



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**NOBLE COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Noble County
200 Courthouse Square
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Noble County, Ohio (County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Noble County, Ohio as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, Public Assistance, Board of Developmental Disabilities and Ambulance Services Funds for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and Schedules of Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities (Assets) and Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 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 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 18, 2023, 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. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 18, 2023

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Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unaudited

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides the reader with a narrative overview and analysis of the County of Noble, Ohio's (the County) financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for year 2022 are as follows:

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of Noble County exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the year ended December 31, 2022, by \$56,442,313 (net position). Of this amount, no amount may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors as the entire balance is either restricted or invested in capital assets, net of related debt.
- The County's total net position increased by \$4,585,254 from the total net position at the beginning of the year 2022.
- At the end of the current year, the County reported unrestricted (deficit) net position for governmental activities of (\$1,162,993).
- At the end of the current year, the County's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$19,602,602, an increase of \$354,254 from the prior year. Of this amount, \$180,458 is available for spending (unassigned fund balance) on behalf of its citizens.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unaudited

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While these documents contain information about the funds used by the County to provide services to our citizens, the view of the County as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2022?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question.

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting Noble County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Noble County
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Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities on the government-wide financial statements. Most of the County's basic services are reported in these funds that focus on how money flows into and out of the funds and the year end balances available for spending. These funds are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting that measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's general government operations and the basic services being provided, along with the financial resources available.

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 on the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's short-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 on the governmental fund balance sheet and on the governmental fund 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. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Proprietary Funds - The County maintains two proprietary funds – enterprise and internal service. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements. The County uses an enterprise fund to account for the Sewer Fund operations. 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 internal service funds are used to account for the operation of the County's self-insurance program for employee health benefits and prescription drugs.

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the County as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the County's net position for 2022 compared to 2021:

Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unaudited

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets						
Current Assets	\$31,466,632	\$31,344,789	\$119,100	\$217,940	\$31,585,732	\$31,562,729
Noncurrent Assets:						
Net Pension Asset	129,533	42,185	0	0	129,533	42,185
Net OPEB Asset	1,388,391	637,308	0	0	1,388,391	637,308
Capital Assets	34,419,802	32,155,509	7,862,970	8,099,278	42,282,772	40,254,787
Total Assets	<u>67,404,358</u>	<u>64,179,791</u>	<u>7,982,070</u>	<u>8,317,218</u>	<u>75,386,428</u>	<u>72,497,009</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension	2,804,621	909,801	0	0	2,804,621	909,801
OPEB	146,320	317,576	0	0	146,320	317,576
Asset Retirement Obligation	0	0	85,992	89,993	85,992	89,993
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>2,950,941</u>	<u>1,227,377</u>	<u>85,992</u>	<u>89,993</u>	<u>3,036,933</u>	<u>1,317,370</u>
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities	2,288,376	2,280,668	18,606	68,031	2,306,982	2,348,699
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due Within One Year	368,375	364,443	46,206	46,226	414,581	410,669
Due in More Than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability	4,017,323	5,568,629	0	0	4,017,323	5,568,629
Other Amounts	1,639,037	1,660,548	628,215	669,066	2,267,252	2,329,614
Total Liabilities	<u>8,313,111</u>	<u>9,874,288</u>	<u>693,027</u>	<u>783,323</u>	<u>9,006,138</u>	<u>10,657,611</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes	6,418,101	6,435,422	0	0	6,418,101	6,435,422
Pension	5,052,100	2,736,166	0	0	5,052,100	2,736,166
OPEB	1,504,709	2,128,121	0	0	1,504,709	2,128,121
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>12,974,910</u>	<u>11,299,709</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,974,910</u>	<u>11,299,709</u>
Net Position						
Net Investment in						
Capital Assets	33,174,114	30,941,157	7,319,173	7,509,421	40,493,287	38,450,578
Restricted	17,056,157	16,128,592	0	0	17,056,157	16,128,592
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(1,162,993)	(2,836,578)	55,862	114,467	(1,107,131)	(2,722,111)
Total Net Position	<u>\$49,067,278</u>	<u>\$44,233,171</u>	<u>\$7,375,035</u>	<u>\$7,623,888</u>	<u>\$56,442,313</u>	<u>\$51,857,059</u>

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the County and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement 27". The County has also adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions".

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For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the County's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting the net pension/OPEB asset and deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of "employment exchange" - that is, the employee is trading his for her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the County is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan as against the employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government.

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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.

As noted earlier, the County's net position, when reviewed over time, may serve as a useful indicator of the County's financial position. In the case of the County, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$56,442,313 (\$49,067,278 in governmental activities and \$7,375,055 in business-type activities) as of December 31, 2022. The County's net position is reflected in three categories, Net Investment in Capital Assets, Restricted, and Unrestricted. The largest portion of the County's net position reflects its investment in capital assets, (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, and infrastructure), net of related debt. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves cannot be used to pay these liabilities. The restricted portion of the County's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of Net Position is a deficit unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position, if positive, may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.

The County is reporting an increase in current assets of governmental activities in the amount of \$121,843. Cash and cash equivalents increased in the amount of \$377,298, which was offset by a decrease in intergovernmental receivables in the amount of \$286,326. The County is continuing its effort to increase cash reserves to allow for an adequate carry over balance into the next year. The decrease in intergovernmental receivable was due to the amount of awarded grants through 911 Fund programs and the timing of those grant revenues have lowered from the prior year. Property taxes receivable remained consistent with a slight decrease in the amount of \$13,881. During 2022 capital assets of governmental activities increased by \$2,264,293, due to current year additions exceeding current year deletions and depreciation.

Deferred outflows of resources of governmental activities increased by \$1,723,564. This significant increase in deferred outflows of resources is largely due to the reported pension amount pursuant to GASB Statement Number 68.

Total liabilities of governmental activities decreased by \$1,561,177 largely the result of decreases in net pension liability. The decrease in the net pension liability is primarily related to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) Traditional Plan as a combination of the strong investment returns in recent measurement years, combined with the increasing impact from the pension changes of 2013 have improved the plan's funding position. The decrease in net pension liability associated with investments is partially offset by an increase in deferred outflows of resources for pension, which will be amortized over the plan's average remaining service life.

Deferred inflows of resources of governmental activities increased by \$1,675,201. This significant increase in deferred inflows of resources is largely due to the reported pension amount as addressed above.

Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
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The County's total net position of governmental activities increased \$4,834,107 during 2022. The majority of this change is in the change in net investment in capital assets. There was a minimal change in unrestricted net positions as well as restricted net position.

Changes in net position, both assets/deferred outflows of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources, are summarized in Table 2. In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2022 and 2021:

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**Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unaudited**

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$3,319,834	\$3,028,157	\$198,438	\$210,539	\$3,518,272	\$3,238,696
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	12,030,973	8,885,218	0	0	12,030,973	8,885,218
Capital Grants and Contributions	784,181	2,487,805	0	0	784,181	2,487,805
Total Program Revenues	<u>16,134,988</u>	<u>14,401,180</u>	<u>198,438</u>	<u>210,539</u>	<u>16,333,426</u>	<u>14,611,719</u>
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	5,718,708	6,265,910	0	0	5,718,708	6,265,910
Sales Taxes	2,100,879	1,995,786	0	0	2,100,879	1,995,786
Intergovernmental	488,837	572,497	0	0	488,837	572,497
Investment Earnings	127,787	182,344	0	0	127,787	182,344
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	0	7,921	0	0	0	7,921
Other	863,405	1,002,499	32,745	25,560	896,150	1,028,059
Total General Revenues	<u>9,299,616</u>	<u>10,026,957</u>	<u>32,745</u>	<u>25,560</u>	<u>9,332,361</u>	<u>10,052,517</u>
Total Revenues	<u>25,434,604</u>	<u>24,428,137</u>	<u>231,183</u>	<u>236,099</u>	<u>25,665,787</u>	<u>24,664,236</u>
Program Expenses						
General Government						
Legislative and Executive	3,245,380	2,076,471	0	0	3,245,380	2,076,471
Judicial	647,522	170,527	0	0	647,522	170,527
Public Safety	3,576,053	2,857,542	0	0	3,576,053	2,857,542
Public Works	3,777,275	5,660,522	0	0	3,777,275	5,660,522
Public Works - External Portion	1,600,000	0	0	0	1,600,000	0
Health	1,422,286	1,279,688	0	0	1,422,286	1,279,688
Human Services	4,846,678	3,327,783	0	0	4,846,678	3,327,783
Conservation and Recreation	94,575	87,915	0	0	94,575	87,915
Economic Development and Assistance	714,923	406,384	0	0	714,923	406,384
Economic Development and Assistance - External Portion	617,603	603,087	0	0	617,603	603,087
Interest	23,657	25,320	0	0	23,657	25,320
Sewer	0	0	514,581	588,824	514,581	588,824
Total Expenses	<u>20,565,952</u>	<u>16,495,239</u>	<u>514,581</u>	<u>588,824</u>	<u>21,080,533</u>	<u>17,084,063</u>
Increase (Decrease) before Transfers	4,868,652	7,932,898	(283,398)	(352,725)	4,585,254	7,580,173
Transfers	<u>(34,545)</u>	<u>(51,000)</u>	<u>34,545</u>	<u>51,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Change in Net Position	4,834,107	7,881,898	(248,853)	(301,725)	4,585,254	7,580,173
Net Position Beginning of Year	<u>44,233,171</u>	<u>36,351,273</u>	<u>7,623,888</u>	<u>7,925,613</u>	<u>51,857,059</u>	<u>44,276,886</u>
Net Position End of Year	<u>\$49,067,278</u>	<u>\$44,233,171</u>	<u>\$7,375,035</u>	<u>\$7,623,888</u>	<u>\$56,442,313</u>	<u>\$51,857,059</u>

Governmental Activities

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

**Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unaudited**

The County, which is dependent upon property taxes, is hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must periodically return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property and sales taxes made up 31 percent of revenues for governmental activities for the County in the year 2022. Collectively, property taxes and sales taxes declined \$442,109 from the prior year.

Intergovernmental receivables decreased from the prior year and intergovernmental revenues decreased in the amount of \$83,660. The County has pursued additional state and federal programs for public works infrastructure projects in addition to receiving federal stimulus money through the American Rescue Plan Act.

The largest Governmental Activities program expenses are public works, human services, public safety, and legislative and executive, which collectively comprises 83 percent of total expenses. Overall program expenses increased by \$4,070,713 primarily due to changes in pension/OPEB expenses, which are not within the County's administrative control. Additionally, the County contributed \$1,600,000 of its American Rescue Plan monies to the Noble Water Authority for the extension of water lines within the County.

Business-Type Activities

The net position for business-type activities decreased \$248,853 during 2022. Program revenues decreased in the amount of \$12,101, due to a decrease in capital grants and contributions.

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

Table 3

	Total Cost of Services <u>2022</u>	Net Cost of Services <u>2022</u>	Total Cost of Services <u>2021</u>	Net Cost of Services <u>2021</u>
General Government				
Legislative and Executive	\$3,245,380	\$921,672	\$2,076,471	\$226,214
Judicial	647,522	352,465	170,527	(127,100)
Public Safety	3,576,053	2,089,594	2,857,542	1,572,739
Public Works	3,777,275	(1,986,373)	5,660,522	(1,667,547)
Public Works - External Portion	1,600,000	0	0	0
Health	1,422,286	1,249,179	1,279,688	1,143,657
Human Services	4,846,678	725,312	3,327,783	(98,921)
Conservation and Recreation	94,575	36,938	87,915	37,946
Economic Development and Assistance	714,923	428,154	406,384	406,317
Economic Development and Assistance and Assistance - External Portion	617,603	590,366	603,087	575,434
Interest	23,657	23,657	25,320	25,320
Total Expenses	<u>\$20,565,952</u>	<u>\$4,430,964</u>	<u>\$16,495,239</u>	<u>\$2,094,059</u>

Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unaudited

Operating grants, contributions, and interest (75 percent) are the primary source of program revenues, whereas property and sales taxes (84 percent) are the primary sources of general revenues. The County's dependence upon tax revenues for the shortfall in program revenues is apparent. The net cost of \$921,672 in the legislative and executive program represents activities that serve the County's residents. As a result, this program relies on the general revenues of the County to support its activities. Other programs that have a large net cost are the public safety, health programs, and economic development and assistance. To help reduce the tax burden and increase program revenues for public safety programs, the County has contracts for the housing of prisoners from other entities outside the County. Also, the voters have approved tax levies for the board of developmental disabilities and health department programs to provide general revenue for the implementation of health programs in the County. Tax levies have also been approved for ambulance and senior citizens services in order to cover the net cost of human service programs. A tax levy has been approved for economic development costs associated with the cooperative extension department of the County.

The County's Funds

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

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current year, the fund balance of the General Fund was \$4,581,174. The fund balance of the General Fund decreased by \$896,448 from the prior year. This change shows the impact that state and federal funding can have on the effort of the County to try and keep expenditures in line with/or below current revenue streams.

The Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund balance decreased by \$227,522, to end the year at \$2,946,107. This fund showed an increase in amounts expended for road projects within the County.

The Public Assistance Special Revenue Fund balance decreased by \$27,526, to end the year at \$212,354. During the year, expenditures increased slightly and outpaced the slight growth in revenue.

The Board of Developmental Disabilities Special Revenue Fund balance increased in the amount of \$537,151, to end the year at \$3,849,698. This Department strives to keep current year expenditures less than beginning balance in anticipation of avoiding deficit spending. The property tax levy approved by the voters helps the County achieve this goal.

The Ambulance Services Fund ended the year with a fund balance of \$2,271,368. This fund balance remained steady with an increase of \$156,489 from the prior year.

Proprietary Fund - The County's enterprise funds are used to report functions presented as business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements. The County uses an enterprise fund to account for the Sewer Fund activities. As of December 31, 2022, the net position for the County's enterprise fund was \$7,375,035. Of that total, \$55,862 represents unrestricted net position that is available for spending at the County's discretion. The remainder of this net position is invested in capital assets reduced by the borrowing used to fund these assets.

**Noble County
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unaudited**

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of 2022, the County's original budget was amended several times.

For the General Fund, final budgeted revenue estimates were \$874,141 higher than actual results. This was due to conservative estimates for charges for services and the sales taxes that are hard to predict actual results. Final budgeted amounts in the legislative and executive program were \$2,678,052 lower than actual amounts. The County expected more expenditures in the contingency line item of the General Fund's budget that did not occur.

The County's General Fund ending unobligated cash balance was \$3,926,810 above the final budgeted amounts primarily due to conservative estimates for both revenues and expenditures.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The County's capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2022, were \$42,282,772 (net of accumulated depreciation). This includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, and infrastructure.

Table 4 shows 2022 balances compared to 2021 after accumulated depreciation of \$18,772,033 for governmental activities and \$2,083,541 for business-type activities:

Table 4						
Capital Assets						
(Net of Depreciation)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land	\$865,586	\$865,586	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$883,086	\$883,086
Gravel Roads/Bases	14,802,484	12,809,356	0	0	14,802,484	12,809,356
Buildings and Improvements	5,956,101	6,216,901	0	0	5,956,101	6,216,901
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	2,109,738	1,745,642	0	0	2,109,738	1,745,642
Vehicles	1,309,973	1,083,548	0	2,000	1,309,973	1,085,548
Infrastructure	9,375,920	9,434,476	7,845,470	8,079,778	17,221,390	17,514,254
Total Capital Assets	\$34,419,802	\$32,155,509	\$7,862,970	\$8,099,278	\$42,282,772	\$40,254,787

**Noble County
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unaudited**

For governmental activities, major capital asset additions during 2022 included work on the County’s roads and bridges and the purchase of machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures, and vehicles. For business-type activities, the net decrease in book value amounts from the prior year results from current year depreciation exceeding capitalization. See Note 9 for more detailed information on the County’s capital assets.

Debt

At December 31, 2022, the County had \$1,675,429 in outstanding long-term debt with \$130,434 due within one year. Table 5 outlines the long-term debt held by the County during 2022 and 2021.

Table 5
Long-Term Debt

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,131,632	\$1,214,352	\$0	\$0	\$1,131,632	\$1,214,352
OWDA Loans	0	0	543,797	589,857	543,797	589,857
Total Long-Term Debt	<u>\$1,131,632</u>	<u>\$1,214,352</u>	<u>\$543,797</u>	<u>\$589,857</u>	<u>\$1,675,429</u>	<u>\$1,804,209</u>

See Note 15 for more detailed information on the County’s debt. In addition to the above debt, the County is presenting long-term liabilities for net pension, asset retirement obligation, and compensated absences.

Current Economic Factors

As the world emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic, revenue for the County continued to increase. The housing market remains steady. The demand for affordable housing is putting pressure on home sales in the County.

The County is experiencing increased costs for jail operations and indigent court costs due to Ohio’s drug problem. During 2022, the County continued to see the necessity for their Adult Probation department within the County to aid in the increased requirement within the County.

Contacting the County’s Financial Management

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

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$20,520,902	\$48,603	\$20,569,505
Cash and Cash Equivalents In Segregated Accounts	1,707	0	1,707
Materials and Supplies Inventory	205,334	0	205,334
Accounts Receivable	15,385	70,497	85,882
Prepaid Items	114,575	0	114,575
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Receivable	3,900	0	3,900
Sales Taxes Receivable	546,579	0	546,579
Property Taxes Receivable	6,545,564	0	6,545,564
Intergovernmental Receivable	3,492,271	0	3,492,271
Loans Receivable	1,782	0	1,782
Lodging Taxes Receivable	18,633	0	18,633
Net Pension Asset	129,533	0	129,533
Net OPEB Asset	1,388,391	0	1,388,391
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	15,668,070	17,500	15,685,570
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	18,751,732	7,845,470	26,597,202
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>67,404,358</u>	<u>7,982,070</u>	<u>75,386,428</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	2,804,621	0	2,804,621
OPEB	146,320	0	146,320
Asset Retirement Obligation	0	85,992	85,992
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>2,950,941</u>	<u>85,992</u>	<u>3,036,933</u>
Liabilities			
Accrued Wages and Benefits	238,816	2,348	241,164
Payroll Withholdings Payable	275,924	643	276,567
Intergovernmental Payable	410,328	10,498	420,826
Accounts Payable	582,249	5,117	587,366
Matured Compensated Absences	24,889	0	24,889
Accrued Interest Payable	8,613	0	8,613
Claims Payable	78,638	0	78,638
Unearned Revenue	668,919	0	668,919
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	368,375	46,206	414,581
Due In More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	4,017,323	0	4,017,323
Other Amounts	1,639,037	628,215	2,267,252
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>8,313,111</u>	<u>693,027</u>	<u>9,006,138</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	6,418,101	0	6,418,101
Pension	5,052,100	0	5,052,100
OPEB	1,504,709	0	1,504,709
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>12,974,910</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,974,910</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	33,174,114	7,319,173	40,493,287
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	50,080	0	50,080
Public Assistance	167,991	0	167,991
Child Support Enforcement	604,604	0	604,604
Children Services	234,479	0	234,479
Roads and Bridges	4,303,918	0	4,303,918
Board of Developmental Disabilities	3,932,476	0	3,932,476
Community Development	643,728	0	643,728
Revolving Loan Program	1,782	0	1,782
Real Estate Assessment/Delinquent			
Real Estate Tax and Collection	1,961,445	0	1,961,445
Court Corrections	645,311	0	645,311
Ambulance Services	2,303,964	0	2,303,964
Cooperative Extension	678,443	0	678,443
Senior Citizens Services	513,980	0	513,980
Federal and Local Emergency Management	45,798	0	45,798
911 Services	363,156	0	363,156
Pension / OPEB	116,062	0	116,062
Other Purposes	488,940	0	488,940
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(1,162,993)	55,862	(1,107,131)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$49,067,278</u>	<u>\$7,375,035</u>	<u>\$56,442,313</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General Government:							
Legislative and Executive	\$3,245,380	\$1,879,894	\$443,814	\$0	(\$921,672)	\$0	(\$921,672)
Judicial	647,522	236,875	58,182	0	(352,465)	0	(352,465)
Public Safety	3,576,053	276,005	1,210,454	0	(2,089,594)	0	(2,089,594)
Public Works	3,777,275	130,983	4,848,484	784,181	1,986,373	0	1,986,373
Public Works - External Portion	1,600,000	0	1,600,000	0	0	0	0
Health	1,422,286	38,121	134,986	0	(1,249,179)	0	(1,249,179)
Human Services	4,846,678	703,284	3,418,082	0	(725,312)	0	(725,312)
Conservation and Recreation	94,575	54,672	2,965	0	(36,938)	0	(36,938)
Economic Development and Assistance	714,923	0	286,769	0	(428,154)	0	(428,154)
Economic Development and Assistance - External Portion	617,603	0	27,237	0	(590,366)	0	(590,366)
Interest	23,657	0	0	0	(23,657)	0	(23,657)
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>20,565,952</u>	<u>3,319,834</u>	<u>12,030,973</u>	<u>784,181</u>	<u>(4,430,964)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(4,430,964)</u>
Business-Type Activities:							
Sewer	514,581	198,438	0	0	0	(316,143)	(316,143)
<i>Total Primary Government</i>	<u>\$21,080,533</u>	<u>\$3,518,272</u>	<u>\$12,030,973</u>	<u>\$784,181</u>	<u>(4,430,964)</u>	<u>(316,143)</u>	<u>(4,747,107)</u>
General Revenues							
Property Taxes Levied for:							
General Purposes					2,208,957	0	2,208,957
Health					1,742,732	0	1,742,732
Human Services					1,045,962	0	1,045,962
Economic Development and Assistance					721,057	0	721,057
Sales Taxes Levied for General Purposes					2,100,879	0	2,100,879
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs					488,837	0	488,837
Investment Earnings					127,787	0	127,787
Other					863,405	32,745	896,150
<i>Total General Revenues</i>					<u>9,299,616</u>	<u>32,745</u>	<u>9,332,361</u>
Transfers					(34,545)	34,545	0
<i>Total General Revenues and Transfers</i>					<u>9,265,071</u>	<u>67,290</u>	<u>9,332,361</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>					<u>4,834,107</u>	<u>(248,853)</u>	<u>4,585,254</u>
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>					<u>44,233,171</u>	<u>7,623,888</u>	<u>51,857,059</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>					<u>\$49,067,278</u>	<u>\$7,375,035</u>	<u>\$56,442,313</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

**Noble County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2022**

	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Public Assistance	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Ambulance Services	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$4,603,199	\$2,341,604	\$416,446	\$3,926,448	\$2,400,237	\$6,514,959	\$20,202,893
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	0	0	0	0	0	1,707	1,707
Sales Tax Receivable	546,579	0	0	0	0	0	546,579
Materials and Supplies Inventory	43,636	152,912	1,100	1,200	0	6,486	205,334
Accounts Receivable	1,624	0	333	0	0	13,428	15,385
Intergovernmental Receivable	366,592	2,292,373	139,797	76,055	14,819	602,635	3,492,271
Interfund Receivable	232,688	6,372	122,575	0	0	125,380	487,015
Prepaid Items	11,218	1,445	7,649	9,348	0	84,915	114,575
Property Taxes Receivable	2,526,047	0	0	1,573,207	915,211	1,531,099	6,545,564
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Receivable	0	3,900	0	0	0	0	3,900
Loans Receivable	0	0	0	0	0	1,782	1,782
Lodging Taxes Receivable	0	0	0	0	0	18,633	18,633
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	49,012	0	0	0	0	0	49,012
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$8,380,595</u>	<u>\$4,798,606</u>	<u>\$687,900</u>	<u>\$5,586,258</u>	<u>\$3,330,267</u>	<u>\$8,901,024</u>	<u>\$31,684,650</u>
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	\$206,240	\$255,465	\$15,058	\$302	\$3,489	\$101,695	\$582,249
Accrued Wages Payable	112,728	43,592	43,944	1,657	0	36,895	238,816
Payroll Withholdings Payable	233,964	18,726	11,342	632	0	11,260	275,924
Interfund Payable	0	0	84,990	0	125,380	276,645	487,015
Matured Compensated Absences	0	0	24,889	0	0	0	24,889
Unearned Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	668,919	668,919
Intergovernmental Payable	206,575	33,355	50,099	93,681	0	26,618	410,328
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>759,507</u>	<u>351,138</u>	<u>230,322</u>	<u>96,272</u>	<u>128,869</u>	<u>1,122,032</u>	<u>2,688,140</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes	2,464,857	0	0	1,554,017	897,434	1,501,793	6,418,101
Unavailable Revenue	575,057	1,501,361	245,224	86,271	32,596	535,298	2,975,807
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>3,039,914</u>	<u>1,501,361</u>	<u>245,224</u>	<u>1,640,288</u>	<u>930,030</u>	<u>2,037,091</u>	<u>9,393,908</u>
Fund Balances							
Nonspendable	103,866	154,357	8,749	10,548	0	93,183	370,703
Restricted	0	2,791,750	203,605	3,839,150	2,271,368	5,648,718	14,754,591
Committed	52,304	0	0	0	0	0	52,304
Assigned	4,244,546	0	0	0	0	0	4,244,546
Unassigned	180,458	0	0	0	0	0	180,458
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>4,581,174</u>	<u>2,946,107</u>	<u>212,354</u>	<u>3,849,698</u>	<u>2,271,368</u>	<u>5,741,901</u>	<u>19,602,602</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$8,380,595</u>	<u>\$4,798,606</u>	<u>\$687,900</u>	<u>\$5,586,258</u>	<u>\$3,330,267</u>	<u>\$8,901,024</u>	<u>\$31,684,650</u>

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances \$19,602,602

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore are not reported in the funds. 34,419,802

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, deferred in the funds:

Delinquent Property Taxes	127,463	
Sales Taxes	192,234	
Charges for Services	225,262	
Intergovernmental	2,249,043	
Other	181,805	2,975,807

The internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance maintenance to individual funds.

The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund is included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.

190,359

The net pension asset, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the asset, liability, and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:

Net Pension Asset	129,533	
Net OPEB Asset	1,388,391	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	2,804,621	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	146,320	
Net Pension Liability	(4,017,323)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(5,052,100)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,504,709)	(6,105,267)

Long-term liabilities and accrued interest are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:

General Obligation Bonds	(1,131,632)	
Compensated Absences	(875,780)	
Accrued Interest Payable	(8,613)	(2,016,025)

Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$49,067,278

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Public Assistance	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Ambulance Services	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues							
Property Taxes	\$2,206,803	\$0	\$0	\$1,334,690	\$791,955	\$1,381,820	\$5,715,268
Sales Taxes	2,078,806	0	0	0	0	0	2,078,806
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Taxes	0	57,568	0	0	0	0	57,568
Charges for Services	1,480,223	0	640,019	0	0	958,688	3,078,930
Licenses and Permits	1,998	0	0	0	0	30	2,028
Fines, Forfeitures, and Settlements	65,632	10,442	0	0	0	30,711	106,785
Intergovernmental	755,319	4,843,828	2,280,309	119,183	29,555	5,610,810	13,639,004
Investment Earnings	127,787	11,174	0	0	0	0	138,961
Rent	108,593	0	0	0	0	0	108,593
Contributions and Donations	0	0	0	0	0	121,571	121,571
Other	256,532	212,674	11,452	50,348	0	269,871	800,877
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>7,081,693</u>	<u>5,135,686</u>	<u>2,931,780</u>	<u>1,504,221</u>	<u>821,510</u>	<u>8,373,501</u>	<u>25,848,391</u>
Expenditures							
Current:							
General Government:							
Legislative and Executive	3,198,603	0	0	0	0	653,030	3,851,633
Judicial	892,858	0	0	0	0	67,732	960,590
Public Safety	2,717,582	0	0	0	0	1,281,551	3,999,133
Public Works	89,484	5,550,008	0	0	0	1,139,451	6,778,943
Health	77,086	0	0	967,070	0	437,942	1,482,098
Human Services	365,124	0	2,977,597	0	665,021	1,391,540	5,399,282
Conservation and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	72,103	72,103
Economic Development and Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	715,927	715,927
Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0	0	2,217,603	2,217,603
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	82,720	82,720
Interest	0	0	0	0	0	24,287	24,287
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>7,340,737</u>	<u>5,550,008</u>	<u>2,977,597</u>	<u>967,070</u>	<u>665,021</u>	<u>8,083,886</u>	<u>25,584,319</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(259,044)</u>	<u>(414,322)</u>	<u>(45,817)</u>	<u>537,151</u>	<u>156,489</u>	<u>289,615</u>	<u>264,072</u>
Other Financing Sources (Use)							
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	2,564	186,800	0	0	0	0	189,364
Transfers In	0	0	18,291	0	0	522,495	540,786
Transfers Out	(639,968)	0	0	0	0	0	(639,968)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Use)</i>	<u>(637,404)</u>	<u>186,800</u>	<u>18,291</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>522,495</u>	<u>90,182</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balances</i>	<u>(896,448)</u>	<u>(227,522)</u>	<u>(27,526)</u>	<u>537,151</u>	<u>156,489</u>	<u>812,110</u>	<u>354,254</u>
<i>Fund Balances Beginning of Year</i>	<u>5,477,622</u>	<u>3,173,629</u>	<u>239,880</u>	<u>3,312,547</u>	<u>2,114,879</u>	<u>4,929,791</u>	<u>19,248,348</u>
<i>Fund Balances End of Year</i>	<u>\$4,581,174</u>	<u>\$2,946,107</u>	<u>\$212,354</u>	<u>\$3,849,698</u>	<u>\$2,271,368</u>	<u>\$5,741,901</u>	<u>\$19,602,602</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds \$354,254

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

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

Capital Asset Additions	4,221,297	
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(1,758,827)</u>	2,462,470

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

Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	(189,364)	
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	<u>(8,813)</u>	(198,177)

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

Delinquent Property Taxes	3,440	
Sales Taxes	22,073	
Charges for Services	(34,070)	
Intergovernmental	(467,758)	
Other	<u>62,528</u>	(413,787)

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

Pension	1,026,675	
OPEB	<u>2,383</u>	1,029,058

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.

Pension	190,865	
OPEB	<u>1,200,856</u>	1,391,721

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

General Obligation Bonds		82,720
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Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds, but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of activities.

630

The internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of issuance to individual funds not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net change of the internal service funds is allocated among governmental activities.

190,359

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

(65,141)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$4,834,107

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final		Final Budget
				Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$1,535,424	\$1,769,553	\$2,202,687	\$433,134
Sales Taxes	1,100,000	1,317,620	2,047,370	729,750
Charges for Services	808,660	1,000,434	1,429,070	428,636
Licenses and Permits	1,750	1,962	1,998	36
Fines and Forfeitures	40,000	46,949	65,374	18,425
Intergovernmental	469,935	675,438	772,981	97,543
Interest	160,000	160,000	132,867	(27,133)
Rent	70,000	81,521	108,393	26,872
Other	94,600	1,090,518	257,396	(833,122)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>4,280,369</u>	<u>6,143,995</u>	<u>7,018,136</u>	<u>874,141</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	4,179,063	5,872,939	3,194,887	2,678,052
Judicial	918,171	937,176	896,448	40,728
Public Safety	2,329,393	2,508,950	2,713,646	(204,696)
Public Works	154,891	168,561	89,110	79,451
Health	150,148	155,148	80,715	74,433
Human Services	450,324	450,324	362,234	88,090
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>8,181,990</u>	<u>10,093,098</u>	<u>7,337,040</u>	<u>2,756,058</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures</i>	<u>(3,901,621)</u>	<u>(3,949,103)</u>	<u>(318,904)</u>	<u>3,630,199</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	1,000	1,000	2,564	1,564
Advances In	0	0	245,179	245,179
Advances Out	0	0	(120,164)	(120,164)
Transfers Out	(810,000)	(810,000)	(639,968)	170,032
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(809,000)</u>	<u>(809,000)</u>	<u>(512,389)</u>	<u>296,611</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(4,710,621)	(4,758,103)	(831,293)	3,926,810
<i>Fund Balance at Beginning of Year</i>	4,625,681	4,625,681	4,625,681	0
<i>Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated</i>	<u>119,229</u>	<u>119,229</u>	<u>119,229</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u>\$34,289</u>	<u>(\$13,193)</u>	<u>\$3,913,617</u>	<u>\$3,926,810</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax	\$58,000	\$58,000	\$57,936	(\$64)
Fines and Forfeitures	9,000	9,000	10,058	1,058
Intergovernmental	5,201,304	5,201,304	4,843,471	(357,833)
Interest	20,000	20,000	11,725	(8,275)
Other	<u>205,000</u>	<u>365,805</u>	<u>205,244</u>	<u>(160,561)</u>
<i>Total Revenues</i>	5,493,304	5,654,109	5,128,434	(525,675)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public Works	<u>5,643,304</u>	<u>6,186,232</u>	<u>5,451,422</u>	<u>734,810</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures</i>	(150,000)	(532,123)	(322,988)	209,135
Other Financing Source				
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>186,800</u>	<u>186,800</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(150,000)	(532,123)	(136,188)	395,935
<i>Fund Balance at Beginning of Year</i>	2,381,973	2,381,973	2,381,973	0
<i>Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated</i>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u>\$2,281,973</u>	<u>\$1,899,850</u>	<u>\$2,295,785</u>	<u>\$395,935</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Public Assistance Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$639,161	(\$160,839)
Intergovernmental	2,570,200	2,570,200	2,280,309	(289,891)
Other	<u>131,000</u>	<u>131,000</u>	<u>13,128</u>	<u>(117,872)</u>
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>3,501,200</u>	<u>3,501,200</u>	<u>2,932,598</u>	<u>(568,602)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Human Services	<u>3,381,073</u>	<u>3,381,073</u>	<u>2,936,464</u>	<u>444,609</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	120,127	120,127	(3,866)	(123,993)
Other Financing Source				
Transfers In	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18,291</u>	<u>18,291</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	120,127	120,127	14,425	(105,702)
<i>Fund Balance at Beginning of Year</i>	338,185	338,185	338,185	0
<i>Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated</i>	<u>25,415</u>	<u>25,415</u>	<u>25,415</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$483,727</u></u>	<u><u>\$483,727</u></u>	<u><u>\$378,025</u></u>	<u><u>(\$105,702)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$1,417,390	\$1,417,390	\$1,331,370	(\$86,020)
Intergovernmental	25,000	25,000	120,696	95,696
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50,438</u>	<u>50,438</u>
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>1,442,390</u>	<u>1,442,390</u>	<u>1,502,504</u>	<u>60,114</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health	<u>1,116,424</u>	<u>1,116,424</u>	<u>968,976</u>	<u>147,448</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	325,966	325,966	533,528	207,562
<i>Fund Balance at Beginning of Year</i>	<u>3,374,882</u>	<u>3,374,882</u>	<u>3,374,882</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$3,700,848</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,700,848</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,908,410</u></u>	<u><u>\$207,562</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Ambulance Services Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$827,060	\$827,060	\$790,295	(\$36,765)
Intergovernmental	29,000	29,000	29,555	555
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>856,060</u>	<u>856,060</u>	<u>819,850</u>	<u>(36,210)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Human Services	<u>1,030,000</u>	<u>1,030,000</u>	<u>658,510</u>	<u>371,490</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(173,940)	(173,940)	161,340	335,280
<i>Fund Balance at Beginning of Year</i>	<u>2,226,785</u>	<u>2,226,785</u>	<u>2,226,785</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance at End of Year</i>	<u>\$2,052,845</u>	<u>\$2,052,845</u>	<u>\$2,388,125</u>	<u>\$335,280</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2022

	Business-Type Activity Sewer	Governmental Activities - Internal Service
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$48,603	\$268,997
Accounts Receivable	70,497	0
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	119,100	268,997
Noncurrent Assets:		
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	17,500	0
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	7,845,470	0
<i>Total Noncurrent Assets</i>	7,862,970	0
 <i>Total Assets</i>	 7,982,070	 268,997
 Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Asset Retirement Obligation	85,992	0
 Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	2,348	0
Payroll Withholdings Payable	643	0
Compensated Absences Payable	146	0
Intergovernmental Payable	10,498	0
Claims Payable	0	78,638
Accounts Payable	5,117	0
OWDA Loans Payable	46,060	0
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	64,812	78,638
Long-Term Liabilities (Net of Current Portion):		
Compensated Absences Payable	20,478	0
Asset Retirement Obligation Payable	110,000	0
OWDA Loans Payable	497,737	0
<i>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</i>	628,215	0
 <i>Total Liabilities</i>	 693,027	 78,638
 Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,319,173	0
Unrestricted	55,862	190,359
 <i>Total Net Position</i>	 \$7,375,035	 \$190,359

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Business-Type Activity <u>Sewer</u>	Governmental Activities - <u>Internal Service</u>
Operating Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$198,438	\$1,550,333
Other	32,745	0
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<u>231,183</u>	<u>1,550,333</u>
Operating Expenses		
Personal Services	81,027	0
Contractual Services	164,554	403,792
Materials and Supplies	32,692	0
Claims	0	1,020,819
Depreciation	236,308	0
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>514,581</u>	<u>1,424,611</u>
<i>Operating Income (Loss) before Transfers</i>	(283,398)	125,722
Transfers In	<u>34,545</u>	<u>64,637</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	(248,853)	190,359
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>7,623,888</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u>\$7,375,035</u>	<u>\$190,359</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Business-Type Activity Sewer	Governmental Activities - Internal Service
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash Received from Customers	\$212,595	\$0
Cash Received from Transactions with Other Funds	0	1,550,333
Cash Received from Other Operating Sources	32,745	0
Cash Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(75,782)	0
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(241,968)	(403,792)
Cash Payments for Claims	0	(942,181)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities</i>	<i>(72,410)</i>	<i>204,360</i>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Transfer In	34,545	64,637
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Tap In Fees	4,500	0
Principal Paid on OWDA Loans	(46,060)	0
<i>Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities</i>	<i>(41,560)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	(79,425)	268,997
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year</i>	128,028	0
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year</i>	<i>\$48,603</i>	<i>\$268,997</i>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$283,398)	\$125,722
Adjustment:		
Depreciation	236,308	0
Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Liabilities:		
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	13,979	0
Decrease in Prepaid Items	936	0
Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resources - Asset Retirement Obligation	4,001	0
Decrease in Accounts Payable	(29,835)	0
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	5,189	0
Decrease in Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	(95)	0
Increase in Claims Payable	0	78,638
Increase in Payroll Withholdings Payable	112	0
Decrease in Intergovernmental Payable	(19,607)	0
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities</i>	<i>(\$72,410)</i>	<i>\$204,360</i>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
December 31, 2022

Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$4,928,047
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	47,194
Accounts Receivable	141,753
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Receivable	1,447
Property Taxes Receivable	37,669,162
Intergovernmental Receivable	<u>1,518,301</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>44,305,904</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	17,251
Due to Other Governments	1,840,727
Intergovernmental Payable	<u>17,757</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>1,875,735</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	<u>29,005,255</u>
Net Position	
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	<u><u>\$13,424,914</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
December 31, 2022

Additions	
Intergovernmental	\$3,070,368
Amounts Received as Fiscal Agent	4,367,412
Licenses and Permits and Fees for Other Governments	813,680
Fines and Forfeitures for Other Governments	230,867
Property Tax Collections for Other Governments	25,744,759
Amounts Received for Others	80,990
	<u>34,308,076</u>
<i>Total Additions</i>	
	<u>34,308,076</u>
Deductions	
Distributions as Fiscal Agent	4,082,131
Distributions of State Funds to Other Governments	3,071,354
Distributions to the State of Ohio	50,161
Licenses and Permits and Fees Distributions to Other Governments	780,179
Fines and Forfeitures Distributions to Other Governments	228,863
Property Tax Distributions to Other Governments	24,488,447
Distributions to Individuals	28,467
	<u>32,729,602</u>
<i>Total Deductions</i>	<u>32,729,602</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	1,578,474
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>11,846,440</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u>\$13,424,914</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 1 - Description of Noble County and Reporting Entity

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

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

Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

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

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

Southeastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District is a jointly governed organization and is governed and operated through three groups (See Note 20). This District was created as required by the Ohio Revised Code and provides for management strategies and local government funding on behalf of the participating counties regarding contractual arrangements with private solid waste disposal facilities, which would assure continued access to adequate disposal capacity for the District. The governing body exercises total control over the operations of the District including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. The County is not legally obligated for the District's debt.

Noble County Regional Planning Commission is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. A twenty-member board governs the commission. The Commission exercises total control over the operations of the Commission including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. The County is not legally obligated for the Commission's debt.

The County is associated with certain organizations which are defined as Public Entity Risk Pools, Jointly Governed Organizations, or Related Organizations. These organizations are presented in Notes 19, 20, and 21 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

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.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

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

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

Public Assistance Fund To account for account for various federal and state grants restricted to provide public assistance to general relief recipients and to pay their providers of medical assistance, and for certain public social services.

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

Ambulance Services Fund To account for property tax revenues and federal and state grants. Expenditures are restricted by federal and state law to those that benefit the County's citizens.

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

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

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

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

Internal Service Funds - 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. An internal service fund is used to account for the operation of the County's self-insurance program for employee health benefits and prescription drugs.

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 arrangement that has certain characteristics. The County does not have any trust funds. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The County's fiduciary funds are custodial funds. The County's custodial funds are used to account for assets held by the County as agent for the Noble County Health Department and other districts and entities; various taxes, assessments, fines, and fees collected for the benefit of and distributed to other governments and individuals; and for State shared resources received from the State and distributed to other governments.

Measurement Focus

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary and fiduciary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Net Position. In fiduciary funds, a liability to the beneficiaries of fiduciary activity is recognized when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Fiduciary fund liabilities, other than those to beneficiaries, are recognized using the economic resources measurement focus. For proprietary funds, the Statement of Changes in Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities. Fiduciary funds present a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position which reports additions to and deductions from custodial funds.

Basis of Accounting

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

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Nonexchange transactions, in which the County receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the period in which the taxable sale occurs. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the County must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the County on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: sales tax (see Note 7), interest, federal and state grants and subsidies, state-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and gasoline taxes), fees, and rentals.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the County, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position for pension, OPEB and asset retirement obligation. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 11 and 12. The deferred outflows of resources related to the asset retirement obligation is originally measured at the amount of the corresponding liability. This amount is expensed in a systematic and rational manner over the tangible asset's useful life.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the County, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, unavailable revenue, pension, and OPEB. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2022, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the County unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, permissive sales taxes, grants and entitlements, and other miscellaneous accounts receivable. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 19. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. (See Notes 11 and 12)

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.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Budgetary Process

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

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

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

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash balances of the County's funds, except cash held by a trustee, fiscal agent, or held in segregated accounts, are pooled and invested in short-term investments in order to provide improved cash management. During 2022, investments were not present. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements and non-negotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost or amortized cost. Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the County are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

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

Provisions of the Ohio Revised Code restrict investment procedures. Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Investment earnings credited to the General Fund during 2022 amounted to \$127,787, which includes \$105,260 assigned from other County funds.

Restricted Assets

The Governmental Balance Sheet is showing restricted cash and cash equivalents for unclaimed monies not available for appropriation and for amounts withheld until the successful completion of contractual agreements.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Inventory of Supplies

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

Receivables and Payables

Receivables and payables are recorded on the County's financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined material and substantiated not only by supporting documentation, but also, by a reasonable, systematic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation, and in the case of receivables, collectability. Using this criteria, the County has elected to not record child support arrearages. These amounts, while potentially significant, are not considered measurable, and because collections are often significantly in arrears, the County is unable to determine a reasonable value.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2022, 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.

Capital Assets

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

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

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the County's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

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

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

Interfund Balances

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

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees’ rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable the County will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The County records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service. The liability for vacation benefits is recorded as long-term liabilities, as the balances can be accumulated and carried for more than one year.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the County has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year-end taking into consideration any limits specified in the County’s termination policy. The County records a liability for sick leave for employees after ten years of service at varying rates depending on County policy.

The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account “Matured Compensated Absences Payable” in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The non-current portion of the liability is not reported. For enterprise funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, long-term loans and notes, and capital leases payable are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

Capital Contributions

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

Fund Balance

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

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

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by the County Commissioners. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Commissioners or a County official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute. State Statute authorizes the County Auditor to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The County Commissioners assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in 2023's appropriated budget.

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

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

Net Position

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

Internal Activity

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

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the County and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2022.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

OneOhio Opioid Settlement Monies

During 2022, Ohio reached an agreement with the three largest distributors of opioids. Although the settlement has been reached, uncertainties remain related to measurement. As a participating subdivision, the County received the first of eighteen distributions in 2022. This distribution of \$8,689 is reflected as fines, forfeitures, and settlements revenue in the OneOhio Special Revenue Fund in the accompanying financial statements.

Estimates

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

Bond Premiums, Discounts, and Issuance Costs

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

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

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 3 - Change in Accounting Principles

For 2022, the County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases. The County also implemented GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, GASB Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020, GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, and Implementation Guide No. 2020-1.

GASB 87 enhances the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. These changes did not impact the County's financial statements.

GASB 91 clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. These changes did not impact the County's financial statements.

GASB 92 addresses a variety of topics including reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers and references to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature. These changes did not impact the County's financial statements.

GASB 97, among other items, requires that a Section 457 plan be classified as either a pension plan or an other employee benefit plan depending on whether the plan meets the definition of a pension plan. These changes did not impact the County's financial statements.

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures and transfers out are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Outstanding year-end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Unrecorded cash, unrecorded interest, segregated cash account allocation, and prepaid items are reported on the Balance Sheet (GAAP basis), but not on the budgetary basis.
5. Cash that is held by custodial funds on behalf of County funds represent amounts not included on a budget basis are allocated and reported on the Balance Sheet (GAAP basis) in the appropriate County fund.
6. Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balances					
General and Major Special Revenue Funds					
	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Public Assistance	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Ambulance Services
GAAP Basis	(\$896,448)	(\$227,522)	(\$27,526)	\$537,151	\$156,489
Net Adjustment for					
Revenue Accruals	253,435	(1,610)	818	2,028	(1,660)
Beginning of the Year:					
Unrecorded Cash	49,703	2,140	0	0	0
Custodial Fund					
Cash Allocation	164,813	38,037	0	14,463	0
Prepaid Items	32,715	7,549	13,468	9,601	0
End of the Year:					
Unrecorded Cash	(65,570)	(1,595)	0	0	0
Custodial Fund					
Cash Allocation	(465,938)	(44,224)	0	(18,208)	0
Prepaid Items	(11,218)	(1,445)	(7,649)	(9,348)	0
Net Adjustment for					
Expenditure Accruals	189,286	92,482	41,081	(1,989)	10,000
Advances In	245,179	0	0	0	0
Advances Out	(120,164)	0	0	0	0
Encumbrances	(207,086)	0	(5,767)	(170)	(3,489)
Budget Basis	(\$831,293)	(\$136,188)	\$14,425	\$533,528	\$161,340

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

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

Monies held by the County which are not considered active are classified as inactive. Inactive monies may be deposited or invested with certain limitations in the following securities provided the County has filed a written investment policy with the Ohio Auditor of State:

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or any book entry, zero-coupon United States treasury security that is a direct obligation of the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of this state or the political subdivisions of this state, provided the bonds or other obligations of political subdivisions mature within ten years from the date of settlement;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts, in eligible institutions pursuant to ORC sections 135.32;
6. No-load money market mutual funds rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service or consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) above; commercial paper as described in ORC section 135.143 (6); and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided these investments are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
8. Securities lending agreements in which the County lends securities and the eligible institution agrees to simultaneously exchange either securities or cash, equal value for equal value, within certain limitations;
9. Up to forty percent of the County's average portfolio, if training requirements have been met in either of the following:

Noble County, Ohio
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- a. Commercial paper notes in entities incorporated under the laws of Ohio, or any other State, that have assets exceeding five hundred million dollars, which are rated in the highest classification established by two nationally recognized standard rating services, which do not exceed ten percent of the value of the outstanding commercial paper of the issuing corporation, which mature within 270 days after purchase, and the investment in commercial paper notes of a single issuer shall not exceed the aggregate five percent of interim monies available for investment at the time of purchase.
 - b. Bankers acceptances of banks that are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation and that mature not later than 180 days after purchase.
10. Up to fifteen percent of the County's average portfolio in notes issued by U.S. corporations or by depository institutions doing business under authority granted by the U.S. or any state provided the notes are rated in the three highest categories by at least two nationally recognized standard rating services at the time of purchase and the notes mature not later than three years after purchase;
 11. A current unpaid or delinquent tax line of credit, provided certain conditions are met related to a County land reutilization corporation organized under ORC Chapter 1724; and,
 12. Up to two percent of the County's average portfolio in debt interests rated at the time of purchase in the three highest categories by two nationally recognized standard rating services and issued by foreign nations diplomatically recognized by the United States government, subject to certain limitations. All interest and principal shall be denominated and payable in United States funds.

Reverse repurchase agreements, investments in derivatives, and investments in stripped principal or interest obligations that are not issued or guaranteed by the United States, are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of settlement, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

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

Protection of the County's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

Cash on Hand At year-end, the County had \$500 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the Balance Sheet of the County as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Note 6 - Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the County. Property tax revenue received during 2022 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2021 taxes.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

2022 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2022, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2022 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2023.

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

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2022 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2021, were levied after October 1, 2022, and are collected in 2023 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2022, was \$9.95 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2021 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$317,198,080
Public Utility Personal Property	<u>519,345,460</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u><u>\$836,543,540</u></u>

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County. The County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portion of the taxes collected. The collection and distribution of taxes for all subdivisions within the County, excluding the County itself, is accounted for through custodial funds. The amount of the County's tax collections is accounted for within the applicable funds. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2022, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2022 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources - property taxes. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenue.

Note 7 - Permissive Sales and Use Tax

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

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

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 8 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2022, consisted of property and other local taxes, permissive motor vehicle registration, interfund, sales taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services, including unbilled utility services), loans, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Property Tax Allocations	\$101,427
Casino Tax	48,097
Local Government Subsidies	117,584
Board of Developmental Disabilities Grants and Subsidies	61,806
Gasoline Excise Tax and Motor Vehicle License Distributions	2,259,006
Community Development Block Grants	398,566
Sheriff Subsidy	18,915
Emergency Management	18,380
Adult Probation Grant	37,500
MVGT Grant	32,000
Subsidy Grants	12,035
Targeted Community Alternatives Grant	18,750
Pre-Sentencing Investigation Grant	4,726
State Victims Assistance	21,766
Cost Allocation	16,939
Public Assistance Grants and Subsidies	139,172
Child Support Enforcement Grants and Subsidies	71,956
Bureau of Workers Compensation Reimbursements	9,450
Indigent Defense Reimbursements	30,757
School Resource Officer Reimbursements	47,654
Miscellaneous Intergovernmental Receivables	25,785
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	<u>\$3,492,271</u>

Delinquent accounts receivable may be certified and collected as a special assessment, subject to foreclosure for non-payment. Management believes all other receivables are fully collectible within one year except for property taxes. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year. Delinquent property taxes deemed collectible by the County Auditor are recorded as a receivable, in the amount of \$127,463, may not be collected within one year. Loans Receivable, although ultimately collectible, will not be collected within one year. The County is reflecting a \$1,782 loan receivable in the USDA Rural Business Enterprise Special Revenue Fund. This is the result of the issuance of revolving loans administered by the County.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 9 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2022
Governmental Activities				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$865,586	\$0	\$0	\$865,586
Gravel Roads/Bases	12,809,356	1,993,128	0	14,802,484
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>13,674,942</u>	<u>1,993,128</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,668,070</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings and Improvements	10,671,102	74,848	(94,915)	10,651,035
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	3,660,694	645,219	(144,434)	4,161,479
Vehicles	2,735,974	666,729	(337,176)	3,065,527
Infrastructure	18,804,351	841,373	0	19,645,724
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>35,872,121</u>	<u>2,228,169</u>	<u>(576,525)</u>	<u>37,523,765</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(4,454,201)	(314,704)	73,971	(4,694,934)
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	(1,915,052)	(314,741)	178,052	(2,051,741)
Vehicles	(1,652,426)	(229,453)	126,325	(1,755,554)
Infrastructure	(9,369,875)	(899,929)	0	(10,269,804)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(17,391,554)</u>	<u>(1,758,827) *</u>	<u>378,348</u>	<u>(18,772,033)</u>
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>18,480,567</u>	<u>469,342</u>	<u>(198,177)</u>	<u>18,751,732</u>
Governmental Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$32,155,509</u>	<u>\$2,462,470</u>	<u>(\$198,177)</u>	<u>\$34,419,802</u>

* Depreciation expense was charged to programs of governmental activities as follows:

Governmental Activities

General Government:

Legislative and Executive	\$142,829
Judicial	25,379
Public Safety	197,521
Public Works	1,274,982
Health	15,831
Human Services	79,813
Conservation and Recreation	22,472
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$1,758,827</u>

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Balance 12/31/2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2022
Business-Type Activities				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$17,500	\$0	\$0	\$17,500
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Vehicles	6,400	0	(6,400)	0
Infrastructure	9,929,011	0	0	9,929,011
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	9,935,411	0	(6,400)	9,929,011
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Vehicles	(4,400)	(2,000)	6,400	0
Infrastructure	(1,849,233)	(234,308)	0	(2,083,541)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,853,633)	(236,308)	6,400	(2,083,541)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	8,081,778	(236,308)	0	7,845,470
Business-Type Capital Assets, Net	\$8,099,278	(\$236,308)	\$0	\$7,862,970

Note 10 - Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, damage to or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; employee injuries, and natural disasters. During 2022, the County contracted with the Buckeye Joint-County Insurance Council (a public entity risk pool - See Note 19) for liability, auto, and crime insurance. This organization is a cost-sharing pool. Coverage provided by the program is as follows:

Basic Contribution	Coverage Limits/Aggregate	Deductible
Blanket Buildings and Personal Property	\$24,898,099	\$1,000/\$10,000
Legal Liability	1,000,000	0
Peril Coverage	5,000,000	25,000
Animal Injury/Mortality	10,000	0
Athletic Fields	200,000	0
Cemetery Structures	10,000	0
Commandeered Property	100,000	0
Outdoor Property	\$100,000	0
Pollution Clean Up/Removal	100,000	0
Property Off Premises	10,000	0
Accounts Receivable	250,000	0
Builders Risk	500,000	0
Grounds Maintenance Equipment	50,000	0
Newly Acquired/Constructed (Real) Property	2,000,000	0
Newly Acquired/Constructed (Personal) Property	1,000,000	0
Paved Surfaces	100,000	0
Underground Pipes, Flues, Drains	1,000,000	0
Property In Transit	100,000	5,000

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		(Continued)
Equipment Breakdown	\$24,898,099	\$1,000/\$10,000
Inland Marine Coverage	2,796,331	1,000
Computer Equipment Coverage	500,000	1,000
Crime Coverage	5,000-250,000	0
Bodily Injury/Property Damage	2,000,000	0
Personal/Advertising Injury	2,000,000	0
General Aggregate	4,000,000	0
Completed Operations Aggregate	4,000,000	0
Medical Expenses	10,000/50,000	0
Employee Benefits Liability	2,000,000/4,000,000	0
Employers Liability	2,000,000	0
Public Officials Errors, Omissions, Injury	2,000,000/4,000,000	5,000
Employment Practices Injury	2,000,000/4,000,000	5,000
Law Enforcement Liability	2,000,000/4,000,000	5,000
Automobile Liability	2,000,000	0
Data Breach/Cyber Coverage	1,000,000	25,000

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

The County maintains a limited risk health insurance program for employees through Sirius American Insurance Company. Premiums are paid to a third party administrator, Key Benefit Administrators, Inc. The claims are processed and monitored by a County insurance administrator in conjunction with the third party administrator. An internal service fund is presented in the financial statements and reflects premiums paid into the Self-Insurance Health Internal Service Fund by other funds which are available to pay claims and administrative costs, and establish claim reserves. An excess coverage insurance policy covers annual individual claims in excess of \$75,000 and aggregate annual claims in excess of \$916,284.

The claims liability of the Self-Insurance Health Internal Service Fund of \$78,638 is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Amounts reported were provided by the County's third party administrators.

Changes in the fund's claims liability for 2022 were:

	<u>Balance at</u>	<u>Current Year</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Balance at</u>
	<u>Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>End of Year</u>
2022	\$0	\$1,020,819	\$942,181	\$78,638

For 2022, the County participated in the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 19). The Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safer working conditions and environments for the participants. The workers' compensation experience of the participating counties is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate.

In order to allocate the savings derived by formation of the Plan, and to maximize the number of participants in the Plan, the Plan's executive committee annually calculates the total savings which accrued to the Plan through its formation. This savings is then compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. The Plan's executive committee then collects rate contributions from or pays rate equalization rebates to the various participants.

Noble County, Ohio
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Participation in the Plan is limited to counties that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the Plan. Each year, the County pays an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program. The County may withdraw from the Plan if written notice is provided sixty days prior to the prescribed application deadline of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. However, the participant is not relieved of the obligation to pay any amounts owed to the Plan prior to withdrawal, and any participant leaving the Plan allows the representative of the Plan to access loss experience for three years following the last year of participation.

The County pays all elected official bonds by State Statute.

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

The net pension liability (asset) and the net OPEB (asset) reported on the Statement of Net Position represent liabilities to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively. Pensions/OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) 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) calculations are 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 these estimates annually.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires 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 (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net pension/OPEB asset* or a long-term *net pension/OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable*. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 12 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – County employees, other than certified teachers, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system which 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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Noble County, Ohio
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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
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
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 amount of a member's pension benefit vests upon receipt of the initial benefit payment. The options for Public Safety and Law Enforcement permit early retirement under qualifying circumstances as early as age 48 with a reduced benefit.

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, the member is eligible 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 on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the adjustment is based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits.

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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 and will continue to be administered by OPERS), 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. When members choose to annuitize their defined contribution benefit, the annuitized portion of the benefit is reclassified to a defined benefit.

Effective January 1, 2022, the Combined Plan is no longer available for member selection.

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

	State and Local	Law Enforcement
2022 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %
Employee *	10.0 %	**
 2022 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension ***	14.0 %	18.1 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits ****	0.0	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	13.0 %

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

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

For 2022, the County's contractually required contribution was \$1,000,803 for the traditional plan, \$25,872 for the combined plan and \$5,958 for the member-directed plan. Of these amounts, \$111,092 is reported as an intergovernmental payable for the traditional plan, \$2,781 for the combined plan, and \$896 for the member-directed plan.

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

The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense of the County's defined benefit pension plans:

	OPERS <u>Traditional Plan</u>	OPERS <u>Combined Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset:			
Current Measurement Date	0.04617400%	0.03287600%	
Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.03760600%</u>	<u>0.01461400%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00856800%</u>	<u>0.01826200%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net Pension Liability	\$4,017,323	\$0	\$4,017,323
Net Pension Asset	0	(129,533)	(129,533)
Pension Expense	(180,557)	(10,308)	(190,865)

2022 pension expense for the member-directed defined contribution plan was \$5,958. The aggregate pension expense for all pension plans was a negative \$184,907 for 2022.

At December 31, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pensions from the following sources:

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	OPERS <u>Traditional Plan</u>	OPERS <u>Combined Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$204,797	\$805	\$205,602
Changes of assumptions	502,362	6,510	508,872
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,060,215	3,257	1,063,472
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>1,000,803</u>	<u>25,872</u>	<u>1,026,675</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$2,768,177</u>	<u>\$36,444</u>	<u>\$2,804,621</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$88,112	\$14,487	\$102,599
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	4,778,462	27,770	4,806,232
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>105,609</u>	<u>37,660</u>	<u>143,269</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$4,972,183</u>	<u>\$79,917</u>	<u>\$5,052,100</u>

\$1,026,675 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase to the net pension asset in 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS <u>Traditional Plan</u>	OPERS <u>Combined Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year Ending December 31:			
2023	\$18,489	(\$13,230)	\$5,259
2024	(1,339,544)	(16,487)	(1,356,031)
2025	(1,123,610)	(12,436)	(1,136,046)
2026	(760,144)	(10,424)	(770,568)
2027	0	(5,799)	(5,799)
Thereafter	<u>0</u>	<u>(10,969)</u>	<u>(10,969)</u>
Total	<u>(\$3,204,809)</u>	<u>(\$69,345)</u>	<u>(\$3,274,154)</u>

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Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value 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, 2021, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. In 2021, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2016 through 2020, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, with the most notable being a reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 7.2 percent down to 6.9 percent, for the defined benefit investments. Key actuarial assumptions and methods used in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2021, reflecting experience study results, are presented below:

	<u>OPERS Traditional Plan</u>	<u>OPERS Combined Plan</u>
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	2.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	2.75 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:		
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.0 percent, simple	3.0 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.0 percent, simple through 2022, then 2.05 percent, simple	3.0 percent, simple through 2022, then 2.05 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.9 percent	6.9 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

Key actuarial assumptions and methods used in the prior actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2020, are presented below:

	<u>OPERS Traditional Plan</u>	<u>OPERS Combined Plan</u>
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:		
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.0 percent, simple	3.0 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	0.5 percent, simple through 2021, then 2.15 percent, simple	0.5 percent, simple through 2021, then 2.15 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

For 2021, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170 percent of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions.

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Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all these tables.

For 2020, 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 the above-described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2021, 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 15.3 percent for 2021.

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 geometric rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized below:

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Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	24.00%	1.03%
Domestic Equities	21.00	3.78
Real Estate	11.00	3.66
Private Equity	12.00	7.43
International Equities	23.00	4.88
Risk Parity	5.00	2.92
Other investments	4.00	2.85
Total	100.00%	4.21%

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for the current year was 6.9 percent for the traditional plan and the combined plan. The discount rate for the prior year was 7.2 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments 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 County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent, as well as what the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.9 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.90%)	Current Discount Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.90%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)			
OPERS Traditional Plan	\$10,591,854	\$4,017,323	(\$1,453,558)
OPERS Combined Plan	(96,655)	(129,533)	(155,175)

Note 12 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plan

See Note 11 for a description of the net OPEB (asset).

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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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 (HRA) to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees are able to select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. For non-Medicare retirees and eligible dependents, OPERS sponsors medical and prescription coverage through a professionally managed self-insured plan. An allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium is offered to retirees and eligible dependents. The allowance is based on the retiree's years of service and age when they first enrolled in OPERS coverage.

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS. For those retiring on or after January 1, 2015, the allowance has been determined by applying a percentage to the base allowance. The percentage applied is based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care. Monthly allowances range between 51 percent and 90 percent of the base allowance. Those who retired prior to January 1, 2015, will have an allowance of at least 75 percent of the base allowance.

The health care 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 separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS discontinued the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses.

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 with a minimum age of 60. Members in Group A are eligible for coverage at any age with 30 or more years of qualifying service. Members in Group B are eligible at any age with 32 years of qualifying service, or at age 52 with 31 years of qualifying service. Members in Group C are eligible for coverage with 32 years of qualifying service and a minimum age of 55. Current retirees eligible (or who became eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. 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' Annual Comprehensive 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.

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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 2022, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2022, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. 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 2022 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The County's contractually required contribution was \$2,383 for 2022. Of this amount, \$256 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net OPEB asset and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The County's proportion of the net OPEB 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:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Asset:	
Current Measurement Date	0.04432700%
Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.03577200%</u>
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00855500%</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	(\$1,388,391)
OPEB Expense	(\$1,200,856)

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At December 31, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	\$ 143,937
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>2,383</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$146,320</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$210,599
Changes of assumptions	562,005
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	661,886
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>70,219</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$1,504,709</u>

\$2,383 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 or an increase of the net OPEB asset in 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Year Ending December 31:	
2023	(\$862,964)
2024	(258,133)
2025	(144,619)
2026	<u>(95,056)</u>
Total	<u>(\$1,360,772)</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 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.

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In 2021, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2016 through 2020, comparing historical assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions. The actuarial valuation used for 2021 compared to those used for 2020 are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent	3.25 to 10.75 percent
	including wage inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	1.84 percent	2.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5 percent, initial	8.5 percent, initial
	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2034	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2035
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

For 2021, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170 percent of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all these tables.

For 2020, 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 the above-described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2021, 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 contributions 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.

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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 14.3 percent for 2021.

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 rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	34.00%	0.91%
Domestic Equities	25.00	3.78
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	3.71
International Equities	25.00	4.88
Risk Parity	2.00	2.92
Other investments	7.00	1.93
Total	100.00%	3.45%

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 6.0 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. 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 percent and a municipal bond rate of 1.84 percent (Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index"). 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 2121. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00 percent) than the current rate:

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	1% Decrease (5.00%)	Current Discount Rate (6.00%)	1% Increase (7.00%)
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	(\$816,503)	(\$1,388,391)	(\$1,863,064)

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset 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 asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2022 is 5.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is 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 percent in the most recent valuation.

Note 13 - Other Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

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

Employees earn sick leave at the rate up to 4.6 hours per pay. Sick leave is accumulated without limit. Upon retirement or death, an employee can be paid from twenty-five to fifty percent of accumulated, unused sick leave up to 480 hours accumulation.

Insurance

The County offers health and prescription insurance coverage through the County's health insurance internal service fund for all eligible employees. The County pays eighty percent of the monthly premiums and employees pay twenty percent.

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

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Health Insurance Option

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

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

Note 14 - Significant Commitments

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

Governmental Funds	
General	\$207,086
Public Assistance	5,767
Ambulance Services	3,489
Other Non Major Governmental	148,961
Total Governmental Funds	<u>\$365,303</u>

Note 15 - Long -Term Obligations

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Outstanding 12/31/2021	Additions	Deletions	Outstanding 12/31/2022	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Direct Placement Bonds:					
General Obligation Bonds:					
2020 County Services Facilities Refunding - 2%	\$1,214,352	\$0	\$82,720	\$1,131,632	\$84,374
Net Pension Liability - OPERS	5,568,629	0	1,551,306	4,017,323	0
Compensated Absences	810,639	400,813	335,672	875,780	284,001
Total Governmental Activities	7,593,620	400,813	1,969,698	6,024,735	368,375
Business-Type Activities:					
Direct Borrowings:					
Sewer Project Phase II OWDA Loan - 2009 - 0%	116,056	0	12,217	103,839	12,217
Belle Valley Project OWDA Loan - 2013 - 0%	473,801	0	33,843	439,958	33,843
Total OWDA Loans	589,857	0	46,060	543,797	46,060
Compensated Absences	15,435	5,265	76	20,624	146
Asset Retirement Obligation	110,000	0	0	110,000	0
Total Business-Type Activities	715,292	5,265	46,136	674,421	46,206
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$8,308,912	\$406,078	\$2,015,834	\$6,699,156	\$414,581

Governmental Activities

During 2020, the County issued \$1,295,450 in County Services Facilities Refunding Bonds. These bonds are private placement general obligation bonds with an interest rate of 2.00%. These bonds were issued at par amount with no premium or discount applied. These bonds were used to refund the 2014 County Services Facilities bonds. As a result of the refunding, \$1,368,209 of the 2014 refunded bonds, is considered retired and the liability is removed from the Statement of Net Position. The 2020 refunding bonds were issued for a fifteen year period with final maturity in 2034. These bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the County and are being retired from the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund using General Fund property tax revenues.

Annual debt service requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2022, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$84,374	\$22,633	\$107,007
2024	86,061	20,945	107,006
2025	87,783	19,224	107,007
2026	89,538	17,468	107,006
2027	91,329	15,677	107,006
2028-2032	484,786	50,247	535,033
2033-2034	207,761	6,254	214,015
Total	\$1,131,632	\$152,448	\$1,284,080

The County's outstanding bond from direct placement related to governmental activities contain a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts become immediately due if the County is unable to make payment.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. However, employer pension contributions are made from the following funds: The General Fund and the Job and Family Services, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, Developmental Disabilities, Child Support Enforcement Agency, Litter, Dog and Kennel, Delinquent Real Estate and Tax Collection, 911, Emergency Management Agency, Community Development Block Grant, State Victims Advocate, Adult Probation, Miscellaneous Court Grants, Real Estate Assessment, and Law Library Resources Special Revenue Funds. For additional information related to the net pension liability see Note 11.

Compensated absences will be paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid, which consist of the General Fund and the Job and Family Services, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, Real Estate Assessment, Child Support Enforcement Agency, Developmental Disabilities, 911, Miscellaneous Court Grants, and Emergency Management Agency Special Revenue Funds.

Business-Type Activities

The County has pledged future sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$543,797 in sewer system OWDA loans issued between 2009 and 2020. Proceeds from these loans provided financing for various sewer projects. The loans are payable solely from sewer customer net revenues and are payable through 2035. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans as compared to net future revenues are not estimable but are expected to be less than net revenues in each year the loans are outstanding. Principal paid for the current year is \$46,060. Total customer net revenues were (\$47,090).

The County's outstanding OWDA loans from direct borrowings in the amount of \$543,797 related to business-type activities contain provisions that in an event of default (1) the amount of such default shall bear interest at the default rate from the due date until the date of payment, (2) if any of the charges have not been paid within 30 days, in addition to the interest calculated at the default rate, a late charge of 1 percent on the amount of each default shall also be paid to the OWDA, and (3) for each additional 30 days during which the charges remain unpaid, the County shall continue to pay an additional late charge of 1 percent on the amount of the default until such charges are paid.

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

Year Ending December 31,	Principal
2023	\$46,060
2024	46,060
2025	46,060
2026	46,060
2027	46,060
2028-2032	211,969
2033-2035	101,528
Total	<u>\$543,797</u>

The County will pay the asset retirement obligation (ARO) from the Sewer Enterprise Fund. For additional information related to the ARO see Note 16.

The County's overall legal debt margin at December 31, 2022 was \$18,281,957, with an unvoted amount of \$7,233,803.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 16 – Asset Retirement Obligation

The Governmental Accounting Standard Board’s (GASB) Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, provides guidance related to asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset.

Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.44 requires the County to submit any changes to their sewerage system to the Ohio EPA for approval. Through this review process, the County would be responsible to address any public safety issues associated with their waste water treatment facilities. The County estimates these public safety issues to include removing/filling any tankage, cleaning/removing certain equipment, and backfilling certain exposed areas. This asset retirement obligation (ARO) of \$110,000 associated with the County’s waste water treatment facilities was estimated by a Professional Engineer. The remaining useful life of these facilities range from 20 to 24 years.

Note 17 - Interfund Transactions

Interfund balances at December 31, 2022 consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Interfund Payable	Interfund Receivable				Totals
	Major Funds			Other Nonmajor Governmental	
	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Public Assistance		
Major Funds:					
Public Assistance	\$78,618	\$6,372	\$0	\$0	\$84,990
Ambulance Services	0	0	0	125,380	125,380
Other Nonmajor Governmental	154,070	0	122,575	0	276,645
Total All Funds	<u>\$232,688</u>	<u>\$6,372</u>	<u>\$122,575</u>	<u>\$125,380</u>	<u>\$487,015</u>

The above interfund receivables/payables are due to time lags between the dates interfund goods and services are provided, transactions recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds were made. Also included in the above balances are short-term advances made from the General Fund to the Litter Control, Community Development Block Grant, State Victim Advocate, and 911 Local Grant Special Revenue Funds in the amounts of \$5,000, \$97,164, \$12,000 and \$13,000, respectively.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022 consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

Transfer from	Transfer to				Totals
	Public Assistance	Other Nonmajor Governmental	Sewer	Internal Service	
Major Fund:					
General Fund	<u>\$18,291</u>	<u>\$522,495</u>	<u>\$34,545</u>	<u>\$64,637</u>	<u>\$639,968</u>

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute budget requires to expend them; to move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; and to segregate and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided when an advance is reclassified as a transfer.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 18 - Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Public Assistance	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Ambulance Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:							
Inventory	\$43,636	\$152,912	\$1,100	\$1,200	\$0	\$6,486	\$205,334
Prepays	11,218	1,445	7,649	9,348	0	84,915	114,575
Revolving Loan	0	0	0	0	0	1,782	1,782
Unclaimed Monies	49,012	0	0	0	0	0	49,012
Total Nonspendable	103,866	154,357	8,749	10,548	0	93,183	370,703
Restricted to:							
Capital Projects	0	0	0	0	0	50,080	50,080
Public Assistance	0	0	203,605	0	0	1,070,654	1,274,259
Children Services	0	0	0	0	0	234,479	234,479
Roads and Bridges	0	2,791,750	0	0	0	0	2,791,750
Board of							
Developmental Disabilities	0	0	0	3,839,150	0	0	3,839,150
Community Development	0	0	0	0	0	407,748	407,748
Court Corrections	0	0	0	0	0	613,580	613,580
Ambulance Services	0	0	0	0	2,271,368	0	2,271,368
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	430,630	430,630
Other Purposes	0	0	0	0	0	2,841,547	2,841,547
Total Restricted	0	2,791,750	203,605	3,839,150	2,271,368	5,648,718	14,754,591
Committed to:							
Severance Payments	52,304	0	0	0	0	0	52,304
Assigned to:							
Purchases on Order Subsequent Year's Appropriations	48,250	0	0	0	0	0	48,250
Total Assigned	4,196,296	0	0	0	0	0	4,196,296
Total Assigned	4,244,546	0	0	0	0	0	4,244,546
Unassigned	180,458	0	0	0	0	0	180,458
Total Fund Balances	\$4,581,174	\$2,946,107	\$212,354	\$3,849,698	\$2,271,368	\$5,741,901	\$19,602,602

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 19 - Public Entity Risk Pools

Buckeye Joint-County Insurance Council

The Buckeye Joint-County Insurance Council is an insurance purchasing pool that serves Noble, Hocking, Lawrence, Morgan, Pike, and Vinton Counties. The Council was formed as an Ohio nonprofit corporation for the purpose of establishing an insurance pool to obtain general liability, law enforcement, professional and fleet insurance. Member counties provide operating resources to the corporation based on actuarially determined rates. The Governing Board, consisting of a commissioner from each county, annually elects officers, which includes a President, Vice President, Second Vice President and two Governing Board members. The Governing Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, contracting, appropriating, and designating management. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation on the Governing Board. The expenditures and investment of funds by the officers must be approved by the Governing Board unless specific limits have been set by the Governing Board to permit otherwise.

Noble County does not have any ongoing financial interest or responsibility. The agreement between the County and the Council indicates that a voluntary withdrawal or termination of the Council shall constitute a forfeiture of any pro rata share of the Council reserve fund. In the event of the termination of the Council, current members shall be paid in an amount that they have contributed to the Council as of the last month of the Council's existence. Current calculation of this potential residual interest is therefore not possible. During 2022, Noble County paid \$106,627 to the Council for coverage.

County Commissioners Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

For 2022, the County participated in the County Commissioners' Association of Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan) provided by the County Commissioners' Association of Ohio, a workers' compensation insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the Plan is to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safe working conditions and environments for the participants.

The workers' compensation experience of the participating counties is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all counties in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. In order to allocate the savings derived by formation of the Plan, and to maximize the number of participants in the Plan, annually the Plan's executive committee calculates the total savings which accrued to the Plan through its formation. This savings is then compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. The Plan's executive committee then collects rate contributions from or pays rate equalization rebates to the various participants. Participation in the Plan is limited to counties that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Sedgwick Claims Management formally known as Comp Management, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the Plan. Each year, the County pays an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the Plan. The County may withdraw from the Plan if written notice is provided sixty days prior to the prescribed application deadline of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. However, the participant is not relieved of the obligation to pay any amounts owed to the Plan prior to withdrawal, and any participant leaving the Plan allows representatives of the Plan to access loss experience for three years following the last year of participation. The County's contribution to the pool for 2022 was \$44,143.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 20 - Jointly Governed Organizations

Southeastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District

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

The Southeastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District is governed and operated through three groups. An eighteen-member board of directors, comprised of three commissioners from each County, is responsible for the District's financial matters. Financial records are maintained by the County (through a custodial fund) and the District. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the District including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The District's sole revenue source is a waste disposal fee for in-district waste. A forty-three-member policy committee, comprised of seven members from each county and one at-large member appointed by the policy committee, is responsible for preparing the solid waste management plan of the District in conjunction with a Technical Advisory Council whose members are appointed by the policy committee. No contributions were received from the County during 2022.

Mental Health and Recovery Services Board

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

During 2022, Noble County contributed \$406,703 in tax levy revenue money through a .70 mill levy. The remaining revenues are provided by levies from other member counties, and state and federal grants awarded to the multi-county board. Muskingum County serves as fiscal agent for the Board. Continued existence of the Board is not dependent on the County's continued participation and no equity interest exists. The Board has no outstanding debt.

Guernsey-Monroe-Noble Community Action Corporation (GMN)

The Guernsey-Monroe-Noble Community Action Corporation is a non-profit corporation organized to plan, conduct and coordinate programs designed to combat social and economic problems and to help eliminate conditions of poverty within Guernsey, Monroe and Noble counties. The agency is governed by an eighteen-member board which consists of two commissioners or their appointees from each county, two individuals from the private sector from each county, and two low income individuals elected by each county. The six business owners are nominated by other local business owners and the six low income individuals are nominated at a public meeting of the local Neighborhood Service Center Policy Advisory Committee. The agency received federal and state monies which are applied for and received by, and in the name of, the Board of Directors. Continued existence of the Community Action Agency is not dependent upon the County's continued participation, nor does the County have an equity interest in the agency.

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The agency is not accumulating significant financial resources and is not experiencing fiscal distress that may cause an additional financial benefit to or burden on the County. The agency administers the operations of the Senior Citizens Center. During 2022, \$252,964 in Senior Citizens Levy money was received on behalf of the elderly residents of Noble County.

Buckeye Hills - Hocking Valley Regional Developmental District

The District serves as the Area Agency on Aging for Noble, Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Morgan, Monroe, Perry, and Washington Counties. The District was created to foster a cooperative effort in regional planning, programming, and implementing plans and programs. The District is governed by a fifteen-member Board of Directors. The Board is comprised of one County Commissioner from each county, one member from the City of Athens, one member from the City of Marietta, four at-large members appointed from the ten government members, and one member from the minority sector. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the District including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. Noble County's annual cash contribution during 2022 was \$16,473; \$13,291 of which was given for administration purposes. The local contribution is based on the County's formal resolution of cooperation with the district.

Oakview Juvenile Residential Center

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

Ohio Valley Employment Resource (OVER)

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

Noble County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 21 - Related Organizations

Noble County Metropolitan Housing Authority

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

Noble County Airport Authority

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

Note 22 – Contingencies

Grants

The County received financial assistance from the federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The distribution of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the County at December 31, 2022.

Litigation

The County is not currently party to any pending litigation.

Note 23 – COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency ended in April 2023. During 2022, the County received COVID-19 funding. The County will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.04617400%	0.03760600%	0.03988400%	0.03971700%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$4,017,323	\$5,568,629	\$7,883,342	\$10,877,680
County's Covered Payroll	\$6,031,693	\$5,554,035	\$5,427,004	\$5,215,105
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	66.60%	100.26%	145.26%	208.58%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%

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

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

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.03893300%	0.03731800%	0.03657100%	0.03532000%	0.03731800%
\$6,107,833	\$8,474,282	\$6,334,558	\$4,259,987	\$4,163,768
\$4,999,205	\$4,688,383	\$4,433,709	\$4,218,321	\$4,119,237
122.18%	180.75%	142.87%	100.99%	101.08%
84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

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

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability / Asset	0.03287600%	0.01461400%	0.01442500%	0.01596900%	0.00805000%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(\$129,533)	(\$42,185)	\$30,079	\$17,858	\$10,958
County's Covered Payroll	\$144,200	\$70,086	\$64,214	\$62,121	\$32,969
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	89.83%	60.19%	-46.84%	-28.75%	-33.24%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	169.88%	157.67%	145.28%	126.64%	137.28%

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

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

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset	0.04432700%	0.03577200%	0.03791700%	0.03788900%	0.03695000%	0.03576000%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$1,388,391)	(\$637,308)	\$5,237,323	\$4,939,831	\$4,012,498	\$3,611,881
County's Covered Payroll	\$7,478,833	\$6,235,343	\$5,679,346	\$5,545,818	\$5,341,526	\$5,095,224
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-18.56%	-10.22%	92.22%	89.07%	75.12%	70.89%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Noble County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of County Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Ten Years (1)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net Pension Liability - Traditional Plan					
Contractually Required Contribution	\$1,000,803	\$875,179	\$804,274	\$785,348	\$751,703
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(1,000,803)</u>	<u>(875,179)</u>	<u>(804,274)</u>	<u>(785,348)</u>	<u>(751,703)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$6,877,315	\$6,031,693	\$5,554,035	\$5,427,004	\$5,215,105
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.55%	14.51%	14.48%	14.47%	14.41%
Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Combined Plan					
Contractually Required Contribution	\$25,872	\$20,188	\$9,812	\$8,990	\$8,697
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(25,872)</u>	<u>(20,188)</u>	<u>(9,812)</u>	<u>(8,990)</u>	<u>(8,697)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$184,800	\$144,200	\$70,086	\$64,214	\$62,121
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - OPEB Plan (1)					
Contractually Required Contribution	\$2,383	\$2,378	\$2,209	\$2,184	\$2,572
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(2,383)</u>	<u>(2,378)</u>	<u>(2,209)</u>	<u>(2,184)</u>	<u>(2,572)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll (2)	\$7,478,833	\$6,235,343	\$5,679,346	\$5,545,818	\$5,341,526
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%

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

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

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
\$669,268	\$579,847	\$547,021	\$520,425	\$548,137
<u>(669,268)</u>	<u>(579,847)</u>	<u>(547,021)</u>	<u>(520,425)</u>	<u>(548,137)</u>
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$4,999,205	\$4,688,383	\$4,433,709	\$4,218,321	\$4,119,237
13.39%	12.37%	12.34%	12.34%	13.31%
\$4,286	\$7,626	\$10,105	\$10,872	\$11,192
<u>(4,286)</u>	<u>(7,626)</u>	<u>(10,105)</u>	<u>(10,872)</u>	<u>(11,192)</u>
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$32,969	\$63,550	\$84,208	\$90,600	\$86,092
13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%
\$52,844	\$97,730			
<u>(52,844)</u>	<u>(97,730)</u>			
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>			
\$5,095,224	\$4,819,233			
1.04%	2.03%			

Noble County
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended December 31, 2022

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension– Traditional Plan

Amounts reported beginning in 2022 incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in prior years are presented below:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018 and 2017</u>	<u>2016 and prior</u>
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent	3.25 percent	3.75 percent
Future Salary Increases	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:				
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	see below	see below	see below	see below
Investment Rate of Return	6.9 percent	7.2 percent	7.5 percent	8 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

The assumptions related to COLA or Ad Hoc COLA for Post-January 7, 2013, Retirees are as follows:

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA, Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees:

2022	3.0 percent, simple through 2022 then 2.05 percent, simple
2021	0.5 percent, simple through 2021 then 2.15 percent, simple
2020	1.4 percent, simple through 2020 then 2.15 percent, simple
2017 through 2019	3.0 percent, simple through 2018 then 2.15 percent, simple
2016 and prior	3.0 percent, simple through 2018 then 2.80 percent, simple 5.50 to 5.00 percent

Amounts reported beginning in 2022 use pre-retirement mortality rates based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170 percent of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all these tables.

Noble County
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended December 31, 2022

Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use 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.

Amounts reported for 2016 and prior use mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used.

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension – Combined Plan

	2022	2019	2018
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases	2.75 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:			
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	see below	see below	see below
Investment Rate of Return	6.9 percent	7.2 percent	7.5 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

For 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Combined Plan had the same change in COLA or Ad Hoc COLA for Post-January 2, 2013, retirees as the Traditional Plan.

Noble County
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the year ended December 31, 2022

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS OPEB

Wage Inflation:	
2022	2.75 percent
2021 and prior	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases (including wage inflation):	
2022	2.75 to 10.75 percent
2021 and prior	3.25 to 10.75 percent
Investment Return Assumption:	
Beginning in 2019	6.00 percent
2018	6.50 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
2022	1.84 percent
2021	2.00 percent
2020	2.75 percent
2019	3.71 percent
2018	3.31 percent
Single Discount Rate:	
2022	6.00 percent
2021	6.00 percent
2020	3.16 percent
2019	3.96 percent
2018	3.85 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
2022	5.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2034
2021	8.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2035
2020	10.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2030
2019	10.0 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029
2018	7.5 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2028

Changes in Benefit Terms – OPERS OPEB

On January 15, 2020, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-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 non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in 2021.

NOBLE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2022

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. 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	G-2223-11-6972	\$124,707
Total SNAP Cluster			<u>124,707</u>
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources</i>			
Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster			
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665		1,506
Total Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster			<u>1,506</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			126,213
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Development Services Agency</i>			
Community Development Block Grants - State's Program	14.228	B-W-19-1CD-1 B-C-20-1CD-1 B-F-20-1CD-1	5,000 99,596 12,042
Total Community Development Block Grants - State's Program			<u>116,638</u>
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	B-C-18-1CD-2 B-C-20-1CD-2	71,083 5,719
Total Home Investment Partnerships Program			<u>76,802</u>
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			193,440
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources</i>			
National Forest Acquired Lands	15.438		2,651
Total U.S. Department of the Interior			<u>2,651</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Attorney General</i>			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	2022-VOCA-134717819 2022-VOCA-134717810 VOCA-109857743	3,773 17,802 4,503
Total Crime Victim Assistance			<u>26,078</u>
Total U.S. Department of Justice			26,078
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
<i>Passed Through Workforce Investment Act Area 15</i>			
WIOA Cluster			
WIOA Adult Program	17.258	G-2223-15-0045	199,506
WIOA Youth Activities	17.259	G-2223-15-0045	217,251
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278	G-2223-15-0045	17,406
Total WIOA Cluster			<u>434,163</u>
WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants/WIA National Emergency Grants	17.277	G-2223-15-0045	3,139
Unemployment Insurance	17.225	G-2223-15-0045	5,654
Total U.S. Department of Labor			<u>442,956</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation</i>			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PID 115294	33,606
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			<u>33,606</u>
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			33,606

NOBLE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2022
(CONTINUED)

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Office of Budget and Management</i>			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	2022	2,141,420
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			2,141,420
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION			
<i>Direct from Federal Government</i>			
Appalachian Area Development	23.002	N/A	50,000
Total Appalachian Regional Commission			50,000
U.S. Election Assistance Commission			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Secretary of State</i>			
HAVA Election Security Grants	90.404	2022	6,409
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities</i>			
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	2201OHSOSR	11,109
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services</i>			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	G-2223-11-6972	13,302
TANF Cluster			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	G-2223-11-6972	862,727
Total TANF Cluster			862,727
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	G-2223-11-6972	142,727
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	G-2223-11-6972	3,259
CCDF Cluster			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	G-2223-11-6972	14,909
Total CCDF Cluster			14,909
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658	G-2223-11-6972	37,735
Adoption Assistance	93.659	G-2223-11-6972	83,965
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	G-2223-11-6972	166,832
Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program	93.747	G-2223-11-6972	2,604
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	G-2223-11-6972	2,188
Medicaid Cluster			
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	G-2223-11-6972	242,214
Total Medicaid Cluster			242,214
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			1,583,571
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Emergency Management Agency</i>			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	4424-DR-121-0127E7-00	12,553
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMC-2021-EP-00002	19,259
		EMC-2021-EP-00007	18,380
Total Emergency Management Performance Grants			37,639
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			50,192
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$4,656,536</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

NOBLE COUNTY

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Noble County (the County) under programs of the federal government for the year ended 2022. 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 – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) and HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME) GRANT PROGRAMS with REVOLVING LOAN CASH BALANCE

The current cash balance on the County's local program income account as of December 31, 2022 is \$80,173.

NOTE E - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Noble County
200 Courthouse Square
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

To the Board of County Commissioners:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Noble County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 18, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purposes of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the County's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the County's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 18, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



88 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
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(800) 282-0370

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

Noble County
200 Courthouse Square
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Noble County, Ohio (County) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Noble County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022. Noble County's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings.

In our opinion, Noble County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by 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). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

The County's Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the County's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the County's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the County's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the County's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on 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, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *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 type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of this testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 18, 2023

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NOBLE COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2022

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): AL #21.027, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds AL #17.258, 17.259, 17.278, WIOA Cluster	
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

**Noble County Auditor
Ruth Hayes**



**SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
2 CFR 200.511(b)
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2021-001	ORC 5705.42 & AOS Bulletin 2000-008 require on-behalf of grants/loans be posted to County's ledgers. OPWC Issue II grant money was excluded.	Not corrected	Re-issued in the Management Letter in current year as the amount was not material to the financial statements.
2021-002	2 CFR Subpart F Section 200.510(b) requires entity to prepare a federal awards expended. County underestimated total federal expenditures.	Not corrected	Re-issued in Management Letter in current year. Change in Auditor in 2023 has created a gap and learning curve.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



NOBLE 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 9/28/2023

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov