



NOBLE COUNTY DECEMBER 31, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	17
Statement of Activities	18
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet	
Governmental Funds	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual	20
General Fund	
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund	
Developmental Disabilities Fund	
Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund	26
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund	27
Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund	28
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds	
Notes to the Racia Financial Statements	29

NOBLE COUNTY DECEMBER 31, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

IIILE	PAGE
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System – Combined Plan)	75
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System – Traditional Plan) Last Five Years	76
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System – OPEB Plan) Last Two Years	77
Schedule of the County Contributions (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System) Last Six Years	78
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	79
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	81
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	83
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	85
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	87
Schedule of Findings	89
Prepared by Management:	
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	91



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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, 2018, 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 such 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.

Noble County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

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, 2018, 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 Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund thereof, for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, during 2018, the County adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

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 Schedule of Net Pension Asset, Schedules of Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities, and Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit 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 inquiries 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.

Noble County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 26, 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.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

September 26, 2019

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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, 2018. 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 2018 are as follows:

- The assets of Noble County exceeded its liabilities at the close of the year ended December 31, 2018, by \$41,571,571 (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 \$2,406,205 from the total net position at the beginning of the year 2018.
- At the end of the current year, the County reported unrestricted net position for governmental activities of (\$6,234,016).
- At the end of the current year, the County's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$10,705,429, an increase of \$77,247 from the prior year. Of this amount, \$533,819 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 \$800,159, which represents 15 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 an increasingly 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.

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 2018?" 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, conservation and recreation. 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 17. 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 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 2018 compared to 2017:

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Typ	e Activities	Total		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	
Assets							
Current and Other Assets	\$19,253,061	\$17,896,083	\$517,945	\$482,192	\$19,771,006	\$18,378,275	
Noncurrent Assets:							
Net Pension Asset	10,958	0	0	0	10,958	0	
Capital Assets	31,343,433	30,439,367	8,688,674	6,985,769	40,032,107	37,425,136	
Total Assets	50,607,452	48,335,450	9,206,619	7,467,961	59,814,071	55,803,411	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	S						
Pension	1,711,360	3,403,952	0	0	1,711,360	3,403,952	
OPEB	379,167	52,844	0	0	379,167	52,844	
Total Deferred Outflows	,						
of Resources	2,090,527	3,456,796	0	0	2,090,527	3,456,796	
Liabilities							
Current and Other Liabilities	(910,803)	(694,498)	(139,124)	(41,830)	(1,049,927)	(736,328)	
Long-Term Liabilities:	(,,	(, ,	(, , ,	()===)	()))	()	
Due Within One Year	(279,316)	(232,550)	(46,400)	(46,144)	(325,716)	(278,694)	
Due in More Than One Year:	(11)- 1)	(-))	(-,,	(- / /	(= -))	(, ,	
Net Pension Liability	(6,107,833)	(8,474,282)	0	0	(6,107,833)	(8,474,282)	
Net OPEB Liability	(4,012,498)	(3,611,881)	0	0	(4,012,498)	(3,611,881)	
Other Amounts	(1,883,214)	(1,962,911)	(683,014)	(729,055)	(2,566,228)	(2,691,966)	
Total Liabilities	(13,193,664)	(14,976,122)	(868,538)	(817,029)	(14,062,202)	(15,793,151)	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes	(4,535,291)	(4,251,255)	0	0	(4,535,291)	(4,251,255)	
Pension	(1,436,630)	(50,435)	0	0	(1,436,630)	(50,435)	
OPEB	(298,904)	0	0	0	(298,904)	0	
Total Deferred Inflows							
of Resources	(6,270,825)	(4,301,690)	0	0	(6,270,825)	(4,301,690)	
Net Position							
Net Investment in							
Capital Assets	29,904,687	28,904,501	7,836,889	6,183,452	37,741,576	35,087,953	
Restricted	9,562,819	8,343,601	0	0	9,562,819	8,343,601	
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(6,234,016)	(4,733,668)	501,192	467,480	(5,732,824)	(4,266,188)	
Total Net Position	\$33,233,490	\$32,514,434	\$8,338,081	\$6,650,932	\$41,571,571	\$39,165,366	

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the County at December 31, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement 27". For 2018, the County adopted GASB Statement 75, "Account and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions", which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). 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 OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting the net pension asset and deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability or net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability (asset) and the net OPEB liability to equal the County's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB 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 and other postemployment benefits. 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 Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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 retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan 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 retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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 or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, 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 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 and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the Statement of Net Position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the County's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability (asset) and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the County is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at December 31, 2017 from \$42,724,403 to \$39,165,366.

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 \$41,571,571 (\$33,233,490 in governmental activities and \$8,338,081 in business-type activities) as of December 31, 2018. 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 (91 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 14 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.

The County is showing an increase in current and other assets in the amount of \$1,392,731 for a couple of main reasons. Cash and cash equivalents increased in the amount of \$583,008. The County is continuing its effort to increase cash reserves to allow for an adequate carry over balance into the next year. Property taxes receivable increased in the amount of \$295,755 due to increased valuations from the prior year. Intergovernmental receivables increased in the amount of \$569,442 as the amount of awarded grants and the timing of those grant revenues have risen from the prior year. During 2018 capital assets increased by \$2,606,971 due to current year capitalizations (mostly sewer lines) and contributions exceeding depreciation.

Deferred outflows of resources decreased by \$1,366,269. This significant decrease was due to a decrease in amounts reported pursuant to GASB Statement Numbers 68 and 75.

Current and other liabilities increased by \$313,599 largely the result of an increase of contracts and retainage payables. Long-term liabilities relating to pension and OPEB decreased in the amount of \$1,965,832. This entity-wide pension/OPEB liability decrease represents the County's proportionate share of the OPERS plan's unfunded benefits.

Changes in pension/OPEB benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension/OPEB liability.

Total long-term liabilities, excluding the net pension/OPEB liability, decreased by \$78,716 and are reflective of the County making required debt service payments on general obligation bonds and OWDA loans. In addition compensated absences payable increased by \$35,727 as employees pay rates and leave balances have risen from the prior year.

Deferred inflows of resources not related to pension recognizes at what point the County's receivables will be collected and this amount increased in the amount of \$284,036 from the prior year in correlation of the increase of property and intergovernmental receivables as mentioned earlier.

The County's total net position increased 6 percent or \$2,406,205 during 2018. However, for governmental activities, the change in the separate components of net position is more prevalent in unrestricted net position as it relates to pension and OPEB related items. Restricted net position increased by \$1,219,218 as restricted assets from external sources have outpaced their associated liabilities. Net investment in capital assets have increased by \$1,000,186. The majority of increase is the result of capital outlay and capital contributions exceeding depreciation in the current period. Changes in net position, both assets/deferred outflows of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources, are summarized in Table 2.

Business-type activities reflect an increase in ending net position of \$1,687,149 or 25 percent of the prior year. The County completed its construction in the Lashley Addition Sewer line project.

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2018 and 2017:

Table 2 Change in Net Position

	Governmental	Activities	Business-Type Activities		Total		
<u>_</u>	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	
Revenues:							
Program Revenues							
Charges for Services	\$2,415,374	\$2,348,778	\$145,671	\$179,668	\$2,561,045	\$2,528,446	
Operating Grants, Contributions			_				
and Interest	7,354,197	6,271,442	0	0	7,354,197	6,271,442	
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,598,340	1,286,493	1,903,441	107,184	3,501,781	1,393,677	
Total Program Revenues	11,367,911	9,906,713	2,049,112	286,852	13,417,023	10,193,565	
General Revenues							
Property Taxes	4,277,965	4,410,485	0	0	4,277,965	4,410,485	
Sales Taxes	1,824,067	2,147,057	0	0	1,824,067	2,147,057	
Intergovernmental	548,271	816,900	0	0	548,271	816,900	
Investment Earnings	181,549	95,382	0	0	181,549	95,382	
Miscellaneous	408,772	563,916	216	263	408,988	564,179	
Total General Revenues	7,240,624	8,033,740	216	263	7,240,840	8,034,003	
Total Revenues	18,608,535	17,940,453	2,049,328	287,115	20,657,863	18,227,568	
Program Expenses							
General Government							
Legislative and Executive	3,292,728	2,935,425	0	0	3,292,728	2,935,425	
Judicial	807,528	770,615	0	0	807,528	770,615	
Public Safety	2,803,841	2,390,571	0	0	2,803,841	2,390,571	
Public Works	4,180,994	4,022,436	0	0	4,180,994	4,022,436	
Health	1,695,109	1,779,885	0	0	1,695,109	1,779,885	
Human Services	4,605,103	4,178,919	0	0	4,605,103	4,178,919	
Conservation and Recreation	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	
Economic Development	452 122	627.107	0	0	452 122	627.107	
and Assistance	453,123	637,107	0	0	453,123	637,107	
Interest and Fiscal Charges Sewer	46,653 0	48,776 0	•	0	46,653	48,776	
Total Expenses	17,885,079	16,808,734	366,579 366,579	414,407 414,407	366,579 18,251,658	414,407	
Total Expenses	17,000,079	10,808,734	300,379	414,407	16,231,036	17,223,141	
Increase before Transfers	723,456	1,131,719	1,682,749	(127,292)	2,406,205	1,004,427	
Transfers	(4,400)	0	4,400	0	0	0	
Change in Net Position	719,056	1,131,719	1,687,149	(127,292)	2,406,205	1,004,427	
Net Position Beginning of Year	32,514,434	N/A	6,650,932	N/A	39,165,366	N/A	
Net Position End of Year	\$33,233,490	\$32,514,434	\$8,338,081	\$6,650,932	\$41,571,571	\$39,165,366	
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The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$52,844 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report negative OPEB expense of \$375,770. Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$17,885,079	\$366,579	\$18,251,658
OPEB expense under GASB 75	(375,770)	0	(375,770)
2018 contractually required contribution	2,572	0	2,572
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	17,511,881	366,579	17,878,460
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	16,808,734	414,407	17,223,141
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	\$703,147	(\$47,828)	\$655,319

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.

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 33 percent of revenues for governmental activities for Noble County in the year 2018.

The largest Governmental Activities program expenses are human services, public works, and legislative and executive which collectively comprises 68 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/OPEB 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 \$426,184 primarily relating to the activities of the County department of job and family services. Interest expense during fiscal year 2018 was \$46,653 and was attributable to outstanding general obligation bonds.

Business-Type Activities

The net position for business-type activities increased \$1,687,149 during 2018. Capital grants and contributions increased by \$1,796,257 as the County participated in capital grants as a source of funding for construction of sewer lines. Expenses showed little change as operating costs remained consistent with previous year amounts.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, contributions, and interest 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	Net Cost	Total Cost of	Net Cost
	Services	of Services	Services	of Services
	2018	2018	2017	2017
General Government				
Legislative and Executive	\$3,292,728	\$1,939,203	\$2,935,425	\$1,643,757
Judicial	807,528	609,946	770,615	592,383
Public Safety	2,803,841	1,715,376	2,390,571	1,614,418
Public Works	4,180,994	(116,556)	4,022,436	(604,655)
Health	1,695,109	1,470,050	1,779,885	1,556,569
Human Services	4,605,103	1,655,975	4,178,919	1,492,577
Conservation and Recreation	0	(677,757)	45,000	0
Economic Development and Assistance	453,123	(125,722)	637,107	558,196
Interest and Fiscal Charges	46,653	46,653	48,776	48,776
Total Expenses	\$17,885,079	\$6,517,168	\$16,808,734	\$6,902,021

Operating grants, contributions, and interest (65 percent) are the primary source of program revenues, whereas property and sales taxes (84 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 \$1,939,203 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, human services, 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. Tax levies have also been approved for ambulance and senior citizens services in order to cover the net cost of these human service programs.

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 \$800,159 with a total fund balance of \$3,407,275. Unassigned fund balance represents 15 percent of expenditures. This is one measurement of the General Fund's liquidity. The fund balance of the General Fund decreased by \$346,565 which is 9 percent of the prior year

The Job and Family Services Special Revenue Fund balance increased minimally by \$15,088. This change shows the impact that 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 increased by \$204,791 from 2017. Decreased expenditures in the amount of \$275,418 relating to the County's road and bridge projects are the reason for this increase.

The Developmental Disabilities Special Revenue Fund balance increased in the amount of \$182,409 which represents approximately 24 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, 2018, the net position for the County's enterprise fund was \$8,338,081. Of that total, \$501,192 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 2018 the County's original budget was amended several times but not significant in total.

For the General Fund, final budgeted revenue estimates were \$1,722,609 lower than actual results. This was due to conservative estimates for charges for services and the sales taxes that are hard to predict actual results. Final budgeted amounts in the legislative and executive program were \$424,942 higher than actual amounts. The County expected more expenditures in the contingency line item of the General Fund's budget that did not occur.

The County's General Fund ending unobligated cash balance was \$2,636,475 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, 2018, were \$40,032,107 (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 2018 balances compared to 2017 after accumulated depreciation of \$14,255,576 and \$1,148,306, respectively:

Table 4
Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
_	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Land	\$865,586	\$794,086	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$883,086	\$811,586
Construction in Progress	0	0	0	117,888	0	117,888
Gravel Roads/Bases	12,809,356	12,809,356	0	0	12,809,356	12,809,356
Buildings and Improvements	6,894,332	6,281,886	0	0	6,894,332	6,281,886
Machinery, Equipment,						
Furniture and Fixtures	871,946	722,065	0	0	871,946	722,065
Vehicles	774,983	854,048	4,400	0	779,383	854,048
Infrastructure	9,127,230	8,977,926	8,666,774	6,850,381	17,794,004	15,828,307
Total Capital Assets	\$31,343,433	\$30,439,367	\$8,688,674	\$6,985,769	\$40,032,107	\$37,425,136

For governmental activities, major capital asset additions during 2018 included work on the County's roads and bridges and the purchase/improvements of the County Bureau of Motor Vehicles building. For business-type activities, the net increase in book value amounts from the prior year results from current year capitalizations exceeding depreciation. See Note 11 for more detailed information on the County's capital assets.

Debt

At December 31, 2018, the County had \$2,166,783 in outstanding long-term debt with \$116,597 due within one year. Table 5 outlines the long-term debt held by the County during 2018 and 2017.

Table 5 Long-Term Debt

	Governmental Activities		1	Business-Typ	e Activities	Total	
	2018	2017		2018	2017	2018	2017
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,438,746	\$1,507,129		\$0	\$0	\$1,438,746	\$1,507,129
OWDA Loans	0	0		728,037	774,097	728,037	774,097
Total Long-Term Debt	\$1,438,746	\$1,507,129		\$728,037	\$774,097	\$2,166,783	\$2,281,226

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 OWDA Loans were issued during 2009 through 2018 for the purpose of planning, designing, and construction of sanitary sewer lines. See Note 17 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/OPEB 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.

Noble County, Ohio Statement of Net Position December 31, 2018

_	Prim		
	Governmental	Business-Type	
<u>-</u>	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$10,520,748	\$258,189	\$10,778,937
Materials and Supplies Inventory	242,927	0	242,927
Accrued Interest Receivable Accounts Receivable	1,454	120.460	1,454
Internal Balance	17,725	139,469 111	157,194 0
Prepaid Items	(111) 156,242	3,028	159,270
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Receivable	3,772	0,028	3,772
Sales Taxes Receivable	570,601	0	570,601
Property and Other Local Taxes Receivable	4,644,115	0	4,644,115
Intergovernmental Receivable	3,057,394	117,148	3,174,542
Loans Receivable	38,194	0	38,194
Net Pension Asset	10,958	0	10,958
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	13,674,942	17,500	13,692,442
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	17,668,491	8,671,174	26,339,665
Total Assets	50,607,452	9,206,619	59,814,071
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	1 711 260	0	1 711 260
OPEB	1,711,360 379,167	0	1,711,360 379,167
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,090,527	0	2,090,527
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,090,327		2,090,321
Liabilities			
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	14,756	0	14,756
Accrued Wages and Benefits	267,760	383	268,143
Intergovernmental Payable	160,244	12,263	172,507
Accounts Payable	260,320	2,730	263,050
Contracts Payable	126,089	21,010	147,099
Retainage Payable	4,363	102,738	107,101
Accrued Interest Payable	17,259	0	17,259
Unearned Revenue	60,012	0	60,012
Long-Term Liabilities:		45.400	
Due Within One Year	279,316	46,400	325,716
Due In More Than One Year:	6 107 022	0	C 107 022
Net Pension Liability (See Note 13)	6,107,833	0	6,107,833
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 14) Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	4,012,498	0	4,012,498
Total Liabilities	1,883,214 13,193,664	683,014 868,538	2,566,228 14,062,202
10iai Liabitites	13,193,004	606,336	14,002,202
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	4,535,291	0	4,535,291
Pension	1,436,630	0	1,436,630
OPEB	298,904	0	298,904
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,270,825	0	6,270,825
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	29,904,687	7,836,889	37,741,576
Restricted for:	.,,	.,,	,-,-,
Public Assistance	63,308	0	63,308
Child Support Enforcement	437,507	0	437,507
Motor Vehicle Registration	2,364,577	0	2,364,577
Developmental Disabilities	1,431,373	0	1,431,373
Community Development	631,660	0	631,660
Revolving Loan Program	96,484	0	96,484
Real Estate Assessment	1,174,123	0	1,174,123
Delinquent Real Estate Tax and Collection	172,824	0	172,824
Court Corrections	308,916	0	308,916
Ambublance Services	1,096,018	0	1,096,018
Cooperative Extension	563,259	0	563,259
Senior Citizens Services	270,559	0	270,559
Federal Emergency Management	190,069	0	190,069
911 Services	401,813	0	401,813
Other Purposes	360,329	0	360,329
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(6,234,016)	501,192	(5,732,824)
Total Net Position	\$33,233,490	\$8,338,081	\$41,571,571

Noble County, Ohio Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Net (Expense) Revenue and Program Revenues Change in Net Position Primary Government Operating Grants, Contributions, Capital Grants and Charges for Governmental Business-Type Contributions Services and Interest Activities Activities Expenses Total **Governmental Activities:** General Government: Legislative and Executive \$3,292,728 \$1,312,206 \$41,319 \$0 (\$1,939,203) \$0 (\$1,939,203) Judicial 807,528 21,708 (609,946)0 (609,946) 175,874 0 Public Safety 2,803,841 385,385 407,116 295,964 (1,715,376)0 (1,715,376)4,153,958 Public Works 126,674 0 3,480,375 663,465 116,556 116,556 Public Works - External Portion 27,036 27,036 0 190,323 0 (1,470,050)Health 1,695,109 34,736 (1,470,050)0 **Human Services** 4,605,103 358,614 2,590,514 0 (1,655,975)0 (1,655,975)Conservation and Recreation 21,885 43,997 611,875 677,757 0 677,757 0 Economic Development and Assistance 550,848 512,569 38,279 0 512,569 Economic Development and Assistance -**External Portion** 414,844 0 27,997 0 (386,847)0 (386,847) Interest and Fiscal Charges 46,653 (46,653)0 (46,653)0 0 Total Governmental Activities 17,885,079 2,415,374 7,354,197 1,598,340 (6,517,168)(6,517,168) **Business-Type Activities:** 1,903,441 366,579 145,671 1,682,533 1,682,533 Sewer Total Business-Type Activities 366,579 145,671 0 1,903,441 0 1,682,533 1,682,533 \$7,354,197 Total Primary Government \$18,251,658 \$2,561,045 \$3,501,781 (6,517,168)1,682,533 (4,834,635) **General Revenues** Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes 1,550,415 0 1,550,415 Public Works 466,560 0 466,560 Health 1,545,203 0 1,545,203 715,787 0 715,787 Human Services Sales Taxes Levied for General Purposes 1,824,067 0 1,824,067 Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs 548,271 0 548,271 Investment Earnings 181,549 0 181,549 Miscellaneous 408,772 408,988 216 Total General Revenues 7,240,624 216 7,240,840 Transfers (4,400)4,400 0 7,236,224 7,240,840 Total General Revenues and Transfers 4,616 Change in Net Position 719,056 1,687,149 2,406,205 6,650,932 Net Position Beginning of Year (Restated - See Note 3) 32,514,434 39,165,366 Net Position End of Year \$33,233,490 \$8,338,081 \$41,571,571

Noble County, Ohio Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2018

	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	\$2,984,816	\$95,090	\$901,181	\$1,387,946	\$5,145,214	\$10,514,247
Sales Tax Receivable Materials and Supplies Inventory	570,601 42,333	0 500	0 191,794	0 1,200	0 7,100	570,601 242,927
Accrued Interest Receivable	1,350	0	104	0	0	1,454
Accounts Receivable	10,646	0	0	0	7,079	17,725
Intergovernmental Receivable	329,866	53,329	1,563,158	82,688	1,028,353	3,057,394
Interfund Receivable	189,900	322,042	49	0	67,048	579,039
Prepaid Items Property and Other Local Taxes Receivable	51,058 1,668,122	13,924 0	15,556 0	14,706 903,884	60,998 2,072,109	156,242 4,644,115
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Receivable	0	0	3,772	0	0	3,772
Loans Receivable	0	0	0	0	38,194	38,194
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,501	0	0	0	0	6,501
Total Assets	\$5,855,193	\$484,885	\$2,675,614	\$2,390,424	\$8,426,095	\$19,832,211
Liabilities and Fund Balances Liabilities						
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,756	\$14,756
Accounts Payable	50,098	23,809	67,384	2,229	116,800	260,320
Accrued Wages Payable	109,590	52,779	63,091	5,245	37,055	267,760
Contracts Payable Retainage Payable	14,521 0	601 0	0	0	110,967	126,089
Interfund Payable	407	129,765	56	0	4,363 448,922	4,363 579,150
Unearned Revenue	0	0	0	0	60,012	60,012
Intergovernmental Payable	55,187	19,034	22,263	46,218	17,542	160,244
Total Liabilities	229,803	225,988	152,794	53,692	810,417	1,472,694
Deferred Inflows of Resources Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	1,623,380	0	0	888,877	2,023,034	4.535.291
Unavailable Revenue	594,735	312,163	1,036,278	74,156	1,101,465	3,118,797
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,218,115	312,163	1,036,278	963,033	3,124,499	7,654,088
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable	99,892	14,424	207,350	15,906	106,292	443,864
Restricted	0	0	1,279,192	1,357,793	4,583,537	7,220,522
Committed	38,852	0	0	0	0	38,852
Assigned	2,468,372	0	0	0	0	2,468,372
Unassigned (Deficit)	800,159	(67,690)	0	0	(198,650)	533,819
Total Fund Balances (Deficit) Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,	3,407,275	(53,266)	1,486,542	1,373,699	4,491,179	10,705,429
and Fund Balances	\$5,855,193	\$484,885	\$2,675,614	\$2,390,424	\$8,426,095	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of	net position are d	ifferent because	e of the following			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial r	esources and, ther	refore are not re	eported in the fund	ls.		31,343,433
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-perio	d expenditures an	d, therefore, de	ferred in the fund	s:		
			es Receivable		108,824	
		Sales Tax Re			168,617	
			ental Receivables		535,513 2,305,843	
		_	ong-Term Assets		2,5 00,0 15	3,118,797
The net pension asset, net pension liability, and net OPEB liabil	ity are not due and	d payable in the	e current period, tl	nerefore, the asset,	liability, and relate	ed
deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental fur	nds:	Nat D	Accet		10.050	
		Net Pension	Asset flows - Pension		10,958 1,711,360	
			ows - Pension		(1,436,630)	
		Net Pension I			(6,107,833)	
			flows - OPEB		379,167	
		Deferred Infle			(298,904)	
		Net OPEB Li Total	ability		(4,012,498)	(9,754,380)
						(5,751,500)
Long-term liabilities and accrued interest are not due and payab	le in the current p		-	rted in the funds:	(1.429.746)	
		General Oblig Compensated	_		(1,438,746) (723,784)	
		Accrued Inter			(17,259)	
			erm Liabilities			(2,179,789)
Net Position of Governmental Activities						\$33,233,490

Noble County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	General	Job and Family Services	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Developmental Disabilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				<u> Disacinite</u>		
Property Taxes	\$1,543,872	\$0	\$0	\$810,091	\$1,908,581	\$4,262,544
Sales Taxes	1,833,050	0	0	0	0	1,833,050
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Taxes	0	0	56,115	0	0	56,115
Charges for Services	1,040,034	332,527	0	0	798,393	2,170,954
Licenses and Permits	2,256	0	0	0	60	2,316
Fines and Forfeitures	62,678	0	9,021	0	16,001	87,700
Intergovernmental	625,014	1,805,378	3,284,072	146,428	1,980,269	7,841,161
Interest	181,549	0	10,924	0	848	193,321
Rent	114,015	0	0	0	0	114,015
Contributions and Donations	44,742	0	0	0	252,330	297,072
Other	223,140	29,479	95,137	788	33,297	381,841
Total Revenues	5,670,350	2,167,384	3,455,269	957,307	4,989,779	17,240,089
Expenditures						
Current:						
General Government:						
Legislative and Executive	2,480,653	0	0	0	398,344	2,878,997
Judicial	652,735	0	0	0	48,709	701,444
Public Safety	1,730,053	0	0	0	986,844	2,716,897
Public Works	0	0	3,360,478	0	724,991	4,085,469
Health	47,936	0	0	774,898	845,052	1,667,886
Human Services	290,017	2,152,296	0	0	1,864,598	4,306,911
Economic Development and Assistance	48,955	0	0	0	12,320	61,275
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	302,038	302,038
Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0	441,880	441,880
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	0	0	0	0	68,383	68,383
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	0	0	47,474	47,474
Total Expenditures	5,250,349	2,152,296	3,360,478	774,898	5,740,633	17,278,654
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	420,001	15,088	94,791	182,409	(750,854)	(38,565)
Other Financing Sources (Use)						
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	5,812	0	110,000	0		115,812
Transfers In	161,500	0	0	0	933,878	1,095,378
Transfers Out	(933,878)	0	0	0	(161,500)	(1,095,378)
Total Other Financing Sources (Use)	(766,566)	0	110,000	0	772,378	115,812
Net Change in Fund Balances	(346,565)	15,088	204,791	182,409	21,524	77,247
Fund Balances (Deficit) at Beginning of Year	3,753,840	(68,354)	1,281,751	1,191,290	4,469,655	10,628,182
Fund Balances (Deficit) at End of Year	\$3,407,275	(\$53,266)	\$1,486,542	\$1,373,699	\$4,491,179	\$10,705,429

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, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
--

\$77,247

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 Capital Asset Additions - Capital Contributions Current Year Depreciation Total	1,713,907 621,366 (1,204,127)	1,131,146
Total		1,131,140
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 and transfer of assets:		
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	(115,812)	
Transfer of Assets	(4,400)	
Loss on Disposal of assets	(106,868)	(227.000)
Revenues/expenses in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported		(227,080)
as revenues/expenditures in the funds:	15,421	
Property Taxes Sales Taxes	(8,983)	
Charges for Services	(15,726)	
Public Safety	31,489	
Miscellaneous	26,931	
Intergovernmental	729,437	
Total	127,731	778,569
Total		776,309
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:		
Pension	760,400	
OPEB	2,572	
		762,972
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are		
reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(1,461,780)	
OPEB	(375,770)	
		(1,837,550)
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		68,383
Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds, but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of activities.		821
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.	-	(35,452)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	=	\$719,056

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, 2018

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues	¢1 271 040	¢1 271 040	¢1 547 000	¢275 174
Property Taxes Sales Taxes	\$1,271,848	\$1,271,848	\$1,547,022	\$275,174
Charges for Services	1,100,000 726,950	1,100,000 726,950	1,767,124 1,046,209	667,124 319,259
Licenses and Permits	2,110	2,110	2,256	146
Fines and Forfeitures	45,010	45,010	59,178	14,168
Intergovernmental	671,435	700,091	799,187	99,096
Interest	60,000	60,000	170,759	110,759
Rent	110,000	110,000	111,850	1,850
Contributions and Donations	0	0	44,742	44,742
Other	34,005	34,005	224,296	190,291
Total Revenues	4,021,358	4,050,014	5,772,623	1,722,609
Expenditures Current: General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	2,721,199	2,961,533	2,536,591	424,942
Judicial	739,146	742,855	646,178	96,677
Public Safety	1,683,881	1,848,388	1,758,105	90,283
Health	109,641	56,412	52,069	4,343
Human Services	325,631	325,631	286,397	39,234
Community and Economic Development	0	48,955	48,955	0
Total Expenditures	5,579,498	5,983,774	5,328,295	655,479
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,558,140)	(1,933,760)	444,328	2,378,088
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Procees from Sale of Capital Assets	400	400	5,812	5,412
Advances In	0	0	20,200	20,200
Advances Out	(30,000)	(30,000)	(29,200)	800
Transfers In	0	37,080	161,500	124,420
Transfers Out	(794,445)	(1,038,434)	(930,879)	107,555
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(824,045)	(1,030,954)	(772,567)	258,387
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,382,185)	(2,964,714)	(328,239)	2,636,475
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	2,931,211	2,931,211	2,931,211	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	234,732	234,732	234,732	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$783,758	\$201,229	\$2,837,704	\$2,636,475

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, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$520,000	\$520,000	\$284,129	(\$235,871)
Intergovernmental	2,108,779	2,108,779	1,805,378	(303,401)
Other	67,500	67,500	29,213	(38,287)
Total Revenues	2,696,279	2,696,279	2,118,720	(577,559)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Human Services	2,702,332	2,702,332	2,144,855	557,477
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(6,053)	(6,053)	(26,135)	(20,082)
Other Financing Source				
Transfers In	25,000	25,000	0	(25,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	18,947	18,947	(26,135)	(45,082)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	108,318	108,318	108,318	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	2,832	2,832	2,832	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$130,097	\$130,097	\$85,015	(\$45,082)

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, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$56,045	\$1,045
Fines and Forfeitures	7,500	7,500	9,100	1,600
Intergovernmental	3,195,000	3,195,000	3,281,472	86,472
Interest	5,500	5,500	10,097	4,597
Other	80,100	80,100	95,588	15,488
Total Revenues	3,343,100	3,343,100	3,452,302	109,202
Expenditures Current: Public Works	4,098,835	4,098,835	3,471,308	627,527
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(755,735)	(755,735)	(19,006)	736,729
Other Financing Source				
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	110,000	110,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(755,735)	(755,735)	90,994	846,729
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	738,904	738,904	738,904	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	16,831	16,831	16,831	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$0	\$0	\$846,729	\$846,729

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, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$733,220	\$733,220	\$812,633	\$79,413
Intergovernmental	27,000	27,000	144,793	117,793
Other	0	0	788	788
Total Revenues	760,220	760,220	958,214	197,994
Expenditures Current: Health	1,033,200	1,033,232	771,233	261,999
Net Change in Fund Balance	(272,980)	(273,012)	186,981	459,993
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,189,407	1,189,407	1,189,407	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$916,427	\$916,395	\$1,376,388	\$459,993

Noble County, Ohio Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund December 31, 2018

	Business-Type Activity
	Sewer
Assets	
Current Assets:	¢250 100
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$258,189
Accounts Receivable	139,469
Interfund Receivable	160
Intergovernmental Receivable	117,148
Prepaid Items	3,028
Total Current Assets	517,994
Noncurrent Assets:	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	17,500
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	8,671,174
Total Noncurrent Assets	8,688,674
Total Assets	9,206,668
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	202
Accrued Wages and Benefits	383
Compensated Absences Payable	340
Intergovernmental Payable	12,263
Accounts Payable	2,730
Contracts Payable	21,010
Retainage Payable	102,738
Interfund Payable	49
OWDA Loans Payable	46,060
Total Current Liabilities	185,573
Long-Term Liabilities (Net of Current Portion):	
Compensated Absences Payable	1,037
OWDA Loans Payable	681,977
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	683,014
Total Liabilities	868,587
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,836,889
Unrestricted	501,192
Omesuicted	301,192
Total Net Position	\$8,338,081

Noble County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Business-Type Activity
	Sewer
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	\$145,671
Other	216
Total Operating Revenues	145,887
Operating Expenses	
Personal Services	16,024
Contractual Services	155,996
Materials and Supplies	18,858
Depreciation	171,226
Other	4,475
Total Operating Expenses	366,579
Operating Loss before Contributions	(220,692)
Capital Contributions from Grants	1,903,441
Capital Contributions from Other Funds	4,400
Change in Net Position	1,687,149
Net Position Beginning of Year	6,650,932
Net Position End of Year	\$8,338,081

Noble County, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Business-Type Activity
	Sewer
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Customers	\$171,661
Cash Received from Other Operating Sources	216
Cash Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(17,239)
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(171,094)
Cash Payments for Other Operating Expenses	(4,475)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(20,931)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Tap In Fees	159,666
Capital Grants & Contributions	1,891,869
Advances In	8,700
Advances Out	(8,700)
Proceeds from OWDA Loans	1,891,869
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(1,774,203)
Principal Paid on OWDA Loans	(1,937,929)
Net Cash Provided by Capital and Related Financing Activities	231,272
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	210,341
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	47,848
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$258,189
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	(\$220,692)
Adjustment:	
Depreciation	171,226
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	26,150
Increase in Interfund Receivable	(160)
Decrease in Prepaid Items	455
Increase in Accounts Payable	1,425
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	275
Decrease in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(1,119)
Increase in Interfund Payable	49
Increase in Intergovernmental Payable	1,460
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(\$20,931)

Noncash Capital Financing Activities:

During 2018, a vehicle with a book value of \$4,400 was transferred from governmental activities to the Sewer Enterprise Fund. This amount is presented as capital contributions from other funds.

The Sewer Enterprise Fund reflects capital asset additions in the net amount of \$95,528 resulting from the recognition of current and prior year contracts and retainage payables.

Noble County, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds December 31, 2018

Δ	SS	Δ.	rc

110000	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,468,313
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	128,000
Accounts Receivable	122,315
Accrued Interest Receivable	277
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Receivable	1,401
Property Taxes Receivable	18,604,048
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,522,710
Lodging Taxes Receivable	18,247
Total Assets	\$23,865,311
Liabilities	
Intergovernmental Payable	\$21,024,051
Deposits Held and Due to Others	279,864
Undistributed Monies	2,561,396
Total Liabilities	\$23,865,311

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Noble County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

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

Noble County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

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.

<u>Local Emergency Planning and Right To Know Committee (LEPC)</u> 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 20, 21, and 22 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

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.

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.

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.

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 are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 13 and 14.

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, pension, and OPEB. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2018, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2019 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 19. 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 and OPEB are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. (See Notes 13 and 14)

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.

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 2018, 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 2018 amounted to \$181,549 which includes \$140,093 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.

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, 2018, 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.

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:

	Governmental and
	Business-Type
	Activities
	Estimated Lives
<u>Description</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. 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/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans 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 and judgments, compensated absences, and special termination benefits 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. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

P. Capital Contributions

Contributions of capital arise from contributions of capital assets from governmental activities to businesstype 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. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Commissioners or a County official delegated that authority be 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 2019'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.

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 2018.

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 Principles and Restatement of Net Position

For 2018, the County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 85, Omnibus 2017, Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions, and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting).

For 2018, the County also implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) *Implementation Guide No. 2017-1*. These changes were incorporated in the County's 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 85 addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). These changes were incorporated in the County's 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. These changes were incorporated in the County's 2018 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB 75 established standards for measuring and recognizing Postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported December 31, 2017:

	Governmental
	Activities
Net Position December 31, 2017	\$36,073,471
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB Liability	(3,611,881)
Deferred Outflow - Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	52,844
Restated Net Position December 31, 2017	\$32,514,434

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the County made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available.

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.

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:

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	(\$346,565)	\$15,088	\$204,791	\$182,409
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	117,693	(48,664)	(2,281)	(1,635)
Beginning 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
End of the Year:				
Unrecorded Cash	(65,484)	0	(1,280)	0
Agency Fund Cash Allocation	(14,334)	0	0	(11,558)
Prepaid Items	(51,058)	(13,924)	(15,556)	(14,706)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(7,015)	19,931	(59,667)	11,205
Advances In	20,200	0	0	0
Advances Out	(29,200)	0	0	0
Transfers Out	2,999	0	0	0
Encumbrances	(73,795)	(10,075)	(53,172)	0
Budget Basis	(\$328,239)	(\$26,135)	\$90,994	\$186,981

Note 5 - Accountability and Compliance

A. Accountability

The following funds had deficit fund balances as of December 31, 2018. 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	\$53,266	
Children Services Special Revenue Fund	148,970	
Bullet Proof Vests Special Revenue Fund	1,125	
Dog and Kennel Special Revenue Fund	12,797	
Homeland Security Special Revenue Fund	35,049	

B. Compliance

Contrary to Section 5705.41, Revised Code, the following fund/accounts had expenditures plus encumbrances in excess of appropriations:

General Fund
Legislative and Executive
Maintenance and Operations
Materials and Supplies

\$1,047

Public Safety

Jail

Contractual Services

\$1,745

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. 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, or any book entry, zero-coupon United States treasury security that is a direct obligation of 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 this state or the political subdivisions of this state, provided the bonds or other obligations of political subdivisions mature within ten years from the date of settlement;
- 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;
- 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, within certain limitations;
- 9. Up to forty percent of the County's average portfolio, if training requirements have been met 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, which mature within 270 days after purchase, and the investment in commercial paper notes of a single issuer shall not exceed the aggregate five percent of interim monies available for investment at the time of purchase.
 - b. Bankers acceptances of banks that are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation and that mature not later than 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. or any state provided the notes are rated in the three highest categories by at least two nationally recognized standard rating services at the time of purchase and the notes mature not later than three years after 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, subject to certain limitations. 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. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of settlement, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. 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.

Protection of the County's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged 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.

Cash on Hand At year-end, the County had \$500 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, \$2,570,643 of the County's bank balance of \$2,981,698 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution.

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, 2018, 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 2018 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2017 taxes.

2018 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2018, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2018 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2019.

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. 2018 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after October 1, 2018, and are collected in 2019 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2018, was \$9.95 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2018 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$332,849,700
Public Utility Personal Property	197,577,510
Total Assessed Value	\$530,427,210

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, 2018, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2018 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, 2018, 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:

Governmental Activities	Amount
Property Tax Allocations	\$118,996
Casino Tax	87,655
Local Government Subsidies	117,584
Developmental Disabilities Grants and Subsidies	68,571
Gasoline Excise Tax and MVL Distributions	1,563,158
Community Development Block Grants	550,000
Sheriff Subsidy	2,353
Bullet Proof Vest Grant	4,250
Emergency Management	36,499
Homeland Security Grant	37,480
FEMA Grant	190,069
Indigent Drivers Alcohol Treatment	5
Subsidy Grants and Allocations	15,747
Targeted Community Alternitives Grant	41,250
Pre-Sentencing Investigation Grant	4,500
State Victims Assistance	31,621
Cost Allocation	12,077
Public Assistance Grants and Subsidies	53,329
Children Services Grants and Subsidies	1,399
Child Support Enforcement Grants and Subsidies	62,038
Housing of Prisoners	9,840
Indigent Defense Reimbursements	6,973
School Resource Officer Reimbursements	42,000
Total Governmental Activities	3,057,394
Business-Type Activities	
OWDA Grants	117 149
OWDA Grants	117,148
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$3,174,542

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 \$108,824, may not be collected within one year. Loans Receivable, although ultimately collectible, will not be collected within one year. The County is reflecting a \$38,194 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, 2018.

Note 11 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2018, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2017	Additions	Reductions	Transfers	Balance 12/31/2018
Governmental Activities					
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Land	\$794,086	\$71,500	\$0	\$0	\$865,586
Gravel Roads/Bases	12,809,356	0	0	0	12,809,356
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	13,603,442	71,500	0	0	13,674,942
Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Buildings and Improvements	9,509,487	905,743	0	0	10,415,230
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	2,397,149	330,888	(147,060)	0	2,580,977
Vehicles	2,109,987	161,971	(123,324)	(6,400)	2,142,234
Infrastructure	16,095,426	865,171	(174,971)	0	16,785,626
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	30,112,049	2,263,773	(445,355)	(6,400)	31,924,067
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Buildings and Improvements	(3,227,601)	(293,297)	0	0	(3,520,898)
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	(1,675,084)	(98,706)	64,759	0	(1,709,031)
Vehicles	(1,255,939)	(162,905)	49,593	2,000	(1,367,251)
Infrastructure	(7,117,500)	(649,219)	108,323	0	(7,658,396)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(13,276,124)	(1,204,127) *	222,675	2,000	(14,255,576)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	16,835,925	1,059,646	(222,680)	(4,400)	17,668,491
Governmental Capital Assets, Net	\$30,439,367	\$1,131,146	(\$222,680)	(\$4,400)	\$31,343,433

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

Governmental Activities

General Government:	
Legislative and Executive	\$118,497
Judicial	20,291
Public Safety	123,228
Public Works	840,236
Health	9,581
Human Services	81,058
Community and Economic Development	11,236
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,204,127

Business-Type Activities	Balance 12/31/2017	Additions	Reductions	Transfers	Balance 12/31/2018
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Land	\$17,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,500
Construction in Progress	117,888	1,869,731	(1,987,619)	0	0
Total Non-Depreciable Assets	135,388	1,869,731	(1,987,619)	0	17,500
Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Vehicles	0	0	0	6,400	6,400
Infrastructure	7,825,461	1,987,619	0	0	9,813,080
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	7,825,461	1,987,619	0	6,400	9,819,480
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Vehicles	0	0	0	(2,000)	(2,000)
Infrastructure	(975,080)	(171,226)	0	0	(1,146,306)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(975,080)	(171,226)	0	(2,000)	(1,148,306)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	6,850,381	1,816,393	0	4,400	8,671,174
Business-Type Capital Assets, Net	\$6,985,769	\$3,686,124	(\$1,987,619)	\$4,400	\$8,688,674

Included in additions and deletions in the above table is a reclass of construction in progress in the amount of \$1,987,619 to infrastructure as a result of completion of a sewer project.

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 2018, the County contracted with the Buckeye Joint-County Insurance Council (a public entity risk pool - See Note 20) 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	\$21,775,558	\$1,000/\$25,000
Legal Liability Real Property	1,000,000	1,000
Business Income with Extra Expense	1,000,000	1,000
Inland Marine	2,431,156	1,000
Electronic Equipment Limit	500,000	1,000
Electronic Media and Extra Expense Limit	5,000	1,000
Property Away From Premises Limit	10,000	1,000
Computer Virus	1,000	1,000
General Liability	2,000,000	0
Personal and Advertising Injury	2,000,000	0
General Aggregate	4,000,000	0
Product – Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	4,000,000	0
Medical Expense Limit – Per Person	10,000	0
Medical Expense Limit Per Accident	50,000	0
Employers Liability - Ohio Stop Gap	2,000,000	0
Employees Benefits Liability	2,000,000/4,000,000	0

Public Official Liability	2,000,000/4,000,000	5,000
Law Enforcement Liability	2,000,000/4,000,000	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
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	2,000,000	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 2018, the County participated in the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 20). 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.

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability (Asset)/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net pension liability (asset) and the net OPEB liability (asset) reported on the Statement of Net Position represent liabilities to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively. Pensions/OPEB are a component of exchange transactions - between an employer and its employees - of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB 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/OPEB liability (asset) represents the County's proportionate share of the pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) 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 and OPEB.

GASB 68/75 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 pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement system may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement system to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, the retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement system to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of the plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net pension/OPEB asset* or a long-term *net pension/OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 14 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

County employees, other than licensed teachers and other faculty members, 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 combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. 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 in the traditional and combined plans 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 and combined plans 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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Traditional Plan 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

Combined Plan Formula:

1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Traditional Plan 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

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

Traditional Plan 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

Combined Plan Formula:

1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Traditional Plan 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

Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit

Traditional Plan 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

Combined Plan Formula:

1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit

Traditional Plan 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.

When a traditional plan 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. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost—of—living adjustment of the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. 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.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan, and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the member-directed plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions, and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20 percent each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the purchase of a monthly defined benefit annuity from OPERS (which includes joint and survivor options), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options.

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

	State and Local	Law Enforcement
2018 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %
Employee *	10.0 %	**
2018 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension ***	14.0 %	18.1 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits ***	0.0 %	0.0 %
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	13.0 %

- * Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance.
- *** This rate is determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.
- *** These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension.

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

For 2018, the County's contractually required contribution was \$751,703 for the traditional plan, \$8,697 for the combined plan, and \$6,430 for the member-directed plan. Of these amounts, \$94,189 is reported as an intergovernmental payable for the traditional plan, \$1,089 for the combined plan, and \$1,132 for the member-directed plan.

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

The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2017. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the measurement date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) 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 of the County's defined benefit pension plans:

	OPERS	OPERS	
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.0389330%	0.0080500%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0373180%	0.0163260%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0016150%	-0.0082760%	
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net Pension Liability	\$6,107,833	\$0	\$6,107,833
Net Pension Asset	0	10,958	10,958
Pension Expense	\$1,472,718	(\$10,938)	\$1,461,780

2018 pension expense for the member-directed defined contribution plan was \$9,002.

At December 31, 2018, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS	OPERS	
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$6,237	\$0	\$6,237
Change of assumptions	729,927	958	730,885
Changes in proportion and differences			
between County contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	209,823	4,015	213,838
County contributions subsequent to			
the measurement date	751,703	8,697	760,400
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$1,697,690	\$13,670	\$1,711,360
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$120,366	\$3,264	\$123,630
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,311,271	1,729	1,313,000
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$1,431,637	\$4,993	\$1,436,630

\$760,400 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 or increase to the net pension asset in 2019. 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	OPERS	
Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Total
\$671,720	(\$68)	\$671,652
(41,135)	(114)	(41,249)
(577,414)	(503)	(577,917)
(538,821)	(461)	(539,282)
0	145	145
0	981	981
(\$485,650)	(\$20)	(\$485,670)
	Traditional Plan \$671,720 (41,135) (577,414) (538,821) 0 0	Traditional Plan Combined Plan \$671,720 (\$68) (41,135) (114) (577,414) (503) (538,821) (461) 0 145 0 981

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, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2017, are presented below:

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent	3.25 to 8.25 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation	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,	3 percent, simple through 2018,
	then 2.15 percent, simple	then 2.15 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent	7.5 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. 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 all of the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

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 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. 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 16.82 percent for 2017.

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 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.20 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.37
Real Estate	10.00	5.26
Private Equity	10.00	8.97
International Equities	20.00	7.88
Other investments	18.00	5.26
Total	100.00 %	5.66 %

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for 2017 was 7.5 percent for the traditional plan and the combined plan. 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.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) 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 (asset) 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:

	Current		
	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)			
OPERS Traditional Plan	\$10,845,955	\$6,107,833	\$2,157,667
OPERS Combined Plan	(5,957)	(10,958)	(14,410)

Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date

In October 2018, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent. This change will be effective for the 2018 valuation. The exact amount of the impact to the County's net pension liability is not known.

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plan

See Note 13 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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 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 post-employment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the Traditional 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 75. 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 post-employment health care through contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2018, state and local government employers contributed at a rate of 14 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 2018 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The County's contractually required contribution was \$2,572 for 2018. Of this amount, \$323 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the County's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:	
Current Measurement Date	0.036950%
Prior Measurement Date	0.035760%
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0011900%
Proportionate Share of the Net	
OPEB Liability	\$4,012,498
OPEB Expense	\$375,770

At December 31, 2018, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$3,126
Changes of assumptions	292,152
Changes in proportion and differences	
between County contributions and	
proportionate share of contributions	81,317
County contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	2,572
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$379,167
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$298,904

\$2,572 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2019	\$105,325
2020	105,325
2021	(58,233)
2022	(74,726)
Total	\$77,691

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 and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent
including Inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	3.85 percent
Prior Measurement Date	4.23 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.50 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	3.31 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	7.5 percent, initial
	3.25 percent, ultimate in 2028
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees Mortality Table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a buildingblock 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 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan, and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. 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 Health Care portfolio is 15.2 percent for 2017.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	1.88 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.37
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.91
International Equities	22.00	7.88
Other investments	17.00	5.39
Total	100.00 %	4.98 %

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. A single discount rate of 4.23 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2016. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.50 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.31 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate.

Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.85 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.85 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.85 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(2.85%)	(3.85%)	(4.85%)	
County's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability	\$5,330,777	\$4,012,498	\$2,946,024	

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2018 is 7.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25 percent in the most recent valuation.

		Current Health Care	
		Cost Trend Rate	
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
County's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB Liability	\$3,839,105	\$4,012,498	\$4,191,608

Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date

In October 2018, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 6.5 percent to 6.0 percent. This change will be effective for the 2018 valuation. The exact amount of the impact to the County's net OPEB liability is not known.

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, 2018 the liability for compensated absences was \$725,161 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.

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 - Significant Commitments

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:

Governmental Funds	
General Fund	\$73,795
Job and Family Services	10,075
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	53,172
Other Governmental Funds	406,423
Total Governmental Funds	543,465
Proprietary Fund	
Sewer	124,211
Total All Funds	\$667,676

Note 17 - Long -Term Obligations

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

	Outstanding			Outstanding	Amounts Due Within		
	12/31/2017	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2018	One Year		
Governmental Activities:							
General Obligation Bonds:							
County Services Facilities	\$1,507,129	\$0	\$68,383	\$1,438,746	\$70,537		
Net Pension Liability - OPERS	8,474,282	0	2,366,449	6,107,833	0		
Net OPEB Liability - OPERS	3,611,881	400,617	0	4,012,498	0		
Compensated Absences	688,332	331,067	295,615	723,784	208,779		
Total Governmental Activities	14,281,624	731,684	2,730,447	12,282,861	279,316		
Business-Type Activities:							
Sewer Project Phase II							
OWDA Loan - 2009 - 0%	164,924	0	12,217	152,707	12,217		
Belle Valley Project OWDA							
Loan - 2013 - 0%	609,173	0	33,843	575,330	33,843		
Lashley Addition Wastewater System							
OWDA Loan - 2018 - 0%	0	1,891,869	1,891,869	0	0		
Compensated Absences	1,102	593	318	1,377	340		
Total Business-Type Activities	775,199	1,892,462	1,938,247	729,414	46,400		
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$15,056,823	\$2,624,146	\$4,668,694	\$13,012,275	\$325,716		

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, 2018, are as follows:

Year Ending			
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
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	79,853	36,004	115,857
2024-2028	438,619	140,666	579,285
2029-2033	512,193	67,091	579,284
2034	112,319	3,538	115,857
Total	\$1,438,746	\$414,968	\$1,853,714

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension/OPEB liability. However, employer pension/OPEB 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, and Emergency Management Agency Special Revenue Funds.

Business-Type Activities

The County has pledged future sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$2,813,060 in sewer system OWDA loans issued between 2009 and 2018. Proceeds from these loans provided financing for various sewer projects. The loans are payable solely from sewer customer net revenues and are payable through 2035. 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 \$1,937,929 and (\$49,466), respectively.

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

Year Ending	
December 31,	Principal
2019	\$46,060
2020	46,060
2021	46,060
2022	46,060
2023	46,060
2024-2028	230,290
2029-2033	199,750
2034-2035	67,697
Total	\$728,037

The County's overall legal debt margin at December 31, 2018 was \$10,321,934.

Note 18 - Interfund Transactions

Interfund balances at December 31, 2018 consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

	Interfund Receivable					
		Major Funds				
		Job and Family	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline		Other Nonmajor	
Interfund Payable	General	Services	Tax	Sewer	Governmental	Totals
Major Funds:						
General	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47	\$360	\$407
Job and Family Services	129,708	0	0	57	0	129,765
Motor Vehicle ans Gasoline Tax	0	0	0	56	0	56
Sewer	0	0	49	0	0	49
Other Nonmajor Governmental	60,192	322,042	0	0	66,688	448,922
Total All Funds	\$189,900	\$322,042	\$49	\$160	\$67,048	\$579,199

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 State Victims Advocate, Litter Control, Bullet Proof Vest, and Community Development Block Grants Special Revenue Funds in the amounts of \$4,000, \$5,000, \$5,375 and \$10,000, respectively.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2018 consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

	T		
	Major Fund		
	_	Other	
		Other Nonmajor	
Transfer from	General	Governmental	Totals
Major Fund:			
General Fund	\$0	\$933,878	\$933,878
Other Nonmajor Governmental	161,500	0	161,500
Total All Funds	\$161,500	\$933,878	\$1,095,378
Major Fund: General Fund Other Nonmajor Governmental	\$0 161,500	Governmental \$933,878 0	\$933,8 161,5

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.

The Statement of Activities is presenting a transfer from governmental activities to business-type activities in the amount of \$4,400 as a result of a transfer of a capital asset.

Note 19 - 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:

Fund Balances	General	Job and Family Services	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Developmental Disabilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:						
Inventory	\$42,333	\$500	\$191,794	\$1,200	\$7,100	\$242,927
Prepaids	51,058	13,924	15,556	14,706	60,998	156,242
Revolving Loan	0	0	0	0	38,194	38,194
Unclaimed					,	Ź
Monies	6,501	0	0	0	0	6,501
Total Nonspendable	99,892	14,424	207,350	15,906	106,292	443,864
Restricted to:						
Court Corrections	0	0	0	0	323,185	323,185
Roads and Bridges	0	0	1,279,192	0	0	1,279,192
Human Services	0	0	0	0	1,724,245	1,724,245
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	410,820	410,820
Developmental						
Disabilities	0	0	0	1,357,793	0	1,357,793
Health	0	0	0	0	4,623	4,623
Mental Health	0	0	0	0	3,236	3,236
Community Development	0	0	0	0	617,010	617,010
Real Estate Assessment	0	0	0	0	1,188,299	1,188,299
Delinquent Tax Collection	0	0	0	0	172,561	172,561
Other Purposes	0	0	0	0	139,558	139,558
Total Restricted	0	0	1,279,192	1,357,793	4,583,537	7,220,522
Committed to:						
Unpaid Obligations	7,199	0	0	0	0	7,199
Severance Payments	31,653	0	0	0	0	31,653
Total Assigned	38,852	0	0	0		38,852
Assigned to:						
Purchases on Order	19,225	0	0	0	0	19,225
Subsequent Years'	,					ŕ
Appropriations	2,449,147	0	0	0	0	2,449,147
Total Assigned	2,468,372	0	0	0	0	2,468,372
Unassigned (Deficit)	800,159	(67,690)	0	0	(198,650)	533,819
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	\$3,407,275	(\$53,266)	\$1,486,542	\$1,373,699	\$4,491,179	\$10,705,429

Note 20 - 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. 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 2018, Noble County paid \$92,352 to the Council for coverage.

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

For 2018, 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 2018 was \$53,877.

Note 21 - 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 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 atlarge 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 2018.

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 2018, Noble County contributed \$265,979 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 2018, \$172,947 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. The District is governed by a fifteenmember 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 2018 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 amongMonroe, 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 22 - 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.

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 23 - Contingent Liabilities

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 Asset Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Combined Plan 2018 (1)

	2018
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Asset	0.0080500%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	\$10,958
County's Covered Payroll	\$32,969
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-33.24%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Asset	137.28%

(1) Amounts for the combined plan are not presented prior to 2018 as the County's participation in this plan was considered immaterial in previous years.

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 the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan Last Five Years (1)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.038933%	0.037318%	0.036571%	0.035320%	0.037318%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$6,107,833	\$8,474,282	\$6,334,558	\$4,259,987	\$4,163,768
County's Covered Payroll	\$4,999,205	\$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	122.18%	180.75%	142.87%	100.99%	101.08%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	84.66%	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 the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - OPEB Plan Last Two Years (1)

	2018	2017
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0369500%	0.0357600%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$4,012,498	\$3,611,881
County's Covered Payroll	\$5,095,224	\$4,819,233
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	78.75%	74.95%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	54.14%	54.04%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 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 Last Six Years (1)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net Pension Liability - Traditional Plan Contractually Required Contribution	\$751,703	\$669,268	\$579,847	\$547,021	\$520,425	\$548,137
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(751,703)	(669,268)	(579,847)	(547,021)	(520,425)	(548,137)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
County Covered Payroll	\$5,215,105	\$4,999,205	\$4,688,383	\$4,433,709	\$4,218,321	\$4,119,237
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%
Net Pension Asset - Combined Plan Contractually Required Contribution	\$8,697	\$4,286	\$7,626	\$10,105	\$10,872	\$11,192
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(8,697)	(4,286)	(7,626)	(10,105)	(10,872)	(11,192)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
County Covered Payroll	\$62,121	\$32,969	\$63,550	\$84,208	\$90,600	\$86,092
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%
Net OPEB Liability - OPEB Plan (2) Contractually Required Contribution	\$2,572	\$52,844	\$97,730			
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(2,572)	(52,844)	(97,730)			
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0			
County Covered Payroll (3)	\$5,341,526	\$5,095,224	\$4,819,233			
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.05%	1.04%	2.03%			

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

⁽²⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2016 is not available for the OPEB plan.

⁽³⁾ The OPEB plan includes the members from the traditional plan, the combined plan, and the member directed plan. The member directed plan is a defined contribution pension plan; therefore, the pension side is not included above.

Noble County, Ohio Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS Pension

Amounts reported beginning in 2017 incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in 2016 and prior are presented below:

	2017	2016 and prior
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.75 percent
Future Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent	4.25 to 10.05 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation	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,	3 percent, simple through 2018,
	then 2.15 percent, simple	then 2.8 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent	8 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates 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.

Amounts reported for 2016 and prior use mortality rates 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.

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS OPEB

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23 percent to 3.85 percent.

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass-Through Grantor	Federal CFDA	Pass-Through Entity Identifying	Total Federal
Program/Cluster Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services SNAP Cluster:			
State Administrative Matching Grant for the Supplemental Assistance Program Total SNAP Cluster	10.561	G-1819-11-5787	\$87,540 87,540
Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources			
Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster:	40.005	.	
Schools and Roads - Grants to States Total Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster	10.665	N/A	1,075 1,075
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			88,615
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT Passed Through Ohio Development Services Agency Community Development Block Grant - State's Program	14.228	B-C-18-1CD-1	3,383
Community Development Block Grant - State's Program	14.220	D-C-10-1CD-1	3,303
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			3,383
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources Payment in Lieu of Taxes	15.226	N/A	569
National Forest Acquired Lands	15.438	N/A	2,199
Total U.S. Department of Interior			2,768
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Passed Through Ohio Attorney General			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	2018-VOCA-109857751	1,984
		2018-VOCA-109857743 2019-VOCA-132133304	28,537 641
		2019-VOCA-132131746	7,198
Total Crime Victim Assistance			38,360
Total U.S. Department of Justice			38,360
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Passed Through Ohio Department of Workforce Investment Act Area 7			
WIOA Cluster:	47.050		70.000
WIOA Adult Programs WIOA Youth Activities	17.258 17.259	N/A N/A	76,638 52,335
WIOA Fourit Activities WIOA Dislocated Workers	17.239	N/A N/A	25,495
Total WIOA Cluster			154,468
Total U.S. Department of Labor			154,468
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities			
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	N/A	12,041
Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	G-1819-11-5787	12,189
TANF Cluster:			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	G-1819-11-5787	805,702 805,702
Total TANF Cluster			803,702
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	G-1819-11-5787	126,635
CCDF Cluster:			
Child Care and Development Block Grant Total CCDF Cluster	93.575	G-1819-11-5787	8,650 8,650
Child Welfare Services State Grant	93.645	G-1819-11-5787	33,779
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658	G-1819-11-5787	276,981
Adoption Assistance	93.659	G-1819-11-5787	14,918
Social Services Block Grant Children's Health Insurance Program	93.667 93.767	G-1819-11-5787 G-1819-11-5787	205,670 7,988
Omision o riodian modianos i Togram	55.757	G-1019-11-0101	1,500

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass-Through Grantor Program/Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (Continued) Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (Continued) Medical Assistance Program Cluster: Medical Assistance Program Total Medical Assistance Program Cluster:	93.778	G-1819-11-5787	
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			1,672,845
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Passed Through Ohio Emergency Management Agency Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMC-2017-EP-00006-S01 EMC-2018-EP-00008-S01	22,155 23,905
Total Emergency Management Performance Grants		EINIG-2010-E1 -00000-001	46,060
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			46,060
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$2,006,499

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Noble County (the County) under programs of the federal government for the year ended 2018. 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 the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

The County has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - 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, 2018 is \$39,846.48.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL 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, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 26, 2019, wherein we noted the County adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions.

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.

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Noble County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matter Required by *Governmental Auditing Standards* Page 2

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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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 report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

September 26, 2019



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 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, 2018. 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 compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2018.

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Noble County
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
Page 2

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

September 26, 2019

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(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)?	No
(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 Programs (list): Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Foster Care, Title IV-E, CFDA #93.658 	Cluster, CFDA #93.558
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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Noble County Auditor Peggy Davis



SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS 2 CFR 200.511(b) DECEMBER 31, 2018

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2017-001	Finding for Recovery issued in the amount of \$2,032 for a Job and Family Services employee paid severance for her entire unused sick leave balance instead of one half of her unused sick leave balance.	Corrective Action Taken and Finding is Fully Corrected	Finding was repaid under the 2017 audit





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.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED OCTOBER 22, 2019