



2008 Budget in Brief

Hamilton County, Ohio



Board of County Commissioners

Todd Portune, President

David Pepper, Vice President

Pat DeWine, Commissioner

County Administrator

Patrick Thompson



About the Cover

The 2008 Budget in Brief cover showcases four of the bridges that span the Ohio river between downtown Cincinnati and northern Kentucky.

The Roebling Suspension Bridge (shown in detail in the fourth image) was a prototype for the Brooklyn bridge and the world's longest suspension bridge when it opened in 1866.

The Taylor-Southgate Bridge (in the lower portion of the first image) is a continuous truss bridge built in 1995. It was named for James Taylor, Jr. and Richard Southgate, early settlers of Newport, Kentucky.

The Newport Southbank Bridge (in detail in the second image), is more popularly known as the Purple People Bridge. When it opened in 1872 it was Cincinnati's first railroad bridge, but as restored in 2001 it became the country's longest pedestrian-only bridge between two states.

The Daniel Carter Beard Bridge (in the fifth image) is nicknamed the Big Mac bridge for its yellow arches. Beard was a Cincinnati who founded the Sons of Daniel Boone, which in 1910 became the first Boy Scout organization in America.

The river graphic that runs above and through the center of the cover reflects the path of the Ohio River along the southern border of Hamilton County. Placed in this perspective, all four bridges would fall in the area just right of the county emblem on the cover.

Cover photography by Caroline and Steve Statkus.

Original cover design by Jay Springer.

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Hamilton County Vision

To serve the residents of Hamilton County by providing the best and most responsive county government in America

Hamilton County Mission

To reach out to Hamilton County residents to provide efficient service of the highest quality, encourage resident participation in service development and to deliver county services equitably



COUNTY SPOTLIGHT

County Government 101

There are two things all citizens should know about Ohio county government: the state substantially makes the rules and there is no chief executive to oversee the entire county government. Unlike city government, Hamilton County does not possess home rule powers (i.e. its own charter approved by the voters of Hamilton County) and may perform only those governmental functions specifically authorized by state law. And unlike a home-rule city, county government powers are diffused



Caroline Stankus

The Ohio, United States, Hamilton County and POW/MIA flags fly over Great American Ball Park.

among 11 elected officials, the elected judiciary, and various independently appointed boards and commissions.

The Board of County Commissioners make up the general administrative body for county government. It is the county taxing, budgeting, and purchasing authority, and every county agency

relies on the Commission for funding. The Commission must work with the agencies to assure that appropriations are properly allocated for the offices to perform their statutory duties. While the Commission establishes the county budget, the independent agencies largely determine how they will spend it. In the case of some agencies, especially the judiciary, the Commission is compelled to support the agency request unless it can show that the request is “unreasonable and unnecessary.”

The Board of County Commissioners has direct oversight of departments that provide building and zoning, human services, economic development, water and sewer service, and environmental services. Other county services are provided by the county’s other elected and independently appointed officials: the Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecutor, Clerk of Courts, Engineer, Coroner, Recorder, and Sheriff; the judges of the Common Pleas, Municipal and Appeals Courts; the Board of Elections; the Public Defender Commission; the Veterans Service Commission; and other various agencies all with differing levels of autonomy.

About Hamilton County

Hamilton County covers 414 square miles in the south-western corner of the state of Ohio. Located on the Ohio River, with its county seat in Cincinnati, Hamilton is the third most populous county in the state.

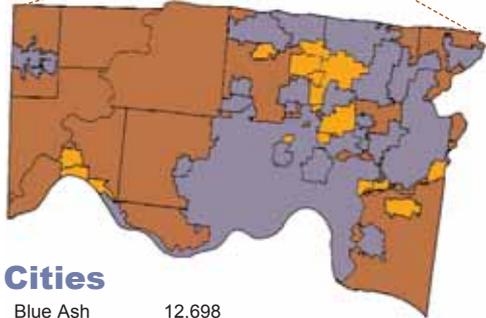
Named for Alexander Hamilton and established in 1790, the county was only the second to be carved out of the Northwest Territory. It predated Ohio statehood by 13 years and its boundaries included one-eighth of what is now Ohio.

Cincinnati was the population center of Hamilton County until the industrial era, when the city's inhabitants began to spread to the suburbs. The city contained 80% of the county's population in the 1900 census, but 2006 estimates show only 39% of the population resides in Cincinnati.

Government Structure

Hamilton County has no top executive and no single overall governing body. Administrative powers rest with a three-person Board of County Commissioners and eight other elected officials who function as the independent heads of their departments.

In 1963, the Board of County Commissioners created the appointed office of County Administrator to administer board policies and prepare the county budget.



Cities

Blue Ash	12,698	Mt. Healthy	6,461
Cheviot	8,049	North College Hill	9,157
Cincinnati	332,252	Norwood	19,532
Deer Park	5,496	Reading	10,090
Forest Park	17,700	Sharonville*	10,654
Harrison	8,313	Silverton	5,180
Indian Hill	5,644	Springdale	9,640
Loveland*	8,910	St. Bernard	4,428
Madeira	8,153	Wyoming	8,372
Milford*	37	Total	500,622
Montgomery	9,856		

Villages

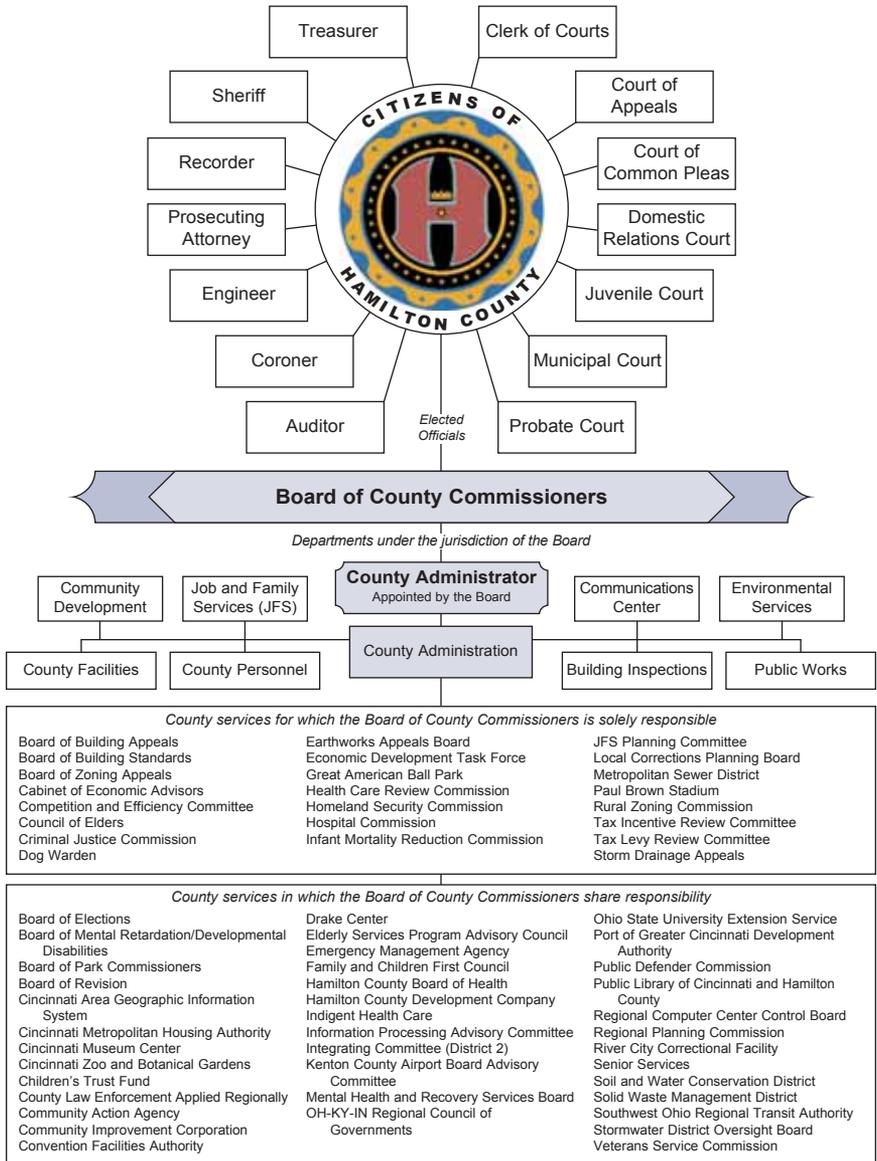
Addyston	941	Greenhills	3,675
Amberley Village	3,537	Lincoln Heights	3,747
Arlington Heights	802	Lockland	3,321
Cleves	2,534	Mariemont	3,056
Elmwood Place	2,381	Newtown	3,682
Evendale	2,823	North Bend	604
Fairfax	1,767	Terrace Park	2,100
Glendale	2,102	Woodlawn	2,529
Golf Manor	3,602	Total	43,203

Townships

Anderson	40,986	Miami	11,087
Colerain	62,205	Springfield	39,755
Columbia	4,411	Sycamore	18,725
Crosby	2,827	Symmes	15,744
Delhi	31,147	Whitewater	5,601
Green	61,144	Total	299,018
Harrison	5,386		

Population by Jurisdiction. *The total county population, according to 2006 census estimates, is 842,843. Estimates have fluctuated in recent years as jurisdictions continue to successfully challenge decreasing census figures. Populations for cities with an asterisk (*) above include only those portions within Hamilton County.*

Hamilton County, Ohio



Organization Chart Hamilton County's judges and other elected officials (grouped around the citizens at the top of the chart) function as independent administrative heads of their respective departments. The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), and the county administrator as its representative, have direct jurisdiction over the eight departments immediately beneath the board. The BOCC also has sole responsibility for the 23 other entities grouped in the next box and shares responsibility for the remaining 38 services listed in the box at the bottom of the chart.

Fund Structure

The accounts of the county are organized on the basis of funds. Fund accounting segregates revenue according to its intended purpose and is used to demonstrate compliance with legal and contractual provisions. The county has over 90 appropriated funds and subfunds. The county **general fund** is used to account for all resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special revenue funds are restricted for specific purposes. The county has over 70 special revenue funds to account for tax levies, grants, and social service programs, among many other restricted functions.



Eric Stuckey

The Hamilton County courthouse.

Debt service funds are used to account for the payment of principal and interest on county indebtedness. **Enterprise** funds track activities for which the county recovers some or all of the costs from parties outside the government. The eight enterprise funds include parking and stadium operations, and the Metropolitan Sewer District. The county's eight **internal service** funds allocate costs to other government funds. For example, the Auditor's computer center is supported through fees charged to various county agencies, the Sheriff's rotary fund supports township patrols by billing the

jurisdictions that receive services, and the workers compensation reserve fund allocates costs across all funds according to employees' salaries.

Basis of Accounting and Budgeting

County accounting is performed on the modified accrual basis for all funds except enterprise funds. Revenues are recognized in the period when measurable and available to meet obligations. For enterprise funds, actions are recorded on the accrual basis of accounting: revenues are recognized when earned and measurable, and expenses are recognized as incurred. Counties in the state of Ohio are required to prepare budgets on a cash basis: revenues recognized when received and expenses recognized when incurred.

A Balanced Budget

The state of Ohio requires that all funds be balanced; that is, resources must equal or exceed expenditures. The Board of County Commissioners has adopted an annual goal for the general fund budget to be structurally balanced; that is, on-going revenues must meet or exceed on-going expenditures.

Fiscal Year

All counties in Ohio operate on a calendar year, January 1 to December 31.

COUNTY SPOTLIGHT

The Banks Development

In November of 2007, the Hamilton County Board of Commissioners and Cincinnati City Council approved a series of development agreements to move the long-awaited Banks project to reality. The Banks project will create a vibrant riverfront with a variety of residential options, entertainment venues including restaurants and bars, riverfront office and hospitality space, and an expansive green riverfront park. The Banks will be developed under an aggressive economic inclusion policy, will bring more than \$600 million in private investment to the riverfront, and will become a regional economic force.

The Banks project will drive economic growth by leveraging private investment to create hundreds of new jobs and bring more than 3,000



The current site of The Banks development (top) and an artist's rendering of the developed site (bottom).

residents to the riverfront. The project will also help make downtown Cincinnati a more competitive and attractive location by providing new sites for business development and expansion.

In constructing the project, the county and city are also establishing policies and goals designed to encourage small business opportunities and workforce development. Due to these inclusion policies, the community will not only build an exciting new destination and neighborhood on the riverfront but will also build the capacity of small businesses and the skills of individual workers.

The developer estimates ground will be broken on the project in the first half of 2008 with construction starting soon thereafter. It is expected that residents will be living on The Banks by 2010.

2008 Commission Priorities

The Commissioners' 2008 priorities are described in the 2008 budget goals and the 2008 policy agenda. These documents provide the roadmap for the County Administrator to prioritize management efforts and collaborate with other county elected officials and independently appointed boards and commissions. The 2008 budget goals, policy agenda, and County Administration's work plan are available on the county website.



Fiscal Stewardship The primary challenge facing Hamilton

County is providing a balanced budget and replenishing county reserves. During 2008, new non-tax revenue sources will be implemented, such as the sale of tax liens and selling under-utilized county property. The county will take more strategic steps by establishing a Cabinet of Economic Advisors to develop strategies to grow the county's revenue base without raising taxes and to examine the county's revenue structure; and reconstituting the existing Port of Greater Cincinnati Development Authority to strengthen its role in regional economic development.



Criminal Justice Reform and Public Safety Building on the

success and momentum in 2007, the county will continue to support the Criminal Justice Commission, evaluate and expand the intake and assessment efforts begun in 2007, fully develop the Community Certificate of Rehabilitation to assist inmates in finding gainful employment, and expand the Mental Health court and associated treatment programs for the mentally ill and inmates with substance abuse issues. In 2008, the county will explore developing a Citizens Patrol program and enhancing the county's emergency notification system. Finally, while the ballot initiative to build a new jail failed in 2007, the county must still develop a plan to vacate the obsolete Queensgate facility.



Quality of Life The county's responsibility for quality of life extends

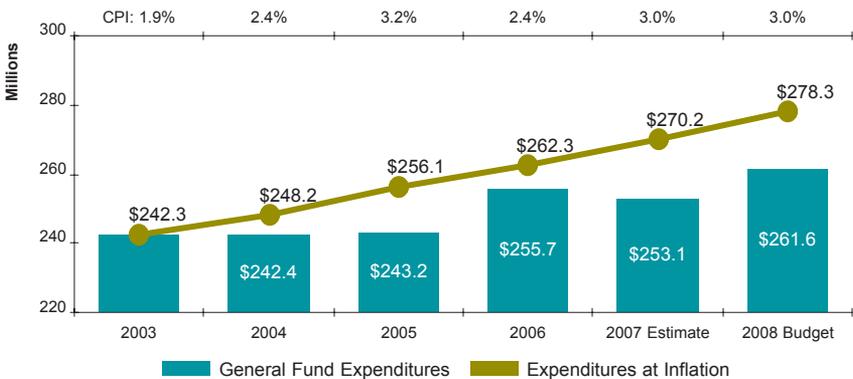
beyond transitional social services for at-risk populations to the environment, education, transportation and housing. In 2008, the county will increase access and capability for key programs such as food stamps, Medicaid, adoption, and foster care. The county will initiate an environmental agenda by developing green policies for county buildings and operations which will include support for the Solid Waste District's "Zero Waste" community approach. The county and local school districts will collaborate on issues of mutual interest such as transportation and mental health and substance abuse programs. The county and the city of Cincinnati will continue progress towards a regional transportation approach to include regional governance and funding structure. The county will also take steps to help homeowners avoid foreclosure and enhance their properties to mitigate community blight.

General Fund Budget Summary

For calendar year 2008, the Board of County Commissioners has appropriated a general fund budget of \$271.6 million, a \$20.4 million, or 7.5%, increase from the 2007 budget. The increased appropriations include substantial one-time expenditures and fully-reimbursed consolidation efforts totaling \$17.55 million:

- One-time general fund expenditures include:
 - \$5.6 million for one additional pay period in 2008 based on the calendar year pay dates
 - \$2.0 million for election expenses associated with the 2008 Presidential-year elections
 - \$1.4 million in separation costs for positions eliminated in the 2008 budget
 - \$650,000 in workers compensation costs due to the special audits in the Job and Family Services (JFS) department
 - \$350,000 for auditing and legal services associated with the JFS special audits.
- Consolidation of support functions in Job and Family Services include:
 - \$6.3 million to consolidate JFS facility management with the County Facilities Department. These costs will be fully reimbursed with JFS non-general fund resources.
 - \$1.25 million to consolidate JFS human resource management with the County Personnel Department. These costs will be fully reimbursed with JFS non-general fund resources.

Not including the one-time and reimbursed expenditure increases above, the 2008 general fund increases \$2.9 million, or 1.1%, from the 2007 budget, and maintains general fund spending within inflationary rates as reflected in the chart below. (As the \$7.55 million in JFS consolidation expenditures are recurring, they are included in the annual expenditure comparison chart below.)



General Fund Expenditures vs. Inflation. *The chart above compares actual expenditures to the level anticipated if they had increased with inflation.*

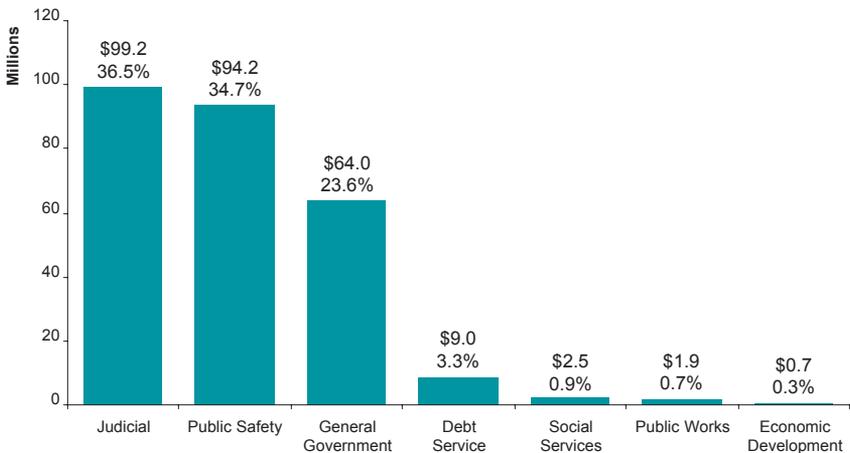
Ongoing Expenditure Increases

The \$2.9 million increase in ongoing expenditures in the general fund budget is related to the following items totaling \$8.1 million, and offset by the reductions outlined later in this summary:

- \$2.0 million for increased workers compensation costs based on the need to maintain appropriate fund balance in the workers compensation fund. This amount is above and beyond the state increase in the county’s workers compensation premium noted earlier;
- \$1.9 million for general fund support of the county’s 911 communications center, which was funded from a one-time revenue source in 2007;
- \$1.8 million for required debt service expenditures related to the permanent financing in 2006 of the 800 MHz radio system (2007 debt service funded from the general fund reserve);
- \$1.2 million for required salary increases based on current labor contracts; and
- \$1.2 million in the Board of Elections for recurring costs associated with new federal voting rules and requirements.

General Fund Expenditures by Function

As shown in the chart below, 71.2% of the county’s general fund budget relates to judicial administration and public safety. Though the county funds numerous activities that intervene and proactively address the root causes of crime, the majority of the general fund budget is related to the consequences of crime: the prosecution of crimes (Prosecutor’s, Public Defender’s and Coroner’s offices), the adjudication of crimes (county courts and Clerk of Courts), and the detention of inmates (Sheriff’s office).

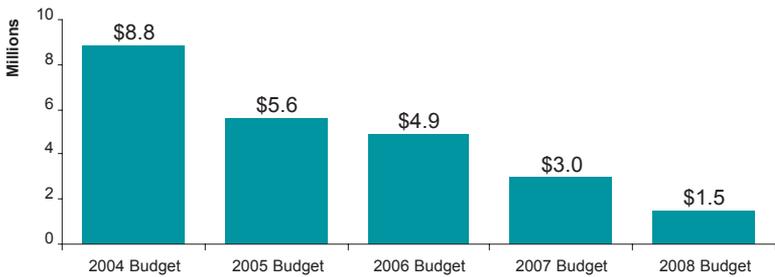


General Fund Expenditures by Function. *The chart above shows expenditures by major functional area. The departments within each function are listed on page 14 in the presentation of the budget by function and department.*

General Fund Budget Reductions

The general fund budget includes over 3,000 individual line items, hundreds of programs, and 30+ departments. After the initial budget office analysis of the 2008 budget, department-requested expenditures exceeded revenues by \$42.0 million. Following are the actions taken to close the budget gap:

- County-wide adjustments decreased the gap by \$14.8 million, including an offset of \$5.6 million for one additional pay period in 2008. Budget reductions included:
 - A 5% personnel reduction for savings related to employee turnover (\$7.6M).
 - Alternate financing options for the Coroner's settlement (\$4.0M).
 - Continued implementation of consumer-based health insurance for county employees (\$3.6M), and a dependent audit to ensure members covered by the plan are eligible (\$350,000).
 - Reductions in capital equipment (\$1.4M) and facility capital maintenance (\$500,000). The continued under-funding of capital equipment and maintenance (see the chart below) is a concern in future budget years as repair costs and service disruptions increase.



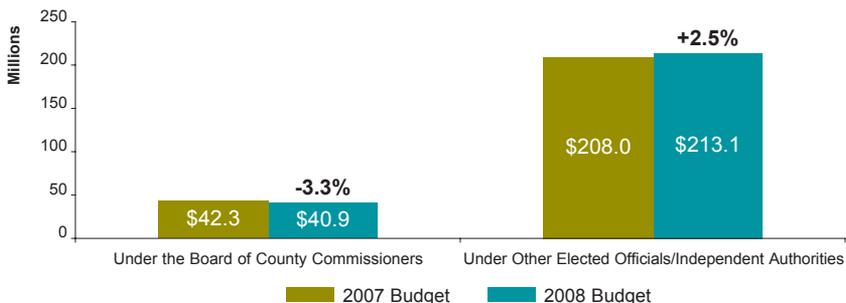
General Fund Capital. *The chart above shows the decreasing budget for capital maintenance (Facilities) and capital equipment (all departments).*

- Reductions in outside legal counsel, judgments and claims, retirement payouts, and unearmarked contingencies (\$1.5M).
- Refinement of the workers compensation insurance rate (\$880,000).
- Suspension of the employee tuition assistance program (\$250,000).
- No salary adjustment for non-represented county staff in 2008.
- Department-based budget reductions of \$14.8 million include net reductions of 55.8 employee positions and further reductions in almost every agency. Among the adjustments are:
 - Termination of inmate housing in Butler County and the Sheriff's patrol of Over-the-Rhine (\$7.8M).
 - Reduction of support for CrimeStoppers, technology consolidation, the Hamilton County Development Company, the Regional Planning Commission, the Ohio State University Extension, the Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber, unearmarked Commissioner initiatives, and

- administrative contingency (\$1.2M).
- Reduction of personnel, information technology, and maintenance in County Facilities and Personnel departments (\$1.1M).
- Personnel reductions in County Administration (\$500,000).
- Reorganization of the Public Works department, including the realignment of the capital improvement section within the County Facilities department (\$137,000).
- Suspension of SORTA reverse-commute bus service (\$30,000) and the home improvement loan program (HIP) (\$69,000).
- Allocation of \$4.0 million in expenses to other funding sources, including various court expenditures from restricted funds (\$2.8M), jail facilities expenditures from the public safety fund (\$560,000), and Convention Center funding from the transient occupancy tax (\$250,000).
- Fee increases and revised revenue estimates totaling \$8.4 million, including an earmark in the budget stabilization fund for workers compensation costs (\$2.0M); a budget office revision to Treasurer’s interest revenue estimates (\$2.0M); Public Defender reimbursements from JFS (\$1.3M) and the state of Ohio (\$250,000); a JFS reimbursement for building maintenance (\$725,000); and increased collections for court costs (\$500,000), sale of real estate (\$250,000), sale of property tax liens (\$400,000), housing inmates on local charges (\$250,000), building inspection fees (\$200,000), sales tax (\$180,000), and a jail reception fee (\$150,000).

Independence of General Fund Departments

It is important to note the distinction that exists between those general fund departments under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners and those under other elected officials or appointing authorities. Whereas it is the County Commissioners’ role to establish budget appropriations, it is the prerogative of elected officials to operate within the amount approved by the Commission. As the 2008 budget includes reductions in all county department budgets, including elected officials, to the extent that approved budgets are exceeded, mid-year reductions or revenue increases will be required.

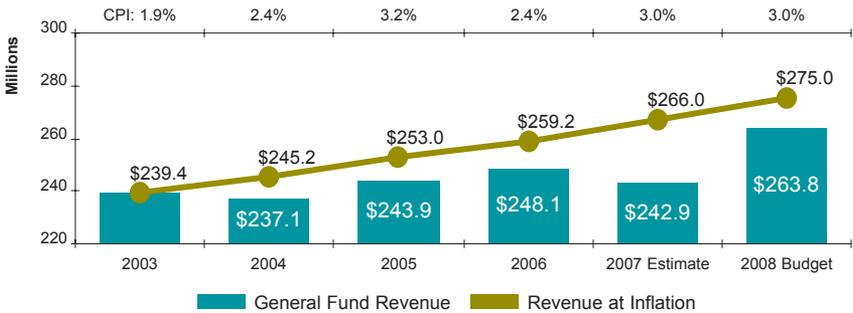


General Fund Expenditures by Authority. *In the chart above, 2007 budget figures exclude one-time expenditures, and 2008 figures exclude one-time and consolidation expenditures included on page 8.*

General Fund Revenues

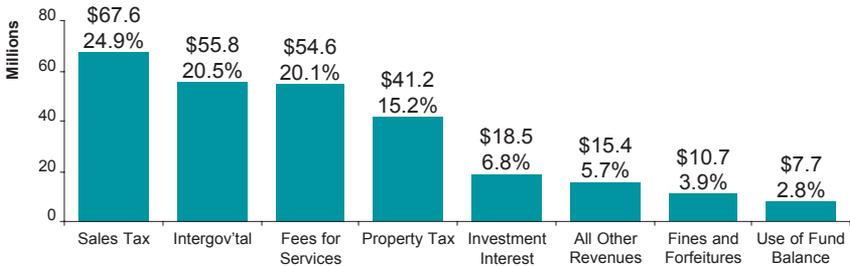
The 2008 revenue estimate for the county general fund is \$263.8 million, a \$12.7 million, or 5.1%, increase from the 2007 budget. The increase is due primarily to reimbursements related to the consolidation of JFS support services and for projects in County Facilities. The \$7.8 million variance between revenue and expenditures is the use of earmarked fund balance to build the workers compensation reserve and the use of the 27th payroll reserve for its intended purpose in 2008.

Balancing the county general fund budget in recent years has become increasingly difficult as county revenues have stagnated well below inflation (chart below). Subtracting the JFS support reimbursement, 2008 revenues would fall \$20 million below predicted five-year inflationary levels.



General Fund Revenue vs. Inflation. *The chart above compares actual revenue to the level anticipated if it had increased with inflation.*

Among the general fund’s revenue sources (outlined in the chart below), sales taxes (24.9% of revenue) are estimated at 4.4% growth over the 2007 budget, but only a 1.5% increase from 2007 projections. General fund property tax revenue (17.8% of revenues, including property tax reimbursements included in intergovernmental revenue below) increases 1.2% from the 2007 budget for new construction and proceeds from a proposed tax lien sale. The continued state freeze on the local government fund (9.2% of revenues) created an overstatement in the 2007 budget and a resulting decrease of \$1.9 million in 2008.



General Fund Resources by Source. *In the chart above, “all other revenues” include permits and licenses, auction proceeds, reimbursements, the sale of real estate, and unclaimed assets.*

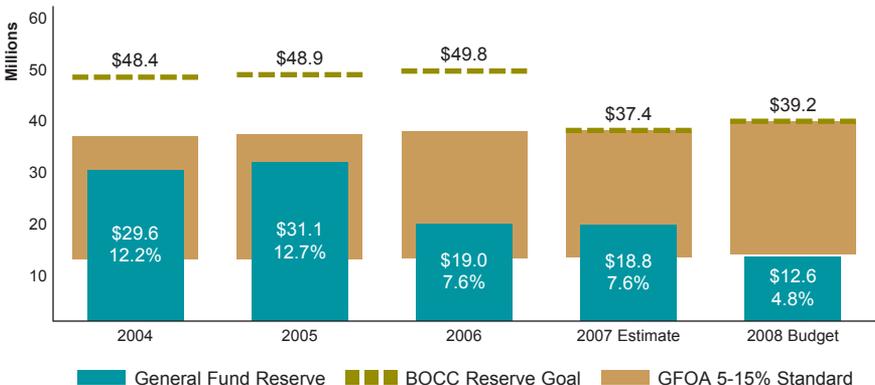
General Fund Reserve

A major indicator of a county's fiscal health is the reserve balance maintained in the general fund. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) "recommends, at a minimum, that general-purpose governments, regardless of size, maintain unreserved fund balance in their general fund of no less than five to 15 percent of regular general fund operating revenues, or of no less than one to two months of regular general fund operating expenditures." The current Commissioner goal is a 15% general fund reserve.

A 15% reserve (reflected by the green dotted line on the chart below) would require \$39.2 million during 2008. For the county to meet GFOA standards (reflected by the orange area below), the minimum reserve is \$13.1 million in 2008. The county budget office projects that the general fund reserve at the end of 2008 will be \$12.6 million, 4.8% of ongoing expenditures.

The general fund reserve decreased dramatically during 2006 and 2007, from 12.7% of ongoing expenditures at the end of 2005 to 7.6% at the end of 2007. There are three primary reasons for the decrease in the general fund reserve: litigation settlements in the Coroner's office totaling \$14 million; public safety initiatives in advance of anticipated revenues for the jail project (i.e. Butler County inmate boarding) in the amount of \$14 million; and annual operating deficits in the general fund totaling \$8.5 million in 2006 and \$8.0 million in 2007.

The Commissioners recognized the importance of a stable reserve and approved a general fund reserve policy in September 2007 that dedicated the proceeds of all land sales to the general fund reserve. Additionally, the Commissioners terminated the boarding of inmates in Butler County at the end of 2007 due to budget limitations once the Comprehensive Safety Plan sales tax increase was defeated by the voters in November 2007. A focus area for 2008 will be developing strategies to grow the general fund reserve.



General Fund Reserve. *The reserve calculations in the chart above include preliminary year-end revenue and expenditure estimates for 2007.*

2008 General Fund Budget

Function/Department	Revenues	Expenses	FTEs*
Judicial			
Clerk of Courts	15,425,800	15,903,541	274.09
Court of Appeals	500	74,461	--
Court of Common Pleas	62,500	8,350,556	74.75
Court of Domestic Relations	895,204	4,843,238	78.00
Court Reporters	33,846	2,813,234	39.50
Juvenile Court	19,991,928	34,020,269	513.03
Municipal Court	154,371	7,650,880	112.40
Probate Court	952,500	3,242,531	44.93
Probation	473,329	8,871,527	157.50
Public Defender	3,882,668	13,401,306	113.00
Public Safety			
Communication Center - Telecom	1,350,000	2,016,583	12.08
Coroner	1,085,450	3,901,581	45.95
Emergency Management	--	349,000	--
Prosecutor	1,545,000	13,139,324	168.76
Sheriff	9,134,850	74,780,420	956.40
General Government			
Auditor	156,810,598	3,879,362	27.77
Board of Elections	1,587,650	9,418,925	42.40
Board of Zoning Appeals	17,000	75,497	1.00
Building Inspections	2,838,000	2,134,296	28.00
Commissioners/County Administration	13,828,631	4,376,183	37.25
Contracts and Subsidies	332,346	2,288,275	3.00
County Facilities	5,652,725	29,751,318	145.05
County Personnel	5,000	2,808,761	33.31
Info. Processing Advisory Committee	--	261,570	--
Non-Departmentals	1,510,000	5,034,155	--
Recorder	4,500,000	2,272,152	39.00
Rural Zoning Commission	233,516	414,449	6.60
Treasurer	21,215,700	1,330,287	15.70
Debt Service			
	--	8,963,703	--
Social Services			
Job and Family Services	--	1,110,661	--
Veterans Service Commission	213,000	1,424,043	10.15
Public Works			
County Engineer	--	933,470	--
Public Works Department	116,500	990,951	14.35
Economic Development			
	--	738,158	0.25
Total General Fund	263,848,613	271,564,669	2,994.22

* An FTE is the equivalent of one full-time employee.

† Includes FTEs for two unappropriated agencies, the Regional Planning Commission and the Soil and Water Conservation District, with staff that are county employees.

‡ Personnel in these agencies are employed by the City of Cincinnati.

2008 Restricted Funds Budget

Function/Subfund	Revenues	Expenses	FTEs*
Social Services			
Public Assistance (JFS)	207,602,045	210,262,666	1,328.00
Children's Services (JFS)	98,129,878	96,339,370	--
Bureau of Child Support (JFS)	26,438,760	26,192,744	273.50
Senior Services Levy	20,871,210	20,131,685	--
Multi-County System Agencies	12,360,417	12,360,417	--
Workforce Investment (JFS)	9,135,774	9,135,772	--
All Other Subfunds (2)	1,139,000	2,660,765	20.76
Public Works			
Metropolitan Sewer District	194,240,000	178,655,140	-- †
Roads and Bridges (Engineer)	17,272,600	17,798,461	197.88
All Other Subfunds (4)	10,489,110	10,384,433	8.42
Health			
Board of Mental Retardation Levy	96,760,748	103,408,649	615.87
Mental Health Levy	32,841,747	36,939,230	--
Indigent Care Levy - Hospital Support	47,519,211	34,455,460	1.80
Drake Hospital Levy	16,003,882	12,483,306	0.80
Mental Health and Recovery Services	5,390,110	5,382,004	0.62
Hospital Facility Fund	26,200	26,200	--
Recreational Activities			
Paul Brown Stadium Debt/Operating	29,838,424	29,896,463	28.01
Great American Ballpark Debt/Operating	19,187,185	18,526,619	1.00
Zoological Gardens Levy	6,247,127	6,292,190	--
Riverfront Parking	7,000,000	6,228,904	--
All Other Subfunds (4)	6,484,951	5,943,226	--
General Government			
Real Estate Assessment (Auditor)	8,112,000	12,942,525	76.48
Convention Center	6,500,000	6,500,000	--
Workers Compensation Reserve	6,672,580	6,325,397	1.00
All Other Subfunds (11)	8,369,797	12,526,550	67.65 †
Public Safety			
Indigent Care Levy - Inmate Medical	248,390	8,491,444	32.00
Communication Center - 911	6,971,400	6,888,543	81.92
Crime Information Center Levy (CLEAR)	4,788,699	6,291,756	-- †
Sheriff's Township Patrol (Reimbursed)	5,199,500	5,199,500	--
All Other Subfunds (10)	6,063,200	7,731,095	65.79
Debt Service	30,802,716	31,023,839	--
Judicial (19 Subfunds)	7,031,126	16,755,656	96.07
Environmental Control			
Solid Waste Management	2,820,000	2,987,903	10.87
Economic Development			
Parking Garage	1,017,480	911,667	--
Total Restricted Funds	959,575,266	968,079,579	2,908.44

The figures above represent the calendar year adopted budget. They do not include the following grant-year budgets adopted by consolidated resolutions in June, September and December. Grant adjustments are made throughout the year to account for new and revised awards.

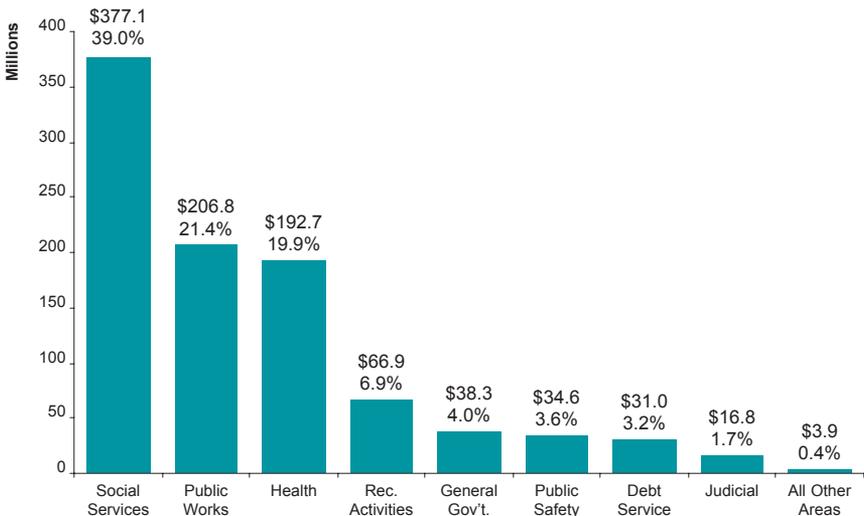
Grants	96,443,777	96,583,376	274.14
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Restricted Funds Budget Summary

Across all restricted funds the Board of County Commissioners has appropriated \$968.1 million for 2008, a \$45.5 million (4.9%) increase from the \$922.6 million appropriation adopted for 2007. The increase is primarily attributable to accounting changes in the department of Job and Family Services as a result of a state audit; a shift of expenditures from the general fund and the triennial property reevaluation in the Auditor’s office; personnel changes and an early retirement initiative in the Board of Mental Retardation; a service increase in line with the increased levy in the Mental Health and Recovery Services Board; and the potential debt service on a Coroner’s judgment. These increases are partially offset by an adjustment in the debt function due to a large refunding at the beginning of 2007.

Other issues of particular note in county restricted funds follow:

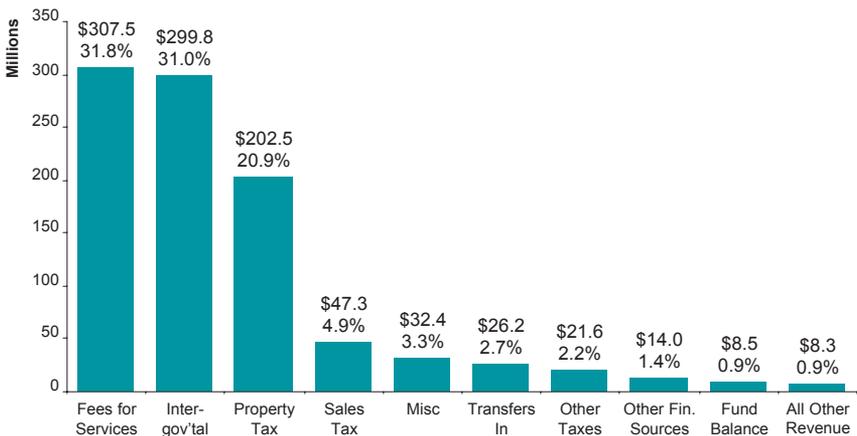
- **Dog and Kennel Fund** The Dog and Kennel Fund receives its revenue from the county’s dog license and boarding fees, and a general fund subsidy. In 2009, the dog license fee will be considered for increase to reduce the need for the current \$700,000 general fund subsidy.
- **Title Administration Fund** The Title Administration Fund within the Clerk of Courts receives funding from a portion of vehicle registration fees. This fund balance has dropped the past several years, primarily due to increases in credit card processing fees from banks. The county is exploring alternative methods for accepting credit card payments to prevent the further depletion of this fund. Additionally, the Clerk of



Restricted Fund Expenditures by Function. Each area in the chart above is further divided by subfund in the table on page 15. The “all other areas” category includes environmental control and economic development.

Courts' efforts to redact social security numbers from court records could result in significant expenditures in the coming years.

- Various Court Restricted Funds** The Ohio Revised Code provides for several restricted funds within the county's courts. These restricted funds receive revenue from portions of fines and fees resulting from the adjudication of criminal and civil cases as well as fees paid by probationers. Five restricted funds have sufficient fund balance at the end of 2007 to provide relief to the courts' 2008 general fund budgets. Department requests to the general fund totaling \$2.6 million have been reallocated to these restricted funds.
- Water Rotary Fund** The Water Rotary Fund receives funding from a Cincinnati Water Works bill surcharge and provides the resources to maintain water lines and fire hydrants throughout the unincorporated areas of the county. The 2008 budget includes an increase in the unincorporated area improvement (UAI) rate differential to allow the fund to stay in balance. This rate has never increased and will result in less than a 2% increase in the average residential customer's water bill.
- Parking Facilities Fund** The Parking Facilities Fund includes the operations of the Parkhaus garage, which is a county-owned, privately operated garage on Main Street just north of Central Parkway. This fund is not affiliated with the parking operations of the riverfront stadiums or development. The parking revenues generated by the Parkhaus garage are not keeping pace with operating, debt service and capital maintenance costs. As the result of a parking rate study, the 2008 budget increases rates to reflect the current market.



Restricted Fund Resources by Source. The chart above shows the resources that cover 2008 expenditures, including interfund transfers and the use of fund balances. The "intergovernmental" category includes grants, Medicaid receipts, and state revenue sharing. The "miscellaneous" category includes donations, auction proceeds, and various reimbursements. The "all other revenue" category includes various licenses, title fees, court fines, and investment interest.

COUNTY SPOTLIGHT

Adoption and Foster Care

Hamilton County's Department of Job and Family Services (JFS) set a new record of 127 county adoptions in 2007. The previous record was 124 adoptions in 1997. The county attributes this year's record pace to more intense and focused adoption and foster care recruitment efforts and an increase in public awareness.

The county conducted targeted recruitment efforts that concentrated on groups of children, as well as general recruitment efforts to create awareness. Among the tactics used:

- Trips to Bengals games, spa days and other planned events where prospective parents could meet children;
- Displays at community events including Taste of Cincinnati, Kids Fest, the Black Family Reunion and several summer concert series;
- Television commercials and advertisements on the sides of buses;
- Monthly media releases about specific children available for adoption;
- A mass adoption event in November, at which eight adoptions were finalized, increasing awareness of the county's programs.

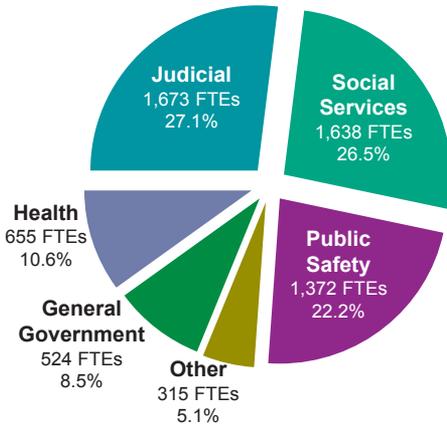
The county also hired six new recruiters and one new manager. JFS assigned most of the recruiters to focus on child-specific recruiting, which is the search for someone with a personal connection to a child.

There are still 250 children currently awaiting adoption in Hamilton County. Those interested in adopting or becoming foster parents can learn more at www.hcadopt.org or www.hcfoster.org, by calling 513-632-6366, or emailing adoption@jfs.hamilton-co.org.



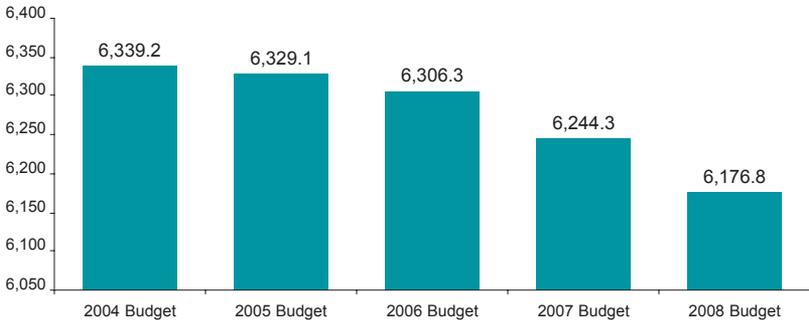
Hamilton County Probate Judge James Cissell poses with five children adopted during the mass adoption event on National Adoption Day, November 17, 2007. The event wrapped up JFS' celebration of National Adoption Month

2008 Employee Positions



Positions by Function.

The 2008 budget includes the equivalent of 6,176.8 full-time positions (FTEs) across all county funds. This is a net reduction of 67.5 positions from 2007. There is no budgeted wage increase for non-represented county employees. The "other" category to the left includes those departments in the following functional areas: economic development, environmental control, public works and recreational activities.



Position Trends. The chart above shows the decrease of 162.4 employee positions between 2004 and 2008. Major changes to positions include:

- In the 2005 budget, the Board of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (MRDD) decreased positions consistent with its levy request. The reduction was offset by additions in the Coroner's office, the Emergency Management Agency and the Communications Center.
- In the 2006 budget, MRDD decreased positions again, due to an early retirement program. Positions were added in the Sheriff's office, the Prosecutor's office, Municipal Court, River City Correctional Facility, and the Public Defender's office.
- In the 2007 budget, positions decreased as the Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) program transitioned to community-based agencies, the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services Board and the Mental Health Board were consolidated into the Mental Health and Recovery Services Board, and the Section 8 housing program transferred from the county's Community Development department to the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority. The reductions were offset by an increase for the Over-the-Rhine patrol in the Sheriff's office.
- In the 2008 budget, 67.5 positions were eliminated across all funds due to budget constraints. The consolidation of facilities management and human resources functions in Job and Family Services resulted in transferring 55 positions from restricted funds to the County Facilities and Personnel departments in the general fund with appropriate reimbursements from non-general fund revenues.

School Bus Diesel Emissions



Hamilton County's Department of Environmental Services (DOES) was recognized in 2007 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for the actions it has taken to reduce diesel emissions. The USEPA focused on the work of the Southwest Clean Diesel Campaign, which DOES employee Ken Edgell started in 2003.

The goals of the campaign are:

- To reduce the pollution from diesel-powered engines including school buses, on-road vehicles and off-road vehicles.
- To retrofit 800 diesel-powered school buses in Southwest Ohio to provide a cleaner, healthier ride for children.
- To educate transportation managers of the numerous emissions reduction devices available for diesel-powered engines.

To achieve these goals, DOES identifies and applies for targeted grant opportunities. Once grant funding is secured, Mr. Edgell coordinates the ordering and installation of the Diesel Oxidation Catalysts (DOCs).

To date DOES has been awarded over \$400,000 in grants from the USEPA's Voluntary Diesel Retrofit Program, the Duke Energy Foundation, the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments (OKI), the Ohio EPA's Clean Diesel School Bus Fund, and the USEPA's Clean School Bus USA program. The grant funding has retrofitted 365 school buses with DOCs, reducing 21,900 pounds of pollutant emissions annually.

For more information about the Southwest Clean Diesel Campaign, please visit www.hcdoes.org or call Ken Edgell at 513-946-7751.

Other County Issues

Job and Family Services (JFS) Audits The county continues to work toward a resolution of the JFS audits by the state auditor and the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS). The county completed its responses to the draft audit in June 2007 and is awaiting the agency's final report. To the extent that a resolution with ODJFS cannot be achieved through discussion and negotiation, additional costs may be incurred for litigation.

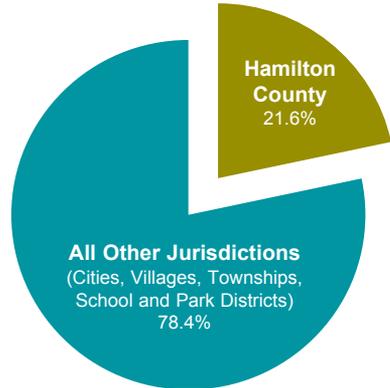
Metropolitan Sewer District The county and the City of Cincinnati continue to work with the Department of Justice, USEPA, OEPA, ORSANCO and the Sierra Club to finalize the global consent decree concerning sewer overflows. The decree calls for a significant capital investment over the next two decades. Annual sewer charge increases are anticipated and the local team is negotiating the most cost-effective manner to produce the water quality improvements required under the consent order. The 2008 rate increase is 12% and will increase the average quarterly sewer bill \$13.24, from \$110.35 to \$123.59.

Stadium Sales Tax Fund Over the past decade, the county has constructed over \$960 million of public improvements along the riverfront, with a ½ cent sales tax as the primary funding source. The sales tax provides a property tax rollback to owner-occupied residential taxpayers (30% of the tax revenue or \$20 million in 2008), and pays for stadium and parking operations and debt service. The county built its financing plan upon an annual sales tax growth rate of 3% from 2000 through 2032. To date, this growth rate has not been achieved with the actual average annual sale tax growth rate at 1.38% between 2000 and 2007. Due to this below-expected performance, a deficit is projected in the sales tax fund. In late 2006, the county acted to manage this deficit by restructuring the payments-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT) to the Cincinnati Public Schools providing \$39.5 million in cash flow relief from 2006-2009 and refunded existing bonds at lower interest rates resulting in a present value savings of \$26.5 million. Given current projections at 1-2% annual sales tax growth, an overall fund deficit is projected in 2013.

Board of Elections Facility Requirements With new requirements related to the elections process, the Board of Elections (BOE) required a significant increase in its 2008 budget for the Presidential election and will need additional space to execute the election process in an efficient and secure fashion. Currently, new electronic voting equipment is stored in the basement of a leased space that leaks water during major rain events and BOE operations are spread across four floors at this location. The additional demands of new absentee voting requirements means the BOE must essentially create two complete voting systems: one for paper ballots in traditional polling places and one for absentee voting. While the 2008 budget includes \$200,000 to lease additional warehouse space to execute the Presidential election, to improve elections planning, staging, and logistics will require at least a 100,000 square feet facility centrally located in the county.

2008 Property Taxes

Through special property tax levies, Hamilton County taxpayers make possible many community-enriching programs. County levies support services for abused and neglected children, senior citizens, people who are mentally retarded, developmentally disabled and mentally ill, as well as providing indigent health care, long-term and rehabilitative health care services, law enforcement assistance, and support for the Cincinnati Zoo and the Cincinnati Museum Center.



Who's Taxing You? *In the average 2008 tax district presented above, less than 22% of property taxes are under the taxing authority of the County Commissioners.*

Property taxes are calculated by millage rates. One mill equals \$1.00 for every \$1,000 of property value. Taxes are collected based on 35% of a property's value: for example, if a property is worth \$100,000, the millage rate would be applied to \$35,000. In addition, taxes due are reduced by a factor set by the state and by local tax credits.

When property values increase, most levies do not receive additional funding. Each year the state calculates reduction factors and a new effective millage rate

Assessed House Value	County General Fund	Bond Retirement	Crime Info Center	Museum Center	Zoo	Drake Center	Senior Services
Full Millage	2.26	0.13	0.54	0.20	0.40	0.84	1.29
Effective Millage	2.26	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.26	0.70	0.90
\$100,000	66.84	3.84	4.35	4.96	7.66	20.81	26.49
\$125,000	83.55	4.81	5.43	6.19	9.57	26.02	33.11
\$150,000	100.26	5.77	6.52	7.43	11.49	31.22	39.74
\$175,000	116.97	6.73	7.61	8.67	13.40	36.42	46.36
\$200,000	133.68	7.69	8.69	9.91	15.32	41.63	52.98
\$225,000	150.40	8.65	9.78	11.15	17.23	46.83	59.60
\$250,000	167.11	9.61	10.87	12.39	19.15	52.03	66.23
\$275,000	183.82	10.57	11.95	13.63	21.06	57.24	72.85

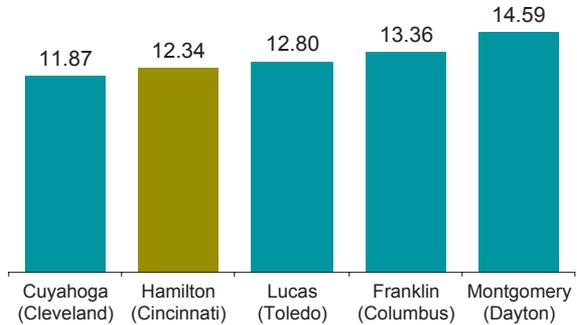
The levies highlighted in green above are part of the county budget. Those in blue—park levies; city, village, and township levies; and school levies—appear in this document for completeness only. While proceeds of these levies are collected and distributed by the County Auditor, the levies of these political subdivisions do not fall under the taxing authority of the Board of County Commissioners.

The calculations above should be used for informational purposes only. For more detailed information, visit the Auditor's website: www.hcauditor.org

so that the total dollar amount collected for a county levy stays close to that which voters originally approved (except for increases due to new construction). As property values increase, effective levy millage may decrease to maintain the same level of total funding for the levy.

In 2008, there is an overall increase in millage for those levies in the county budget (indicated in green below) due to voter approval of renewal levies with increases for senior services and the Mental Health and Recovery Services Board.

The table below indicates the millage and property taxes (including credits) for homes in a representative average taxing district in Hamilton County. While the total millage represents the county-wide average, taxes for school districts and municipalities vary widely throughout the county.



Effective Millage Rates, 2008. The chart above shows the effective residential millage for property taxes under the taxing authority of the County Commissioners (in green below) in five comparable urban counties in the state. Hamilton County ranks third in population and fourth in millage.

Mental Health	University & Children's Hospitals	Children's Services	MR/DD	Parks	Cities/Villages/Townships	School Districts	JVS*	TOTAL
2.99	4.49	2.77	3.62	1.03	14.15	61.46	2.70	98.87
1.48	1.60	1.66	3.03	0.78	9.31	32.74	2.00	57.17
43.83	47.37	49.08	89.70	23.17	275.29	968.26	59.15	1,690.80
54.78	59.21	61.35	112.12	28.97	344.11	1,210.33	73.94	2,113.50
65.74	71.05	73.62	134.55	34.76	412.93	1,452.39	88.73	2,536.20
76.70	82.89	85.59	156.97	40.56	481.75	1,694.46	103.52	2,958.90
87.65	94.73	98.17	179.39	46.35	550.57	1,936.53	118.30	3,381.60
98.61	106.57	110.44	201.82	52.14	619.39	2,178.59	133.09	3,804.30
109.57	118.42	122.71	224.24	57.94	688.21	2,420.66	147.88	4,227.00
120.26	130.26	134.98	246.67	63.73	757.03	2,662.72	162.67	4,649.70

Tax rates for cities, villages, townships and school districts vary throughout Hamilton County. The total effective millage for county tax districts ranges from 38.55 to 82.10. The average rate of taxation used for the calculations above is the rate for District 42, including Anderson Township and the Forest Hills School District.

* Residents of Hamilton County outside the limits of the Cincinnati Public School District also pay property tax for the support of the Great Oaks Joint Vocational School (JVS) District. Residents of the Cincinnati Public School District do not pay this millage.

COUNTY SPOTLIGHT

Wireless 911 Service

Picture this: you witness a crime, and as the perpetrator runs away, you take a photo with your cell phone camera. Using your phone, you call 911 and send them the photo. They share it with police, and the perpetrator is caught and convicted, partially because of the photo. The Hamilton County Communications Center is the first 911 center in the nation to be a test site for the implementation of technology that could make this kind of scenario a reality.

When 911 was designed, only traditional home and business telephone lines were included in its service. Since technology is ever-changing, with the addition of cellular and wireless telephones, automatic crash notification (ACN) and Voice Over IP (VOIP) phones, the time has come for 911 networks to handle newer technologies.

This need was illustrated when students at Virginia Tech were frustrated that they couldn't communicate with police using text messaging during the campus shootings of April 2007. The type of technology involved in this pilot program could make that possible.

The Communications Center has partnered with Intrado, a national leader in public safety solutions, to upgrade its network. It began testing in June 2007 in hopes that wireless and VOIP calls will be delivered to the new network by mid-2008. Eventually all calls will arrive on the new network. Hamilton County recognizes that being able to respond to requests for service from citizens using these types of devices has the potential to save lives. Participating in this pilot program is the first step toward making that possibility a reality.



Budget Development Process

County budgeting begins in the spring with the preparation and adoption of the tax budget. The tax budget is a conservative estimate of revenues available to support the anticipated expenditures for the coming budget year. The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) adopts the tax budget by July 15. It is certified by the County Budget Commission (composed of the Auditor, Treasurer and Prosecuting Attorney) and returned to the BOCC for final certification in October. Annual operating appropriations may not exceed the commission's official estimate of resources.

As the tax budget is being adopted and certified, county departments begin to assemble their operating budgets and capital requests. By August, departments transmit budget data to the county Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives. Budget analysts present their reviews to the county administrator, and together they work with county departments to bring the draft budget into balance before it is presented to the County Commissioners.

The administrator's recommended budget is presented to the board in October or November. At that time, a copy of the proposed budget is available for public review and comment.

County departments may request a hearing with the BOCC to discuss the administrator's recommended budget or any other unresolved budget issues.

Public hearings are held in November and December to listen to comments on the recommended budget and capital plan, and the final budget is typically adopted by the BOCC before the end of the year. If the budget is not adopted before January 1, the Commissioners must adopt a temporary appropriation measure, and by April 1, a permanent, full-year appropriation.

The adopted budget may be amended during the operating year. Certain transfers of appropriations and all supplemental appropriations must be approved by the Commissioners.



The Enquirer/Leigh Taylor

Commissioner Todd Portune (center) addresses the audience at Nathanael Greene Lodge during a budget hearing in November. Also pictured (l-r) are Commissioners David Pepper and Pat DeWine, and County Administrator Patrick Thompson.

Hamilton County Firsts

1850 First metropolitan area in the U.S. to establish a Jewish hospital.

1850 Gibson Greetings publishes the first greeting cards in the nation.

1853 With the invention of the first practical steam engine, Cincinnati becomes the first U.S. city to form a paid fire department and use a horse-drawn steam fire engine. It also installs the first firemen's pole.



NBCU Photo: Virginia Sherwood

Cincinnati's Team Lachey won NBC's "Clash of the Choirs" in December 2007. The \$250,000 prize benefited Children's Hospital Medical Center.

1869 First metropolitan area to establish a weather bureau.

1869 First professional baseball team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings (now the Cincinnati Reds), begins play. The team payroll is \$11,000.

1902 The 16-story Ingalls Building (at Fourth and Vine in Cincinnati) is the world's first concrete skyscraper.

1910 Daniel Carter Beard's Sons of Daniel Boone becomes the first Boy Scout organization in America.

1935 The first professional night baseball game is played under lights. President Roosevelt presses the button to illuminate Crosley Field.

1952 Children's Hospital develops the first heart-lung machine, making

Notable Nationally...

- The American Institute of Architects ranked Union Terminal (44) and Paul Brown Stadium (101) on its 2007 survey of the best American Architecture.
- Cincinnati Children's Hospital was named one of the top five children's hospitals in *Child Magazine's* 2007 survey, and ranked the No. 7 pediatric hospital in *U.S. News and World Report's* 2007 Best Hospitals.
- Sperling's *2005 Best Places* study placed Cincinnati in the top 10 cities for seniors. It ranked #1 for independent living facilities.
- In 2005 *Entrepreneur* magazine called the region the 13th best large city for entrepreneurs.
- The Fine Arts Fund is the oldest and among the largest united arts campaigns in the nation.
- The Cincinnati Zoo is the second oldest zoo in the U.S.; its reptile house is the country's oldest zoo building.
- Play-Doh was invented in Cincinnati and introduced in area schools as an alternative to modeling clay.
- The Cincinnati Opera is the second oldest opera company in the nation.

open heart surgery possible.

1954 Cincinnati's WCET-TV is the nation's first public television station.

Hometown Heroes

- **William Henry Harrison** (1773-1841) served in Congress and as county Clerk of Courts before being elected the nation's ninth President.
- **William Procter** (1801-1884) and **James Gamble** (1803-1891) started P&G in 1837. Their first product was Ivory Soap.
- **Harriet Beecher Stowe** (1811-1896), abolitionist and author, is best known for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- **Rutherford B. Hayes** (1822-1893), the 19th U.S. President, practiced law in Cincinnati and served as city solicitor from 1858 to 1861.
- **Benjamin Harrison** (1833-1901), grandson of William Henry, was President from 1889 to 1893.
- **William Howard Taft** (1857-1930) was the 27th U.S. President (1909-13) and 10th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (1921-30).
- **Mamie Smith** (1883-1946) was the first female singer to record a blues song in August 1920.
- **Theda Bara** (1885-1955) was a silent screen star of more than 40 films between 1914 and 1926.
- **Dr. Albert B. Sabin** (1906-1993) developed an oral vaccine for polio.
- **Roy Rogers** (1911-1998), born Leonard Slye in Cincinnati, became a star of television and movies.
- **Tyrone Power** (1914-1958) was a popular stage and screen actor from the 1930s to the 1950s.
- **Dr. Henry Heimlich** (1920-), developed the "Heimlich Maneuver" for saving choking victims.
- **Ezzard Charles** (1921-1975), the "Cincinnati Cobra," was heavy-weight boxing champion (1949-51).
- **Doris Day** (1924-) is best known for her roles in musicals and comedies of the 1950s and 1960s.
- **Oscar Robertson** (1938-), 1980 Hall of Fame inductee and 12-time all-star, played basketball with UC and the Cincinnati Royals.
- **Ted Turner** (1938-), entrepreneur and philanthropist, founded CNN, WTBS, and other cable networks.
- **Pete Rose** (1941-) is considered one of baseball's greatest players, with a record 4,256 base hits.
- **James Levine** (1943-) performed with the Cincinnati Orchestra at age 10 and has conducted New York's Metropolitan Opera since 1973.
- **Suzanne Farrell** (1945-), born in Mt. Healthy, is among the most noted ballerinas of the 20th century.
- **Steven Spielberg** (1946-), born in Avondale, is the award-winning director of such films as *Schindler's List*, *E.T.* and *Jaws*.
- **Kathleen Sebelius** (1948-), governor of Kansas, is the first daughter of a governor (Ohio's John Gilligan) to be elected to the same position.
- **Bootsy Collins** (1951-), a funk/R&B musician, was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1997 as a member of Parliament/Funkadelic.
- **The Isley Brothers**, inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1992, have had such hits as "Shout," "This Old Heart of Mine," and "It's Your Thing."
- **Anthony Munoz** (1958-) was part of the Bengals' Super Bowl teams in the 1980s and was inducted into the Football Hall of Fame in 1998.

Hamilton County Elected Officials

Board of County Commissioners

Todd Portune, President

David Pepper, Vice President

Pat DeWine, Commissioner

Joseph T. Deters, **Prosecutor**

Simon L. Leis, Jr., **Sheriff**

Dr. O'dell M. Owens, **Coroner**

William W. Brayshaw, **Engineer**

Rebecca Prem Groppe, **Recorder**

Dusty Rhodes, **Auditor**

Robert A. Goering, **Treasurer**

Greg Hartmann, **Clerk of Courts**

In addition to the officials above, Hamilton County voters also elect
22 judges to the Court of Common Pleas
14 judges in seven Municipal Court districts
and six judges to the First District Court of Appeals.



The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) presented an award for distinguished presentation to Hamilton County, Ohio for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2007. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan and as a communications device.

This budget document is produced by the Hamilton County Administrator's
Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives
607 County Administration Building
138 East Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(513) 946-4400

Patrick Thompson, County Administrator
Christian Sigman, Assistant County Administrator for Budget and Public Safety

Public feedback on the 2008 budget may be submitted via
the customer feedback link on the county website or by
calling County Administration or the County Commissioners
at the contact numbers listed on the next page.

Current and prior year budget documents are available
for download from the county website:

www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov

Budget publications are also available
at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

Hamilton County Board of Commissioners

138 East Court Street, Room 603, Cincinnati, OH 45202

www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov

General Information Phone Number: (513) 946-INFO (4636)

Auditor	946-4000	Jury Commission . . .	946-JURY (5879)
Auto Titles.	946-4646	Justice Center	946-6100
Birth/Death Records	946-7803	Juvenile Court.	946-9200
Building Inspections	946-4550	Law Library.	946-5300
Clerk of Courts	946-5666	League of Women Voters. . .	281-8683
Child Support Services Center	946-7387	Library.	369-6000
Commissioner DeWine.	946-4405	Marriage Licenses	946-3589
Commissioner Pepper	946-4409	Mental Health and Recovery Services Board	946-8600
Commissioner Portune.	946-4401	Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities Board	794-3300
Common Pleas Court.	946-5800	Municipal Court.	946-5200
Communications Center.	825-2170	OSU Extension.	946-8989
Community Development. . .	946-8230	Park District	521-7275
Coroner.	946-8700	Personnel	946-4700
Council on Aging	721-1025	Planning and Zoning	946-4500
County Administration	946-4400	Probate Court	946-3580
Court of Appeals.	946-3500	Probation	946-9600
Development Company	631-8292	Prosecutor	946-3000
Dog Warden	541-6100	Public Defender	946-3700
Domestic Relations.	946-9000	Public Works.	946-4750
Election Information	632-7000	Purchasing	946-4355
Emergencies	911	Recorder.	946-4600
Emergency Management . . .	263-8012	Sewer District	244-1300
Engineer.	946-4250	Sheriff	946-6400
Environmental Services	946-7777	Soil and Water Conservation District	772-7645
Facilities	946-5000	SPCA	541-6100
Family and Children First Council	946-4990	Treasurer	946-4800
Foster/Adoptive Parent Recruitment	632-6366	Veterans Services	946-3300
Health District.	946-7800	Voter Registration.	632-7000
Job and Family Services. . .	946-1000	Zoning Appeals.	946-4502

Hamilton County, Ohio
Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives
County Administration Building
138 East Court Street, Room 607
Cincinnati, OH 45202-1226



www.hamiltoncountyohio.gov