



**SANDUSKY COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Sandusky County
100 North Park Avenue
Fremont, Ohio 43420-2472

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, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Sandusky County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, 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.

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, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Human Services, and County Board of Developmental Disabilities funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, net position at January 1, 2020 was restated for governmental activities and business-type activities to properly record pension and OPEB liabilities, assets, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

As discussed in Note 25 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the County. 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 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 and Other 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 presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 7, 2021, 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

October 7, 2021

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SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 UNAUDITED

The management's discussion and analysis of Sandusky County's (the County) financial performance provides an overall review of the County's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- The total net position of the County increased \$4,144,299 from restated net position from 2019. Net position of governmental activities increased \$4,198,325, which represents a 9.22% increase from 2019 restated net position. Net position of business-type activities decreased \$54,026, or 1.21% from 2019 restated net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$33,098,034 or 49.93% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$33,187,876 or 50.07% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The County had \$62,087,585 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$33,187,876 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily property and sales taxes) of \$33,098,034 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The General fund, the County's largest major fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$21,610,164 in 2020, a decrease of \$807,710 or 3.60% from 2019 revenues and other financing sources. The General fund had expenditures and other financing uses of \$20,705,731 in 2020, a decrease of \$1,001,889 or 4.61% from 2019 expenditures and other financing uses. The fund balance of the General fund increased \$904,433 from 2019 to 2020.
- The Human Services fund, a County major fund, had revenues of \$6,319,128 in 2020. The Human Services fund had expenditures of \$6,280,601 in 2020. The fund balance of the Human Services fund increased \$38,527 from 2019 to 2020.
- The County Board of Developmental Disabilities (DD) fund, a County major fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$10,794,418 in 2020. The County Board of DD fund had expenditures of \$8,821,051 in 2020. The fund balance of the County Board of DD fund increased \$1,973,367 from 2019 to 2020.
- The General fund's original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$19,736,503 were \$14,378 less than the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$19,750,881. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$19,750,872 were less than final budgeted revenues and other financing sources by \$9. The original budgeted appropriations and other financing uses of \$20,156,529 were less than final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses by \$1,129,441. The final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses of \$21,285,970 were greater than actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$19,002,430 by \$2,283,540.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 UNAUDITED (Continued)

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. The fund financial statements also look at the County's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the County, there are three major governmental funds. The General fund is the largest major fund.

Reporting the County as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer the question, how did we do financially during 2020? These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. The accrual basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the County as a whole, the financial position of the County has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the County's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the County is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - Most of the County's programs and services are reported here including human services, health, public safety, public works and general government. These services are funded primarily by taxes and intergovernmental revenues including Federal and State grants and other shared revenues.

Business-type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided.

Reporting the County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the County's major funds. The County uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the County's most significant funds. The County's major governmental funds are the General fund, Human Services fund and the County Board of Developmental Disabilities (DD) fund.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The County maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the major funds, which were identified earlier. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Proprietary Funds

The County maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses an enterprise fund to account for its sanitary sewer operations. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions. The County uses an internal service fund to account for a self-funded workers compensation insurance program for employees of the County and several governmental units within the County. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, it has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The RSI contains information regarding the County's proportionate share of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's (OPERS) and State Teacher's Retirement System (STRS) net pension liability/net pension asset, net OPEB liability/net OPEB asset and the County's schedule of contributions to OPERS and STRS.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the County as a whole. The table on the following page provides a summary of the County's net position for 2020 and 2019. The net position at December 31, 2019 has been restated as described in Note 3.B in the notes to the basic financial statements.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

	Net Position					
			(Restated)			
	Governmental	Business-type	Governmental	Business-type	(Restated)	
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	2020	2019
	2020	2020	2019	2019	Total	Total
<u>Assets</u>						
Current and other assets	\$ 80,913,742	\$ 998,331	\$ 75,641,961	\$ 1,016,613	\$ 81,912,073	\$ 76,658,574
Capital assets	<u>48,337,239</u>	<u>9,631,548</u>	<u>44,952,063</u>	<u>10,028,770</u>	<u>57,968,787</u>	<u>54,980,833</u>
Total assets	<u>129,250,981</u>	<u>10,629,879</u>	<u>120,594,024</u>	<u>11,045,383</u>	<u>139,880,860</u>	<u>131,639,407</u>
Deferred outflows	<u>9,211,045</u>	<u>113,804</u>	<u>15,961,442</u>	<u>195,679</u>	<u>9,324,849</u>	<u>15,961,442</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows	<u>138,462,026</u>	<u>10,743,683</u>	<u>136,555,466</u>	<u>11,241,062</u>	<u>149,205,709</u>	<u>147,600,849</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Long-term liabilities outstanding	62,251,765	6,153,258	72,605,980	6,684,984	68,405,023	79,290,964
Other liabilities	<u>5,044,069</u>	<u>74,914</u>	<u>4,963,155</u>	<u>85,782</u>	<u>5,118,983</u>	<u>5,048,937</u>
Total liabilities	<u>67,295,834</u>	<u>6,228,172</u>	<u>77,569,135</u>	<u>6,770,766</u>	<u>73,524,006</u>	<u>84,339,901</u>
Deferred inflows	<u>21,446,552</u>	<u>107,024</u>	<u>13,465,016</u>	<u>7,783</u>	<u>21,553,576</u>	<u>13,465,016</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	<u>88,742,386</u>	<u>6,335,196</u>	<u>91,034,151</u>	<u>6,778,549</u>	<u>95,077,582</u>	<u>97,812,700</u>
<u>Net Position</u>						
Net investment in capital assets	37,363,708	4,063,509	37,449,476	4,051,129	41,427,217	41,500,605
Restricted	26,339,722	-	27,871,798	-	26,339,722	27,871,798
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(13,983,790)</u>	<u>344,978</u>	<u>(19,799,959)</u>	<u>411,384</u>	<u>(13,638,812)</u>	<u>(19,388,575)</u>
Total net position (restated)	<u>\$ 49,719,640</u>	<u>\$ 4,408,487</u>	<u>\$ 45,521,315</u>	<u>\$ 4,462,513</u>	<u>\$ 54,128,127</u>	<u>\$ 49,983,828</u>

The net pension liability/asset is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." 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 deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB, net pension/OPEB asset.

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/asset or net OPEB liability/asset. 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.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 UNAUDITED (Continued)

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability/asset and the net OPEB liability/asset 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 the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or 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 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 these liabilities. 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 public 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/asset, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2020, the County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$54,128,127. This amounts to \$49,719,640 in governmental activities and \$4,408,487 in business-type activities. The County's finances remained strong during 2020, despite the slow economic recovery.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the County's net position. At year-end, capital assets represented 38.85% of total governmental and business-type assets and deferred outflows of resources. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, construction in progress, water and sewer lines and infrastructure. The net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2020, for governmental activities was \$37,363,708. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

Although the County's investment in capital position is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the County's net position, \$26,339,722, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of governmental activities unrestricted net position of (\$13,983,790).

The table on the following page shows the changes in net position for 2020 and 2019. The net position at December 31, 2019 has been restated as described in Note 3.B in the notes to the basic financial statements.

	Change in Net Position					
			(Restated)		(Restated)	
	Governmental	Business-type	Governmental	Business-type	(Restated)	
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	2020	2019
	2020	2020	2019	2019	Total	Total
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 9,635,331	\$ 1,793,507	\$ 9,803,692	\$ 1,729,417	\$ 11,428,838	\$ 11,533,109
Operating grants and contributions	22,899,061	13,752	21,544,007	13,752	22,912,813	21,557,759
Capital grants and contributions	<u>653,484</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>829,809</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>653,484</u>	<u>829,809</u>
Total program revenues	<u>33,187,876</u>	<u>1,807,259</u>	<u>32,177,508</u>	<u>1,743,169</u>	<u>34,995,135</u>	<u>33,920,677</u>
General revenues:						
Property taxes	15,332,956	-	10,720,248	-	15,332,956	10,720,248
Sales tax	11,900,110	-	11,526,888	-	11,900,110	11,526,888
Unrestricted grants	2,755,714	-	2,912,623	-	2,755,714	2,912,623
Investment earnings	922,067	12,520	1,248,672	10,615	934,587	1,259,287
Sale of asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	<u>2,187,187</u>	<u>6,154</u>	<u>3,326,073</u>	<u>11,435</u>	<u>2,193,341</u>	<u>3,337,508</u>
Total general revenues	<u>33,098,034</u>	<u>18,674</u>	<u>29,734,504</u>	<u>22,050</u>	<u>33,116,708</u>	<u>29,756,554</u>
Total revenues	<u>66,285,910</u>	<u>1,825,933</u>	<u>61,912,012</u>	<u>1,765,219</u>	<u>68,111,843</u>	<u>63,677,231</u>

(Continued)

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

Expenses

Program expenses:

General government	17,373,252	-	17,000,960	-	17,373,252	17,000,960
Public safety	15,168,185	-	16,850,384	-	15,168,185	16,850,384
Public works	5,503,837	-	5,700,453	-	5,503,837	5,700,453
Health	1,928,024	-	489,283	-	1,928,024	489,283
Human services	21,079,754	-	23,770,951	-	21,079,754	23,770,951
Economic development and assistance	496,991	-	1,382,406	-	496,991	1,382,406
Intergovernmental	187,000	-	185,600	-	187,000	185,600
Other	3,712	-	19,066	-	3,712	19,066
Interest and fiscal charges	346,830	-	501,190	-	346,830	501,190
Sanitary sewer	-	1,879,959	-	1,815,491	1,879,959	1,815,491
	<u>62,087,585</u>	<u>1,879,959</u>	<u>65,900,293</u>	<u>1,815,491</u>	<u>63,967,544</u>	<u>67,715,784</u>
Total expenses						
Increase (decrease) in net position	4,198,325	(54,026)	(3,988,281)	(50,272)	4,144,299	(4,038,553)
Net position at the beginning of the year (restated)	<u>45,521,315</u>	<u>4,462,513</u>	<u>49,509,596</u>	<u>4,512,785</u>	<u>49,983,828</u>	<u>54,022,381</u>
Net position at the end of the year	<u>\$ 49,719,640</u>	<u>\$ 4,408,487</u>	<u>\$ 45,521,315</u>	<u>\$ 4,462,513</u>	<u>\$ 54,128,127</u>	<u>\$ 49,983,828</u>

Governmental Activities

Governmental net position increased by \$4,198,325 in 2020. This increase was the primary result of the decrease in the County net pension liability. This is the result of the overall pension system's liability decrease and the County reporting its proportional share of that decrease.

Human services expenses, which support the operations of the County board of DD, Job and Family Services, Veteran Services, and the Children Services Board, accounts for \$21,079,754 of expenses, or 33.95% of total governmental expenses of the County. These expenses were funded by \$625,260 in charges to users of services and \$11,407,264 in operating grants and contributions in 2020.

General government expenses which includes legislative and executive and judicial programs, totaled \$17,373,252 or 27.98% of total governmental expenses. General government expenses were covered by \$4,168,297 of direct charges to users, \$1,398,159 in operating grants and contributions and \$62,864 in capital grants and contributions in 2020.

Public safety expenses totaled \$15,168,185 or 24.43% of total governmental expenses. Public safety expenses were covered by \$3,753,662 of direct charges to users, \$2,292,956 in operating grants and contributions and \$1,000 in capital grants and contributions in 2020.

The State and Federal government contributed to the County revenues of \$22,899,061 in operating grants and contributions and \$653,484 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions \$11,407,264, or 49.82%, subsidized human services programs.

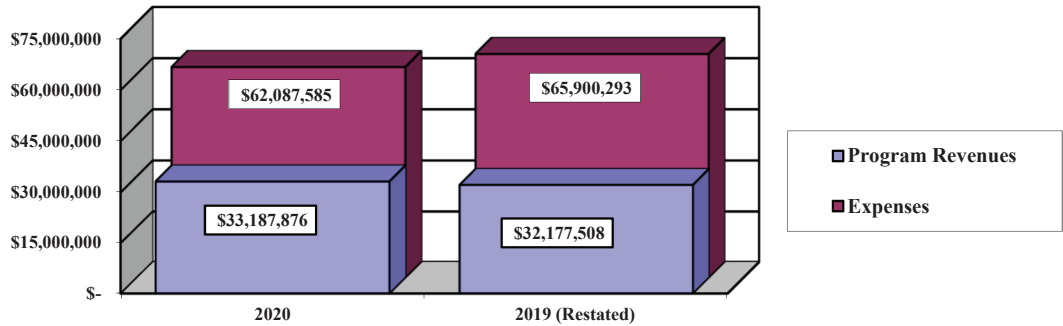
SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

Governmental general revenues totaled \$33,098,034 and amounted to 49.93% of total revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and sales tax revenue of \$27,233,066, or 82.28% of total governmental general revenues in 2020. This increase was primarily due to a large increase in delinquent taxes receivable for 2020 which was a result of the Nexus Gas Transmission not paying a large portion of their public utility taxes. They are appealing their tax valuation on the Nexus pipeline. No decision has been made on the appeal and as a result the full amount unpaid was considered delinquent at December 31, 2020. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, which consists primarily of local government revenue and property tax reimbursements received from the State, \$2,755,714 or 8.33% of total governmental general revenues.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2020 and 2019. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements.

Governmental Activities – Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



Governmental Activities

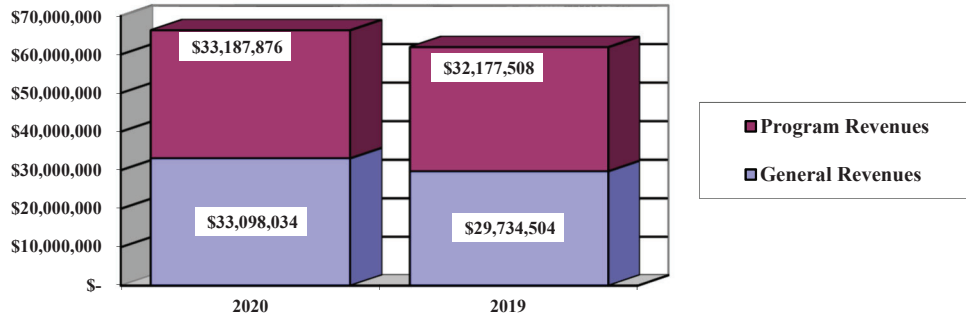
	Total Cost of Services 2020	Net Cost of Services 2020	(Restated) Total Cost of Services 2019	(Restated) Net Cost of Services 2019
Program expenses:				
General government	\$ 17,373,252	\$ 11,743,932	\$ 17,000,960	\$ 12,286,977
Public safety	15,168,185	9,120,567	16,850,384	11,740,220
Public works	5,503,837	(1,719,107)	5,700,453	(1,824,603)
Health	1,928,024	140,643	489,283	174,838
Human services	21,079,754	9,047,230	23,770,951	10,377,916
Economic development and assistance	496,991	115,184	1,382,406	415,834
Intergovernmental	187,000	187,000	185,600	185,600
Other	3,712	3,712	19,066	19,066
Interest and fiscal charges	346,830	260,548	501,190	346,937
Total	<u>\$ 62,087,585</u>	<u>\$ 28,899,709</u>	<u>\$ 65,900,293</u>	<u>\$ 33,722,785</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 46.55% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues during 2020.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



Business-Type Activities

The sanitary sewer is the County’s only enterprise fund. This program had revenues of \$1,825,933 and expenses of \$1,879,959 for 2020. The sanitary sewer fund’s net position balance decreased \$54,026 in 2020.

Financial Analysis of the Government’s Funds

As noted earlier, the County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the County’s governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County’s financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the County’s net resources available for spending at year-end.

The County’s governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$48,630,600, which is \$2,470,930 higher than last year’s total of \$46,159,670.

The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2020 for all major and non-major governmental funds.

	Fund Balance <u>December 31, 2020</u>	Fund Balance <u>December 31, 2019</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Major funds:			
General	\$ 8,129,003	\$ 7,224,570	\$ 904,433
Human services	1,080,258	1,041,731	38,527
County board of DD	16,531,725	14,558,358	1,973,367
Other nonmajor governmental funds	<u>22,889,614</u>	<u>23,335,011</u>	<u>(445,397)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 48,630,600</u>	<u>\$ 46,159,670</u>	<u>\$ 2,470,930</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 UNAUDITED (Continued)

General Fund

The General fund, the County's largest major fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$21,610,164 in 2020, a decrease of \$807,710 or 3.60% from 2019 revenues and other financing sources. The General fund had expenditures and other financing uses of \$20,705,731 in 2020, a decrease of \$1,001,889 or 4.61% from 2019 expenditures and other financing uses. The fund balance of the General fund increased \$904,433 from 2019 to 2020.

Human Services Fund

The Human Services fund, a County major fund, had revenues of \$6,319,128 in 2020. The Human Services fund had expenditures of \$6,280,601 in 2020. The fund balance of the Human Services fund increased \$38,527 from 2019 to 2020.

County Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund

The County Board of Developmental Disabilities (DD) fund, a County major fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$10,794,418 in 2020. The County Board of DD fund had expenditures of \$8,821,051 in 2020. The fund balance of the County Board of DD fund increased \$1,973,367 from 2019 to 2020.

Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

The County's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the County's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the County's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity, then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

The original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$19,736,503 were \$14,378 less than the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$19,750,881. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$19,750,872 were less than final budgeted revenues and other financing sources by \$9. The original budgeted appropriations and other financing uses of \$20,156,529 were less than final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses by \$1,129,441. The final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses of \$21,285,970 were greater than actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$19,002,430 by \$2,283,540.

Proprietary Funds

The County's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, but in more detail.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2020, the County had \$57,968,787 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, construction in progress, sewer and water lines and infrastructure. Of this total, \$48,337,239 was reported in governmental activities and \$9,631,548 was reported in business-type activities. The following table shows 2020 and 2019 balances:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

**Capital Assets at December 31
(Net of Depreciation)**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Land	\$ 2,110,049	\$ 2,110,049	\$ 11,465	\$ 11,465	\$ 2,121,514	\$ 2,121,514
Land improvements	117,893	132,742	14,271	15,547	132,164	148,289
Building and improvements	11,505,232	12,291,380	1,025,101	1,080,070	12,530,333	13,371,450
Furniture and equipment	1,896,716	1,668,022	272,943	296,777	2,169,659	1,964,799
Vehicles	3,087,111	2,938,258	49,179	58,909	3,136,290	2,997,167
Infrastructure	24,716,548	24,233,966	-	-	24,716,548	24,233,966
Construction in progress	4,903,690	1,577,646	-	-	4,903,690	1,577,646
Sewer and water lines	-	-	8,258,589	8,566,002	8,258,589	8,566,002
Total	\$ 48,337,239	\$ 44,952,063	\$ 9,631,548	\$ 10,028,770	\$ 57,968,787	\$ 54,980,833

During 2020, the County's governmental activities had \$6,716,346 in additions, \$208,645 (net of accumulated depreciation) in deletions and \$3,122,525 in depreciation expense. See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for detail on governmental activities and business-type activities capital assets.

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2020, the County's governmental activities had \$13,936,554 in special obligation bonds, general obligation bonds, capital leases and OPWC loans. Of this total, \$1,077,891 is due within one year and \$12,858,663 is due in greater than one year. At December 31, 2020, the County's business-type activities had \$5,568,039 in capital leases, OWPC and OWDA loans outstanding. Of this total, \$241,866 is due within one year and \$5,326,173 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds, leases and loans outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Long-term obligations:				
Special obligation bonds	\$ 5,750,000	\$ -	\$ 6,280,000	\$ -
General obligation bonds	7,350,000	-	7,660,000	-
OPWC/OWPCLF loans	377,384	5,562,964	393,965	5,971,201
Capital lease obligation	<u>459,170</u>	<u>5,075</u>	<u>432,930</u>	<u>6,440</u>
Total	\$ 13,936,554	\$ 5,568,039	\$ 14,766,895	\$ 5,977,641

See Note 13 to the basic financial statements for additional disclosures and detail regarding the County's debt activity.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The County's current estimated population is 58,518.

The County's unemployment rate is currently 5.9%, compared to the 5.0% state average and the 6.2% national average.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
UNAUDITED
(Continued)**

These economic factors were considered in preparing the County's budget for 2021. The County's financial position should remain steady in future years.

Contacting the County's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, 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 Honorable Jerri A. Miller, Sandusky County Auditor, 100 North Park Avenue, Fremont, Ohio 43420-2472.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Primary Government			Component Units	
	Governmental	Business-type	Total	Sandusky County	Sandusky County
	Activities	Activities		Land Reutilization Corporation	Airport Authority
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 45,442,813	\$ 813,069	\$ 46,255,882	\$ 339,071	\$ 70,653
Cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agents	3,779,461	-	3,779,461	-	-
Cash in segregated accounts	58,035	50	58,085	-	-
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):					
Sales taxes	3,129,441	-	3,129,441	-	-
Real estate and other taxes	15,303,370	-	15,303,370	-	-
Accounts	640,915	164,491	805,406	-	20,920
Special assessments	448,517	15,536	464,053	-	-
Accrued interest	96,282	-	96,282	-	-
Due from other governments	5,352,461	-	5,352,461	-	-
Loans receivable	30,269	-	30,269	-	-
Prepayments	401,678	1,835	403,513	136	4,680
Materials and supplies inventory	496,415	-	496,415	-	29,965
Net pension asset	269,526	3,350	272,876	-	-
Net OPEB asset	64,629	-	64,629	-	-
Assets held for resale	-	-	-	16,230	-
Investment in joint ventures	5,399,930	-	5,399,930	-	-
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable capital assets	7,013,739	11,465	7,025,204	-	863,291
Depreciable capital assets, net	41,323,500	9,620,083	50,943,583	-	2,746,462
Total capital assets, net	48,337,239	9,631,548	57,968,787	-	3,609,753
Total assets	129,250,981	10,629,879	139,880,860	355,437	3,735,971
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	7,012	-	7,012	-	-
Pension	6,243,731	75,746	6,319,477	-	-
OPEB	2,960,302	38,058	2,998,360	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	9,211,045	113,804	9,324,849	-	-
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	1,754,390	5,940	1,760,330	108	67,254
Contracts payable	877,620	-	877,620	-	-
Retainage payable	236,674	-	236,674	-	-
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,139,037	16,391	1,155,428	-	5,318
Due to other governments	618,215	52,583	670,798	-	-
Accrued interest payable	29,173	-	29,173	-	-
Payroll withholding payable	388,960	-	388,960	-	-
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year	2,583,392	264,194	2,847,586	-	22,000
Due in more than one year:					
Net pension liability	27,705,765	333,262	28,039,027	-	-
Net OPEB liability	18,395,428	228,614	18,624,042	-	-
Other long-term liabilities	13,567,180	5,327,188	18,894,368	-	-
Total liabilities	67,295,834	6,228,172	73,524,006	108	94,572
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Property taxes levied for the next year	12,835,668	-	12,835,668	-	-
Pension	5,795,382	71,911	5,867,293	-	-
OPEB	2,815,502	35,113	2,850,615	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	21,446,552	107,024	21,553,576	-	-
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	37,363,708	4,063,509	41,427,217	-	3,609,753
Restricted for:					
Debt service	193,019	-	193,019	-	-
Capital projects	1,114,294	-	1,114,294	-	33
Public works projects	3,887,411	-	3,887,411	-	-
Public safety programs	1,629,770	-	1,629,770	-	-
Human services programs	15,720,895	-	15,720,895	-	-
Health programs	191,753	-	191,753	-	-
Other purposes	3,602,580	-	3,602,580	-	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,983,790)	344,978	(13,638,812)	355,329	31,613
Total net position	\$ 49,719,640	\$ 4,408,487	\$ 54,128,127	\$ 355,329	\$ 3,641,399

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities:				
Current:				
General government:				
Legislative and executive.	\$ 11,780,232	\$ 2,736,630	\$ 883,581	\$ 21,600
Judicial	5,593,020	1,431,667	514,578	41,264
Public safety.	15,168,185	3,753,662	2,292,956	1,000
Public works	5,503,837	687,903	5,945,421	589,620
Health	1,928,024	313,927	1,473,454	-
Human services	21,079,754	625,260	11,407,264	-
Economic development and assistance	496,991	-	381,807	-
Intergovernmental	187,000	-	-	-
Other	3,712	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	346,830	86,282	-	-
Total governmental activities	62,087,585	9,635,331	22,899,061	653,484
Business-type activities:				
Sanitary sewer.	1,879,959	1,793,507	13,752	-
Totals primary government.	\$ 63,967,544	\$ 11,428,838	\$ 22,912,813	\$ 653,484
Component unit:				
Sandusky County Land Reutilization Corporation.	\$ 137,286	\$ -	\$ 28,567	\$ -
Sandusky County Airport Authority	573,573	260,699	-	301,237
	710,859	260,699	28,567	301,237

General revenues:

Property taxes levied for:

General fund. . . . .	. . . . .
Human services - County Board of DD . . . . .	. . . . .
Human services - Senior Citizens . . . . .	. . . . .
Public safety 911 systems . . . . .	. . . . .
Public safety - Drug Task Force . . . . .	. . . . .
Sales taxes levied for:	
General fund. . . . .	. . . . .
Public safety - EMS . . . . .	. . . . .
Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs . . . . .	. . . . .
Investment earnings . . . . .	. . . . .
Sale of assets . . . . .	. . . . .
Land Rent . . . . .	. . . . .
Reimbursements . . . . .	. . . . .
Miscellaneous . . . . .	. . . . .

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year (restated)

Net position at end of year

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government			Component Units	
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Sandusky County Land Reutilization Corporation	Sandusky County Airport Authority
\$ (8,138,421)	\$ -	\$ (8,138,421)	\$ -	\$ -
(3,605,511)	-	(3,605,511)	-	-
(9,120,567)	-	(9,120,567)	-	-
1,719,107	-	1,719,107	-	-
(140,643)	-	(140,643)	-	-
(9,047,230)	-	(9,047,230)	-	-
(115,184)	-	(115,184)	-	-
(187,000)	-	(187,000)	-	-
(3,712)	-	(3,712)	-	-
(260,548)	-	(260,548)	-	-
<u>(28,899,709)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(28,899,709)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
-	(72,700)	(72,700)	-	-
<u>(28,899,709)</u>	<u>(72,700)</u>	<u>(28,972,409)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	(108,719)	-
-	-	-	-	(11,637)
-	-	-	(108,719)	(11,637)
4,004,551	-	4,004,551	-	-
8,521,745	-	8,521,745	-	-
1,576,861	-	1,576,861	-	-
377,880	-	377,880	-	-
851,919	-	851,919	-	-
9,917,290	-	9,917,290	-	-
1,982,820	-	1,982,820	-	-
2,755,714	-	2,755,714	113,807	-
922,067	12,520	934,587	-	-
-	-	-	60,748	-
-	-	-	-	92,198
-	-	-	-	45,513
<u>2,187,187</u>	<u>6,154</u>	<u>2,193,341</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>1,739</u>
<u>33,098,034</u>	<u>18,674</u>	<u>33,116,708</u>	<u>174,835</u>	<u>139,450</u>
4,198,325	(54,026)	4,144,299	66,116	127,813
<u>45,521,315</u>	<u>4,462,513</u>	<u>49,983,828</u>	<u>289,213</u>	<u>3,513,586</u>
<u>\$ 49,719,640</u>	<u>\$ 4,408,487</u>	<u>\$ 54,128,127</u>	<u>\$ 355,329</u>	<u>\$ 3,641,399</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>General</u>	<u>Human Services</u>	<u>County Board of DD</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 7,155,633	\$ 1,082,122	\$ 13,474,970	\$ 22,502,049	\$ 44,214,774
Cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agents	-	-	3,650,954	128,507	3,779,461
Cash in segregated accounts	50,360	-	-	7,675	58,035
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):					
Sales taxes	2,608,031	-	-	521,410	3,129,441
Real estate and other taxes	3,871,404	-	8,573,312	2,858,654	15,303,370
Accounts	200,988	-	146,812	293,115	640,915
Special assessments	-	-	-	448,517	448,517
Accrued interest	91,216	-	4,920	146	96,282
Due from other governments	1,055,962	288,814	427,219	3,566,932	5,338,927
Loans receivable	-	-	-	30,269	30,269
Prepayments	126,843	16,045	-	127,769	270,657
Materials and supplies inventory	121,247	14,665	16,038	344,465	496,415
Loans due from other funds	15,000	-	-	3,136	18,136
Total assets	<u>\$ 15,296,684</u>	<u>\$ 1,401,646</u>	<u>\$ 26,294,225</u>	<u>\$ 30,832,644</u>	<u>\$ 73,825,199</u>
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 520,533	\$ 99,531	\$ 588,179	\$ 546,147	\$ 1,754,390
Contracts payable	-	-	-	877,620	877,620
Retainage payable	-	-	-	236,674	236,674
Accrued wages and benefits payable	514,976	167,649	134,071	322,341	1,139,037
Due to other governments	202,071	54,208	63,157	222,924	542,360
Loans from other funds	-	-	-	18,136	18,136
Payroll withholding payable	384,618	-	-	4,342	388,960
Total liabilities	<u>1,622,198</u>	<u>321,388</u>	<u>785,407</u>	<u>2,228,184</u>	<u>4,957,177</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Property taxes levied for the next year	3,239,935	-	7,196,244	2,399,489	12,835,668
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	619,992	-	1,377,068	459,165	2,456,225
Accrued interest not available	44,472	-	24	-	44,496
Sales tax revenue not available	977,861	-	-	195,530	1,173,391
Special assessments revenue not available	-	-	-	448,517	448,517
Other nonexchange transactions	663,223	-	403,757	1,691,260	2,758,240
Unavailable grant revenue	-	-	-	491,632	491,632
Miscellaneous revenue not available	-	-	-	29,253	29,253
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>5,545,483</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,977,093</u>	<u>5,714,846</u>	<u>20,237,422</u>
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	743,704	30,710	16,038	472,234	1,262,686
Restricted	15,457	1,049,548	16,515,687	21,378,155	38,958,847
Committed	268,223	-	-	1,041,408	1,309,631
Assigned	2,616,938	-	-	-	2,616,938
Unassigned (deficit)	4,484,681	-	-	(2,183)	4,482,498
Total fund balances	<u>8,129,003</u>	<u>1,080,258</u>	<u>16,531,725</u>	<u>22,889,614</u>	<u>48,630,600</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 15,296,684</u>	<u>\$ 1,401,646</u>	<u>\$ 26,294,225</u>	<u>\$ 30,832,644</u>	<u>\$ 73,825,199</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2020

Total governmental fund balances		\$	48,630,600
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:</i>			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			48,337,239
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.			
Real and other taxes receivable	\$	2,456,225	
Sales taxes receivable		1,173,391	
Special assessments receivable		448,517	
Accrued interest receivable		44,496	
Charges for services revenues		29,253	
Intergovernmental revenues		3,249,872	
Total		7,401,754	7,401,754
The investments in joint ventures by governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in fund balance at year end.			5,399,930
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.			1,296,739
On the statement of net position interest is accrued on outstanding bonds payable, whereas in the governmental funds, interest is accrued when due.			(29,173)
Unamortized premiums are amortized over the life of the bonds on the statement of net position.			(355,689)
Unamortized discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds on the statement of net position.			4,146
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.			7,012
The net pension asset is not available to pay for the current period expenditures and the net pension liability does not require the use of current period net resources; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		6,243,731	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		(5,795,382)	
Net pension asset		269,526	
Net pension liability		(27,705,765)	
Total		(26,987,890)	(26,987,890)
The net OPEB asset is not available to pay for the current period expenditures and the net OPEB liability does not require the use of current period net resources; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		2,960,302	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		(2,815,502)	
Net OPEB asset		64,629	
Net OPEB liability		(18,395,428)	
Total		(18,185,999)	(18,185,999)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Special obligation bonds		5,750,000	
General obligation bonds		7,350,000	
Capital lease payable		459,170	
Loans payable		377,384	
Compensated absences		1,862,475	
Total		(15,799,029)	(15,799,029)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	49,719,640

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>General</u>	<u>Human Services</u>	<u>County Board of DD</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues:					
Real estate and other taxes	\$ 3,544,112	\$ -	\$ 7,498,882	\$ 2,469,282	\$ 13,512,276
Sales taxes	9,886,365	-	-	1,976,679	11,863,044
Charges for services	2,870,925	-	324,458	4,844,118	8,039,501
Licenses and permits	3,580	-	-	271,893	275,473
Fines and forfeitures	340,405	-	-	248,188	588,593
Intergovernmental	1,845,822	6,299,220	2,738,382	15,563,662	26,447,086
Special assessments	-	-	-	398,956	398,956
Investment income	874,874	-	29,664	77,363	981,901
Rental income	102,562	-	33,800	158,498	294,860
Contributions and donations	35,297	19,908	12,773	46,626	114,604
Refunds and reimbursements	1,862,224	-	-	468,637	2,330,861
Other	73,146	-	-	21,861	95,007
Total revenues	<u>21,439,312</u>	<u>6,319,128</u>	<u>10,637,959</u>	<u>26,545,763</u>	<u>64,942,162</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government:					
Legislative and executive	8,267,679	-	-	2,181,715	10,449,394
Judicial	3,199,024	-	-	1,351,364	4,550,388
Public safety	5,759,777	-	-	7,391,759	13,151,536
Public works	-	-	-	5,568,501	5,568,501
Health	134,795	-	-	1,751,365	1,886,160
Human services	608,697	6,280,601	8,616,981	5,035,723	20,542,002
Economic development and assistance	229,006	-	-	266,158	495,164
Other	-	-	-	3,712	3,712
Intergovernmental	187,000	-	-	-	187,000
Capital outlay	-	-	156,459	4,208,455	4,364,914
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	107,314	-	43,634	860,171	1,011,119
Interest and fiscal charges	16,239	-	3,977	414,804	435,020
Total expenditures	<u>18,509,531</u>	<u>6,280,601</u>	<u>8,821,051</u>	<u>29,033,727</u>	<u>62,644,910</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>2,929,781</u>	<u>38,527</u>	<u>1,816,908</u>	<u>(2,487,964)</u>	<u>2,297,252</u>
Other financing sources (uses):					
Capital lease transaction	16,141	-	156,459	8,178	180,778
Transfers in	154,711	-	-	2,234,100	2,388,811
Transfers (out)	(2,196,200)	-	-	(199,711)	(2,395,911)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,025,348)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>156,459</u>	<u>2,042,567</u>	<u>173,678</u>
Net change in fund balances	904,433	38,527	1,973,367	(445,397)	2,470,930
Fund balances at beginning of year	<u>7,224,570</u>	<u>1,041,731</u>	<u>14,558,358</u>	<u>23,335,011</u>	<u>46,159,670</u>
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$ 8,129,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,080,258</u>	<u>\$ 16,531,725</u>	<u>\$ 22,889,614</u>	<u>\$ 48,630,600</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

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, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	2,470,930
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</i>		
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 outlays exceeds depreciation expense in the current period.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 6,716,346	
Current year depreciation	<u>(3,122,525)</u>	
Total		3,593,821
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		
		(208,645)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Real estate and other taxes	1,820,680	
Sales taxes	37,066	
Special assessments	(24,871)	
Interest	(9,335)	
Charges for services	18,470	
Intergovernmental	<u>(747,474)</u>	
Total		1,094,536
Increase in the value of investment in joint ventures that do not provide current financial resources are not reported in the funds.		
		249,212
Proceeds of capital leases are reported as other financing sources in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net position.		
		(180,778)
Repayment of bond and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		
		1,011,119
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		
Decrease in accrued interest payable	66,544	
Amortization of deferred amounts on refunding	(3,659)	
Amortization of bond premiums	25,904	
Amortization of bond discounts	<u>(599)</u>	
Total		88,190
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
		(266,914)
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension		3,587,894
OPEB		20,000
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension		(6,312,759)
OPEB		(2,060,948)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of workers compensation to individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		
		<u>1,112,667</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>4,198,325</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
 FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
 GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues:				
Real estate and other taxes	\$ 3,547,503	\$ 3,200,205	\$ 3,231,994	\$ 31,789
Sales taxes	3,720,000	4,132,115	4,132,114	(1)
Charges for services.	1,800,000	2,315,705	2,403,086	87,381
Licenses and permits	2,000	2,700	3,580	880
Fines and forfeitures	460,000	460,000	348,482	(111,518)
Intergovernmental.	2,022,000	1,778,000	1,846,742	68,742
Investment income.	625,000	552,480	439,485	(112,995)
Rental income	98,000	98,000	102,562	4,562
Contributions and donations.	-	31,945	31,945	-
Refunds and reimbursements.	1,670,000	1,919,093	1,832,762	(86,331)
Total revenues	<u>13,944,503</u>	<u>14,490,243</u>	<u>14,372,752</u>	<u>(117,491)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government:				
Legislative and executive	7,425,221	8,229,540	7,876,455	353,085
Judicial	3,597,399	3,590,792	3,327,756	263,036
Public safety	7,588,406	7,389,123	5,815,219	1,573,904
Health	113,240	144,378	144,236	142
Human services.	749,075	710,872	618,532	92,340
Intergovernmental.	61,300	187,300	187,000	300
Total expenditures	<u>19,534,641</u>	<u>20,252,005</u>	<u>17,969,198</u>	<u>2,282,807</u>
Excess of expenditures over revenues	<u>(5,590,138)</u>	<u>(5,761,762)</u>	<u>(3,596,446)</u>	<u>2,165,316</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	5,785,000	5,192,207	5,310,020	117,813
Transfers (out).	(614,885)	(1,026,962)	(1,030,232)	(3,270)
Advances in	7,000	68,431	68,100	(331)
Advances (out)	(7,003)	(7,003)	(3,000)	4,003
Total other financing sources (uses).	<u>5,170,112</u>	<u>4,226,673</u>	<u>4,344,888</u>	<u>118,215</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(420,026)</u>	<u>(1,535,089)</u>	<u>748,442</u>	<u>2,283,531</u>
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning of year.	1,736,385	1,736,385	1,736,385	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	491,907	491,907	491,907	-
Unencumbered fund balance at end of year.	<u>\$ 1,808,266</u>	<u>\$ 693,203</u>	<u>\$ 2,976,734</u>	<u>\$ 2,283,531</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
 FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
 HUMAN SERVICES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental.	\$ 6,697,805	\$ 6,847,805	\$ 6,471,947	\$ (375,858)
Contributions and donations.	10,000	19,000	19,408	408
Total revenues	<u>6,707,805</u>	<u>6,866,805</u>	<u>6,491,355</u>	<u>(375,450)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Human services	<u>6,889,293</u>	<u>7,579,293</u>	<u>6,605,523</u>	<u>973,770</u>
Excess of expenditures over revenues	<u>(181,488)</u>	<u>(712,488)</u>	<u>(114,168)</u>	<u>598,320</u>
Other financing uses:				
Transfers (out).	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Net change in fund balance	(182,488)	(713,488)	(114,168)	599,320
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning of year.	638,374	638,374	638,374	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated . . .	265,589	265,589	265,589	-
Unencumbered fund balance at end of year.	<u>\$ 721,475</u>	<u>\$ 190,475</u>	<u>\$ 789,795</u>	<u>\$ 599,320</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
 FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
 COUNTY BOARD OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues:				
Real estate and other taxes	\$ 8,020,845	\$ 7,107,847	\$ 7,174,799	\$ 66,952
Charges for services.	-	-	324,848	324,848
Intergovernmental.	3,526,189	3,559,303	2,728,094	(831,209)
Rental income	-	-	33,800	33,800
Contributions and donations.	12,500	15,800	15,773	(27)
Total revenues	<u>11,559,534</u>	<u>10,682,950</u>	<u>10,277,314</u>	<u>(405,636)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Human services.	10,464,325	10,603,013	8,985,121	1,617,892
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,095,209</u>	<u>79,937</u>	<u>1,292,193</u>	<u>1,212,256</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	3,140,000	-	-	-
Transfers (out).	-	(99,500)	-	99,500
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>3,140,000</u>	<u>(99,500)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99,500</u>
Net change in fund balance	4,235,209	(19,563)	1,292,193	1,311,756
Unencumbered fund balance at beginning of year.	11,394,956	11,394,956	11,394,956	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated . . .	290,635	290,635	290,635	-
Unencumbered fund balance at end of year.	<u>\$ 15,920,800</u>	<u>\$ 11,666,028</u>	<u>\$ 12,977,784</u>	<u>\$ 1,311,756</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Sanitary Sewer	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 813,069	\$ 1,228,039
Cash in segregated accounts	50	-
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):		
Accounts	164,491	-
Special assessments	15,536	-
Due from other governments	-	13,534
Prepayments	1,835	131,021
Total current assets	994,981	1,372,594
Noncurrent assets:		
Net pension asset	3,350	-
Capital assets:		
Non-depreciable capital assets	11,465	-
Depreciable capital assets, net	9,620,083	-
Total capital assets, net	9,631,548	-
Total noncurrent assets	9,634,898	-
Total assets	10,629,879	1,372,594
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension	75,746	-
OPEB	38,058	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	113,804	-
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	10,743,683	1,372,594
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	5,940	-
Accrued wages and benefits payable	16,391	-
Compensated absences payable	22,328	-
Due to other governments	52,583	75,855
OPWC loans payable	19,864	-
OWPC loans payable	220,567	-
Capital lease obligations payable	1,435	-
Total current liabilities	339,108	75,855
Long-term liabilities:		
Compensated absences payable	1,015	-
OPWC loans payable	446,018	-
OWPC loans payable	4,876,515	-
Capital lease obligations payable	3,640	-
Net pension liability	333,262	-
Net OPEB liability	228,614	-
Total long-term liabilities	5,889,064	-
Total liabilities	6,228,172	75,855
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension	71,911	-
OPEB	35,113	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	107,024	-
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	6,335,196	75,855
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	4,063,509	-
Unrestricted	344,978	1,296,739
Total net position	\$ 4,408,487	\$ 1,296,739

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Sanitary Sewer	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 1,793,507	\$ 1,375,950
Other	6,154	-
Total operating revenues.	1,799,661	1,375,950
Operating expenses:		
Personal services	488,045	270,383
Contract services.	708,272	-
Materials and supplies.	38,931	-
Utilities	55,586	-
Depreciation.	397,222	-
Other	52,088	-
Total operating expenses.	1,740,144	270,383
Operating income.	59,517	1,105,567
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest and fiscal charges	(139,815)	-
Interest income.	12,520	-
Intergovernmental	13,752	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(113,543)	-
Income (loss) before transfers	(54,026)	1,105,567
Transfer in	-	7,100
Change in net position	(54,026)	1,112,667
Net position at beginning of year (restated).	4,462,513	184,072
Net position at end of year	\$ 4,408,487	\$ 1,296,739

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Sanitary Sewer	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 1,794,290	\$ 1,366,199
Cash received from other operating revenue	4,675	-
Cash payments for personal services	(431,201)	(211,843)
Cash payments for contractual services	(716,799)	-
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(39,223)	-
Cash payments for utilities	(57,147)	-
Cash payments for other expenses	(51,618)	-
Net cash provided by in operating activities	502,977	1,154,356
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Cash received from transfers in	-	7,100
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	-	7,100
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Principal payments on loans	(412,100)	-
Principal retirement on capital lease obligations	(1,365)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	(139,815)	-
Intergovernmental	13,752	-
OWPCLF loan issuance	3,863	-
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(535,665)	-
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	12,520	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	12,520	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(20,168)	1,161,456
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	833,287	66,583
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 813,119	\$ 1,228,039
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by in operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 59,517	\$ 1,105,567
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	397,222	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(45)	-
(Increase) special assessments receivable	(651)	-
(Increase) in intergovernmental receivable	-	(9,751)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(29)	58,135
(Increase) in net pension asset	(1,161)	-
Decrease in deferred outflows - pension	100,995	-
(Increase) in deferred outflows - OPEB	(19,120)	-
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(8,209)	-
(Decrease) in accrued wages and benefits	(368)	-
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payable	(2,291)	405
(Decrease) in compensated absences payable	(194)	-
(Decrease) in net pension liability	(132,472)	-
Increase in net OPEB liability	10,542	-
Increase deferred inflows - pension	64,894	-
Increase deferred inflows - OPEB	34,347	-
Net cash provided by in operating activities	\$ 502,977	\$ 1,154,356

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Investment Trust	Custodial
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,182,046	\$ 7,985,668
Cash in segregated accounts	-	544,206
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):		
Taxes - current	-	84,120,945
Special assessments	-	785,192
Accounts	15,728	106,970
Accrued interest	6,326	-
Due from other governments	1,046	2,731,513
 Total assets	 3,205,146	 96,274,494
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	-	2,505,564
Accrued wages and benefits	15,583	121,551
Compensated absences payable	-	7,148
Payroll withholding payable	-	2,663
Due to other governments	3,252	36,963
 Total liabilities	 18,835	 2,673,889
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	-	70,609,215
Net position:		
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments . . .	\$ 3,186,311	\$ 22,991,390

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Investment Trust	Custodial
Additions:		
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ 7,082,408
Amounts received as fiscal agent	-	7,291,355
Licenses, permits and fees for other governments, organizations and individuals.	-	11,842,320
Fines and forfeitures for other governments, organizations and individuals.	-	1,851,323
Property tax collection for other governments	-	119,557,534
Special assessments collections for other governments	-	433,070
Earnings on investments	-	236
Other custodial fund collections	-	48,918
Net increase in net position resulting from operations	64,603	-
Share transactions:		
Purchase of units	1,506,779	-
Redemption of units	(1,560,567)	-
Net decrease in net position and shares resulting from share transactions	(53,788)	-
Total additions	10,815	148,107,164
Deductions:		
Distributions to the State of Ohio	-	13,660
Distributions of state and federal funds to other governments	-	7,258,698
Distributions as fiscal agent	-	6,185,339
Distributions to individuals	-	44,002
Licenses, permits and fees distributions to other governments, organizations and individuals.	-	11,892,480
Fines and forfeitures distributions to other governments, organizations and individuals.	-	1,826,853
Property tax distributions to other governments	-	107,171,433
Special assessment distributions to other governments	-	545,914
Total deductions	-	134,938,379
Net change in fiduciary net position	10,815	13,168,785
Net position beginning of year	3,175,496	9,822,605
Net position end of year	\$ 3,186,311	\$ 22,991,390

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

Sandusky County, Ohio (the County), was created in 1820. The County is governed by a board of three commissioners elected by the voters of the County. Other officials elected by the voters of the County, and who manage various segments of the County's operations are the Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, two Common Pleas Court Judges and a Probate/Juvenile Court Judge.

Although the elected officials manage the internal operations of their respective departments, the County Commissioners authorize expenditures as well as serve as the budget and taxing authority, contracting body, and the chief administrators of public services for the entire County.

The primary government consists of all funds, component units, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. For Sandusky County, this includes the Sandusky County Board of Developmental Disabilities (DD); the Children Services Board; and other departments and activities that are directly operated by the elected County officials.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the County have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government 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. Reporting Entity

The County's reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34". The basic financial statements include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and component units for which the County and the County Commissioners are "accountable". Accountability as defined in GASB Statement No. 14, GASB Statement No. 39 and GASB Statement No. 61 was evaluated based on financial accountability, the nature and significance of the potential component unit's (PCU) relationship with the County and whether exclusion would cause the County's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Among the factors considered were separate legal standing; appointment of a voting majority of the PCU's Board; fiscal dependency and whether a benefit or burden relationship exists; imposition of will; and the nature and significance of the PCU's relationship with the County.

Based on the foregoing criteria, the financial activities of the following PCU's have been reflected in the accompanying basic financial statements as follows:

COMPONENT UNITS

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the County is financially accountable. The County is financially accountable for an organization if the County appoints a 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 otherwise 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 issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT

The component unit columns in the financial statements present the financial data of the County's discretely presented component units, the Sandusky Regional Airport Authority, the Sandusky County Transportation Improvement District, and Sandusky County Land Reutilization Corporation. They are reported separately to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

Sandusky Regional Airport Authority - The constitution and laws of the State of Ohio establish the rights and privileges of the Sandusky Regional Airport Authority, Sandusky County, Ohio (the Authority), as a body corporate and politic. The Sandusky County Commissioners appoint five Board members to direct the Authority. The Authority is responsible for the safe and efficient operation and maintenance of the Authority. The County Commissioners are responsible for the debt issued on behalf of the Authority. Due to the imposition of will exerted by the County Commissioners as well as the financial burden for the Authority, the Authority is presented separately as a component unit of the County. The Authority operates on a year ending December 31 and is presented on a cash basis of accounting. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from Sandusky Regional Airport Authority, 2511 Countryside Drive, Suite D, Fremont Ohio 43420.

Sandusky County Transportation Improvement District - The Sandusky County Transportation Improvement District is a body corporate and politic established to plan, construct and improve highways, roads, bridges, interchanges and accompanying capital improvements and developments throughout Sandusky County. The District was formed under the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5544.02, by action of the Board of Sandusky County Commissioners on May 22, 2012. The resolution to create the District states the Board shall consist of seven members. The members shall be appointed as follows: five (5) members shall be appointed by the County Commissioners; one (1) nonvoting member appointed by the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives of the general assembly; and one (1) nonvoting member appointed by the President of the Senate of the general assembly. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Sandusky County Transportation Improvement District, 622 Croghan Street, Fremont Ohio 43420. The Sandusky County Transportation Improvement District had no financial activity during 2020.

Sandusky County Land Reutilization Corporation - The Sandusky County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Corporation) is a county land reutilization corporation that was formed on June 29, 2015 when the Sandusky County Board of Commissioners authorized the incorporation of the Corporation under Chapter 1724 of the Ohio Revised Code through resolution as a not-for-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The purpose of the Corporation is for reclaiming, rehabilitating or reutilizing economically non-productive land throughout Sandusky County (the County). The Corporation can potentially address parcels where the fair market value of the property has been greatly exceeded by the delinquent taxes and assessed liens and are therefore not economically feasible to initiate foreclosure actions upon. By establishing the Corporation, the County can begin to address dilapidated housing issues in communities located in the County and also return properties to productive use. The Corporation has been designated as the County's agent to further its mission to reclaim, rehabilitate, and reutilize vacant, abandoned, tax foreclosed and other real property in the County by exercising the powers of the County under Chapter 5722 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Pursuant to Section 1724.03 (B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be composed of five members including, (1) the County Treasurer, (2) at least two members of the County Board of Commissioners, (3) one member who is a representative of the largest municipal corporation, based on the population according to the most recent federal decennial census, that is located in the County, (4) one member who is a representative of a township with a population of at least ten thousand in the unincorporated area of the township according to the most recent federal decennial census, and (5) any remaining members selected by the County Treasurer and the County Commissioners who are members of the Corporation board.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Sandusky County Land Reutilization Corporation, 100 North Park Avenue, Suite 227, Fremont, Ohio 43420. The Corporation is a component unit of Sandusky County, Ohio.

POTENTIAL COMPONENT UNITS REPORTED AS CUSTODIAL FUNDS

The County Treasurer, as the custodian of public funds, 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 following entities are presented as custodial funds within the financial statements:

Sandusky County Regional Planning Commission
Family and Children First Council
Sandusky County Park District
Sandusky County General Health District
Sandusky County Soil and Water Conservation District

The County is associated with certain organizations which are defined as joint ventures with equity interest, a shared risk pool, and an insurance purchasing pool and a related organization as follows:

JOINT VENTURES WITH EQUITY INTEREST

Ottawa, Sandusky, and Seneca County Solid Waste District

The Solid Waste District (the District) is a joint venture of Sandusky, Ottawa and Seneca Counties and is established under the authority of Section 3734.54 of the Ohio Revised Code. The cost of operations and expenses is to be funded by fees collected by the District. In the event that fees are not sufficient for the purpose, the counties shall share all operating costs and expenses incurred in the same proportions as the populations of the respective counties bear to the total population of all the counties.

Upon the withdrawal of a county from the District, the Board of Directors shall ascertain, apportion, and order a division of the funds on hand, credits and real and personal property of the District, either in money or in kind, on any equitable basis between the District and the withdrawing county. Should the District be dissolved, the Boards of County Commissioners shall continue to levy and collect taxes for the payment of any outstanding indebtedness. The District is governed by the three commissioners of each county involved.

The counties share in the equity of the District is based on relative percentages of population within the three counties. Based upon this calculation, Sandusky County's equity interest in the District is \$1,207,403 at December 31, 2020. Financial information can be obtained from the Sandusky County Auditor, 100 North Park Avenue, Fremont, Ohio 43420-2472.

Sandusky County - Seneca County - City of Tiffin Port Authority

The Port Authority, a joint venture between Sandusky and Seneca Counties and the City of Tiffin, is established under the authority of Sections 4582.21 et. seq., of the Ohio Revised Code, with territorial limits co-terminus with the boundaries of the counties, with Tiffin being within the boundaries of Seneca County. The Port Authority is governed by a seven member Board of Directors, consisting of two members from each of the counties and the city, with the seventh member being rotated between the three entities every four years. The members are appointed by the County Commissioners in the counties, and by the Mayor of Tiffin in the city. Appointed members may hold no other public office or public employment except Notary Public, member of the State Militia, or member of a reserve component of the United States Armed Forces. Initial funding for organizational expenses, including purchase of real or personal property by the Port Authority, were contributed by each subdivision with no obligation of future contributions or financial support.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

The contributions were equal and simultaneous. The Port Authority may be dissolved at any time upon the enactment of an ordinance by the city and resolutions by the counties. Any real or personal property will be returned to the subdivision from which it was received.

Upon dissolution of the Port Authority, any balance remaining in the Port Authority's funds or any real or personal property belonging to the Port Authority will be distributed equally to the city and the counties after paying all expenses and debts. Sandusky County's equity interest in the Port Authority is \$1,478,572 at December 31, 2020. Financial information can be obtained from the Sandusky County - Seneca County - City of Tiffin Port Authority, James Supance, Chairman, P.O. Box 767, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca, Sandusky and Wyandot Counties

The Mental Health and Recovery Services Board (MHRS) is a joint venture between Seneca, Sandusky, and Wyandot Counties. The headquarters for MHRS is in Seneca County. MHRS provides community services to mentally ill and emotionally disturbed persons. Statutorily created, the MHRS Board is made of 18 members; 10 of the members are appointed by the county commissioners of each respective county, 4 are appointed by the State Department of Mental Health, and 4 are appointed by the State of Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services. Revenues to provide mental health services are generated through State and Federal grants. The MHRS Board adopts its own budget, hires and fires staff and does not rely on the County to finance deficits.

The counties share in the equity of the MHRS Board based on the percentages of population within the three counties. Sandusky County's equity interest in this joint venture at December 31, 2020 is \$2,713,955.

Financial information can be obtained from the Seneca County Auditor, RTA Building, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

West Central Ohio Network

The West Central Ohio Network (WestCon) is a jointly governed organization among Auglaize, Champaign, Darke, Hardin, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Preble, Sandusky, Shelby, and Union counties. WestCon was created to serve as an administrator and fiscal agent of Supported Living funds for the Boards of Developmental Disabilities (DODD Boards) of each of the participating counties. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation on the Board of Directors (the Board) of WestCon. The Board consists of one delegate, who is the Superintendent, from each of the participating DODD Boards. Payments to WestCon are limited to the supported living funds of each participating county. During 2020, the County contributed \$3,590,081 to WestCon.

Financial information can be obtained from Renee Place, Executive Director, 315 East Court Street, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

SHARED RISK POOL

County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA)

The County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc., is a jointly governed organization among sixty-three counties and eighteen county facilities in Ohio. CORSA was formed as an Ohio nonprofit corporation for the purpose of establishing the CORSA Insurance/Self-Insurance Program, a group primary and excess insurance/self-insurance and risk management program. Member counties agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverages provided by CORSA.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

These coverages include comprehensive general liability, automobile liability, certain property insurance and public officials' errors and omissions liability insurance. The County paid \$230,842 to CORSA during 2020.

Each member county has one vote on all matters requiring a vote, to be cast by a designated representative. The affairs of the Corporation are managed by an elected board of not more than nine trustees. Only county commissioners of member counties are eligible to serve on the Board. No county may have more than one representative on the Board at any time. Each member county's control over the budgeting and financing of CORSA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the Board of Trustees.

CORSA has issued certificates of participation in order to provide adequate cash reserves. The certificates are secured by the member counties' obligations to make coverage payments to CORSA. The participating counties have no responsibility for the payment of the certificates.

Financial statements may be obtained by contacting the County Commissioners Association of Ohio in Columbus, Ohio.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The County is participating in a group retro rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The County Commissioners Association of Ohio Service Corporation (CCAOSC) was established through the County Commissioners Association of Ohio (CCAO) as a group purchasing pool. A group executive committee is responsible for calculating annual rate contributions and rebates, approving the selection of a third party administrator, reviewing and approving proposed third party fees, fees for risk management services and general management fees, determining ongoing eligibility of each participant and performing any other acts and functions which may be delegated to it by the participating employers. The group executive committee consists of seven members. Two members are the president and treasurer of CCAOSC; the remaining five members are representatives of the participants. These five members are elected for the ensuing year by the participants at a meeting held in the month of December each year. No participant can have more than one member of the group executive committee in any year, and each elected member shall be a county commissioner.

B. Basis of Presentation

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 activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the enterprise fund financial statements, but differs from the manner in which governmental fund 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.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the County and for each function or program of the County's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the County. 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 - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the County. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service funds are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund financial statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All enterprise funds and proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this 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 revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from custodial funds.

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the County's proprietary funds are charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include personnel and other expenses related to the operations of the enterprise activity. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

C. 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. The following are the County's major governmental funds.

General fund - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Human Services - This fund accounts for various federal and State grants to provide public assistance to general relief recipients to pay their providers for medical assistance and for certain public services.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

County Board of Developmental Disabilities (DD) - This fund accounts for the operation of a school and the costs of administering a workshop for the developmentally disabled. Revenue sources include a countywide property tax levy and federal and State grants.

Other governmental funds of the County are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the County's ongoing activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

Enterprise funds - The enterprise funds are used to account for operations financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent of the County is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The County has presented the following major enterprise fund:

Sanitary sewer - This fund accounts for sanitary sewer services provided to individual and commercial users in the majority of the unincorporated areas of the County. The costs of providing these services are primarily financed through user charges. The sanitary sewer district has its own facilities and rate structure.

Internal service fund - Internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the County on a cost-reimbursement basis. The County's internal service fund accounts for a workers' compensation program for employees of the County.

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 custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. Currently, the County does not have any pension trust funds or private-purpose trust funds. The County's custodial funds account for assets held by the County for political subdivisions for which the County acts as fiscal agent and for taxes, COVID-19 grants, State-levied shared revenues, fines and forfeitures collected for and distributed to other political subdivisions, licenses, permits and fees collected and distributed to other political subdivisions and other amounts collected for and distributed to organizations or individuals. The County's investment trust fund accounts for monies held for Ottawa, Sandusky, and Seneca County Solid Waste District.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the full accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal 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 a full accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the year in which the sales are made. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal 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 all other 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 7), interest, federal and State grants and subsidies, State-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and gasoline taxes), fees and rentals.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will 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, See Notes 15 and 16 for deferred outflows of resources related the County's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements 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 and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2020, but which were levied to finance 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources 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, but is not limited to, income taxes, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the County, See Notes 15 and 16 for deferred inflows of resources related to the County's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

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 Data

All funds, other than custodial funds, are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution, both of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The County Auditor has waived the tax budget requirement. 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.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or the County Auditor identifies decreases in revenue. 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 are on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during 2020.

The appropriations 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 appropriations 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 and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the County is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the County's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments" on the basic financial statements.

During 2020, investments were limited to State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), federal agency securities, U.S. government money markets, negotiable and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The County measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2020, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

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 2020 amounted to \$874,874 which includes \$739,777 assigned from other County funds.

The County has segregated bank accounts for monies held separately from the County’s central bank account. These interest-bearing depository accounts are presented on the combined balance sheet as “cash in segregated accounts” since they are not required to be deposited into the County treasury.

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 considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments, to the extent the investments were purchased from a specific fund rather than the pool.

G. External Investment Pool

By statute, the County serves as fiscal agent for various legally separate entities. The County pools the monies of these entities with the County’s for investment purposes. The County cannot allocate its investments between the internal and external investment pools. The external investment pool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The fair value of investments is determined annually. The pool does not issue shares. Each participant is allocated a pro rata share of each investment at fair value along with a pro rata share of interest that it earns. The fair value of investments for both the internal and external investment pools is disclosed in Note 4, “Deposits and Investments”.

Condensed financial information for the investment pool is as follows:

**Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2020**

<u>Assets:</u>	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 57,423,596
Accrued interest receivable	<u>96,282</u>
Total	<u>\$ 57,519,878</u>
<u>Net position held in trust for participants:</u>	
Internal portion	\$ 54,337,832
External portion	<u>3,182,046</u>
Total	<u>\$ 57,519,878</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

**Statement of Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

<u>Revenue:</u>	
Operating revenues	\$ 31,933
<u>Expenses:</u>	
Operating expenses	<u>-</u>
Net increase in assets resulting from operations	31,933
Distribution to pool participants	45,900
<u>Capital transactions:</u>	
Proceeds of investments sold	(52,959,472)
Purchase of investments	<u>57,423,596</u>
Total increase in net position	4,541,957
Net position, beginning of year	<u>52,977,921</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 57,519,878</u>

H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On the government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

I. Capital Assets

Governmental 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 the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition costs. The County maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The County's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, culverts and sanitary sewers. 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 capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized.

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

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Governmental Activities Estimated Lives</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	15 - 30 years	15 - 30 years
Buildings and improvements	8 - 50 years	20 - 40 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 15 years	10 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 - 15 years	8 - 15 years
Infrastructure	20 - 50 years	50 years

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The County’s policy is to capitalize net interest on construction projects until substantial completion of the project. The amount of capitalized interest equals the difference between the interest cost associated with the tax-exempt borrowing used to finance the project from the date of borrowing until completion of the project and the interest earned from temporary investment of the debt proceeds over the same period.

Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. For 2020, the net interest expense incurred on proprietary fund construction projects was not material.

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the County consist of vacation leave and sick leave to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the County and the employee.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, “Accounting for Compensated Absences”, a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. A liability for sick leave is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31, 2020, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. Sick leave benefits are accrued using the vesting method. The County records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave after fifteen years of service with the County or over fifty years of age.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at December 31, 2020 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments.

The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the accounts “compensated absences payable” in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

K. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020, 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.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance classification in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

L. Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as “interfund loans receivable/payable”. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental column on the statement of net position. Loans between governmental funds and custodial funds are reported as “loans due from/to other funds” on the financial statements.

M. Loans Receivable

Loans receivable represent the right to receive repayment for certain loans made by the County. These loans are based upon written agreements between the County and the various loan recipients. Reported loans receivable is offset by a restricted for loans fund balance in the governmental special revenue fund types.

N. 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 and compensated absences 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, capital leases and long-term loans 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.

O. Interfund Transactions

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

During the normal course of operations, the County has numerous transactions between funds. Transfers represent movement of resources from a fund receiving revenue to a fund through which those resources will be expended and are recorded as other financing sources (uses) in governmental funds and as transfers in proprietary funds. Interfund transactions that would be treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses if they involved organizations external to the County are treated similarly when involving other funds of the County.

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as “interfund receivable/interfund payable” for the current portion of interfund loans. These amounts are eliminated in the statement of net position, except for any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities, which are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances”.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

P. 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 the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

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

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 Board of Commissioners (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of 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 nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Board of Commissioners.

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 only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The County applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is 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.

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those that are generated directly from the primary activities of the proprietary funds. For the County, these revenues are charges for services for the sewer and workers compensation programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating.

R. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and less deferred inflows of resources. 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.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The County applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

S. Bond Issuance Costs, Bond Premium/Discount and Accounting Loss

On government-wide financial statements and in the enterprise funds, issuance costs are expensed during the year in which they incurred.

Bond premiums/discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements and enterprise funds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements and enterprise funds.

The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 13.

T. Estimates

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

U. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net pension/OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related 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.

V. 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 administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The County had no extraordinary or special items during 2020.

W. Fair Value Measurements

The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2020, the County has applied GASB Statement No. 95, “*Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*” to GASB Statement Nos. 87 and 89, which were originally due to be implemented in 2020. GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following pronouncement is postponed by one year and the County has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021:

- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*

The following pronouncements are postponed by eighteen months and the County has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*

B. Restatement of Net Position

The beginning net position of the governmental activities and business-type activities have been restated to properly record pension and OPEB liabilities, assets, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Net position of governmental activities and business-type activities at January 1, 2020 have been restated as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Net position as previously reported	\$ 68,662,047	\$ 4,749,369
Restatement related to pension amounts	(15,283,167)	(189,471)
Restatement related to OPEB amounts	(7,857,565)	(97,385)
Restated net position at January 1, 2020	\$ 45,521,315	\$ 4,462,513

C. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2020 included the following individual fund deficit:

<u>Nonmajor funds</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
VOCA Grant	\$ 2,183

The General fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

NOTE 4 - 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 demand 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 in the following securities provided a written investment policy has been filed with the Ohio Auditor of State:

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities 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 that the fair 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 that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
8. Securities lending agreements in which the County lends securities and the eligible institution agrees to exchange either securities described in items (1) or (2) above or cash or both securities and cash, equal value for equal value; and,
9. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Protection of the 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.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase 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. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the County Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the County had \$2,100 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the County as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, \$1,026,908 was on deposit in segregated accounts used by various County departments and included in the total amount of deposits reported below; however, this amount is not part of the internal cash pool reported on the financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and investments". The carrying value of these deposits was \$602,291 at December 31, 2020.

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents

At year end, the County had \$3,779,461 in monies held by a fiscal agent. \$128,507 was set aside for future debt service and \$3,650,954 was held by WestCon for the County's Board of Developmental Disabilities. These amounts have been excluded from the total deposits and investments below as they are not part of the County's internal investment pool.

These amounts have been included on the financial statements of the County as "cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agents."

D. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of all County deposits, including nonnegotiable certificates of deposit and cash in segregated accounts, was \$20,370,831. The County's bank balance of all County deposits was \$20,264,689. Of the bank balance, \$561,266 was covered by the FDIC and \$19,703,423 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

Custodial credit risk 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. The County has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the County's 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 (2) participation in the 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. For 2020, the County's financial institutions had a 102 percent collateral rate through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the County to a successful claim by the FDIC.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

E. Investments

As of December 31, 2020, the County had the following investments and maturities:

Measurement/ <u>Investment type</u>	Measurement <u>Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities</u>				
		<u>6 months or less</u>	<u>7 to 12 months</u>	<u>13 to 18 months</u>	<u>19 to 24 months</u>	<u>Greater than 24 months</u>
<i>Fair value:</i>						
Negotiable CD's	\$ 15,313,750	\$ 2,459,143	\$ 2,057,258	\$ 2,650,314	\$ 2,730,722	\$ 5,416,313
U.S. Government money market	435,399	435,399	-	-	-	-
FHLB	3,841,025	-	-	-	2,067,340	1,773,685
FNMA	2,514,010	-	1,513,760	-	-	1,000,250
FHLMC	6,247,599	-	-	-	-	6,247,599
FFCB	3,791,555	-	999,870	1,024,130	-	1,767,555
<i>Amortized cost:</i>						
STAR Ohio	<u>5,509,618</u>	<u>5,509,618</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 37,652,956</u>	<u>\$ 8,404,160</u>	<u>\$ 4,570,888</u>	<u>\$ 3,674,444</u>	<u>\$ 4,798,062</u>	<u>\$ 16,205,402</u>

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.88 years.

The County investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The County's investments in negotiable CD's and federal agency securities (FHLB, FNMA, FHLMC, FFCB) are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the County's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The County's investments, except for negotiable certificates of deposit, were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable certificates of deposit are covered by FDIC and are not rated.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the County's name. The County has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the County Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The County places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the County at December 31, 2020:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

<u>Measurement/ Investment type</u>	<u>Measurement Value</u>	<u>% to Total</u>
<i>Fair value:</i>		
Negotiable CD's	\$ 15,313,750	40.67
U.S. Government money market	435,399	1.16
FHLB	3,841,025	10.20
FNMA	2,514,010	6.68
FHLMC	6,247,599	16.59
FFCB	3,791,555	10.07
<i>Amortized cost:</i>		
STAR Ohio	<u>5,509,618</u>	<u>14.63</u>
Total	<u>\$ 37,652,956</u>	<u>100.00</u>

F. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2020:

Cash and investments per note

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 19,768,540
Investments	37,652,956
Cash in segregated accounts	602,291
Cash and investments with fiscal agent	3,779,461
Cash on hand	<u>2,100</u>
Total	<u>\$ 61,805,348</u>

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities	\$ 49,280,309
Business-type activities	813,119
Investment trust	3,182,046
Custodial funds	<u>8,529,874</u>
Total	<u>\$ 61,805,348</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

- A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2020, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfer to nonmajor governmental funds from:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	\$ 2,189,100
Nonmajor governmental funds	45,000
<u>Transfer to general fund from:</u>	
Nonmajor governmental funds	154,711
<u>Transfer to internal service fund from:</u>	
General fund	<u>7,100</u>
 Total	 <u><u>\$ 2,395,911</u></u>

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

The transfer from nonmajor governmental funds to other nonmajor governmental funds were to close out three nonmajor governmental funds. All other transfers complied with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

- B. Amounts due to/from other funds consisted of the following at December 31, 2020, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Due to</u>	<u>Due from</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 15,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	<u>3,136</u>
Total		<u><u>\$ 18,136</u></u>

Amounts due to/from other funds between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the statement of net position. Amounts due to/from other funds between governmental funds and enterprise funds are reported as a component of internal balance on the statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the County. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. 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.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2020 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2019, are levied after October 1, 2020, and are collected in 2021 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2020 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow of resources since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2020 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by deferred inflow of resources since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is considered a deferred inflow of resources.

The full tax rate for all County operations, excluding 911 operations, for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$9.80 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The full tax rate for the County 911 operations, excluding the City of Bellevue and the Village of Green Springs, for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$0.30 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

<u>Real property</u>	
Residential/agricultural	\$ 993,864,540
Commercial/industrial/mineral	219,051,880
 <u>Public utility</u>	
Real	716,540
Personal	358,494,280
Total assessed value	<u>\$ 1,572,127,240</u>

NOTE 7 - PERMISSIVE SALES AND USE TAX

In 1979, the County Commissioners, by resolution, imposed a 0.5 percent tax on all retail sales made in the County, except sales of motor vehicles. In 1989, the percentage increased to 1 percent. In 2005, an additional 0.25 percent tax was levied and earmarked solely for emergency medical services. In 2010, an additional 0.25 percent tax was levied for general operations. The tax included the storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property in the County, including motor vehicles not subject to the sales 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 and 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 each month. The Office of Budget and Management then has five days in which to draw the warrant payable to the County.

Proceeds of the tax are credited entirely to the general fund and emergency management system fund, a nonmajor governmental fund. Amounts that are measurable and available at year end are accrued as revenue on the fund financial statements. Permissive sales and use tax revenue totaled \$11,863,044 in 2020.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2020, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), interfund transactions related to charges for goods and services rendered, intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenue, special assessments, accrued interest, and loans. All intergovernmental receivables have been classified as “due from other governments” on the financial statements. Receivables have been recorded as described in Note 2.D. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Sales taxes	\$ 3,129,441
Real estate and other taxes	15,303,370
Accounts	640,915
Special assessments	448,517
Accrued interest	96,282
Due from other governments	5,352,461
Loans	30,269

Business-type activities:

Accounts	164,491
Special assessments	15,536

Receivables have been disaggregated on the financial statements. The only receivables not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments and loans, which are collected over the life of the assessment or loan.

NOTE 9 - LOANS RECEIVABLE

The County, through the community development block grant program, makes low-interest or interest-free loans to small businesses in the County. The activity for these loans is accounted for in the revolving loan fund, a nonmajor governmental fund. The following is a summary of the changes in the loans receivable during 2020.

Loans receivable at 12/31/19	\$ 32,300
Principal payments received in 2020	<u>(2,031)</u>
Loans receivable at 12/31/20	<u>\$ 30,269</u>

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

<u>Governmental activities:</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/2020</u>
<i>Capital asset not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 2,110,049	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,110,049
Construction in progress	<u>1,577,646</u>	<u>3,326,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,903,690</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated:	<u>3,687,695</u>	<u>3,326,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,013,739</u>
 <i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Land improvements	1,090,560	-	-	1,090,560
Buildings and improvements	27,678,116	-	-	27,678,116
Furniture and equipment	3,673,391	512,171	(8,564)	4,176,998
Vehicles	7,082,063	600,061	(465,961)	7,216,163
Infrastructure	<u>46,761,826</u>	<u>2,278,070</u>	<u>(1,000,330)</u>	<u>48,039,566</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	<u>86,285,956</u>	<u>3,390,302</u>	<u>(1,474,855)</u>	<u>88,201,403</u>
 <i>Less: accumulated depreciation:</i>				
Land improvements	(957,818)	(14,849)	-	(972,667)
Buildings and improvements	(15,386,736)	(786,148)	-	(16,172,884)
Furniture and equipment	(2,005,369)	(283,477)	8,564	(2,280,282)
Vehicles	(4,143,805)	(404,610)	419,363	(4,129,052)
Infrastructure	<u>(22,527,860)</u>	<u>(1,633,441)</u>	<u>838,283</u>	<u>(23,323,018)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(45,021,588)</u>	<u>(3,122,525)</u>	<u>1,266,210</u>	<u>(46,877,903)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	<u>41,264,368</u>	<u>267,777</u>	<u>(208,645)</u>	<u>41,323,500</u>
 Governmental activities capital assets, net	 <u>\$ 44,952,063</u>	 <u>\$ 3,593,821</u>	 <u>\$ (208,645)</u>	 <u>\$ 48,337,239</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

<u>Business-type activities:</u>	<u>Balance</u>			<u>Balance</u>
	<u>12/31/2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>
<i>Capital asset not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 11,465	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,465
 <i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Land improvements	25,549	-	-	25,549
Buildings and improvements	1,382,086	-	-	1,382,086
Furniture and equipment	1,022,588	-	-	1,022,588
Vehicles	171,109	-	-	171,109
Infrastructure	15,439,486	-	-	15,439,486
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	<u>18,040,818</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,040,818</u>
 <i>Less: accumulated depreciation:</i>				
Land improvements	(10,002)	(1,276)	-	(11,278)
Buildings and improvements	(302,016)	(54,969)	-	(356,985)
Furniture and equipment	(725,811)	(23,834)	-	(749,645)
Vehicles	(112,200)	(9,730)	-	(121,930)
Infrastructure	(6,873,484)	(307,413)	-	(7,180,897)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,023,513)</u>	<u>(397,222)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,420,735)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	<u>10,017,305</u>	<u>(397,222)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,620,083</u>
 Business-type activities capital assets, net	 <u>\$ 10,028,770</u>	 <u>\$ (397,222)</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 9,631,548</u>

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

<u>Governmental activities:</u>	
Legislative and executive	\$ 549,862
Judicial	376,091
Public safety	297,577
Public works	1,732,371
Health	38,676
Human services	<u>127,948</u>
 Total depreciation expense - governmental	 <u>\$ 3,122,525</u>
 <u>Business-type activities:</u>	
Sanitary sewer	<u>\$ 397,222</u>

NOTE 11 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In the current and prior years, the County entered into lease agreements for postage meters and copier equipment. These lease agreements meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures in the budgetary statements.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

General capital assets consisting of equipment have been capitalized in the statement of net position in the amount of \$529,522. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of the lease inception. A corresponding liability was recorded in the statement of net position. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2020 was \$186,878, leaving a current book value of \$342,644. Equipment with an outstanding capital lease balance of \$96,007 at December 31, 2020 was acquired under the lease agreements have not been capitalized due to each item being under the capitalization threshold. During 2020, principal and interest payments totaled \$155,903 and \$20,894, respectively, paid by the general fund, the EMS fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the county board of DD fund, the dog and kennel fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the sewer fund. As of December 31, 2020, the liability for capital lease obligation included in the long-term liabilities of governmental activities and business-type activities totaled \$459,170 (\$363,163 of which pertained to capital assets) and \$5,075, respectively.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2020:

Year Ended December 31,	Governmental Activities <u>Amount</u>	Business-Type Activities <u>Amount</u>
2021	\$ 167,276	\$ 1,656
2022	126,969	1,656
2023	109,432	1,656
2024	67,123	552
2025	<u>31,523</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	502,323	5,520
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(43,153)</u>	<u>(445)</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 459,170</u>	<u>\$ 5,075</u>

NOTE 12 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

County employees earn vacation leave at varying rates ranging from two to five weeks per year. Accumulated vacation cannot exceed three times the annual accumulation rate for an employee. All accumulated, unused vacation time is paid upon separation from the County. Sick leave is accumulated at the rate of three weeks per year. Upon retirement, employees hired before August 12, 1982, are entitled to 100 percent of their accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 260 days. Employees hired after August 12, 1982, are 55 years or older and have with seven years of service are entitled to 25 percent of their accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 30 days.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term obligation activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows. The long-term obligations at December 31, 2019 have been restated to properly record the County's net pension and net OPEB liabilities as described in Note 3.B. The governmental activities long-term obligations at December 31, 2019 have been restated to increase the net pension liability and net OPEB liability by \$18,450,145 and \$8,532,180, respectively.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Restated</u>			<u>Balance</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Governmental activities:</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>12/31/20</u>	<u>Due in</u>
		<u>12/31/19</u>			<u>12/31/20</u>	<u>One Year</u>
<u>Special obligation bonds:</u>						
Series A refunding - 2012	1.50-2.50%	\$ 485,000	\$ -	\$ (160,000)	\$ 325,000	\$ 160,000
Series B - 2012	1.375 - 3.25%	320,000	-	(35,000)	285,000	35,000
Series C - 2012	0.90 - 4.00%	950,000	-	(100,000)	850,000	110,000
Series - 2016	2.00 - 4.00%	<u>4,525,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(235,000)</u>	<u>4,290,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>
Total special obligation bonds		<u>6,280,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(530,000)</u>	<u>5,750,000</u>	<u>545,000</u>
<u>General obligation bonds:</u>						
Building facilities improvement bonds, series 2019	2.00-4.00%	7,660,000	-	(310,000)	7,350,000	335,000
<u>Ohio Public Works Commission loans (direct borrowing):</u>						
Bridge project		92,853	-	(1,895)	90,958	5,685
CR 185 & TR 220 road improvement		69,271	-	(3,646)	65,625	10,937
County road 198 improvements		<u>231,841</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,040)</u>	<u>220,801</u>	<u>33,120</u>
		<u>393,965</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,581)</u>	<u>377,384</u>	<u>49,742</u>
<u>Other long-term obligations:</u>						
Compensated absences payable		1,595,561	1,514,191	(1,247,277)	1,862,475	1,505,501
Capital lease obligations		432,930	180,778	(154,538)	459,170	148,149
Net pension liability		38,314,729	60,667	(10,669,631)	27,705,765	-
Net OPEB liability		<u>17,551,947</u>	<u>843,481</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,395,428</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other long-term obligations		<u>57,895,167</u>	<u>2,599,117</u>	<u>(12,071,446)</u>	<u>48,422,838</u>	<u>1,653,650</u>
Total governmental obligations		<u>\$ 72,229,132</u>	<u>\$ 2,599,117</u>	<u>\$ (12,928,027)</u>	61,900,222	<u>\$ 2,583,392</u>
				Add: Unamortized premium on bond issue:	355,689	
				Less: Unamortized discount on bond issue:	<u>(4,146)</u>	
					<u>\$ 62,251,765</u>	

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SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

The business-type activities long-term obligations at December 31, 2019 have been restated to increase the net pension liability and net OPEB liability by \$229,231 and \$106,008, respectively.

<u>Business-type activities:</u>	Restated Balance 12/31/19	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	Balance 12/31/20	Amount Due in One Year
<u>Ohio Water Pollution Control loan (direct borrowing):</u>					
Sandusky/Rice Joint Sewer Improvement	\$ 82,272	\$ -	\$ (82,272)	\$ -	\$ -
Rice Township Sewer Improvement	22,087	-	(22,087)	-	-
Rice Township/Shorewood Sewer Improvements	4,818	-	(3,183)	1,635	1,635
State Route 6 Sanitary Sewer	257,760	-	(24,549)	233,211	24,549
Route 53 Area Sewers	18,228	-	(7,095)	11,133	7,355
Grandview Lift Station	415,539	-	(28,088)	387,451	28,897
Pump Station Improvements	200,291	-	(10,721)	189,570	11,113
Hayes Ave Sewer Replacement	964,909	-	(50,609)	914,300	52,299
Hayes Ave Sewer Phase 2	1,427,436	-	(73,331)	1,354,105	75,206
Wightman's Grove Sewer System	103,067	3,863	(5,690)	101,240	-
Lift Station and WWTP	837,103	-	(17,289)	819,814	19,513
White Star Park Sewer and Water Infrastructure	1,129,591	-	(44,968)	1,084,623	-
Total OWPCLF loans	<u>5,463,101</u>	<u>3,863</u>	<u>(369,882)</u>	<u>5,097,082</u>	<u>220,567</u>
<u>Ohio Public Works Commission loans (direct borrowing):</u>					
Sunny Acres Sewer Improvements	2,492	-	(2,492)	-	-
Rice Township Sewer Improvements - Phase II	12,811	-	(6,405)	6,406	3,203
Rice/Sandusky Sewer Improvements	28,214	-	(9,405)	18,809	4,702
Ireland Lift Station	138,833	-	(5,666)	133,167	2,834
E. State Street Sanitary Sewer Phase II - Timple Road	220,000	-	(13,750)	206,250	6,875
General Sewer District Rehabilitation	105,750	-	(4,500)	101,250	2,250
Total OPWC loans	<u>508,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(42,218)</u>	<u>465,882</u>	<u>19,864</u>
<u>Other long-term obligations:</u>					
Capital lease obligations	6,440	-	(1,365)	5,075	1,435
Net pension liability	465,734	-	(132,472)	333,262	-
Net OPEB liability	218,072	10,542	-	228,614	-
Compensated absences payable	23,537	23,096	(23,290)	23,343	22,328
Total other long-term obligations	<u>713,783</u>	<u>33,638</u>	<u>(157,127)</u>	<u>590,294</u>	<u>23,763</u>
Total business-type obligations	<u>\$ 6,684,984</u>	<u>\$ 37,501</u>	<u>\$ (569,227)</u>	<u>\$ 6,153,258</u>	<u>\$ 264,194</u>

On September 17, 2019, the County issued \$7,660,000 in series 2019 general obligation County building and facilities improvement bonds to provide funds to pay costs of the construction, adding to, remodeling, renovating, rehabilitating, furnishing, equipping and otherwise improving buildings, facilities and structures for County offices and functions and improving and equipping sites for such buildings, facilities and structures.

The series 2019 general obligation bonds are comprised of \$7,660,000 in serial bonds. The interest rate on the current interest bonds range from 2.000% to 4.000%. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period, with a final stated maturity date of December 1, 2039. The bonds will be retired through the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). There were \$3,475,841 in unspent bond proceed as of December 31, 2020.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

On August 11, 2016, the County issued \$5,500,000 in series 2016 special obligation sales tax supported bonds to provide funds to pay costs of constructing, renovating, remodeling, furnishing, equipping, and otherwise improving County buildings, primarily the County Courthouse.

The series 2016 special obligation sales tax supported bonds are comprised of \$5,500,000 in serial bonds. The interest rate on the current interest bonds range from 2.000% to 4.000%. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period, with a final stated maturity date of December 1, 2035. The bonds will be retired through the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

On June 27, 2012, the County issued \$5,700,000 in series 2012 special obligation sales tax supported bonds. These bonds consisted of \$3,475,000 in series 2012A special obligation sales tax supported refunding bonds to refund the series 2002 various purpose improvement and refunding bonds, \$565,000 in series 2012B special obligation sales tax supported bonds for the juvenile detention center improvement project and \$1,660,000 in series 2012C special obligation federally taxable sales tax supported bonds for the airport facilities and equipment acquisition project.

The series 2012A special obligation sales tax supported refunding issue is comprised of \$2,990,000 in serial bonds and \$485,000 in term bonds. The interest rate on the current interest bonds range from 1.500% to 3.000%. The bonds were issued for a seven year period, with a final stated maturity date of December 1, 2019 for the serial bonds. The interest rate on the term bond is 2.500% with a final stated maturity date of December 1, 2022. The bonds are retired through the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The balance of the refunded general obligation bonds at December 31, 2020, is \$370,000.

The series 2012B special obligation sales tax supported bonds for the juvenile detention center improvement project is comprised of term bonds in the amounts of \$105,000, \$210,000 and \$250,000. The interest rates on the term bonds are 1.375%, 2.600% and 3.250%, respectively. The bonds have final stated maturity dates of December 1, 2015, December 1, 2021 and December 1, 2027, respectively. The bonds are retired through the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The series 2012C special obligation federally taxable sales tax supported bonds for the airport facilities and equipment acquisition project issue is comprised of \$810,000 in serial bonds and \$850,000 in term bonds. Any capital related purchases made from the proceeds of these bonds belong to the Sandusky Regional Airport Authority, a component unit of the County. The interest rate on the current interest bonds range from 0.900% to 2.950%. The bonds were issued for an eight year period, with a final stated maturity date of December 1, 2020 for the serial bonds. The interest rate on the term bond is 4.00% with a final stated maturity date of December 1, 2027. The bonds are retired through the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

Capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund, the EMS fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the county board of DD fund, the dog and kennel fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the sewer fund. See Note 11 for detail.

The County has entered into debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) to fund sewer improvements and bridge/ road improvements. The amounts due to the OPWC for the sewer loans are payable solely from operating revenues and the loans in the governmental activities are paid from the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2020, the County has outstanding borrowings of \$843,266. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments based on the actual amount loaned. The OPWC loans are interest free.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

OPWC loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the County and the OPWC and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the OPWC may (1) charge an 8% default interest rate from the date of the default to the date of the payment and charge the County for all costs incurred by the OPWC in curing the default, (2) in accordance with Ohio Revised Code 164.05, direct the county treasurer of the county in which the County is located to pay the amount of the default from funds that would otherwise be appropriated to the County from such county's undivided local government fund pursuant to ORC 5747.51-5747.53, or (3) at its discretion, declare the entire principal amount of loan then remaining unpaid, together with all accrued interest and other charges, become immediately due and payable.

The County entered into debt financing arrangements through the Ohio Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (OWPCLF) to fund sewer improvements. The amounts due to the OWPCLF are payable solely from operating revenues. The loan agreements function similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2020, the County has outstanding borrowings of \$5,097,082. The wightman's grove sewer system project and the white star park sewer project and water infrastructure project amortization schedules (\$1,185,863) have not been completed at December 31, 2020 and are not included in the amortization schedules shown below. The loan agreements require semi-annual payments based on the actual amount loaned. The loans are payable from the sanitary sewer fund.

OWPCLF loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the City and the OWPCLF and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the OWPCLF may declare the full amount of the then unpaid original loan amount to be immediately due and payable and/or require the City to pay any fines, penalties, interest, or late charges associated with the default.

The compensated absences liability will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid, which, for the County, is primarily the general fund, county board of DD fund, the motor vehicle and gas tax fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the human services fund, and the sanitary sewer fund.

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net general obligation debt of the County, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors shall never exceed one percent of the total assessed valuation of the County.

The Code further provides that the total voted and unvoted net debt of the County, less the same exempt debt, shall never exceed a sum equal to three percent of the first \$100,000,000 of the assessed valuation, plus one and one-half percent of such valuation in excess of \$100,000,000 and not in excess of \$300,000,000, plus two and one-half percent of such valuation in excess of \$300,000,000. The assessed valuation used in determining the County's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the County's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. Based on this calculation, the County's voted legal debt margin was \$30,610,435 at December 31, 2020 and the unvoted legal debt margin was \$8,528,526 at December 31, 2020.

The following is a summary of the County's future annual debt service principal and interest requirements for governmental activities long-term obligations:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Year Ended	Special Obligations Bonds			General Obligations Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 545,000	\$ 153,885	\$ 698,885	\$ 335,000	\$ 196,187	\$ 531,187
2022	565,000	134,975	699,975	340,000	182,788	522,788
2023	405,000	120,050	525,050	345,000	169,187	514,187
2024	415,000	109,150	524,150	350,000	155,388	505,388
2025	425,000	97,950	522,950	350,000	141,387	491,387
2026 - 2030	1,765,000	329,588	2,094,588	1,840,000	582,138	2,422,138
2031 - 2035	1,630,000	134,163	1,764,163	2,020,000	371,313	2,391,313
2036 - 2039	-	-	-	1,770,000	110,077	1,880,077
Total	<u>\$ 5,750,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,761</u>	<u>\$ 6,829,761</u>	<u>\$ 7,350,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,908,465</u>	<u>\$ 9,258,465</u>

Year Ended	OPWC Loan		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 49,742	\$ -	\$ 49,742
2022	33,162	-	33,162
2023	33,162	-	33,162
2024	33,161	-	33,161
2025	33,162	-	33,162
2026 - 2030	143,831	-	143,831
2031 - 2035	18,950	-	18,950
2036 - 2040	18,949	-	18,949
2041 - 2044	<u>13,265</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,265</u>
Total	<u>\$ 377,384</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 377,384</u>

The following is a summary of the County's future annual debt service requirements for business-type activities obligations:

Year Ended	OPWC Loans			OWPCLF Loans		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 19,864	\$ -	\$ 19,864	\$ 220,567	\$ 106,292	\$ 326,859
2022	36,524	-	36,524	220,853	100,494	321,347
2023	28,619	-	28,619	222,737	94,763	317,500
2024	23,917	-	23,917	228,568	88,932	317,500
2025	23,916	-	23,916	234,573	82,927	317,500
2026 - 2030	119,584	-	119,584	1,257,151	319,076	1,576,227
2031 - 2035	119,583	-	119,583	1,070,756	145,849	1,216,605
2036 - 2040	57,708	-	57,708	162,280	57,941	220,221
2041 - 2045	36,167	-	36,167	188,426	31,795	220,221
2046 - 2048	-	-	-	105,308	4,802	110,110
Total	<u>\$ 465,882</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 465,882</u>	<u>\$ 3,911,219</u>	<u>\$ 1,032,871</u>	<u>\$ 4,944,090</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

NOTE 14 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Insurance

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2020, the County contracted with County Risk Sharing Authority (CORSA) for liability, property and crime insurance. The CORSA program has a \$2,500 deductible. Coverages provided by CORSA are as follows:

<u>Type of Coverage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Liability (per occurrence)	\$ 1,000,000
Law Enforcement Liability (per occurrence)	1,000,000
Automobile Liability and Physical Damage Liability (per occurrence)	1,000,000
Medical payments	
Per Person	5,000
Per Occurrence	50,000
Uninsured Motorist (per person)	250,000
Errors and Omissions	1,000,000
Excess Liability	7,000,000
Property	158,911,213
Equipment Breakdown	100,000,000
Crime Insurance:	
Faithful Performance	1,000,000

With the exceptions of health insurance, life insurance, and workers' compensation, all insurance is held with CORSA (See Note 2). There has been no significant reduction in coverage from prior year and settled claims have not exceeded limits of coverage in the past three years. The County pays all elected officials' bonds in accordance with statute.

B. Health and Vision Insurance

The County provides comprehensive health and vision insurance coverage to its employees through a traditionally funded plan. The County purchases commercial health insurance coverage. The County pays 87% of the monthly premium while the employee pays 13%. The entire risk of loss transfers to the commercial insurance carrier. The County's monthly premium requirement is as follows:

	<u>Family Coverage</u>	<u>Single Coverage</u>
CEBCO	\$ 1,502.80	\$ 570.12

C. Insurance Purchasing Pool

For 2020, the County participated in the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 2). 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.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

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 CompManagement, 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 representatives of the Plan to access loss experience for three years following the last year of participation.

D. Natural Gas

The County participates in the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Service Corporation National Gas Program (the Program), a natural gas cost savings pool. There are currently over 50 counties participating. The program allows additional counties and/or additional county facilities to join at any time. Approximate savings range from \$0.50-\$1.18 per metric cubic foot and this savings has been maintained since the inception of the program. The program is administered through Palmer Energy.

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability/Asset

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees – of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee – on a deferred-payment basis – as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

The net pension liability/asset and the net OPEB liability/asset represent the County's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each 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/OPEB 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/asset is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems 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 systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each 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.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

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

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 16 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - County employees, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits).

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
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	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	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 30 years and 1.25% 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	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
Public Safety	Public Safety	Public Safety
Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement
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	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	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. The initial amount of a member’s pension benefit is vested upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of an annual cost-of-living adjustment.

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, current law provides for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). 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 on the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost of living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

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 annuitization of the benefit (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.

Beginning in 2022, the Combined Plan will be consolidated under the Traditional Pension Plan (defined benefit plan) and the Combined Plan option will no longer be available for new hires beginning in 2022.

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

	State and Local	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee *	10.0 %	**	***
2020 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer:			
Pension	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits ****	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	12.0 %	13.0 %

- * This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
- ** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.
- *** Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance
- **** This employer health care rate is for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contribution for the member-directed plan is 4.00%.

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

The County’s contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$3,603,775 for 2020. Of this amount, \$307,474 is reported as due to other governments.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – County licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information, and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Web site at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five year of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age fifty and after termination of employment.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit that apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The 2020 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2020, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The County’s contractually required contribution to STRS was \$60,933 for 2020. Of this amount, \$30,166 is reported as due to other governments.

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

The net pension liability and net pension asset for the OPERS were measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. STRS’s total pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability or 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. The OPERS proportion of net pension liability/asset prior measurement date percentages have been restated to properly record the County’s net pension liability/assets amounts as described in Note 3.B:

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.154149%	0.175882%	0.074463%	0.003749%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset current measurement date	<u>0.154633%</u>	<u>0.145693%</u>	<u>0.089817%</u>	<u>0.003677%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.000484%</u>	<u>-0.030189%</u>	<u>0.015354%</u>	<u>-0.000072%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 27,149,251	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 889,776	\$ 28,039,027
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	-	(269,860)	(3,016)	-	(272,876)
Pension expense	6,208,334	30,917	(1,777)	151,778	6,389,252

At December 31, 2020, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,077	\$ 1,998	\$ 12,075
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-	-	43,270	43,270
Changes of assumptions	1,450,090	27,825	490	47,763	1,526,168
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	1,042,613	-	-	63,220	1,105,833
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,479,458	73,695	50,622	28,356	3,632,131
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 5,972,161</u>	<u>\$ 101,520</u>	<u>\$ 61,189</u>	<u>\$ 184,607</u>	<u>\$ 6,319,477</u>
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 343,263	\$ 63,356	\$ -	\$ 5,691	\$ 412,310
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	5,415,666	35,004	948	-	5,451,618
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	-	-	-	3,365	3,365
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 5,758,929</u>	<u>\$ 98,360</u>	<u>\$ 948</u>	<u>\$ 9,056</u>	<u>\$ 5,867,293</u>

\$3,632,131 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/asset in the year ending December 31, 2021.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	OP&F	Total
2021	\$ 187,390	\$ (17,196)	\$ 1,186	\$ 67,405	\$ 238,785
2022	(1,527,503)	(16,539)	1,204	31,060	(1,511,778)
2023	224,259	(6,783)	1,443	29,923	248,842
2024	(2,150,372)	(19,593)	1,076	18,807	(2,150,082)
2025	-	(3,657)	1,294	-	(2,363)
Thereafter	-	(6,767)	3,416	-	(3,351)
Total	<u>\$ (3,266,226)</u>	<u>\$ (70,535)</u>	<u>\$ 9,619</u>	<u>\$ 147,195</u>	<u>\$ (3,179,947)</u>

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, 2019, 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, 2019, are presented below.

Wage inflation	3.25%
Future salary increases, including inflation COLA or ad hoc COLA	3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 1.40%, simple through 2020, then 2.15% simple
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	7.20%
Prior measurement date	7.20%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

In October 2019, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 3.00% simple through 2018 then 2.15% simple to 1.40% simple through 2020 the 2.15% simple.

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.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the 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 was 17.20% for 2019.

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 long-term expected 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board’s investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed income	25.00 %	1.83 %
Domestic equities	19.00	5.75
Real estate	10.00	5.20
Private equity	12.00	10.70
International equities	21.00	7.66
Other investments	13.00	4.98
Total	100.00 %	5.61 %

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 7.20%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2019 was 7.20%. 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 for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan 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 proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.20%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20%) than the current rate:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset):			
Traditional Pension Plan	\$ 44,777,904	\$ 27,149,251	\$ 11,301,613
Combined Plan	(163,062)	(269,860)	(346,831)
Member-Directed Plan	(1,596)	(3,016)	(3,989)

Actuarial Assumptions - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

All disclosures related to the actuarial assumptions relate to the amounts used for the net pension liability for STRS which was measured as of June 30, 2020.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2020, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50%
Projected salary increase	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.45%
Payroll Increases	3.00%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00%, effective July 1, 2017

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2020, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**
Domestic equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquid reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

*Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

**10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$ 1,266,886	\$ 889,776	\$ 570,206

NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 15 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

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

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 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 allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their 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. Beginning in 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan and the combined plan.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. 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. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.00% for the Traditional and Combined 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 2020 was 4.00%.

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

The County's contractually required contribution was \$20,249 for 2020. Of this amount, \$1,728 is reported as due to other governments.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
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Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14.00% of covered payroll. For 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Net OPEB Liabilities/Assets, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows or 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, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. STRS’s total OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net OPEB asset 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. The OPERS proportion of net OPEB liability prior measurement date percentage has been restated to properly record the County’s net OPEB liability amounts as described in Note 3.B:

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net OPEB liability prior measurement date	0.151622%	0.003749%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability current measurement date	<u>0.151794%</u>	<u>0.003677%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.000172%</u>	<u>-0.000072%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 18,624,042	\$ -	\$ 18,624,042
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ -	\$ (64,629)	\$ (64,629)
OPEB expense	\$ 2,089,204	\$ (2,238)	\$ 2,086,966

At December 31, 2020, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

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(Continued)

	OPERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 500	\$ 4,143	\$ 4,643
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	2,265	2,265
Changes of assumptions	2,947,986	1,068	2,949,054
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	16,884	5,265	22,149
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	20,249	-	20,249
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 2,985,619	\$ 12,741	\$ 2,998,360
	OPERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,703,255	\$ 12,874	\$ 1,716,129
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	948,331	-	948,331
Changes of assumptions	-	61,387	61,387
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	124,354	414	124,768
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 2,775,940	\$ 74,675	\$ 2,850,615

\$20,249 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 the year ending December 31, 2021.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

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(Continued)

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS	STRS	Total
2021	\$ 420,113	\$ (15,449)	\$ 404,664
2022	173,796	(13,916)	159,880
2023	754	(13,380)	(12,626)
2024	(405,233)	(13,044)	(418,277)
2025	-	(2,958)	(2,958)
Thereafter	-	(3,187)	(3,187)
Total	\$ 189,430	\$ (61,934)	\$ 127,496

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 health care costs 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 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, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019. 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%
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75% including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.16%
Prior Measurement date	3.96%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	3.71%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	10.00% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030
Prior Measurement date	7.50%, initial 3.25%, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

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.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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 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 2019, 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, if any contribution are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. 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 was 19.70% for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets within 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 long-term expected rate of return on health care 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.

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	36.00 %	1.53 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	5.75
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.69
International Equities	23.00	7.66
Other investments	14.00	4.90
Total	100.00 %	4.55 %

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 3.16% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. A single discount rate of 3.96% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 2.75%. 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 proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.16%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.16%) or one-percentage-point higher (4.16%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 24,372,545	\$ 18,624,042	\$ 14,021,360

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 1.00% lower or 1.00% 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 2020 is 10.50%. 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 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 18,074,462	\$ 18,624,042	\$ 19,166,615

Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

On January 15, 2020, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022, and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for pre-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are not reflected in the current year financial statements but are expected to decrease the associated OPEB liability.

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Actuarial Assumptions - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2020, actuarial valuation, compared with July 1, 2019, are presented below:

	July 1, 2020		July 1, 2019	
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%	
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65		12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65	
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation		7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%	
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%	
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		7.45%	
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A	
Health care cost trends				
Medical				
Pre-Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	5.87%	4.00%
Medicare	-6.69%	4.00%	4.93%	4.00%
Prescription Drug				
Pre-Medicare	6.50%	4.00%	7.73%	4.00%
Medicare	11.87%	4.00%	9.62%	4.00%

Projections of benefits include the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and retired plan members.

For healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944% to 1.984% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

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<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation*</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return **</u>
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

* Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

**10-Year geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45% was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2020, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45%) or one percentage point higher (8.45%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 56,231	\$ 64,629	\$ 71,753

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Trend Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 71,311	\$ 64,629	\$ 56,488

NOTE 17 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund, human services fund and County Board of DD 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 that:

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- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis);
- (e) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis); and,
- (f) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for all governmental funds for which a budgetary basis statement is presented:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Human Services</u>	<u>County Board of DD</u>
Budget basis	\$ 748,442	\$ (114,168)	\$ 1,292,193
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	413,377	(172,227)	360,645
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	18,250	32,595	(228,973)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(48,959)	-	156,459
Funds budgeted elsewhere	(647,739)	-	-
Adjustment for encumbrances	<u>421,062</u>	<u>292,327</u>	<u>393,043</u>
GAAP basis	<u>\$ 904,433</u>	<u>\$ 38,527</u>	<u>\$ 1,973,367</u>

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the land reutilization corporation fund, accumulated sick leave fund, budget reserve fund, surplus fund, unclaimed monies fund, title administration fund, property tax foreclosure rotary fund, annexations fund, Sandusky County group medical benefit plan fund, detention center donations fund, family drug court donation fund, truancy supervision program donation fund, recorder equipment fund, sheriff donations fund, sheriff K9 unit donations fund, the Medicaid sales tax transition fund, County hotel lodging tax fund, fire insurance escrow fund, nexus escrow fund and the cash in segregated accounts fund to account for monies held in cash in segregated accounts with the Prosecutor, Sheriff and Engineer's departments.

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NOTE 18 - FUND BALANCE

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 resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund balance	General	Human Services	County Board of DD	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 121,247	\$ 14,665	\$ 16,038	\$ 344,465	\$ 496,415
Prepays	126,843	16,045	-	127,769	270,657
Long-term loans	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Unclaimed monies	480,614	-	-	-	480,614
Total nonspendable	<u>743,704</u>	<u>30,710</u>	<u>16,038</u>	<u>472,234</u>	<u>1,262,686</u>
Restricted:					
Legislative and executive operations	-	-	-	1,408,991	1,408,991
Judicial	-	-	-	3,442,976	3,442,976
Public safety programs	15,457	-	-	6,289,814	6,305,271
Public works projects	-	-	-	4,050,078	4,050,078
Health programs	-	-	-	295,860	295,860
Human services programs	-	1,049,548	16,515,687	1,932,644	19,497,879
Economic development and assistance	-	-	-	294,428	294,428
Debt service	-	-	-	157,254	157,254
Loans	-	-	-	30,269	30,269
Capital projects	-	-	-	3,475,841	3,475,841
Total restricted	<u>15,457</u>	<u>1,049,548</u>	<u>16,515,687</u>	<u>21,378,155</u>	<u>38,958,847</u>
Committed:					
Legislative and executive operations	3,183	-	-	-	3,183
Judicial	-	-	-	556,120	556,120
Capital projects	-	-	-	485,288	485,288
Medical benefits	265,040	-	-	-	265,040
Total committed	<u>268,223</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,041,408</u>	<u>1,309,631</u>
Assigned:					
Legislative and executive operations	90,028	-	-	-	90,028
Judicial	10,177	-	-	-	10,177
Public safety programs	10,227	-	-	-	10,227
Health programs	8,963	-	-	-	8,963
Human services programs	5,350	-	-	-	5,350
Subsequent year appropriations	2,492,193	-	-	-	2,492,193
Total assigned	<u>2,616,938</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,616,938</u>
Unassigned (deficit)	<u>4,484,681</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,183)</u>	<u>4,482,498</u>
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 8,129,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,080,258</u>	<u>\$ 16,531,725</u>	<u>\$ 22,889,614</u>	<u>\$ 48,630,600</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

The County utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the County's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Year-End Encumbrances</u>
General fund	\$ 126,443
Human services	185,044
County Board of DD	181,793
Other governmental	<u>720,773</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,214,053</u>

NOTE 20 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Grants

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 the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the County Commissioners believe such disallowance, if any, will be immaterial.

B. Litigation

Several claims and lawsuits are pending against the County. In the opinion of the County Prosecutor, no liability is anticipated in excess of insurance coverage.

Nexus Gas Transmission is in the process of appealing the generation pipeline public utility property tax valuation. As of the date of this report, the ruling had not been finalized. As a result, the impact of appeal on the fiscal year 2020 financial statements is not determinable, at this time.

NOTE 21 - TAX ABATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2020, the County provides tax abatements through two programs – Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) and Enterprise Zone (Ezone). These programs relate to the abatement of property taxes.

CRA - Under the authority of Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 3735.67, the CRA program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real property tax exemptions for property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. CRA's are areas of land in which property owners can receive tax incentives for investing in real property improvements. Under the CRA program, local governments petition to the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) for confirmation of a geographical area in which investment in housing is desired. Once an area is confirmed by the ODSA, local governments may offer real property tax exemptions to taxpayers that invest in that area. Property owners in the CRA can receive temporary tax abatements for renovation of existing structures and new construction in these areas. Property owners apply to the local legislative authority for approval to renovate or construct in the CRA. Upon approval and certification of completion, the amount of the abatement is deducted from the individual or entity's property tax bill.

Ezone - Under the authority of ORC Sections 5709.62 and 5709.63, the Ezone program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real and personal property tax exemptions to businesses making investments in Ohio. An Ezone is a designated area of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on qualifying new investment.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

An Ezone's geographic area is identified by the local government involved in the creation of the zone. Once the zone is defined, the local legislative authority participating in the creation must petition the OSDA. The OSDA must then certify the area for it to become an active Enterprise Zone. The local legislative authority negotiates the terms of the Enterprise Zone Agreement (the "Agreement") with the business, which may include tax sharing with the Board of Education. Legislation must then be passed to approve the Agreement. All Agreements must be finalized before the project begins and may contain provisions for the recoupment of taxes should the individual or entity fail to perform. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the business's property tax bill.

The County has entered into the following Economic Zone (EZ) tax abatement agreements for the abatement of real property taxes:

- Agreement between the County, the City of Ballville and the City of Fremont
- Agreement between the County, Madison Township, the Village of Gibsonburg and Gibsonburg EVSD
- Agreement between the County, the City of Clyde, and Clyde EVSD

The EZ agreements were entered into by Commissioner Resolution between 2005-2020. The County's property taxes collections were reduced by \$136,219 during 2020.

The County also incurs a reduction in property taxes by agreements entered into by other governments that reduce the County's taxes. The County's property taxes were reduced by the same programs mentioned above that were entered into by other governments. During 2020, the County's property tax revenues were reduced under agreements entered into by other governments as follows:

Government Entering Into Agreement	Tax Abatement Program		County Taxes Abated
	CRA	Ezone	
City of Bellevue	\$ 96,909	\$ -	\$ 96,909
City of Fremont	35,128	45,890	81,018
Total	<u>\$ 132,037</u>	<u>\$ 45,890</u>	<u>\$ 177,927</u>

NOTE 22 - SANDUSKY REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

A. Description of the Entity

The constitution and laws of the State of Ohio establish the rights and privileges of Sandusky County Regional Airport Authority, Sandusky County, Ohio (the Authority) as a body corporate and politic. The Sandusky County Commissioners appoint five Board members to direct the Authority. The Authority is responsible for the safe and efficient operation and maintenance of Sandusky County Regional Airport. Due to the imposition of will exerted by the County as well as the financial burden for the Authority, the Authority is reflected as a component unit of Sandusky County. The Authority operates on a year ending December 31. The Authority's Board approved the budget, approves expenditures and fund deficits.

Sandusky County (the County) is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio. In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organization are Component Units, and GASB Statement No. 61, The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34, in defining the financial reporting entity. The County's primary government and basic financial statement include component units, which are defined as legally separate organization for which the County is financially accountable.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

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 impose its will over the organization; or (2) the County is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the County is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the County is obligated for the debt of the organization. The Authority is a legally separate entity and is reported by the County as a discretely presented component unit in the County's basic financial statements. The Authority does not have any component units and does not include any organizations in its presentation.

B. Basis of Accounting

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

The Authority's basis financial statements consist of government-wide financial statement, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and the fund financial statements which provide a more detail level of financial information.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Authority as a whole. The statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for the fiduciary funds. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the Authority that are governmental and those that are business-type. The Authority, however, does not have any business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Authority at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Authority's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contribution 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 particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Authority, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Authority.

Fund Financial Statements – All government funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, 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 used (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 reconciliation with brief explanation to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

D. Fund Accounting

The Authority uses fund accounting to segregate cash and investments that are restricted to use. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. For financial statement purposes, the Authority's funds are classified as governmental.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be repaid. The difference between governmental fund assets plus deferred outflows less liabilities plus deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following are the Authority's major governmental funds:

General Fund – The general fund reports all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Airport Improvement Program Grant Fund – This fund receives federal money for design services for the runway rehabilitation project.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority maintains depository accounts. All funds of the Authority are maintained in these accounts. These interest-bearing deposits accounts are presented in the balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents." The Authority has no investments.

F. Capital Assets

General capital assets are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in the general 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 are stated at cost at the approximate fair value at the date of purchase. All capital assets in excess of \$5,000 and all expenditures for repairs, maintenance, renewal and betterments that materially prolong the useful lives of assets are capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight line basis. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

G. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported on the government-wide 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.

H. Net Position

Net position is the residual amount when comparing assets and deferred outflows of resources to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

The restricted component of net position is reported when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The Authority applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted components of net position are available.

I. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Authority must observe constraints imposed upon the use of its governmental-fund resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - The Authority classifies assets as nonspendable when legally or contractually required to maintain the amounts intact.

Restricted - Fund balance is 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 - Trustees can commit amounts via formal action (resolution). The Authority must adhere to these commitments unless the Trustees amend the resolution. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed to satisfy contractual requirements.

Assigned - Assigned fund balances are intended for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Governmental funds other than the general fund report all fund balances as assigned unless they are restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Board or an Authority official delegated that authority by resolution, or by State Statute.

Unassigned - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes amounts not included in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

The Authority 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.

J. Income Tax Status

The Authority is a not-for-profit organization, exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Authority is not a private foundation within the meaning of Section 509 (a). Contributions to the Authority are deductible per Section 170(b)(1)(A)(v1). Management is unaware of any actions or events that would jeopardize the Authority's tax status.

K. Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange 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 Authority, available means expected to receive within sixty days of year-end.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. 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 Authority must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the authority on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, intergovernmental revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end.

L. Expense/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. Allocation of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the government funds.

M. Estimates

The preparation of financial statement in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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.

N. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020, 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 it was consumed.

O. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased.

P. Equity in Pooled Deposits

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of all Authority deposits was \$70,652. The Authority's bank balance of all Authority deposits was \$94,489. The entire bank balance was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Authority will not be able to recover deposit or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the Authority 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 (2) participation in the OPCS, 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 to a reduced rate by the Treasurer of State.

Q. Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2020 consisted of the amounts from accounts receivable and intergovernmental receivable. All receivables are considered collectible in full. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Accounts receivable	\$ <u>20,920</u>
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Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basis financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

R. Capital Assets

Depreciation expense for December 31, 2020 is \$187,236. Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/2020</u>
<i>Capital asset not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 863,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 863,291
<i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	1,743,215	-	-	1,743,215
Improvements	4,584,744	301,237	-	4,885,981
Equipment	198,437	-	-	198,437
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	<u>6,526,396</u>	<u>301,237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,827,633</u>
<i>Less: accumulated depreciation:</i>				
Buildings	(785,869)	(53,406)	-	(839,275)
Improvements	(2,974,310)	(126,408)	-	(3,100,718)
Equipment	(133,756)	(7,422)	-	(141,178)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,893,935)</u>	<u>(187,236)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,081,171)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated net	<u>2,632,461</u>	<u>114,001</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,746,462</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,495,752</u>	<u>\$ 114,001</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,609,753</u>

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

S. Long-Term Obligations

During fiscal year 2020, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

<u>Governmental activities:</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>12/31/2020</u>	<u>Amount Due</u> <u>in One Year</u>
Promissory Notes:						
Small business association payable	1.50%	\$ -	\$ 22,000	\$ -	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000
Unrealized company payable	5.00%	11,250	-	(11,250)	-	-
Total long-term obligations		<u>\$ 11,250</u>	<u>\$ 22,000</u>	<u>\$ (11,250)</u>	<u>\$ 22,000</u>	<u>\$ 22,000</u>

The Small Business Association along with the Federal Government has issued a Payroll Protection Program. This program issues loans to businesses who were impacted by COVID. If certain criteria is met at the end of 24 week, the loan will be forgiven.

Promissory Note

On October 15, 2018, the Authority signed a promissory note through Clydescope Economic Development Corporation in the amount of \$30,000, to repave the entrance road to the Sandusky County Regional Airport. The debt was issued for a two year period with a 5% interest rate. The debt will be retired through the general fund.

T. Risk Management

Commercial Insurance

The Authority has obtained commercial insurance for the following risks:

- Comprehensive property and general liability
- Vehicles; and
- Errors and omissions

The Authority has had no significant reductions in any of its insurance coverage from that maintained in prior years. Additionally, there have been no insurance settlements that have exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

Worker's Compensation

Workers' Compensation coverage is provided by the State of Ohio. The Authority pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

U. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Authority are subject to audit and adjustments by the grantor, principally the federal government. The grantor may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any refunds would be immaterial.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

V. Related Party Transactions

Certain businesses whose employees are members of the Board of Directors receive some benefit from the Authority. Transactions between the Authority and the business happen at an arms-length transaction. These transactions are disclosed as related party transactions.

One member of the Board of Directors works for an institution that holds funds for the Authority which amounted to \$57,202.

W. Subsequent Events

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Authority. In addition, the impact on the Authority's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

On March 4, 2021, the Small Business Association forgave the Paycheck Protection Loan (Small Business Association Loan in Note 6). The Authority does not have to pay back the \$22,000 loan proceeds.

X. Social Security

The Authority's employees contributed to Social Security. This plan provides retirement benefits, including survivor and disability benefits to participants.

Employees contributed 6.2 percent of their gross salaries. The Authority contributed an amount equal to 6.2 percent of participants' gross salaries. The Authority has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2020.

Y. Accountability and Compliance

Change in Accounting Principles

For 2020, the Authority has implemented GASB Statement No. 84 "Fiduciary Activities" and GASB Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance" to GASB Statement Nos. 87 and 89, which were originally due to be implemented in 2020.

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. The Authority did not have any fiduciary funds as of December 31, 2020. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following pronouncement is postponed by one year and the Authority has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021:

* Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period

The following pronouncements are postponed by eighteen months and the Authority has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

- * Statement No. 87, Leases
- * Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases

NOTE 23 - SANDUSKY COUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

A. Description of the Entity

The Sandusky County Transportation Improvement District, Sandusky County, Ohio (the District) is a body corporate and politic established to plan, construct and improve highways, roads, bridges, interchanges and accompanying capital improvements and developments throughout Sandusky County.

The District was formed under the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5544.02, by action of the Board of Sandusky County Commissioners on May 22, 2012. The resolution to create the District states the Board shall consist of seven members. The members shall be appointed as follows: five (5) members shall be appointed by the County Commissioners; one (1) nonvoting member appointed by the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives of the general assembly; and one (1) nonvoting member appointed by the President of the Senate of the general assembly.

The Sandusky County Auditor acts as fiscal agent for the District and the Sandusky County Treasurer acts as custodian of all funds. The District's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the District is financial accountable.

B. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements follow the accounting basis permitted by the financial reporting provisions of Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2- 03(D). This basis is similar to the cash receipts and disbursements accounting basis. The Board recognizes receipts when received in cash rather than when earned and recognizes disbursements when paid rather than when a liability is incurred.

These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, as the financial reporting provisions of Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2- 03(D) permit.

C. Deposits and Investments

The Sandusky County Treasurer is custodian for the District's deposits. The County's deposit and investment pool holds the District's assets, valued at the Treasurer's reported carrying amount.

D. Fund Accounting

The District uses fund accounting to segregate cash and investments that are restricted as to use. The District classifies all funds into the general Fund type, which accounts for and reports all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

E. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the District must observe constraints imposed upon the use of its governmental-fund resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - The District classifies assets as nonspendable when legally or contractually required to maintain the amounts intact.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

Restricted - Fund balance is 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 - Trustees can commit amounts via formal action (resolution). The District must adhere to these commitments unless the Trustees amend the resolution. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed to satisfy contractual requirements.

Assigned - Assigned fund balances are intended for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Governmental funds other than the general fund report all fund balances as assigned unless they are restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by District Trustees or a District official delegated that authority by resolution, or by State Statute.

Unassigned - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes amounts not included in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

The District 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.

F. Property, Plant and Equipment

The District records disbursements for acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment when paid. The accompanying financial statements do not report these items as assets.

G. Risk Management

The District has not obtained insurance and is uninsured for general liability insurance coverage.

H. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the District are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor. The grantor may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any refunds would be immaterial.

I. COVID-19

The United States and State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

NOTE 24 - SANDUSKY COUNTY LAND REUTILIZATION CORPORATION

A. Description of the Entity

Sandusky County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Corporation) is a county land reutilization corporation that was formed on June 29, 2015 when the Sandusky County Board of Commissioners authorized the incorporation of the Corporation under Chapter 1724 of the Ohio Revised Code through resolution as a not-for-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The purpose of the Corporation is for reclaiming, rehabilitating or reutilizing economically non-productive land throughout Sandusky County (the County). The Corporation can potentially address parcels where the fair market value of the property has been greatly exceeded by the delinquent taxes and assessed liens and are therefore not economically feasible to initiate foreclosure actions upon.

By establishing the Corporation, the County can begin to address dilapidated housing issues in communities located in the County and also return properties to productive use. The Corporation has been designated as the County's agent to further its mission to reclaim, rehabilitate, and reutilize vacant, abandoned, tax foreclosed and other real property in the County by exercising the powers of the County under Chapter 5722 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Pursuant to Section 1724.03 (B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be composed of five members including, (1) the County Treasurer, (2) at least two members of the County Board of Commissioners, (3) one member who is a representative of the largest municipal corporation, based on the population according to the most recent federal decennial census, that is located in the County, (4) one member who is a representative of a township with a population of at least ten thousand in the unincorporated area of the township according to the most recent federal decennial census, and (5) any remaining members selected by the County Treasurer and the County Commissioners who are members of the Corporation board. The term of office of each ex officio director runs concurrently with the term of office of that elected official. The term of office of each appointed director is two years.

The Corporation is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio. In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organization Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No.61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus", the Corporation's primary government and basic financial statements include components units which are defined as legally separate organizations for which the Corporation is financially accountable. The Corporation is financially accountable for an organization if the Corporation appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Corporation is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or impose its will over the organization; or (2) the Corporation is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the Corporation is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the Corporation is obligated for the debt of organization. The Corporation does not have any component units and does not include any organizations in its presentation. The Corporation's management believes these basic financial statements present all activities for which the Corporation is financially accountable. The Corporation is a component unit of Sandusky County, Ohio.

The basic financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The Corporation's significant accounting policies are described below.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation

The Corporation'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 Corporation as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for the fiduciary funds.

These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the Corporation that are governmental and those that are business-type. The Corporation, however, does not have any business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Corporation at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Corporation's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. 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 Corporation, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Corporation.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Corporation segregates transactions related to certain Corporation 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 Corporation at this more detailed level. The Corporation's general fund is its only governmental fund.

C. Fund Accounting

The Corporation uses fund accounting to segregate cash and investments that are restricted as to use. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. For financial statement presentation purposes, the Corporation's fund is classified as governmental.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds focus 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 repaid. The difference between governmental fund assets plus deferred outflows less liabilities plus deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following is the Corporation's only governmental fund:

General Fund - The general fund accounts for all financial resources that are received from the County Treasurer from penalties collected on delinquent property taxes and interest on those delinquencies. The general fund receives 5% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property, and manufactured and mobile home taxes that are deposited into the County's Delinquent Real Estate Tax Assessment and Collection (DRETAC) fund.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

The general fund balance is available to the Corporation for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

D. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus.

All assets, all deferred outflows, all liabilities and all deferred inflows associated with the operation of the Corporation are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements

The general fund is accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows, current liabilities and current deferred inflows generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance 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 the general fund. For 2020, there were no differences between the government-wide statements and the general fund.

E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded on the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The General fund uses the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflow of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange 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 Corporation, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Corporation receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. 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 Corporation must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Corporation on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, intergovernmental revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

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.

F. Budgetary Process

The Corporation is not bound by the budgetary laws prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code for purely governmental entities. The Board of Directors of the Corporation adopts an annual budget prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Appropriations and subsequent amendments are approved by the Board of Directors during the year as required.

G. Federal Income Tax

The Corporation is exempt from federal income tax under Section 115(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

H. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the Corporation are deposited in demand deposit accounts. The Corporation had no investments during the year or at the end of the year.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

I. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. At year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, a nonspendable fund balance is recorded by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset on the fund financial statements.

J. Assets Held for Resale

Assets held for resale represent properties purchased by or donated to the Corporation. These properties are valued based upon the purchase price plus any costs of maintenance, rehabilitation, or demolition of homes on the properties. For donated properties, the asset is reported at fair value which is based on the taxable land value as determined by the County Auditor.

The Corporation holds the properties until the home is either sold to a new homeowner, sold to an individual who will rehabilitate the home, or the home on the property is demolished. Properties with demolished homes could be transferred to the Corporation or township they are in after demolition; parcels may be merged with adjacent parcels for development or green space projects; or the Corporation may sell other lots to the owners of adjacent parcels for a nominal cost.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

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 fund.

L. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The Corporation had no restricted net position at December 31, 2020.

M. Intergovernmental Revenue

The Corporation receives operating income through Sandusky County. This money represents the penalties and interest on current unpaid and delinquent property taxes once these taxes are paid. Pursuant to ORC 321.263, these penalty and interest monies are collected by the County when taxes are paid and then are paid to the Corporation upon the Corporation's written request.

N. Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable Fund Balance - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example, inventories and prepaid amounts.

Restricted Fund Balance - The restricted classification is used 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 imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Corporation's Board of Directors. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors remove 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 Fund Balance - Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the Corporation's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Directors may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

Unassigned Fund Balance - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

The Corporation applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is 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.

O. Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requirements management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

P. 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 Corporation Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The Corporation had no extraordinary or special items during 2020.

Q. Accountability and Compliance / Change in Accounting Principles

For 2020, the Corporation has applied GASB Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance" to GASB Statement Nos. 87 and 89, which were originally due to be implemented in 2020. GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

Certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements were scheduled to be implemented for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 95, the effective dates of certain provisions contained in these pronouncements are postponed.

The following pronouncement is postponed by one year and the Corporation has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021:

- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*

The following pronouncements are postponed by eighteen months and the County has elected delaying implementation until the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*

R. Deposits

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of all Corporation deposits was \$339,071. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2020, \$250,000 of the Corporation's bank balance of \$339,610 was covered by the Federal Deposits Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the remaining balance was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Corporation will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Corporation has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Continued)

Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the Corporation's 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 (2) 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. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the Corporation to a successful claim by the FDIC.

S. Risk Management

Commercial General Liability and Products/ Completed Operations Liability

The Corporation is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2020, the Corporation contracted with Huntington Insurance for General and Nonprofit Organization Directors and Officers Liability Insurance.

The limitations of coverages are as follows:

General Aggregate	\$2,000,000
Products and Completed Operations Aggregate	Excluded
Personal and Advertising Liability	\$1,000,000
Each Occurrence Limit	\$1,000,000
Damage to Rented Premises – each occurrence	\$100,000
Medical Expense – any one person	\$5,000
Bodily Injury Liability and/or Property Damage	
Liability Deductible per claim	None
Nonprofit Organization D&O	\$1,000,000
Investigative Costs Sublimit	\$100,000
Excess Benefits Transaction Sublimit	\$20,000

There has been no reduction in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded the Corporation's coverage in any of the past three years and there was no significant change in insurance coverage from the prior year.

T. Transactions with Sandusky County

Pursuant to and in accordance with Section 321.261 (B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Corporation has been authorized by the Sandusky County Board of Commissioners to receive 5% of all collections of delinquent real property, personal property, and manufactured and mobile home taxes that are deposited into the County's Delinquent Real Estate Tax Assessment and Collection (DRETAC) fund and will be available for appropriation by the Corporation to fund operations. At December 31, 2020, the Corporation recognized revenues of \$113,807 for these fees that were collected by the County in 2020.

U. Contingencies

The Corporation received financial assistance from State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the Corporation.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Continued)

V. Operating Lease – Lessee Disclosure

The Corporation entered into an operating lease agreement with Sandusky County. The County will lease offices located at 2511 Countryside Drive, Fremont, Ohio 43420. The terms of the lease last 5 years beginning January 1, 2020 and ending December 31, 2024. Rent will be \$850 per month and the yearly rent adjustment will be tied to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as promulgated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This number will be determined jointly by the County and the Corporation during September of each year for the rent amount for the following year. During 2020, the Corporation paid the County \$10,200 in lease payments.

W. COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Corporation. The Corporation's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

NOTE 25 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the County. The County's investment portfolio and the pension and other employee benefits plan in which the County participate fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be realized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the County's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

During 2020, the County received CARES Act funding. Of the amounts received, \$1,453,693 was sub-granted to other governments and organizations and \$146,711 was spent on-behalf of other governments. These amounts are reflected as health and legislative and executive expenditures, respectively in the Coronavirus Relief Special Revenue Fund in the accompanying financial statements.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF
THE NET PENSION LIABILITY/NET PENSION ASSET
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019*</u>	<u>2018*</u>	<u>2017*</u>
<i>Traditional Plan:</i>				
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.154633%	0.154149%	0.154478%	0.159932%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 27,149,251	\$ 37,951,354	\$ 21,656,041	\$ 32,591,627
County's covered payroll	\$ 29,001,436	\$ 28,257,021	\$ 28,215,177	\$ 27,624,725
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	93.61%	134.31%	76.75%	117.98%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%
<i>Combined Plan:</i>				
County's proportion of the net pension asset	0.145693%	0.175882%	0.190174%	0.169338%
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$ 269,860	\$ 176,799	\$ 231,342	\$ 84,578
County's covered payroll	\$ 345,007	\$ 376,957	\$ 372,600	\$ 370,650
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	78.22%	46.90%	62.09%	22.82%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	145.28%	126.64%	137.28%	116.55%
<i>Member Directed Plan:</i>				
County's proportion of the net pension asset	0.089817%	0.074463%	0.065678%	0.062311%
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$ 3,016	\$ 1,525	\$ 2,048	\$ 233
County's covered payroll	\$ 327,420	\$ 278,240	\$ 223,470	\$ 187,175
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.92%	0.55%	0.92%	0.12%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	118.84%	113.42%	124.46%	103.40%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

*Amounts presented were restated to properly present the net pension proportionate share and net pension liability/asset.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2016*	2015*	2014*
0.158775%	0.159801%	0.159801%
\$ 24,762,649	\$ 17,161,380	\$ 16,773,761
\$ 25,359,267	\$ 26,494,008	\$ 8,269,077
97.65%	64.77%	202.85%
81.08%	86.45%	86.36%
0.162010%	0.146769%	0.146769%
\$ 70,986	\$ 50,316	\$ 13,713
\$ 241,400	\$ 247,050	\$ 117,969
29.41%	20.37%	11.62%
116.90%	114.83%	104.56%
0.056803%	n/a	n/a
\$ 195	n/a	n/a
\$ 209,017	n/a	n/a
0.09%	n/a	n/a
103.91%	n/a	n/a

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF
THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.003677%	0.003749%	0.003691%	0.003482%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 889,776	\$ 829,109	\$ 811,660	\$ 827,054
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 568,257	\$ 601,300	\$ 535,757	\$ 494,321
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	156.58%	137.89%	151.50%	167.31%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.48%	77.40%	77.30%	75.30%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.003191%	0.002561%	0.002720%
\$ 1,068,281	\$ 707,763	\$ 661,562
\$ 377,293	\$ 378,450	\$ 262,015
283.14%	187.02%	252.49%
66.80%	72.10%	74.70%

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF COUNTY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017
<i>Traditional Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 3,479,458	\$ 4,060,201	\$ 3,955,983	\$ 3,667,973
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(3,479,458)	(4,060,201)	(3,955,983)	(3,667,973)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County's covered payroll	\$ 24,853,271	\$ 29,001,436	\$ 28,257,021	\$ 28,215,177
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
<i>Combined Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 73,695	\$ 48,301	\$ 52,774	\$ 48,438
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(73,695)	(48,301)	(52,774)	(48,438)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County's covered payroll	\$ 526,393	\$ 345,007	\$ 376,957	\$ 372,600
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
<i>Member Directed Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 50,622	\$ 32,742	\$ 27,824	\$ 22,347
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(50,622)	(32,742)	(27,824)	(22,347)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County's covered payroll	\$ 506,220	\$ 327,420	\$ 278,240	\$ 223,470
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 3,314,967	\$ 3,043,112	\$ 3,179,281	\$ 1,074,980	\$ 826,193	\$ 765,698
<u>(3,314,967)</u>	<u>(3,043,112)</u>	<u>(3,179,281)</u>	<u>(1,074,980)</u>	<u>(826,193)</u>	<u>(765,698)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 27,624,725	\$ 25,359,267	\$ 26,494,008	\$ 8,269,077	\$ 8,261,930	\$ 7,656,980
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 44,478	\$ 28,968	\$ 29,646	\$ 15,336	\$ 8,855	\$ 8,577
<u>(44,478)</u>	<u>(28,968)</u>	<u>(29,646)</u>	<u>(15,336)</u>	<u>(8,855)</u>	<u>(8,577)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 370,650	\$ 241,400	\$ 247,050	\$ 117,969	\$ 111,384	\$ 107,887
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	7.95%	7.95%
\$ 22,461	\$ 25,082				
<u>(22,461)</u>	<u>(25,082)</u>				
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				
\$ 187,175	\$ 209,017				
12.00%	12.00%				

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF COUNTY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 60,933	\$ 79,556	\$ 84,182	\$ 75,006
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(60,933)</u>	<u>(79,556)</u>	<u>(84,182)</u>	<u>(75,006)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 435,236	\$ 568,257	\$ 601,300	\$ 535,757
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 69,205	\$ 52,821	\$ 52,983	\$ 34,062	\$ 36,983	\$ 40,183
<u>(69,205)</u>	<u>(52,821)</u>	<u>(52,983)</u>	<u>(34,062)</u>	<u>(36,983)</u>	<u>(40,183)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 494,321	\$ 377,293	\$ 378,450	\$ 262,015	\$ 284,485	\$ 309,100
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF
THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST FOUR YEARS

	2020	2019*	2018*	2017*
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.151794%	0.151622%	0.151940%	0.155722%
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 18,624,042	\$ 17,770,019	\$ 14,744,011	\$ 14,114,710
County's covered payroll	\$ 29,673,863	\$ 28,912,218	\$ 28,811,247	\$ 28,182,550
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	62.76%	61.46%	51.17%	50.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

*Amounts presented were restated to properly present the net OPEB proportionate share and net OPEB liability.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF
THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/ASSET
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST FOUR YEARS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.003677%	0.003749%	0.003691%	0.003482%
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (64,629)	\$ (62,095)	\$ (59,000)	\$ 135,838
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 568,257	\$ 601,300	\$ 535,757	\$ 494,321
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	11.37%	10.33%	11.01%	27.48%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	182.13%	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF COUNTY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 20,249	\$ 13,096	\$ 11,130	\$ 324,762
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(20,249)	(13,096)	(11,130)	(324,762)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County's covered payroll	\$ 25,885,884	\$ 29,673,863	\$ 28,912,218	\$ 28,811,247
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.08%	0.04%	0.04%	1.13%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 625,287	\$ 504,994	\$ 190,464	\$ 81,573	\$ 326,802	\$ 303,773
<u>(625,287)</u>	<u>(504,994)</u>	<u>(190,464)</u>	<u>(81,573)</u>	<u>(326,802)</u>	<u>(303,773)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 28,182,550	\$ 25,809,684	\$ 26,741,058	\$ 8,387,046	\$ 8,373,314	\$ 7,764,867
2.22%	1.96%	0.71%	0.97%	3.90%	3.91%

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF COUNTY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	-	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County's covered payroll	\$ 435,236	\$ 568,257	\$ 601,300	\$ 535,757
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,387	\$ 2,620	\$ 2,642	\$ 3,091
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,387)</u>	<u>(2,620)</u>	<u>(2,642)</u>	<u>(3,091)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 494,321	\$ 377,293	\$ 378,450	\$ 262,015	\$ 284,485	\$ 309,100
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

PENSION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2018. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.50% down to 7.20%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2016. For 2017, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero effective July 1, 2017. There were no changes in benefit terms for 2018-2020.

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. For 2017, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. There were no changes of assumption for 2018-2020.

(Continued)

SANDUSKY COUNTY

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2020.

Changes in assumptions : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25% ultimate in 2029. For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.96% up to 3.16%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 3.71% up to 2.75% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 10.00%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2020.

Changes in assumptions : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) increase in the discount rate from 4.13% to 7.45% and (b) decrease in trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to 5.23%-9.62% initial; 4.00% ultimate. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) increase in prescription drug trend rates from -5.23%-9.62% initial; 4.00% ultimate up to 4.00%-9.62% initial; 4.00% ultimate. For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) decrease in medical trend rates from 4.93%-5.87% to -6.69%-5.00% and (b) an increase in prescription drug trend rates from 7.73%-9.62% to 6.50%-11.87%.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Project Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services</i>					
SNAP Cluster:					
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561		G2021-11-5988	\$ 60,503	\$ 446,686
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>					
Child Nutrition Cluster:					
National School Lunch Program					
Cash Assistance - School of Hope	10.555		FY 2020	-	2,023
Cash Assistance - School of Hope - COVID-19	10.555		FY 2020	-	791
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				-	2,814
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				60,503	449,500
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
<i>Passed Through Ohio Development Services Agency</i>					
Community Development Block Grant/ State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii					
Community Development Program	14.228		B-F-19-1CO-1	-	47,450
Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program	14.228		B-C-19-1CO-1	-	90,480
Total CFDA #14.228				-	137,930
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	B-C-13-1CO-1	B-C-19-1CO-2	-	115,675
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				-	253,605
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Attorney General</i>					
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575		2020-VOCA-132924227	-	32,556
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575		2021-VOCA-133873801	-	10,435
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575		2020-SVAA-132924230	-	1,896
Total CFDA # 16.575				-	44,887
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services</i>					
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	15-5042-0-2-752	2018-JG-A01-6087	-	6,525
Total U.S. Department of Justice				-	51,412
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
<i>Passed Through the Montgomery County Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Area 7</i>					
Employment Service Cluster:					
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	17.207		2020-7172-1	-	16,255
Trade Adjustment Assistance	17.245		2020-7172-1	-	2,947
WIOA Cluster:					
WIOA Adult Program	17.258		2020-7172-1	-	172,166
WIOA Youth Activities	17.259		2020-7172-1	59,575	61,125
WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants/WIA National Emergency Grants	17.277		2020-7172-1	-	4,426
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278		2020-7172-1	-	168,520
Total WIOA Cluster				59,575	406,237
Total U.S. Department of Labor				59,575	425,439
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation</i>					
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:					
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205		107330	-	229,125
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205		110515	-	71,127
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				-	300,252
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Public Safety</i>					
Highway Safety Cluster:					
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600		STEP-2020-00051	-	13,161
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600		STEP-2021-00047	-	3,014
Total CFDA # 20.600				-	16,175
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616		DDEP-2020-00031	-	3,336
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616		DDEP-2021-00033	-	1,155
Total CFDA # 20.616				-	4,491
Total Highway Safety Cluster				-	20,666
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	20.608		IDEP-2020-00051	-	17,604
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	20.608		IDEP-2021-00047	-	3,840
Total CFDA # 20.608				-	21,444
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				-	342,362

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SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Project Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY					
<i>Passed through the Ohio Office of Budget and Management</i>					
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019		N/A	-	3,928,198
<i>Passed through the Supreme Court of Ohio</i>					
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019		20-RTG-0100	-	65,010
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>					
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019		N/A	-	4,502
Total U.S. Department of Treasury				-	3,997,710
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>					
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):					
Special Education Grants to States	84.027		FY 2020	-	30,533
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173		FY 2020	-	1,074
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173		FY 2020	-	7,761
Total CFDA # 84.173				-	8,835
Total Special Education Cluster				-	39,368
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund	84.425		FY 2020	-	18,960
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Development Disabilities</i>					
Special Education-Grants for Infants and Families	84.181		H181A180024	-	32,395
Special Education-Grants for Infants and Families	84.181		H181A190024	-	41,053
Total CFDA # 84.181				-	73,448
Total U.S. Department of Education				-	131,776
UNITED STATES ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION					
<i>Passed Through Ohio Secretary of State</i>					
2019 HAVA Election Security Grants	90.404		N/A	-	30,605
2020 HAVA Election Security Grants	90.404		N/A	-	3,406
2020 HAVA Election Security Grants - COVID-19	90.404		N/A	-	46,991
Total U.S. Election Assistance Commission				-	81,002
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services</i>					
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	93.556		G2021-11-5988	-	1,603
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	93.556		G2021-11-5988	-	4,945
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	93.556		G2021-11-5988	-	10,620
Total CFDA # 93.556				-	17,168
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		G2021-11-5988	372,915	1,522,519
Child Support Enforcement	93.563		G2021-11-5988	-	586,249
CCDF Cluster:					
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575		G2021-11-5988	-	107,189
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645		G2021-11-5988	-	20,000
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658		G2021-11-5988	-	427,072
Adoption Assistance	93.659		G2021-11-5988	-	520,553
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674		G2021-11-5988	-	10,050
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		G2021-11-5988	-	320,746
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767		G2021-11-5988	-	49,715
Medicaid Cluster:					
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		G2021-11-5988	-	844,935
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities</i>					
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		2001OHSOSR	-	36,660
Total CFDA # 93.667				-	357,406
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		2005OHSADM	-	240,039
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		2105OHSADM	-	69,405
Total Medicaid Cluster				-	1,154,379

-- (Continued)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Project Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<i>Passed Through Ohio Development of Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca, Sandusky and Wyandot Counties</i>					
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959		2000190	-	97,930
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959		2100195	-	104,167
Total CFDA # 93.959				-	202,097
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				372,915	4,974,397
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Emergency Management</i>					
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	n/a	FEMA-DR-4360-OH	-	15,393
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042		EMC-2019-EP-00005	-	23,196
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042		EMC-2020-EP-00004	-	40,278
Total CFDA # 97.042				-	63,474
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security				-	78,867
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				\$ 492,993	\$ 10,786,070

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SANDUSKY COUNTY

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Sandusky County, Ohio (the County) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2020. 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 position, 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 – SUBRECIPIENTS

The County passes certain federal awards received from the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services and Montgomery County Workforce Investment Act Area 7 to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note B describes, the County reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when paid in cash.

As a subrecipient, the County has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals.

NOTE E – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The County commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the County assumes it expends federal monies first.

NOTE F – 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 revolving business loan, down payment or rehabilitation assistance, and owner occupied rehabilitation assistance local program income accounts as of December 31, 2020 is \$114,832, \$175,493, and \$16,058, respectively.

NOTE G – 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.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

NOTE H – TRANSFERS BETWEEN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

During fiscal year 2020, the County made allowable transfers of \$232,662 from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (CFDA #93.558) program to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) (CFDA #93.667) program. The Schedule shows the County spent approximately \$1,522,519 on the TANF program. The amount reported for the TANF program on the Schedule excludes the amount transferred to the SSBG program. The amount transferred to the SSBG program is included as SSBG expenditures when disbursed. The following table shows the gross amount drawn for the TANF program during fiscal year 2020 and the amount transferred to the Social Services Block Grant program.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$ 1,755,181
Transfer to Social Services Block Grant	<u>(232,662)</u>
Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	<u>\$ 1,522,519</u>

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Sandusky County
100 North Park Avenue
Fremont, Ohio 43420-2472

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, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Sandusky County, Ohio, (the County) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 7, 2021, wherein we noted net position at January 1, 2020 was restated for governmental activities and business-type activities to properly record pension and OPEB liabilities, assets, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the County.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the financial statements. 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

October 7, 2021

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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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

Sandusky County
100 North Park Avenue
Fremont, Ohio 43420-2472

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Sandusky County, Ohio's (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 Sandusky County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2020. 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, Sandusky County, Ohio, 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, 2020.

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

October 7, 2021

SANDUSKY COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2020

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):	Coronavirus Relief Fund – CFDA #21.019 Medicaid Cluster Child Support Enforcement – CFDA #93.563
(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?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

4. OTHER – FINDING FOR RECOVERY

We identified the following other issue related to a Finding for Recovery. This issue did not impact our GAGAS or Single Audit Compliance and Controls reports.

FINDING NUMBER 2020-001

Finding for Recovery

Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.10 states, in part, that the juvenile judge shall annually submit a request for appropriations to the board of county commissioners and that all disbursements from those appropriations shall be upon specifically itemized vouchers, certified by the judge. The County's control structure for expenditures is such that a budget is completed and approved by the commissioners annually, and any request for expenditure must be entered into the County's accounting system, New World. In order for the Juvenile Court (the Court) to request a check be issued, their request must include an invoice to support the expenditure. Expenditures are reviewed and approved by the County Commissioners and the check is then issued by the County Auditor's office.

The Court utilizes services from CASA of Seneca, Sandusky & Wyandot Counties (CASA). The Court orders parties to use the services of The Village House, which bills the parties for its services. Both are local not-for-profit entities. An annual contract for services was in place between the Court and CASA for guardian ad litem fees and presented as such in the approved budget. A contract did not exist for The Village House even though Village House was presented in the approved budget as a vendor for purchase/contracted services.

During an investigation of Court expenditure activity covering the period November 2015 through March 2018, seven invoices indicating services provided by the aforementioned vendors were identified and determined to have been manually created by Juvenile Court Judge Brad Smith by his own admission. The falsified invoices were made to look like they came from the not-for-profits representing specific services rendered, which in fact they did not provide. Four of the falsified invoices appeared to be on CASA letterhead and were above and beyond the CASA contracted amount; and the remaining three appeared to be on The Village House letterhead. County-issued checks were examined that corresponded with the falsified invoices. It was determined through the investigation that Judge Smith admitted that he manually created the falsified invoices in order to facilitate contributions from the Court. Thus, those checks were not for payments for services rendered, as indicated by the falsified invoices presented to the County Commissioners. The County Commissioners have not approved contributions to these entities. Such payments would require a court order from the Judge, or should have been presented in the approved budget as contributions rather than falsely for services or fees. Of the seven checks identified, six were cashed by the vendors, totaling \$33,300.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public property converted or misappropriated is hereby issued against Judge Brad Smith and his bonding company, The Cincinnati Insurance Company, jointly and severally, in the amount of \$33,300, and in favor of the Sandusky County General Fund.

Officials' Response – County:

Village House and CASA of Seneca, Sandusky and Wyandot Counties (CASA) are both not for profit entities that provide an invaluable service to Sandusky County juvenile court and the Sandusky County department of jobs and family services.

The funds budgeted and provided to these legitimate local agencies by the Sandusky County Board of Commissioners and the Juvenile Court Judge, Brad Smith, have been characterized as donations and services at various points and times during the long standing relationship between those entities and the Court.

The Board of Commissioners, Sandusky County Auditor and Prosecutor provided statements during the investigation regarding the process being flawed, but that the funds ended up with the proper end user for the services rendered. The funds were budgeted, the invoices processed and approved and the checks delivered to the end user for the service being provided to the Juvenile Court. We continue to believe that the funds were lawfully provided to the agencies and therefore the funds should not be re-paid to the general fund. All future payments will be processed through a written contract approved by the Prosecuting Attorney to ensure no future issues relative to the services provided.

Officials' Response – Judge Brad Smith:

The Court, and myself as Judge, take exception to Finding Number 2020-001 for numerous reasons. We are proud of our long-standing relationship with both CASA and Village House, and appreciate the wonderful services they provide for our community. The funds paid to these local non-profits were properly asked for in our annual budget requests, approved by the County Commissioners, and all monies were paid directly to CASA or Village House to cover a portion of the costs of the services they provided. This support has always been done in a very open and public fashion by all involved. There is simply no reason for a finding for recovery, as there are no funds that need to be recovered? All local officials appear to be in agreement on this point, and opposed the finding for recovery. Further, the "investigation" was initiated by our now-disgraced former prosecutor, while clearly having a conflict of interest. The resulting audit report and finding is riddled with errors, factual inaccuracies, and assertions of admissions which were never made or at best seriously misrepresented. We provided nothing but full cooperation throughout, and it is disappointing that there seems to have been no true consideration of the hundreds of pages of supporting documents provided for review over the past several years. I personally acknowledge that updating prior invoices to facilitate these payments was not "best practices", but also does not rise to the level of making them fraudulent or falsified in the manner alleged. We operated under accepted and agreed upon past practice and custom, with no ulterior motives. It is my sincere intention to challenge this finding moving forward in whatever manner allowed.

Auditor of State Conclusion:

The Auditor of State considered and reviewed all documentation provided by the County in response to this finding; however, it should be noted the original complaint and concerns came from former county officials, not limited to the former prosecutor, whereas the officials' responses in support of these payments are from current officials. The finding is based on the determination that falsified invoices were created by the Judge, per his admission, for services the County neither contracted for nor received an invoice for services rendered. The former county officials expressed concerns with making contributions to these not-for-profits, but supported paying for the services provided, which is why the payments were presented to them in this manner. The Judge acknowledges that creating the invoices was not a "best practice," when actually it is improper and completely outside of a proper purchasing control structure. While invoices were presented to County Commissioners for approval, these invoices did not reflect or detail actual services provided by the not for profits as the Judge intended the payments to serve as a contribution rather than a payment for services. The services are provided by the not for profit entities regardless of funding from the County; however, we do not dispute that these not for profit entities provide an invaluable service to the County and that the County has the ability to contract with these entities for services rendered. It is our understanding that contracts are now in place to rectify this matter moving forward.

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



SANDUSKY COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 11/16/2021

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This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
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