



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**NOBLE COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2017**

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Noble County
200 Courthouse Square
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Noble County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the County's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we express no opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Noble County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Job and Family Services Fund, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund and Developmental Disabilities Fund thereof, for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include Management's Discussion and Analysis, and the Schedules of Net Pension Liabilities and Pension Contributions listed in the Table of Contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the County's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The Schedule is management's responsibility, and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 12, 2019, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 12, 2019

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**Financial Condition
Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
(Unaudited)**

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides the reader with a narrative overview and analysis of the County of Noble, Ohio's (the County) financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2017. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2017 are as follows:

- The assets of Noble County exceeded its liabilities at the close of the year ended December 31, 2017, by \$42,724,403 (net position). Of this amount, no amount may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors as the entire balance is either restricted or invested in capital assets.
- The County's total net position increased by \$1,004,427 from the total net position at the beginning of the year 2017.
- At the end of the current year, the County reported unrestricted net position for governmental activities of (\$1,174,631).
- At the end of the current year, the County's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$10,628,182, a decrease of \$610,361 from the prior year. Of this amount, \$1,163,353 is available for spending (unassigned fund balance) on behalf of its citizens.
- At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,394,361, which represents 21 percent of total General Fund expenditures.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Noble County as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to present a detailed outline of specific activities and financial conditions.

The *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole County, presenting both an aggregate view of the County's finances and a longer-term view of those finances.

Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the County's most financially significant funds. Nonmajor funds are presented separately from major funds in total and in one column.

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Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
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(Unaudited)**

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While these documents contain information about the funds used by the County to provide services to our citizens, the view of the County as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2017?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the County's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between these reported as net position. The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the current year. These statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting method used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into consideration all of the current year's revenues and expenses, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

The change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the County as a whole, the financial position of the County has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the County, nonfinancial information such as changes in the County's tax base and the condition of the County's capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the County is divided into two kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities - Most of the County's programs and services are reported here, including general government, public safety, public works, health, human services, and economic development and assistance. These services are funded primarily by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

Business-Type Activities - This service is provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or most of the cost of the services provided. The County's sewer system is reported here.

Reporting Noble County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The basic governmental fund financial statements begin on page 16. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories; governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Based on the restriction on the use of moneys, the County has established many funds that account for the multitude of services provided to its residents. The fund financial statements focus on the County's most significant funds. The County's major governmental funds include the General Fund and the Job and Family

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Services, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, and Developmental Disabilities Special Revenue Funds.

Governmental Funds Most of the County's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of the County's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance governmental programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds - The County maintains one proprietary fund - enterprise. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements. The County uses an enterprise fund to account for the Sewer Fund operations.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the County. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from those funds are not available to support the County's programs. The accounting method used for fiduciary funds is much like that used in the private sector.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements The notes provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided on the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the County as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the County's net position for 2017 compared to 2016:

**Financial Condition
Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
(Unaudited)**

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$17,896,083	\$19,047,852	\$482,192	\$511,523	\$18,378,275	\$19,559,375
Capital Assets	30,439,367	27,672,892	6,985,769	7,104,700	37,425,136	34,777,592
Total Assets	<u>48,335,450</u>	<u>46,720,744</u>	<u>7,467,961</u>	<u>7,616,223</u>	<u>55,803,411</u>	<u>54,336,967</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension	<u>3,403,952</u>	<u>2,541,362</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,403,952</u>	<u>2,541,362</u>
Liabilities						
Current and Other Liabilities	(694,498)	(1,244,822)	(41,830)	(16,870)	(736,328)	(1,261,692)
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due Within One Year	(232,550)	(244,704)	(46,144)	(46,164)	(278,694)	(290,868)
Due in More Than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability	(8,474,282)	(6,334,558)	0	0	(8,474,282)	(6,334,558)
Other Amounts	<u>(1,962,911)</u>	<u>(2,010,501)</u>	<u>(729,055)</u>	<u>(774,965)</u>	<u>(2,691,966)</u>	<u>(2,785,466)</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>(11,364,241)</u>	<u>(9,834,585)</u>	<u>(817,029)</u>	<u>(837,999)</u>	<u>(12,181,270)</u>	<u>(10,672,584)</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Pension	(50,435)	(122,396)	0	0	(50,435)	(122,396)
Property Taxes	<u>(4,251,255)</u>	<u>(4,363,373)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(4,251,255)</u>	<u>(4,363,373)</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>(4,301,690)</u>	<u>(4,485,769)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(4,301,690)</u>	<u>(4,485,769)</u>
Net Position						
Net Investment in						
Capital Assets	28,904,501	25,562,414	6,183,452	6,284,543	35,087,953	31,846,957
Restricted	8,343,601	8,407,221	0	0	8,343,601	8,407,221
Unrestricted	<u>(1,174,631)</u>	<u>972,117</u>	<u>467,480</u>	<u>493,681</u>	<u>(707,151)</u>	<u>1,465,798</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$36,073,471</u>	<u>\$34,941,752</u>	<u>\$6,650,932</u>	<u>\$6,778,224</u>	<u>\$42,724,403</u>	<u>\$41,719,976</u>

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the County at December 31, 2017 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the County's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and the net pension liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension costs, GASB 27 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB 68 takes an earnings approach to pension accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension systems and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

Financial Condition
Noble County
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GASB 68 requires the net pension liability to equal the County's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of "employment exchange" - that is, the employee is trading his for her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the County is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system *as against the employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension liability, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required pension payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long-term liability section of the Statement of Net Position.

In accordance with GASB 68, the County's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As noted earlier, the County's net position, when reviewed over time, may serve as a useful indicator of the County's financial position. In the case of the County, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$42,724,403 (\$36,073,471 in governmental activities and \$6,650,932 in business-type activities) as of December 31, 2017. The County's net position is reflected in three categories, Net Investment in Capital Assets, Restricted, and Unrestricted. The largest portion of the County's net position (82 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets, (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, and infrastructure), net of related debt. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves cannot be used to pay these liabilities. The restricted portion of the County's net position (23 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance is a 5 percent deficit unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position, if positive, may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.

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Noble County
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(Unaudited)

The County's total net position increased 2 percent or \$1,004,427 during 2017. However, for governmental activities, the change in the separate components of net position is more prevalent in net investment in capital assets, an increase of \$3,342,087. The majority of increase is the result of capital outlay and capital contributions exceeding depreciation in the current period. Unrestricted net position decreased by \$2,172,949 due to the change in items related to pension (discussed elsewhere). Changes in net position, both assets/deferred outflows of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources, are summarized in Table 2.

The County is showing decreases in cash and cash equivalents and intergovernmental receivables. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$507,194 shows the extent to which the County is attempting to keep inflationary expenses in line with fixed revenue streams. Intergovernmental receivables decreased in the amount of \$618,518 and are directly proportionate to the amount and timing of grant receipts awarded to the various departments of the County.

Deferred outflows of resources increased by \$862,590. This significant increase was due to an increase in the difference between projected and actual earnings on investments related to the County's net pension liability for OPERS.

Current and other liabilities decreased by \$525,364 which represents a 41 percent decrease from the prior year. Governmental activities contracts payable decreased in the amount of \$690,970. This decrease is the result of awarded road and bridge contracts associated with the Issue II program administered by the engineer's office accrued in the prior year. Long-term liabilities relating to pension increased in the amount of \$2,139,724. This entity-wide pension liability increase represents the County's proportionate share of the OPERS traditional plan's unfunded benefits. Changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension liability.

Total long-term liabilities, excluding the net pension liability, decreased by \$105,674 and are reflective of the County making required debt service payments on general obligation bonds, capital leases, and OWDA loans.

Deferred inflows of resources not related to pension recognizes at what point the County's receivables will be collected and this amount decreased in the amount of \$112,118 from the prior year.

Business-type activities remained relatively stable from the prior year with ending net position decreasing less than two percent. This small decrease is the result of accounts receivable decreasing in the amount of \$45,657. The County is collecting on unpaid tap-in fees from an area of sewer development that was started in the prior year.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for 2017, compared to the changes in net position for 2016:

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Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
(Unaudited)**

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$2,348,778	\$2,021,364	\$179,668	\$154,172	\$2,528,446	\$2,175,536
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	6,271,442	6,190,311	0	0	6,271,442	6,190,311
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,286,493	712,332	107,184	330,293	1,393,677	1,042,625
Total Program Revenues	9,906,713	8,924,007	286,852	484,465	10,193,565	9,408,472
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	4,410,485	3,719,788	0	0	4,410,485	3,719,788
Sales Taxes	2,147,057	1,719,926	0	0	2,147,057	1,719,926
Intergovernmental	816,900	546,814	0	0	816,900	546,814
Investment Earnings	95,382	71,444	0	0	95,382	71,444
Miscellaneous	563,916	396,066	263	10,459	564,179	406,525
Total General Revenues	8,033,740	6,454,038	263	10,459	8,034,003	6,464,497
Total Revenues	17,940,453	15,378,045	287,115	494,924	18,227,568	15,872,969
Program Expenses						
General Government						
Legislative and Executive	2,935,425	2,529,453	0	0	2,935,425	2,529,453
Judicial	770,615	698,291	0	0	770,615	698,291
Public Safety	2,390,571	2,052,353	0	0	2,390,571	2,052,353
Public Works	4,022,436	3,605,833	0	0	4,022,436	3,605,833
Health	1,779,885	1,557,722	0	0	1,779,885	1,557,722
Human Services	4,178,919	3,171,071	0	0	4,178,919	3,171,071
Conservation and Recreation	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	0
Economic Development and Assistance	637,107	1,064,381	0	0	637,107	1,064,381
Interest and Fiscal Charges	48,776	50,660	0	0	48,776	50,660
Sewer	0	0	414,407	318,307	414,407	318,307
Total Expenses	16,808,734	14,729,764	414,407	318,307	17,223,141	15,048,071
Change in Net Position	1,131,719	648,281	(127,292)	176,617	1,004,427	824,898
Net Position Beginning of Year	34,941,752	34,293,471	6,778,224	6,601,607	41,719,976	40,895,078
Net Position End of Year	\$36,073,471	\$34,941,752	\$6,650,932	\$6,778,224	\$42,724,403	\$41,719,976

Governmental Activities

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. As the result of legislation enacted in 1976, the overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home was reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

**Financial Condition
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(Unaudited)**

Our County, which is dependent upon property taxes is hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must periodically return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. The last successful levy renewal/passage was passed during the November 2015 election. Property and sales taxes made up 37 percent of revenues for governmental activities for Noble County in the year 2017.

The largest Governmental Activities program expenses are human services, public works, and legislative and executive which collectively comprises 66 percent of total expenses. Each program expense increased from the prior year. Although the County is trying to maintain expenses within allowable resources, increases in pension costs which are not within the County's administrative control, have significantly added to these program costs. The largest changes were in the human services program which showed an increase in the amount of \$1,007,848 primarily relating to the activities of the County department of job and family services. Interest expense during fiscal year 2017 was \$48,776 and was attributable to outstanding general obligation bonds and capital leases.

Business-Type Activities

The net position for business-type activities decreased \$127,292 during 2017. Capital contributions from customers decreased by \$223,109 as the County is collecting taps in fees that were recognized as receivables and revenue in the prior year.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, and contributions offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements and interest.

Table 3

	Total Cost of Services <u>2017</u>	Net Cost of Services <u>2017</u>	Total Cost of Services <u>2016</u>	Net Cost of Services <u>2016</u>
General Government				
Legislative and Executive	\$2,935,425	\$1,643,757	\$2,529,453	\$1,397,821
Judicial	770,615	592,383	698,291	528,328
Public Safety	2,390,571	1,614,418	2,052,353	1,366,005
Public Works	4,022,436	(604,655)	3,605,833	(450,672)
Health	1,779,885	1,556,569	1,557,722	1,308,652
Human Services	4,178,919	1,492,577	3,171,071	892,062
Conservation and Recreation	45,000	0	0	0
Economic Development and Assistance	637,107	558,196	1,064,381	712,901
Interest and Fiscal Charges	48,776	48,776	50,660	50,660
Total Expenses	<u>\$16,808,734</u>	<u>\$6,902,021</u>	<u>\$14,729,764</u>	<u>\$5,805,757</u>

Operating grants, contributions, and interest (63 percent) are the primary source of program revenues, whereas property and sales taxes (82 percent) are the primary sources of general revenues. The County's dependence upon tax revenues for the shortfall in program revenues is apparent. The net cost of \$1,643,757 in the legislative and executive program represents activities that serve the County's residents. As a result, this program relies on the general revenues of the County to support its activities. Other programs that have a large net cost are the public safety and health programs. To help reduce the tax burden and increase program revenues for public safety programs, the County has contracts for the housing of prisoners from other entities outside the County. Also, the voters have approved tax levies for the developmental disabilities and health department programs to provide general revenue for the implementation of these health programs in the County.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
(Unaudited)

The County's Funds

Governmental Funds - The focus of the County's governmental-type activities is to provide information on near-term receipts, disbursements, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financial requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a County's net resources available for spending at the end of the calendar year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,394,361 with a total fund balance of \$3,753,840. Unassigned fund balance represents 21 percent of expenditures. This is one measurement of the General Fund's liquidity. The fund balance of the General Fund decreased by \$1,026,503 which is 21 percent of the prior year.

The Job and Family Services Special Revenue Fund balance decreased by \$231,221. This change shows the impact that decreases in state and federal funding can have on the effort of the County to try and keep expenditures in line with/or below current revenue streams.

The Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund balance decreased by \$201,392 from 2016. Increased expenditures in the amount of \$233,804 relating to the County's road and bridge projects are the reason for this decrease.

The Developmental Disabilities Special Revenue Fund balance increased in the amount of \$216,647 which represents approximately 28 percent of expenditures. This department strives to keep current year expenditures less than beginning balance in anticipation of avoiding deficit spending. The property tax levy approved by the voters helps the County achieve this goal.

Proprietary Fund - The County maintains one type of proprietary fund - enterprise. Enterprise funds are used to report functions presented as business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements. The County uses an enterprise fund to account for the Sewer Fund activities. As of December 31, 2017, the net position for the County's enterprise fund was \$6,650,932. Of that total, \$467,480 represents unrestricted net position that is available for spending at the County's discretion. The remainder of this net position is invested in capital assets reduced by the borrowing used to fund these assets.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The County's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. By State statute, the Board of County Commissioners adopts a permanent annual operating budget for the County prior to the first day of April.

During the course of 2017 the County's original budget was amended several times but not significant in total.

For the General Fund, final budgeted revenue estimates were \$1,723,004 lower than actual results. This was due to the oil and gas industry throughout the County and the sales taxes realized from this activity. Final budgeted amounts in the legislative and executive program were \$700,508 higher than actual amounts. The County expected more expenditures in the contingency line item of the General Fund's

**Financial Condition
Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
(Unaudited)**

budget that did not occur.

The County's General Fund ending unobligated cash balance was \$2,763,960 above the final budgeted amounts primarily due to conservative estimates for both revenues and expenditures.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The County's capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2017, were \$37,425,136 (net of accumulated depreciation). This includes land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, and infrastructure. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2017 balances compared to 2016 after accumulated depreciation of \$13,276,124 and \$975,080, respectively:

Table 4
Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Land	\$794,086	\$794,086	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$811,586	\$811,586
Construction in Progress	0	0	117,888	65,593	117,888	65,593
Gravel Roads/Bases	12,809,356	12,530,356	0	0	12,809,356	12,530,356
Buildings and Improvements	6,281,886	4,573,303	0	0	6,281,886	4,573,303
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	722,065	711,821	0	0	722,065	711,821
Vehicles	854,048	729,251	0	0	854,048	729,251
Infrastructure	8,977,926	8,334,075	6,850,381	7,021,607	15,828,307	15,355,682
Total Capital Assets	\$30,439,367	\$27,672,892	\$6,985,769	\$7,104,700	\$37,425,136	\$34,777,592

For governmental activities, major capital asset additions during 2017 included work on the County's roads and bridges and also replacement of the County courthouse heating and cooling system. For business-type activities, the net decrease in book value amounts from the prior year results from current year depreciation exceeding capitalizations. See Note 11 for more detailed information on the County's capital assets.

Debt

At December 31, 2017, the County had \$2,281,226 in outstanding long-term debt with \$114,443 due within one year. Table 5 outlines the long-term debt held by the County during 2017 and 2016.

**Financial Condition
Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
(Unaudited)**

Table 5
Long-Term Debt

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,507,129	\$1,573,423	\$0	\$0	\$1,507,129	\$1,573,423
Capital Leases	0	692	0	0	0	692
OWDA Loans	0	0	774,097	820,157	774,097	820,157
Total Long-Term Debt	<u>\$1,507,129</u>	<u>\$1,574,115</u>	<u>\$774,097</u>	<u>\$820,157</u>	<u>\$2,281,226</u>	<u>\$2,394,272</u>

The 2014 County Services Facilities Bonds were originally issued in the amount of \$1,700,000 for the purpose of constructing a county facilities building. The debt is being retired through the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund with transfers from the General Fund. The capital leases were issued during 2012 in the amount of \$14,370 for the purchase of equipment to be used for emergency management. The OWDA Loans were issued during 2009 through 2014 for the purpose of planning, designing, and construction of sanitary sewer lines. See Note 18 for more detailed information on the County's debt. In addition to the above debt, the County is presenting long-term liabilities for net pension liability and compensated absences.

Contacting the County's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Peggy Davis, Auditor of Noble County, Courthouse, Caldwell, Ohio 43724.

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Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2017

	Primary Government		Total
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$10,148,081	\$47,848	\$10,195,929
Materials and Supplies Inventory	174,432	0	174,432
Accrued Interest Receivable	584	0	584
Accounts Receivable	7,930	325,285	333,215
Prepaid Items	149,773	3,483	153,256
Sales Taxes Receivable	513,658	0	513,658
Property and Other Local Taxes Receivable	4,348,360	0	4,348,360
Intergovernmental Receivable	2,499,524	105,576	2,605,100
Loans Receivable	53,741	0	53,741
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	13,603,442	135,388	13,738,830
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	16,835,925	6,850,381	23,686,306
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>48,335,450</u>	<u>7,467,961</u>	<u>55,803,411</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	3,403,952	0	3,403,952
Liabilities			
Accrued Wages and Benefits	233,301	1,502	234,803
Intergovernmental Payable	134,126	10,803	144,929
Accounts Payable	242,550	1,305	243,855
Contracts Payable	3,524	28,220	31,744
Retainage Payable	28,201	0	28,201
Accrued Interest Payable	18,080	0	18,080
Unearned Revenue	34,716	0	34,716
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	232,550	46,144	278,694
Due In More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability (See Note 13)	8,474,282	0	8,474,282
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	1,962,911	729,055	2,691,966
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>11,364,241</u>	<u>817,029</u>	<u>12,181,270</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	4,251,255	0	4,251,255
Pension	50,435	0	50,435
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>4,301,690</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,301,690</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	28,904,501	6,183,452	35,087,953
Restricted for:			
Public Assistance	136,310	0	136,310
Child Support Enforcement	395,667	0	395,667
Motor Vehicle Registration	2,164,125	0	2,164,125
Developmental Disabilities	1,239,172	0	1,239,172
Community Development	81,394	0	81,394
Real Estate Assessment	1,083,534	0	1,083,534
Delinquent Real Estate Tax and Collection	195,385	0	195,385
Court Corrections	421,688	0	421,688
Ambulance Services	1,239,032	0	1,239,032
Cooperative Extension	483,546	0	483,546
Senior Citizens Services	222,407	0	222,407
911 Services	264,032	0	264,032
Other Purposes	417,309	0	417,309
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(1,174,631)	467,480	(707,151)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$36,073,471</u>	<u>\$6,650,932</u>	<u>\$42,724,403</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General Government:							
Legislative and Executive	\$2,935,425	\$1,230,050	\$61,618	\$0	(\$1,643,757)	\$0	(\$1,643,757)
Judicial	770,615	152,549	25,683	0	(592,383)	0	(592,383)
Public Safety	2,390,571	466,844	309,309	0	(1,614,418)	0	(1,614,418)
Public Works	4,022,436	72,863	3,312,735	1,241,493	604,655	0	604,655
Health	1,779,885	32,396	190,920	0	(1,556,569)	0	(1,556,569)
Human Services	4,178,919	394,076	2,292,266	0	(1,492,577)	0	(1,492,577)
Conservation and Recreation	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	0
Economic Development and Assistance	322,412	0	802	0	(321,610)	0	(321,610)
Economic Development and Assistance - External Portion	314,695	0	78,109	0	(236,586)	0	(236,586)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	48,776	0	0	0	(48,776)	0	(48,776)
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>16,808,734</u>	<u>2,348,778</u>	<u>6,271,442</u>	<u>1,286,493</u>	<u>(6,902,021)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(6,902,021)</u>
Business-Type Activities:							
Sewer	414,407	179,668	0	107,184	0	(127,555)	(127,555)
<i>Total Business-Type Activities</i>	<u>414,407</u>	<u>179,668</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>107,184</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(127,555)</u>	<u>(127,555)</u>
<i>Total Primary Government</i>	<u>\$17,223,141</u>	<u>\$2,528,446</u>	<u>\$6,271,442</u>	<u>\$1,393,677</u>	<u>(6,902,021)</u>	<u>(127,555)</u>	<u>(7,029,576)</u>
General Revenues							
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes					1,580,531	0	1,580,531
Property Taxes Levied for:							
Public Works					484,479	0	484,479
Health					1,602,672	0	1,602,672
Human Services					742,803	0	742,803
Sales Taxes Levied for General Purposes					2,147,057	0	2,147,057
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs					816,900	0	816,900
Investment Earnings					95,382	0	95,382
Miscellaneous					563,916	263	564,179
<i>Total General Revenues</i>					<u>8,033,740</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>8,034,003</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>					1,131,719	(127,292)	1,004,427
Net Position Beginning of Year					<u>34,941,752</u>	<u>6,778,224</u>	<u>41,719,976</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>					<u>\$36,073,471</u>	<u>\$6,650,932</u>	<u>\$42,724,403</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**Noble County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2017**

	General	Job and Family Services	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Developmental Disabilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,224,394	\$111,150	\$756,329	\$1,203,507	\$4,846,754	\$10,142,134
Sales Tax Receivable	513,658	0	0	0	0	513,658
Materials and Supplies Inventory	45,263	500	118,116	1,200	9,353	174,432
Accrued Interest Receivable	542	0	42	0	0	584
Accounts Receivable	841	0	500	0	6,589	7,930
Intergovernmental Receivable	504,138	127,413	1,565,248	71,154	231,571	2,499,524
Interfund Receivable	210,841	285,728	0	0	944	497,513
Prepaid Items	53,922	11,509	17,565	7,166	59,611	149,773
Property and Other Local Taxes Receivable	1,575,414	0	0	823,507	1,945,737	4,344,658
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Receivable	0	0	3,702	0	0	3,702
Loans Receivable	0	0	0	0	53,741	53,741
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,947	0	0	0	0	5,947
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$6,134,960</u>	<u>\$536,300</u>	<u>\$2,461,502</u>	<u>\$2,106,534</u>	<u>\$7,154,300</u>	<u>\$18,393,596</u>

Liabilities and Fund Balances

Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$67,925	\$14,867	\$54,083	\$770	\$104,905	\$242,550
Accrued Wages Payable	96,544	46,332	61,359	4,836	24,230	233,301
Contracts Payable	0	543	0	0	2,981	3,524
Retainage Payable	27,737	0	0	0	464	28,201
Interfund Payable	944	127,289	0	0	369,280	497,513
Unearned Revenue	0	0	0	0	34,716	34,716
Intergovernmental Payable	48,205	17,026	23,341	36,881	8,673	134,126
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>241,355</u>	<u>206,057</u>	<u>138,783</u>	<u>42,487</u>	<u>545,249</u>	<u>1,173,931</u>

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	1,537,215	0	0	810,379	1,903,661	4,251,255
Unavailable Revenue	602,550	398,597	1,040,968	62,378	235,735	2,340,228
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>2,139,765</u>	<u>398,597</u>	<u>1,040,968</u>	<u>872,757</u>	<u>2,139,396</u>	<u>6,591,483</u>

Fund Balances

Nonspendable	105,132	12,009	135,681	8,366	122,705	383,893
Restricted	0	0	1,146,070	1,182,924	4,497,595	6,826,589
Committed	34,028	0	0	0	0	34,028
Assigned	2,220,319	0	0	0	0	2,220,319
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,394,361	(80,363)	0	0	(150,645)	1,163,353
<i>Total Fund Balances (Deficit)</i>	<u>3,753,840</u>	<u>(68,354)</u>	<u>1,281,751</u>	<u>1,191,290</u>	<u>4,469,655</u>	<u>10,628,182</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$6,134,960</u>	<u>\$536,300</u>	<u>\$2,461,502</u>	<u>\$2,106,534</u>	<u>\$7,154,300</u>	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because of the following:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore are not reported in the funds.	30,439,367
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Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, deferred in the funds:	
Property Taxes Receivable	93,403
Sales Tax Receivable	177,600
Accounts Receivable	490,335
Intergovernmental Receivables	1,578,890
<u>Total Other Long-Term Assets</u>	2,340,228

The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	3,403,952
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(50,435)
Net Pension Liability	(8,474,282)
<u>Total</u>	(5,120,765)

Long-term liabilities and accrued interest are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
General Obligation Bonds	(1,507,129)
Compensated Absences	(688,332)
Accrued Interest Payable	(18,080)
<u>Total Long-Term Liabilities</u>	(2,213,541)

Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$36,073,471</u>
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See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	General	Job and Family Services	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Developmental Disabilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Property Taxes	\$1,573,238	\$0	\$0	\$839,045	\$1,982,357	\$4,394,640
Sales Taxes	2,135,525	0	0	0	0	2,135,525
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Taxes	0	0	3,702	0	0	3,702
Charges for Services	816,868	181,783	0	0	851,912	1,850,563
Licenses and Permits	2,249	0	0	0	45	2,294
Fines and Forfeitures	54,743	0	7,605	0	40,054	102,402
Intergovernmental	917,843	1,640,763	3,300,106	163,137	1,563,877	7,585,726
Interest	95,382	0	6,473	0	802	102,657
Rent	113,826	0	0	0	0	113,826
Contributions and Donations	38,248	0	0	0	32,433	70,681
Other	362,334	33,357	106,708	1,595	55,061	559,055
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>6,110,256</u>	<u>1,855,903</u>	<u>3,424,594</u>	<u>1,003,777</u>	<u>4,526,541</u>	<u>16,921,071</u>
Expenditures						
Current:						
General Government:						
Legislative and Executive	4,167,681	0	0	0	265,260	4,432,941
Judicial	600,038	0	0	0	71,918	671,956
Public Safety	1,645,096	0	0	0	434,651	2,079,747
Public Works	0	0	3,635,896	0	403,039	4,038,935
Health	62,321	0	0	787,130	880,307	1,729,758
Human Services	255,051	2,108,689	0	0	1,461,977	3,825,717
Conservation and Recreation	45,000	0	0	0	0	45,000
Economic Development and Assistance	0	0	0	0	286,636	286,636
Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0	314,695	314,695
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	0	0	0	0	66,986	66,986
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	0	49,571	49,571
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>6,775,187</u>	<u>2,108,689</u>	<u>3,635,896</u>	<u>787,130</u>	<u>4,235,040</u>	<u>17,541,942</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(664,931)</u>	<u>(252,786)</u>	<u>(211,302)</u>	<u>216,647</u>	<u>291,501</u>	<u>(620,871)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Use)						
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	600	0	9,910	0	0	10,510
Transfers In	0	21,565	0	0	353,928	375,493
Transfers Out	(362,172)	0	0	0	(13,321)	(375,493)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Use)</i>	<u>(361,572)</u>	<u>21,565</u>	<u>9,910</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>340,607</u>	<u>10,510</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balances</i>	(1,026,503)	(231,221)	(201,392)	216,647	632,108	(610,361)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	4,780,343	162,867	1,483,143	974,643	3,837,547	11,238,543
<i>Fund Balances at End of Year</i>	<u>\$3,753,840</u>	<u>(\$68,354)</u>	<u>\$1,281,751</u>	<u>\$1,191,290</u>	<u>\$4,469,655</u>	<u>\$10,628,182</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (\$610,361)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay and capital contributions exceeded depreciation in the current period:

Capital Asset Additions - Capital Outlay	3,099,229	
Capital Asset Additions - Capital Contributions	900,000	
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(1,090,635)</u>	
Total		2,908,594

Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the proceeds and loss from the disposal of assets:

Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	(10,510)	
Loss on Disposal of assets	<u>(131,609)</u>	
		(142,119)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:

Property Taxes	15,845	
Sales Taxes	11,532	
Charges for Services	275,991	
Public Safety	47,497	
Miscellaneous	4,861	
Intergovernmental	<u>(235,487)</u>	
Total		120,239

Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. 669,268

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net position liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities. (1,874,441)

Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position:

General Obligation Bonds	66,294	
Capital Leases	<u>692</u>	
Total		66,986

Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds, but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of activities. 795

Expenses reported in the statement of activities relating to compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (7,242)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$1,131,719

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$1,285,856	\$1,285,856	\$1,576,661	\$290,805
Sales Taxes	1,100,000	1,100,000	2,067,974	967,974
Charges for Services	763,600	763,600	813,871	50,271
Licenses and Permits	2,360	2,360	2,249	(111)
Fines and Forfeitures	40,020	40,020	54,237	14,217
Intergovernmental	534,935	591,810	740,386	148,576
Interest	50,000	50,000	94,711	44,711
Rent	110,000	110,000	113,361	3,361
Contributions and Donations	0	23,425	38,248	14,823
Other	34,050	173,860	362,237	188,377
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>3,920,821</u>	<u>4,140,931</u>	<u>5,863,935</u>	<u>1,723,004</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	4,897,106	4,911,499	4,210,991	700,508
Judicial	687,894	687,894	615,835	72,059
Public Safety	1,618,256	1,860,319	1,771,145	89,174
Public Works	3,800	3,800	0	3,800
Health	104,757	104,757	68,126	36,631
Human Services	301,103	301,103	284,025	17,078
Conservation and Recreation	0	45,000	45,000	0
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>7,612,916</u>	<u>7,914,372</u>	<u>6,995,122</u>	<u>919,250</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(3,692,095)</u>	<u>(3,773,441)</u>	<u>(1,131,187)</u>	<u>2,642,254</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Procees from Sale of Capital Assets	400	400	600	200
Advances In	0	0	22,500	22,500
Advances Out	(30,000)	(30,000)	(10,375)	19,625
Transfers Out	(441,553)	(441,553)	(362,172)	79,381
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(471,153)</u>	<u>(471,153)</u>	<u>(349,447)</u>	<u>121,706</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(4,163,248)	(4,244,594)	(1,480,634)	2,763,960
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,334,492	4,334,492	4,334,492	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>77,353</u>	<u>77,353</u>	<u>77,353</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u>\$248,597</u>	<u>\$167,251</u>	<u>\$2,931,211</u>	<u>\$2,763,960</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Job and Family Services Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$238,531	(\$261,469)
Intergovernmental	1,838,075	1,838,075	1,640,763	(197,312)
Other	55,000	55,000	33,297	(21,703)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>2,393,075</u>	<u>2,393,075</u>	<u>1,912,591</u>	<u>(480,484)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Human Services	<u>2,587,717</u>	<u>2,587,717</u>	<u>2,019,439</u>	<u>568,278</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	(194,642)	(194,642)	(106,848)	87,794
Other Financing Source				
Transfers In	<u>21,565</u>	<u>21,565</u>	<u>21,565</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(173,077)	(173,077)	(85,283)	87,794
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	189,884	189,884	189,884	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>3,717</u>	<u>3,717</u>	<u>3,717</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$20,524</u></u>	<u><u>\$20,524</u></u>	<u><u>\$108,318</u></u>	<u><u>\$87,794</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Fines and Forfeitures	\$8,300	\$8,300	\$7,526	(\$774)
Intergovernmental	3,245,000	3,245,000	3,293,230	48,230
Interest	5,000	5,000	6,486	1,486
Other	80,100	80,100	106,562	26,462
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>3,338,400</u>	<u>3,338,400</u>	<u>3,413,804</u>	<u>75,404</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public Works	<u>4,340,884</u>	<u>4,340,884</u>	<u>3,687,294</u>	<u>653,590</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	(1,002,484)	(1,002,484)	(273,490)	728,994
Other Financing Source				
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,910</u>	<u>9,910</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(1,002,484)	(1,002,484)	(263,580)	738,904
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	844,963	844,963	844,963	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>157,521</u>	<u>157,521</u>	<u>157,521</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$0</u></u>	<u><u>\$0</u></u>	<u><u>\$738,904</u></u>	<u><u>\$738,904</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Developmental Disabilities Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$687,680	\$687,680	\$841,805	\$154,125
Intergovernmental	37,270	37,270	162,610	125,340
Other	0	0	1,595	1,595
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>724,950</u>	<u>724,950</u>	<u>1,006,010</u>	<u>281,060</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health	<u>944,379</u>	<u>944,379</u>	<u>765,434</u>	<u>178,945</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(219,429)	(219,429)	240,576	460,005
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>948,831</u>	<u>948,831</u>	<u>948,831</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$729,402</u></u>	<u><u>\$729,402</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,189,407</u></u>	<u><u>\$460,005</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
December 31, 2017

	Business-Type Activity
	Sewer
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$47,848
Accounts Receivable	325,285
Intergovernmental Receivable	105,576
Prepaid Items	3,483
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	482,192
Noncurrent Assets:	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	135,388
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	6,850,381
<i>Total Noncurrent Assets</i>	6,985,769
<i>Total Assets</i>	7,467,961
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,502
Compensated Absences Payable	84
Intergovernmental Payable	10,803
Accounts Payable	1,305
Contracts Payable	28,220
OWDA Loans Payable	46,060
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	87,974
Long-Term Liabilities (Net of Current Portion):	
Compensated Absences Payable	1,018
OWDA Loans Payable	728,037
<i>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</i>	729,055
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	817,029
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,183,452
Unrestricted	467,480
<i>Total Net Position</i>	\$6,650,932

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Business-Type Activity Sewer
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	\$179,668
Other	263
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	179,931
Operating Expenses	
Personal Services	28,093
Contractual Services	155,783
Materials and Supplies	52,022
Depreciation	171,226
Other	7,283
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	414,407
<i>Operating Loss before Contributions</i>	(234,476)
Capital Contributions from Grants	105,576
Capital Contributions from Customers	1,608
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	(127,292)
Net Position Beginning of Year	6,778,224
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	\$6,650,932

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Business-Type Activity
	Sewer
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Customers	\$155,344
Cash Received from Other Operating Sources	263
Cash Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(27,598)
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(164,074)
Cash Payments for Other Operating Expenses	(7,283)
<i>Net Cash Used for Operating Activities</i>	(43,348)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Tap In Fees	52,589
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(52,295)
Principal Paid on OWDA Loans	(46,060)
<i>Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities</i>	(45,766)
<i>Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	(89,114)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	136,962
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year</i>	\$47,848
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	(\$234,476)
Adjustment:	
Depreciation	171,226
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(5,324)
Decrease in Prepaid Items	183
Increase in Accounts Payable	38
Increase in Contracts Payable	28,220
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	130
Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits	197
Decrease in Interfund Payable	(47)
Decrease in Intergovernmental Payable	(3,495)
<i>Net Cash Used for Operating Activities</i>	(\$43,348)

During 2017, accounts receivable decreased in the amount of \$19,000 due to a forgiven easement in lieu of tap-in fees on the associated property.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
December 31, 2017

Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,099,620
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	149,170
Accounts Receivable	118,603
Accrued Interest Receivable	111
Property Taxes Receivable	17,426,829
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,531,333
Lodging Taxes Receivable	<u>30,210</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u><u>\$22,355,876</u></u>
Liabilities	
Intergovernmental Payable	\$19,689,697
Deposits Held and Due to Others	239,542
Undistributed Monies	<u>2,426,637</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u><u>\$22,355,876</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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**Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Note 1 - Description of Noble County and Reporting Entity

Noble County, Ohio (the County), was created March 11, 1851. The County was the last county formed in the State of Ohio and is comprised of fifteen townships. The County is governed by a board of three Commissioners elected by the voters of the County. An elected County Auditor serves as chief fiscal officer. In addition, there are seven other elected officials, each of whom is independent as set forth in Ohio Law. These officials are the Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecuting Attorney, Recorder, Sheriff and Treasurer. Also elected, to oversee the district's justice system, are a County Court Judge and Common Pleas Judge who also serves as judge for the Probate and Juvenile Courts.

Although the elected officials manage the internal operation of their respective departments, the County Commissioners authorize expenditures as well as serve as the budget and taxing authority, contracting body and the chief administrator of public services for the County, including each of these departments.

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the County are not misleading.

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. For the County, this includes the Board of Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Job and Family Services, the Noble County Regional Planning Commission Board, and all departments and activities that are directly operated by the elected County officials.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the County is financially accountable. The County is financially accountable for an organization if the County appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the County is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the County is legally entitled to or can access the organization's resources; the County is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the County is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the County in that the County approves the budget, the levying of taxes, the issuance of debt, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burden on, the primary government.

The following potential component units have been excluded from the County's financial statements because the County is not financially accountable for these organizations nor are these entities for which the County approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes:

Noble Counseling Center
Noble County Agricultural Society
Noble County Historical Society
Noble County Rural Water Association

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

As the custodian of public funds, the County Treasurer invests all public monies held on deposit in the County treasury. In the case of the separate agencies, boards and commissions listed below, the County serves as fiscal agent, but is not financially accountable for their operations. Accordingly, the activity of the following districts and agencies are presented as agency funds within the County's financial statements.

Noble County Health District is governed by a nine member Board of Health which oversees the operation of the Health District. The Board is elected by a District Advisory Council comprised of township trustees, county commissioners, and mayors of participating municipalities. The Board adopts its own budget which is approved by the County Budget Commission, hires and fires its own staff, and operates autonomously from the County. The Board has sole budgetary authority, and controls surpluses and deficits. The County is not legally obligated for the Health District's debt.

Noble County Soil and Water Conservation District is statutorily created as a separate and distinct political subdivision of the State. The five supervisors of the Soil and Water Conservation District are elected officials authorized to contract and sue on behalf of the District. The supervisors adopt their own budget, authorize District expenditures, hire and fire staff, and do not rely on the County to finance deficits.

Noble County Family and Children First Council accounts for State and Federal grant revenue and expenditures. The Noble County Health Department serves as administrating agent and the County Auditor serves as fiscal agent. The purpose of the Council is to help families seeking government services and to coordinate existing government services for families seeking assistance for their children.

Local Emergency Planning and Right To Know Committee (LEPC) of Noble County is a single County district. The State Emergency Response Commission designates Emergency Planning Districts within the state. The Committee members are recommended by the County Commission for approval by the State Emergency Response Commission. The LEPC receives operating resources in the form of grants from the State. The activities of the LEPC are accounted for as an agency fund of the County. The County has no ability to impose its will on the organization. No benefit or burden exists.

The County is associated with certain organizations which are defined as Public Entity Risk Pools, Jointly Governed Organizations, or Related Organizations. These organizations are presented in Notes 21, 22, and 23 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

Buckeye Joint-County Insurance Council
County Commissioners' Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan
SouthEastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District
Mental Health and Recovery Services Board
Guernsey-Monroe-Noble Community Action Corporation (GMN)
Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District
Oakview Juvenile Residential Center
Ohio Valley Employment Resource (OVER)
Noble County Metropolitan Housing Authority
Noble County Airport Authority

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the County have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the County's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the County at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the County's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the County. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. The policy of the County is to not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the County, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County.

Fund Financial Statements During the year, the County segregates transactions related to certain County functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

B. Fund Accounting

The County uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, is reported as fund balance. The following are the County's major governmental funds:

General Fund The General Fund, the County's primary operating fund, accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the County for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Job and Family Services Fund To account for various federal and state grants and reimbursements as well as transfers from the General Fund restricted to provide public assistance, human services, and workforce development programs.

Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund To account for revenues derived from state-shared motor vehicle license charges, gasoline taxes, and the County's permissive five dollar motor vehicle licenses charge. Expenditures in the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund are restricted by state law to County road and bridge repair and improvement programs.

Developmental Disabilities Fund To account for property tax revenues and federal and state grants. Expenditures are restricted by federal and state law to those that benefit the developmentally disabled.

The other governmental funds of the County account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted, committed, or assigned to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Fund Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The County only reports one enterprise fund.

Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The County reports the following major proprietary fund:

Noble County Sanitary Sewer Fund (Sewer Fund) To account for sanitary sewer services provided to individuals and commercial users. The costs of providing these services are financed primarily through user charges.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the County under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the County's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

The County's fiduciary funds are all classified as agency funds. The agency funds account for assets held by the County as agent for the Noble County Health Department and other districts and entities and for various taxes, assessments, and state shared resources collected on behalf of and distributed to other local governments.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the County are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Changes in Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, in the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the County, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Nonexchange transactions, in which the County receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the period in which the taxable sale occurs. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the County must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the County on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: sales tax (see Note 8), interest, federal and state grants and subsidies, state-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and gasoline taxes), fees, and rentals.

Unearned revenue represents amounts under the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met because such amounts have not yet been earned.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the County, deferred outflows of resources include pension. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension are explained in Note 13.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the County, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, unavailable revenue, and pension. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2017, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2018 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds Balance Sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the County unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, permissive sales taxes, grants and entitlements, and other miscellaneous accounts receivable. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 18. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. (See Note 13)

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

E. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the County Commissioners may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is the County Commissioners' authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the County Commissioners. The legal level of control has been established by the County Commissioners at the fund, program, department, and object level. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the County Commissioners.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the County Auditor. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources approved.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the County Commissioners during the year.

F. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash balances of the County's funds, except cash held by a trustee, fiscal agent, or held in segregated accounts, are pooled and invested in short-term investments in order to provide improved cash management. During 2017, investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposit. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements and non-negotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost or amortized cost. Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the County are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

The County has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the County's central bank accounts. These accounts are presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the County treasury.

Provisions of the Ohio Revised Code restrict investment procedures. Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2017 amounted to \$95,382 which includes \$70,302 assigned from other County funds.

G. Restricted Assets

The Governmental Balance Sheet is showing restricted cash and cash equivalents for unclaimed monies not available for appropriation.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

H. Inventory of Supplies

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used.

I. Receivables and Payables

Receivables and payables are recorded on the County's financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined material and substantiated not only by supporting documentation, but also, by a reasonable, systematic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation, and in the case of receivables, collectability.

Using this criteria, the County has elected to not record child support arrearages. These amounts, while potentially significant, are not considered measurable, and because collections are often significantly in arrears, the County is unable to determine a reasonable value.

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2017, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

K. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by enterprise funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The County was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of infrastructure by back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price level to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The County maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest costs incurred during the construction of capital assets utilized by the enterprise funds are also capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the County's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

**Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Governmental and Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	50 years
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 20 years
Infrastructure	5 - 50 years

The County’s infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, and sewer lines and includes infrastructure acquired prior to 1980.

L. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term and long-term interfund loans or interfund services provided and used are classified as “Interfund receivables/payables.” These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the Statement of Net Position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

M. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees’ rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable the County will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The County records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the County has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year-end taking into consideration any limits specified in the County’s termination policy. The County records a liability for sick leave for employees after ten years of service at varying rates depending on County policy.

The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account “Matured Compensated Absences Payable” in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. At December 31, 2017, the County had no amounts that met the definition of Matured Compensated Absences Payable. The non-current portion of the liability is not reported. For enterprise funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

N. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension systems.

Financial Condition
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For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value.

O. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported in the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims, compensated absences, special termination benefits, and net pension liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, long-term loans and notes, and capital leases payable are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

P. Capital Contributions

Contributions of capital arise from contributions of capital assets from governmental activities to business-type activities, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

Q. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, prepaids, as well as inventory, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables, or from the use of the prepaids and inventory, is restricted, committed, or assigned.

Restricted Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the County Commissioners. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the County Commissioners removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by the County Commissioners.

Financial Condition
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Commissioners or a County official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute. State Statute authorizes the County Auditor to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The County Commissioners assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in 2018's appropriated budget.

Unassigned Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

The County applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

R. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes primarily include the net position relating to activity associated with miscellaneous local court grant funds and public safety grant funds. The County applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net positions are available.

S. Internal Activity

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide statements. Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one program to another or within the same program are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

Financial Condition
Noble County
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For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the County and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2017.

U. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the County, these revenues are charges for services for wastewater treatment. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating.

V. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

W. Bond Premiums, Discounts, and Issuance Costs

Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

On the governmental fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums or discounts in the period in which the related debt is issued. The face amount of the debt issue is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received or discounts paid on debt issuances are shown as other financing sources or uses on the governmental fund financial statements. Debt issuance costs are reported as expenses in the period incurred.

Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and are precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the payment to the bond escrow agent.

Note 3 - Change in Accounting Principle

For 2017, the County implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2016-1*. These changes were incorporated in the County's 2017 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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The Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are as follows:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Outstanding year-end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
4. Unrecorded cash, unrecorded interest, and prepaid items are reported on the Balance Sheet (GAAP basis), but not on the budgetary basis.
5. Cash that is held by the agency funds on behalf of County funds on a budget basis are allocated and reported on the Balance Sheet (GAAP basis) in the appropriate County fund.
6. Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

Adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations at the end of the year on the Budget basis to the GAAP basis for the major funds are as follows:

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Net Change in Fund Balances General and Major Special Revenue Funds			
	General	Job and Family Services	Motor Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Developmental Disabilities
GAAP Basis	(\$1,026,503)	(\$231,221)	(\$201,392)	\$216,647
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(245,807)	56,688	(10,739)	(527)
Beginning of the Year:				
Unrecorded Cash	42,977	0	543	0
Agency Fund Cash Allocation	20,907	0	0	16,860
Prepaid Items	46,286	13,116	15,804	19,712
End of the Year:				
Unrecorded Cash	(46,914)	0	(594)	0
Agency Fund Cash Allocation	(17,484)	0	0	(14,100)
Prepaid Items	(53,922)	(11,509)	(17,565)	(7,166)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	22,433	90,475	(32,806)	9,150
Advances In	22,500	0	0	0
Advances Out	(10,375)	0	0	0
Encumbrances	(234,732)	(2,832)	(16,831)	0
Budget Basis	<u>(\$1,480,634)</u>	<u>(\$85,283)</u>	<u>(\$263,580)</u>	<u>\$240,576</u>

Note 5 - Accountability and Compliance

A. Accountability

The following funds had deficit fund balances as of December 31, 2017. These deficits are due to the recognition of payables in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The General Fund provides operating transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Fund/Fund Type	Deficit
Job and Family Services Special Revenue Fund	\$68,354
Children Services Special Revenue Fund	145,270
Bullet Proof Vests Special Revenue Fund	5,375

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Noble County
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B. Compliance

Contrary to Section 5705.39, Revised Code, the Law Enforcement and Education Special Revenue Fund had appropriations exceeding estimated resources in the amount of \$1,511.

The County will more closely monitor budgetary procedures pertaining to violations of this nature in the future.

Note 6 - Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the County are classified by State statute into two categories. Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the County treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the County treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Monies held by the County which are not considered active are classified as inactive. Protection of the County's deposits is provided by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

Inactive monies may be deposited or invested, with certain limitations, in the following securities provided the County has filed a written investment policy with the Ohio Auditor of State:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or its political subdivisions;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts, in eligible institutions pursuant to ORC sections 135.32;
6. No-load money market mutual funds rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service or consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) above; commercial paper as described in ORC section 135.143 (6); and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided these investments are made only through eligible institutions;

Financial Condition
Noble County
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7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
8. Securities lending agreements in which the County lends securities and the eligible institution agrees to simultaneously exchange either securities or cash, equal value for equal value;
9. Up to forty percent of the County's average portfolio in either of the following
 - a. Commercial paper notes in entities incorporated under the laws of Ohio, or any other State, that have assets exceeding five hundred million dollars, which are rated in the highest classification established by two nationally recognized standard rating services, which do not exceed ten percent of the value of the outstanding commercial paper of the issuing corporation and which mature within 270 days after purchase.
 - b. Bankers acceptances eligible for purchases by the Federal Reserve System and which mature within 180 days after purchase.
10. Up to fifteen percent of the County's average portfolio in notes issued by U.S. corporations or by depository institutions doing business under authority granted by the U.S. provided the notes are rated in the second highest or higher category by at least two nationally recognized standard rating services at the time of purchase and the notes mature within two years from the date of purchase;
11. A current unpaid or delinquent tax line of credit, provided certain conditions are met related to a County land reutilization corporation organized under ORC Chapter 1724; and,
12. Up to two percent of the County's average portfolio in debt interests rated at the time of purchase in the three highest categories by two nationally recognized standard rating services and issued by foreign nations diplomatically recognized by the United States government. All interest and principal shall be denominated and payable in United States funds.

Reverse repurchase agreements, investments in derivatives, and investments in stripped principal or interest obligations that are not issued or guaranteed by the United States, are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Bankers' acceptances must mature within 180 days. Commercial paper and corporate notes must mature within 270 days. All other investments must mature within five years from the date of settlement unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County. Investments must be purchased with the expectation that they will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Cash on Hand At year-end, the County had \$300 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the Balance Sheet of the County as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Deposits Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the County will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$2,525,322 of the County's bank balance of \$2,962,565 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Financial Condition
Noble County
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For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements could potentially subject the County to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The County has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by:

Eligible securities pledged to the County and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or

Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments As of December 31, 2017, the County had no investments which were part of an internal investment pool.

Interest Rate Risk The County has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. The intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

Note 7 - Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the County. Property tax revenue received during 2017 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2016 taxes.

2017 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2017, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2017, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2017 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2018.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2017 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2016, were levied after October 1, 2017, and are collected in 2018 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2017, was \$9.95 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2017 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

**Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Real Property	\$335,955,440
Public Utility Personal Property	<u>198,736,950</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u><u>\$534,692,390</u></u>

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County. The County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portion of the taxes collected. The collection and distribution of taxes for all subdivisions within the County, excluding the County itself, is accounted for through agency funds. The amount of the County’s tax collections is accounted for within the applicable funds. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2017, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2017 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources - property taxes. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenue.

Note 8 - Permissive Sales and Use Tax

In 1967, in accordance with Section 5739.02 of the Revised Code, counties were authorized to levy an excise tax of 0.5% to 1-1/2%. The tax must be levied pursuant to a resolution of the County Commissioners and a copy of the resolution of the County Commissioners sent to the Tax Commissioner not later than 60 days prior to the effective date of the tax.

Vendor collections of the tax are paid to the State Treasurer by the twenty-third day of the month following collection. The State Tax Commissioner certifies to the Office of Budget Management the amount of the tax to be returned to the County. The Tax Commissioner's certification must be made within forty-five days after the end of the month. The Tax Commissioner shall then, on or before the twentieth day of the month in which certification is made, provide for payment to the County.

Effective November 1970, the County Commissioners adopted by resolution a 0.5% permissive sales tax as allowed by Section 5739.02 and 5741.02, Revised Code. In February 1985, an additional 0.5% was adopted and in 1994 an additional 0.5% was adopted. Proceeds of the tax are credited to the General Fund.

Note 9 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2017, consisted of taxes, interfund, accrued interest, sales taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services, including unbilled utility services), loans, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Property Tax Allocations	\$118,672
Casino Tax	81,538
Local Government Subsidies	117,584
Developmental Disabilities Grants and Subsidies	57,077
Gasoline Excise Tax and MVL Distributions	1,565,248
Medicaid Sales Tax Transition Reimbursement	176,958
Sheriff Subsidy	2,197
Bullet Proof Vest Grant	4,250
Emergency Management	25,736
Subsidy Grants and Allocations	63,007
State Victims Assistance	26,086
Cost Allocation	17,853
Public Assistance Grants and Subsidies	127,413
Children Services Grants and Subsidies	1,838
Child Support Enforcement Grants and Subsidies	57,309
Housing of Prisoners	37,620
Indigent Defense Reimbursements	4,444
School Resource Officer Reimbursements	14,694
Total Governmental Activities	<u>2,499,524</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	
OWDA Grants	<u>105,576</u>
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	<u>\$2,605,100</u>

Delinquent accounts receivable may be certified and collected as a special assessment, subject to foreclosure for non-payment. Management believes all other receivables are fully collectible within one year except for property taxes. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year. Delinquent property taxes deemed collectible by the County Auditor are recorded as a receivable, in the amount of \$93,403, may not be collected within one year. Loans Receivable, although ultimately collectible, will not be collected within one year. The County is reflecting a \$53,741 loan receivable in the USDA Rural Business Enterprise Special Revenue Fund. This is the result of the issuance of revolving loans administered by the County.

Note 10 - Federal Food Stamp Program

The County's Department of Job and Family Services distributed through contracting issuance centers, federal food stamps to entitled recipients within Noble County. The receipt and issuance of these stamps have the characteristics of federal "grants"; however, the Department of Job and Family Services merely acts in an intermediary capacity. Therefore, the inventory value of these stamps is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements as the only economic interest related to these stamps rests with the ultimate recipient. The County's Department of Job and Family Services had no federal food stamps at December 31, 2017.

Note 11 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2017, was as follows:

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/2016</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/2017</u>
Governmental Activities				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$794,086	\$0	\$0	\$794,086
Gravel Roads/Bases	<u>12,530,356</u>	<u>279,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,809,356</u>
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>13,324,442</u>	<u>279,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13,603,442</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings and Improvements	7,575,827	2,021,741	(88,081)	9,509,487
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	2,282,710	126,039	(11,600)	2,397,149
Vehicles	1,924,267	294,293	(108,573)	2,109,987
Infrastructure	<u>15,054,632</u>	<u>1,278,156</u>	<u>(237,362)</u>	<u>16,095,426</u>
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>26,837,436</u>	<u>3,720,229</u>	<u>(445,616)</u>	<u>30,112,049</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(3,002,524)	(227,279)	2,202	(3,227,601)
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	(1,570,889)	(105,355)	1,160	(1,675,084)
Vehicles	(1,195,016)	(150,968)	90,045	(1,255,939)
Infrastructure	<u>(6,720,557)</u>	<u>(607,033)</u>	<u>210,090</u>	<u>(7,117,500)</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(12,488,986)</u>	<u>(1,090,635) *</u>	<u>303,497</u>	<u>(13,276,124)</u>
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>14,348,450</u>	<u>2,629,594</u>	<u>(142,119)</u>	<u>16,835,925</u>
Governmental Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$27,672,892</u>	<u>\$2,908,594</u>	<u>(\$142,119)</u>	<u>\$30,439,367</u>

* Depreciation expense was charged to programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities

General Government:

Legislative and Executive	\$71,318
Judicial	19,925
Public Safety	109,518
Public Works	793,048
Health	12,757
Human Services	84,069
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$1,090,635</u>

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Noble County
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	Balance 12/31/2016	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2017
Business-Type Activities				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$17,500	\$0	\$0	\$17,500
Construction in Progress	65,593	52,295	0	117,888
Total Non-Depreciable Assets	<u>83,093</u>	<u>52,295</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>135,388</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Infrastructure	7,825,461	0	0	7,825,461
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Infrastructure	(803,854)	(171,226)	0	(975,080)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>7,021,607</u>	<u>(171,226)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,850,381</u>
Business-Type Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$7,104,700</u>	<u>(\$118,931)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$6,985,769</u>

Note 12 - Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, damage to or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; employee injuries, and natural disasters. During 2017, the County contracted with the Buckeye Joint-County Insurance Council (a public entity risk pool - See Note 21) for liability, auto, and crime insurance. This organization is a cost-sharing pool. Coverage provided by the program is as follows:

Basic Contribution	Coverage Limits/Aggregate	Deductible
Blanket Buildings and Personal Property	\$15,184,004	\$1,000/\$25,000
Legal Liability Real Property	1,000,000	1,000
Business Income with Extra Expense	1,000,000	1,000
Boiler and Machinery	15,184,004	1,000/10,000
Inland Marine	2,936,932	1,000
Electronic Equipment Limit	500,000	1,000
Electronic Media and Extra Expense Limit	5,000	1,000
Property Away From Premises Limit	5,000	1,000
Computer Virus	1,000	1,000
General Liability	1,000,000	0
Personal and Advertising Injury	1,000,000	0
General Aggregate	3,000,000	0
Product – Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	3,000,000	0
Medical Expense Limit – Per Person	10,000	0
Medical Expense Limit Per Accident	50,000	0
Employers Liability - Ohio Stop Gap	1,000,000	0
Employees Benefits Liability	1,000,000/3,000,000	0
Public Official Liability	1,000,000/3,000,000	5,000
Law Enforcement Liability	1,000,000/3,000,000	5,000
Theft, Disappearance and Destruction	50,000	0
Public Employee Dishonesty	250,000	0
Forgery and Alteration	5,000	0
Computer Fraud	50,000	100
Funds Transfer Fraud	5,000	0
Animal Mortality	\$10,000	0
Arson Reward	5,000	0

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Cemetery Structures	10,000	0
Fire Department Service Charge	1,000	0
Lock Re-Keying	2,500	0
Outdoor Property	100,000	0
Personal Effects	2,500	0
Pollution Clean Up and Removal	100,000	0
Property Off Premises	10,000	0
Accounts Receivable	250,000	0
Builder Risk	500,000	0
Fine Arts	25,000	0
Fire Protection Devices	5,000	0
Grounds Maintenance Equipment	50,000	0
Newly Acquired or Constructed Buildings	2,000,000	0
Newly Acquired Personal Property	1,000,000	0
Paved Surfaces	50,000	0
Underground Pipes, Flues or Drains	1,000,000	0
Unnamed Locations	250,000	0
Valuable Papers and Records	250,000	0
Utility Services	25,000	0
Property in Transit	100,000	0
Auto Liability	1,000,000	0
Auto Medical Payments	10,000	0

Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

For 2017, the County participated in the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 21). The Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safer working conditions and environments for the participants. The workers' compensation experience of the participating counties is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate.

In order to allocate the savings derived by formation of the Plan, and to maximize the number of participants in the Plan, the Plan's executive committee annually calculates the total savings which accrued to the Plan through its formation. This savings is then compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. The Plan's executive committee then collects rate contributions from or pays rate equalization rebates to the various participants. Participation in the Plan is limited to counties that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the Plan. Each year, the County pays an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program. The County may withdraw from the Plan if written notice is provided sixty days prior to the prescribed application deadline of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. However, the participant is not relieved of the obligation to pay any amounts owed to the Plan prior to withdrawal, and any participant leaving the Plan allows the representative of the Plan to access loss experience for three years following the last year of participation.

The County pays all elected official bonds by state statute.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions - between an employer and its employees - of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee - on a deferred-payment basis - as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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.

Ohio Revised Code limits the County's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The County cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the County does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - County employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. County employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information, and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS CAFR referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement
Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

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Noble County
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When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local	Law Enforcement
2017 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	**
 2017 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	13.0 %	17.1 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	1.0	1.0
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	13.0 %

* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.

** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

The County's contractually required contribution was \$669,268 for 2017. Of this amount, \$81,875 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

Financial Condition
Noble County
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	OPERS
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:	
Current Measurement Date	0.03731800%
Prior Measurement Date	0.03657100%
 Change in Proportionate Share	 0.00074700%
 Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$8,474,282
 Pension Expense	\$1,874,441

At December 31, 2017, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$11,486
Changes of assumptions	1,344,125
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,262,016
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	117,057
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	669,268
 Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	 \$3,403,952
 Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$50,435

\$669,268 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2018	\$1,135,271
2019	1,134,748
2020	451,223
2021	(36,993)
Total	\$2,684,249

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. In 2016, the OPERS' actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2011 through 2015, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, with the most notable being a reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.0 percent down to 7.5 percent, for the defined benefit investments. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2016, compared with December 31, 2015, are presented below.

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation	4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:		
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent, simple	3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.8 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent	8 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

For 2016, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2010. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables.

For 2015, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used. The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015. The prior experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2010.

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The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2016, OPERS managed investments in four investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the 401(h) Health Care Trust portfolio, the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The 401(h) Health Care Trust portfolio was closed as of June 30, 2016 and the net position transferred to the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio on July 1, 2016. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. The Defined Benefit portfolio historically included the assets of the Member-Directed retiree medical accounts funded through the VEBA Trust. However, the VEBA Trust was closed as of June 30, 2016 and the net position transferred to the 115 Health Care Trust portfolio on July 1, 2016. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 8.3 percent for 2016.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2016 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.75 %
Domestic Equities	20.70	6.34
Real Estate	10.00	4.75
Private Equity	10.00	8.97
International Equities	18.30	7.95
Other investments	18.00	4.92
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>5.66 %</u>

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for 2016 was 7.5 percent. The discount rate for 2015 was 8 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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Sensitivity of the County’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.5 percent, as well as what the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.5 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$12,946,361	\$8,474,282	\$4,747,596

Note 14 - Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description - The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan, and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45. See OPERS’ CAFR referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer’s contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Financial Condition
Noble County
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For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2017, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 1.0 percent during calendar year 2017. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018 decreased to 0 percent for both plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2017 was 4.0 percent.

Substantially all of the County's contribution allocated to fund postemployment health care benefits relates to the cost-sharing, multiple employer trusts. The corresponding contribution for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 was \$49,992, \$93,768, and \$90,244, respectively. For 2017, 88 percent has been contributed with the balance being reported as an intergovernmental payable. The full amount has been contributed for 2016 and 2015.

Note 15 - Other Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn two to six weeks of vacation per year, depending on length of service. Vacation accumulation is limited to three years. All accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to eligible employees upon termination of employment.

Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per month of service. Sick leave is accumulated without limit. Upon retirement or death, an employee can be paid from twenty-five to fifty percent of accumulated, unused sick leave up to 480 hours accumulation. As of December 31, 2017 the liability for compensated absences was \$689,434 for the entire County.

B. Health Insurance Option

The County provides health and prescription insurance coverage purchased through The Health Plan for all eligible employees. The County pays eighty percent of the monthly premiums and employees pay twenty percent.

The County provides life insurance to most employees through Humana. The County pays the entire monthly premium for this benefit.

The County provides dental and vision insurance to employees through Humana. The County pays the entire monthly premium for these benefits.

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Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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C. Health Insurance Option

Some employees of the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund may wish to waive their insurance coverage after having this benefit provided elsewhere. In that event, a cash payment in lieu of a health benefit shall be made to the employee. The cash payment will be made once a year in December and shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the cost of premiums or payments that otherwise would be paid by the County for the employee under the single coverage.

Some employees of the Development Disabilities Special Revenue Fund may wish to waive their insurance coverage after having this benefit provided elsewhere. In that event, a cash payment in lieu of a health benefit shall be made to the employee. The cash payment will be made quarterly in the amount of \$450 for an annual stipend of \$1,800.

Note 16 - Capital Leases - Lessee Disclosure

In prior years, the County entered into a capitalized lease for a copier used by the Emergency Management department. The repayment of this lease was made by the Emergency Management Special Revenue Fund. During 2017, this lease was fully repaid.

This lease met the criteria of a capital lease which is defined as transferring benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements for the governmental funds.

Note 17 - Significant Commitments

A. Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year end, the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

<u>Governmental Funds</u>	
General Fund	\$234,732
Job and Family Services	2,832
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	16,831
Other Governmental Funds	<u>57,302</u>
Total Governmental Funds	<u>311,697</u>
 <u>Proprietary Fund</u>	
Sewer	<u>1,546,349</u>
Total All Funds	<u><u>\$1,858,046</u></u>

B. Contractual Commitments

As of December 31, 2017, the County had a contractual purchase commitment for the following project:

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Project	Fund	Purchase Commitment	Amounts Paid as of 12/31/2017	Amounts Remaining on Contract
2017 New Construction	Real Estate Assesment	\$24,300	\$15,309	\$8,991

Note 18 - Long -Term Obligations

Changes in the County's long-term obligations during the year consisted of the following:

	Outstanding 12/31/2016	Additions	Deletions	Outstanding 12/31/2017	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds:					
County Services Facilities	\$1,573,423	\$0	\$66,294	\$1,507,129	\$68,383
Capital Leases	692	0	692	0	0
Net Pension Liability - OPERS	6,334,558	2,139,724	0	8,474,282	0
Compensated Absences	681,090	228,253	221,011	688,332	164,167
Total Governmental Activities	<u>8,589,763</u>	<u>2,367,977</u>	<u>287,997</u>	<u>10,669,743</u>	<u>232,550</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Sewer Project Phase II					
OWDA Loan - 2009 - 0%	177,141	0	12,217	164,924	12,217
Belle Valley Project OWDA					
Loan - 2013 - 0%	643,016	0	33,843	609,173	33,843
Compensated Absences	972	294	164	1,102	84
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>821,129</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>46,224</u>	<u>775,199</u>	<u>46,144</u>
Total Long-Term Obligations	<u>\$9,410,892</u>	<u>\$2,368,271</u>	<u>\$334,221</u>	<u>\$11,444,942</u>	<u>\$278,694</u>

Governmental Activities

During 2014, the County issued \$1,700,000 in County Services Facilities private placement general obligation bonds at an interest rate of 3.15% with a final maturity date of August 2034 for the purpose of constructing a county facilities building. The debt is being retired through the General Fund.

Annual debt service requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2017, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$68,383	\$47,474	\$115,857
2019	70,537	45,320	115,857
2020	72,759	43,099	115,858
2021	75,051	40,807	115,858
2022	77,415	38,443	115,858
2023-2027	425,223	154,060	579,283
2028-2032	496,551	82,733	579,284
2033-2034	221,210	10,506	231,716
Total	<u>\$1,507,129</u>	<u>\$462,442</u>	<u>\$1,969,571</u>

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

The County pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. However, employer pension contributions are made from the following funds: The General Fund and the Job and Family Services, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, Developmental Disabilities, Child Support Enforcement Agency, Litter, Dog and Kennel, Delinquent Real Estate and Tax Collection, 911, Emergency Management Agency, Community Development Block Grant, State Victims Advocate, Miscellaneous Court Grants, Real Estate Assessment, and Law Library Resources Special Revenue Funds. For additional information related to the net pension liability see Note 13.

Compensated absences will be paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid, which consist of the General Fund and the Job and Family Services, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, Real Estate Assessment, Child Support Enforcement Agency, Developmental Disabilities, Miscellaneous Court Grants, Emergency Management Agency, and Dog and Kennel Special Revenue Funds.

Business-Type Activities

The County has pledged future sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$921,191 in sewer system OWDA loans issued between 2009 and 2015. Proceeds from these loans provided financing for various sewer projects. The loans are payable solely from sewer customer net revenues and are payable through 2030. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans as compared to net future revenues are not estimable but are expected to be less than net revenues in each year the loans are outstanding. Principal paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$46,060 and (\$63,250), respectively.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the OWDA loans are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal
2018	\$46,060
2019	46,060
2020	46,060
2021	46,060
2022	46,060
2023-2027	230,298
2028-2032	211,971
2033-2036	101,528
Total	<u><u>\$774,097</u></u>

The County's overall legal debt margin at December 31, 2017 was \$10,360,181.

Note 19 - Interfund Transactions

Interfund balances at December 31, 2017 consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

**Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Interfund Payable	Interfund Receivable			Totals
	Major Funds	Job and Family Services	Other Nonmajor Governmental	
Major Funds:				
General	\$0	\$0	\$944	\$944
Job and Family Services	127,289	0	0	127,289
Other Nonmajor Governmental	83,552	285,728	0	369,280
Total All Funds	<u>\$210,841</u>	<u>\$285,728</u>	<u>\$944</u>	<u>\$497,513</u>

The above interfund receivables/payables are due to time lags between the dates interfund goods and services are provided, transactions recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds were made. Also included in the above balances are short-term advances made from the General Fund to the Dog and Kennel, Litter Control, Bullet Proof Vest, and Community Development Block Grants Special Revenue Funds in the amounts of \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,375 and \$2,999, respectively.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2017 consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

Transfer from	Family Services	Other Nonmajor Governmental	Totals
Major Fund:			
General Fund	\$21,565	\$340,607	\$362,172
Other Nonmajor Governmental	0	13,321	13,321
Total All Funds	<u>\$21,565</u>	<u>\$353,928</u>	<u>\$375,493</u>

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Note 20 - Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balances for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Fund Balances	General	Job and Family Services	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Developmental Disabilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:						
Inventory	\$45,263	\$500	\$118,116	\$1,200	\$9,353	\$174,432
Prepays	53,922	11,509	17,565	7,166	59,611	149,773
Revolving Loan	0	0	0	0	53,741	53,741
Unclaimed Monies	5,947	0	0	0	0	5,947
Total Nonspendable	105,132	12,009	135,681	8,366	122,705	383,893
Restricted to:						
Court Corrections	0	0	0	0	434,013	434,013
Roads and Bridges	0	0	1,146,070	0	0	1,146,070
Human Services	0	0	0	0	1,781,279	1,781,279
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	322,231	322,231
Developmental Disabilities	0	0	0	1,182,924	0	1,182,924
Health	0	0	0	0	5,640	5,640
Mental Health	0	0	0	0	3,948	3,948
Community Development	0	0	0	0	78,657	78,657
Real Estate Assessment	0	0	0	0	1,096,253	1,096,253
Delinquent Tax Collection	0	0	0	0	195,133	195,133
Other Purposes	0	0	0	0	580,441	580,441
Total Restricted	0	0	1,146,070	1,182,924	4,497,595	6,826,589
Committed to:						
Unpaid Obligations	2,375	0	0	0	0	2,375
Severance Payments	31,653	0	0	0	0	31,653
Total Assigned	34,028	0	0	0	0	34,028
Assigned to:						
Purchases on Order Subsequent Years'	154,580	0	0	0	0	154,580
Appropriations	2,065,739	0	0	0	0	2,065,739
Total Assigned	2,220,319	0	0	0	0	2,220,319
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,394,361	(80,363)	0	0	(150,645)	1,163,353
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	\$3,753,840	(\$68,354)	\$1,281,751	\$1,191,290	\$4,469,655	\$10,628,182

Note 21 - Public Entity Risk Pools

A. Buckeye Joint-County Insurance Council

The Buckeye Joint-County Insurance Council is an insurance purchasing pool that serves Noble, Athens, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Monroe, Morgan, Perry, Pike, and Vinton Counties. The Council was formed as an Ohio nonprofit corporation for the purpose of establishing an insurance pool to obtain general liability, law enforcement, professional and fleet insurance. Member counties provide operating resources to the corporation based on actuarially determined rates.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

The Governing Board, consisting of a commissioner from each county, annually elects officers, which includes a President, Vice President, Second Vice President and two Governing Board members. The Governing Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, contracting, appropriating, and designating management. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation on the Governing Board. The expenditures and investment of funds by the officers must be approved by the Governing Board unless specific limits have been set by the Governing Board to permit otherwise.

Noble County does not have any ongoing financial interest or responsibility. The agreement between the County and the Council indicates that a voluntary withdrawal or termination of the Council shall constitute a forfeiture of any pro rata share of the Council reserve fund. In the event of the termination of the Council, current members shall be paid in an amount that they have contributed to the Council as of the last month of the Council's existence. Current calculation of this potential residual interest is therefore not possible. During 2017, Noble County paid \$94,899 to the Council for coverage.

B. County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

For 2017, the County participated in the County Commissioners' Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan) provided by the County Commissioners' Association of Ohio, a workers' compensation insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the Plan is to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safe working conditions and environments for the participants.

The workers' compensation experience of the participating counties is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all counties in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. In order to allocate the savings derived by formation of the Plan, and to maximize the number of participants in the Plan, annually the Plan's executive committee calculates the total savings which accrued to the Plan through its formation. This savings is then compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. The Plan's executive committee then collects rate contributions from or pays rate equalization rebates to the various participants. Participation in the Plan is limited to counties that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the Plan. Each year, the County pays an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the Plan. The County may withdraw from the Plan if written notice is provided sixty days prior to the prescribed application deadline of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. However, the participant is not relieved of the obligation to pay any amounts owed to the Plan prior to withdrawal, and any participant leaving the Plan allows representatives of the Plan to access loss experience for three years following the last year of participation. The County's contribution to the pool for 2017 was \$53,760.

Note 22 - Jointly Governed Organizations

A. SouthEastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District

The County is a member of the SouthEastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District, which is a jointly governed organization involving Noble, Muskingum, Guernsey, Morgan, Monroe and Washington counties. The purpose of the District is to plan and implement comprehensive and environmentally sound solid waste management facilities and provide for the establishment of waste minimization, waste reduction, and recycling programs. The District was created in 1989, as required by the Ohio Revised Code.

The SouthEastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District is governed and operated through three groups. An eighteen member board of directors, comprised of three commissioners from each County, is responsible for the District's financial matters.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Financial records are maintained by the County and the District. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the District including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The District's sole revenue source is a waste disposal fee for in-district waste. A forty-three member policy committee, comprised of seven members from each county and one at-large member appointed by the policy committee, is responsible for preparing the solid waste management plan of the District in conjunction with a Technical Advisory Council whose members are appointed by the policy committee. No contributions were received from the County during 2017.

B. Mental Health and Recovery Services Board

The Mental Health and Recovery Services Board is a jointly governed organization whose participants are Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Perry, Morgan, and Noble Counties. The Board has the responsibility for development, coordinated continuation and ongoing modernization, funding, monitoring, and evaluation of community-based mental health and substance abuse programming. The Board is managed by an eighteen member board of trustees; three appointed by the Muskingum County Commissioners, seven appointed by the commissioners of the other participating counties, four by the director of the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction, and four appointed by the Director of the State Department of Mental Health. The Board exercises total control over the operations including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board.

During 2017, Noble County contributed \$276,626 in tax levy revenue money through a .70 mill levy. The remaining revenues are provided by levies from other member counties, and state and federal grants awarded to the multi-county board. Muskingum County serves as fiscal agent for the Board. Continued existence of the Board is not dependent on the County's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The Board has no outstanding debt.

C. Guernsey-Monroe-Noble Community Action Corporation (GMN)

The Guernsey-Monroe-Noble Community Action Corporation is a non-profit corporation organized to plan, conduct and coordinate programs designed to combat social and economic problems and to help eliminate conditions of poverty within Guernsey, Monroe and Noble counties. The agency is governed by an eighteen member board which consists of two commissioners or their appointees from each county, two individuals from the private sector from each county, and two low income individuals elected by each county. The six business owners are nominated by other local business owners and the six low income individuals are nominated at a public meeting of the local Neighborhood Service Center Policy Advisory Committee. The agency received federal and state monies which are applied for and received by, and in the name of, the Board of Directors. Continued existence of the Community Action Agency is not dependent upon the County's continued participation, nor does the County have an equity interest in the agency. The agency is not accumulating significant financial resources and is not experiencing fiscal distress that may cause an additional financial benefit to or burden on the County. The agency administers the operations of the Senior Citizens Center. During 2017, \$179,522 in Senior Citizens Levy money was received on behalf of the elderly residents of Noble County.

D. Buckeye Hills - Hocking Valley Regional Developmental District

The District serves as the Area Agency on Aging for Noble, Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Morgan, Monroe, Perry, and Washington Counties. The District was created to foster a cooperative effort in regional planning, programming, and implementing plans and programs.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

The District is governed by a fifteen-member Board of Directors. The Board is comprised of one County Commissioner from each county, one member from the City of Athens, one member from the City of Marietta, four at-large members appointed from the ten government members, and one member from the minority sector. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the District including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. Noble County's annual cash contribution during 2017 was \$1,965. The local contribution is based on the County's formal resolution of cooperation with the district and the 2010 census.

E. Oakview Juvenile Residential Center

The Oakview Juvenile Residential Center is a jointly governed organization among Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Guernsey, Jefferson, and Noble Counties. The Center was formed to operate a regional juvenile rehabilitation facility for the use of member counties, and to house and treat adjudicated non-violent felony offenders. The facility is operated and managed by Oakview Juvenile Residential Center. The participating entities created a Judicial Rehabilitation Board the members of which are made-up of the juvenile judges of each participating county. The Board exercises total control of the budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each County's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. A twelve member Advisory Board has been created whose members are appointed by the Judicial Rehabilitation Board of which all participating Counties have two appointees. The facility is located on property now owned by Belmont County. Policies, procedures and the operating budget are approved by the Judicial Rehabilitation Board.

F. Ohio Valley Employment Resource (OVER)

The Ohio Valley Employment Resource is a jointly governed organization whereby the three county commissioners from Noble, Monroe, Morgan, and Washington Counties serve on the governing board. The Ohio Valley Employment Resource was formed for the purpose of creating and providing employment and training programs in response to local need, a part of which is implementation of the Workforce Investment Act, P.L. 105-220. The continued existence of the Ohio Valley Employment is not dependent on the County's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The Ohio Valley Employment Resource has no outstanding debt.

Note 23 - Related Organizations

A. Noble County Metropolitan Housing Authority

The Noble County Metropolitan Housing Authority is a nonprofit organization established to provide adequate public housing for low income individuals and was created pursuant to State statutes. The Authority is operated by a five member board. Two members are appointed by the largest municipality in the County, one member is appointed by the probate court judge, one member is appointed by the common pleas court judge, and one member is appointed by the County commissioners. The Authority receives funding from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The board sets its own budget and selects its own management, and the County is not involved in the management or operation. The County is not financially accountable for the Authority.

Financial Condition
Noble County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

B. Noble County Airport Authority

The Noble County Airport Authority was created in 1967. The Authority leases property from the State of Ohio, on which an airport is operated. The Authority is governed by a five-member Board. The original Board was appointed by the Noble County Commissioners, and the Commissioners approve members to fill vacancies upon recommendation of the current Authority Board. The Authority derives its revenues from hanger rental, state and federal grants received directly by the Authority, interest, and a minimal contribution from the County. The County is not financially accountable for the Authority; the County cannot impose its will on the Authority; and no financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the County and the Authority.

Note 24 - Contingencies

The County has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designee. These audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the County Commissioners believe such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

Special Investigation

The Auditor of State is conducting a special investigation. As of the date of this report, the investigation is ongoing. The results of the investigation will be reported on at a later date.

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Noble County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan
Last Four Years (1)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	0.037318%	0.036571%	0.035320%	0.037318%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$8,474,282	\$6,334,558	\$4,259,987	\$4,163,768
County's Covered Payroll	\$4,688,383	\$4,433,709	\$4,218,321	\$4,119,237
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	180.75%	142.87%	100.99%	101.08%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

* Amounts presented for each year were determined as of the County's measurement date which is the prior year end.

Noble County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of County Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan
Last Five Years (1)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$669,268	\$579,847	\$547,021	\$520,425	\$548,137
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(669,268)</u>	<u>(579,847)</u>	<u>(547,021)</u>	<u>(520,425)</u>	<u>(548,137)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$4,999,205	\$4,688,383	\$4,433,709	\$4,218,321	\$4,119,237
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	13.39%	12.37%	12.34%	12.34%	13.31%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2013 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

NOBLE COUNTY

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass-Through Grantor Program/Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services</i>				
SNAP Cluster:				
State Administrative Matching Grant for the Supplemental Assistance Program	10.561	G-1819-11-5787	\$0	\$87,090
Total SNAP Cluster			0	87,090
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			0	87,090
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
<i>Passed Through Ohio Development Services Agency</i>				
Community Development Block Grant - State's Program	14.228	B-F-14-1CD-1	0	62,919
		B-F-16-1CD-1	0	74,061
		B-C-15-1CD-1	0	69,288
Total Community Development Block Grant - State's Program			0	206,268
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	B-C-15-1CD-2	0	90,788
Appalachian Research, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects	23.011	B-P-15-1CD-1	0	60,347
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			0	357,403
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR				
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources</i>				
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	15.226	N/A	0	8,369
Total U.S. Department of Interior			0	8,369
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Workforce Investment Act Area 7</i>				
WIA/WIOA Cluster:				
WIA/WIOA Adult Programs	17.258	N/A	0	46,170
WIA/WIOA Youth Activities	17.259	N/A	0	64,354
WIA/WIOA Dislocated Workers	17.278	N/A	0	20,544
Total WIA/WIOA Cluster			0	131,068
Employment Services/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	17.207	N/A	0	14,643
Total U.S. Department of Labor			0	145,711
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services</i>				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	G-1819-11-5787	0	16,112
TANF Cluster:				
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	G-1819-11-5787	0	740,381
Total TANF Cluster			0	740,381
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	G-1819-11-5787	0	114,949
CCDF Cluster:				
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	G-1819-11-5787	0	8,219
Total CCDF Cluster			0	8,219
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services State Grant	93.645	G-1819-11-5787	0	6,948
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658	G-1819-11-5787	0	19,211
Adoption Assistance	93.659	G-1819-11-5787	0	16,559
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	G-1819-11-5787	0	231,825
Medicaid Cluster:				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	G-1819-11-5787	0	210,259
Total Medicaid Cluster			0	210,259
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			0	1,364,463

NOBLE COUNTY

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass-Through Grantor Program/Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
<i>Passed Through Ohio Emergency Management Agency</i>				
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMC-2016-EP-00003-S01	0	25,401
		EMC-2017-EP-00006-S01	0	25,536
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			0	50,937
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$0	\$2,013,973

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

NOBLE COUNTY

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Noble County, Ohio (the County) under programs of the federal government for the year ended 2016. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the County.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following as applicable, either the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87 *Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments* (codified in 2 CFR Part 225), or the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The County has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) and HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME) GRANT PROGRAMS WITH REVOLVING LOAN CASH BALANCE

The current cash balance on the County's local program income account as of December 31, 2017 is \$33,429.

NOTE D - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the County to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The County has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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The Plains, Ohio 45780-1231
(740) 594-3300 or (800) 441-1389
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Noble County
200 Courthouse Square
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

To the Board of County Commissioners:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Noble County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 12, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the County's financial statements. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2017-001.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the County's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "K" and "F".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 12, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



53 Johnson Road
The Plains, Ohio 45780-1231
(740) 594-3300 or (800) 441-1389
SoutheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Noble County
200 Courthouse Square
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited Noble County's, Ohio (the County), compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2017. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying Schedule of Findings identifies the County's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

The County's management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the County's compliance for each of the County's major federal programs based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on each of the County's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance.

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Noble County complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

The County's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program's applicable compliance requirement. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 12, 2019

NOBLE COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (list): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Services Block Grant, CFDA #93.667 • Medicaid, CFDA #93.778 	
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

**2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS**

FINDING NUMBER 2017-001

Finding for Recovery – Repaid Under Audit

Ohio Rev. Code § 124.39(B) states that an employee of a political subdivision covered by § 124.38 or 3319.141 of the Revised Code may elect, at the time of retirement from active service with the political subdivision, and with ten or more years of service with the state, any political subdivisions, or any combination thereof, to be paid in cash for one-fourth the value of the employee's accrued but unused sick leave credit. The payment shall be based on the employee's rate of pay at the time of retirement and eliminates all sick leave credit accrued but unused by the employee at the time payment is made.

Ohio Rev. Code § 124.39(C) states that a political subdivision may adopt a policy allowing an employee to receive payment for more than one-fourth the value of the employee's unused sick leave or for more than the aggregate value of thirty days of the employee's unused sick leave, or allowing the number of years of service to be less than ten. The political subdivision may also adopt a policy permitting an employee to receive payment upon a termination of employment other than retirement or permitting more than one payment to any employee.

NOBLE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS

2 CFR § 200.515

DECEMBER 31, 2017

(Continued)

**2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (Continued)**

FINDING NUMBER 2017-001 (Continued)

Finding for Recovery – Repaid Under Audit (Continued)

Article 12 Sick Leave, § 12.5 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement Between the Noble County Department of Job and Family Services and American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Ohio Council 8, AFL-CIO, Local 3971, states an employee with ten (10) or more years of service at the time of retirement will receive payment for one half (1/2) of the value of unused sick leave accrual to a maximum of sixty (60) days (four hundred eighty (480) hours) at his pay rate at time of retirement.

On November 30, 2017, the Noble County Commissioners approved to pay Debbie Schockling, former Noble County Department of Job and Family Services employee, for her entire sick leave balance of 226.38 hours at the rate of \$17.95 per hour upon retirement for a total amount of \$4,063. Ms. Schockling was only entitled to one half (1/2) of her unused sick leave balance or \$2,032.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public monies illegally expended is hereby issued against Debbie Schockling in the amount of \$2,032, and in favor of the Noble County Public Assistance Fund, in the amount of \$2,032.

On September 18, 2018, \$2,031.76 was repaid with check #4604 to the County's Public Assistance (PA) Fund on receipt number 16954.

The County's management should ensure proper procedures are in place to monitor and review severance payments in accordance with County policy or negotiated agreements. This will help ensure the County employees are not overcompensated.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

**Noble County Auditor
Peggy Davis**



**CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2 CFR § 200.511(c)
December 31, 2017**

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2017-001	<p>(1.) The Noble County Commissioners passed Resolution 18-9-2 which states: the Noble County Commissioners' vacation and sick leave policy, and the Noble County Commissioners do not calculate or approve the hours worked or calculate leave balances of other departments or agency employees, and other Noble County Departments or agencies may follow the Commissioners' vacation and sick leave policies, and each Noble County department or agency must be responsible for their employee vacation and sick leave policy.</p> <p>(2.) The Noble County Auditor's Office created a letter regarding vacation and sick leave policies and attached the Noble County Commissioner's Resolution NO. 18-9-2. Also, a list of what must be presented to the Noble County Auditor at time of employee departure including department/agency's current policy and all calculations used was attached to this letter. The letter and attachments will be hand delivered to all departments and agencies.</p>	September 24, 2018	Noble County Commissioners

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



NOBLE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
JULY 2, 2019**