DEFIANCE COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023





65 East State Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov 800-282-0370

County Commissioners Defiance County 500 Second St. Ste 301 Defiance, OH 43512

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Defiance County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. Defiance County is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

August 21, 2024

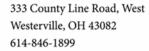


DEFIANCE COUNTY DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO

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Independent Auditor's Report

Defiance County 500 Court Street, Suite A Defiance, Ohio 43512

To the Members of the Board of Commissioners:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Defiance County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Defiance County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Defiance County, as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, and the Developmental Disabilities, Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax, Emergency 911, Senior Center, and American Rescue Plan Act Funds for the year then ended in accordance with 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 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 Defiance 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 Defiance 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 Defiance 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 Defiance 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, schedules of net pension and other postemployment benefit assets and liabilities and pension and other postemployment benefit contributions, listed in the table of contents 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

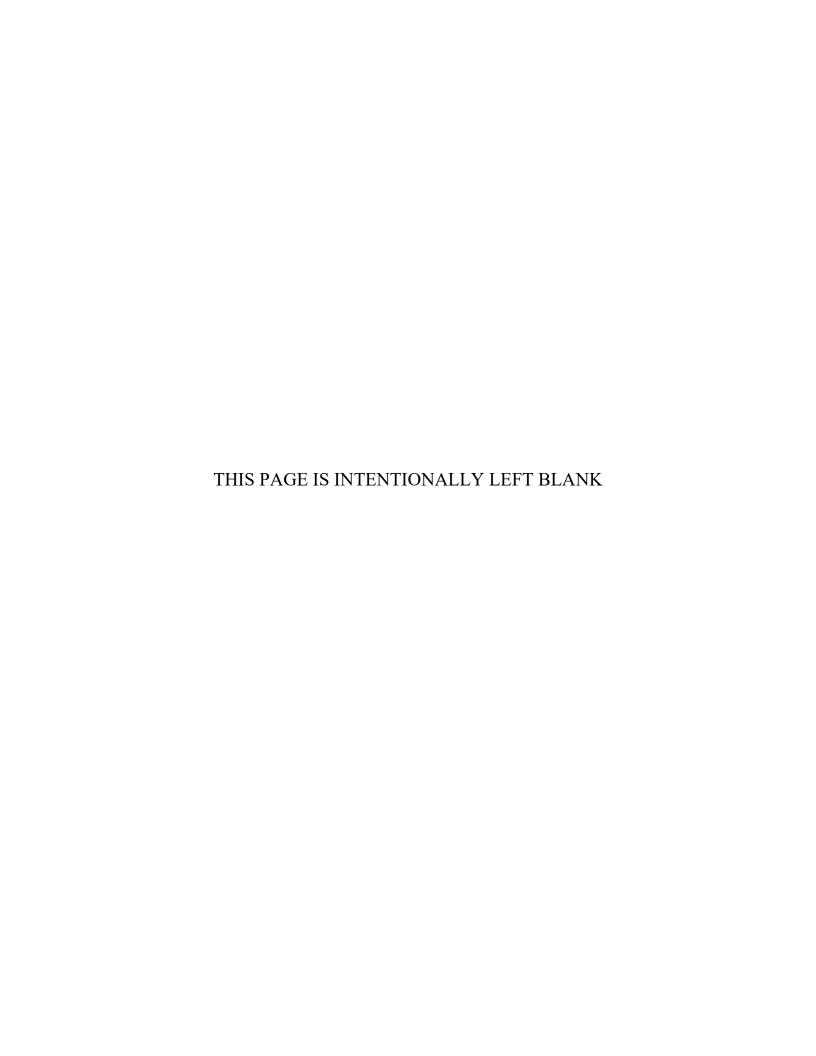
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Defiance County's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative 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 June 21, 2024 on our consideration of Defiance County's internal control over financial reporting and on 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 Defiance 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 Defiance County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. June 21, 2024

Julian & Srube, thre.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The management's discussion and analysis of Defiance County's (the "County") financial performance provides an overall review of the County's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2023. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2023 are as follows:

- The total net position of the County increased \$5,823,986 over the 2022's net position of \$138,163,399. Net position of governmental activities increased \$4,658,645, which represents a 4.75% increase from the 2022 net position of \$98,177,951. Net position of business-type activities increased \$1,165,341 or 2.91% over the 2022 net position of \$39.985,448.
- General revenues accounted for \$23,392,526 or 48.98% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$24,363,876 or 51.02% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The County had \$43,397,757 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$24,363,876 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$23,392,526 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The general fund, the County's largest major governmental fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$19,131,663 in 2023. The general fund had expenditures and other financing uses of \$21,617,470 in 2023. The fund balance of the general fund decreased \$2,485,807 from the 2022 fund balance of \$14,597,115.
- The developmental disabilities (DD) fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$6,157,058 in 2023. The DD fund had expenditures of \$7,040,069 in 2023. The DD fund balance decreased \$883,011 from 2022 to 2023.
- The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$8,202,937 in 2023. The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund had expenditures of \$7,679,346 in 2023. The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund balance increased \$523,591 from 2022 to 2023.
- The emergency 911 fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$1,323,168 in 2023. The emergency 911 fund had expenditures of \$1,240,902 in 2023. The emergency 911 fund balance increased \$82,266 from 2022 to 2023.
- The senior center fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$1,707,924 in 2023. The senior center fund had expenditures of \$1,574,182 in 2023. The senior center fund balance increased \$133,742 from 2022 to 2023.
- The American Rescue Plan Act fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$681,079 in 2023. The American Rescue Plan Act fund had expenditures of \$681,079 in 2023 resulting in no change to the fund balance during 2023.
- The county improvement fund, a major governmental fund, had expenditures of \$689,021 in 2023. The county improvement fund balance decreased \$689,021 from 2022 to 2023.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which consists of the landfill and sewer enterprise funds, increased in 2023 by \$1,165,341. This increase is mainly due to charges for services continuing to outpace the enterprise fund expenses.
- In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources were \$4,165,930 greater than originally budgeted, and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$4,080,179 less than originally budgeted. These positive variances are a result of the County's conservative budgeting process.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole County, presenting both an aggregate view of the County's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the County's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the County, there are seven major governmental funds. The general fund is the largest major governmental fund.

Reporting the County as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer the question, "How did the County do financially during 2023?" These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

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

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

Reporting the County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other State and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the County's major funds. The County uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the County's most significant funds. The County's major governmental funds are the general fund, developmental disabilities (DD) fund, motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, emergency 911 fund, senior center fund, American Rescue Plan Act fund, and county improvement fund. The County's major enterprise funds are the landfill fund and sewer fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds

The County maintains proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its landfill and sewer operations. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions. The County's internal service fund accounts for the activities of the self-insurance program for employee health care benefits. It also accounts for the activities of the County clinic.

Fiduciary Funds

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information provides detailed information regarding the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset of the retirement systems and a ten-year schedule of the County's contributions to the retirement systems to fund pension and OPEB obligations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the County as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the County's net position at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

	Net Position						
	Governmental	Business-type	Governmental	Business-type			
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Total	Total	
	2023	2023	2022	2022	2023	2022	
Assets							
Current and other assets	\$ 63,091,175	\$ 29,912,297	\$ 60,189,899	\$ 28,076,239	\$ 93,003,472	\$ 88,266,138	
Capital assets, net	70,448,315	21,927,087	69,305,881	21,824,852	92,375,402	91,130,733	
Total assets	133,539,490	51,839,384	129,495,780	49,901,091	185,378,874	179,396,871	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	10,133,163	631,244	3,211,792	248,298	10,764,407	3,460,090	
Total assets and deferred							
outflows of resources	143,672,653	52,470,628	132,707,572	50,149,389	196,143,281	182,856,961	
<u>Liabilities</u>				400			
Other liabilities	5,867,928	1,028,326	6,342,948	273,480	6,896,254	6,616,428	
Long-term liabilities	25,897,083	10,261,654	10,160,282	9,277,416	36,158,737	19,437,698	
Total liabilities	31,765,011	11,289,980	16,503,230	9,550,896	43,054,991	26,054,126	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,071,046	29,859	18,026,391	613,045	9,100,905	18,639,436	
Total liabilities and deferred							
inflows of resources	40,836,057	11,319,839	34,529,621	10,163,941	52,155,896	44,693,562	
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	68,670,363	19,540,862	67,216,050	20,093,188	88,211,225	87,309,238	
Restricted	20,478,420	283,406	17,328,588	-	20,761,826	17,328,588	
Unrestricted	13,687,813	21,326,521	13,633,313	19,892,260	35,014,334	33,525,573	
Total net position	\$ 102,836,596	\$ 41,150,789	\$ 98,177,951	\$ 39,985,448	\$ 143,987,385	\$ 138,163,399	

The net pension liability/asset is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the County's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB and the net pension/OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB, net pension/OPEB asset.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2023, the County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$143,987,385. This amounts to \$102,836,596 in the governmental activities and \$41,150,789 in the business-type activities. This is an indication that the County's finances remained strong during 2023.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the County's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 49.83% of total governmental and business-type assets. Capital assets include land, easements, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, and intangible right to use assets. The County's net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2023 was \$88,211,225. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The net pension liability for governmental activities increased \$14,327,643 or 202.61%, deferred outflow of resources related to pension increased \$5,722,136 or 189.19% and deferred inflows of resources related to pension decreased \$7,162,707 or 98.45%. These changes were the result of changes at the pension system level for Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). Primarily, net investment income on investments at the pension system were negative for the 2022 measurement date that are used for the 2023 reporting. This caused a large decrease in their respective fiduciary net positions which was a drastic change from the previous year's large positive investment returns.

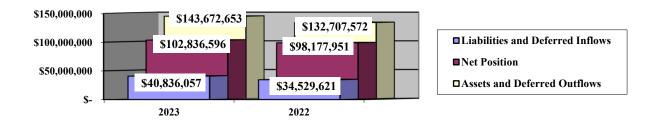
These changes also affected the business-type activities: the net pension liability increased \$878,377 or 227.40%, deferred outflow of resources related to pension increased \$319,703 or 150.14% and deferred inflows of resources related to pension decreased \$451,870 or 95.61%.

As of December 31, 2023, the County is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

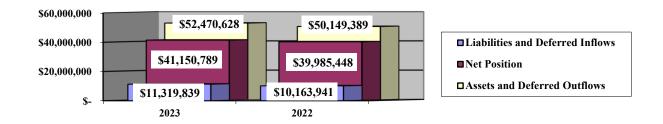
A portion of the County's net position, \$20,761,826 or 14.42%, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$35,014,334 or 24.32% may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The graphs below illustrate the County's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and net position at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 for the governmental activities and business-type activities.

Governmental Activities



Business-type Activities



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The following tables show the changes in net position for 2023 and 2022.

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			8.			
	Governmental Activities 2023	Business-type Activities 2023	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Total
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 4,746,131	\$ 6,881,898	\$ 4,739,372	\$ 6,583,362	\$ 11,628,029	\$ 11,322,734
Operating grants and contributions	17,442,546	-	16,492,476	-	17,442,546	16,492,476
Capital grants and contributions	2,175,199		4,201,732		2,175,199	4,201,732
Total program revenues	24,363,876	6,881,898	25,433,580	6,583,362	31,245,774	32,016,942
General revenues:						
Property taxes	8,693,261	-	8,586,911	-	8,693,261	8,586,911
Sales taxes	7,461,332	-	7,310,059	-	7,461,332	7,310,059
Unrestricted grants	2,207,244	-	2,501,214	-	2,207,244	2,501,214
Investment income	3,868,204	402,089	454,832	8,526	4,270,293	463,358
Miscellaneous	1,162,485	121,073	1,278,321	26,419	1,283,558	1,304,740
Total general revenues	23,392,526	523,162	20,131,337	34,945	23,915,688	20,166,282
Total revenues	47,756,402	7,405,060	45,564,917	6,618,307	55,161,462	52,183,224
Expenses Program expenses:						
General government						
Legislative and executive	8,956,810	-	10,302,769	-	8,956,810	10,302,769
Judicial	3,099,962	-	2,365,403	-	3,099,962	2,365,403
Public safety	7,051,261	-	5,343,345	-	7,051,261	5,343,345
Public works	11,436,009	-	11,470,643	-	11,436,009	11,470,643
Health	7,337,858	-	4,799,593	-	7,337,858	4,799,593
Human services	4,054,253	-	2,450,375	-	4,054,253	2,450,375
Economic development	1,443,750	-	1,365,581	-	1,443,750	1,365,581
Interest and fiscal charges	17,854	-	27,599	-	17,854	27,599
Landfill	-	4,598,723	-	5,179,832	4,598,723	5,179,832
Sewer		1,340,996		1,050,646	1,340,996	1,050,646
Total expenses	43,397,757	5,939,719	38,125,308	6,230,478	49,337,476	44,355,786
Change in net position before transfers	4,358,645	1,465,341	7,439,609	387,829	5,823,986	7,827,438
Transfers	300,000	(300,000)		=	=	
Change in net position	4,658,645	1,165,341	7,439,609	387,829	5,823,986	7,827,438
Net position at beginning of year	98,177,951	39,985,448	90,738,342	39,597,619	138,163,399	130,335,961
Net position at end of year	\$ 102,836,596	\$ 41,150,789	\$ 98,177,951	\$ 39,985,448	\$ 143,987,385	\$ 138,163,399

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased by \$4,658,645 from the 2022 net position. The net position of the governmental activities increased mainly due to an increase in operating grants and contributions, property and sales taxes, and investment income during 2023.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$5,272,449 or 13.83%. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in pension expense. Pension expense increased \$4,192,556. This increase was the result of an increase in expenses incurred at the pension system level for Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) due to a decrease in net investment income on investments compared to previous years.

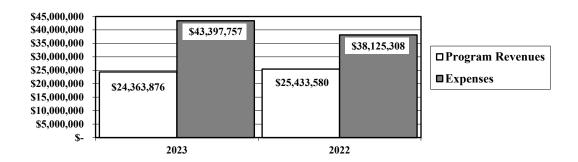
Public works expenses largely support the operations of the engineer's department, and accounts for \$11,436,009 or 26.35% of the total governmental expenses of the County. These expenses were funded by \$383,136 in direct charges to users, \$8,607,743 in operating grants and contributions, and \$2,175,199 in capital grants and contributions during 2023. General government expenses, which include legislative and executive and judicial programs, accounted for \$12,056,772 or 27.78% of the total governmental expenses of the County. General government expenses were covered by \$3,551,190 in direct charges to users and \$1,497,289 in operating grants and contributions during 2023.

The State and federal government contributed to the County revenues of \$17,442,546 in operating grants and contributions and \$2,175,199 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Operating grants and contributions of \$2,975,324 or 17.06% subsidized County health programs. Operating grants and contributions of \$8,607,743 or 49.35%, as well as the entire amount of capital grants and contributions, subsidized public works projects.

General revenues totaled \$23,392,526 and amounted to 48.98% of the total revenues of \$47,756,402. These revenues primarily consist of property and sales tax revenue of \$16,154,593 or 69.06% of total general revenues in 2023. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, with operating grants consisting of local government and local government revenue assistance, making up \$2,207,244 or 9.44% of the total general revenues.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following graph and table show, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2023 and 2022. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by general revenues (such as tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements). As can be seen in the graph below, the County is reliant upon general revenues to finance operations as program revenues are not sufficient to cover total expenses.

Governmental Activities – Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

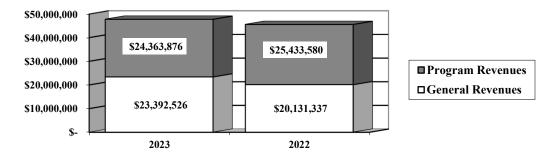
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022
Program expenses:				
General government				
Legislative and executive	\$ 8,956,810	\$ 5,091,145	\$ 10,302,769	\$ 4,280,342
Judicial	3,099,962	1,917,148	2,365,403	1,474,597
Public safety	7,051,261	6,296,525	5,343,345	4,793,091
Public works	11,436,009	269,931	11,470,643	(1,766,469)
Health	7,337,858	4,089,186	4,799,593	2,641,617
Human services	4,054,253	2,733,752	2,450,375	1,058,542
Economic development	1,443,750	(1,381,660)	1,365,581	182,409
Interest and fiscal charges	17,854	17,854	27,599	27,599
Total	\$ 43,397,757	\$ 19,033,881	\$ 38,125,308	\$ 12,691,728

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 43.86% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues during 2023.

The graph below illustrates the County's reliance upon general revenues for 2023 and 2022.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



Business-type Activities

The landfill fund and sewer fund are the County's enterprise funds. These operations had program revenues of \$6,881,898, general revenues of \$523,162 and expenses of \$5,939,719 during 2023. The net position of the enterprise funds increased \$1,165,341 or 2.91% during 2023.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements.

The County's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$36,876,764, which is \$1,992,880 more than last year's total of \$34,883,884.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The table below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balance		Fund Balance		Increase/	
	Dec	ember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		(Decrease)	
Major Funds:						
General	\$	12,111,308	\$	14,597,115	\$	(2,485,807)
Developmental Disabilities		5,158,574		6,041,585		(883,011)
Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax		3,467,110		2,943,519		523,591
Emergency 911		436,788		354,522		82,266
Senior Center		1,708,509		1,574,767		133,742
American Rescue Plan Act		-		-		-
County Improvement		524,832		1,213,853		(689,021)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		13,469,643		8,158,523		5,311,120
Total	\$	36,876,764	\$	34,883,884	\$	1,992,880

General Fund

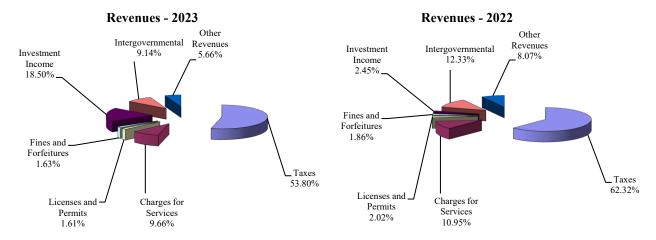
The County's general fund balance decreased \$2,485,807 from the 2022 balance. Revenues outpaced expenditures in the general fund during the current year, but fund balance decreased as a result of transfers to other funds. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	2023 Amount	2022 Amount	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage <u>Change</u>
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 10,063,920	\$ 9,804,732	\$ 259,188	2.64 %
Charges for services	1,808,078	1,722,024	86,054	5.00 %
Licenses and permits	301,316	317,944	(16,628)	(5.23) %
Fines and forfeitures	304,259	293,434	10,825	3.69 %
Intergovernmental	1,708,872	1,940,544	(231,672)	(11.94) %
Investment income	3,461,546	385,890	3,075,656	797.03 %
Rental income and other	1,058,589	1,269,217	(210,628)	(16.60) %
Total	\$ 18,706,580	\$ 15,733,785	\$ 2,972,795	18.89 %

Overall revenues of the general fund increased \$2,972,795 or 18.89%. Tax revenues increased mainly due to an increase in sales tax revenues. Charges for services increased mainly due to an increase in auditor and recorder fees and indirect costs. Licenses and permits decreased due to a decrease in vendors licenses and title fees. Fines and forfeitures increased mainly due to an increase in clerk of court fines. Intergovernmental revenue decreased mainly due to a decrease in revenue from grants and other governments. Investment income increased due to an increase in interest rates and due to fair value adjustment recorded at December 31, 2023. Rental and other income decreased due to a decrease in both rental income and miscellaneous revenues.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The graphs below illustrate the revenues of the general fund for 2023 and 2022.



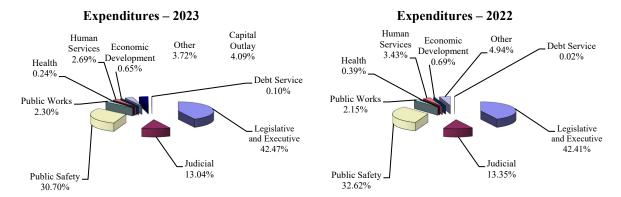
The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

		2023 Amount		2022 Amount		ncrease/ Decrease)	Percenta Change	\mathcal{C}
Expenditures	_	Tillouit		7 Hillouit		<u> </u>	Change	
General government								
Legislative and executive	\$	6,699,397	\$	6,282,776	\$	416,621	6.63	%
Judicial		2,057,912		1,978,124		79,788	4.03	%
Public safety		4,842,643		4,832,876		9,767	0.20	%
Public works		362,165		318,716		43,449	13.63	%
Health		38,332		57,233		(18,901)	(33.02)) %
Human services		424,146		508,254		(84,108)	(16.55)) %
Economic development		102,679		102,680		(1)	(0.00)) %
Other		587,105		731,249		(144,144)	(19.71)) %
Capital outlay		645,566		-		645,566	100.00	%
Debt service		16,481		3,544		12,937	365.04	%
Total	\$	15,776,426	\$	14,815,452	\$	960,974	6.49	%

Overall expenditures of the general fund increased \$960,974 or 6.49%. Legislative and executive expenditures increased due to fluctuations in payments made by the County Commissioners. Judicial expenditures increased due to an increase in payments related to court costs, primarily probate court and common pleas. Public safety expenditures increased primarily due to the increase in sheriff and regional jail costs as well as the costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Public works expenditures increased mainly due to an increase in costs related to the County's renovation and reconstruction projects. Health expenditures decreased due to a decrease in miscellaneous health costs. Human services expenditures decreased which can be primarily attributed to fluctuations in expenditures associated with child services provided by the Defiance-Paulding Consolidated Job and Family Services (DPCJFS). The County Commissioners contribute monies to DPCDJFS for child services. Economic development expenditures remained comparable to the prior year. Other expenditures decreased which can be attributed to fluctuations in miscellaneous costs. Capital outlay expenditures increased due to the inception of lease agreements during 2023. Debt service expenditures also increased as a result of the principal and interest on the lease agreements being paid from the general fund.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The graphs below illustrate the expenditures of the general fund for 2023 and 2022.



Developmental Disabilities (DD) Fund

The developmental disabilities (DD) fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$6,157,058 in 2023. The DD fund had expenditures of \$7,040,069 in 2023. The DD fund balance decreased \$883,011 from 2022 to 2023, which is mainly attributable to an increase in expenditures in 2023 compared to 2022.

Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax Fund

The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$8,202,937 in 2023. The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund had expenditures of \$7,679,346 in 2023. The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund balance increased \$523,591 from 2022 to 2023, which is primarily due to a decrease in public work expenditures.

Emergency 911 Fund

The emergency 911 fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$1,323,168 in 2023. The emergency 911 fund had expenditures of \$1,240,902 in 2023. The emergency 911 fund balance increased \$82,266 from 2022 to 2023, which is primarily due to an increase in property tax revenue.

Senior Center Fund

The senior center fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$1,707,924 in 2023. The senior center fund had expenditures of \$1,574,182 in 2023. The senior center fund balance increased \$133,742 from 2022 to 2023, which is primarily due to an increase in property tax and charges for service revenues.

American Rescue Plan Act Fund

The American Rescue Plan Act fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$681,079 and expenditures of \$681,079 in 2023 resulting in no change to the fund balance.

County Improvement Fund

The county improvement fund, a major governmental fund, had expenditures of \$689,021 in 2023. The county improvement fund balance decreased \$689,021 from 2022 to 2023.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

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

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund, DD fund, motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, emergency 911 fund, senior center fund, and the American Rescue Plan Act fund. In the general fund, the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$14,333,765 and were increased to \$17,414,194 in the final budget. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$18,499,695 were more than the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources by \$1,085,501 or 6.23%. In the general fund, the original budgeted appropriations and other financing uses were \$23,728,026. These were increased to \$27,108,455 in the final budget. Actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$19,647,847 were less than final budgeted amounts by \$7,460,608 or 27.52%. This variance is a result of the County's conservative budgeting practices.

Proprietary Funds

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2023, the County had \$92,375,402 (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization) invested in land, easements, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, and intangible right to use assets. Of this total, \$70,448,315 was reported in governmental activities and \$21,927,087 was reported in business-type activities.

The following table shows December 31, 2023 capital asset balances compared to December 31, 2022.

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization)

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-type Activities		T	otal
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Land	\$ 1,109,236	\$ 1,109,236	\$ 1,568,701	\$ 1,568,701	\$ 2,677,937	\$ 2,677,937
Easements	255,494	255,494	-	-	255,494	255,494
Land improvements	-	-	10,222,755	10,585,081	10,222,755	10,585,081
Buildings and improvements	15,945,917	15,799,010	1,765,098	1,788,092	17,711,015	17,587,102
Machinery and equipment	1,444,436	1,798,794	1,086,819	1,206,833	2,531,255	3,005,627
Vehicles	2,927,033	2,720,025	2,164,994	1,377,775	5,092,027	4,097,800
Roads and bridges	48,585,232	47,593,100	-	-	48,585,232	47,593,100
Water lines	26,196	26,772	-	-	26,196	26,772
Sewer lines	-	-	5,118,720	5,298,370	5,118,720	5,298,370
Intangible right to use assets	154,771	3,450			154,771	3,450
Total	\$ 70,448,315	\$ 69,305,881	\$ 21,927,087	\$ 21,824,852	\$ 92,375,402	\$ 91,130,733

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for detail on governmental activities and business-type activities capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental activities capital assets by category at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Capital Assets – Governmental Activities 2023

Capital Assets – Governmental Activities 2022

Easements

0.37%

Intangible

right to use

0.00%

Buildings and

Improvements 22.80%

Machinery

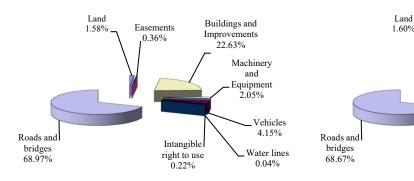
quipment

Vehicles

3.92%

Water lines

0.04%

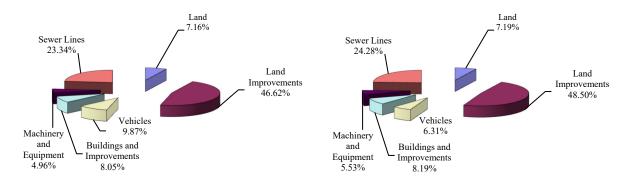


The County's largest governmental activities capital asset category is infrastructure, which includes roads and bridges. These items are immovable and of value only to the County, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the County's roads and bridges (cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization) represents approximately 68.97% of the County's total governmental activities capital assets.

The following graphs show the breakdown of business-type activities capital assets by category at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Capital Assets – Business-type 2023

Capital Assets – Business-type 2022



The County's largest business-type activities capital asset category is land improvements. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the County's land improvements (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 46.62% of the County's total business-type activities capital assets.

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2023, the County had long-term obligations of \$3,225,000 in general obligation bonds, lease obligations of \$151,471, and closure and postclosure liability outstanding of \$7,134,598. Of this total, \$432,982 is due within one year and \$10,078,087 is due in more than one year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The following table summarizes the long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2023	Business-type Activities 2023	Governmental Activities 2022	Business-type Activities 2022
Long-term obligations:				
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,535,000	\$ 1,690,000	\$ 1,880,000	\$ 1,730,000
Lease obligations	151,471	-	4,545	-
Closure and postclosure	_	7,134,598	<u>-</u>	7,015,148
Total	\$ 1,686,471	\$ 8,824,598	\$ 1,884,545	\$ 8,745,148

See Notes 16 and 17 to the basic financial statements for detail on governmental activities and business-type activities long-term obligations (debt administration).

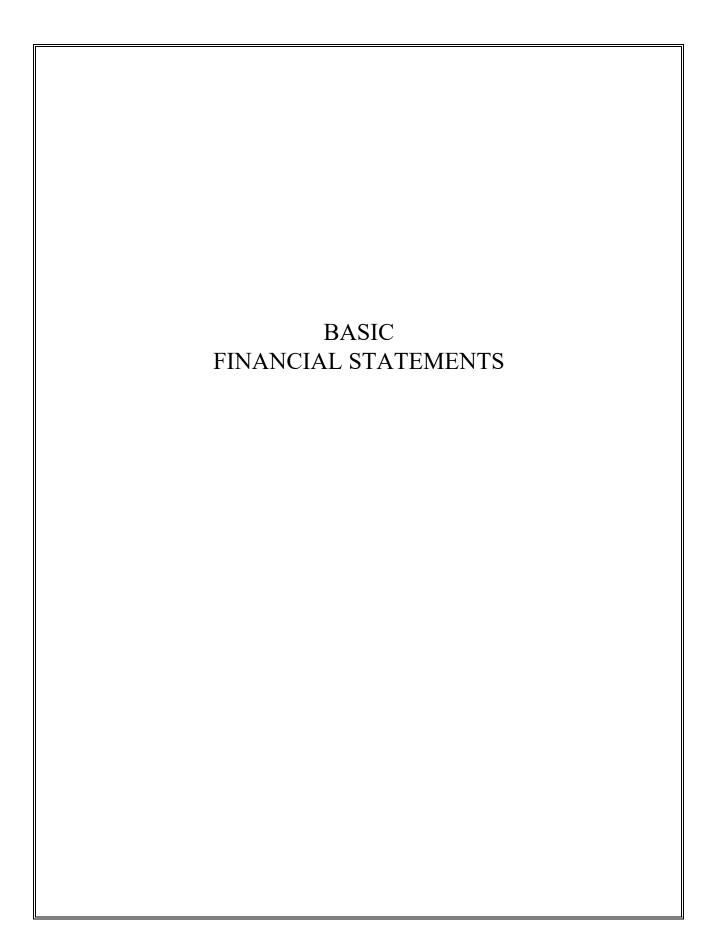
Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The County's estimated population for 2023 (the latest information available from the U.S. Census Bureau) was approximately 38,286.

As of December 31, 2023, as reported by the Ohio Job and Family Services Office of Workforce Development and Bureau of Labor Market Information, the County's unemployment rate was 3.0%, compared to the 3.7% State rate and the 3.7% national rate.

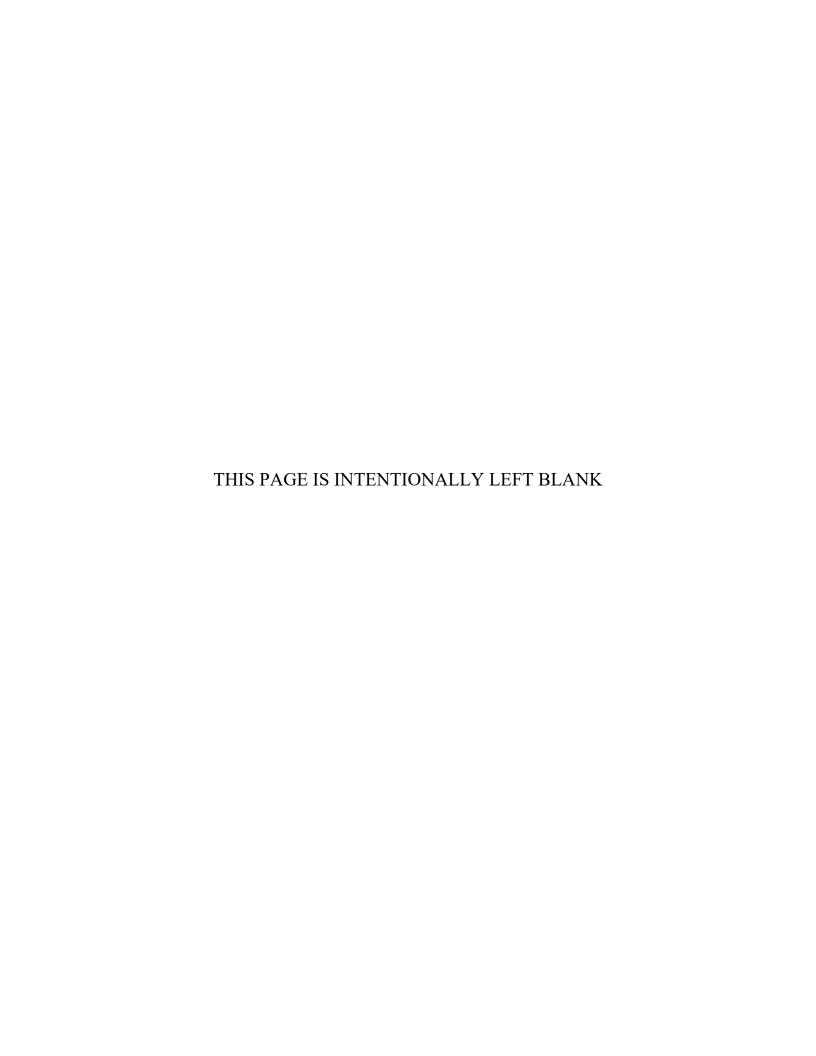
Contacting the County's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Honorable Jill Little, Defiance County Auditor, 500 Second Street, Suite 301, Defiance, Ohio 43512.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2023

	vernmental Activities	v 1		 Total	
Assets:	_	•			
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	\$ 38,503,236 11,539	\$	21,758,402 660	\$ 60,261,638 12,199	
Sales taxes	1,217,087		_	1,217,087	
Real estate and other taxes	11,895,825		_	11,895,825	
Accounts	372,548		725,090	1,097,638	
Due from external parties	33,513		-	33,513	
Intergovernmental	5,702,428		_	5,702,428	
Special assessments	816,858		_	816,858	
Accrued interest	1,030,738		_	1,030,738	
Loans	1,727,172		_	1,727,172	
Leases	117,056		_	117,056	
Internal balances	98,670		(98,670)	-	
Prepayments	470,172		62,350	532,522	
Materials and supplies inventory	865,799		46,461	912,260	
Net pension asset	119,562		7,488	127,050	
Net OPEB asset	108,972		-	108,972	
Restricted assets:					
Investments	-		7,298,030	7,298,030	
Accrued interest	-		112,486	112,486	
Capital assets:					
Nondepreciable/amortized capital assets	1,364,730		1,568,701	2,933,431	
Depreciable/amortized capital assets, net	69,083,585		20,358,386	89,441,971	
Total capital assets	70,448,315		21,927,087	92,375,402	
Total assets	 133,539,490		51,839,384	185,378,874	
	 100,000,000		51,055,501	 100,070,071	
Deferred outflows of resources:	11.067		10.071	20.220	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	11,967		18,271	30,238	
Pension	8,746,603		532,640	9,279,243	
OPEB	1,294,593		80,333	1,374,926	
Asset retirement obligation	 80,000		621.244	 80,000	
Total deferred outflows of resources	 10,133,163		631,244	 10,764,407	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	 143,672,653		52,470,628	 196,143,281	
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	515,755		176,264	692,019	
Contracts payable	55,475		694,633	750,108	
Accrued wages and benefits	467,084		30,928	498,012	
Due to other governments	329,160		123,276	452,436	
Accrued interest payable	3,821		3,225	7,046	
Asset retirement obligation	80,000		-	80,000	
Claims payable	705,680		-	705,680	
Payroll withholding payable	138,803		-	138,803	
Unearned revenue	3,572,150		-	3,572,150	
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year	957,739		93,491	1,051,230	
Due in more than one year:					
Net pension liability	21,399,275		1,264,645	22,663,920	
Net OPEB liability	422,809		26,480	449,289	
Other amounts due in more than one year	 3,117,260		8,877,038	 11,994,298	
Total liabilities	 31,765,011		11,289,980	 43,054,991	
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Real estate and other taxes levied for the next fiscal year	8,605,000		_	8,605,000	
Leases	116,778		_	116,778	
Pension	113,053		20,724	133,777	
OPEB	236,215		9,135	245,350	
Total deferred inflows of resources	9,071,046		29,859	 9,100,905	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	 40,836,057		11,319,839	52,155,896	
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	68,670,363		19,540,862	88,211,225	
Restricted for:					
Debt service	2,261,886		-	2,261,886	
Capital projects	593,326		-	593,326	
Other purposes	5,687,460		-	5,687,460	
Human services programs	1,872,508		-	1,872,508	
Public works projects	4,895,645		-	4,895,645	
Public safety programs	997,271		-	997,271	
Health services	3,941,790		-	3,941,790	
Landfill closure and postclosure	-		275,918	275,918	
Pension & OPEB	228,534		7,488	236,022	
Unrestricted	 13,687,813		21,326,521	35,014,334	
Total net position	\$ 102,836,596	\$	41,150,789	\$ 143,987,385	
1	 		, , , , , , , ,	- /	



STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

		Program Revenues								
			Charges for	_	rating Grants		pital Grants			
	 Expenses	Serv	ices and Sales	and	Contributions	and (Contributions			
Governmental activities:										
General government:										
Legislative and executive	\$ 8,956,810	\$	3,003,338	\$	862,327	\$	-			
Judicial	3,099,962		547,852		634,962		-			
Public safety	7,051,261		234,657		520,079		-			
Public works	11,436,009		383,136		8,607,743		2,175,199			
Health	7,337,858		273,348		2,975,324		-			
Human services	4,054,253		298,250		1,022,251		-			
Economic development	1,443,750		5,550		2,819,860		-			
Interest and fiscal charges	 17,854									
Total governmental activities	 43,397,757		4,746,131		17,442,546		2,175,199			
Business-type activities:										
Landfill	4,598,723		5,829,537		-		-			
Sewer	 1,340,996		1,052,361							
Total business-type activities	 5,939,719		6,881,898	·						
Total	\$ 49,337,476	\$	11,628,029	\$	17,442,546	\$	2,175,199			

General Revenues:

Property taxes levied for:

General operations

Public safety - Emergency 911

Human services - County Board of DD

Human services - Senior Center

Sales taxes

Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs

Investment income

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year

Net position at end of year

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

			nges in Net Posit	ion		
G	overnmental	usiness-type				
	Activities		Activities	Total		
\$	(5,091,145)	\$	_	\$	(5,091,145)	
	(1,917,148)		_		(1,917,148)	
	(6,296,525)		_		(6,296,525)	
	(269,931)		_		(269,931)	
	(4,089,186)		_		(4,089,186)	
	(2,733,752)		_		(2,733,752)	
	1,381,660		_		1,381,660	
	(17,854)				(17,854)	
	(19,033,881)		-		(19,033,881)	
	-		1,230,814		1,230,814	
	-		(288,635)		(288,635)	
	-		942,179		942,179	
	(19,033,881)		942,179		(18,091,702)	
	2,850,599		-		2,850,599	
	1,359,347		-		1,359,347	
	3,162,628		-		3,162,628	
	1,320,687		-		1,320,687	
	7,461,332		-		7,461,332	
	2,207,244		-		2,207,244	
	3,868,204		402,089		4,270,293	
	1,162,485		121,073		1,283,558	
	23,392,526		523,162		23,915,688	
	300,000		(300,000)		-	
	23,692,526		223,162		23,915,688	
	4,658,645		1,165,341		5,823,986	
	98,177,951		39,985,448		138,163,399	
\$	102,836,596	\$	41,150,789	\$	143,987,385	
		===				

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

		General		velopmental Disabilities		otor Vehicle icense and Gas Tax	E	mergency 911
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,943,829	\$	5,308,542	\$	2,233,152	\$	454,481
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts		11,134		-		125		-
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):								
Sales taxes		1,217,087		-		-		_
Real estate and other taxes		3,732,583		4,703,520		_		1,794,861
Accounts		72,453		63,195		117,209		-
Due from external parties		33,513		-		-		_
Intergovernmental		795,707		150,873		3,038,723		44,733
Special assessments		175,101		130,073		3,030,723		44,733
Accrued interest		1 020 497		-		-		-
		1,030,487		-		-		-
Loans		-		-		-		-
Interfund loans		287,059		-		-		13,000
Leases		39,989		-		-		-
Due from other funds		163,305		=		45,449		-
Prepayments		263,705		2,332		3,451		51,119
Materials and supplies inventory		73,954		13,427		750,514		164
Total assets	\$	18,664,805	\$	10,241,889	\$	6,188,623	\$	2,358,358
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	206,587	\$	64,736	\$	9,073	\$	8,427
Contracts payable	Ψ	-	Ψ		Ψ	55,475	Ψ	
Accrued wages and benefits		208,655		96,363		55,270		26,136
Due to other funds		16,125		18,951		16,574		32,513
		/		,				
Due to other governments		179,955		50,681		33,152		15,576
Interfund loans payable		-		-		-		-
Unearned revenue		-		-		-		-
Payroll withholding payable		138,803						
Total liabilities		750,125		230,731		169,544		82,652
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Real estate and other taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,757,000		3,378,000		-		1,300,000
Sales tax revenue not available		629,932		-		-		-
Delinquent real estate and other tax revenue not available		974,251		1,323,711		-		494,185
Intergovernmental revenue not available		701,107		150,873		2,551,969		44,733
Special assessments revenue not available		-		=		-		-
Accrued interest not available		682,751		-		-		-
Miscellaneous revenue not available		17,471		_		-		-
Leases		40,860		=		-		-
Total deferred inflows of resources		5,803,372		4,852,584		2,551,969		1,838,918
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources								1,921,570
Total flabilities and deferred filliows of resources		6,553,497		5,083,315		2,721,513		1,921,370
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable		849,909		15,759		753,965		51,283
Restricted		-		5,142,815		2,713,145		385,505
Committed		336,243		- ·		_		_
Assigned		7,355,177		_		_		_
Unassigned (deficit)		3,569,979		_		_		_
Onassigned (deficit)		3,307,777						
Total fund balances		12,111,308		5,158,574		3,467,110		436,788
Total liabilities, deferred inflows								
of resources and fund balances	\$	18,664,805	\$	10,241,889	\$	6,188,623	\$	2,358,358
				, ,				

Senior Center		American Rescue Plan Act			County Improvement		Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
\$	1,787,780	\$	3,643,265	\$	570,648	\$	12,007,516	\$	36,949,213	
	-		-		-		280		11,539	
	-		-		-		-		1,217,087	
	1,664,861		-		-		-		11,895,825	
	6,964		-		-		110,877		370,698	
	-		-		-		-		33,513	
	51,248		-		-		1,621,144		5,702,428	
	-		-		-		816,858		816,858	
	-		-		-		251		1,030,738	
	-		-		-		1,727,172		1,727,172	
	-		-		-		10,000		310,059	
	-		-		-		77,067		117,056	
	-		-		-		_		208,754	
	1,728		-		-		12,764		335,099	
	5,308		-		-		22,432		865,799	
\$	3,517,889	\$	3,643,265	\$	570,648	\$	16,406,361	\$	61,591,838	
								-		
\$	45,418	\$	71,115	\$	45,816	\$	60,130	\$	511,302	
	-		-		-		-		55,475	
	27,095		-		-		53,565		467,084	
	5,335		-		-		62,147		151,645	
	16,099		-		-		33,697		329,160	
	-		-		-		298,945		298,945	
	-		3,572,150		-		-		3,572,150	
									138,803	
	93,947		3,643,265		45,816		508,484		5,524,564	
	1 170 000								0.605.000	
	1,170,000		-		-		=		8,605,000	
	404.105		-		-		=		629,932	
	494,185		-		-		-		3,286,332	
	51,248		-		-		1,499,039		4,998,969	
	-		-		-		816,858		816,858	
	-		-		-		-		682,751	
	-		-		-		36,419		53,890	
							75,918		116,778	
	1,715,433						2,428,234		19,190,510	
	1,809,380		3,643,265		45,816		2,936,718		24,715,074	
	7,036						35,196		1,713,148	
	1,701,473		-		-		8,814,422		18,757,360	
	1,701,473		-		-		1,520,539			
	-			524 922		3,356,431		1,856,782 11,236,440		
	-	- 524,832		J 24, 832 -		(256,945)		3,313,034		
	1,708,509		-		524,832		13,469,643		36,876,764	
\$	3,517,889	\$	3,643,265	\$	570,648	\$	16,406,361	\$	61,591,838	

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2023

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 36,876,764
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		70,448,315
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows of resources in the funds.		
Sales taxes receivable	\$ 629,932	
Real estate and other taxes receivable	3,286,332	
Intergovernmental receivable	4,998,969	
Special assessments receivable	816,858	
Accrued interest receivable	682,751	
Miscellaneous revenue receivable	53,890	
Total		10,468,732
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities		
of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.		980,813
An internal balance is recorded in governmental activities		
to reflect underpayments to the internal service fund by the business-type activities.		30,447
Unamortized premiums on bond issuances are not recognized in the funds.		(47,973)
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		11,967
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(3,821)
		continued

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2023

The net pension asset and net pension liability are not available
to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and
payable in the current period, respectively; therefore, the asset,
liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported
in governmental funds.
Net pension asset
Deferred outflows of resources
Deferred inflows of resources
Net pension liability

(12,646,163)

119,562 8,746,603 (113,053)

(21,399,275)

The net OPEB asset and net OPEB liability are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period, respectively; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.

Net OPEB asset	108,972
Deferred outflows of resources	1,294,593
Deferred inflows of resources	(236,215)
Net OPEB liability	(422,809)
Total	

744,541

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.

General obligation bonds payable	(1,535,000)
Compensated absences payable	(2,340,555)
Leases payable	(151,471)
Total	

(4,027,026)

Net position of governmental activities

Total

\$ 102,836,596

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

_	General	elopmental isabilities	cense and Gas Tax	E	mergency 911
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 2,570,236	\$ 2,781,700	\$ -	\$	1,217,134
Sales taxes	7,493,684	-	-		-
Special assessments	-	-	-		-
Charges for services	1,808,078	91,733	-		-
Licenses and permits	301,316	-	-		-
Fines and forfeitures	304,259	-	25,857		-
Intergovernmental	1,708,872	3,226,554	8,135,614		96,544
Investment income	3,461,546	-	9,576		-
Rental income	443,764	-	-		-
Contributions and donations	-	14,194	-		-
Other	614,825	42,877	21,891		9,490
Total revenues	18,706,580	6,157,058	8,192,938		1,323,168
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government:					
Legislative and executive	6,699,397	-	-		-
Judicial	2,057,912	-	-		-
Public safety	4,842,643	-	-		1,240,902
Public works	362,165	-	7,679,346		-
Health	38,332	7,040,069	-		-
Human services	424,146	_	_		_
Economic development	102,679	_	_		_
Other	587,105	_	_		_
Capital outlay	645,566	_	_		_
Debt service:	0.0,000				
Principal retirement	14,978	_	_		_
Interest and fiscal charges	1,503	_	_		_
Total expenditures	15,776,426	 7,040,069	 7,679,346		1,240,902
Total experiunces	13,770,420	 7,040,009	 7,079,340		1,240,902
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	2,930,154	 (883,011)	513,592		82,266
Other financing sources (uses):					
Lease transaction	125,083	-	-		-
Transfers in	300,000	-	9,999		-
Transfers out	(5,841,044)	-	-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(5,415,961)	-	9,999		
Net change in fund balances	(2,485,807)	(883,011)	523,591		82,266
Fund balances at beginning of year	14,597,115	 6,041,585	 2,943,519		354,522
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 12,111,308	\$ 5,158,574	\$ 3,467,110	\$	436,788

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Senior Center		American Rescue Plan Act	County Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
	\$	1,178,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,747,544		
179,091 - - 696,544 2,775,446 - - - 301,316 - - - 227,756 557,872 334,283 680,124 - 6,216,094 20,398,088 - - - 11,223 3,482,345 - - - 104,712 584,747 4,161 - - 31,030 49,388 11,915 955 - 485,357 1,187,310 1,707,924 681,079 - 630,470 8,010,946 - - - 413,360 6,496,905 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,309,89 2,800,317 1,574,182 - - 801,989 2,800,317 - - - 1,334,571 1,437,250 - - - 1,22,441 366,215		-	-	-	-	7,493,684		
		-	-	-	518,146	518,146		
		179,091	-	-	696,544	2,775,446		
334,283 680,124 - 6,216,094 20,398,085 - - - 11,223 3,482,345 - - - 104,712 548,476 4,161 - - 31,030 49,385 11,915 955 - 485,357 1,187,310 1,707,924 681,079 - 8,290,862 45,059,605 - - - 778,277 2,836,185 - - - 778,277 2,836,185 - - - 413,360 6,496,905 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,819,989 2,800,317 1,574,182 - - 1,334,571 1,437,255 - - - 1,320,417 2,655,004 - - - - 5		-	-	-	-			
11,223 3,482,345 104,712 548,476 4,161 31,030 49,385 11,915 955 - 485,357 1,187,310 1,707,924 681,079 - 8,290,862 45,059,605 - 681,079 - 630,470 8,010,946 778,277 2,836,189 413,360 6,496,905 1,702,133 9,743,644 1,702,133 9,743,644 1,702,133 9,743,644 1,702,133 9,743,644 1,334,571 1,437,250 13,34,571 1,320,417 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 351,241 366,219 351,241 366,219 351,241 366,219 351,241 366,219 43,062 1,574,182 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880		-	-	-				
104,712 548,476 4,161 31,030 49,385 11,915 955 - 485,357 1,187,310 1,707,924 681,079 - 8,290,862 45,059,605 - 681,079 - 630,470 8,010,946 778,277 2,836,185 413,360 6,496,905 1,702,133 9,743,644 1,702,133 9,743,644 214,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 - 801,989 2,800,317 1334,571 1,437,250 12 587,117 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 43,062 168,145 43,062 168,145 45,81,045 4,891,044 46,24,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880		334,283	680,124	-				
4,161 - - 31,030 49,385 11,915 955 - 485,357 1,187,316 1,707,924 681,079 - 8,290,862 45,059,605 - 681,079 - 630,470 8,010,946 - - - 778,277 2,836,185 - - - 413,360 6,496,905 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 214,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 - - 801,989 2,800,317 - - - 1,334,571 1,437,256 - - - 12 587,117 - - - 13,20,417 2,655,004 - - - 351,241 366,219 - - - 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - 4,624,107 (781,855		-	-	-				
11,915 955 - 485,357 1,187,310 1,707,924 681,079 - 8,290,862 45,059,609 - 681,079 - 630,470 8,010,946 - - - 778,277 2,836,189 - - - 413,360 6,496,905 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 214,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 - - 801,989 2,800,317 - - - 1,334,571 1,437,255 - - - 12 587,117 - - - 1,320,417 2,655,004 - - - - 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 - - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td>		-	-	-				
1,707,924 681,079 - 8,290,862 45,059,609 - 681,079 - 630,470 8,010,946 - - - 778,277 2,836,189 - - - 413,360 6,496,905 - - - 1,702,133 9,743,644 - - - 214,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 - - 801,989 2,800,317 - - - 1,334,571 1,437,256 - - - 12 587,117 - - - 12 587,117 - - - 351,241 366,219 - - - 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - 4,624,107 (781,855 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td>			-	-				
- 681,079 - 630,470 8,010,946 778,277 2,836,189 413,360 6,496,905 1,702,133 9,743,644 2 14,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 - 801,989 2,800,317 1,334,571 1,437,256 12 587,117 - 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 4,581,045 4,891,044								
778,277 2,836,189 413,360 6,496,905 1,702,133 9,743,644 1,702,133 9,743,644 214,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 - 801,989 2,800,317 1,334,571 1,437,250 12 587,117 - 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 351,241 366,219 356,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		1,707,721	001,079		0,270,002	13,032,002		
778,277 2,836,189 413,360 6,496,905 1,702,133 9,743,644 1,702,133 9,743,644 214,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 - 801,989 2,800,317 1,334,571 1,437,256 12 587,117 - 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 351,241 366,219 356,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,886 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	681,079	-	630,470	8,010,946		
413,360 6,496,905 1,702,133 9,743,644 214,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 801,989 2,800,317 1,334,571 1,437,250 12 587,117 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 351,241 366,219 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 43,062 168,145 4,581,045 4,891,044 4581,045 4,891,044 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-		-		2,836,189		
1,702,133 9,743,644 214,995 7,293,396 1,574,182 801,989 2,800,317 1,334,571 1,437,250 12 587,117 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 351,241 366,219 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 43,062 168,145 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,581,045 4,891,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	_	-		6,496,905		
1,574,182 - - 801,989 2,800,317 - - - 1,334,571 1,437,250 - - - 12 587,117 - - 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 - - - 351,241 366,219 - - - 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 - - - 687,013 2,774,735 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - 4,624,107 (5,841,044 - - - 4,624,107 (781,855 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	-	-		9,743,644		
1,334,571 1,437,250 12 587,117 689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 351,241 366,219 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 43,062 168,145 4,581,045 4,891,044 (5,841,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	-	-	214,995	7,293,396		
689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 351,241 366,219 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 43,062 168,145 4,581,045 4,891,044 (5,841,044) 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,886 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		1,574,182	-	-	801,989	2,800,317		
689,021 1,320,417 2,655,004 351,241 366,219 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 4,581,045 4,891,044 (5,841,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	-	-	1,334,571	1,437,250		
56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 43,062 168,145 4,581,045 4,891,044 (5,841,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	-	-	12	587,117		
- - 56,384 57,887 1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 - - - 43,062 168,145 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - (5,841,044 - - 4,624,107 (781,855 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	-	689,021	1,320,417	2,655,004		
1,574,182 681,079 689,021 7,603,849 42,284,874 133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 - - - 43,062 168,145 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - (5,841,044 - - 4,624,107 (781,855 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	-	-		366,219		
133,742 - (689,021) 687,013 2,774,735 - - - 43,062 168,145 - - - 4,581,045 4,891,044 - - - (5,841,044 - - 4,624,107 (781,855 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884								
43,062 168,145 4,581,045 4,891,044 (5,841,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		1,574,182	681,079	689,021	7,603,849	42,284,874		
4,581,045 4,891,044 (5,841,044 4,624,107 (781,855) 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884	·	133,742		(689,021)	687,013	2,774,735		
(5,841,044 4,624,107 (781,855 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		_	-	_	43,062	168,145		
(5,841,044 4,624,107 (781,855 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-	-	-		4,891,044		
- - - 4,624,107 (781,855 133,742 - (689,021) 5,311,120 1,992,880 1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884	_				-	(5,841,044)		
1,574,767 - 1,213,853 8,158,523 34,883,884		-		_	4,624,107	(781,855)		
		133,742	-	(689,021)	5,311,120	1,992,880		
		1.574 767	_	1 213 853	8 158 523	34 883 884		
	\$	1,708,509	\$ -	\$ 524,832	\$ 13,469,643	\$ 36,876,764		

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, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	1,992,880
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 costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation/amortization expense in the current period. Capital outlay Depreciation/amortization expense Total	\$ 5,792,996 (4,610,827)	1,182,169
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(39,735)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Sales taxes Special assessments Intergovernmental Investment income Other Total	945,717 (32,352) 45,090 1,361,809 401,569 (25,040)	2,696,793
The issuance of leases are recorded as an other financing source in the funds, but increase long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		(168,145)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported in the statement of activities. Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premium Amortization of deferred charges on refundings Total	753 52,335 (13,055)	40,033
Principal payments are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayments reduce long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. General obligation bonds payable Leases payable Total	 345,000 21,219	366,219

- - continued

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in		
governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts		
as deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,705,240	
OPEB	19,086	
Total		1,724,326
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net		
pension asset/liability and net OPEB asset/liability are reported as pension/OPEB		
expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(3,215,167)	
OPEB	703,935	
Total	_	(2,511,232)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences,		
do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported		
as expenditures in governmental funds.		(1,236,758)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the cost of insurance to		
individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities.		
Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues		
are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund (less the		
\$5,026 internal activity) is allocated among the governmental activities.		612,095
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	4,658,645

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Revenues: Final Actual (Negative) Property taxes \$ 2,507,000 \$ 2,539,655 \$ 2,539,655 \$ - Sales taxes 5,800,000 7,533,934 7,533,934 - Charges for services 1,284,550 1,541,371 1,784,199 242,828 Licenses and permits 2,500 2,891 2,891 - Fines and forfeitures 255,200 306,675 306,675 - Intergovernmental 1,548,059 1,734,008 1,734,008 - Investment income 1,975,956 2,581,385 2,718,152 136,767 Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: Legislative and executive 6,553,232 6,819,099 6,384,334 434,765 Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,		Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
Property taxes \$ 2,507,000 \$ 2,539,655 \$ 2,539,655 \$ - Sales taxes 5,800,000 7,533,934 7,533,934 - Charges for services 1,284,550 1,541,371 1,784,199 242,828 Licenses and permits 2,500 2,891 2,891 - Fines and forfeitures 255,200 306,675 306,675 - Intergovernmental 1,548,059 1,734,008 1,734,008 - Investment income 1,975,956 2,581,385 2,718,152 136,767 Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government: Cereal government: 4,658 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258		Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Sales taxes 5,800,000 7,533,934 7,533,934 - Charges for services 1,284,550 1,541,371 1,784,199 242,828 Licenses and permits 2,500 2,891 2,891 - Fines and forfeitures 255,200 306,675 306,675 - Intergovernmental 1,548,059 1,734,008 1,734,008 - Investment income 1,975,956 2,581,385 2,718,152 136,767 Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government: 4,25,200 6,819,099 6,384,334 434,765 Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258<	Revenues:				
Charges for services 1,284,550 1,541,371 1,784,199 242,828 Licenses and permits 2,500 2,891 2,891 - Fines and forfeitures 255,200 306,675 306,675 - Intergovernmental 1,548,059 1,734,008 1,734,008 - Investment income 1,975,956 2,581,385 2,718,152 136,767 Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government:	Property taxes				\$ -
Licenses and permits 2,500 2,891 2,891 - Fines and forfeitures 255,200 306,675 306,675 - Intergovernmental 1,548,059 1,734,008 1,734,008 - Investment income 1,975,956 2,581,385 2,718,152 136,767 Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government: - <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>-</th></td<>					-
Fines and forfeitures 255,200 306,675 306,675 - Intergovernmental 1,548,059 1,734,008 1,734,008 - Investment income 1,975,956 2,581,385 2,718,152 136,767 Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government: -		1,284,550		1,784,199	242,828
Intergovernmental 1,548,059 1,734,008 1,734,008 - Investment income 1,975,956 2,581,385 2,718,152 136,767 Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government:	-				-
Investment income 1,975,956 2,581,385 2,718,152 136,767 Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government: 434,765 434,765 434,765 434,765 434,765 444,7					-
Rental income 250,000 438,620 445,658 7,038 Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government: Legislative and executive 6,553,232 6,819,099 6,384,334 434,765 Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630	Intergovernmental	1,548,059	1,734,008	1,734,008	-
Other 405,500 662,078 393,214 (268,864) Total revenues 14,028,765 17,340,617 17,458,386 117,769 Expenditures: Current: General government: Legislative and executive 6,553,232 6,819,099 6,384,334 434,765 Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630	Investment income	1,975,956	2,581,385	2,718,152	136,767
Expenditures: Current: General government: 6,553,232 6,819,099 6,384,334 434,765 Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630	Rental income	250,000	438,620	445,658	7,038
Expenditures: Current: General government: Legislative and executive 6,553,232 6,819,099 6,384,334 434,765 Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630	Other	405,500	662,078	393,214	(268,864)
Current: General government: Legislative and executive 6,553,232 6,819,099 6,384,334 434,765 Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630	Total revenues	14,028,765	17,340,617	17,458,386	117,769
Legislative and executive 6,553,232 6,819,099 6,384,334 434,765 Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630	Current:				
Judicial 2,121,112 2,207,038 2,115,465 91,573 Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630					
Public safety 5,250,245 5,334,797 4,464,126 870,671 Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630	•		<i>' '</i>		
Public works 762,258 762,258 473,273 288,985 Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630					
Health 116,808 116,808 41,178 75,630	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		5,334,797	4,464,126	
Human services 505,931 551,975 428,692 123,283	Health	116,808	116,808	41,178	75,630
	Human services	505,931	551,975	428,692	123,283
Economic development 113,000 113,000 112,679 321	Economic development	113,000	113,000	112,679	321
Capital outlay 640,000 640,000 520,237 119,763	Capital outlay	640,000	640,000	520,237	119,763
Other 4,825,350 1,285,971 580,376 705,595	Other	4,825,350	1,285,971	580,376	705,595
Total expenditures 20,887,936 17,830,946 15,120,360 2,710,586	Total expenditures	20,887,936	17,830,946	15,120,360	2,710,586
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures (6,859,171) (490,329) 2,338,026 2,828,355		(6,859,171)	(490,329)	2,338,026	2,828,355
Other financing sources (uses):	Other financing sources (uses):				
Advances in - 167,732 167,732	- , , ,	-	-	167,732	167,732
Advances out - (25,000) -	Advances out	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-
Transfers in 300,000 - 800,000 800,000	Transfers in	300,000	-		800,000
Transfers out - (4,502,487) - (4,502,487) -	Transfers out	· -	(4,502,487)		-
Sale of capital assets 5,000 73,577 73,577 -	Sale of capital assets	5,000		•	_
Contingencies (2,840,090) (4,750,022) - 4,750,022	•			-	4,750,022
Total other financing sources (uses) (2,535,090) (9,203,932) (3,486,178) 5,717,754				(3,486,178)	
Net change in fund balances (9,394,261) (9,694,261) (1,148,152) 8,546,109	Net change in fund balances	(9,394,261)	(9,694,261)	(1,148,152)	8,546,109
Fund balance at beginning of year 9,506,607 9,506,607 -	Fund balance at beginning of year	9,506,607	9,506,607	9,506,607	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated 229,298 229,298 -					-
Fund balance at end of year \$ 341,644 \$ 41,644 \$ 8,587,753 \$ 8,546,109					\$ 8,546,109

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Budgeted A			unts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:								
Property taxes	\$	3,050,000	\$	3,050,000	\$ 2,767,077	\$	(282,923)	
Charges for services		5,000		5,000	97,704		92,704	
Intergovernmental		1,955,797		1,983,593	3,219,517		1,235,924	
Contributions and donations		5,000		5,000	14,206		9,206	
Other		83,597		83,597	39,059		(44,538)	
Total revenues		5,099,394		5,127,190	6,137,563		1,010,373	
Expenditures: Current:								
Health		7,952,279		8,503,183	 7,295,073		1,208,110	
Net change in fund balances		(2,852,885)		(3,375,993)	(1,157,510)		2,218,483	
Fund balance at beginning of year		6,148,832		6,148,832	6,148,832		_	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	3,295,947	\$	2,772,839	\$ 4,991,322	\$	2,218,483	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE AND GAS TAX FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	10,000	27,542	27,542	-
Intergovernmental	5,641,000	7,995,172	8,016,874	21,702
Investment income	12,000	9,576	9,576	-
Other	2,000	21,872	21,884	12
Total revenues	5,666,000	8,054,162	8,075,876	21,714
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public works	7,385,926	9,774,087	7,932,169	1,841,918
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	(1,719,926)	(1,719,925)	143,707	1,863,632
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	9,999	9,999	9,999	
Net change in fund balances	(1,709,927)	(1,709,926)	153,706	1,863,632
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,673,206	1,673,206	1,673,206	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	36,721	36,721	36,721	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1,863,633	\$ 1,863,632

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) EMERGENCY 911 FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

		Budgeted	Amou	ints			Fina	ance with al Budget ositive
	Original			Final	Actual		(N	egative)
Revenues:								
Property taxes	\$	1,250,000	\$	1,210,964	\$	1,210,964	\$	-
Intergovernmental		145,000		96,544		96,544		-
Other				9,490		9,490		
Total revenues		1,395,000		1,316,998		1,316,998		
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Public safety		1,723,200		1,632,198		1,223,985		408,213
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures		(328,200)	-	(315,200)		93,013		408,213
Other financing uses:								
Advances out				(13,000)		(13,000)		
Net change in fund balances		(328,200)		(328,200)		80,013		408,213
Fund balance at beginning of year		328,200		328,200		328,200		
Fund balance at end of year	\$		\$		\$	408,213	\$	408,213

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SENIOR CENTER FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts						Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive	
	Original			Final		Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:									
Property taxes	\$	1,170,000	\$	1,172,390	\$	1,172,390	\$	-	
Charges for services		88,500		116,048		179,091		63,043	
Intergovernmental		354,008		386,362		336,413		(49,949)	
Contributions and donations		1,000		4,160		4,161		1	
Other		3,000		7,586		7,586		_	
Total revenues		1,616,508		1,686,546		1,699,641		13,095	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
Human services		3,215,323		3,285,361		1,582,501		1,702,860	
Net change in fund balances		(1,598,815)		(1,598,815)		117,140		1,715,955	
Fund balance at beginning of year		1,555,313		1,555,313		1,555,313		-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		43,502		43,502		43,502		-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,715,955	\$	1,715,955	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Other	\$ -	\$ 955	\$ 955			
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government:						
Legislative and executive	4,268,365	4,269,320	955,691	3,313,629		
Net change in fund balances	(4,268,365)	(4,268,365)	(954,736)	3,313,629		
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,936,794	3,936,794	3,936,794	-		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	331,571	331,571	331,571	-		
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,313,629	\$ 3,313,629		

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Business-ty	pe Activities - Enter	orise Funds	Governmental Activities - Internal
Assets	Landfill	Sewer	Total	Service Fund
Assets: Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,788,246	\$ 970,156	\$ 21,758,402	\$ 1,554,023
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	560	100	660	-
Accounts	482,031	243,059	725,090	1,850
Interfund loans	228,369	- 1 210	228,369	- 125.052
Prepayments Materials and supplies inventory	61,040	1,310	62,350 46,461	135,073
Total current assets	8,735 21,568,981	1 252 351		1,690,946
Noncurrent assets:	21,308,981	1,252,351	22,821,332	1,090,940
Net pension asset Restricted assets:	5,899	1,589	7,488	-
Investments	7,298,030	-	7,298,030	-
Accrued interest receivable	112,486		112,486	
Total restricted assets	7,410,516		7,410,516	
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable capital assets	1,279,731	288,970	1,568,701	-
Depreciable capital assets, net	11,970,436	8,387,950	20,358,386	
Total capital assets, net	13,250,167	8,676,920	21,927,087	
Total noncurrent assets	20,666,582	8,678,509	29,345,091	
Total assets	42,235,563	9,930,860	52,166,423	1,690,946
Deferred outflows of resources:		10.271	10.271	
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding Pension	414 996	18,271	18,271	-
OPEB	414,886 62,995	117,754 17,338	532,640 80,333	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	477,881	153,363	631,244	_
Current liabilities: Accounts payable Contracts payable Accrued wages and benefits Compensated absences payable Due to other funds Due to other governments Interfund loans payable Accrued interest payable General obligation bonds payable Claims payable	104,256 694,633 23,505 44,227 38,301 118,390	72,008 - 7,423 9,264 18,808 4,886 239,483 3,225 40,000	176,264 694,633 30,928 53,491 57,109 123,276 239,483 3,225 40,000	4,453 - - - - - - - - 705,680
Total current liabilities	1,023,312	395,097	1,418,409	710,133
Long-term liabilities: Liabilities payable from restricted assets: Closure and postclosure payable Compensated absences General obligation bonds payable Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	7,134,598 36,897 - 996,222 20,860	35,680 1,669,863 268,423 5,620	7,134,598 72,577 1,669,863 1,264,645 26,480	- - - - -
Total long-term liabilities	8,188,577	1,979,586	10,168,163	
Total liabilities	9,211,889	2,374,683	11,586,572	710,133
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Pension	20,504	220	20,724	-
OPEB Total deferred inflows of resources	7,266	1,869	9,135 29,859	
Net position:	21,770	2,009	29,039	
Net investment in capital assets	12,555,534	6,985,328	19,540,862	-
Restricted for closure and postclosure	275,918	-	275,918	-
Restricted for pension & OPEB	5,899	1,589	7,488	-
Unrestricted	20,636,434	720,534	21,356,968	980,813
Total net position	\$ 33,473,785	\$ 7,707,451	41,181,236	\$ 980,813
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal se Net position of business-type activities	rvice fund activities relat	ed to enterprise funds	\$ 41,150,789	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds							Governmental	
	Landfill Sewer		Sewer	Total		Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Operating revenues:	d.	5 920 527	¢.	1.051.170	Ф	(000 700	¢.	4 221 125	
Charges for services Special assessments	\$	5,829,537	\$	1,051,172 1,189	\$	6,880,709 1,189	\$	4,321,125	
Other		119,903		1,170		121,073		-	
Total operating revenues		5,949,440		1,053,531		7,002,971		4,321,125	
Total operating revenues		3,747,440		1,033,331		7,002,771		7,321,123	
Operating expenses:									
Personal services		870,739		270,774		1,141,513		-	
Contract services		1,386,444		208,477		1,594,921		261,102	
Materials and supplies		125,958		131,261		257,219		-	
Other		1,382,278		415,852		1,798,130		-	
Claims		-		-		-		4,692,902	
Closure and postclosure		119,450		-		119,450		-	
Depreciation		715,057		278,188		993,245		_	
Total operating expenses		4,599,926		1,304,552		5,904,478		4,954,004	
Operating income (loss)		1,349,514		(251,021)		1,098,493		(632,879)	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):									
Interest revenue		402,089		-		402,089		-	
Interest expense and fiscal charges		-		(40,267)		(40,267)		-	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		402,089		(40,267)		361,822		-	
Net income (loss) before transfers		1,751,603		(291,288)		1,460,315		(632,879)	
Transfer in		-		_		-		1,250,000	
Transfer out		(300,000)				(300,000)			
Change in net position		1,451,603		(291,288)		1,160,315		617,121	
Net position at beginning of year		32,022,182		7,998,739				363,692	
Net position at end of year	\$	33,473,785	\$	7,707,451			\$	980,813	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal serv	ice fur	nd activities rela	ted to	enterprise fund	ls	5,026			
Change in net position of business-type activities					\$	1,165,341			

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Business	Governmental Activities - Internal					
	Landfill	9	Sewer		Total		rvice Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 5,866,628		965,968	\$	6,832,596	\$	4,320,171
Cash received from other operating revenue	119,903		1,170		121,073		-
Cash received from special assessments			1,189		1,189		-
Cash payments for personal services	(799,628	/	(257,514)		(1,057,142)		-
Cash payments for contract services	(1,374,154		(264,403)		(1,638,557)		(339,054)
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(116,65)	.)	(57,983)		(174,634)		-
Cash payments for claims		-	-		-		(4,493,505)
Cash payments for other expenses	(1,371,769)	(417,303)		(1,789,072)		-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,324,329	<u> </u>	(28,876)		2,295,453		(512,388)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:							
Cash received from transfers in			-		-		750,000
Cash used in transfers out	(300,000	*	-		(300,000)		-
Cash received from interfund loans	57,14	<u> </u>			57,146		-
Net cash used in noncapital financial activities	(242,854	<u></u>	-		(242,854)		750,000
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:							
Acquisition of capital assets	(378,48))	(22,366)		(400,847)		-
Principal payments on bonds			(40,000)		(40,000)		-
Interest payments on bonds		<u> </u>	(40,438)		(40,438)		
Net cash used in capital and related							
financing activities	(378,48)	(102,804)		(481,285)		-
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Cash received from interest	194,342	!	-		194,342		-
Net cash provided by maturities of investments	4,702,185		-		4,702,185		_
Net cash payments for purchases of investments	(4,946,169				(4,946,169)		
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(49,642)			(49,642)		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,653,352		(131,680)		1,521,672		237,612
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	19,135,45	1	1,101,936		20,237,390		1,316,411
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 20,788,80	5 \$	970,256	\$	21,759,062	\$	1,554,023

- - continued

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	 Business-ty	Governmental Activities - Internal					
	Landfill	Sewer		Total		Service Fund	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:					1000		
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,349,514	\$	(251,021)	\$	1,098,493	\$	(632,879)
Adjustments:							
Depreciation	715,057		278,188		993,245		-
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:							
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	37,091		(85,204)		(48,113)		(954)
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(631)		612		(19)		(76,721)
(Increase) in materials and supplies inventory	(1,369)		(30,712)		(32,081)		-
Decrease in net pension asset	4,015		848		4,863		-
Decrease in net OPEB asset	108,761		26,737		135,498		-
(Increase) in deferred outflows - pension	(247,055)		(72,648)		(319,703)		-
(Increase) in deferred outflows - OPEB	(48,170)		(15,907)		(64,077)		-
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	18,665		28,019		46,684		(1,231)
Increase in accrued wages and benefits	2,889		634		3,523		-
Increase in closure and postclosure payable	119,450		-		119,450		-
Increase in due to other funds	7,280		17,797		25,077		-
Increase in claims payable	-		-		-		199,397
Increase in due to other governments	9,304		801		10,105		-
(Decrease) increase in compensated absences payable	5,884		(5,047)		837		-
Increase in net pension liability	686,174		192,203		878,377		-
Increase in net OPEB liability	20,860		5,620		26,480		-
(Decrease) in deferred inflows - pension	(358,284)		(93,586)		(451,870)		_
(Decrease) in deferred inflows - OPEB	 (105,106)		(26,210)		(131,316)		-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 2,324,329	\$	(28,876)	\$	2,295,453	\$	(512,388)

Non-Cash Activity:

AT December 31, 2023, the Landfill fund purchased capital assets on account in the amount of \$694,633.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	 Custodial
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,408,112
Cash in segregated accounts	1,161,855
Receivables:	
Real estate and other taxes	73,549,297
Due from other governments	2,561,801
Accounts	5,328
Special assessments	422,210
•	
Total assets	88,108,603
Liabilities:	
Due to external party	33,513
Due to other governments	76,216,722
-	
Total liabilities	76,250,235
Net position:	
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	11,858,368
•	
Total net position	\$ 11,858,368
-	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Custodial
Additions:	_
Intergovernmental	\$ 5,177,166
Amounts received as fiscal agent	20,534,333
Licenses, permits and fees for other governments	14,577,247
Property tax collection for other governments	41,606,413
Earnings on investments	2,437
Other custodial fund collections	 7,239
Total additions	 81,904,835
Deductions:	
Distributions of state funds to other governments	5,205,336
Distributions as fiscal agent	22,229,962
Licenses, permits and fees distributions to other governments	14,583,621
Property tax distributions to other governments	41,063,805
Other custodial fund disbursements	 6,283
Total deductions	 83,089,007
Net change in fiduciary net position	(1,184,172)
Net position at beginning of year	 13,042,540
Net position at end of year	\$ 11,858,368

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

A. The County

Defiance County, Ohio (the "County") was created in 1845. The County is governed by a Board of three Commissioners elected by the voters of the County. Other officials elected by the voters of the County that manage various segments of the County's operations are the Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, a Common Pleas Court Judge, a Juvenile/Probate Court Judge, Engineer, Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff. Although the elected officials manage the internal operations of their respective departments, the County Commissioners authorize expenditures as well as serve as the budget and taxing authority, contracting body and chief administrators of public services for the entire County.

B. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading.

The County's reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34". The basic financial statements include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions and component units for which the County and the County Commissioners are "accountable". Accountability as defined in GASB Statement No. 14, GASB Statement No. 39 and GASB Statement No. 61 was evaluated based on financial accountability, the nature and significance of the potential component unit's (PCU) relationship with the County and whether exclusion would cause the County's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Among the factors considered were separate legal standing; appointment of a voting majority of the PCU's Board; fiscal dependency and whether a benefit or burden relationship exists; imposition of will; and the nature and significance of the PCU's relationship with the County. The County does not have any component units.

The primary government of the County 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 and all departments and activities that are operated directly by the elected County officials.

The County participates in ten jointly governed organizations, the Northwest Ohio Juvenile Detention, Training, and Rehabilitation Center; Four County Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services; Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio; Four County Solid Waste District; Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force; Quadco Rehabilitation Center; Maumee Valley Planning Organization; the Community Improvement Corporation of Defiance County; Northwest Ohio Waiver Administration Council and Defiance-Paulding Consolidated Department of Job and Family Services. (See Note 18).

The County participates in two insurance pools, the County Commissioners Association Service Corporation and the Northern Buckeye Health Plan – Northwest Division of Optimal Health Initiative Consortium (See Note 19).

The County is associated with one related organization, the Defiance County Regional Airport Authority (See Note 20).

The financial statements of Defiance County have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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 following are the more significant of the County's accounting policies.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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.

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 in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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 business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest 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 governmental program or business activity 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. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the proprietary fund financial statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the County 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 purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources 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:

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

<u>Developmental Disabilities fund</u> - This fund accounts for State monies and tax levy monies used to support Good Samaritan School and help the developmentally disabled within the County in a residential and group home environment. It also provides aid to families who have developmentally disabled family members with challenges such as providing handicap accessibility and associated programs.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

<u>Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax fund</u> - This fund accounts for revenues derived from the sale of motor vehicle licenses, gasoline taxes and interest which are restricted by State law to county road and bridge repair/improvement programs. This fund also accounts for court fines collected for the county engineer for road and bridge improvements.

<u>Emergency 911 fund</u> - This fund accounts for tax levy monies used for the operation and maintenance of the County's 911 system.

<u>Senior Center fund</u> - This fund accounts for tax levy monies, donations, and federal, State and local monies used for senior citizen programs.

<u>American Rescue Plan Act fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies received from the federal government as part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. This Act provides additional relief to address the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

<u>County Improvement fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies used for various capital projects throughout the County.

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

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows.

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 following are the County's major enterprise funds:

<u>Landfill fund</u> - This fund accounts for the operations of the County landfill.

<u>Sewer fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of wastewater treatment services to residential and commercial users within the County.

Internal Service Fund - The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments of the County on a cost reimbursement basis. The County's internal service fund accounts for the activities of the self-insurance program for employee health care benefits.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The County did not have any trust funds in 2023. The County's custodial funds account for assets held by the County for political subdivisions in which the County acts as fiscal agent, and for taxes, State-levied shared revenues and fines and forfeitures collected and distributed to other political subdivisions.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, 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 are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance reflects 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 financial statements and the fund financial statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide financial statements, the proprietary funds are accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows reflects how the County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means 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 thirty-one days after year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the County receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, sales taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 8). Revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the year in which the sales are made (See Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the County must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the County on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered both measurable and available at year end: sales taxes, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, State-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license tax), grants and interest.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent 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. See Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to asset retirement obligations is originally measured at the amount of the corresponding liability. This amount is amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the tangible asset's useful life.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2023, but which were levied to finance 2024 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. Unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, sales taxes, intergovernmental grants, special assessments, and accrued interest. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The deferred inflow of resources for leases is related to the lease receivable and is being amortized to lease revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease.

See Notes 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

All funds, except custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. Budgetary information for the juvenile probation accounts and an account held for a child in custodial care are not reported in the general fund because they are not included in the entity for which the "appropriated budget" is adopted. The major documents prepared are the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution, both of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting.

The 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 for all funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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 on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the County Commissioners.

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the County is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through County records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately within departments of the County and not included in the County Treasury are recorded as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts".

During 2023, the County invested in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, negotiable certificates of deposit, U.S. money market mutual funds, municipal bonds, federal agency securities, U.S. Treasury notes, and commercial paper. Investments are reported at fair value, except for nonnegotiable certificates of deposits, which are reported at cost and the U.S. government money market mutual funds which are reported at the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share the mutual funds report. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. Fair value is based on quoted market prices.

Interest earnings are allocated to County funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2023 was \$3,461,546, which includes \$2,400,669 assigned from other County funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

G. Fair Value Measurements

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

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2023 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. Prepaid items are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds. This indicates that prepaid items do not constitute available expendable resources even though they are a component of net current assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

I. Inventory

Inventory is presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis, and is expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. Inventory is equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds. This indicates that inventory does not constitute available expendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

J. Loans Receivable

Loans receivable represent the right to receive repayment for certain loans made by the County. These loans are based upon written agreements between the County and the various loan recipients. Loans receivable are reported net of allowance for doubtful accounts on the basic financial statements. Reported loans receivable is offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds for the long-term portion not expected to be collected in the subsequent year. This indicates that it does not constitute available expendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

K. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the landfill fund represent amounts required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be set-aside for closure and post-closure costs.

L. Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported on the fund financial statements. Capital assets used by the proprietary funds are reported in both the business-type activities column on the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value on the date donated. The County maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Buildings and improvements	20 - 150 years	50 years
Land improvements	N/A	50 years
Roads and bridges	15 - 100 years	N/A
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 - 15 years	8 - 15 years
Sewer lines	N/A	50 years
Waterlines	50 years	N/A
Intangible right to use assets	3 - 5 years	N/A

The County is reporting intangible right to use assets related to leased equipment and Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). The intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner of the shorter of the lease/subscription term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

M. Interfund Receivables/Payables

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "interfund loans receivable/payable" and "due from/to other funds", respectively. Interfund balances are eliminated on the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental activities and business-type activities. These amounts are presented as "internal balances".

N. 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 with the County.

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 union contracts or departmental personnel policies. The County records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for any employee currently eligible to retire or expected to become eligible based on age and years of service.

O. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported on the government-wide financial statements. All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from the proprietary funds are reported on 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, judgements and compensated absences that are paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. General obligation bonds, special assessment bonds, bond anticipation notes, various loans, and leases paid from governmental funds are recognized as liabilities on 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable bond premiums.

P. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing or liabilities used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation adopted or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes primarily consists of CDBG, ditch maintenance and revolving loans.

The County's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

O. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term portion of loans receivable and interfund loans receivable.

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Board of Commissioners.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

R. 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 landfill and sewer services, as well as charges for health insurance in the internal service fund. Operating expenses are the necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating.

S. Interfund Transactions

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. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of management and are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The County reported neither type of transaction during 2023.

U. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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.

V. Bond Issuance Costs/Bond Premium and Discount/Accounting Gain or Loss

On both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are recognized in the period in which these items are incurred.

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds and bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds. On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized in the period in which these items are incurred. The reconciliation between the face value of bonds and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 16.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

W. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

X. Asset Retirement Obligations

The County owns and maintains underground storage tanks. The County and the State of Ohio follow federal financial responsibility rules for underground storage tanks. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 83, an asset retirement obligation liability in the amount of \$80,000 was recorded on the Statement of Net Position based on construction estimates and was offset with a deferred outflow of resources. The storage tanks do not have an estimated date for remediation.

Y. Unearned Revenue

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 the amounts have not yet been earned. The County recognizes unearned revenue for intergovernmental revenue from grants received before the eligibility requirements are met.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For 2023, the County has implemented GASB Statement No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements", GASB Statement No. 96, "Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements", certain questions and answers of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "Omnibus 2022".

GASB Statement No. 94 is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 94 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the County.

GASB Statement No. 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. These changes were incorporated in the County's 2023 financial statements.

GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the County.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 99 is to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 99 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the County.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2023 included the following individual fund deficits:

	<u>D</u>	<u>eficit</u>
Nonmajor governmental funds		
Wellness Grant special revenue fund	\$	6,000
Ridge Ditch capital project fund		7,126
Ridge Ditch St. Mike's Tile capital project fund		15,450
Lake Shore capital project fund	1	32,226
Haymaker Drive capital project fund		96,143

The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The statements of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund, developmental disabilities fund, motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, emergency 911 fund, senior center fund, and American Rescue Plan Act fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Motor Vehicle									American	
		De	velopmental		License	E	mergency		Senior		Rescue
	General	<u>I</u>	Disabilities	aı	nd Gas Tax		<u>911</u>		Center		Plan Act
Budget basis	\$ (1,148,152)	\$	(1,157,510)	\$	153,706	\$	80,013	\$	117,140	\$	(954,736)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	841,731		19,495		117,062		6,170		8,283		680,124
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(1,048,448)		6,896		(116,696)		(16,917)		(26,078)		(55,024)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(1,929,783)		-		-		13,000		-		-
Funds budgeted elsewhere	596,904		-		-		-		-		-
Adjustment for encumbrances	 201,941	_	248,108		369,519				34,397	_	329,636
GAAP bas is	\$ (2,485,807)	\$	(883,011)	\$	523,591	\$	82,266	\$	133,742	\$	_

Certain funds that are legally budgeted as separate County funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the unclaimed monies fund, technology fund, trust fund, retirement payoffs fund, certificate of title administration fund, budget stabilization fund, and the payroll fund.

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 demand upon the County treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the County treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Monies held by the County which are not considered active are classified as inactive. Inactive monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the 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 that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and, with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 and 2 above, and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

8. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two hundred seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the County Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the County had \$329,175 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the financial statements of the County as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, the County had \$1,174,054 in cash and cash equivalents deposited separate from the County's internal investment pool. This amount is included in the amount of deposits with financial institutions below.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of all County deposits was \$29,770,941 and the bank balance of all County deposits was \$31,056,390. Of the bank balance, \$30,028,123 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,028,264 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS). Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the County to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the County will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The County has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the County's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. Investments

As of December 31, 2023, the County had the following investments and maturities:

						Inv	est	tment Maturi	ties	S		
Measurement/	N	l easurement	6	months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	(Greater than
Investment type		Amount	_	less	_	months	_	months	_	months	_	24 months
Fair Value:												
FHLB	\$	10,938,081	\$	4,828,564	\$	159,608	\$	2,322,054	\$	-	\$	3,627,855
FFCB		5,473,608		-		1,164,320		1,005,370		-		3,303,918
FHLMC		4,538,924		-		-		_		-		4,538,924
FNMA		904,532		-		-		_		-		904,532
Municipal Bonds		5,472,783		-		667,313		_		-		4,805,470
U.S. Treasury Notes		7,162,393		-		2,356,850		3,880,435		-		925,108
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		243,931		243,931		-		_		-		-
Commercial Paper		14,200,784		12,264,345		1,936,439		_		-		-
NAV per share:												
U.S. Government Money Market												
Mutual Funds	_	106,682		106,682	_		_		_		_	<u>-</u>
Total	\$	49,041,718	\$	17,443,522	\$	6,284,530	\$	7,207,859	\$	_	\$	18,105,807

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.70 years.

The County's investments in Federal Agency Securities (FHLB, FFCB, FHLMC, and FNMA), Municipal Bonds, U.S. Treasury Notes, Negotiable CD's, and Commercial Paper are valued using quoted market prices (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the County's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. State statute limits investments in commercial paper to a maximum of 270 days from the date of purchase.

Credit Risk: The County's investments in Federal Agency Securities (FHLB, FFCB, FHLMC, and FNMA) were rated by AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The County's investments in municipal bonds were rated AA by Standard & Poor's and A1 to Aa2 by Moody's Investor Services. The U.S. Treasury Notes were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable CD's were not rated. The County's investments in commercial paper were rated A-1+ and A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's Investor Services. The U.S. government money market mutual funds carry a rating of AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Aaa-mf by Moody's. The County has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The County has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial credit risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The County places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the County at December 31, 2023:

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Amount	% of Total
Fair Value:		
FHLB	\$ 10,938,081	22.30
FFCB	5,473,608	11.16
FHLMC	4,538,924	9.26
FNMA	904,532	1.84
Municipal Bonds	5,472,783	11.16
U.S. Treasury Notes	7,162,393	14.60
Negotiable CD	243,931	0.50
Commercial Paper	14,200,784	28.96
NAV per share:		
U.S. Government Money Market		
Mutual Funds	106,682	0.22
Total	\$ 49,041,718	100.00

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2023:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	29,770,941
Investments		49,041,718
Cash on hand		329,175
Total	\$	79,141,834
Cash and investments per statement of net position Governmental activities Business-type activities	<u>n</u> \$	38,514,775 29,057,092
Custodial funds		11,569,967
Total	\$	79,141,834

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2023 consisted of accounts (billings for user charged services); sales taxes; accrued interest; intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenues; real estate and other taxes; loans; special assessments; amounts due from external parties; and leases. All receivables are considered collectible in full and within one year, except for loans, special assessments and leases. Special assessments in the governmental activities, in the amount of \$252,324, will not be received within one year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 6 – RECEIVABLES – (Continued)

Loans receivable represent low interest loans for housing and development projects granted to eligible County property owners and businesses under the Federal Community Block Grant program. The loans with outstanding balances at December 31, 2023 have annual interest rates ranging from 0 - 4.5% and are scheduled to be repaid over periods of up to eight years from the balance sheet date. During 2023, principal in the amount of \$136,868 was repaid to the County, \$1,015,642 in new loans were issued and \$248,913 in loans receivable were written off by the County. Loans outstanding at December 31, 2023 were \$1,727,172, net of allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of \$92,018 in the nonmajor governmental funds. Loans receivable, in the amount of \$1,347,734, will not be received within one year.

The County has entered into two lease agreements for building office space which commenced in 2022. Payments are received monthly and are reported in the general fund and the Evergreen Care project fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The County is reporting leases receivable of \$39,989 in the general fund and \$77,067 in the Evergreen Care project fund at December 31, 2023. For 2023, the County recognized interest revenue of \$3,745 related to these lease agreements. The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the agreements:

Year Ending						
December 31,	_F	Principal	I	nterest	_	Total
2024	\$	82,535	\$	1,929	\$	84,464
2025		34,521		251		34,772
Total	\$	117,056	\$	2,180	\$	119,236

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 6 – RECEIVABLES – (Continued)

A summary of the items of intergovernmental/due from other governments receivables follows:

Governmental activities:	
Major funds	
General fund Local government Homestead and rollback Other intergovernmental receivables	\$ 287,077 185,675 322,955
Total general fund	795,707
Developmental disabilities fund Homestead and rollback Other intergovernmental receivables	133,473 17,400
Total developmental disabilities fund	150,873
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund Gasoline and motor vehicle license tax Other intergovernmental receivables	2,994,694 44,029
Total motor vehicle license and gas tax fund	3,038,723
Emergency 911 fund Homestead and rollback	44,733
Total emergency 911 fund	44,733
Senior center fund Homestead and rollback	51,248
Total senior center fund	51,248
Total major funds	\$ 4,081,284
Nonmajor governmental funds CDBG fund CSEA Diversion Program fund Sarah House fund Community Control Supervision fund High Visibility Enforcement fund Evansport Maintenance fund	\$ 839,250 319,457 44,428 47,250 340,125 26,404 4,230
Total nonmajor governmental funds	1,621,144
Total governmental activities	\$ 5,702,428
Custodial funds: Library local government Local government and local government revenue assistance Motor vehicle license tax Gasoline tax Multi-Area Narcotics Regional Early Intervention (FCFC) Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 791,173 381,335 319,354 852,594 120,553 36,436 60,356
Total custodial funds	\$ 2,561,801

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 7 - PERMISSIVE SALES AND USE TAX

In 1987, the County Commissioners, by resolution, imposed a one percent sales tax on all retail sales made in the County, except sales of motor vehicles, and on the storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property, including motor vehicles not subject to the sales tax. As required by State statute, the County Commissioners established how the sales tax proceeds would be allocated prior to implementation. The collection of the sales tax went into effect on January 1, 1988, and the proceeds of the tax were credited entirely to the general fund.

Vendor collections of the tax are paid to the State Treasurer by the twenty-third day of the month following collection. The Ohio Department of Taxation certifies payment amounts to the Ohio Department of Budget and Management (OBM) so that OBM can issue the amount of the tax to be returned to the County. The Ohio Department of Taxation's certification must be made within forty-five days after the end of each month.

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY TAXES

Dool property

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the County. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2023 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2022, are levied after October 1, 2023, and are collected in 2024 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County. 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 itself, is accounted for through custodial funds. Property taxes receivable represents real property taxes, public utility taxes, delinquent tangible personal property taxes and other outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2023 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the current portion receivable has been offset by a deferred inflow of resources since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2023 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes has been offset by a deferred inflow of resources since the collection of the taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on a modified accrual basis the revenue is considered a deferred inflow of resources.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$9.31 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and public utility personal property upon which 2023 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

<u>Real property</u>	
Residential/agricultural	\$ 716,504,130
Commercial/industrial/mineral	130,981,930
Public utility	
Real	753,290
Personal	263,564,470
Total assessed value	\$ 1,111,803,820

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 96 (see Note 3.A for detail), the County has reported capital assets for the right to use SBITA assets which are reflected in the schedule below. The capital asset activity of governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

Governmental activities:	Balance <u>January 1, 2023</u>	Additions	Disposals	Balance December 31 , 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized: Land Easements	\$ 1,109,236 255,494	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ 1,109,236 255,494
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	1,364,730			1,364,730
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings and improvements	28,482,427	863,389	-	29,345,816
Waterlines	28,787	-	-	28,787
Roads and bridges	93,453,844	3,875,881	-	97,329,725
Machinery and equipment	7,539,010	96,716	-	7,635,726
Vehicles	6,972,982	779,510	(150,865)	7,601,627
Intangible right to use:				
Equipment	18,287	13,922	(11,387)	20,822
Vehicles	-	155,244	-	155,244
Software		8,334		8,334
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	136,495,337	5,792,996	(162,252)	142,126,081
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Buildings and improvements	(12,683,417)	(716,482)	-	(13,399,899)
Waterlines	(2,015)	(576)	-	(2,591)
Roads and bridges	(45,860,744)	(2,883,749)	-	(48,744,493)
Machinery and equipment	(5,740,216)	(451,074)	-	(6,191,290)
Vehicles	(4,252,957)	(532,767)	111,130	(4,674,594)
Intangible right to use:				
Equipment	(14,837)	(4,164)	11,387	(7,614)
Vehicles	-	(18,685)	-	(18,685)
Software		(3,330)		(3,330)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(68,554,186)	(4,610,827)	122,517	(73,042,496)
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	67,941,151	1,182,169	(39,735)	69,083,585
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 69,305,881	\$ 1,182,169	\$ (39,735)	\$ 70,448,315

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

The capital asset activity of business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

Balance			Balance	
Business-type activities:	<u>January 1, 2023</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 1,568,701	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,568,701
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,568,701			1,568,701
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	13,124,739	-	-	13,124,739
Buildings and improvements	2,228,542	-	-	2,228,542
Sewer lines	8,982,537	-	-	8,982,537
Machinery and equipment	5,887,492	69,642	-	5,957,134
Vehicles	1,997,241	1,025,838		3,023,079
Total capital assets, being depreciated	32,220,551	1,095,480		33,316,031
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(2,539,658)	(362,326)	-	(2,901,984)
Buildings and improvements	(440,450)	(22,994)	-	(463,444)
Sewer lines	(3,684,167)	(179,650)	-	(3,863,817)
Machinery and equipment	(4,680,659)	(189,656)	-	(4,870,315)
Vehicles	(619,466)	(238,619)		(858,085)
Total accumulated depreciation	(11,964,400)	(993,245)		(12,957,645)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	20,256,151	102,235		20,358,386
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 21,824,852	\$ 102,235	\$ -	\$ 21,927,087

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions/programs of the County as follows:

Governmental activities:

Legislative and executive	\$ 640,728
Judicial	80,682
Public safety	361,031
Public works	3,207,224
Health	76,185
Human services	238,477
Economic development	 6,500
Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities	\$ 4,610,827
Business-type activities:	
Landfill	\$ 715,057
Sewer	 278,188
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 993,245

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 10 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2023 consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from general fund to:</u>	Amount
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund	\$ 9,999
Nonmajor governmental funds	4,581,045
Internal service fund	1,250,000
Transfers from landfill fund to:	
General fund	300,000
Total	\$ 6,141,044

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and (4) to move residual equity amounts. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. All transfers were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

B. Due from/to other funds consisted of the following at December 31, 2023, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Δ	mount
General fund	Developmental disabilities fund	\$	18,951
General fund	Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund		16,574
General fund	Emergency 911 fund		32,513
General fund	Senior center fund		5,335
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds		62,147
General fund	Landfill fund		8,977
General fund	Sewer fund		18,808
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund	General fund		16,125
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund	Landfill fund	_	29,324
Total		\$	208,754

Amounts due from/to other funds represent amounts owed between funds for goods or services provided. The balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that payments between the funds are made. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Interfund balances between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported as an internal balance on the statement of net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 10 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

C. Interfund loans receivable/payable consisted of the following at December 31, 2023, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund		<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Sewer fund	\$	239,483
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds		47,576
Emergency 911	Nonmajor governmental funds		13,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	Nonmajor governmental funds		10,000
Landfill fund	Nonmajor governmental funds		228,369
Total		<u>\$</u>	538,428

The interfund loan balances result from resources provided by the receivable fund to the payable fund to provide cash flow resources until anticipated revenues are received.

The entire balance of interfund loans receivable is reported as nonspendable fund balance as it is not expected to be received within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Interfund balances between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported as an internal balance on the statement of net position.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Liability

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County has contracted with the County Risk Sharing Authority (CORSA) for the following coverage:

Property	\$119,261,212
Equipment Breakdown	100,000,000
General Liability	1,000,000
Commercial Crime	1,000,000
Excess Liability	10,000,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000
Law Enforcement Liability	1,000,000
Errors and Omission Liability	1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the last three years, and there has not been any significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Health Benefits

The County has established a limited risk management program for employee health care benefits. A third party administrator processes the claims that the County pays. The internal service fund allocates the cost of claims payments by charging a monthly premium to each individual enrolled in the health insurance program. These premiums, along with the premium the County pays for each employee enrolled in the program, are paid into the internal service fund. Claims are paid from the internal service fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Under the health insurance program, the internal service fund provides coverage for up to a maximum lifetime benefit of \$2,500,000 per individual. An excess coverage policy covers annual individual claims in excess of \$75,000.

Claims payable is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 "<u>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues</u>", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Claims payable at December 31, 2023 is estimated by a third party administrator at \$705,680. The changes in the claims payable liability for 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Balance at	Claims and		Balance	
	Beginning	Changes in	Claims	at End	
	of Year	Estimates	Payments	of Year	
2023	\$ 506,283	\$ 4,692,902	\$ (4,493,505)	\$ 705,680	
2022	538,377	3,864,420	(3,896,514)	506,283	

C. Workers' Compensation

For 2023, the County participated in the County Commissioners Association Service Corporation (CCAOSC), a workers' compensation insurance purchasing pool. CCAOSC 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 CCAOSC. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for CCAOSC rather than its individual rate. In order to allocate the savings derived by formation of CCAOSC, and to maximize the number of participants in CCAOSC, annually CCAOSC 's Executive Committee calculates the total savings which accrued to CCAOSC through its formation. This savings is then compared to the overall savings percentage of CCAOSC. CCAOSC's Executive Committee then collects rate contributions from, or pays rate equalization rebates to, the various participants.

Participation in CCAOSC is limited to counties that can meet CCAOSC's selection criteria. The firm of Sedgwick provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to CCAOSC. Each year, the County pays an enrollment fee to CCAOSC to cover the costs of administering the program.

Participants may withdraw from CCAOSC if written notice is provided sixty days prior to the prescribed application deadline of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. However, participants are not relieved of their obligation to pay any amounts owed to CCAOSC prior to withdrawal, and any participant leaving CCAOSC allows representatives of CCAOSC to access loss experience for three years following the last year of participation.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 12 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The County has outstanding contracts for professional services. The following amounts remain on these contracts as of December 31, 2023:

<u>Vendor</u>	Contract Amount	Amount Paid as of December 31, 2023	Outstanding Balance
Lexure Appraisal	\$ 22,300	\$ -	\$ 22,300
Woolpert Inc.	81,009	-	81,009
Richland Company	19,943	-	19,943
Beilharz Architects	204,329	(124,950)	79,379
Arcadis Engineering	259,428	(210,332)	49,096
Woolace Electric	125,010	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	125,010
Kleinfelder	102,400	(15,154)	87,246
AJ Door	11,590	- -	11,590
Henry W Bergman	150,000	-	150,000
Vernon Nagel Inc.	205,000	-	205,000
Mannik & Smith Group	195,000	(48,714)	146,286
Ohio CAT	700,000	· -	700,000
Fidlar Technologies	98,771	(62,989)	35,782
Total	\$ 2,174,780	\$ (462,139)	\$ 1,712,641

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The net pension liability/asset and the net OPEB liability/asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively.

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees – of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions and 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 liability/asset and the net OPEB liability/asset represent the County's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability/asset calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost-of-living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability/asset is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension/OPEB liability/asset 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 due to other governments on both the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 14 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - County employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS 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.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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):

Group A
ble to retire prior to
y 7, 2013 or five years

Eligil January after January 7, 2013

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

Combined Plan Formula:

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Traditional Plan Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

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

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

Combined Plan Formula:

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Traditional Plan Formula:

2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Group C

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

Combined Plan Formula:

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 3.00%. 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 3.00%.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Memberdirected plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the member-directed plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20.00% 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.

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

-	State ar	nd Local		
	Traditional	Combined	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2023 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates				
Employer	14.0 %	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee *	10.0 %	10.0 %	**	***
2023 Actual Contribution Rates				
Employer:				
Pension ****	14.0 %	12.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits ***	* 0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	10.0 %	12.0 %	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 and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
- *** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.
- **** 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; however, effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate is funded with reserves.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The County's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$1,749,904 for 2023. Of this amount, \$342,383 is reported as due to other governments.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective Aug. 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Eligibility changes will be phased in until Aug. 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 34 years of service credit at any age.

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

The DC Plan allows members to place all of their member contributions and 11.09% of the 14.00% employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS Ohio. The remaining 2.91% of the 14.00% employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12.00% of the 14.00% percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2.00% is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and after termination of employment.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit that apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The 2023 employer and employee contribution rate of 14.00% was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2023, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The County's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$112,248 for 2023. Of this amount, \$4,739 is reported as due to other governments.

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

The net pension liability and net pension asset for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. STRS's total pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

			OPERS -		
	OPERS -	OPERS -	Member-		
	Traditional	Combined	Directed	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.09513500%	0.06454500%	0.05709800%	0.00554839%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset	0.005102000/	0.0407720004	0.071025000/	0.005.0020.00	
current measurement date	<u>0.09719300</u> %	0.06977200%	<u>0.07102500</u> %	0.00560306%	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00205800</u> %	<u>0.00522700</u> %	<u>0.01392700</u> %	<u>0.00005467</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 21,457,306	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,206,614	\$ 22,663,920
Proportionate share of the net pension asset Pension expense	- 3,340,587	(122,899) 15,757	(4,151) (402)	- 74,028	(127,050) 3,429,970
remain expense	2,5 10,507	15,757	(102)	7 1,020	3,123,370

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

At December 31, 2023, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		ODED C	0	DEDG		PERS -		
		OPERS - raditional		PERS - ombined		1ember- Directed	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows								
of resources								
Differences between								
expected and						44.004	42 000	
actual experience	\$	712,721	\$	7,556	\$	11,931	\$ 43,990	\$ 776,198
Net difference between								
projected and actual earnings				44 =00		4 0 4 =		< 1 < 0 = 10
on pension plan investments		6,116,006		44,790		1,947	-	6,162,743
Changes of assumptions		226,682		8,136		263	99,371	334,452
Changes in employer's								
proportionate percentage/								
difference between		440 = 44						10-1
employer contributions		149,761		-		-	47,714	197,475
Contributions								
subsequent to the								
measurement date		1,680,844		31,468		37,591	58,472	1,808,375
Total deferred							 	
outflows of resources		8,886,014	\$	91,950	\$	51,732	\$ 249,547	\$ 9,279,243
					C	PERS -		
	(OPERS -	O	PERS -	N	1ember-		
	T:	raditional	Co	mbined		Directed	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows				_				_
of resources								
Differences between								
expected and								
actual experience	\$	-	\$	17,557	\$	-	\$ 2,677	\$ 20,234
Net difference between								
projected and actual earnings								
on pension plan investments		-		-		-	3,616	3,616
Changes of assumptions		-		-		-	74,798	74,798
Changes in employer's								
proportionate percentage/								
difference between								
employer contributions		21,558		_		_	13,571	35,129
Total deferred		*					*	
inflows of resources	\$	21,558	\$	17,557	\$		\$ 94,662	\$ 133,777

^{\$1,808,375} reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2024.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

					C	PERS -		
	(OPERS -		OPERS -	N	1ember-		
	T	raditional	C	ombined	Γ	Directed	 STRS	Total
Year Ending December 31:								
2024	\$	918,412	\$	1,820	\$	1,979	\$ 2,067	\$ 924,278
2025		1,468,914		8,243		2,124	(17,458)	1,461,823
2026		1,800,239		11,432		2,159	119,064	1,932,894
2027		2,996,047		19,278		2,448	(7,260)	3,010,513
2028		-		(49)		1,402	-	1,353
Thereafter				2,201		4,029		6,230
Total	\$	7,183,612	\$	42,925	\$	14,141	\$ 96,413	\$ 7,337,091

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2022, compared to the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation, are presented below.

Wage inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior measurement date	2.75%
Future salary increases, including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75% to 10.75% including wage inflation
Prior measurement date	2.75% to 10.75% including wage inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA	
Current measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	through 2022, then 2.05% simple
Prior measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple
	through 2022, then 2.05% simple
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	6.90%
Prior measurement date	6.90%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% 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% 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 of 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 of these tables.

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

During 2022, 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 of 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 a loss of 12.1% for 2022.

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board 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 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 real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant.

For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

		Weighted Average				
		Long-Term Expected				
	Target	Real Rate of Return				
Asset Class	Allocation	(Geometric)				
Fixed income	22.00 %	2.62 %				
Domestic equities	22.00	4.60				
Real estate	13.00	3.27				
Private equity	15.00	7.53				
International equities	21.00	5.51				
Risk Parity	2.00	4.37				
Other investments	5.00	3.27				
Total	100.00 %	31.17 %				

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 6.90%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2022 was 6.90%. 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 benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.90%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.90%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

	Current						
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
County's proportionate share		_		_		_	
of the net pension liability (asset):							
Traditional Pension Plan	\$	32,142,328	\$	21,457,306	\$	12,569,285	
Combined Plan		(64,138)		(122,899)		(169,470)	
Member-Directed Plan		(2,654)		(4,151)		(5,308)	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation compared with June 30, 2022 are presented below:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.50%	8.50% at age 20 to
	to 8.50%	2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment	7.00%, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation	expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Payroll increases	3.00%	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.00%	0.00%
(COLA)		

For the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

For the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, valuation were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016. An actuarial study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00 %	6.60 %
International Equity	22.00	6.80
Alternatives	19.00	7.38
Fixed Income	22.00	1.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	1.00
Total	100.00 %	

^{*} Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS Ohio's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

Current

				Cullent		
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
County's proportionate share		_		_		
of the net pension liability	\$	1,855,508	\$	1,206,614	\$	657,830

^{** 10-}year annualized geometric nominal returns include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust. The 115 Health Care Trust (115 Trust or Health Care Trust) was established in 2014, under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The purpose of the 115 Trust is to fund health care for the Traditional Pension, Combined and Member-Directed plans. Medicare-enrolled retirees in the Traditional Pension and Combined plans may have an allowance deposited into a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) account to be used toward the health care program of their choice selected with the assistance of an OPERS vendor. Non-Medicare retirees have converted to an arrangement similar to the Medicare-enrolled retirees, and are no longer participating in OPERS provided self-insured group plans.

With one exception, OPERS-provided health care coverage is neither guaranteed nor statutorily required. Ohio law currently requires Medicare Part A equivalent coverage or Medicare Part A premium reimbursement for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents.

OPERS offers a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) allowance to traditional pension plan and combined plan benefit recipients meeting certain age and service credit requirements. The HRA is an account funded by OPERS that provides tax free reimbursement for qualified medical expenses such as monthly post-tax insurance premiums, deductibles, co-insurance, and co-pays incurred by eligible benefit recipients and their dependents.

OPERS members enrolled in the Traditional Pension Plan or Combined Plan retiring with an effective date of January 1, 2022, or after must meet the following health care eligibility requirements to receive an HRA allowance:

Medicare Retirees Medicare-eligible with a minimum of 20 years of qualifying service credit

Non-Medicare Retirees Non-Medicare retirees qualify based on the following age-and-service criteria:

Group A 30 years of qualifying service credit at any age;

Group B 32 years of qualifying service credit at any age or 31 years of qualifying service credit and minimum age 52;

Group C 32 years of qualifying service credit and minimum age 55; or,

A retiree from groups A, B or C who qualifies for an unreduced pension, but a portion of their service credit is not health care qualifying service, can still qualify for health care at age 60 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying health care service credit

Retirees who don't meet the requirement for coverage as a non-Medicare participant can become eligible for coverage at age 65 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying service.

Members with a retirement date prior to January 1, 2022 who were eligible to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Eligible retirees may receive a monthly HRA allowance for reimbursement of health care coverage premiums and other qualified medical expenses. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are provided to eligible retirees, and are deposited into their HRA account.

Retirees will have access to the OPERS Connector, which is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees participating in the health care program. The OPERS Connector may assist retirees in selecting and enrolling in the appropriate health care plan.

When members become Medicare-eligible, recipients enrolled in OPERS health care programs must enroll in Medicare Part A (hospitalization) and Medicare Part B (medical).

OPERS reimburses retirees who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A (hospitalization) for their Part A premiums as well as any applicable surcharges (late-enrollment fees). Retirees within this group must enroll in Medicare Part A and select medical coverage, and may select prescription coverage, through the OPERS Connector. OPERS also will reimburse 50.00% of the Medicare Part A premium and any applicable surcharges for eligible spouses. Proof of enrollment in Medicare Part A and confirmation that the retiree is not receiving reimbursement or payment from another source must be submitted. The premium reimbursement is added to the monthly pension benefit.

The heath 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.

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2023, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2023, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and beginning July 1, 2022, there was a 2.00% allocation to health care for the 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 2023 was 4.00%; however, effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate was funded with reserves.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The County's contractually required contribution was \$20,282 for 2023. Of this amount, \$3,968 is reported as due to other governments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14.00% of covered payroll. For 2023, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Net OPEB Liabilities/Assets, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows or Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. STRS's total OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the County's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset prior measurement date Proportion of the net	0.09270000%	0.00554839%	
OPEB liability/asset current measurement date Change in proportionate share	0.09534500% 0.00264500%		
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 449,289 -	\$ - (108,972)	\$ 449,289 (108,972)
OPEB expense	(736,277)	123	(736,154)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

At December 31, 2023, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	 OPERS	STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows					
of resources					
Differences between					
expected and					
actual experience	\$ -	\$	172	\$	172
Net difference between					
projected and actual earnings					
on OPEB plan investments	892,302		197		892,499
Changes of assumptions	438,831		16,053		454,884
Changes in employer's					
proportionate percentage/					
difference between					
employer contributions	683		6,407		7,090
Contributions					
subsequent to the					
measurement date	20,281		-		20,281
Total deferred	 				
outflows of resources	\$ 1,352,097	\$	22,829	\$	1,374,926
					_
	OPERS	STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows					_
of resources					
Differences between					
expected and					
actual experience	\$ 112,070	\$	16,624	\$	128,694
Changes of assumptions	36,108		71,897		108,005
Changes in employer's					
proportionate percentage/					
difference between					
employer contributions	7,457		1,194		8,651
Total deferred	 				
inflows of resources	\$ 155,635	\$	89,715	\$	245,350

\$20,281 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/increase to the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2024.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	 OPERS	STRS		Total
Year Ending December 31:				
2024	\$ 141,835	\$	(26,164)	\$ 115,671
2025	325,042		(14,745)	310,297
2026	278,249		(5,880)	272,369
2027	431,055		(7,638)	423,417
2028	-		(7,027)	(7,027)
Thereafter	=		(5,432)	(5,432)
Total	\$ 1,176,181	\$	(66,886)	\$ 1,109,295

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases,	
including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75 to 10.75%
	including wage inflation
Prior Measurement date	2.75 to 10.75%
	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	5.22%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	4.05%
Prior Measurement date	1.84%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	5.50% initial,
	3.50% ultimate in 2036
Prior Measurement date	5.50% initial,
	3.50% ultimate in 2034
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% 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% 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 of 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 of these tables.

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

During 2022, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a loss of 15.6% for 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board 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. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected 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 real 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, 2022, 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 %	2.56 %
Domestic equities	26.00	4.60
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	7.00	4.70
International equities	25.00	5.51
Risk parity	2.00	4.37
Other investments	6.00	1.84
Total	100.00 %	23.58 %

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 5.22% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2022; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 6.00%. 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) a 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 the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 4.05%. 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 the year 2054. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2054, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 5.22%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (4.22%) or one-percentage-point higher (6.22%) than the current rate:

	Current					
	1%	6 Decrease	Discount Rate		1% Increase	
County's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	1,529,176	\$	449,289	\$	(441,794)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate - Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2023 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health						
	Care Trend Rate						
	1%	Decrease	Assumption		1% Increase		
County's proportionate share	· ·			_	·	_	
of the net OPEB liability	\$	421,129	\$	449,289	\$	480,985	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation, compared with June 30, 2022, are presented below:

	June 3	0, 2023	June 30, 2022			
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%			
Projected salary increases	Varies by servic	e from 2.50%	8.50% at age 20	to		
	to 8.50%		2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of inverses, include		7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%			
Discount rate of return	7.00%		7.00%			
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A			
Health care cost trends						
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate		
Medical						
Pre-Medicare	7.50%	4.14%	7.50%	3.94%		
Medicare	-10.94%	4.14%	-68.78%	3.94%		
Prescription Drug						
Pre-Medicare	-11.95%	4.14%	9.00%	3.94%		
Medicare	1.33%	4.14%	-5.47% 3.94%			

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

For the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, healthy mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

For the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, healthy mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, valuation were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00 %	6.60 %
International Equity	22.00	6.80
Alternatives	19.00	7.38
Fixed Income	22.00	1.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	1.00
Total	100.00 %	

^{*} Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care fund investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023.

^{**10-}year annualized geometric nominal returns include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2023, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

			(Current		
	1% Decrease		Disc	count Rate	1% Increase	
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	92,230	\$	108,972	\$	123,552
	1%	Decrease	Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	124,228	\$	108,972	\$	90,595

NOTE 15 - OTHER BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation leave and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws.

County employees earn and accumulate vacation leave at varying rates depending on length of service. Current policy credits vacation leave on an employee's anniversary date. Accumulated vacation leave cannot exceed three times the annual accumulation rate for an employee. Employees are paid for 100 percent of earned unused vacation leave upon termination.

Sick leave is earned at various rates as defined by County policy and union contracts. There is no limit on the amount of sick leave that may be accumulated. Sick leave benefits are paid upon retirement based on various rates and maximums depending on the contract.

B. Health Care Benefits

Health care benefits are provided to most employees through the County's self-insurance program. The employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the County.

The employees paid from the developmental disabilities major special revenue fund are provided health care, vision, and dental benefits through the Northern Buckeye Health Plan - Northwest Division of Optimal Health Initiative Consortium.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The original issue date, interest rate, original issue amount, and balance at December 31, 2023 for the County's long-term obligations are as follows:

	Original	Interest	O	Original		Balance
	Issue Date	<u>Rate</u>	Issue	Issue Amount		nber 31, 2023
General obligation bonds:						
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-1	2021	2 - 3%	\$	125,000	\$	30,000
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-2	2021	2 - 2.375%		50,000		45,000
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-3	2021	2 - 3%		70,000		30,000
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-4	2021	2 - 3%		570,000		120,000
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-5	2021	2 - 3%		1,250,000		885,000
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-6	2021	2 - 2.375%		1,780,000		1,645,000
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-7	2021	2 - 3%		80,000		65,000
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-8	2021	2 - 3%		70,000		55,000
Refunding bonds, Series 2021-9	2021	2 - 3%		500,000		350,000

The above amounts include long-term obligations of both the governmental activities and business-type activities.

During 2023, the following activity occurred in the County's long-term obligations:

	Balance		Balance	Due Within	
Governmental activities:	January 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions	December 31, 2023	One Year
General obligation bonds:					
Refunding bonds, Series 2021	\$ 1,880,000	\$ -	\$ (345,000)	\$ 1,535,000	\$ 355,000
Total general obligation bonds	1,880,000		(345,000)	1,535,000	355,000
Other long-term obligations:					
Leases payable	4,545	168,145	(21,219)	151,471	37,982
Net pension liability	7,071,632	14,354,443	(26,800)	21,399,275	-
Net OPEB liability	-	422,809	-	422,809	-
Compensated absences	1,103,797	1,772,855	(536,097)	2,340,555	564,757
Total other long-term obligations	8,179,974	16,718,252	(584,116)	24,314,110	602,739
Total governmental activities					
long-term obligations	\$ 10,059,974	\$ 16,718,252	\$ (929,116)	25,849,110	\$ 957,739
	Add: unam	ortized premium		47,973	
	Total on statemen	nt of net position		\$ 25,897,083	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

	Balance					Balance		e Within		
Business-type activities:	Jan	uary 1, 2023	_	Additions	Reductions		December 31, 2023		One Year	
General obligation bonds:										
Refunding bonds, Series 2021	\$	1,730,000	\$		\$	(40,000)	\$	1,690,000	\$	40,000
Total general obligation bonds		1,730,000				(40,000)		1,690,000		40,000
Other long-term obligations:										
Closure and postclosure liability		7,015,148		119,450		-		7,134,598		-
Net pension liability		386,268		878,377		=		1,264,645		-
Net OPEB liability		-		26,480		-		26,480		=.
Compensated absences		125,231	_	47,364		(46,527)		126,068		53,491
Total other long-term obligations		7,526,647		1,071,671		(46,527)		8,551,791		53,491
Total business-type activities										
long-term obligations	\$	9,256,647	\$	1,071,671	\$	(86,527)	\$	10,241,791	\$	93,491
		Add: unamo	rtiz	ed premium				19,863		
	Tota	l on statement	of	net position			\$	10,261,654		

A. Various Purpose General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2021

On April 27, 2021, the County issued general obligation bonds (Various Purpose General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2021) to advance refund the Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2005, Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2010, Various Purpose General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010, special assessment refunding bonds, Series 2010, Platters Creek special assessment bonds, Green Acres Revenue Bonds, Auglaize Sewer Revenue Bonds, Stuckman Ditch Project bonds, and DeGryse Ditch Project bonds. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The series 2021 refunding issue is comprised of serial bonds, par value \$2,985,000 and term bonds, par value 1,510,000. The interest rate on the series 2021 bonds ranges from 2.00 - 3.00%. Principal payments are due December 1 of each year and interest payments on the series 2021 bonds are due June 1 and December 1 each year.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$67,275. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt as a deferred outflow of resources. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$273,418 and resulted in an economic gain of \$233,620.

General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the County for which its full faith and credit are pledged for repayment.

The bonds due December 1, 2034 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The mandatory sinking fund redemption is to occur on December 1, 2030, and on each December 1 thereafter at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year Ended	Princip	al Amount to
(December 1)	<u>be F</u>	Redeemed
2030	\$	125,000
2031		50,000
2032		50,000
2033		50,000
2034		50,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Unless otherwise called for redemption, the remaining principal amounts due on the bonds is to be paid at stated maturity.

The bonds due December 1, 2041 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The mandatory sinking fund redemption is to occur on December 1, 2035, and on each December 1 thereafter at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year Ended	Principal Amoun			
(December 1)	be R	<u>edeemed</u>		
2035	\$	50,000		
2036		55,000		
2037		60,000		
2038		60,000		
2039		60,000		
2040		65,000		
2041		65,000		

Unless otherwise called for redemption, the remaining principal amounts due on the bonds is to be paid at stated maturity.

The bonds due December 1, 2052 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The mandatory sinking fund redemption is to occur on December 1, 2042, and on each December 1 thereafter at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year Ended	Principal Amount to
(December 1)	be Redeemed
2042	\$ 65,000
2043	65,000
2044	70,000
2045	70,000
2046	65,000
2047	70,000
2048	70,000
2049	70,000
2050	75,000
2051	75,000
2052	75,000

Unless otherwise called for redemption, the remaining principal amounts due on the bonds is to be paid at stated maturity.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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

	Governmental Activities						Busir	iess-	type Activ	vitie	S		
		General	Obligation I	3ond	<u>ls</u>		General Obligation Bonds						
Year Ended	Princ	ipal	Interest	Total		Total		Principal		Interest		Total	
2024	\$ 35	5,000	45,300	\$	400,300	\$	40,000		39,238	\$	79,238		
2025	21	0,000	34,650		244,650		40,000		38,037		78,037		
2026	21	0,000	28,350		238,350		40,000		36,838		76,838		
2027	21	5,000	22,050		237,050		45,000		35,637		80,637		
2028	23	0,000	15,600		245,600		45,000		34,287		79,287		
2029 - 2033	31	5,000	10,200		325,200		245,000		153,287		398,287		
2034 - 2038		-	-		-		275,000		127,536		402,536		
2039 - 2043		-	-		-		320,000		97,595		417,595		
2044 - 2048		-	-		-		345,000		59,612		404,612		
2049 - 2052		<u> </u>				_	295,000		17,695		312,695		
Total	\$ 1,53	5,000	\$ 156,150	\$	1,691,150	<u>\$</u>	1,690,000	\$	639,762	\$	2,329,762		

B. Leases Payable

The County has entered into lease agreements for the right to use equipment and vehicles. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the County will report intangible right to use capital assets and a corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the leases. The lease payments will be paid from the general fund, the dog and kennel fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and the evergreen care project fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The County has entered into lease agreements for copier equipment and vehicles at varying years and terms as follows:

	Lease		Lease	
	Commencement		End	Payment
Lease	Year	Years	Year	Method
Copier equipment	2020	5	2025	Monthly
Vehicle #1	2023	5	2028	Monthly
Vehicle #2	2023	3	2026	Monthly
Vehicle #3	2023	5	2028	Monthly
Vehicle #4	2023	5	2028	Monthly

The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

Year Ending	Leases Payable							
December 31,	<u>F</u>	Principal Interest		nterest	_	Total		
2024	\$	37,982	\$	3,315	\$	41,297		
2025		38,351		2,491		40,842		
2026		31,915		1,447		33,362		
2027		29,584		722		30,306		
2028		13,639		126		13,765		
Total	\$	151,471	\$	8,101	\$	159,572		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

C. Compensated Absences Payable

The compensated absences liability will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds include the general fund, developmental disabilities fund, motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, emergency 911 fund, senior center fund, various nonmajor governmental funds, landfill enterprise fund and sewer enterprise fund.

D. Net Pension Liability

See Note 13 for detail. The County pays obligations related to employee compensation from the benefitting from their service which for the County, is primarily the general fund.

E. Net OPEB Liability

See Note 14 for detail. The County pays obligations related to employee compensation from the benefitting from their service which for the County, is primarily the general fund.

F. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net general obligation debt of the County, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors should not exceed 1% of the total assessed valuation of the County. The Ohio Revised Code further provides that the total voted and unvoted net debt of the County less the same exempt debt should not exceed a sum equal to 3% of the first \$100,000,000, plus 1.5% of such valuation in excess of \$100,000,000 and not in excess of \$300,000,000, plus 2.5% of such valuation in excess of \$300,000,000.

The effect of the debt limitations described above is an overall legal debt margin of \$26,578,883 at December 31, 2023.

G. Conduit Debt

In 2005, the County issued \$700,000 in Ohio Economic Development Revenue Bonds for the purpose of making a loan to assist the Defiance Area YMCA in financing a portion of the cost of acquiring, constructing, improving, installing, and equipping gymnasiums and related facilities. The County is not obligated in any way to pay the debt charges on the bonds from any of its funds, and therefore, the debt has been excluded entirely from the County's debt presentation. As of December 31, 2023, \$259,288 of these bonds was outstanding.

In 2007, the County issued \$1,407,600 in Health Care Facilities Revenue Bonds. The proceeds were used to provide hospital facilities at the lowest possible cost to service the residents of the Public Hospital Agencies, which hospital facilities will be available for the service of the general public. The County is not obligated in any way to pay the debt charges on the bonds from any of its funds, and therefore, the debt has been excluded entirely from the County's debt presentation. As of December 31, 2023, \$346,447 of these bonds was outstanding.

In 2009, the County issued \$11,355,000 in Multifamily Housing Mortgage Revenue Bonds. The proceeds were loaned to Defiance County Health Partners, LLC to finance the acquisition, construction, and equipping of an assisted living multifamily residential housing rental housing facility. The County is not obligated in any way to pay the debt charges on the bonds from any of its funds, and therefore, the debt has been excluded entirely from the County's debt presentation. As of December 31, 2023, \$9,460,000 of these bonds was outstanding.

The County provides a limited commitment to maintain the tax-exempt status of the above conduit debt.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 17 - CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on the landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date the landfill stops accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date.

The \$7,134,598 reported as landfill closure and postclosure costs payable at December 31, 2023 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 50% of the estimated capacity of the landfill. The County will recognize the remaining estimated costs of closure and postclosure of \$7,389,158 and \$2,703,445, respectively, as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. This amount is based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in 2023. For financial assurance purposes, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires closure and postclosure costs to be reported based on the worst case scenario of when closure will occur. For 2023, the liabilities total \$4,204,142 for closure and \$2,930,456 for postclosure costs. The County expects the landfill to have a remaining life of 53 years. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The County is required by State and federal laws and regulations to either make annual contributions to an EPA controlled trust fund or demonstrate financial assurance through the "Local Government Financial Test". For 2023, the County met the "Local Government Financial Test" requirements.

The County expects to set aside monies for closure and postclosure care obligations at a rate in line with the daily waste consumption of the landfill. The County expects that future inflation costs will be paid from interest earnings on these annual contributions. However, if interest earnings are inadequate or additional postclosure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations), these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or from future tax revenue.

NOTE 18 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Northwest Ohio Juvenile Detention, Training, and Rehabilitation Center

The Northwest Ohio Juvenile Detention, Training, and Rehabilitation Center (Center) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams Counties. The Center's Board of Trustees consists of thirteen members; three from each county and one at-large member. The Board of Trustees exercises total control over the operation of the Center including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the Center. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$590,000 for the Center's operations, which represents 18% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Brett Kolb, Fulton County Auditor, 152 South Fulton Avenue, Suite 165, Wauseon, Ohio 43567.

B. Four County Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services

The Four County Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams Counties to provide alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services to individuals in the four counties. The Governing Board of ADAMHS consists of eighteen members; four members appointed by the Ohio Director of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, four members appointed by the Ohio Director of Mental Health Services, Defiance and Fulton County Commissioners appointing three members each, and Henry and Williams County Commissioners appointing two members each. The Governing Board exercises total control over the operation of the ADAMHS including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the ADAMHS. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$1,184,556 for the ADAMHS' operations, which represents 13% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Jill Little, Defiance County Auditor, 500 Second Street, Suite 301, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 18 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

C. Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio

Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio (CCNO) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas and Williams Counties. CCNO was established to provide jail space for convicted criminals in the five counties to provide a correctional center for the inmates. CCNO was created in 1986 and occupancy started in 1991. The Commission Team consists of eighteen members; one judge, one chief law enforcement officer, and one county commissioner or administrative official from each entity. The Commission Team exercises total control over the operation of CCNO including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for CCNO. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$1,251,630 for CCNO's operations, which represents 7% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Tonya Justus, Fiscal Manager, Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio, 03151 County Road 2425, Route 1, Box 100-A, Stryker, Ohio 43557.

D. Four County Solid Waste District

The Four County Solid Waste District (District) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Paulding, and Williams Counties to make disposal of waste in the four-county area more comprehensive in terms of recycling, incinerating, and landfilling. The District was created in 1989. The Board of Directors consists of twelve members; the three commissioners from each county. The Board of Directors exercises total control over the operation of the District including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the District. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$335,711 for the District's operations, which represents 46% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Vickie Grimm, Williams County Auditor, One Courthouse Square, Bryan, Ohio 43506.

E. Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force

The Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force (Task Force) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, William, Fulton, and Putnam Counties and the Cities of Defiance and Bryan. The Task Force is jointly controlled by the chief law enforcement officer of each respective entity. The main source of revenue for the Task Force is from federal grants and local matching funds from the entities. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the Task Force. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$25,000 to the Task Force's operations, which represents 10% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from the Defiance County Sheriff's Office, 113 Beide Street, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

F. Quadco Rehabilitation Center

The Quadco Rehabilitation Center (Quadco) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams Counties. Quadco Rehabilitation Center is a nonprofit corporation that provides services and facilities for training physically and mentally disabled persons. Quadco is responsible for contracting with various agencies to obtain funding to operate the organization. Quadco is governed by an eight-member Board composed of two appointees made by each of the four County Boards of Developmental Disabilities (County Boards of DD). This Board, in conjunction with the County Boards of DD, assesses the needs of adult mentally handicapped and developmentally disabled residents of each county and sets priorities based on available funds. The County provides resources to the Board based on units of service provided to the County. Quadco exercises total control over the operation of Quadco including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for Quadco. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$437,762 for Quadco's operations, which represents 32% of total contributions.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 18 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

G. Maumee Valley Planning Organization

Maumee Valley Planning Organization (MVPO) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, and Williams Counties. MVPO is an organization established to improve the social and economic conditions of the region through development and conservation. MVPO is governed by a fifteen member Executive Council composed of the three county commissioners, the mayor of the largest municipality, three mayors selected by the committee of mayors that represent the incorporated cities and villages, the township trustee association president, the regional planning commission chairman, and two members at large to represent business, industry, labor, agricultural, low income, minority groups, education, and consumer protection activities. The County provides resources to the Executive Council based on a membership fee and services provided to the County. MVPO exercises total control over the operation of MVPO including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for MVPO. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$227,942 for MVPO's operations, which represents 16% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Brett Kolb, Fulton County Auditor, 152 South Fulton Avenue, Suite 165, Wauseon, Ohio 43567.

H. Community Improvement Corporation of Defiance County

Community Improvement Corporation of Defiance County (CIC) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance County, the City of Defiance, and the respective villages and townships of Defiance County. The purpose of the CIC is to promote and encourage the establishment and growth of industrial, commercial, distribution, and research facilities within member subdivisions. CIC is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen self-appointed members. Not less than two-fifths of the members are to be composed of elected officials. Five of these members include: a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Defiance County, the Auditor of Defiance County, the Mayor or his/her designated elected official of the City of Defiance, the Mayor or his/her designated elected official of the Village of Hicksville, and the President of the Defiance County Trustees. The remaining members represent private residents of Defiance County or employees of Defiance County businesses or firms. The County provides resources to the Board of Trustees based on a membership fee.

CIC exercises total control over the operation of CIC including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the CIC. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$80,000 for CIC's operations, which represents 18% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from the Erika Willitzer, Executive Director, 1300 East Second Street, Suite 201, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

I. Northwest Ohio Waiver Administration Council (NOWAC)

The Northwest Ohio Waiver Administration Council (NOWAC) is a jointly governed organization created under the provisions of Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOWAC is organized as a voluntary organization of local County Boards of Developmental Disabilities in Defiance County, Williams County, Allen County, Henry County, Fulton County, Van Wert County and Paulding County. Each of the participating counties has equal representation and no financial responsibility. NOWAC's purpose is to foster a cooperative effort in regional planning, programming, and the implementation of regional plans and programs. Its primary function is to oversee and obtain contracted services for its clientele in member counties. These services include various types of assistance provided by outside individuals or health care organizations for living maintenance of disabled clients so they can remain in their homes. Defiance County contributed \$66,008 towards NOWAC's operations in 2023, which represents 7% of total contributions. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the Northwest Ohio Waiver Administration Council, 815 East Second Street, Suite B, Defiance, Ohio 43512-2511.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 18 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

J. Defiance-Paulding Consolidated Department of Job and Family Services (DPCJFS)

On October 1, 2013, the Defiance-Paulding Consolidated Department of Job and Family Services (DPCJFS) was established as a jointly governed organization among Defiance and Paulding Counties used to provide public assistance, children's services, and workforce investment activities to individuals within the two counties. The Board of DPCJFS consists of six members, with equal representation from both counties. The Board exercises total control over the operation of DPCJFS including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. Defiance County acts as fiscal agent for DPCJFS, but has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for DPCJFS. In 2023, Defiance County contributed \$183,576 for DPCJFS' operations, which represents 2% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Jill Little, Defiance County Auditor, 500 Second Street, Suite 301, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

NOTE 19 - INSURANCE POOLS

A. County Commissioners Association Service Corporation

The County is participating in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The County Commissioners Association Service Corporation (CCAOSC) was established through the County Commissioners Association of Ohio (CCAO) as an insurance purchasing pool.

A Group Executive Committee is responsible for calculating annual rate contributions and rebates, approving the selection of a third party administrator, reviewing and approving proposed third party fees, fees for risk management services and general management fees, determining ongoing eligibility of each participant, and performing any other acts and functions which may be delegated to it by the participating employers. The Group Executive Committee consists of seven members. Two members are the president and treasurer of CCAOSC; the remaining five members are representatives of the participants. These five members are elected for the ensuing year by the participants at a meeting held in December of each year. No participant can have more than one member on the Group Executive Committee in any year and each elected member shall be a County Commissioner.

B. Northern Buckeye Health Plan - Northwest Division of Optimal Health Initiative Consortium

The County is participating in the Northern Buckeye Health Plan (the "Plan") - Northwest Division of Optimal Health Initiative Consortium (OHIC). The Plan is a public entity shared risk pool consisting of education entities within Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams Counties. The Plan is governed by a Board elected from an Assembly consisting of a representative from each participating member.

NOTE 20 - RELATED ORGANIZATION

The Defiance County Regional Airport Authority (the "Airport Authority") was created by resolution of the County Commissioners under the authority of Chapter 308 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Airport Authority is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the County Commissioners. The Board of Trustees has the authority to exercise all of the powers and privileges provided under the law. These powers include the ability to sue or be sued in its corporate name; the power to establish and collect rates, rentals, and other charges; the authority to acquire, construct, operate, manage, and maintain airport facilities; the authority to buy and sell real and personal property; and the authority to issue debt for acquiring or constructing any facility or permanent improvement. The Airport Authority serves as custodian of its own funds and maintains all records and accounts independent of Defiance County. Based on the nature of the financial activities of the Airport Authority and the County, there is no benefit/burden relationship between the two entities, thus designating the Airport Authority as a related organization of the County. Although the County has no obligation to provide financial resources to the Airport Authority, the County Commissioners have in prior years allocated certain funds to the Airport Authority. In 2023, the County contributed \$25,200 to the Airport Authority.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 21 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Litigation

The County is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

B. Federal and State Grants

For the period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, the County received federal and State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the County believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

NOTE 22 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Year-End		
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Encumbrances</u>		
General fund	\$	99,505	
Developmental disabilities fund		248,108	
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund		357,610	
Senior center fund		7,828	
American Rescue Plan Act fund		261,249	
County improvement fund		79,380	
Nonmajor governmental funds		306,222	
Total	\$	1,359,902	

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - FUND BALANCE

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

Fund Balance	Developmenta Fund Balance General Disabilities		Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax	Emergency 911	
Nonspendable:					
Long-term interfund loans Prepayments Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 287,059 263,705 73,954	\$ - 2,332 13,427	\$ - 3,451 750,514	\$ - 51,119 164	
Unclaimed monies	225,191	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total nonspendable	849,909	15,759	753,965	51,283	
Restricted: General government Human services programs	-	-	-	-	
Public works projects		- -	2,713,145	- -	
Public safety programs	-	-	2,713,113	385,505	
Economic development Health services	-	- - 142 915	-	-	
Debt service	-	5,142,815	-	-	
Capital projects	_	_	_	_	
Other purposes	-	_	_	_	
Total restricted		5,142,815	2,713,145	385,505	
Committed:					
General government	-	-	-	-	
Public safety programs	-	-	-	-	
Economic development	-	-	-	-	
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	
Retirement payoffs	336,243	-	-	-	
Other purposes					
Total committed	336,243				
Assigned:					
General government	19,018	-	-	-	
Public works projects	111,108	-	-	-	
Public safety programs	11,088	-	-	-	
Health services	3,831	-	-	-	
Capital projects	7 210 122	-	-	-	
Subsequent year appropriation	7,210,132				
Total assigned	7,355,177		-		
Unassigned (deficit)	3,569,979				
Total fund balances	\$ 12,111,308	\$ 5,158,574	\$ 3,467,110	\$ 436,788	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 23 - FUND BALANCE - (Continued)

Fund Balance	Senior Center	American Rescue Plan Act	County Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
Nonspendable:						
Long-term interfund loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 287,059	
Prepayments	1,728	-	-	12,764	335,099	
Materials and supplies inventory	5,308	-	-	22,432	865,799	
Unclaimed monies		_		_	225,191	
Total nonspendable	7,036			35,196	1,713,148	
Restricted:						
General government	-	-	-	1,474,644	1,474,644	
Human services programs	1,701,473	-	-	285,472	1,986,945	
Public works projects	-	-	-	398,326	3,111,471	
Public safety programs	-	-	-	688,699	1,074,204	
Economic development	-	-	-	2,145,492	2,145,492	
Health services	-	-	-	70,644	5,213,459	
Debt service	-	-	-	1,818,787	1,818,787	
Capital projects	-	-	-	593,326	593,326	
Other purposes				1,339,032	1,339,032	
Total restricted	1,701,473			8,814,422	18,757,360	
Committed:						
General government	-	-	-	385,054	385,054	
Public safety programs	-	-	-	1,028	1,028	
Economic development	-	-	-	252,726	252,726	
Capital projects	-	-	-	856,533	856,533	
Retirement payoffs	-	-	-	-	336,243	
Other purposes	-	-	-	25,198	25,198	
Total committed				1,520,539	1,856,782	
Assigned:						
General government	-	-	-	-	19,018	
Public works projects	_	_	-	-	111,108	
Public safety programs	-	-	-	-	11,088	
Health services	-	-	-	-	3,831	
Capital projects	-	-	524,832	3,356,431	3,881,263	
Subsequent year appropriation	-	-	-	-	7,210,132	
Total assigned			524,832	3,356,431	11,236,440	
Unassigned (deficit)				(256,945)	3,313,034	
Total fund balances	\$ 1,708,509	\$ -	\$ 524,832	\$ 13,469,643	\$ 36,876,764	

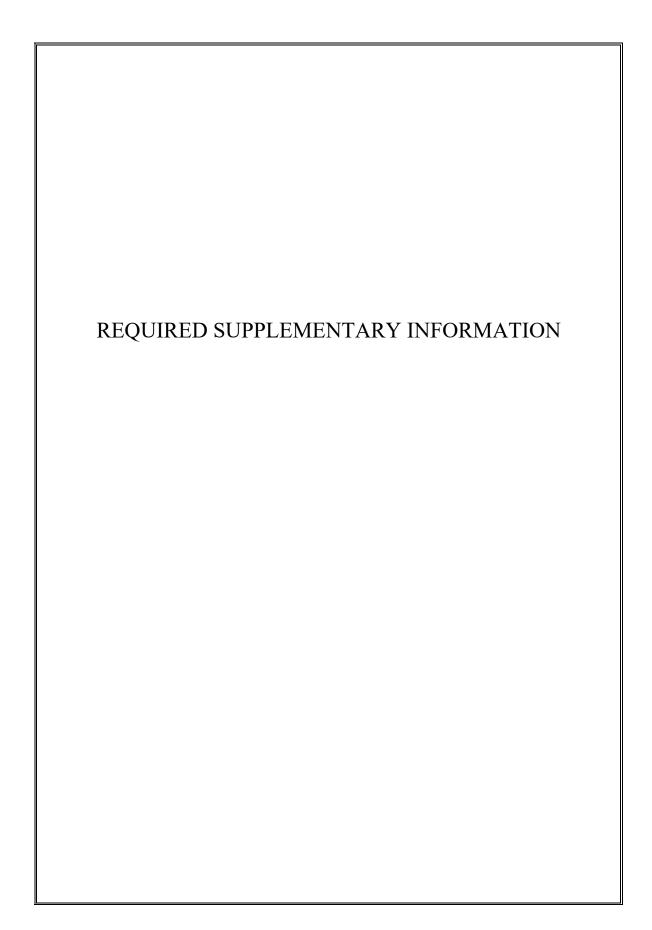
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 24 - TAX ABATEMENTS

The County was part of multiple Enterprise Zone (EZ) tax abatement agreements with local businesses. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. Taxes can be abated up to 100% for up to 12 years. A majority of the County's abatements are for 10 years or less and are 70-75% abated. The total value of real property subject to exemption for 2023 was \$17,332,990. The total value of taxes abated for 2023 was \$47,839.

NOTE 25 - COVID-19

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



SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

		2023		2022		2021		2020
Traditional Plan:								
County's proportion of the net pension liability		0.097193%		0.095135%		0.096536%		0.093395%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	21,457,306	\$	6,224,486	\$	10,601,318	\$	13,814,045
County's covered payroll	\$	11,555,993	\$	10,462,014	\$	10,299,886	\$	9,931,036
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	185.68%		59.50%		102.93%		139.10%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.74%		96.62%		86.88%		82.17%
Combined Plan:								
County's proportion of the net pension asset		0.069772%		0.064545%		0.068021%		0.063956%
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$	122,899	\$	191,244	\$	145,619	\$	99,799
County's covered payroll	\$	244,371	\$	218,229	\$	224,321	\$	213,943
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		50.29%		87.63%		64.92%		46.65%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset		137.14%		169.88%	157.67%			145.28%
Member Directed Plan:								
County's proportion of the net pension asset		0.071025%		0.057098%		0.065042%		0.058641%
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$	4,151	\$	7,796	\$	8,793	\$	1,659
County's covered payroll	\$	355,990	\$	265,480	\$	292,490	\$	261,950
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		1.17%		2.94%		3.01%		0.63%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset		126.74%		171.84%		188.21%		118.84%

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

 2019	2018	2017	2016	2015		2014
0.094498%	0.095729%	0.096119%	0.981720%	0.099140%		0.099140%
\$ 19,448,917	\$ 11,241,058	\$ 16,243,668	\$ 12,697,862	\$ 8,865,265	\$	8,665,029
\$ 9,580,671	\$ 9,551,823	\$ 9,327,692	\$ 9,066,192	\$ 8,854,367	\$	11,244,962
203.00%	117.68%	174.14%	140.06%	100.12%		77.06%
74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%		86.36%
0.060263%	0.054769%	0.049035%	0.041920%	0.055613%		0.055613%
\$ 50,640	\$ 55,808	\$ 20,310	\$ 15,233	\$ 15,874	\$	4,326
\$ 176,807	\$ 166,931	\$ 182,225	\$ 140,808	\$ 193,642	\$	190,023
28.64%	33.43%	11.15%	10.82%	8.20%		2.28%
126.64%	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%		104.56%
0.055519%	0.046224%	0.044529%	0.046699%	n/a		n/a
\$ 951	\$ 1,207	\$ 138	\$ 133	n/a		n/a
\$ 217,700	\$ 188,540	\$ 183,008	\$ 242,375	n/a		n/a
0.44%	0.64%	0.08%	0.05%	n/a		n/a
113.42%	124.46%	103.40%	103.91%	n/a		n/a

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2023			2022		2021		2020	
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00560306%		(0.00554839%	C	0.00527264%	0.004909689		
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,206,614	\$	1,233,414	\$	674,154	\$	1,187,968	
County's covered payroll	\$	726,264	\$	668,064	\$	592,307	\$	601,386	
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		166.14%		184.63%		113.82%		197.54%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		80.02%		78.88%		87.78%		75.48%	

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

 2019		2018		2017 2016		2015			2014	
0.00516629%	(0.00493484%	0	.00395153%	(0.00521774%	(0.00632304%		0.00730021%
\$ 1,142,494	\$	1,085,061	\$	938,694	\$	1,746,535	\$	1,747,503	\$	1,775,664
\$ 593,279	\$	491,264	\$	466,464	\$	624,043	\$	733,300	\$	739,123
192.57%		220.87%		201.24%		279.87%		238.31%		240.24%
77.40%		77.30%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

		2023	2022			2021	2020	
Traditional Plan:		_		_				
Contractually required contribution	\$	1,680,845	\$	1,617,839	\$	1,464,682	\$	1,441,984
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(1,680,845)		(1,617,839)		(1,464,682)		(1,441,984)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	12,006,036	\$	11,555,993	\$	10,462,014	\$	10,299,886
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll			14.00%			14.00%		
Combined Plan:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	31,468	\$	34,212	\$	30,552	\$	31,405
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(31,468)		(34,212)		(30,552)		(31,405)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	262,233	\$	244,371	\$	218,229	\$	224,321
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		12.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%
Member Directed Plan:								
Contractually required contribution	\$	37,591	\$	35,599	\$	26,548	\$	29,249
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(37,591)		(35,599)		(26,548)		(29,249)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	375,910	\$	355,990	\$	265,480	\$	292,490
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		10.00%		10.00%		10.00%		10.00%

 2019	2018	 2017	 2016	 2015		2014
\$ 1,390,345	\$ 1,341,294	\$ 1,241,737	\$ 1,119,323	\$ 1,087,943	\$	1,062,524
 (1,390,345)	 (1,341,294)	 (1,241,737)	 (1,119,323)	 (1,087,943)		(1,062,524)
\$ _	\$ -	\$ -	\$ _	\$ -	\$	-
\$ 9,931,036	\$ 9,580,671	\$ 9,551,823	\$ 9,327,692	\$ 9,066,192	\$	8,854,367
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%		12.00%
\$ 29,952	\$ 24,753	\$ 21,701	\$ 21,867	\$ 16,897	\$	23,237
 (29,952)	(24,753)	(21,701)	(21,867)	(16,897)		(23,237)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
\$ 213,943	\$ 176,807	\$ 166,931	\$ 182,225	\$ 140,808	\$	193,642
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%		12.00%
\$ 26,195	\$ 21,770	\$ 18,854	\$ 21,961	\$ 29,085		
(26,195)	(21,770)	(18,854)	 (21,961)	 (29,085)		
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 		
\$ 261,950	\$ 217,700	\$ 188,540	\$ 183,008	\$ 242,375		
10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	12.00%	12.00%		

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	 2023	2022		 2021	2020	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 112,248	\$	101,677	\$ 93,529	\$	82,923
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (112,248)		(101,677)	 (93,529)		(82,923)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$ 801,771	\$	726,264	\$ 668,064	\$	592,307
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2019	 2018	2017		2016 2015		2015	 2014	
\$ 84,194	\$ 83,059	\$	68,777	\$	\$ 65,305		87,366	\$ 102,662
 (84,194)	 (83,059)		(68,777)		(65,305)		(87,366)	 (102,662)
\$ 	\$ 	\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$
\$ 601,386	\$ 593,279	\$	491,264	\$	466,464	\$	624,043	\$ 733,300
14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.095345%	0.092700%	0.094445%	0.091149%
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ 449,289	\$ (2,183,466)	\$ (1,247,853)	\$ 9,421,343
County's covered payroll	\$ 12,156,354	\$ 10,945,723	\$ 10,816,697	\$ 10,406,929
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	-3.70%	19.95%	11.54%	90.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	94.79%	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%

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

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

 2019	 2018	2017				
0.091940%	0.092570%		0.092410%			
\$ 9,007,752	\$ 7,524,281	\$	6,946,194			
\$ 9,975,178	\$ 9,907,294	\$	9,692,925			
90.30%	75.95%		71.66%			
46.33%	54.14%		54.05%			

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

		2023		2022		2021		2020	
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0	.00560306%	0	.00554839%	C	0.00527264%	0	.00490968%	
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(108,972)	\$	(143,666)	\$	(111,169)	\$	(86,288)	
County's covered payroll	\$	726,264	\$	668,064	\$	592,307	\$	601,386	
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		15.00%		21.50%		18.77%		14.35%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		168.52%		230.73%		174.73%		182.13%	

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

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

-		2019	 2018	2017				
	(0.00516629%	0.00493484%	(0.03951530%			
	\$	(85,566)	\$ (79,000)	\$	154,174			
	\$	593,279	\$ 491,264	\$	466,464			
		14.42%	16.08%		33.05%			
		174.70%	176.00%		47.10%			

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2023 2022		2021		2020		
Contractually required contribution	\$	20,282	\$ 14,239	\$	10,619	\$	11,700
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(20,282)	(14,239)		(10,619)		(11,700)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	12,644,179	\$ 12,156,354	\$	10,945,723	\$	10,816,697
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.16%	0.12%		0.10%		0.11%

 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 10,478	\$ 8,708	\$ 102,447	\$ 259,223	\$ 248,366	\$ 240,086
 (10,478)	 (8,708)	 (102,447)	 (259,223)	 (248,366)	 (240,086)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 10,406,929	\$ 9,975,178	\$ 9,907,294	\$ 9,692,925	\$ 9,449,375	\$ 9,048,009
0.10%	0.09%	1.03%	2.67%	2.63%	2.65%

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>		 <u> </u>	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
County's covered payroll	\$ 801,771	\$ 726,264	\$ 668,064	\$ 592,307
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2019	 2018	 2017	2016	 2015	 2014
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,333
	 	 	 	 	 (7,333)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 601,386	\$ 593,279	\$ 491,264	\$ 466,464	\$ 624,043	\$ 733,300
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

PENSION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms:

- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2016.
- $^{\,\text{o}}\,$ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- ¹⁰ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2021.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in assumptions for 2014.
- ⁿ There were no changes in assumptions for 2015.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2016.
- ^a For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2018.
- ^a For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.50% down to 7.20%.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.
- □ There were no changes in assumptions for 2021.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation was changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) future salary increases, including inflation were changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) COLA for post 1/7/2013 retirees were changed from 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple to 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple and (d) the actuarially assumed rate of return was changed from 7.20% to 6.90%.
- $\ ^{\square}$ There were no changes in assumptions for 2023.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

PENSION

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2016.
- ^a For 2017, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero effective July 1, 2017.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2018.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2019.
- ⁿ There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2021.
- ⁿ There were no changes in assumptions for 2022.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- ⁿ There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016.
- ^a For 2017, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2018.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2019.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2020.
- For 2021, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to
- ^a For 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) projected salary increases changed from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 and (b) post-retirement mortality rates were changed from RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables to Pub-2010 Teacher Health Annuitant Mortality Tables.
- There were no changes in assumptions for 2023.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms:

- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2019.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2020.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date: 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 the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation. These changes significantly decreased the total OPEB liability for the measurement date December 31, 2020.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2022.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017.
- ^a For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%.
- ^a For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25% ultimate in 2029.
- For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.96% up to 3.16%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 3.71% up to 2.75% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 10.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030.
- For 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.16% up to 6.00%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 2.75% up to 2.00% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was decreased from 10.50%, initial/3.50%, ultimate in 2030 down to 8.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2035.
- For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation changed from 3.25% to 2.75%, (b) projected salary increases, including inflation changed from 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%, (c) the municipal bond rate was changed from 2.00% to 1.84% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was changed from 8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034.
- ^a For 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 6.00% to 5.22%, (b) the municipal bond rate was changed from 1.84% to 4.05% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was changed from 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

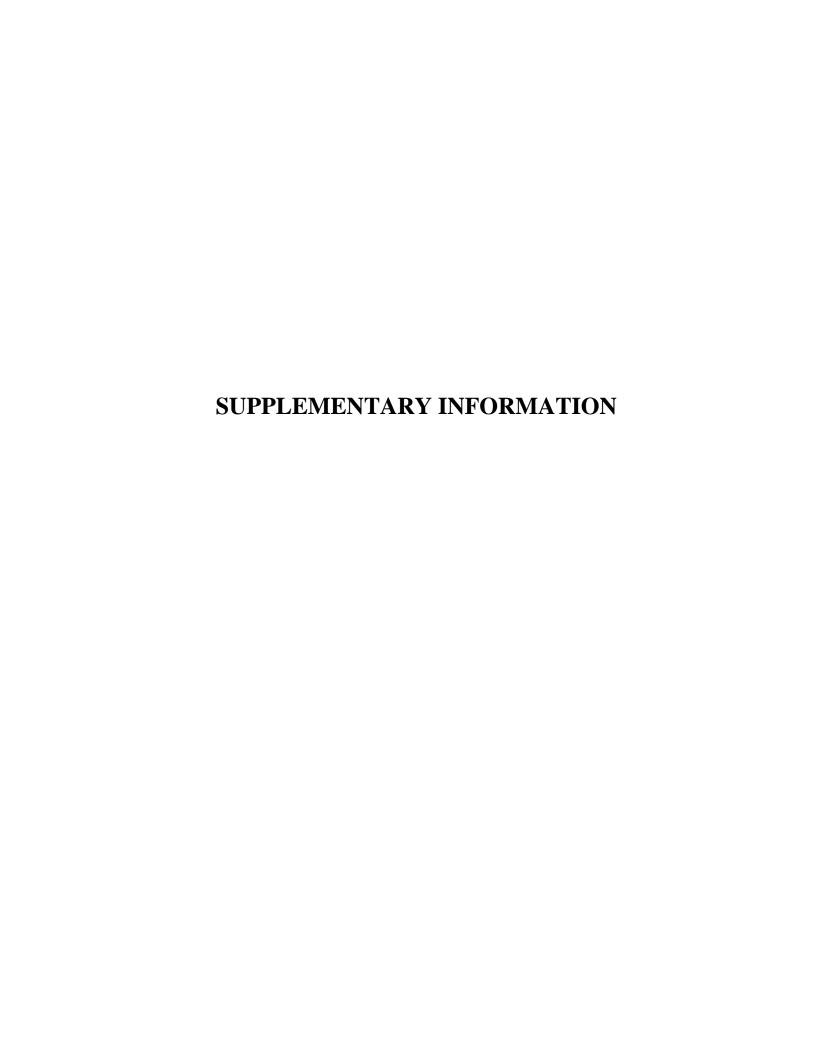
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

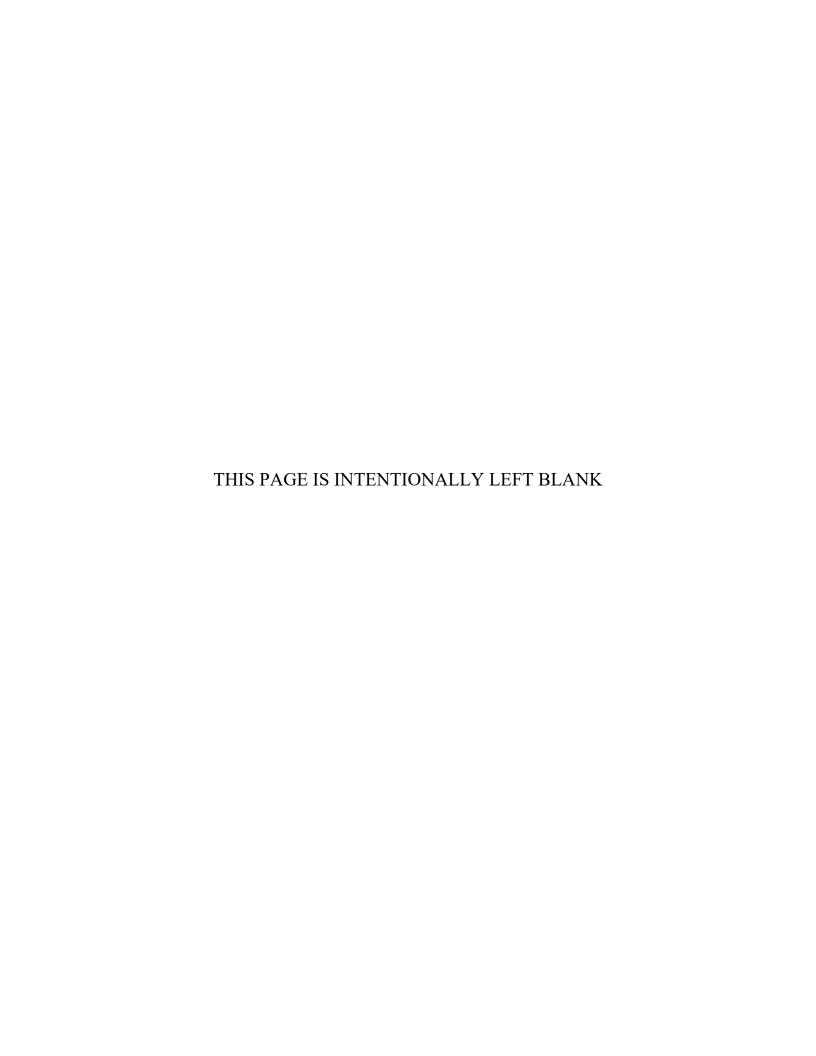
Changes in benefit terms:

- º For 2017, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.
- For 2018, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.
- For 2019, STRS increased the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.
- ^a For 2020, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- For 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.100%. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- ^a For 2022, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased from 2.100% to 2.200%.
- □ For 2023, there were no change in assumptions.

Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year
- For 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.
- ^a For 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in health care cost trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.
- For 2019, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 6.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 8.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%, (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (c) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical Medicare from -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) projected salary increases changed from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to 8.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65, (b) post-retirement mortality rates were changed from RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables to Pub-2010 Teacher Health Annuitant Mortality Tables and (c) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate to 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate, Medicare -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate to -68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate to 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate, Medicare 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate to -5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate.
- For 2023, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate to 7.50% initial 4.14% ultimate, Medicare -68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate to -10.94% initial 4.14% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate to -11.95% initial 4.14% ultimate, Medicare -5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate to 1.33% initial 4.14% ultimate.





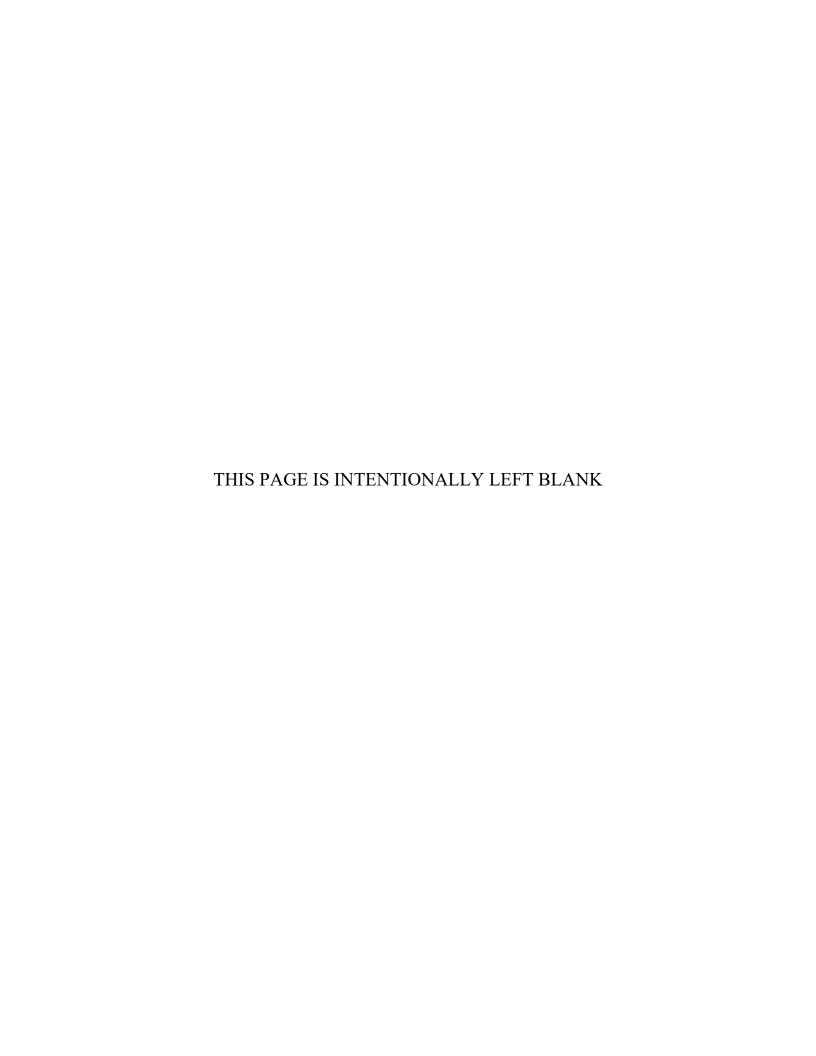
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

FEDERAL GRANTOR PASS THROUGH GRANTOR PROGRAM / CLUSTER TITLE	PASS THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER / ADDITIONAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION	ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education and Workforce Child Nutrition Cluster:	_		
National School Lunch Program	2023	10.555	\$ 16,794
Total National School Lunch Program and Child Nutrition Cluster			16,794
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			16,794
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<u>-</u>		
Passed Through Ohio Development Services Agency Community Development Block Grant (CHIP)	B-C-20-1AS-1	14.228	21,663
Community Development Block Grant (CHIP)	B-C-22-1AS-1	14.228	233,820
Community Development Block Grant (Formula Grant) Community Development Block Grant (Critical Infrastructure)	B-F-21-1AS-1 B-X-20-1AS-1	14.228 14.228	818,853 294,000
Community Development Block Grant (Critical Infrastructure) Total Community Development Block Grant	B-X-20-1AS-2	14.228	328,173 1,696,509
Total Community Development Block Grant			1,070,309
Home Investment Partnerships Program (CHIP) Home Investment Partnerships Program (CHIP)	B-C-20-1AS-2 B-C-22-1AS-2	14.239 14.239	15,294 186,907
Total Home Investment Partnerships Program (CHIP)			202,201
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			1,898,710
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Passed Through Ohio Attorney General's Office	=		
Crime Victims Assistance Crime Victims Assistance	2023-VOCA-135104368 2023-SVAA-135104375	16.575 16.575	32,083 4,059
Crime Victims Assistance	2024-VOCA-135502707	16.575	20,176
Crime Victims Assistance Total Crime Victims Assistance	2024-SVAA-135502710	16.575	57,165
			37,103
Passed Through Ohio Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Services Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	2022-JG-A01-6407	16.738	36,543
Total U.S. Department of Justice			93,708
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	_		
Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction			
DEF CR 195 1.00 Harding Road	PID 117348	20.205	1,426,559
Passed Through Ohio Department of Public Safety, Ohio Traffic Safety Office			
Highway Safety Cluster: State and Community Highway Safety	69А37521300004020ОН0	20.600	13,246
State and Community Highway Safety	69А37522300004020ОН0	20.600	3,734
Total State and Community Highway Safety and Highway Safety Cluster			16,980
Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)	69A37521300001640OHA 69A37522300001640OHA	20.608 20.608	13,513 2,933
Total Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)	0)A3/322300001040011A	20.000	16,446
Passed Through Ohio Emergency Management Agency			
Hazardous Materials Emergency Prepardness Grant	693JK32240034HMEP	20.703	1,072
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			1,461,057
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			
Direct COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	COVID-19, SLFRP2936	21.027	626,055
Passed Through Ohio Department of Public Safety, Emergency Management Agency			
COVID-19 - American Rescue Act Local Government Assistance Program - DARE-SRO	COVID-19, 2022-AR-LEP-922	21.027	82,219
Passed Through Ohio Attorney General's Office			
COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - ARPA First Responder Wellness, Recruitment, Retention & Resiliency COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - ARPA First Responder Wellness, Recruitment, Retention & Resiliency	COVID-19, AFRR-122-RET COVID-19, AFRR-123-WELL	21.027 21.027	39,301 15,500
Total Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds			763,075
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			763,075
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	_		
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education and Workforce			
Special Education Cluster: Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027A, 2023	84.027A	27,765
Special Education-Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173A, 2023	84.173A	5,562
	07.17.211, 2023	57.11 <i>51</i> A	
Total Special Education Cluster			(Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

FEDERAL GRANTOR PASS THROUGH GRANTOR PROGRAM / CLUSTER TITLE	PASS THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER / ADDITIONAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION	ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) COVID-19 - Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) - ARP Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	H181A210024 H181A220024 COVID-19, H181X210024, 84.181X	84.181 84.181 84.181X	137,317 77,329 55,873 270,519
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education and Workforce COVID-19 - Governors Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund	COVID-19, 84.425C, 2023	84.425C	36,025
Total U.S. Department of Education			339,871
U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION			
Passed Through Ohio Secretary of State HAVA Election Security Grants	2022	90.404	1,316
Total U.S. Election Assistance Commission			1,316
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Passed Through The Area Office of Aging of Northwest Ohio, Inc. Aging Cluster:			, , ,
Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers COVID-19 - Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers - ARPA Funding Total Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	2022 2023 COVID-19, 2023	93.044 93.044 93.044	1,744 28,200 10,000 39,944
Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part C1 - Nutrition Services Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part C2 - Nutrition Services Total Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part C - Nutrition Services	2022 2023	93.045 93.045	24,960 53,872 78,832
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	2023	93.053	63,504
Total Aging Cluster			182,280
Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Child Support Enforcement	G-2223-11-6917	93.563	530,137
Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities Social Services Block Grant	2301OHSOSR	93.667	21,541
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			733,958
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Passed Through Ohio Emergency Management Agency, Department of Public Safety			
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	FEMA-DR-4447-OH	97.039	18,929
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) COVID-19 - Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) - ARPA Total Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	EMC-2022-EP-00006 COVID-19, EMC-2021-EP-00007	97.042 97.042	61,388 20,662 82,050
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			100,979
Total Federal Expenditures			\$ 5,409,468

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.



NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 $CFR \$ 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Defiance County (the County) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2023. 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. Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE 2 – DE MINIMIS 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 3 – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE 4 – 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, 2023, is \$411,160.

NOTE 5 – 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 Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Defiance County 500 Court Street, Suite A Defiance, Ohio 43512

To the Members of the Board of Commissioners:

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Defiance County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Defiance County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 21, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Defiance County

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Defiance 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*.

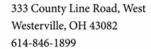
Purpose of this Report

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 Defiance 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 Defiance County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the.

June 21, 2024





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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Defiance County 500 Court Street, Suite A Defiance, Ohio 43512

To the Members of the Board of Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Defiance County's 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 Defiance County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2023. Defiance County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, Defiance 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, 2023.

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 Defiance 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 Defiance County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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 Defiance County's federal programs.

Defiance County

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

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 Defiance 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 Defiance 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 Defiance 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 Defiance 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 Defiance 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 a 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.

Defiance County

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

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 that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, thre.

June 21, 2024

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2023

	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)?	None reported					
(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?	None reported					
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified					
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No					
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program(s) (listed):	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ALN 21.027); Community Development Block Grant (ALN 14.228)					
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: all others					
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes					

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



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 9/3/2024

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