027. In December 2023, County Council extended the 0.25% sales tax for 40 years. No portion of the sales and use tax is now subject to repeal by referendum or initiative. The sales tax is collected by the State and distributed monthly to the County, less the amounts retained by Argent Institutional Trust Company, as trustee, needed to satisfy debt service on the County's outstanding Sales Tax Bonds (Series 2014, Series 2015, Series 2016, Series 2017 and Series 2022)

The County's sales and use tax receipts for the past five Fiscal Years are shown below (prior to any amounts deducted for bond debt service):

County Sales and Use Tax Revenues

Year	Rate	Amount Collected
2021	1.25%	\$304,002,112
2022	1.25	323,378,642
2023	1.25	331,589,769
2024	1.25	333,983,591
2025	1.25	342,777,220

Source: County Fiscal Office

Under State law, the County Council has authority to adopt resolutions increasing the County sales and use tax by an additional 0.25% (up to an aggregate maximum of 1.50%) in increments of .05%, to provide revenue for the County's General Fund or for certain other purposes. Unless adopted as an emergency measure or with voter approval, any resolution increasing the rate would be subject to referendum by the electors. If adopted as an emergency measure, the resolution increasing the rate would be subject to repeal at a voter-initiated election. If repealed by the electors, the increased rate could not be re-imposed pursuant to an emergency measure for one year from the date of the election.

Real Property Transfer Tax

The County currently levies a 3.0-mill real property transfer tax, an unvoted tax that was enacted in 1985 pursuant to a resolution of the Board. That tax is in addition to the 1.0-mill real property transfer fee imposed by State law. The County's real property transfer tax is not subject to repeal or reduction by referendum or initiative. Recent Receipts for the Real Property Transfer Tax are provided in the table below:

Real Property Transfer Tax

Year	Amount
2021	\$30,276,697
2022	29,912,173
2023	23,077,458
2024	24,169,772
2025	27,337,571

Source: County Fiscal Office

Local Government Fund

The Ohio Local Government Fund was created by statute and is comprised of designated State revenues which are distributed to each county and then allocated among the County and cities, villages and townships in the County on the basis of statutory formulas. The LGF is supported by 1.66% of general tax revenue collected by the State pursuant to Revised Code Section 131.51. The estimate assumes Local Government Fund revenues of \$27.8 million in 2026.

The County's portions of Local Government Fund receipts in recent years, rounded to the nearest \$1,000, are provided in the table below.

Local Government Fund Revenues

Year	Amount
2021	\$22,715,000
2022	23,822,000
2023	25,017,000
2024	22,423,000
2025	27,430,410

Source: County Fiscal Office

Property Taxes

The County Treasurer collects approximately \$3 billion in property tax revenue to be distributed to various subdivisions each year and retains \$440 million for County operations. The County's General Fund generates revenue from property taxes through 1.45 of inside millage.

General Fund Receipts From Ad Valorem Property Taxes

County General Fund receipts from ad valorem property tax levies for tax collection years 2021 through 2025, rounded to the nearest \$1,000, are shown below:

Collection Year	General Fund Tax Rate	Total Receipts
2021	1.00	\$30,448,000
2022	1.00	31,101,000
2023	1.10	34,709,000
2024	1.10	34,927,000
2025	1.10	42,615,043

Source: County Fiscal Office

In 2025, the County Fiscal Officer completed the required sexennial property appraisal. The reappraisal increases property taxes to the General Fund by approximately \$8 million. In 2021, the County Fiscal Officer completed the required triennial property appraisal. The reappraisal in combination with the increase in millage to the General Fund increases property tax revenues by approximately \$6 million. The reappraisals have no impact on the Health and Human Services Levy revenues. In collection year 2022, the County's General Fund tax rate for ad valorem property taxes increased to 1.00 mills from 0.90 mills, and the bond retirement fund tax rate decreased accordingly to 0.45 mills from 0.55 mills. In collection year 2023, the County's General Fund tax rate for ad valorem property taxes increased to 1.10 mills from 1.00 mills, and the bond retirement fund tax rate decreased accordingly to 0.35 mills from 0.45 mills. The adopted Alternative Tax Budgets for 2023, 2024 and 2025 did not change inside millage. The County's 2009B general obligation bonds mature in 2034; and the County's 2020A and 2020B general obligation bonds are stated to mature in 2037 and 2035, respectively.

OTHER GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Nontax Revenues

The County has issued obligations to which it has pledged its Nontax Revenues. The Nontax Revenues include all moneys of the County which are not moneys raised by taxation, to the extent available for payment of the debt service on such obligations, including but not limited to the following: charges for services and payments received in reimbursement for services; investment earnings on any funds of the County that are credited to the County's General Fund; payments in lieu of taxes now or hereafter authorized by State statute; fines and forfeitures and fees from properly imposed licenses and permits; proceeds from the sale of assets;

rental income; grants from the United States of America and the State; gifts and donations; and revenue transfers from various funds.

The following table summarizes historical collections for the past five years of certain of the more significant sources of funds identified by the County from its General Fund as Nontax Revenues.

Year	Charges for Services	Investment Earnings	Intergovernmental ¹	License and Permits & Fines and Forfeitures	Miscellaneous Revenue ²	Total
2021	\$93,447,656	\$7,011,315	\$32,322,771	\$8,797,168	\$38,333,045	\$179,911,955
2022	105,290,784	8,583,749	51,223,366	8,352,294	229,024,165	402,474,358
2023	98,390,740	25,849,412	49,183,901	7,822,165	13,955,420	195,201,638
2024	102,004,101	32,976,558	49,416,629	8,297,408	11,741,982	204,436,678
2025	103,463,761	39,650,007	52,452,255	12,093,842	14,169,625	221,829,490

Source: County Fiscal Office

Health and Human Services Levy Fund

Cuyahoga County residents have approved two levies to support health and human services. The larger of the two levies, 4.8 mills, was most recently approved in March 2024 for eight years and will be effective through 2032. On March 17, 2020, voters approved a 4.7 mill levy to replace the expiring 3.9 mill levy and a 0.80 mill increase to fund additional health and human service needs and will be effective through 2028.

Revenue generated by the County's two levies totaled \$282.3 million in 2025 and is expected to produce approximately \$279.3 million in 2026. House Bill 920 protects property owners from unvoted tax increases by capping the amount of revenue that can be collected from a voted levy. When property rates are increased, the effective rate of the levy decreases by the amount necessary to maintain existing revenue generation. The levies are, however, affected by new value (e.g. new construction).

As of December 31, 2025, the County was not compliant with County Code Section 701.01, requiring the Health and Human Services Levy Fund to maintain a fund balance equal to no less than 10% of expenditures.

COUNTY EXCISE TAX

The County currently levies an excise tax at the rate of \$3 on each gallon of spirituous liquor sold in the County, \$0.16 per gallon on the sale of beer (one and one-half cents per 12-ounce bottle) sold at wholesale in the County, \$0.32 per gallon (six cents per 750 ml bottle of wine) on the sale of wine and mixed beverages sold at wholesale in the county, \$0.24 per gallon on the sale of cider sold at wholesale in the county, and 2.25 mills per cigarette (amounting to \$0.00225 per cigarette) on the sale of cigarettes sold at wholesale in the County. The County Excise Tax was first levied for a period of 15 years, upon approval by voters in the County, in 1990 and was subsequently extended for a period of an additional ten years, through July 31, 2015 and for an additional 20 years on May 6, 2014. No portion of County Excise Tax is now subject to repeal by referendum or initiative. The County Excise Tax is collected by the State and distributed monthly to the County, and may be used solely for the purpose of financing sports facilities for professional athletic teams and other capital improvements.

¹ Intergovernmental revenue excludes Local Government Fund allocations.

² Miscellaneous Revenue in 2021 and 2022 included ARPA funds transferred into General Fund as revenue replacement in the amounts of \$21 million and \$219 million, respectively. The County also received \$9.7 million from the State of Ohio office of BroadbandOhio in 2022.

Receipts for the County Excise Tax since 2021 are set forth in the table below.

Historical County Excise Tax Collections

Collection Period	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Beer	Wine/Mixed Beverage	Total Collections
2021	\$2,012,804	\$6,952,646	\$3,833,837	\$1,369,884	\$14,169,171
2022	1,528,867	7,121,498	3,001,076	1,423,961	13,075,402
2023	1,501,595	7,331,195	3,275,115	1,593,179	13,701,084
2024	1,344,716	7,174,414	3,228,679	1,546,447	13,294,256
2025	1,297,867	6,901,090	3,078,546	1,327,944	12,605,448

Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office

COUNTY DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

(All debt related calculations and numbers include approximately \$910 million of anticipated limited tax general obligation bonds for the County’s anticipated financing for a new jail facility. The bonds issued to finance the project are expected to close on June 3, 2026)

The County is not and has not been, in the last 50 years, in default in the payment of debt service on any of its bonds or notes or in a condition of default under the financing documents relating to any of its issues of revenue bonds; however, the County makes no representation as to the existence of a condition of default resulting from a default by any private entity under any financing documents relating to its industrial development or hospital improvement revenue bonds.

The following describes the security for various types of County 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 issued certain industrial development revenue bonds for facilities used by private corporations or other entities, and hospital revenue bonds for facilities used by private nonprofit hospital agencies, on none of which bonds is the County obligated in any way to pay debt service from any of its funds. Therefore, those bonds have been *excluded* entirely from the debt discussion and the tables that follow.

The following table lists the County’s outstanding debt as of June 3, 2026 (before reduction for moneys in the County’s Bond retirement Fund and excluding the Series 2025 Notes but including the Series 2026 Notes) represented by notes and bonds. Refer to the County’s official statement for the 2026 general obligation bonds for a more up to date “County Debt And Other Long-Term Obligation” information following the sale of the 2026 bonds.

Analysis of Outstanding Debt

A. Total Debt Outstanding:		\$1,617,128,851 ¹
B. Exempt Debt:		
Nontax Revenue Bonds ¹	147,245,000	
GO Self Supporting – Sports Facilities	46,630,000	
GO Self Supporting & Correction Facility Related Debt	927,243,851*	
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	327,545,000	
Total Exempt Debt		\$1,448,663,851*
C. Total Non-Exempt Debt: (A minus B)		\$168,465,000

¹ Includes 2010D subordinated lien bonds but excludes Economic Development Guaranty Bonds, Letter of Credit for MetroHealth, and other Long-Term Obligations of the County. See “Economic Development Guaranty Bonds and Other Long-Term Obligations of the County” herein.

Source: County Fiscal Office

Statutory Debt Limitations Generally

The County may issue voted general obligation bonds, and notes issued in anticipation thereof, pursuant to a vote of the electors of the County. Ad valorem taxes, without limitation as to amount or rate, assessed to pay debt service on voted bonds are authorized by the electors at the same time they authorize issuance of such voted debt. Such voted debt is subject to the direct debt limitations but is not subject to the indirect debt limitation. (See “Direct Debt Limitations” below). Voted obligations may also be issued by certain overlapping subdivisions.

General obligation bonds and notes issued in anticipation thereof may also be issued by the County (and certain overlapping political subdivisions) without a vote of the electors. Unvoted debt is subject to both the direct and indirect debt limitations. (See “Direct Debt Limitations” and “Indirect Debt Limitation” below.)

Following are descriptions of the statutory and constitutional debt and ad valorem property tax limitations applying to the County’s presently outstanding and projected bond and note indebtedness, and certain other long-term financial obligations of the County. Nontax revenue bonds and sales tax supported bonds issued under Revised Code Section 133.081 are exempt from the direct and indirect (“ten-mill”) debt limitations (see “Direct Debt Limitations” below for a discussion of exempt debt).

Direct Debt Limitations

Revised Code Section 133.07 provides that, exclusive of certain “exempt debt” (discussed below), the net principal amount of unvoted debt of a County may not exceed 1.0% of the total value of all property in the County as listed and assessed for taxation. Revised Code Section 133.07 also provides that the net principal amount of both voted and unvoted general obligation debt of the County, may not exceed a sum equal to 3.0% of the first \$100,000,000 of the assessed valuation, plus 1.50% of such valuation in excess of \$100,000,000 and not in excess of \$300,000,000, plus 2.50% of such valuation in excess of \$300,000,000. These two

¹ Preliminary, subject to change.

limitations, referred to as “the direct debt limitations,” may be amended from time to time by the Ohio General Assembly.

The Revised Code provides that certain county debt is exempt from direct debt limitations (“exempt debt”). Exempt debt includes general obligation debt to the extent that such debt is “self-supporting” (that is, revenues from the facilities financed are sufficient to pay applicable operating and maintenance expenses and related debt service and other requirements); bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of special assessments; bonds issued for the purpose of housing county agencies, to the extent that revenues derived from leasing such facilities, other than that attributable to unvoted county taxes, is sufficient to pay debt service; revenue bonds; bonds supported by receipts of the sales tax; bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of current revenues or in anticipation of the proceeds of a specific tax levy; bonds issued for certain emergency purposes; bonds issued to pay final judgments; bonds for acquiring or constructing jail, detention or correctional facilities; and bonds for permanent improvements to the extent that debt service thereon is supported by a pledge, pursuant to Revised Code Section 133.07(C)(9) of certain moneys to be received by the county. Notes issued in anticipation of “exempt” bonds also are exempt debt. In calculating 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.

Without consideration of money in the County’s Bond Retirement Fund, and based on the currently applicable assessed valuation of \$44,304,273,940:

(a) The total voted and unvoted non-exempt debt that the County could issue subject to the 3%, 1-1/2%, 2-1/2% limitation described above, is \$1,106,743,417. The total County non-exempt debt which is outstanding is \$168,465,000 leaving a borrowing capacity of \$937,644,349 within the limitation for combined voted and unvoted non-exempt debt; and

(b) The total unvoted non-exempt debt that the County could issue subject to the 1% limitation is \$443,297,366. The total County non-exempt debt subject to such limitation which is outstanding is \$168,465,000 leaving a borrowing capacity of \$274,578,738 within the 1% limitation for unvoted non-exempt debt.

Indirect Debt Limitation

Unvoted general obligation bonds and bond anticipation notes cannot be issued by the County unless the tax required to be imposed on taxable property in the County for the payment of the debt service on (a) such bonds (or the bonds in anticipation of which notes are issued), and (b) all outstanding unvoted general obligation bonds (including bonds in anticipation of which notes are issued) of the combination of overlapping taxing subdivisions in the County resulting in the highest tax rate required for such debt service, in any one year, is ten mills or less per \$1.00 of assessed valuation. This indirect debt limitation, the product of which is commonly referred to as the “ten-mill limitation,” is imposed by a combination of the provisions of Article XII, Sections 2 and 11 of the Ohio Constitution and Revised Code Section 5705.02.

The ten-mill limitation is the maximum aggregate millage for all purposes that may be levied on any single piece of property by all overlapping taxing subdivisions without a vote of the electors. The ten mills which may be levied without a vote of the electors is in fact levied, collected and allocated among the County and its overlapping taxing subdivisions for general fund purposes pursuant to a statutory formula.

This “inside” millage allocated to each overlapping taxing subdivision is required by present Ohio law to be used first for the payment of debt service on unvoted general obligation debt of the subdivision, unless provision has been made for its payment from other sources. The balance of the millage is available for other purposes of the subdivision. Thus, to the extent this inside millage is required for debt service of a taxing subdivision (which may exceed the formula allocation to that subdivision), the amount that would otherwise be available to that subdivision or to other such overlapping subdivisions for general fund purposes is reduced.

A subdivision's allocation of inside millage can be exceeded only in the event it is required for the payment of debt service on its unvoted general obligation debt and, in that case, the inside millage allocated to the other overlapping subdivisions would be reduced proportionally to bring the aggregate levies of inside millage down to ten mills.

In case of notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of unvoted general obligation bonds, the highest annual debt service estimated for the bonds anticipated by the notes is used to calculate the millage required.

Revenue bonds and notes are not included in debt subject to the ten-mill limitation since they are not general obligations of the County, and neither the general revenue nor the full faith and credit of the County are pledged for their payment.

The ten-mill limitation applies to all unvoted general obligation debt even if debt service on some of such debt is expected to be paid in fact from special assessments, utility earnings or other sources.

In calculating whether or not unvoted debt to be issued by the County is within the ten-mill limitation, it is necessary to determine the total outstanding debt service requirements within the ten-mill limitation of all the taxing subdivisions overlapping the County.

Based upon the maximum debt service required for all general obligation bond debt of the County (see "General Obligation Debt Service Requirements" herein) (but excluding therefrom debt service requirements for voted debt and any sales tax bonds and BANs), the highest debt service requirement in any year for all County debt subject to the ten-mill limitation is \$81,453,720 in 2034. The payment of that annual debt service would require a levy of approximately 1.83585 mills per \$1.00 of assessed valuation based on current assessed valuation of \$44,304,273,940. Of this maximum annual debt service requirement, the County expects contributions from sources other than ad valorem taxes, such as special assessments and federal interest subsidies. If those other sources for any reason are not available, the debt service could be met from the amounts produced by the millage currently levied for all purposes by the City 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 taxing subdivisions within the County (including the County) has the highest outstanding debt service requirements within the ten-mill limitation. There are 57 municipal corporations, two townships and all or portions of 33 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 City of Lakewood is the taxing subdivision in the County that, with its overlapping taxing subdivisions, has the highest potential millage requirements for debt service on unvoted general obligation debt. As of June 3, 2026, the total millage theoretically required by the City of Lakewood (5.3527), along with the County (1.8385), culminate in 7.1912 theoretical mills necessary for 2034, the year of highest potential debt service, based on their current assessed valuations. There thus currently remains 2.8088 mills within the ten-mill, indirect debt limitation that has yet to be allocated to debt service by the County and its overlapping taxing subdivisions.

County General Obligation Debt Currently Outstanding

After issuance of the Bonds, the County will have the following issues of general obligation bonds outstanding (excluding the Series 2025 Notes but including the Series 2026 Notes):

Issue	Dated Date	Final Maturity	Balance Outstanding (as of June 3, 2026)
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2009B (Taxable)	12/22/2009	12/1/2034	\$77,990,000.00
General Obligation Capital Improvement, Series 2019A (Tax Exempt)	9/12/2019	12/1/2035	36,990,000.00
General Obligation Capital Improvement, Refunding Bonds, Series 2019B (Taxable)	9/12/2019	12/1/2027	9,640,000.00
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A (Tax Exempt)	11/3/2020	12/1/2037	31,850,000.00
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020B (Taxable)	11/3/2020	12/1/2035	44,405,000.00
Capital Improvement Notes, Series 2025B (Sports Facilities Project)	12/15/2025	12/15/2026	14,220,000.00
The Bonds	6/3/2026*	12/1/2064*	901,555,000.00 ¹
Capital Improvement Notes, Series 2026	6/3/2026	06/3/2027	25,688,850.69*
Total			\$1,142,338,850.69*

Source: County Fiscal Office

¹ Preliminary, subject to change

General Obligation Debt Service Requirements

The following schedule presents the County's debt service requirements for all general obligation bonds currently as of June 3, 2026 (excluding the Series 2025 Notes but including the Series 2026 Notes):

Calendar Year	<u>Prior Obligations</u>		<u>The Bonds</u> *		Capitalized Interest	Total Debt Service
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
2026	\$15,940,000	\$4,063,148	-			
2027	16,370,000	7,498,130	\$40,000			
2028	15,290,000	6,802,183	40,000			
2029	22,170,000	6,051,491	40,000			
2030	16,210,000	5,169,155	465,000			
2031	16,760,000	4,406,338	465,000			
2032	24,395,000	3,615,585	1,395,000			
2033	25,125,000	2,656,443	2,330,000			
2034	25,890,000	1,657,822	3,260,000			
2035	16,395,000	619,580	4,190,000			
2036	3,115,000	189,900	5,590,000			
2037	3,215,000	96,450	6,520,000			
2038	-	-	7,450,000			
2039	-	-	10,245,000			
2040	-	-	11,175,000			
2041	-	-	13,970,000			
2042	-	-	15,830,000			
2043	-	-	17,695,000			
2044	-	-	21,420,000			
2045	-	-	21,410,000			
2046	-	-	22,305,000			
2047	-	-	23,245,000			
2048	-	-	24,225,000			
2049	-	-	25,255,000			
2050	-	-	26,330,000			
2051	-	-	27,455,000			
2052	-	-	28,630,000			
2053	-	-	30,005,000			
2054	-	-	31,450,000			
2055	-	-	32,970,000			
2056	-	-	43,190,000			
2057	-	-	45,565,000			
2058	-	-	48,070,000			
2059	-	-	50,715,000			
2060	-	-	53,505,000			
2061	-	-	56,450,000			
2062	-	-	59,550,000			
2063	-	-	62,825,000			
2064	-	-	66,285,000			
Total	\$200,875,000	\$42,826,225	\$901,555,000			

* Preliminary, subject to change

Security for General Obligation Debt

The following describes the security for County general obligation debt.

Unvoted Bonds. The basic security for unvoted County general obligation bonds is the County's ability to levy, and its levy pursuant to constitutional and statutory requirements, of an ad valorem tax on all real and tangible personal property subject to ad valorem taxation by the County, within the ten-mill limitation described below. This tax must be in a sufficient amount to pay (to the extent not paid from other sources), as it becomes due, the debt service on unvoted County general obligation bonds, both outstanding and in anticipation of which BANs are outstanding. The law provides that the levy necessary for debt service has priority over any levy for current expenses within that tax limitation; 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 above, under "Indirect Debt Limitation," of the ten-mill limitation, and the priority of claim on it for debt service on unvoted general obligation debt of the County and all overlapping taxing subdivisions.

Voted Bonds. The basic security for voted County general obligation bonds is the authorization by the electors for the County to levy to pay debt service on those voted bonds, without limitation as to rate or amount, ad valorem taxes on all real and tangible personal property subject to ad valorem taxation by the County. The tax is outside of the ten-mill limitation and is to be in sufficient amount to pay (to the extent not paid from other sources), as it becomes due, the debt service on the voted County general obligation bonds, both outstanding and in anticipation of which BANs are outstanding (subject to the provisions of bankruptcy laws and other laws affecting creditors' rights and to the exercise of judicial discretion). None of the outstanding general obligation debt of the County is voted general obligation bonds.

BANs. Ohio requires, while BANs are outstanding, the levy of an ad valorem property tax in an amount not less than that which 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 notes (the maximum maturity for special assessment BANs is generally five years). Any period in excess of five years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated, and 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 June 3, 2026, Cuyahoga County expects to have the following outstanding limited tax general obligation notes outstanding (excluding the Series 2025 Notes):

- \$14,220,000.00 Capital Improvement Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2025B, dated December 15, 2026, which were purchased by the County Treasurer for various capital improvements at Progressive Field and Rocket Arena and mature on December 15, 2026.
- \$25,688,850.69 Capital Improvement Notes, Series 2026, dated June 3, 2026, to be purchased by the County Treasurer at an interest rate of 4.02% to retire a portion of the Series 2025 Notes and mature on June 3, 2027.

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

The following schedule presents the County's existing debt service requirements for the County's outstanding 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2022 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds:

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds Debt Service Requirements

Calendar Year ¹	Aggregate Sales Tax Revenue Bond Debt Service		
	Principal	Interest	Principal
2026	\$10,775,000	\$5,887,499	\$16,662,499
2027	28,890,000	11,032,970	39,922,970
2028	29,975,000	9,941,438	39,916,438
2029	23,805,000	8,799,306	32,604,306
2030	32,070,000	7,957,036	40,027,036
2031	33,175,000	6,848,277	40,023,277
2032	26,475,000	5,704,345	32,179,345
2033	27,390,000	4,784,579	32,174,579
2034	27,840,000	3,816,691	31,656,691
2035	26,110,000	2,828,822	28,938,822
2036	26,210,000	2,075,182	28,285,182
2037	24,475,000	1,083,826	25,558,826
2038	10,355,000	414,200	10,769,200
Total	\$327,545,000	\$71,174,172	\$398,719,172

1 Based on fiscal year and calendar year beginning January 1st and ending December 31st of each year.

Nontax Revenue Obligations

The County has issued obligations to which it has pledged its Nontax Revenues. See “**OTHER GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES – Nontax Revenues**” for the receipts of the County’s Nontax Revenues in recent fiscal years. The County has the following nontax revenue bond issues outstanding:

Outstanding Nontax Revenue Debt

Issue	Dated Date	Final Maturity	Balance Outstanding
Taxable Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A (Steelyard Commons)	10/30/2013	12/1/2037	\$2,700,000
Taxable Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2013B (Westin Hotel)	12/30/2013	12/1/2042	4,500,000
Nontax Revenue Bonds, Series 2014B (Western Reserve)	12/17/2014	12/1/2026	2,785,000
Tax-Exempt Economic Development Refunding Bonds, Series 2014C	12/17/2014	12/1/2027	20,155,000
Taxable Economic Development Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A	5/28/2020	6/1/2030	4,490,000
Taxable Economic Development Refunding Bonds, Series 2020B	5/28/2020	6/1/2030	1,025,000
Economic Development Refunding Bonds, Series 2020D	9/15/2020	12/1/2027	33,285,000
Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2022A	10/18/2022	12/1/2042	28,610,000
Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A	10/22/2024	12/1/2053	49,195,000
Total			\$146,745,000

Source: County Fiscal Office

There is a priority and parity pledge of the Nontax Revenues for the payment of the nine outstanding bond issues of the County listed above (Series 2024A, Series 2022A, Series 2020A, Series 2020B, Series 2020D, Series 2013A, Series 2013B, Series 2014B and Series 2014C). There is a subordinate pledge of Nontax Revenues for the payment of the County’s \$1,810,000 Taxable Economic Development Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2010D (Shaker Square Project) outstanding in the amount of \$455,000. In addition, the County has provided an irrevocable letter of credit from PNC Bank, National Association expiring on April 22, 2029 in the stated amount of \$63,621,787.50 to satisfy the debt service reserve requirement related to The MetroHealth System’s \$945,660,000 Series 2017 Bonds, and the County’s obligation to reimburse PNC Bank, National Association for any draws on such letter of credit is secured by Nontax Revenues.

There is a priority and a parity pledge of the Nontax Revenues for the payment of seven categories of those obligations. The debt service schedule for the seven categories of obligations is shown in the following table:

Debt Service on Nontax Revenue Bonds¹

Calendar Year	Brownfield Bonds (Series 2020A)	Commercial Redevelopment Bonds (Series 2020B)	Convention Center Bonds (Series 2020D, 2014C & 2022A)	Steelyard Commons Bonds (Series 2013A)	Westin Hotel Bonds (Series 2013B)	Western Reserve Bonds (Series 2014B)	Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Bonds (Series 2024A)	Total
2026	\$59,864	\$13,668	\$27,636,759	\$221,716	\$277,323	\$2,837,915	\$2,017,000	\$33,064,244
2027	1,191,436	269,334	32,340,669	287,038	402,671	-	3,191,750	37,682,898
2028	1,183,780	273,018	2,550,519	285,238	400,040	-	3,187,250	7,879,844
2029	1,183,809	271,128	2,549,519	287,813	401,540	-	3,190,750	7,884,558
2030	1,181,601	268,776	2,550,519	289,938	402,540	-	3,186,750	7,880,124
2031	-	-	2,553,269	286,150	403,040	-	3,190,500	6,432,959
2032	-	-	2,552,519	286,650	402,940	-	3,191,500	6,433,609
2033	-	-	2,548,269	286,650	402,125	-	3,189,750	6,426,794
2034	-	-	2,550,519	286,150	400,575	-	3,190,250	6,427,494
2035	-	-	2,548,769	289,600	402,925	-	3,187,750	6,429,044
2036	-	-	2,548,019	287,263	399,450	-	3,187,250	6,421,981
2037	-	-	2,551,844	589,400	400,425	-	3,188,500	6,730,169
2038	-	-	2,551,225	-	400,575	-	3,191,250	6,143,050
2039	-	-	2,552,325	-	404,188	-	3,190,250	6,146,763
2040	-	-	2,552,375	-	401,650	-	3,190,500	6,144,525
2041	-	-	2,551,100	-	403,250	-	3,186,750	6,141,100
2042	-	-	2,550,663	-	803,700	-	3,189,000	6,543,363
2043	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,186,750	3,186,750
2044	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,190,000	3,190,000
2045	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,188,250	3,188,250
2046	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,191,500	3,191,500
2047	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,189,250	3,189,250
2048	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,191,500	3,191,500
2049	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,187,750	3,187,750
2050	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,188,000	3,188,000
2051	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,189,000	3,189,000
2052	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,190,600	3,190,600
2053	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,187,600	3,187,600
Total	\$4,800,490	\$1,095,993	\$98,238,878	\$3,683,603	\$7,108,957	\$2,837,915	\$88,126,950	\$205,892,716

Source: County Fiscal Office

¹ Amounts may not foot due to rounding.

Economic Development Guaranty Bonds

In April 2014, the County issued \$17,000,000 Taxable Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A (Flats East Development LLC Project) (the Series 2014A Flats Bonds), funding, in part, development costs of a mixed-use residential, office, and retail project on the banks of the Cuyahoga River adjacent to the City's central business district. The project was completed in multiple phases, with a development cost of the two completed phases of \$500 million. The Series 2014A Flats Bonds debt service costs are secured and funded by project revenues, but subordinate to private commercial loans. The County has agreed to provide a guaranty of debt service payments to bondholders, subject to annual appropriation. Individual guarantees from a principal of the project developer are available to the County and/or bondholders as additional security for the Series 2014A Flats Bonds.

Other Long-Term Obligations of the County

Leases

The County has entered into several capital lease agreements for acquiring land, buildings and equipment for various purposes. The table sets forth the anticipated lease payments due through 2074.

Year	Amount Due
2026	\$6,871,116
2027	5,573,452
2028	5,092,750
2029	5,190,800
2030-2034	27,498,871
2035-2039	33,366,774
2040	6,284,200
Total	\$89,877,963

Source: County Fiscal Office

Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service in the fund financial statements for the General Fund and the Human Services Special Revenue Fund. These expenditures are reflected as program expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Hospital Revenue Bonds

The Board of Hospital Trustees of The MetroHealth System (the "Metro Board") has issued a number of series of hospital revenue bonds on behalf of the County, and issued \$945,660,000 in additional hospital revenue bonds in May, 2017 (the "Series 2017 MetroHealth Bonds") to finance construction of a new hospital facility, parking facilities and utility plant at its main campus as well as refund a substantial portion of its outstanding hospital revenue bonds (see DEBT TABLE C). Those bonds, issued pursuant to an indenture between the County, acting by and through the Metro Board, and a corporate trustee, are special obligations, payable solely from the net revenues derived from the operation of MetroHealth and other money available to the Metro Board. While the County provides certain subsidies to MetroHealth, the hospital revenue bonds do not represent or constitute a general obligation debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the County, and the County is not required to use or apply to the payment of debt charges on those obligations any funds or revenues from any source other than the net revenues of MetroHealth. The County has agreed to provide one or more letters of credit in the aggregate amount of \$63,621,788 to fund the Bond Reserve Fund for the Series 2017 MetroHealth Bonds.

Ohio Public Works Commission Loans

The County has six outstanding loans from the Ohio Public Works Commission (“OPWC”) pursuant to which the OPWC provided funds to the County for the construction of sewage collection facilities and sewer lines. All County loans through the OPWC carry a 0.00% interest rate. The outstanding loans are as follows:

Loan Name	Loan Amount	Balance Outstanding	Final Maturity
Schaaf Road Bridge No. 6:034	\$1,251,250.00	\$125,125.00	1/1/2027
Sanitary Sewer Repairs-Maple Heights	76,605.00	53,623.44	7/1/2039
Barton/Bronson/Cook Sanitary Improvements	1,000,000.00	625,000.00	1/1/2038
Bagley Road Sanitary Sewer	1,571,670.00	1,139,460.00	7/1/2040
Turney Road Rehabilitation	34,397.00	30,097.00	1/1/2043
Sanitary System Improvements	285,000.00	70,862.88	1/1/2032
Total	\$4,218,922.00	\$2,044,168.32	

Source: Ohio Public Works Commission

Ohio Water Development Authority Loans

The County has 21 outstanding loans from the Ohio Water Development Authority (“OWDA”) pursuant to which the OWDA provided funds to the County for the construction of various water and sewer improvements. Many of these loans are paid from revenue derived from special assessments on the properties benefitted by these improvements. The current outstanding loans are as follows:

Loan Name	Loan Amount	Interest Rate	Balance Outstanding	Final Maturity
Suffolk Pump Station Rehab	\$199,179.50	3.25%	\$6,701.94	7/1/2026
Woods Pump Station Rehab	574,900.27	3.25	57,109.71	7/1/2027
E.38th & 40th Street	764,988.00	3.25	75,992.66	7/1/2027
Fitch Road Sanitary Imp	1,531,654.45	3.25	152,151.90	7/1/2027
Echo Hills WWTP Elim.	1,674,119.73	3.36	275,065.97	7/1/2028
Cook/Mackenzie San. Sewer	610,392.42	3.52	139,688.89	7/1/2029
Thornapple Pump St. Rehab	851,927.30	3.70	197,428.54	7/1/2029
Cook/Stearns Sanitary Imp	490,430.91	3.53	141,957.38	7/1/2030
Sewer Repair	2,094,157.51	3.25	833,100.70	7/1/2032
Fernhill Sewer Replacement	1,516,235.27	2.66	582,914.32	7/1/2032
North Granger Sewer Replacement	608,564.39	2.62	207,677.90	7/1/2031
Dewey Road Pump Station	2,239,818.20	3.28	892,572.31	7/1/2032
Jefferson Drive Sewer Lining	254,678.91	2.66	97,190.95	7/1/2032
Broadview Drill Drop	332,073.50	3.37	159,814.18	1/1/2034
Barton/Bronson/Cook	1,339,513.43	1.68	758,844.09	7/1/2036
Turney Road Rehabilitation	163,951.74	2.08	102,448.69	7/1/2037
Bagley Road Sewer & Water	1,505,374.52	3.03	1,008,939.48	1/1/2038
Broadrock Drill Drop	215,278.25	2.15	155,128.03	7/1/2039
Bradford Pump Station	753,030.36	3.10	573,473.19	1/1/2040
Egbert Road Force Main	130,449.54	1.78	99,053.25	7/1/2040
Richmond-Forbes Pump Station	418,279.00	1.50	353,821.23	7/1/2042
Total	\$18,268,997.20		\$6,871,075.31	

Source: Ohio Water Development Authority

Certificates of Participation

In May 2014, the County entered into a lease-purchase agreement (the “Hotel Lease”) with the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority (the “CCCPA”) to fund a portion of the costs of the construction of an approximately 600-room convention hotel adjacent to the Cleveland Convention Center (the “Hotel”). Under the Hotel Lease, the County is leasing the Hotel from the CCCPA. The Hotel Lease consists of one initial term running from May 29, 2014 through December 31, 2014, and 30 renewable one-year lease terms which run from 2015 through 2044 and expire annually at the end of the County’s fiscal year.

The annual base rent that the County must pay to the CCCPA under the Hotel Lease was securitized as \$230,885,000 of Certificates of Participation (the “2014 Hotel Certificates”) and sold to investors. On November 12, 2024, the County issued, via the Port and the same structure as the 2014 Hotel Certificates, \$131,580,000 of Certificates of Participation (the “2024 Hotel Certificates”) to refinance the 2014 Hotel Certificates to generate savings and better align lease payments with available revenues.

The 2014 Hotel Certificates and subsequently the 2024 Hotel Certificates, the Hotel Lease and the obligation to make base rent payments under the Hotel Lease are subject to annual appropriation by the County and do not represent or constitute bonded indebtedness, a debt of, or a general obligation of the County. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the County is pledged to secure the 2024 Hotel Certificates. Furthermore, because the Hotel Lease consists of 30 renewable one-year lease terms that expire at the end of each fiscal year, the 2024 Hotel Certificates are not considered debt under Ohio law. Accordingly, the 2024 Hotel Certificates have been excluded from the County’s debt presentation.

The outstanding balance as of June 3, 2026 on the 2024 Hotel Certificates is \$117,490,000.

Future Financings

County Council has not approved any other financings at this time. However, the County routinely evaluates various refunding opportunities to achieve debt service savings. Additionally, the County anticipates to issue new bond anticipation notes in November/December of 2026 to renew some portion of the notes maturing December 15, 2026. Additionally, the County is evaluating additional consolidation of its Health and Human Services divisions into centralized locations, which could require additional capital needs to renovate existing County-owned buildings. The County and related stakeholders continue to evaluate options to renovate or replace the County-owned Justice Center in downtown Cleveland. See official statement for the 2026 Capital Facility Bonds for a more expansive discussion.

Cybersecurity

The County, like many other public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations and faces multiple cybersecurity threats, including, but not limited to, hacking, phishing, viruses, malware and other attacks on its computing and other digital networks and systems (collectively, “Systems Technology”). As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the County may be the target of cybersecurity incidents that could result in adverse consequences to the County and its Systems Technology, requiring action to mitigate the consequences. Cybersecurity incidents could result from unintentional events or from deliberate attacks by unauthorized entities or individuals attempting to gain access to the County’s Systems Technology for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption and damage.

To mitigate the risk of operations impact and/or damage from cybersecurity incidents or cyberattacks, the County invests in multiple forms of cybersecurity and operational safeguards. While County cybersecurity and operational safeguards are periodically tested, no assurances can be given by the County that such measures will ensure against cybersecurity threats and attacks, and any breach could

damage the County's Systems Technology and cause material disruption to the County's finances or operations. The costs of remedying any such damage or protecting against future attacks could be substantial and may exceed applicable insurance coverages. Furthermore, cybersecurity breaches could expose the County to material litigation and other legal risks, which could cause the County to incur material costs.

In the event of a Systems Technology breach, the County has invested in a cybersecurity insurance policy. The policy provides for a variety of coverages: cybercrime, liability, and breach response, among other coverages.

DEBT TABLE A**Principal Amounts of Outstanding Debt;
Leeway for Additional Debt Within Direct Debt Limitations**

A.	Total outstanding debt:		\$1,617,128,851
B.	Exempt debt:		
	Category	Outstanding Principal Amount	
	General obligation bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of special assessments	\$ -0-	
	Revenue bonds issued for hospital improvements	-0-	
	Revenue bonds issued under Revised Code Chapter 165 payable from nontax revenues	147,245,000	
	Self-supporting general obligation bonds issued for sports facilities	46,630,000	
	General obligation bonds issued for the acquisition, construction and equipping of a port authority educational and cultural facility	-0-	
	General obligation bonds issued for the acquisition, renovation and equipping of structures for County correctional facilities	927,243,851	
	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	327,545,000	
	Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	-0-	
	Total exempt debt:	1,448,663,851	
C.	Total nonexempt debt (A minus B):		1,448,663,851
D.	1% of assessed valuation (unvoted nonexempt debt limitation):		443,042,739
E.	Total unvoted nonexempt debt outstanding:		168,465,000
F.	Debt leeway within 1% unvoted debt limitation (but subject to indirect debt limitation) (D minus E):		274,577,739
G.	3%, 1½% and 2½% of assessed valuation (3% of 1st \$100,000,000, 1½% of next \$200,000,000, and 2½% of amount in excess of \$300,000,000 of assessed valuation) (voted and unvoted nonexempt debt limitation):		1,106,106,849
H.	Total nonexempt debt outstanding:		168,465,000
I.	Debt leeway within 3%, 1½% and 2½% debt limitation (G minus H):		937,641,349

DEBT TABLE B

Various County and Overlapping General Obligation (GO) Debt Allocations (Principal Amounts)

Political Subdivision	Outstanding Indebtedness ^{1 2}	Percentage Allocable to County ³	Portion of Debt Borne by Properties Within the County
Cuyahoga County ^(a)	\$1,142,338,851	100.00%	\$1,142,338,851
Cuyahoga Community College	170,875,000	100.00	170,875,000
All Cities wholly within the County	1,031,171,671	100.00	1,031,171,671
All Villages wholly within the County	30,973,219	100.00	30,973,219
All Townships wholly within the County	-	100.00	-
All School Districts wholly within the County	1,623,867,531	100.00	1,623,867,531
Olmsted Falls School District	24,561,622	96.99	23,822,079
Strongsville School District	53,600,000	99.49	53,446,635
Chagrin Falls School District	27,330,000	63.41	17,329,528

Source: Cuyahoga County Budget Commission

¹ General obligation debt as of June 3, 2026.

² General obligation debt exempt from statutory debt limitations is nevertheless included in this table.

³ Determined, on a percentage basis, by dividing the amount of the assessed valuation of that territory of the political subdivision, which is within the boundaries of the County by the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision.

DEBT TABLE C**Outstanding MetroHealth System Revenue Bonds**

Obligation	Purpose	Initial Amount	Outstanding Amount	Interest Rate	Final Maturity
Hospital Facilities Revenue Bonds, Taxable Series 2009B (The MetroHealth System) (Build America Bonds - Direct Payment)	To pay costs of hospital facilities, including three helicopters, multi-specialty ambulatory centers, equipment and facilities renovations	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	8.223%	2040
Hospital Improvements and Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2017	MetroHealth Transformation Project, and refunding Series 1997 Bonds, Series 2011 Bonds, Series 2012 Bonds, Series 2015 Bonds	\$945,660,000	\$898,805,000	4.00%-5.50%	2057

EXHIBIT A

Comparative Cash Basis Summary of General Fund Receipts and Expenditures (Unaudited) for Fiscal Years 2021 through 2025 (in thousands of dollars)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cash Balance at January 1st	\$191,824,933	\$209,483,821	\$344,246,539	\$274,936,186	\$182,500,423
OPERATING REVENUE					
Property Taxes	\$30,447,753	\$31,101,200	\$34,708,716	\$34,926,746	\$42,615,043
Sales and Use Tax	\$291,311,035	\$311,762,075	\$320,235,856	\$323,325,210	\$337,746,608
Licenses and Permits	\$107,827	\$104,617	\$83,069	\$80,723	\$54,475
Fines and Forfeitures	\$8,689,341	\$8,247,677	\$7,739,096	\$8,216,685	\$12,039,367
Charges For Services	\$93,447,656	\$105,290,784	\$98,390,740	\$102,004,101	\$103,463,761
Local Government Fund	\$22,714,958	\$23,822,272	\$25,016,626	\$22,422,713	\$27,430,410
Other Intergovernmental	\$32,322,771	\$51,223,366	\$49,183,901	\$49,416,629	\$52,452,255
Other Taxes	\$6,868,358	\$10,435,558	\$12,220,174	\$12,493,372	\$11,328,554
Investment Earnings	\$7,011,315	\$8,583,749	\$25,849,412	\$32,976,558	\$39,650,007
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$38,333,044	\$229,024,165	\$13,955,420	\$11,741,982	\$14,169,625
Total Operating Revenue	\$531,254,058	\$779,595,463	\$587,383,010	\$597,604,719	\$640,950,105
OPERATING EXPENDITURES					
Personnel	\$273,593,996	\$306,422,140	\$336,986,231	\$363,985,656	\$387,811,621
Other Expenses	\$135,260,891	\$255,993,686	\$253,523,723	\$245,388,839	\$202,170,413
Capital	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	\$408,854,887	\$562,415,826	\$590,509,954	\$609,374,495	\$589,982,033
OTHER FINANCING USES					
	\$104,740,283	\$82,416,919	\$66,183,409	\$80,665,987	\$80,373,745
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$513,595,170	\$644,832,745	\$656,693,363	\$690,040,482	\$670,355,778
Cash Balance at December 31st	\$209,483,821	\$344,246,539	\$274,936,186	\$182,500,423	\$153,094,749
% Balance to Expenditures	41%	69%	50%	31%	26%

Notes: (Year end balance includes fund balance adjustments for prior year adjustments and Residual Equity Transfers.)
*Special Revenue Funds including Casino Tax, Auto Title and Coroners Lab were added to General Fund in 2020
O2021-0010 changed Cash Reserve Requirement calculation to 25% of prior year expenditures (starting in 2022)

EXHIBIT B

Information Regarding Gateway Economic Development Corporation of Greater Cleveland

GATEWAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF GREATER CLEVELAND

General

Gateway is a private, nonprofit corporation organized under Chapter 1702 of the Ohio Revised Code. Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code, Section 307.696, et seq. (the “Act”), Gateway, the City and the County entered into the Three-Party Agreement, as hereinafter defined, regarding the ownership, construction, financing and operation of a sports facility and related economic development activities in downtown Cleveland, Ohio. Under the Act and the Agreement Relating to Ownership, Financing, Construction and Operation of a Sports Facility and Related Economic Redevelopment Projects dated November 7, 1990, among Gateway, the City and the County, and Amended and Restated on September 15, 1992, and as further amended (the “Three-Party Agreement”), Gateway has been authorized to finance, construct, own and provide for the operation of the downtown Cleveland sports facilities under the Act, namely the Ballpark and Arena.

The County levies the Excise Tax, in accordance with the Act and Resolution 2014-0002 of the County Council (the “Legislation”). The County Council caused to be submitted to electors of Cuyahoga County at the Special Election on May 6, 2014, the question of levying the excise taxes for 20 years, beginning August 1, 2015 for the purpose of paying costs of constructing, renovating, improving and repairing sports facilities and reimbursing the County for costs incurred by the County in constructing the sports facilities. The County, having obtained the approval of the majority of the voters at the May 6, 2014 election began levying the Excise Tax on August 1, 2015.

Pursuant to the Act, the Three-Party Agreement and the Legislation, the County issued \$65,000,000 of Excise Tax Bonds in December 2015 for purposes described above, including reimbursing or paying to Gateway the costs of Major Capital Repairs as described below under the team leases. The County issued general obligation bonds in 2019 to refund the then outstanding 2015 bonds in their entirety, and to provide additional funds for capital repairs at Rocket Arena (formerly Rocket Mortgage Fieldhouse, Quicken Loans Arena and Gund Arena) (The “Arena”).

Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees of Gateway is currently made up of five members, with the County appointing two, the City appointing two, and one appointed jointly by the City and County, usually the chair. Of the five members, there are two ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees, one serving on behalf of the City and one serving on behalf of the County. The ex-officio members are voting members. The Executive of Cuyahoga County or the Mayor of the City of Cleveland may at any time designate any other officer of the County or City, respectively, to serve as its ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees in place of their current ex-officio member, or may, in the event an ex-officio member leaves public employment before his/her term expires, continue the designation of that member for the remainder of the term. The current members of the Board of Trustees, as provided in Gateway’s Articles of Incorporation and Code of Regulations, as amended, serve five-year terms. The appointments of the current members of the Board of Trustees have been made by the County Executive of the County with concurrence of County Council and the Mayor of the City with concurrence of City Council. At the end of the current terms of the members of the Board of Trustees, appointments to the Board of Trustees shall be made in the following manner and for the following terms: County Executive (with concurrence of the County Council) will appoint two members for five-year terms, the Mayor of the City of Cleveland (with concurrence of City Council) will appoint two members for five-year terms, the County and City will make a joint appointment of one member for a five-year term. Subsequent appointments will be made thereafter by the same parties in the same manner. Under Gateway’s Code of Regulations, members may continue to serve until their successors are named by the appointing party.

The current members of the Board of Trustees are listed below:

<u>Name/Title</u>	<u>Appointed By</u>	<u>Occupation/Activities</u>
Virginia Benjamin, Chair	Joint	Retired
Debbie Berry	County	Chief of Integrated Development
Bryce Sylvester	County/Ex-officio	Cushman & Wakefield CRESCO
Bonnie Teeuwen	City	Chief Operating Officer
Vacant	City/Ex-officio	Vacant

Executive Staff; Day-to-Day Operations

The principal executive officer of Gateway, hired by the Board of Trustees, is Todd Greathouse, who acts as Executive Director. Gateway has other full-time employees and carries out its principal functions (i.e., serving as landlord of the Sports Facilities and as owner and operator of the common areas), by contracting for security, maintenance and other functions through independent contractors or part-time employees. Financial oversight is provided through staff and outside accountants, with the annual audit being conducted in accordance with State of Ohio standard auditing practices.

Gateway-Owned Sports Facility

The Sports Facility includes the Ballpark, Arena and various common areas which are located within an area bounded by East Ninth and Seventh Streets, Ontario Street, Carnegie Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Huron Road and Bolivar Road in downtown Cleveland. The site is within three blocks of Public Square, the center of downtown Cleveland, adjacent to the access ramps for Interstate Highways I-77, I-71 and I-90, and near the light rail lines of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (which connect eastern regions of the County with downtown and West Side Cleveland, including Cleveland Hopkins International Airport) and many public transportation bus routes.

The Ballpark (known as “Progressive Field”) was completed in April 1994, and is leased to the Cleveland Guardians Baseball Company, LLC, and utilized by the Cleveland Guardians Major League Baseball franchise pursuant to an Amended and Restated Lease Agreement dated as of January 1, 2022 (the “Ballpark Lease”). The Ballpark Lease term ends on December 31, 2036.

The Arena is a multi-functional facility for sporting and entertainment events located on the Sports Facility site adjacent to the Ballpark and seats approximately 20,000 people. The Arena was completed in September 1994 and is leased to Cavaliers Operating Company, LLC, pursuant to a Lease and Management Agreement dated October 12, 2017 (the “New Arena Lease”), and is utilized by, among others, the Cleveland Cavaliers National Basketball Association franchise.

Gateway is also responsible for maintaining and operating various common areas surrounding the Arena and Ballpark pursuant to Common Area Easement and Maintenance Agreements with each team.

Major Capital Repairs to Sports Facilities

Both the Ballpark Lease and New Arena Lease obligate the teams to make certain capital repairs and provide routine maintenance to the Ballpark and Arena, in addition to paying costs of operating the facilities. The leases each provide for rental payments to be made by the teams to Gateway to pay for Gateway’s operating costs, including security, maintenance, taxes and administrative costs and professional fees, subject to offsets as set forth therein. The Excise Tax levy serves as the primary source for funding such Major Capital Repairs, if available, to fund the public share of capital repair needs.

Neither the City nor the County are legally obligated to fund Major Capital Repairs. Under the Three Party Agreement, at the conclusion of the leases, the Ballpark ownership transfers to the City and the Arena ownership transfers to the County.

The teams work collaboratively with Gateway to review operating budgets, routine maintenance, and capital repair needs. Each team independently submits proposed capital repair projects to Gateway for review to confirm compliance with applicable lease provisions. Once vetted, projects that meet lease requirements are advanced to the Board for discussion and approval. Historically, numerous capital repair projects have been completed, and additional projects are expected as the Gateway facilities continue to age and serve as entertainment and destination centers in northeast Ohio.

Description of Improvements

Neither the City nor the County approves lease-related capital repairs, and neither entity bears any legal obligation to fund such costs. Capital repairs, routine maintenance, and operating expenses are defined and funded pursuant to the terms of the operating leases and are not subject to County approval. Responsibility for capital improvements to the Gateway facilities remains solely with the Gateway Board.

Arena Transformation Project

Gateway, the Cleveland Cavaliers, the City, and the County entered into an Agreement Regarding Transformation of Quicken Loans Arena in 2017 (“Transformation Agreement”) providing, among other things, that the parties work cooperatively to provide financing through the County’s issuance of the Series 2017 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds to construct at least \$140,000,000 in improvements to the Arena (the “Arena Transformation Project”). In connection with the Arena Transformation Project, Gateway and the Cavaliers entered into a new Lease and Management Agreement to replace the existing Arena Lease (the “New Arena Lease”). The New Arena Lease will provide for the extension of the existing lease term through the 2033-34 NBA season, with two five-year team options to renew, and the construction of the Arena Transformation Project improvements, with the Cavaliers acting as the project manager for Gateway as owner of the Arena. Gateway will use its bidding procedures to construct the improvements and will make disbursement requests to the County pursuant to the Supplemental Indentures for the Series 2017 Bonds to pay for such Arena improvements.

Ballpark Improvement Project

Gateway, the Cleveland Guardians, the City, and the County completed a ballpark improvement project in spring 2026, funded in part with \$190 million of County Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (Series 2022A/B). These bonds supported projects associated with a 15-year lease extension between the Guardians and Gateway, securing the team’s presence in downtown Cleveland through 2036, with two additional five-year extension options exercisable at the public’s discretion. In addition to contributions from the City and County, the Guardians agreed to make rent payments to cover debt service and to provide annual funding for ongoing capital repairs.