OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

WASHINGTON COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2024

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Washington County
205 Putnam Street
Marietta, Ohio 45750

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Washington County, Ohio (County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Washington County, Ohio as of December 31, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund, Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund, County Home Fund, and Job and Family Services Fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 11, 2025, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KEITH FABER
Ohio Auditor of State

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM
Chief Deputy Auditor

December 11, 2025

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The discussion and analysis of Washington County's financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2024. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2024 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased $3,994,816. Net position of governmental activities decreased $3,200,654 from 2023. Net position of the business-type activity increased $7,195,470 from 2023.

- At the end of the current year, the County reported $199,047,690 in net position for governmental activities and $23,571,255 in net position for the business-type activity.

- At the end of the current year, the County's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $42,644,342, a $6,884,782 decrease from the prior year.

Using This Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the County as a financial whole or as an entire operating entity.

The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole County, presenting an aggregate view of the County's finances as well as a longer-term view of those finances. Major fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental activities, these statements tell how services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the County's most significant funds. Nonmajor funds are presented separately from major funds in total and in one column.

County-Wide Financial Statements

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

While this document contains information about the funds used by the County to provide services to our citizens, the view of the County as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2024?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question.

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

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

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

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

Business-Type Activity- These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or most of the cost of the services provided. The County's Sewer system is reported here.

Component Units - The County's financial statements include financial data of the Southeastern Ohio Port Authority (See Note 23). This component unit is described in the notes to the financial statements. Component units are separate and may buy, sell, lease, and mortgage property in their own name and can sue or be sued in their own name.

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 projects. 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 statements provide detailed information about the County's major funds. Based on the restriction on the use of moneys, the County has established many funds that account for the multitude of services provided to our residents. The County's major governmental funds are the General Fund and; the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, Board of Developmental Disabilities, County Home, and Job and Family Services Special Revenue Funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Information - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information relating to the modified approach to reporting infrastructure.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Table 1 provides a summary of the County's net position for 2024 compared to 2023:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activity		Totals	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	$67,435,566	$74,510,974	$5,104,083	$2,880,554	$72,539,649	$77,391,528
Net Pension Asset	427,959	311,497	4,553	3,314	432,512	314,811
Net OPEB Asset	1,410,335	68,723	14,162	0	1,424,497	68,723
Capital Assets, Net	195,928,198	189,846,030	25,364,670	18,747,234	221,292,868	208,593,264
Total Assets	265,202,058	264,737,224	30,487,438	21,631,102	295,689,526	286,368,326
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension	13,883,491	18,864,881	195,091	354,020	14,078,582	19,218,901
OPEB	1,202,901	2,757,823	12,984	30,124	1,215,885	2,787,947
Asset Retirement Obligations	0	0	83,786	89,424	83,786	89,424
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	15,086,392	21,622,704	291,861	473,568	15,378,253	22,096,272
Liabilities						
Current and Other Liabilities	6,378,616	5,867,564	2,064,203	1,051,821	8,442,819	6,919,385
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due Within One Year	1,972,335	1,007,288	98,761	104,657	2,071,096	1,111,945
Due Within More Than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability	40,763,485	43,921,857	425,118	459,160	41,188,603	44,381,017
Net OPEB Liability	0	910,302	0	9,684	0	919,986
Other Amounts	15,948,811	14,098,132	3,934,727	4,083,586	19,883,538	18,181,718
Total Liabilities	65,063,247	65,805,143	6,522,809	5,708,908	71,586,056	71,514,051
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes	14,965,124	14,945,312	0	0	14,965,124	14,945,312
Pension	285,043	317,074	3,729	4,031	288,772	321,105
OPEB	832,980	359,862	8,312	3,194	841,292	363,056
Leases	94,366	98,560	0	0	94,366	98,560
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	16,177,513	15,720,808	12,041	7,225	16,189,554	15,728,033
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	180,757,457	174,346,666	19,799,844	13,908,748	200,557,301	188,255,414
Restricted	27,579,847	31,636,127	18,715	3,314	27,598,562	31,639,441
Unrestricted (Deficits)	(9,289,614)	(1,148,816)	4,425,920	2,476,475	(4,863,694)	1,327,659
Total Net Position	$199,047,690	$204,833,977	$24,244,479	$16,388,537	$223,292,169	$221,222,514

New Accounting Pronouncements

For 2024, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 101 *Compensated Absences*. The City also implemented GASB Statement No. 100 *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which does not require Management Discussion and Analysis information for years prior to periods presented in the basic financial statements to be restated for changes in accounting principle. The implementation of GASB 101 resulted in recognizing additional compensated absences liabilities of $2,585,633 in governmental activities and $12,752 in business-type activities at January 1, 2024. These amounts also impacted beginning net position for the cumulative effect of additional compensated absences expense. (See Note 3.)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the County at December 31, 2024. 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.

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 (asset) liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As mentioned previously, net position increased in 2024. Overall total assets increased. In the governmental activities, net capital assets increased from the prior year primarily due to the completion of projects and additional assets purchased. The County Energy Project was completed in 2024 and brought on as an asset while four other projects are currently in progress. Intergovernmental receivable decreased due to revenues from the state and other government agencies increasing. Materials and supplies inventory increased due to the inventory levels in most departments increasing for 2024. The prepaid items increased due to the timing in which accounts were paid within the year. Leases receivable decreases each year and permissive MVL tax receivable decreased in relation to the number of County licenses sold. Property tax receivable decreased due to a drop in delinquency taxes owed and accounts receivable decreased due to the decrease in OneOhio receivables in 2024. In 2024, the net pension asset and net OPEB asset increased. Deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB decreased largely due to the reported pension and OPEB amounts pursuant to GASB Statement 68 and 75.

Continuing with Governmental Activities, accrued wages payable and intergovernmental payables increased due to the increase in number of days accrued in 2024. Unearned revenue increased due to the true-up calculations in the Job and Family Services Special Revenue Fund. The contracts payable decreased due to one of the projects in 2023 being completed in 2024. The accrued interest payable decreased based on the principal balances decreasing. The net pension liability and net OPEB liability decreased, representing the County's proportionate share of the OPERS and STRS traditional and combined plans' unfunded benefits. As indicated above, changes in pension and OPEB benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension and OPEB liabilities/assets.

The business-type activity had an increase in total assets mainly due to the increase in special assessments receivable, construction in progress for the Devola Sewer Project, and an increase in internal balances. The increase in special assessments receivable is due to the County placing a special assessment on users of the Devola Sewer to aid in the completion of the Devola Sewer Project.

Total liabilities for the business-type activity increased in 2024, mainly due to the increases in contracts payable, retainage payable, and accounts payable. Increases to these payables were due to the timing of invoices being paid by the County. These increases were offset by decreases to the net pension liability, net OPEB liability, and intergovernmental payables. Intergovernmental payables decreased due to the timing of invoices being paid by the County.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for 2024 compared to 2023:

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activity		Total	
Revenues	2024	2023*	2024	2023*	2024	2023*
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	$10,525,366	$11,071,365	$1,505,647	$1,135,406	$12,031,013	$12,206,771
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	26,944,712	21,791,024	0	0	26,944,712	21,791,024
Capital Grants and Contributions and Interest	3,197,135	6,753,172	8,786,183	3,522,649	11,983,318	10,275,821
Total Program Revenues	40,667,213	39,615,561	10,291,830	4,658,055	50,959,043	44,273,616
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	14,354,938	14,736,420	0	0	14,354,938	14,736,420
Permissive Sales Taxes	16,510,814	16,495,270	0	0	16,510,814	16,495,270
Lodging Taxes	66,088	64,899	0	0	66,088	64,899
Permissive MVL Tax	972,920	954,843	0	0	972,920	954,843
Intergovernmental	2,300,301	11,036,057	0	0	2,300,301	11,036,057
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	23,940	23,883	0	0	23,940	23,883
Investment Earnings and Other Interest	2,761,501	3,094,002	0	0	2,761,501	3,094,002
Miscellaneous	1,908,703	2,328,469	47,119	0	1,955,822	2,328,469
Total General Revenues	38,899,205	48,733,843	47,119	0	38,946,324	48,733,843
Total Revenues	79,566,418	88,349,404	10,338,949	4,658,055	89,905,367	93,007,459
Program Expenses						
General Government:						
Legislative and Executive	11,126,163	9,469,194	0	0	11,126,163	9,469,194
Judicial	4,521,998	4,050,863	0	0	4,521,998	4,050,863
Public Safety	18,100,172	18,198,835	0	0	18,100,172	18,198,835
Public Works	10,688,008	7,941,553	0	0	10,688,008	7,941,553
Health:						
Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health	3,189,636	2,172,524	0	0	3,189,636	2,172,524
Board of Developmental Disabilities	7,210,077	9,378,464	0	0	7,210,077	9,378,464
County Home	4,796,582	3,760,344	0	0	4,796,582	3,760,344
Other Health	554,034	125,899	0	0	554,034	125,899
Human Services:						
Child Support Enforcement	920,411	842,685	0	0	920,411	842,685
Children Services	6,295,868	6,316,246	0	0	6,295,868	6,316,246
Job and Family Services	9,977,870	9,974,121	0	0	9,977,870	9,974,121
Senior Services	1,610,168	1,364,109	0	0	1,610,168	1,364,109
Other Human Services	1,250,764	979,968	0	0	1,250,764	979,968
Economic Development and Assistance	1,179,837	2,008,087	0	0	1,179,837	2,008,087
Intergovernmental	798,461	848,818	0	0	798,461	848,818
Interest	547,023	559,309	0	0	547,023	559,309
Sewer	0	0	2,470,255	1,936,866	2,470,255	1,936,866
Total Program Expenses	82,767,072	77,991,019	2,470,255	1,936,866	85,237,327	79,927,885
Change in Net Position	(3,200,654)	10,358,385	7,868,694	2,721,189	4,668,040	13,079,574
*Net Position Beginning of Year as Previously Reported**	204,833,977	194,475,592	16,388,537	13,667,348	221,222,514	208,142,940
Adjusted - Change in Accounting Principles	(2,585,633)	-	(12,752)	-	(2,598,385)	-
Adjusted Net Position at Beginning of Year - Restated (See Note 3)	202,248,344	194,475,592	16,375,785	13,667,348	218,624,129	208,142,940
Net Position End of Year	199,047,690	204,833,977	24,244,479	16,388,537	223,292,169	221,222,514

New Accounting Pronouncements

The previous table separately reflects the restatement for changes in accounting principles related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections does not require Management Discussion and Analysis information for years prior to periods presented in the basic financial statements to be restated for changes in accounting principle. The 2023 information does not reflect activity related to the additional compensated absences expenses required under GASB 101, Compensated Absences. (See also explanation of new accounting pronouncements provided related to Net Position - Table 1 and explanation provided in Note 3.)

Governmental Activities

The operating grants, contributions, and interest category of program revenues were the largest program revenues, accounting for the majority of total governmental activities program revenues. The major recipients of intergovernmental program revenues were the Job and Family Services, Mental Health, Engineer's office, Road Projects, Board of Developmental Disabilities, Economic Development Assistance, Judicial, and Children Services governmental activities. This category of program revenues consists of grants, entitlements, interest earned on restricted monies, motor vehicle license taxes, and gasoline excise taxes.

Property tax revenues decreased as a direct result of the decrease in delinquent property taxes. Permissive sales taxes increased as a sign of the rebounding economy from the pandemic.

The County's direct charges to users of governmental services decreased in 2024. These charges are for fees associated with the collection of property taxes, fines and forfeitures related to judicial activity, and licenses and permits.

Health programs for governmental activities increased and are paid primarily through property taxes and program revenues. The majority of this increase is due the increase in accrued wages payable, accounts payable, and the change in net pension and OPEB calculations.

Other major program expenses for governmental activities include human service programs, which increased in 2024 due to the increase in operating expenses and the change in net pension and OPEB calculation. Human services expenses are primarily for Job and Family Services, Child Support Enforcement, Children's Services, and Senior Services activities. These activities are mostly funded through program revenues, with a property tax levy for Senior Services and Children's Services.

Public works expenses increased from 2023 and are paid primarily with program revenues. The funding from other governmental granting agencies was used operating expenses. The increase is due to operating expenses increasing and the change in net pension and OPEB calculations.

Public safety program expenses decreased. These activities are funded primarily through property taxes. This change is due to the net pension and OPEB calculations.

Legislative and executive program expenses increased in 2024, these activities are the general operating and administrative functions of the County.

Business-Type Activity

The net position for the business-type activity increased during 2024. Charges for services increased in 2024 due to the timing and software changes that occurred within the department. There were increases in capital grants and contributions while sewer enterprise expenses increased. In 2024 a special assessment was placed on Devola Sewer customers to aid in the funding of the Devola Sewer Project.

Table 3, for governmental activities, indicates the total cost of services and the net cost of services. The statement of activities reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services, and sales, grants, interest, and contributions offsetting those services. The net cost of services identifies the cost of those services supported by tax revenues and unrestricted intergovernmental revenues.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2024	Net Cost of Services 2024	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	$11,126,163	$6,907,628	$9,469,194	$5,444,059
Judicial	4,521,998	2,148,547	4,050,863	1,718,301
Public Safety	18,100,172	14,733,096	18,198,835	14,733,690
Public Works	10,688,008	1,074,700	7,941,553	(16,268)
Health:				
Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health	3,189,636	906,985	2,172,524	(350,518)
Board of Developmental Disabilities	7,210,077	4,698,815	9,378,464	6,725,997
County Home	4,796,582	3,941,040	3,760,344	2,884,698
Other Health	554,034	210,549	125,899	(31,486)
Human Services:				
Child Support Enforcement	920,411	376,163	842,685	(118,737)
Children Services	6,295,868	2,419,983	6,316,246	3,485,217
Job and Family Services	9,977,870	1,640,236	9,974,121	1,167,303
Senior Services	1,610,168	1,141,955	1,364,109	660,060
Other Human Services	1,250,764	1,237,650	979,968	(646,717)
Economic Development and Assistance	1,179,837	117,750	2,008,087	1,311,732
Intergovernmental	798,461	(2,261)	848,818	848,818
Interest	547,023	547,023	559,309	559,309
Total Expenses	$82,767,072	$42,099,859	$77,991,019	$38,375,458

Charges for services, operating grants and interest, and capital grants of $40,667,213, are received and used to fund governmental activities' program expenses of the County. Remaining governmental activities expenses are funded by general revenues. This large fluctuation in Net Cost of Services from 2023 to 2024 is due to changes in net pension/OPEB assets and liabilities.

The net cost of services for health expenses demonstrates the costs of services that are not supported from state and federal resources. As such, the taxpayers have approved property tax levies for programs including the Board of Developmental Disabilities, Mental Health and the County Home.

The net cost of services for human services expenses demonstrates the costs of services that are not supported from state and federal resources. As such, the taxpayers have approved a property tax levies programs including Children Services and Senior Services.

The net cost of services for public safety expenses demonstrates the costs of services that are not supported from state and federal resources. As such, the taxpayers have approved a property tax levy for the 911 system.

Financial Analysis of County 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. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the County's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

As of December 31, 2024, the County's governmental funds reported a decrease from 2023. This decrease is due to decreases in Intergovernmental revenues.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the County. At the end of 2024, the unassigned fund balance was $16,365,316, while total fund balance was $21,139,812. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both the unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 55 percent to total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 71 percent of that same amount. The County's General Fund balance decreased during 2024.

The fund balance of the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund decreased during 2024, due primarily to an increase in expenditures.

The fund balance of the Board of Developmental Disabilities Special Revenue Fund decreased during 2024, due primarily to a increase in expenditures.

The fund balance of the County Home Special Revenue Fund decreased during 2024, primarily due to increases in expenditures.

The fund balance of the Job and Family Services Fund decreased due to an decrease in revenues.

As of December 31, 2024, net position for the County's enterprise fund was $23,571,255. Of that total, $4,425,920 represents unrestricted net position.

Budgetary Highlights

The County's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Board of County Commissioners adopts a permanent annual operating budget for the County on or about January 1.

For the General Fund, actual revenue was above final estimates. Final estimated revenues were above original estimates primarily due to an increase in charges for services, fines and forfeitures, intergovernmental, miscellaneous revenue, and contributions and donations. Actual expenditures for the year were below final appropriations. The original appropriations were increased among most expenditures.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - The County's capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2024, were $220,619,644 (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization). This includes land and land improvements, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, infrastructure, and vehicles.

For governmental activities, the most significant capital asset addition during 2024 was the completion of the county building energy project and with the completion of Health Department portion of Wasco Building. Equipment and infrastructure were added for the engineer's office.

The County uses the modified approach to present county roads and bridges (infrastructure). Disclosures about the condition assessments and maintenance costs regarding the County's infrastructure can be found in the Required Supplementary Information.

For business-type activity, construction in progress increased with the ongoing sewer project along with a new project for lift upgrades started in 2024.

Note 9 (Capital Assets) provides capital asset activity during 2024.

Debt Administration - As of December 31, 2024, the County had total governmental bonded debt outstanding of $12,876,576. All of this debt will be repaid through governmental activities. The County's long-term governmental general obligation bonded debt decreased $835,372 during 2024. Other governmental outstanding long-term debt consists of leases of $75,486, SBITAs of $95,009, financed purchases of $340,204, and OPWC loans of $1,444,841. The business-type activity had outstanding debt consisting of FHA Bonds of $496,000, OPWC loans of $361,957, and OWDA Loans of $2,929,971.

In addition, the County's long-term obligations include compensated absences for sick leave benefits, net pension liability, net OPEB liability, and asset retirement obligations. Additional information on the County's long-term obligations can be found in Note 14 of this report.

Economic Factors

The County's $1.95 billion property tax base is stable, slightly higher from the $1.948 billion value from the prior year, due to new construction. Valuations are still at record highs.

The County's permissive sales tax revenues in governmental activities increased from 2023 to 2024 with a decrease of 1.5 percent on a cash basis. The cause of the less than anticipated revenues is unknown as the decreases were spread across various classifications of revenues, but it is anticipated they remain stable.

Various economic factors were considered in the preparation of the County's 2024 budget. Appropriate measures will continue to be taken to ensure spending is within available resources.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: Matthew Livengood, Washington County Auditor, 205 Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio 45750.

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2024

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activity	Total	Southeastern Ohio Port Authority
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$41,244,015	$2,156,340	$43,400,355	$1,882,797
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	488,243	0	488,243	0
Sales Taxes Receivable	2,636,056	0	2,636,056	0
Accounts Receivable	676,730	190,636	867,366	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	22,184	0	22,184	0
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax Receivable	52,910	0	52,910	0
Intergovernmental Receivable	5,257,252	0	5,257,252	0
Internal Balances	1,371	(1,371)	0	0
Loans Receivable	99,439	0	99,439	0
Prepaid Items	505,312	3,029	508,341	0
Special Assessments Receivable	0	2,745,404	2,745,404	0
Property Taxes Receivable	15,610,645	0	15,610,645	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	747,043	10,045	757,088	0
Leases Receivable	94,366	0	94,366	0
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	163,857,248	20,661,873	184,519,121	977,185
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	32,070,950	4,702,797	36,773,747	12,396
Net Pension Asset	427,959	4,553	432,512	0
Net OPEB Asset	1,410,335	14,162	1,424,497	6,832
Total Assets	265,202,058	30,487,468	295,689,526	2,879,210
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pension	13,883,491	195,091	14,078,582	40,919
OPEB	1,202,901	12,984	1,215,885	6,257
Asset Retirement Obligations	0	83,786	83,786	0
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	15,086,392	291,861	15,378,253	47,176
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	1,257,246	212,353	1,469,599	37,228
Contracts Payable	326,523	1,193,448	1,519,971	0
Accrued Wages Payable	796,632	8,574	805,206	0
Retainage Payable	12,102	583,450	595,552	0
Leave Benefits Payable	1,614,986	17,971	1,632,957	0
Intergovernmental Payable	713,542	44,687	758,229	21,268
Accrued Interest Payable	1,955	3,720	5,675	0
Unearned Revenue	1,655,630	0	1,655,630	875,000
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	1,972,335	98,761	2,071,096	5,832
Due In More Than One Year:				
Net Pension Liability	40,763,485	425,118	41,188,603	79,065
Other Amounts Due In More Than One Year	15,948,811	3,934,727	19,883,538	15,673
Total Liabilities	65,063,247	6,522,809	71,586,056	1,034,066
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	14,965,124	0	14,965,124	0
Pension	285,043	3,729	288,772	5,493
OPEB	832,980	8,312	841,292	3,909
Leases	94,366	0	94,366	133,334
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$16,177,513	$12,041	$16,189,554	$142,736

(continued)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position (Continued)
December 31, 2024

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activity	Total	Southeastern Ohio Port Authority
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$180,757,457	$19,799,844	$200,557,301	$989,581
Restricted for:				
Capital Improvements	1,418,855	0	1,418,855	0
Debt Service	765,829	0	765,829	0
Road and Bridge Maintenance	5,615,348	0	5,615,348	0
Mental Health Operations	4,461,127	0	4,461,127	0
County Home Operations	1,588,142	0	1,588,142	0
Developmental Disabilities	4,272,642	0	4,272,642	0
Real Estate Assessments	2,039,655	0	2,039,655	0
Child Support Services	978,189	0	978,189	0
Children Services	861,000	0	861,000	0
Urban Transportation	158,089	0	158,089	0
Disaster Services	105,930	0	105,930	0
Dog and Kennel	46,997	0	46,997	0
Court and Corrections	1,303,752	0	1,303,752	0
Sheriff Operations	727,867	0	727,867	0
911 Operations	612,641	0	612,641	0
Economic Development	78,917	0	78,917	0
Senior Services	335,801	0	335,801	0
Unclaimed Monies	362,212	0	362,212	0
Other Purposes	8,560	0	8,560	0
Pension and OPEB Plans	1,838,294	18,715	1,857,009	6,832
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(9,289,614)	4,425,920	(4,863,694)	753,171
Total Net Position	$199,047,690	$24,244,479	$223,292,169	$1,749,584

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Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	$11,126,163	$3,874,535	$344,000	$0
Judicial	4,521,998	1,293,767	1,079,684	0
Public Safety	18,100,172	3,113,155	247,921	6,000
Public Works	10,688,008	158,712	6,428,511	3,026,085
Health:				
Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health	3,189,636	467,925	1,814,726	0
Board of Developmental Disabilities	7,210,077	342,553	2,168,709	0
County Home	4,796,582	648,472	207,070	0
Other Health	554,034	187,343	0	156,142
Human Services:				
Child Support Enforcement	920,411	34,282	509,966	0
Children Services	6,295,868	0	3,875,885	0
Job and Family Services	9,977,870	80,791	8,256,843	0
Senior Services	1,610,168	310,717	157,496	0
Other Human Services	1,250,764	13,114	0	0
Economic Development and Assistance	1,179,837	0	1,062,087	0
Intergovernmental	798,461	0	791,814	8,908
Interest	547,023	0	0	0
Total Governmental Activities	82,767,072	10,525,366	26,944,712	3,197,135
Business-Type Activity				
Sewer	2,470,255	1,505,647	0	8,786,183
Total Primary Government	$85,237,327	$12,031,013	$26,944,712	$11,983,318
Component Units				
Southeastern Ohio Port Authority	$482,432	$19,519	$946,605	$0

General Revenues
Property Taxes Levied for:
General Purposes
Board of Developmental Disabilities
Mental Health
County Home
Children Services
Senior Services
911
Sales Taxes Levied for General Purposes
Lodging Taxes
Permissive MVL Taxes
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs
Payments in Lieu of Taxes
Investment Earnings and Other Interest
Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year as Previously Reported

Change in Accounting Principle - See Note 3

Restated Net Position Beginning of Year

Net Position End of Year

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activity	Total	Southeastern Ohio Port Authority
($6,907,628)	$0	($6,907,628)	$0
(2,148,547)	0	(2,148,547)	0
(14,733,096)	0	(14,733,096)	0
(1,074,700)	0	(1,074,700)	0
(906,985)	0	(906,985)	0
(4,698,815)	0	(4,698,815)	0
(3,941,040)	0	(3,941,040)	0
(210,549)	0	(210,549)	0
(376,163)	0	(376,163)	0
(2,419,983)	0	(2,419,983)	0
(1,640,236)	0	(1,640,236)	0
(1,141,955)	0	(1,141,955)	0
(1,237,650)	0	(1,237,650)	0
(117,750)	0	(117,750)	0
2,261	0	2,261	0
(547,023)	0	(547,023)	0
(42,099,859)	0	(42,099,859)	0
0	7,821,575	7,821,575	0
(42,099,859)	7,821,575	(34,278,284)	0
0	0	0	483,692
4,430,961	0	4,430,961	0
4,218,468	0	4,218,468	0
768,950	0	768,950	0
2,472,068	0	2,472,068	0
845,842	0	845,842	0
1,109,501	0	1,109,501	0
509,148	0	509,148	0
16,510,814	0	16,510,814	0
66,088	0	66,088	0
972,920	0	972,920	0
2,300,301	0	2,300,301	0
23,940	0	23,940	0
2,761,501	0	2,761,501	40,685
1,908,703	47,119	1,955,822	1,503
38,899,205	47,119	38,946,324	42,188
(3,200,654)	7,868,694	4,668,040	525,880
204,833,977	16,388,537	221,222,514	1,223,704
(2,585,633)	(12,752)	(2,598,385)	0
202,248,344	16,375,785	218,624,129	1,223,704
$199,047,690	$24,244,479	$223,292,169	$1,749,584

Washington County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2024

	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Board of Developmental Disabilities	County Home	Job and Family Services	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$17,729,399	$2,644,996	$4,683,350	$1,642,929	$188,848	$13,992,281	$40,881,803
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	12,028	0	0	0	0	476,215	488,243
Restricted Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	362,212	0	0	0	0	0	362,212
Materials and Supplies Inventory	155,598	501,742	11,032	74,759	2,431	1,481	747,043
Receivables:							
Property Taxes	4,868,870	0	4,534,608	2,675,304	0	3,531,863	15,610,645
Sales Taxes	2,636,056	0	0	0	0	0	2,636,056
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax	0	52,910	0	0	0	0	52,910
Accounts	19,884	0	35,561	0	0	621,285	676,730
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	22,184	22,184
Intergovernmental	1,094,957	3,093,553	176,732	105,541	11,300	775,169	5,257,252
Loans	99,439	0	0	0	0	0	99,439
Leases	94,366	0	0	0	0	0	94,366
Interfund	589,004	0	0	0	21,129	273,671	883,804
Prepaid Items	341,152	14,831	30,213	15,362	44,801	58,953	505,312
Total Assets	$28,002,965	$6,308,032	$9,471,496	$4,513,895	$268,509	$19,753,102	$68,317,999
Liabilities and Fund Balances							
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	$383,304	$75,363	$57,241	$36,126	$184,183	$521,029	$1,257,246
Contracts Payable	0	50,250	0	36,659	0	239,614	326,523
Accrued Wages Payable	388,367	56,308	69,142	71,357	143,934	67,524	796,632
Retainage Payable	0	0	0	0	0	12,102	12,102
Interfund Payable	13,722	1,745	0	0	75,795	791,171	882,433
Intergovernmental Payable	388,566	55,912	58,639	38,235	81,519	90,671	713,542
Unearned Revenue	0	0	0	0	1,655,630	0	1,655,630
Total Liabilities	1,173,959	239,578	185,022	182,377	2,141,061	1,722,111	5,644,108
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Property Taxes	4,639,272	0	4,370,462	2,575,606	0	3,379,784	14,965,124
Unavailable Revenue	955,556	2,101,919	336,435	205,239	0	1,370,910	4,970,059
Leases	94,366	0	0	0	0	0	94,366
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,689,194	2,101,919	4,706,897	2,780,845	0	4,750,694	20,029,549
Fund Balances							
Nonspendable	858,962	516,573	41,245	90,121	47,232	60,434	1,614,567
Restricted	0	3,449,962	4,538,332	1,460,552	0	12,751,231	22,200,077
Committed	0	0	0	0	0	577,099	577,099
Assigned	3,915,534	0	0	0	0	0	3,915,534
Unassigned (Deficits)	16,365,316	0	0	0	(1,919,784)	(108,467)	14,337,065
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	21,139,812	3,966,535	4,579,577	1,550,673	(1,872,552)	13,280,297	42,644,342
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$28,002,965	$6,308,032	$9,471,496	$4,513,895	$268,509	$19,753,102	$68,317,999

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances
to Net Position of Governmental Activities
December 31, 2024

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$42,644,342
Amounts reported for governmental activities in 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.		195,928,198
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	641,052	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	22,184	
Fines, Forfeitures and Settlements	617,444	
Intergovernmental	3,686,995	
Charges for Services	2,384	4,970,059
The net pension liability/asset and the net OPEB asset are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	13,883,491	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(285,043)	
Net Pension Liability	(40,763,485)	
Net Pension Asset	427,959	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	1,202,901	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(832,980)	
Net OPEB Asset	1,410,335	(24,956,822)
Leave Benefits Payable is recognized for earned vacation benefits that are to be used within one year but is not recognized on the balance sheet until due.		(1,614,986)
Long-term liabilities and accrued interest payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Bonds Payable	(12,876,576)	
Financed Purchases	(340,204)	
OPWC Loans Payable	(1,444,841)	
Leases Payable	(75,486)	
SBITAs Payable	(95,009)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(3,089,030)	
Accrued Interest Payable	(1,955)	(17,923,101)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$199,047,690

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Board of Developmental Disabilities	County Home	Job and Family Services	(Formerly Major) County Building Energy	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues								
Property Taxes	$4,618,454	$0	$4,329,918	$2,552,288	$0		$3,351,141	$14,851,801
Sales Taxes	16,510,814	0	0	0	0		0	16,510,814
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	0	0	0	0	0		23,864	23,864
Lodging Taxes	0	0	0	0	0		66,088	66,088
Permissive MVL Taxes	0	972,920	0	0	0		0	972,920
Charges for Services	4,294,251	120,462	318,725	648,472	0		2,447,894	7,829,804
Licenses and Permits	10,527	0	0	0	0		209,584	220,111
Fines, Forfeitures and Settlements	121,401	38,250	0	0	0		1,962,163	2,121,814
Intergovernmental	2,681,672	6,409,774	2,217,552	205,680	8,225,593		13,071,674	32,811,945
Investment Earnings and Other Interest	2,762,597	0	0	0	0		0	2,762,597
Rent	387,809	0	0	0	0		46,078	433,887
Contributions and Donations	42,169	0	6,677	0	0		1,092	49,938
Lease	4,194	0	0	0	0		0	4,194
Miscellaneous	1,334,035	31,098	163,133	54,800	163,744		161,893	1,908,703
Total Revenues	32,767,923	7,572,504	7,036,005	3,461,240	8,389,337		21,341,471	80,568,480
Expenditures								
Current:								
General Government:								
Legislative and Executive	8,346,258	0	0	0	0		1,944,603	10,290,861
Judicial	2,853,514	0	0	0	0		1,501,145	4,354,659
Public Safety	14,111,646	0	0	0	0		3,272,968	17,384,614
Public Works	3,298,318	9,020,809	0	0	0		3,843,229	16,162,356
Health:								
Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health	0	0	0	0	0		3,177,853	3,177,853
Board of Developmental Disabilities	0	0	7,108,186	0	0		0	7,108,186
County Home	0	0	0	4,771,557	0		0	4,771,557
Other Health	33,869	0	0	0	0		366,123	399,992
Human Services:								
Child Support Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0		923,835	923,835
Children Services	0	0	0	0	0		6,223,124	6,223,124
Job and Family Services	0	0	0	0	9,980,190		0	9,980,190
Senior Services	0	0	0	0	0		1,610,528	1,610,528
Other Human Services	893,588	0	0	0	0		5,512	899,100
Economic Development and Assistance	192,627	0	0	0	0		987,210	1,179,837
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0		1,843,373	1,843,373
Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0	0		798,461	798,461
Debt Service:								
Principal Retirement	37,137	174,713	45,455	0	12,351		807,362	1,077,018
Interest	1,521	5,815	1,421	0	1,081		537,954	547,792
Total Expenditures	29,768,478	9,201,337	7,155,062	4,771,557	9,993,622		27,843,280	88,733,336
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,999,445	(1,628,833)	(119,057)	(1,310,317)	(1,604,285)		(6,501,809)	(8,164,856)
Other Financing Sources (Use)								
Proceeds of OPWC Loans	0	0	0	0	0		793,280	793,280
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	58,753	0	0	0	0		0	58,753
Inception of Lease	0	0	0	0	87,837		0	87,837
Inception of Financed Purchases	0	340,204	0	0	0		0	340,204
Transfers In	0	61,655	0	0	186,401		5,677,916	5,925,972
Transfers Out	(5,925,972)	0	0	0	0		0	(5,925,972)
Total Other Financing Sources (Use)	(5,867,219)	401,859	0	0	274,238		6,471,196	1,280,074
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,867,774)	(1,226,974)	(119,057)	(1,310,317)	(1,330,047)		(30,613)	(6,884,782)
Fund Balances (Deficit) Beginning of Year as Previously Reported	24,007,586	5,193,509	4,698,634	2,860,990	(542,505)	424,160	12,886,750	49,529,124
Change in Major Fund to Nonmajor Fund Adjustments - See Note 3	0	0	0	0	0	(424,160)	424,160	0
Adjusted Fund Balances (Deficit) Beginning of Year	24,007,586	5,193,509	4,698,634	2,860,990	(542,505)	-	13,310,910	49,529,124
Fund Balances (Deficit) End of Year	$21,139,812	$3,966,535	$4,579,577	$1,550,673	($1,872,552)	-	$13,280,297	$42,644,342

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		($6,884,782)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation/amortization in the current period:		
Capital Asset Additions	7,852,274	
Current Year Depreciation/Amortization	(1,698,051)	6,154,223
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of assets:		
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	(58,753)	
Loss on the Disposal of Capital Assets	(13,302)	(72,055)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	(496,863)	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	76	
Fines, Forfeitures and Settlements	(45,516)	
Intergovernmental	(420,831)	
Charges for Services	(38,928)	(1,002,062)
Repayments of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities:		
General Obligation Bonds Payable	806,211	
USDA Bond Payable	28,700	
OPWC Loans Payable	132,719	
Leases Payable	33,046	
SBITA Payable	76,342	1,077,018
Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds, but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of activities. Premiums and discounts are reported as revenues and expenditures when the debt is first issued; however, these amounts are deferred and amortized on the statement of activities:		
Bond Premium Amortization	1,240	
Accrued Interest Payable	308	
Amortization of Discount	(779)	769
Loan proceeds are other financing sources in the governmental funds, but the issuance increases the long-term liabilities on the statement of activities.		
OPWC Loan Issued		(793,280)
The inception of leases and financed purchases are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, but increases long-term liabilities on the statement of net position:		
Lease	(87,837)	
Financed Purchases	(340,204)	(428,041)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the funds:		
Leave Benefits Payable	58,453	
Compensated Absences Payable	139,754	198,207
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:		
Pension	3,859,004	
OPEB	43,290	3,902,294
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities:		
Pension	(5,533,529)	
OPEB	180,584	(5,352,945)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		($3,200,654)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$3,346,900	$3,346,900	$4,635,635	$1,288,735
Sales Taxes	15,854,162	15,854,162	16,413,124	558,962
Charges for Services	3,958,683	4,137,483	4,320,903	183,420
Licenses and Permits	12,500	12,500	10,527	(1,973)
Fines and Forfeitures	90,622	127,472	113,283	(14,189)
Intergovernmental	2,279,289	2,349,163	3,503,688	1,154,525
Interest	1,500,240	1,500,240	2,138,964	638,724
Rent	781,014	781,014	424,251	(356,763)
Contributions and Donations	29,697	39,197	42,169	2,972
Miscellaneous	1,377,376	1,572,132	1,362,833	(209,299)
Total Revenues	29,230,483	29,720,263	32,965,377	3,245,114
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	8,613,837	9,867,051	8,560,012	1,307,039
Judicial	2,936,779	3,071,539	2,881,943	189,596
Public Safety	14,510,009	15,329,976	14,389,229	940,747
Public Works	3,444,787	3,738,538	3,417,429	321,109
Health	197,593	197,678	36,384	161,294
Human Services	943,253	1,259,134	1,189,379	69,755
Economic Development and Assistance	232,126	267,126	227,627	39,499
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirements	37,137	37,137	37,137	0
Interest	1,521	1,521	1,521	0
Total Expenditures	30,917,042	33,769,700	30,740,661	3,029,039
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,686,559)	(4,049,437)	2,224,716	6,274,153
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	28,446	62,923	58,753	(4,170)
Advance In	2,400,000	3,000,000	3,562,538	562,538
Transfers In	0	200,000	0	(200,000)
Advance Out	(1,000,000)	(2,053,388)	(2,053,388)	0
Transfers Out	(4,377,045)	(7,064,516)	(5,925,972)	1,138,544
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,948,599)	(5,854,981)	(4,358,069)	1,496,912
Net Change in Fund Balance	(4,635,158)	(9,904,418)	(2,133,353)	7,771,065
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	17,644,247	17,644,247	17,644,247	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	1,279,243	1,279,243	1,279,243	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$14,288,332	$9,019,072	$16,790,137	$7,771,065

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Permissive MVL Taxes	$940,000	$940,000	$973,185	$33,185
Charges for Services	45,000	107,412	120,462	13,050
Fines and Forfeitures	40,000	40,000	40,799	799
Intergovernmental	5,800,000	5,940,677	6,409,057	468,380
Miscellaneous	10,000	31,098	31,098	0
Total Revenues	6,835,000	7,059,187	7,574,601	515,414
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public Works	8,142,224	11,628,014	9,777,165	1,850,849
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	121,752	161,419	161,419	0
Interest	5,815	5,815	5,815	0
Total Expenditures	8,269,791	11,795,248	9,944,399	1,850,849
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(1,434,791)	(4,736,061)	(2,369,798)	2,366,263
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers In	50,000	157,512	61,655	(95,857)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,384,791)	(4,578,549)	(2,308,143)	2,270,406
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	2,382,046	2,382,046	2,382,046	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	1,420,591	1,420,591	1,420,591	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$2,417,846	($775,912)	$1,494,494	$2,270,406

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$4,097,000	$4,097,000	$4,344,839	$247,839
Charges for Services	175,000	175,000	286,174	111,174
Intergovernmental	1,638,000	2,023,980	2,225,953	201,973
Contributions and Donations	10,000	10,000	6,677	(3,323)
Miscellaneous	161,000	161,000	163,133	2,133
Total Revenues	6,081,000	6,466,980	7,026,776	559,796
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health	8,321,072	8,570,734	7,386,631	1,184,103
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	45,455	45,455	45,455	0
Interest	1,421	1,421	1,421	0
Total Expenditures	8,367,948	8,617,610	7,433,507	1,184,103
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(2,286,948)	(2,150,630)	(406,731)	(624,307)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	4,531,377	4,531,377	4,531,377	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	239,448	239,448	239,448	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$2,483,877	$2,620,195	$4,364,094	($624,307)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
County Home Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$2,592,625	$2,592,625	$2,561,175	($31,450)
Charges for Services	550,435	550,435	648,472	98,037
Intergovernmental	175,000	175,000	205,680	30,680
Miscellaneous	24,091	24,091	54,800	30,709
Total Revenues	3,342,151	3,342,151	3,470,127	127,976
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health	4,927,154	5,365,852	4,715,308	650,544
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(1,585,003)	(2,023,701)	(1,245,181)	778,520
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	2,784,066	2,784,066	2,784,066	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	18,040	18,040	18,040	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$1,217,103	$778,405	$1,556,925	$778,520

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
Job and Family Services Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	$9,104,504	$9,809,904	$9,675,665	($134,239)
Miscellaneous	120,438	120,438	168,251	47,813
Total Revenues	9,224,942	9,930,342	9,843,916	(86,426)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Human Services	9,388,634	10,108,077	9,856,837	251,240
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	25,645	25,645	25,645	0
Interest	1,081	1,081	1,081	0
Total Expenditures	9,415,360	10,134,803	9,883,563	251,240
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(190,418)	(204,461)	(39,647)	164,814
Other Financing Sources (Use)				
Transfers In	185,186	185,186	186,401	1,215
Advance In	500,000	1,643,388	1,643,388	0
Advance Out	(500,000)	(1,643,388)	(1,643,388)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Use)	185,186	185,186	186,401	1,215
Net Change in Fund Balance	(5,232)	(19,275)	146,754	166,029
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	13,587	13,587	13,587	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	5,232	5,232	5,232	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$13,587	($456)	$165,573	$166,029

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
December 31, 2024

	Sewer Enterprise Fund
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$2,156,340
Accounts Receivable	190,636
Prepaid Items	3,029
Materials and Supplies Inventory	10,045
Total Current Assets	2,360,050
Noncurrent Assets:	
Restricted Assets:	
Special Assessments Receivable	2,745,404
Net Pension Asset	4,553
Net OPEB Asset	14,162
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	20,661,873
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	4,702,797
Total Noncurrent Assets	28,128,789
Total Assets	30,488,839
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	195,091
OPEB	12,984
Asset Retirement Obligations	83,786
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	291,861
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	212,353
Contracts Payable	1,193,448
Accrued Wages Payable	8,574
Retainage Payable	583,450
Leave Benefits Payable	17,971
Intergovernmental Payable	44,687
Accrued Interest Payable	3,720
Interfund Payable	1,371
Current Portion of Compensated Absences Payable	4,665
Current Portion of General Obligation Bonds Payable	23,490
Current Portion of OWDA Loans Payable	59,063
Current Portion of OPWC Loans Payable	11,543
Total Current Liabilities	2,164,335
Long-Term Liabilities (Net of Current Portion):	
Compensated Absences Payable	15,895
General Obligation Bonds Payable	472,510
OWDA Loans Payable	2,870,908
OPWC Loans Payable	350,414
Asset Retirement Obligations	225,000
Net Pension Liability	425,118
Total Long-Term Liabilities	4,359,845
Total Liabilities	6,524,180
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	3,729
OPEB	8,312
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	12,041
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	19,799,844
Restricted for Pension Asset Plan	18,715
Unrestricted	4,425,920
Total Net Position	$24,244,479

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Sewer Enterprise Fund
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	$1,505,647
Miscellaneous	54,619
Total Operating Revenues	1,560,266
Operating Expenses	
Personal Services	319,948
Fringe Benefits	215,095
Contractual Services	1,233,746
Materials and Supplies	393,073
Depreciation	256,592
Total Operating Expenses	2,418,454
Operating Loss	(858,188)
Non-Operating Expense	
Interest	(51,801)
Loss Before Contributions	(909,989)
Capital Contributions:	
From Grants	8,771,183
From Special Assessments	7,500
Total Capital Contributions	8,778,683
Change in Net Position	7,868,694
Net Position Beginning of Year as Previously Reported	16,388,537
Changes in Accounting Principle - (See Note 3)	(12,752)
Restated Net Position Beginning of Year	16,375,785
Net Position End of Year	$24,244,479

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Sewer Enterprise Fund
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Customers	$1,517,102
Cash Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(403,479)
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(1,510,329)
Other Operating Revenues	54,619
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(342,087)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Special Assessments	7,500
Capital Grants	6,127,571
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(5,973,236)
Payments on Internal Balances	(1,900,000)
Principal Paid on Debt	(174,452)
Interest Paid on Debt	(52,007)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,964,624)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,306,711)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	4,463,051
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$2,156,340
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	($858,188)
Adjustments:	
Depreciation	256,592
Changes in Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	18,221
Increase in Prepaid Items	(394)
Deferred Outflows - Pension	162,521
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	15,662
Decrease in Deferred Outflows - Asset Retirement Obligations	5,638
Increase in Materials and Supplies Inventory	(5,033)
Increase in Accounts Payable	127,733
Increase in Accrued Wages Payable	2,781
Increase in Leave Benefits Payable	1,127
Increase in Compensated Absences Payable	5,233
Decrease in Intergovernmental Payable	(18,133)
Net Pension Liability	39,215
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	2,695
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(78,390)
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(19,945)
Increase in Interfund Payable	578
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	($342,087)

Noncash Capital Financing Transactions:
The Sewer Enterprise Fund reflects a net decrease in capital asset additions in the amount of $1,776,898 resulting from the recognition of contracts payables and retainage payables.

During 2024, the Sewer Fund reported a special assessment receivable in the amount of $2,697,000, which represents capital contributions.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
December 31, 2024

Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$3,464,204
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	1,552,088
Investments in Segregated Accounts	30,336
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	3,864,332
Accounts	919,191
Property Taxes	70,044,995
Special Assessments	257,373
Total Assets	80,132,519
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	17,848
Intergovernmental Payable	1,024
Total Liabilities	18,872
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	67,285,460
Net Position	
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments	$12,828,187

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Washington County, Ohio

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Custodial Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Additions	
Intergovernmental	$6,909,085
Amounts Received as Fiscal Agent	4,015,081
Licenses, Permits and Fees Collected for Other Governments	45,573
Fines and Forfeitures Collected for Other Governments	13,692,924
Property Tax Collections for Other Governments	85,450,713
Interest and Other Investment Income	131
Contributions from Individuals	852,483
Amounts Received for Others	776,098
Total Additions	111,742,088
Deductions	
Distributions to the State of Ohio	13,745,629
Distributions of State Funds to Other Governments	5,128,974
Distributions as Fiscal Agent	3,679,623
Licenses, Permits and Fees Distributions to Other Governments	255
Fines and Forfeitures Distributions to Other Governments	48,446
Property Tax Distributions to Other Governments	86,636,086
Distributions to Individuals	1,589,110
Total Deductions	110,828,123
Increase in Fiduciary Net Position	913,965
Net Position Beginning of Year	11,914,222
Net Position End of Year	$12,828,187

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY

Washington County, Ohio (the County), was created July 26, 1778, by Governor Arthur St. Clair. The County was the first county formed in the Northwest Territory and is composed of twenty-two townships. The County is governed by a board of three County Commissioners elected by the voters of the County. An elected County Auditor serves as chief fiscal officer. In addition, there are seven other elected administrative officials. These officials are: County Treasurer, Recorder, Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecuting Attorney, and Sheriff. Also elected are two Common Pleas Court Judges and a Probate and Juvenile Court Judge. The County Commissioners serve as the budget and taxing authority, contracting body, and the chief administrators of public services for the County.

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

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. For Washington County, this includes the Board of Developmental Disabilities, the Mental Health and Addiction Recovery Board, and all departments and activities that are directly operated by the elected County Officials.

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

Discretely Presented Component Units

Southeastern Ohio Port Authority (the Authority) was created during 2003, pursuant to Sections 4582.202 through 4582.58, inclusive, of the Ohio Revised Code for the purpose of promoting the manufacturing, commerce, distribution, and research and development interest of Southeastern Ohio, including rendering financial and other assistance to such enterprises situated in the region and to induce the location in Southeastern Ohio of other manufacturing, commerce, distribution, and research entities; to purchase, subdivide, sell, and lease real property in Southeastern Ohio; and erect or repair any building or improvement for the use of any manufacturing, commerce, distribution, or research and development enterprise in Southeastern Ohio. The Authority’s Board of Directors consists of the number of Directors it deems necessary. They are appointed by the Washington County Commissioners. The County assumes the responsibility to provide financial support to the Authority and has guaranteed the debt of the Authority; therefore, it is included as a discretely presented component unit. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Authority in Marietta, Ohio.

The following potential component units have been excluded from the County's financial statements:

Washington County Career Center
Washington County Agricultural Society
Washington County Historical Society
Washington State College of Ohio
Washington County Cooperative Extension
Marietta Tourist and Convention Bureau
Washington County Law Library

In the case of the separate agencies, boards, and commissions listed below, the County serves as fiscal agent but is not financially accountable for their operations. Accordingly, the activity of the following districts and agencies is presented as custodial funds within the County's financial statements:

Washington County General Health District The District is governed by the Board of Health which oversees the operation of the District and is elected by a regional advisory council composed of township trustees, mayors of participating municipalities, and one County Commissioner. The council adopts its own budget and operates autonomously from the County. Funding is based on a rate per taxable valuation, along with state and federal grants applied for by the District.

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

The County is associated with certain organizations which are defined as jointly governed organizations and insurance purchasing pools. These organizations are presented in Notes 19 and 21 to the Basic Financial Statements. The organizations are:

Buckeye Hills Regional Council
Southeastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District
Washington-Morgan Community Action Corporation
Washington County Family and Children First Council
Wood, Washington, and Wirt Planning Commission
Buckeye Hills Resource Conservation and Development Council (RC&D)
Mid-East Ohio Regional Council (MEORC)
Ohio Valley Employment Resource (OVER)
Regional Child Abuse Prevention Council
County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA)
County Employee Benefits Consortium of Ohio, Inc. (CEBCO)

The County is associated with the Washington County Public Library, which is classified as a related organization. Additional information concerning the related organization is presented in Note 20.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements During the year, the County segregates transactions related to certain County functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Internal service funds are combined, and the totals are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund 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. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

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

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

Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund This fund accounts for revenue derived from motor vehicle licenses, gasoline taxes, grants, permissive sales taxes, and interest. Expenditures in this fund are restricted by state law to county road and bridge repair/improvements programs.

Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund This fund accounts for the operation of a school and the costs of administering a sheltered workshop for the developmentally disabled residents of the County. Revenue sources are federal and state grant monies and a county-wide property tax levy.

County Home Fund This fund accounts for property tax revenues and other resources used to finance the operation of the County Home.

Job and Family Services Fund This fund accounts for various federal and state grants as well as transfers from the General Fund used to provide public assistance to general relief recipients and to pay their providers of medical assistance and certain public social services.

County Building Energy Fund The County Building Energy Fund is presented on the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds as a formerly major fund as it no longer meets the quantitative threshold to be a major fund. Other than the beginning fund balance, no amounts are presented in the column as the fund's 2024 activity is presented in the nonmajor governmental funs column. Information for the beginning balance is presented to reflect the movement from major to nonmajor. The adjusted balance beginning of year includes a "-" to indicate this amount is included in with the nonmajor fund.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The County has no internal service funds.

Enterprise Fund Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following is a description of the County's Enterprise Fund:

Sewer Fund This fund accounts for sanitary sewer services provided to County individual and commercial users. The costs of providing these services are financed primarily through user charges.

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

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

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities 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 current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

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 and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

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

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: sales tax (See Note 8), interest, federal and state grants and subsidies, state-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and gasoline taxes), fees, and rentals.
Unearned revenue represents amounts under the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met because such amounts have not yet been earned.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources 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. For the County, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for asset retirement obligations, pension, and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to asset retirement obligations is originally measured at the amount of the corresponding liability. This amount is expensed in a systematic and rational manner over the tangible asset's useful life. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the County, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB, leases, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2024, but which were levied to finance 2025 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. The deferred inflow for leases is related to leases receivable and is being recognized as lease revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the County, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes; payments in lieu of taxes; intergovernmental grants; fines, forfeitures, and settlements; and charges for services. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balance to Net Position of Governmental Activities are found on page 21. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 11 and 12)

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the County Auditor. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during 2024 upon which the final appropriations were based.

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 Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the County Treasurer is pooled. Cash balances, except cash held by a fiscal agent or held in segregated accounts, are pooled and invested in short-term investments in order to provide improved cash management. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the County's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Various departments within the County have segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the County's central bank account. These accounts are presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts" since they are not required to be deposited with the County Treasurer.

During 2024, investments were limited to STAR Ohio, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, corporate notes, and federal agency securities, which are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. County policy requires interest earned on investments to be credited to the General Fund except where there is a legal requirement or there are bond proceeds for capital improvements. Investment Earnings/Interest Revenue in the General Fund during 2024 amounted to $2,762,597, which includes $1,739,889 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 they are purchased by the County are considered to be cash equivalents.

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

STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit participant transactions to $250 million per day. Transactions in all of a participant's accounts will be combined for this purpose. Twenty-four hours advance notice to STAR Ohio is appreciated for purchases or redemptions of $100 million or more. For fiscal year 2024, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates.

G. Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

H. 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 externally imposed by the creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the General Fund includes unclaimed monies legally required to be maintained until the end of a five-year holding period. Special assessments receivable in the enterprise fund is also presented as restricted assets as its use is limited by the authorizing statute. Restricted assets in the enterprise fund represent amounts held in trust by the pension and OPEB plans for future benefits.

I. Receivables and Payables

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

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

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2024, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

K. Interfund Balances

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

L. Capital Assets

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

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

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land, general infrastructure, and construction in process. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activity Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	40-100 Years	n/a
Buildings and Improvements	40-100 Years	40-100 Years
Machinery and Equipment	5-10 Years	5-10 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	5-20 Years	n/a
Vehicles	8 Years	8 Years
Business-Type Infrastructure	N/A	40 Years
Intangible Right to Use Buildings and Improvements	40-100 Years	40-100 Years
Intangible Right to Use Machinery and Equipment	5-10 Years	5-10 Years

The County is reporting intangible right to use assets related to assets and subscription assets. These lease assets include leased buildings and improvements and equipment and represent nonfinancial assets which are being utilized for a period of time through leases from another entity. Subscription assets represent intangible right to use assets related to the use of another party's IT software. These intangible right to use are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

The County's infrastructure consists of County roads and bridges, certain culverts, and sewer systems. The County reports infrastructure acquired prior to December 31, 1980.

County road and bridges (infrastructure reported in the Governmental activities column of the statement of net position) are presented using the modified approach and therefore these assets are not depreciated. In addition, expenditures made by the County to preserve existing roads or bridges are expensed rather than capitalized. Only expenditures for additions or improvements are capitalized. Additional disclosures about the condition assessments and maintenance cost regarding the County's roads and bridges appear in the

Required Supplementary Information.

M. Compensated Absences

For the County, compensated absences includes leave for which employees may receive cash payments when the leave is used for time off or receive cash payments for unused leave upon termination of employment. These payments could occur during employment or upon termination of employment. Compensated absences generally do not have a set payment schedule. The County does not offer noncash settlements. The County uses a first-in first-out flow assumption for compensated absences in the majority of the departments. The union employees of the Board of Developmental Disabilities, Job and Family Services, Children Services, and Child Support Enforcement Agency employees compensated absences use a last-in first-out approach.

Liabilities should be recognized for leave that has not been used if the leave is attributable to services already rendered, the leave accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash. For the County, this leave includes sick, vacation time, annual leave, extended illness, and compensatory time. However, the Couty also has certain compensated absences that are dependent upon the occurrence of a sporadic events that affects a relatively small proportion of employees. A liability for these types of leave is recognized when the leave commences. For the County, this type of leave includes bereavement leave, military leave, personal leave, on-the-job injury leave, and court leave. Holiday leave taken on a specific date, not at the discretion of the employee, is recognized as a liability when used. The liability for compensated absences includes salary related payments.

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 and it is more likely than not that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or will settle the benefits at separation. The liability for vacation benefits is recorded as "leave benefits payable", rather than long-term liabilities, as the balances are to be used by the employees in the year following the year benefits are earned.

Liabilities for compensated absences are recognized in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus for leave that has not been used and leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled.

N. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

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

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:

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. Nonspendable fund balance in the General Fund includes unclaimed monies legally required to be maintained until the end of a five-year holding period offset by any estimated liability for payments to claimants.

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

Enabling legislation authorizes the County to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandates payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the County can be compelled by an external party, such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specific by the legislation.

Committed The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the County Commissioners. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Commission removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by County Commissioners, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints is not considered to be legally enforceable. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by the County's Board of Commissioners. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Commissioners or a County official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute. State statute authorizes the County Auditor to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The County's Board of Commissioners assigned the fund balance in the General Fund to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in 2025's appropriated budget.

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

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

P. Net Position

Net Position represents the difference between all other elements in the statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The County applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Net position restricted for other purposes includes resources restricted for the Marriage License Special Project Fund and the Board of Elections Special Projects Fund. Restricted net position for unclaimed monies represents amounts required to be maintained until the end of a five-year holding period offset by any estimated liability for payments to claimants. Restricted Net Position for Pension and OPEB Plans represent the corresponding restricted asset amounts held in trust by the pension and OPEB plans for future benefits.

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

R. Internal Activity

Transfers between governmental and the business-type activity on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. Transfers between governmental activities are eliminated. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one program to another or within the same program are eliminated on the statement of activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

S. Bond Premiums and Discounts

Bond discounts and premiums are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction of the face amount of bonds payable. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. On the government fund financial statements, bond premiums and bond discounts are recognized in the period in which bonds are issued. Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and are precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the payment to the bond escrow agent.

T. Pension/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

U. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the County and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The County did not have any extraordinary or special items in 2024.

V. Estimates

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

W. Leases

The County serves as both lessee and lessor in various noncancellable leases which are accounted for as follows:

> ***Lessee*** At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Lessor At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

The County is reporting Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs) for various noncancellable IT software contracts. At the commencement of the subscription term, the County initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of the subscription payments made. The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at the commencement of the subscription term, plus certain initial implementation costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the subscription term or the useful life of the underlying IT asset. Subscription assets are reported with other capital assets and subscription payables are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

NOTE 3 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE, CHANGES WITHIN THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY, AND RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES

Change in Accounting Principles

For 2024, the County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, and related guidance from GASB Implementation Guide No. 2023-1, Implementation Guidance Update — 2023. The County also implemented Question 5.1 from GASB Implementation Guide No. 2021-1, Implementation Guidance Update — 2021 and GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences.

GASB 100 will improve the clarity of the accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections, which will result in greater consistency in application in practice. In turn, more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information will be provided to financial statement users for making decisions or assessing accountability. In addition, the display and note disclosure requirements will result in more consistent, decision-useful, understandable, and comprehensive information for users about accounting changes and error corrections.

Question 5.1 from Implementation Guide 2021-1 addresses the collective significance of applying the capitalization threshold to individual items in a group of assets. The County reviewed its capital asset groupings and determined there were no asset groups where, individually, the assets were under the capitalization threshold yet were significant collectively.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 and GASB Implementation Guides 2021-1 and 2023-1 did not have any effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

GASB 101 will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. In addition, the model can be applied consistently to any type of compensated absence and will eliminate potential comparability issues between governments that offer different types of leave. The effects of implementing the GASB pronouncement is shown on the table on the following page.

Changes within the Financial Reporting Entity

For fiscal year 2024, the County Building Energy Special Revenue Fund presentation was adjusted from major to nonmajor due to no longer meeting the quantitative threshold for a major fund. This change is separately displayed in the financial statements.

Restatement of Prior Year Balances

For the County, GASB Statement No. 101 increased the compensated absences and leave benefits liabilities and the cumulative effects of compensated absence related expense on beginning net position as shown on the following table.

		Changes within the Financial Reporting Entity	Changes in Accounting Principles	
	12/31/2023 As Previously Reported	Changes from Major to Other Governmental Funds	GASB 101	12/31/2023 As Restated
Government Wide				
Governmental Activities	$204,833,977	$0	($2,585,633)	$202,248,344
Business-Type Activity	16,388,537	0	(12,752)	16,375,785
Total Primary Government	$221,222,514	$0	($2,598,385)	$218,624,129
Government Funds				
Major Funds:				
General	$24,007,586	$0	$0	$24,007,586
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	5,193,509	0	0	5,193,509
Board of Developmental Disabilities	4,698,634	0	0	4,698,634
County Home	2,860,990	0	0	2,860,990
Job and Family Services	(542,505)	0	0	(542,505)
County Building Energy	424,160	(424,160)	0	0
All Other Governmental Funds	12,886,750	424,160	0	13,310,910
Total Governmental Funds	$49,529,124	$0	$0	$49,529,124
Proprietary Fund				
Sewer Enterprise Fund	$16,388,537	$0	($12,752)	$16,375,785

NOTE 4 - FUND DEFICITS

The following funds had deficit fund balances as of December 31, 2024:

Major Fund:	
Job and Family Services	$1,872,552
Special Revenue Funds:	
Belpre Outpost Sewer & Water Project	107,147
H2Ohio	1,320

These deficits are the result of the recognition of payables in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as well as short-term interfund loans from the General Fund needed for operations until the receipt of grant monies. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

NOTE 5 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) for the General and major special revenue funds are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are as follows:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP).
4. Unrecorded cash and interest, segregated accounts, and prepaid items are reported on the balance sheet (GAAP basis) but not on the budgetary basis.
5. Cash that is held by the custodial funds on behalf of County funds on a budget basis are allocated and reported on the balance sheet (GAAP basis) in the appropriate County fund.
6. The fair market value adjustment is the amount recorded to bring investments to market value on the balance sheet (GAAP basis) that is not recorded on the budgetary (Cash basis)

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

Net Change in Fund Balances
General and Major Special Revenue Funds

	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Board of Developmental Disabilities	County Home	Job and Family Services
GAAP Basis	($2,867,774)	($1,226,974)	($119,057)	($1,310,317)	($1,330,047)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	801,580	(338,107)	(24,150)	(95,440)	1,414,875
Beginning of the Year:					
Unrecorded Cash	72,911	0	0	0	0
Cash in Segregated Accounts	12,609	0	0	95,440	0
Unreported Interest	148,098	0	0	0	0
Fair Market Value Adjustment	(796,161)	0	0	0	0
Custodial Fund Cash Allocation	130,581	0	120,543	71,184	0
Prepaid Items	326,572	14,486	16,741	16,741	38,049
End of the Year:					
Unrecorded Cash	(82,542)	0	0	0	0
Cash in Segregated Accounts	(12,028)	0	0	0	0
Unreported Interest	(168,227)	0	0	0	0
Fair Market Value Adjustment	204,033	0	0	0	0
Custodial Fund Cash Allocation	(113,400)	0	(105,622)	(62,297)	0
Prepaid Items	(341,152)	(14,831)	(30,213)	(15,362)	(44,801)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	183,735	407,785	(51,339)	78,577	91,953
Advances In	3,562,538	0	0	0	0
Advances Out	(2,053,388)	0	0	0	0
Encumbrances	(1,141,338)	(1,150,502)	(213,634)	(23,707)	(23,275)
Budget Basis	($2,133,353)	($2,308,143)	($406,731)	($1,245,181)	$146,754

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or any book entry, zero-coupon United States treasury security that is a direct obligation of the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of this state or the political subdivisions of this state, provided the bonds or other obligations of political subdivisions mature within ten years from the date of settlement;

5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts, in eligible institutions pursuant to ORC sections 135.32;

6. No-load money market mutual funds rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service or consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) above; commercial paper as described in ORC section 135.143 (6); and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided these investments are made only through eligible institutions;

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

8. Securities lending agreements in which the County lends securities and the eligible institution agrees to simultaneously exchange either securities or cash, equal value for equal value, within certain limitations;

9. Up to forty percent of the County's average portfolio, if training requirements have been met in either of the following:

   a. Commercial paper notes in entities incorporated under the laws of Ohio, or any other State, that have assets exceeding five hundred million dollars, which are rated in the highest classification established by two nationally recognized standard rating services, which do not exceed ten percent of the value of the outstanding commercial paper of the issuing corporation, which mature within 270 days after purchase, and the investment in commercial paper notes of a single issuer shall not exceed the aggregate five percent of interim monies available for investment at the time of purchase.

   b. Bankers acceptances of banks that are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation and that mature not later than 180 days after purchase.

10. Up to fifteen percent of the County's average portfolio in notes issued by U.S. corporations or by depository institutions doing business under authority granted by the U.S. or any state provided the notes are rated in the three highest categories by at least two nationally recognized standard rating services at the time of purchase and the notes mature not later than three years after purchase;

11. A current unpaid or delinquent tax line of credit, provided certain conditions are met related to a County land reutilization corporation organized under ORC Chapter 1724; and,

12. Up to two percent of the County's average portfolio in debt interests rated at the time of purchase in the three highest categories by two nationally recognized standard rating services and issued by foreign nations diplomatically recognized by the United States government, subject to certain limitations. All interest and principal shall be denominated and payable in United States funds.

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

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

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

At year end, the County had $2,000 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of “Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents”.

Investments As of December 31, 2024, the County had the following investments:

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Maturity	Standard & Poor's Rating	Percent of Total Investments
Net Asset Value (NAV) Per Share:				
STAROhio	$16,082,499	Average 27.2 days	AAAm	38.46%
Fair Value - Level Two Inputs				
Municipal Bonds	500,352	Less than five years	AA-	1.20
U.S. Treasury Bonds	9,763,264	Less than five years	AA+	23.34
Corporate Bonds	2,412,644	Less than five years	A1-A2	5.77
Commercial Papers	1,019,363	Less than five years	A1-P1	2.44
Federal National Mortgage Association Note	1,985,347	Less than five years	AAA	4.75
Federal Home Loan Bank Note	3,987,787	Less than five years	AAA	9.53
Federal Farm Credit Bonds	3,765,798	Less than five years	AAA	9.00
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	295,902	Less than five years	AAA	0.71
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,011,249	Less than five years	n/a	4.81
Total Investments	$41,824,205			

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. The above chart identifies the County’s recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2024. All of the County’s investments are valued using quoted market prices (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk The County’s investment policy does not address interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. The intent of the policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

Credit Risk The security underlying the repurchase agreement, the federal national mortgage association notes, federal home loan corporation notes and the federal home loan bank notes both carry a rating of Aaa by (Moody's). The County has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and that the money market mutual fund be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

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.

Concentration of Credit Risk Concentration of credit risk is defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as having five percent or more invested in the securities of a single issuer. The County places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables consisted primarily of property taxes, sales taxes, special assessments, payments in lieu of taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements and shared revenues, leases, loans, and accounts (billings for user charged services and Opioid settlement monies). All receivables, except for delinquent property taxes, special assessments, loans, and leases, are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the County. Property tax revenue received during 2024 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2023 taxes.

2024 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2024, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2024, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2024 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2025.

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

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2024 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2023, are levied after October 1, 2024, and are collected in 2025 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2024, was $10.80 per $1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property and public utility tangible property upon which 2024 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	$1,534,519,890
Public Utility Personal Property	417,398,680
Total	$1,951,918,570

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County. The County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portion of the taxes collected. The collection and distribution of taxes for all subdivisions within the County, excluding the County itself, is accounted for through custodial funds. The amount of the County's tax collections is accounted for within the applicable funds. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which were measurable as of December 31, 2024, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2024 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

B. Tax Increment Financing Receivable

The County entered into a Tax Increment Financing Agreement with Broughton Commercial Properties, LLC during 2017 for infrastructure improvements. To encourage these improvements, the company was granted an exemption from paying any property taxes on the new construction; however, payments in lieu of taxes are made to the County each year in an amount equal to the real property taxes that otherwise would have been due. The County is not able to record a receivable for the entire amount for all payments because the payments are based upon project collections. These payments are being used to finance the above improvements and will continue until the earlier of 20 years or until the revenue in lieu of taxes equals or exceeds the cost of improvements. A receivable in the amount of $22,184 has been recorded in the State Route 821 TIF Fund.

C. OneOhio Opioid Settlement Monies

During 2021, Ohio reached an agreement with the three largest distributors of opioids. Subsequently, settlements have been reached with other distributors. As contingencies related to timing and measurement are resolved, a receivable will be reported in the accompanying financial statements as part of accounts receivable. As a participating subdivision, the County reported $617,444 as a receivable related to opioid settlement monies in the OneOhio Special Revenue Fund in the accompanying financial statements. Collections of these settlement monies are expected to extend through 2038, with $544,126 not expected to be collected within one year of the date of the financial statements.

D. Intergovernmental Receivables

Governmental Activities	Amounts
Gas Excise Tax	$1,890,030
Motor Vehicle License Tax	1,199,412
Homestead and Rollback	591,272
Casino Tax	419,155
Local Government	411,986
Child Support Enforcement Grants and Subsidies	271,799
Children Services Grant and Subsidies	205,448
Miscellaneous	96,882
BJA Drug Court Grant	67,306
Americorps Grant	35,756
CDBG -Reno VFD Grant	29,895
Senior Center Grant	21,135
Federal Mental Health Block Grant	10,472
Connect Humanity Grant	3,000
Election Expense	2,384
H20-County Home Creek Grant	1,320
Total Intergovernmental Receivable	$5,257,252

E. Special Assessments Receivable

In the current and prior years, special assessments were assessed for the partial repayment of business-type activity debt. These special assessments relating to the payment of debt are not expected to be fully collected within one year. The amount not scheduled for collection during the subsequent year is $2,745,404.

F. Leases Receivables

The County is reporting leases receivable of $94,366 in the General Fund at December 31, 2024. These amounts represent the discounted future lease payments. This discount is being amortized using the interest method. For 2024, the County recognized lease revenue of $4,193 and interest revenue of $5,207 in the General Fund related to lease payments received. These lease revenue amounts exclude short-term leases. A description of the County's leasing arrangements is as follows:

Company	Asset	Lease Commencement Date	Years	Lease Ending Date
Chase Bank	ATM	2018	12	2030
Southeastern Ohio Broadband	Tower	2022	60	2082

A summary of future lease revenue is as follows:

Year Ending	Principal	Interest
2025	$4,466	$4,934
2026	5,114	4,636
2027	5,632	4,293
2028	5,999	3,926
2029	6,744	3,527
2030-2034	18,793	10,966
2035-2039	1,629	10,371
2040-2044	2,032	9,968
2045-2049	2,534	9,466
2050-2054	3,161	8,839
2055-2059	3,943	8,056
2060-2064	4,920	7,080
2065-2069	6,137	5,863
2070-2074	7,656	4,344
2075-2079	9,551	2,449
2080-2082	6,025	374
	$94,336	$99,092

NOTE 8 - PERMISSIVE SALES AND USE TAX

In 1983, the County Commissioners, by resolution, imposed a one percent tax on all retail sales made in the County and on the storage, use, or consumption in the County of tangible personal property, including automobiles, not subject to the sales tax. At the November 1989 general election, an additional one-half percent tax was approved by the voters of the County. Vendor collections of the tax are paid to the State Treasurer by the twenty-third day of the month following collection. The State Tax Commissioner certifies to the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) the amount of the tax to be returned to the County. The Tax Commissioner's certification must be made within forty-five days after the end of each month. The Tax Commissioner shall then, on or before the twentieth day of the month in which certification is made, provide for payment to the County. A receivable is recognized at year end for amounts that will be received from sales which occurred during 2024.

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024
Governmental Activities				
Nondepreciable/amortized Capital Assets				
Land	$1,221,124	$0	$0	$1,221,124
Infrastructure	157,590,512	4,594,242	(412,661)	161,772,093
Construction in Progress	13,763,875	1,162,150	(14,061,994)	864,031
Total Nondepreciable/amortized Capital Assets	172,575,511	5,756,392	(14,474,655)	163,857,248
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Tangible Assets				
Land Improvements	811,130	0	0	811,130
Buildings and Improvements	28,829,680	15,104,289	0	43,933,969
Machinery and Equipment	10,462,782	953,268	0	11,416,050
Furniture and Fixtures	1,796,748	0	0	1,796,748
Vehicles	9,392,298	425,143	(170,298)	9,647,143
Total Tangible Assets	51,292,638	16,482,700	(170,298)	67,605,040
Intangible Right to Use Lease Assets				
Intangible Right to Use - Buildings and Improvements	16,940	0	0	16,940
Intangible Right to Use - Machinery and Equipment	15,638	87,837	0	103,475
Total Lease Assets	32,578	87,837	0	120,415
Subscription Assets				
Intangible Right to Use - Software	344,608	0	(19,747)	324,861
Total Intangible Assets	377,186	87,837	(19,747)	445,276
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	51,669,824	16,570,537	(190,045)	68,050,316
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization				
Depreciation				
Land Improvements	(808,678)	(14,348)	0	(823,026)
Buildings and Improvements	(16,964,621)	(634,856)	0	(17,599,477)
Machinery and Equipment	(8,321,845)	(380,600)	0	(8,702,445)
Furniture and Fixtures	(1,458,980)	(43,505)	0	(1,502,485)
Vehicles	(6,660,041)	(515,354)	98,243	(7,077,152)
Total Depreciation	(34,214,165)	(1,588,663)	98,243	(35,704,585)
Amortization				
Intangible Right to Use Lease Assets				
Intangible Right to Use - Buildings and Improvements	2,604	(19,544)	0	(16,940)
Intangible Right to Use - Machinery and Equipment	(14,487)	(13,502)	0	(27,989)
Total Lease Assets	(11,883)	(33,046)	0	(44,929)
Subscription Assets				
Intangible Right to Use - Software	(173,257)	(76,342)	19,747	(229,852)
Total Intangible Assets	(185,140)	(109,388)	19,747	(274,781)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(34,399,305)	(1,698,051)	117,990	(35,979,366)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	17,270,519	14,872,486	(72,055)	32,070,950
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$189,846,030	$20,628,878	($14,546,710)	$195,928,198

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

	Depreciation	Amortization	Total
General Government:			
Legislative and Executive	$271,151	$0	$271,151
Judicial	22,242	37,137	59,379
Public Safety	661,544	0	661,544
Public Works	370,323	2,282	372,605
Health:			
Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health	2,974	0	2,974
Board of Developmental Disabilities	69,118	45,455	114,573
County Home	45,614	0	45,614
Other Health	2,306	0	2,306
Human Services:			
Child Support Enforcement	0	1,151	1,151
Children Services	91,754	0	91,754
Job and Family Services	49,948	11,012	60,960
Other Human Services	14,040	0	14,040
Total Depreciation Expense	$1,601,014	$97,037	$1,698,051

	Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024
Business-Type Activities				
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	$379,120	$0	$0	$379,120
Construction in Progress	13,421,725	6,861,028	0	20,282,753
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	13,800,845	6,861,028	0	20,661,873
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Tangible Assets				
Buildings and Improvements	616,181	0	0	616,181
Machinery and Equipment	600,074	0	0	600,074
Vehicles	65,341	13,000	0	78,341
Infrastructure	9,624,227	0	0	9,624,227
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	10,905,823	13,000	0	10,918,823
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization				
Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(533,231)	(14,645)	0	(547,876)
Machinery and Equipment	(477,643)	(7,783)	0	(485,426)
Vehicles	(61,011)	(4,162)	0	(65,173)
Infrastructure	(4,887,549)	(230,002)	0	(5,117,551)
Total Depreciation	(5,959,434)	(256,592)	0	(6,216,026)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	4,946,389	(243,592)	0	4,702,797
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$18,747,234	$6,617,436	$0	$25,364,670

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; employee injuries; and natural disasters. During 2024, the County contracted with the County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA), an insurance purchasing pool (see Note 21), for liability, auto, and crime insurance. CORSA, a non-profit corporation sponsored by the County Commissioners of Ohio, was created to provide affordable liability, property, casualty, and crime insurance coverage for its members and was established May 12, 1987. Coverage provided by the program and applicable deductibles are as follows:

	Coverage Limits Aggregrate	Deductible
General Liability	$1,000,000 each occurrence	$2,500
Law Enforcement Liability	1,000,000 each occurrence	2,500
Automobile Liability	1,000,000 each occurrence	2,500
Errors and Omissions Liability	1,000,000/1,000,000	2,500
Blanket Buildings and Personal Property	144,313,438	2,500
Equipment Breakdown	1,000,000	2,500
Crime	1,000,000	2,500
Professional Liability	1,000,000	2,500
Medical Professional Liability	3,000,000	2,500

Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

The County pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage based on a rate per $100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

Note 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability (Asset)/Net OPEB Asset

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

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represent the County's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) calculations are dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

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

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – County employees, other than certified teachers, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system which administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan, and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Effective January 1, 2024, the Combined Plan was consolidated into the Traditional Pension Plan, as approved by the legislature in House Bill 33. The Traditional Pension Plan includes members of the legacy Combined Plan, a hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plan which was closed to new members effective January 1, 2022. New members are no longer able to select the Combined Plan and current members are no longer able to make a plan change to the Combined Plan. The Combined Plan was consolidated into the Traditional Pension Plan effective January 1, 2024, as a separate division. No changes were made to the benefit design features of the Combined Plan as part of this consolidation so that members in this plan will experience no changes. The County's 2024 net pension liability (asset) for OPERS is measured as of December 31, 2023, and reflects the Traditional Plan and the Combined Plan as two separate plans. The County's 2025 financial statements will reflect the effects of the Combined Plan being consolidated into the Traditional Pension Plan. Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement, and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional plan.

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

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

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	**Group B** 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	**Group C** Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	**State and Local**	**State and Local**
Age and Service Requirements:	**Age and Service Requirements:**	**Age and Service Requirements:**
Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Traditional Plan Formula:	**Traditional Plan Formula:**	**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	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	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:	**Combined Plan Formula:**	**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	1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35
Public Safety	**Public Safety**	**Public Safety**
Age and Service Requirements:	**Age and Service Requirements:**	**Age and Service Requirements:**
Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Law Enforcement	**Law Enforcement**	**Law Enforcement**
Age and Service Requirements:	**Age and Service Requirements:**	**Age and Service Requirements:**
Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	**Public Safety and Law Enforcement**	**Public Safety and Law Enforcement**
Traditional Plan Formula:	**Traditional Plan Formula:**	**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	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

Traditional plan state and local 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 at retirement.

Law enforcement and public safety members who retire before meeting the age-and-years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

Combined plan members retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit.

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.

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 member's original base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost–of–living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost-of-living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the adjustment is based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

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

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

	State and Local			
	Traditional	Combined	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2024 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates				
Employer	14.0 %	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee *	10.0 %	10.0 %	**	***
2024 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.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined within the constraints of statutory limits for each division and expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

For 2024, the County's contractually required contribution was $3,735,239 for the traditional plan, $77,054 for the combined plan, and $101,422 for the member-directed plan. Of these amounts, $423,606 is reported as an intergovernmental payable for the traditional plan, $8,419 for the combined plan, and $11,093 for the member-directed plan.

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 retirement 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. The calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of credited service. Effective August 1, 2023, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of services credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65. Effective June 1, 2025 - July 1, 2027, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 33 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65. Effective on or after August 1, 2027, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65.

In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent upon a determination by its actuary that it was necessary to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective July 1, 2022, an ad-hoc COLA of 3 percent of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2023 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2018. Effective July 1, 2023, a permanent 1 percent COLA of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2024 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2019.

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits effective August 1, 2023, can retire with 29 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60. Effective June 1, 2025 - July 1, 2027, retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 28 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60. Effective on or after August 1, 2027, retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 29 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 11.09 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 2.91 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to 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 2024 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2024, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The County's contractually required contribution to STRS was $86,840 for 2024. Of this amount, $2,291 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the net pension liability for STRS was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the respective measurement dates. The County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset:				
Current Measurement Date	0.154261000%	0.140708300%	0.004170340%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.147664200%	0.133570000%	0.003533550%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.006596800%	0.007138300%	0.000636790%	
Proportionate Share of the:				
Net Pension Liability	$40,386,162	$0	$802,441	$41,188,603
Net Pension Asset	0	(432,512)	0	(432,512)
Pension Expense	5,685,769	25,542	(14,307)	5,697,004

2024 pension expense for the member-directed defined contribution plan was $101,422. The aggregate pension expense for all pension plans was $5,798,426 for 2024.

At December 31, 2024, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	$660,078	$17,526	$50,533	$728,137
Changes of assumptions	0	16,052	36,981	53,033
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,151,650	70,345	0	8,221,995
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,104,932	12,583	100,874	1,218,389
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,735,239	77,054	44,735	3,857,028
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$13,651,899	$193,560	$233,123	$14,078,582
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	$0	$42,777	$440	$43,217
Changes of assumptions	0	0	27,836	27,836
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	0	0	68,994	68,994
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	0	52,451	96,274	148,725
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$0	$95,228	$193,544	$288,772

$3,857,028 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability or increase to the net pension asset in 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan	STRS	Total
Year Ending December 31:				
2025	$2,907,972	$4,945	($78,741)	$2,834,176
2026	2,967,528	13,559	79,192	3,060,279
2027	5,201,924	34,658	(14,828)	5,221,754
2028	(1,160,764)	(16,772)	9,221	(1,168,315)
2029	0	(4,673)	0	(4,673)
Thereafter	0	(10,439)	0	(10,439)
Total	$9,916,660	$21,278	($5,156)	$9,932,782

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67:

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	2.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	2.75 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:		
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.0 percent, simple	3.0 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees (Current Year)	2.3 percent, simple through 2024, then 2.05 percent, simple	2.3 percent, simple through 2024, then 2.05 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees (Prior Year)	3.0 percent, simple through 2023, then 2.05 percent, simple	3.0 percent, simple through 2023, then 2.05 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.9 percent	6.9 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170 percent of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all 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 2023, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Defined Contribution portfolio and the Health Care 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 gain of 11.2 percent for 2023.

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, 2023, 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	24.00%	2.85%
Domestic Equities	21.00	4.27
Real Estate	13.00	4.46
Private Equity	15.00	7.52
International Equities	20.00	5.16
Risk Parity	2.00	4.38
Other investments	5.00	3.46
Total	100.00%	

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

	1% Decrease (5.90%)	Current Discount Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.90%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)			
OPERS Traditional Plan	$63,578,671	$40,386,162	$21,096,734
OPERS Combined Plan	(261,717)	(432,512)	(567,054)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	From 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent based on service
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent 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 percent 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. 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 Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00%	6.90%
International Equity	22.00	7.70
Alternatives	19.00	9.10
Fixed Income	22.00	4.50
Real Estate	10.00	5.10
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.40
Total	100.00%	

* Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.
** 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.4 percent, and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2024. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2024.

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 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$1,294,478	$802,441	$386,262

NOTE 12 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 11 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. 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. 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 and other eligible expenses. An OPERS vendor is available to assist with the selection of a health care program.

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 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:

Age 65 or older Retirees Minimum of 20 years of qualifying service credit

Age 60 to 64 Retirees Based on the following age-and-service criteria:

Group A 30 years of total service with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit;

Group B 31 years of total service credit with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit; or

Group C 32 years of total service credit with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit.

Age 59 or younger Based on the following age-and-service criteria:

Group A 30 years of qualified health care service credit;

Group B 32 years of qualified health care service credit at any age or 31 years of qualified heath care service credit and at least age 52; or

Group C 32 years of qualified health care service credit and at least age 55.

Retirees who do not 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, as summarized in the following table:

Group A	Group B	Group C
Age and Service Requirements	**Age and Service Requirements**	**Age and Service Requirements**
December 1, 2014 or Prior	***December 1, 2014 or Prior***	***December 1, 2014 or Prior***
Any Age with 10 years of service credit	Any Age with 10 years of service credit	Any Age with 10 years of service credit
January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021	***January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021***	***January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021***
Age 60 with 20 years of service credit or Any Age with 30 years of service credit	Age 52 with 31 years of service credit or Age 60 with 20 years of service credit or Any Age with 32 years of service credit	Age 55 with 32 years of service credit or Age 60 with 20 years of service credit

See the Age and Service Retirement section of the OPERS ACFR for a description of Groups A, B and C.

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.

The base allowance is determined by OPERS and is currently $1,200 per month for non-Medicare retirees and $350 per month for Medicare retirees. The retiree receives a percentage of the base allowance, calculated based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care. Monthly allowances range between 51 percent and 90 percent of the base allowance for both non-Medicare and Medicare retirees.

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 percent 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.

Participants in the Member-Directed Plan have access to the Connector and have a separate health care funding mechanism. A portion of employer contributions for these participants is allocated to a retiree medical account (RMA). Members who elect the Member-Directed Plan after July 1, 2015, will vest in the RMA over 15 years at a rate of 10 percent each year starting with the sixth year of participation. Members who elected the Member-Directed Plan prior to July 1, 2015, vest in the RMA over a five-year period at a rate of 20 percent per year. Upon separation or retirement, participants may use vested RMA funds for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses.

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 2024, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2024, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan. Beginning July 1, 2022, there was a two percent allocation to health care for the Combined Plan which has continued through 2024. 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 2024 was 4.0 percent. Effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate was funded with reserves which has continued through 2024.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The County's contractually required contribution was $43,750 for 2024. Of this amount, $4,784 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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. Health care premiums were reduced by a Medicare Part B premium credit beginning in 2023. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Medicare Part D is a federal program to help cover the costs of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries. This program allows STRS Ohio to recover part of the cost for providing prescription coverage since all eligible STRS Ohio health care plans include creditable prescription drug coverage.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the year ended December 31, 2024, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB asset and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2023, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the County's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS	STRS	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Asset			
Current Measurement Date	0.14907020%	0.00417034%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.14590955%	0.00353355%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00316065%	0.00063679%	
Proportionate Share of the Net:			Total
OPEB Asset	($1,345,394)	($79,103)	($1,424,497)
OPEB Expense	(160,918)	(20,794)	(181,712)

At December 31, 2024, 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	$0	$3,439	$3,439
Changes of assumptions	346,372	9,737	356,109
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on retirement investments	807,985	0	807,985
Changes in proportionate Share and difference between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,318	2,284	4,602
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	43,750	0	43,750
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$1,200,425	$15,460	$1,215,885
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$191,488	$8,525	$200,013
Changes of assumptions	578,344	35,675	614,019
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	0	3,396	3,396
Changes in Proportionate Share and Difference between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	19,809	4,055	23,864
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$789,641	$51,651	$841,292

$43,750 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability or an increase of the net OPEB asset in 2025. 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
Fiscal Year Ending December 31:			
2025	($44,556)	($12,455)	($57,011)
2026	55,471	(5,615)	49,856
2027	628,946	(6,951)	621,995
2028	(272,827)	(6,472)	(279,299)
2029	0	(5,264)	(5,264)
Thereafter	0	566	566
Total	$367,034	($36,191)	$330,843

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of 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 the System and plan members. The actuarial valuation used the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate	5.70 percent
Prior Year Single Discount Rate	5.22 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	3.77 percent
Prior Year Municipal Bond Rate	4.05 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5 percent, initial 3.50 percent, ultimate in 2038
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170 percent of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all 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 2023, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Defined Contribution portfolio and the Health Care 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 gain of 14.0 percent for 2023.

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. OPERS' 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 portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2023, 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	37.00%	2.82%
Domestic Equities	25.00	4.27
Real Estate Investment Trust	5.00	4.68
International Equities	25.00	5.16
Risk Parity	3.00	4.38
Other investments	5.00	2.43
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 5.70 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2023; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 5.22 percent. 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 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.77 percent. (Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index") The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2070.

As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2070, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 5.70 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower 4.70 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (6.70 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.70%)	Current Discount Rate (5.70%)	1% Increase (6.70%)
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	$739,388	($1,345,394)	($3,072,337)

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 or asset. The following table presents the net OPEB liability or asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability or asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption 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 2024 is 5.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health 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 percent in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($1,401,260)	($1,345,394)	($1,282,004)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent initial	7.50 percent initial
	3.94 percent ultimate	4.14 percent ultimate
Medicare	-112.22 percent initial	-10.94 percent initial
	3.94 percent ultimate	4.14 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	8.00 percent initial	-11.95 percent initial
	3.94 percent ultimate	4.14 percent ultimate
Medicare	-15.14 percent initial	1.33 percent initial
	3.94 percent ultimate	4.14 percent ultimate

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

Healthy retirees' post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent 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 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 11.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2024. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024.

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, 2024, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, 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 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) 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.

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($64,316)	($79,103)	($91,971)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($92,841)	($79,103)	($62,583)

NOTE 13 - OTHER EMPLOYER BENEFITS

A. Deferred Compensation Plan

Washington County employees and elected officials may participate in a state-wide deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 offered by the State of Ohio. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plan permits deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plan, the deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

B. Compensated Absences

County employees follow various personnel policies as established by the County Commissioners, union agreements, or departmental mandates. Some employees of the Board of Developmental Disabilities, Engineer, Job and Family Services, Children Services, and Child Support Enforcement departments are represented by union agreements. Employees of Mental Health, Job and Family Services (non-union), Sheriff, Engineer (non-union), Board of Developmental Disabilities (non-union), Children's Services (non-union), and County Home departments follow their own departmental policies. All other County employees follow the Commissioners policy.

Each employee accrues 4.6 hours of sick time for each two week pay period worked. Accrual continues during periods of approved paid leave. Unused sick leave is cumulative without limit. Job and Family Services, the Board of Developmental Disabilities (union employees), and Child Support Enforcement employees earn annual leave based on their length of service and can be converted to extended illness leave at the rate of three days credit for each two days of unused leave converted. Upon retirement, with 10 years of service with the County, the State, or any of its political subdivisions, all employees, except for Job and Family Services, Child Support Enforcement (union), and Children Services (hired prior to July 3, 2013) are paid 25% of their sick leave up to a maximum of 240 hours. Board of Developmental Disabilities non-union employees, with 10 years of service with the County, are paid 50% of their sick leave up to a maximum of 480 hours.

Child Support Enforcement union employees are paid their total hours times 2/3 times 50% of the final rate of pay up to a maximum of 500 hours. Job and Family Services employees are paid their total hours times 2/3 times 50% of the final rate of pay up to a maximum of three times the employee's annual leave entitlement.

Unused vacation time and compensatory time are paid to a terminated employee at varying rates depending on length of service and department policy.

C. *Insurance Benefits*

During 2024, the County participated with the County Employee Benefits Consortium of Ohio, Inc. (CEBCO) (a risk-sharing pool – see Note 21). CEBCO charges a fixed premium per month per enrolled employee. The premiums, along with an administrative charge, are paid into each participating County funds and, in turn, the premiums are paid to CEBCO. Premiums charged by CEBCO are based upon the County's claims experience. An excess coverage policy covers annual individual claims in excess of $100,000 with an unlimited maximum. CEBCO retains liability for claims that exceed the expected losses and charged premiums.

The County provides employee medical/surgical benefits to employees, except Washington County Highway, Washington County Sheriff's Department, Washington County Job and Family Services, Washington County Children's Services and Washington County Home, through Anthem Blue Cross/Blue Shield. The plan has $1,500 single and $3,000 family deductible limits. Except for employees of the Mental Health, and Soldiers Relief, the County pays 80 percent of the total monthly premium for both single and family coverage. The County pays 100 percent for both single and family coverage for employees of the Mental Health Department and Soldiers Relief. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employee's salaries.

The County provides employee life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to employees, except for life insurance for Board of Developmental Disabilities, through AFLAC in the amount of $20,000 each employee and $30,000 for management employees.

The County provides employee dental benefits to employees, except for Washington County Highway, Washington County Sheriff's Department, Washington County Job and Family Services, Washington County Children's Services and Washington County Home through Delta Dental. The plan has a max of 1,500 and up to a $25.00 annual deductible. The county pays 80 percent of the monthly premium for both single and family coverage. Vision insurance is provided to employees of the Department of Job and Family Services and the Child Support Enforcement Agency.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Original Issue Amount	Principal Outstanding 12/31/23	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding 12/31/24	Amounts Due within One Year
Governmental Activities:						
General Obligation Bonds:						
2011 - Various Purpose Refunding Bonds:						
Term - 3.60%	$250,000	$190,000	$0	$60,000	$130,000	$65,000
Bond Premium		3,514	0	1,240	2,274	0
Bond Discount		(2,208)	0	(779)	(1,429)	0
Total Refunding Bonds		191,306	0	60,461	130,845	65,000
2020 USDA Bonds from Direct Borrowing - 2.25%	132,600	95,900	0	12,800	83,100	13,100
2023 USDA Bonds from Direct Borrowing - 2.25%	175,000	175,000	0	15,900	159,100	16,200
2022 County Facilities Bonds - 3.95%	14,200,000	13,249,742	0	746,211	12,503,531	776,226
Total General Obligation Bonds		13,711,948	0	835,372	12,876,576	870,526
OPWC Loans:						
From Direct Borrowings:						
2021 - Base Stabilization and Resurfacing - 0%	400,000	320,000	0	40,000	280,000	20,000
2022 - CR-9, 20 and 333 Resurfacing - 0%	131,934	105,547	0	13,193	92,354	6,597
2022 - CR-3,30,348 and 446 Resurfacing - 0%	398,592	358,733	0	39,859	318,874	19,930
2024 - CR-10 and 16 Resurfacing - 0%	396,671	0	396,671	39,667	357,004	19,834
2024 - CR-25,244,20, and 4 Resurfacing - 0%	396,609	0	396,609	0	396,609	19,830
Total OPWC Loans		784,280	793,280	132,719	1,444,841	86,191
Financed Purchases from Direct Borrowings:						
Distributor - MVGT Equipment - KS Key Bank	226,690	0	226,690	0	226,690	40,046
Excavator - MVGT Equipment - KS Key Bank	113,514	0	113,514	0	113,514	20,053
Total Financed Purchases		0	340,204	0	340,204	60,099
Net Pension Liability:						
OPERS		43,160,909	0	3,199,865	39,961,044	0
STRS		760,948	41,493	0	802,441	0
Total Net Pension Liability		43,921,857	41,493	3,199,865	40,763,485	0
Net OPEB Liability - OPERS		910,302	0	910,302	0	0
Leases		20,695	87,837	33,046	75,486	18,091
SBITAs		171,351	0	76,342	95,009	64,855
Compensated Absences Payable		3,228,784	0	139,754	3,089,030	872,573
Total Governmental Activities		$62,749,217	$1,262,814	$5,327,400	$58,684,631	$1,972,335

	Original Issue Amount	Principal Outstanding 12/31/23	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding 12/31/24	Amounts Due within One Year
Business-Type Activity:						
General Obligation Bonds:						
From Direct Placements:						
1997 - FHA Sewer - 4.5%	$873,000	$522,000	$0	$26,000	$496,000	$23,490
OPWC Loans:						
From Direct Borrowings:						
2011 - Barlow Vincent Sanitary System Improvements Loan - 0%	168,053	84,027	0	8,403	75,624	4,201
2012 - Woodlawn Acres Sewer Improvements Loan - 0%	440,512	301,017	0	14,684	286,333	7,342
Total OPWC Loans From Direct Borrowings		385,044	0	23,087	361,957	11,543
OWDA Loans:						
From Direct Borrowings:						
2004 - OWDA Sewer Loan - 3.41%	283,227	9,661	0	9,661	0	0
2009 - OWDA Riverview Sewer Rehabilitation Loan - 1.50%	283,024	93,952	0	15,080	78,872	7,625
2010 - OWDA Lift Station and Sewer Improvements Loan - 1.50%	227,595	93,405	0	11,858	81,547	5,996
2011 - OWDA Devola Lift Station and Improvements Loan - 3.20%	1,510,999	721,015	0	80,436	640,579	41,186
2019 - OWDA Terri Lane Pump Station Replacement Loan - 2.92%	195,273	160,641	0	8,330	152,311	4,256
2023 - OWDA Devola Sanitary Sewer Improvement Loan - 0%	3,000,000	1,976,662	0	0	1,976,662	0
Total OWDA Loans From Direct Borrowings		3,055,336	0	125,365	2,929,971	59,063
Net Pension Liability - OPERS		459,160	0	34,042	425,118	0
Net OPEB Liability - OPERS		9,684	0	9,684	0	0
Compensated Absences Payable		15,327	5,233	0	20,560	4,665
Asset Retirement Obligations		225,000	0	0	225,000	0
Total Business-Type Activity		$4,671,551	$5,233	$218,178	$4,458,606	$98,761

A. <u>*Governmental Activities*</u>

The 2011 Various Purpose Refunding Bonds are unvoted and are being retired from the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund with rental payments received from the Job and Family Services Special Revenue Fund and transfers from the General Fund. The USDA bonds and the 2022 County Facilities Bonds will be paid from property taxes. The OPWC loans are unvoted and will be retired from the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund. The leases are being paid for by the General Fund. There are no repayment schedules for the net pension liabilities. However, employer pension contributions are made from the following funds: the General Fund and the Mental Health, Job and Family Services, Child Support Enforcement Agency, Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax, County Home, Board of Developmental Disabilities, Dog and Kennel, 911, Court Corrections, Sheriff, Disaster Services, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Real Estate Assessment Special Revenue Funds, and Sewer Enterprise Fund.

2011 Refunding Bonds:

On November 11, 2011, the County issued refunding bonds of $1,670,000 consisting of $1,195,000 in serial bonds and $475,000 in term bonds. The final payment on the serial bonds occurred during 2018. The bonds were sold at a premium and discount of $18,605 and $11,690, respectively, and will be amortized over the term of the bonds. These bonds were issued to refund various purpose general obligation bonds. The refunded bonds have been called and fully repaid.

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2026, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in part by lot pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the Authorizing Legislation, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on December 1 of the year shown in, and according to, the following schedule:

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2025	$65,000
2026	65,000

Term bonds redeemed by other than mandatory redemption, or purchased for cancellation, may be credited against the applicable mandatory redemption requirement for the corresponding Term Bonds.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	Various Purpose Refunding Bonds		
Year Ending	Term		
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$65,000	$3,510	$68,510
2026	65,000	3,510	68,510
	$130,000	$7,020	$137,020

USDA Bonds:

During 2020, the County entered into a direct borrowing bond agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in the amount of $132,600 at 2.25 percent interest for the purpose of purchasing equipment for the Engineers department. Principal payments are due July 1 of each year through 2030.

During 2023, the County entered into a direct borrowing bond agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in the amount of $175,000 at 2.25 percent interest for the purpose of purchasing equipment for the Engineers department. Principal payments are due February 1 of each year through 2033.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the direct borrowing general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	USDA Bonds		
Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$29,300	$5,260	$34,560
2026	30,000	4,612	34,612
2027	30,600	3,958	34,558
2028	31,300	3,290	34,590
2029	32,000	2,612	34,612
2030-2033	89,000	4,325	93,325
	$242,200	$24,057	$266,257

2022 County Facilities Bonds:

During 2022, the county issued bonds in the amount of $14,200,000 for the purpose of constructing, acquiring, repairing, renovating, replacing, and improving County facilities. At a rate of 3.95 percent interest, the bond will mature in 2037. Principal and interest requirement to retire the direct borrowing general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31,2023 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$776,226	$479,936	$1,256,162
2026	807,449	448,716	1,256,165
2027	839,926	416,236	1,256,162
2028	873,710	382,451	1,256,161
2029	908,854	320,310	1,229,164
2030-2034	5,122,935	1,184,869	6,307,804
2035-2037	3,174,431	175,349	3,349,780
	$12,503,531	$3,407,867	$15,911,398

OPWC Loans:

The County has entered into contractual agreements for road improvements from OPWC. Under the terms of these agreements, OPWC will reimburse, advance, or directly pay the construction costs of the approved projects. OPWC will capitalize administrative costs and construction interest and add them to the total amount of the final loans.

During 2021, the County entered into a loan with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) in the amount of $400,000 at zero percent interest for the purpose of base stabilization and resurfacing of certain county roads. Principal payments are due January 1 and July 1 of each year through 2032.

During 2022, the County entered into two loans with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) in the amount of $131,934 and $398,592, respectively, at zero percent interest for the purpose of resurfacing of certain county roads. Principal payments are due January 1 and July 1 of each year through 2033.

During 2024, the County entered into two loans with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) in the amount of $396,671 and $360,430, respectively, at zero percent interest for the purpose of resurfacing of certain county roads. Principal payments are due January 1 and July 1 of each year through 2035.

The County's outstanding OPWC loans from direct borrowings related to governmental activities contain provisions that in the event of default (1) OPWC may apply late fees of 8 percent per year, (2) loans more than 60 days late will be turned over to the Attorney General's office for collection, and as provided by law, OPWC may require that each payment be taken from the County's share of the county undivided local government fund, and (3) the outstanding amounts shall, at OPWC's option, become immediately due and payable.

Principal requirements to retire the OPWC loans outstanding at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	OPWC Loans Principal
2025	$172,380
2026	172,380
2027	172,380
2028	172,380
2029	172,380
2030-2035	582,941
	$1,444,841

Financed Purchases:

In 2024, the County entered into financed purchase agreements for the purchase of an excavator and a distributor. These purchases meet the criteria of a financed purchase which is defined as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. All financed purchase payments are made from governmental funds, have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements. These assets are reflected in the governmental activities and is to be paid from the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund. These expenditures are reflected as program expenditures on a budgetary basis.

These financed purchases from direct borrowing agreements contain provisions in the event of a default. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, and as long as the event of default is continuing, the Bank may, at its option, exercise any one or more of the following remedies:

(a) The bank may declare all payments and other amounts payable by the County hereunder to the end of the then current budget year to be immediately due and payable.

(b) The bank may require the County at the County's expense to redeliver any or all of the equipment and any additional collateral to Bank as provided below in Section 9 04. Such delivery shall take place within fifteen (15) days after the Event of Default occurs. If the County fails to deliver the equipment and any additional collateral, the bank may enter the premises where the Equipment and any additional collateral is located and take possession of the equipment and any additional collateral and charge the County for costs incurred. Notwithstanding that Bank has taken possession of the equipment and any additional collateral, the County shall still be obligated to pay the remaining contract payments due up until the end of the then current original term or renewal term. The County will be liable for any damage to the equipment and any additional collateral caused by the County or its employees or agents.

(c) The bank may take whatever action at law or in equity that may appear necessary or desirable to enforce its rights. The County shall be responsible to the bank for all costs incurred by the bank in the enforcement of its rights under this contract including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees

Principal requirements to retire the financed purchase at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$60,099	$21,127	$81,226
2026	63,831	17,395	81,226
2027	67,794	13,431	81,225
2028	72,004	9,221	81,225
2029	76,476	4,749	81,225
	$340,204	$65,923	$406,127

Leases and Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements:

The County has outstanding agreement, to lease copiers and office space, and also has various outstanding contracts to use of a SBITA vendor's IT software contracts. The future lease/subscription payments were discounted based on the interest rate implicit in the lease or using the County's incremental borrowing rate. This discount is being amortized using the interest method over the life of the lease/subscription. These leases will be paid from the General Fund and subscriptions will be paid from the General Fund and the Board of Developmental Disabilities and Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Funds. A summary of the principal and interest amounts for the remaining leases and SBITAs follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$82,946	$2,821	$85,767
2026	37,922	1,583	39,505
2027	29,516	821	30,337
2028	13,588	250	13,838
2029	6,523	56	6,579
	$170,495	$5,531	$176,026

B. Business-Type Activity

General Obligation Bonds:

In 1997, the County issued General Obligation Bonds through direct placement with Farmers' Home Administration payable from the Sewer Enterprise Fund in the amount of $873,000, for improvements to the County's sewer system. The bonds mature in 2037 and will be repaid through user fees. Principal and interest requirements to retire the County's general obligation bonds outstanding at December 31, 2024, are:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$27,000	$22,320	$49,320
2026	28,500	21,085	49,585
2027	30,000	19,823	49,823
2028	32,000	18,523	50,523
2029	33,500	17,033	50,533
2030-2034	197,500	60,851	258,351
2035-2038	147,500	13,535	161,035
Total	$496,000	$173,170	$669,170

OPWC Loans:

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) related to the 2011 Barlow Vincent Sanitary System Improvements loan will be repaid using operating revenues of the sewer district. The 2012 Woodlawn Acres will be repaid using revenue from a special assessment assessed upon property owners. In the event of default of the property owners, the County would pay the loan using the operating revenues of the sewer district. The loans are recorded in the Sewer Enterprise Fund.

The County's outstanding OPWC loans from direct borrowings contain provisions that in the event of default (1) OPWC may apply late fees of 8 percent per year, (2) loans more than 60 days late will be turned over to the Attorney General's office for collection, and as provided by law, OPWC may require that such payment be taken from the County's share of the county undivided local government fund, and (3) the outstanding amounts shall, at OPWC's option, become immediately due and payable.

Principal requirements to maturity for OPWC loans from direct borrowings are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal
2025	$11,545
2026	23,087
2027	23,087
2028	23,087
2029	23,087
2030-2034	111,228
2035-2039	73,418
2040-2044	73,418
Total	$361,957

OWDA Loans:

The 2004 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Sewer Loan relates to a project for engineering design of various sewer projects. The loan is payable solely from net revenues along with a onetime charge of $1,000 per household to the residents in the Oxbow area. The loan was paid in full in 2024.

The 2009 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Riverview Sewer Rehabilitation Loan relates to the rehabilitation of sewer lines in the Riverview Community. The County has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements. The loan is payable through 2030.

The 2010 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Lift Station and Sewer Improvements Loan relates to the rehabilitation of sewer lines for the Oxbow Sanitary Sewer System. The County has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements. The loan is payable through 2031.

The 2011 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Devola Lift Station and Improvements Loan relates to the rehabilitation of sewer lines for the Devola Sanitary Sewer System. The County has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements. The loan is payable through 2032.

The 2019 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Terri Lane Pump Station Replacement Loan relates to the replacement of sewer pumps at the Terri Lane Pump Station. The County has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements. The loan is payable through 2039.

The 2023 Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Devola Sanitary Improvements Loan relates to the Devola Sewer Project. The County has implemented a special assessment to cover principal requirements. This loan is approved for $3,000,000, as of December 31, 2024, $1,976,662 has been drawn.

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

The County has pledged future customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay $5,500,118 (original issue amount) in OWDA loans issued from 2004 to 2023. Proceeds from these loans provided financing for various sewer projects. The loans are payable solely from customer net revenues and are payable through 2039. Net revenues include operating revenues received by the sewer utility less operating expenses other than depreciation expense. Annual principal and interest payments on the loans as compared to net future revenues are not estimable but are expected to be less than net revenues in each year the loans are outstanding. However, during 2024 the principal and interest payments on the loans were $153,882, net revenues were ($1,274,820) and total revenues were $1,560,266. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the loans is $1,071,094.

The following is a summary of the County's future annual principal and interest requirements to retire the loans, except the Devola Sanitary Sewer Improvement Loan:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$59,063	$13,037	$72,100
2026	120,606	23,714	144,320
2027	123,997	20,494	144,491
2028	127,491	17,172	144,663
2029	131,088	13,757	144,845
2030-2034	332,175	23,703	355,877
2035-2039	58,889	5,909	64,798
Total	$953,309	$117,786	$1,071,095

Asset Retirement Obligations:

The County will pay the asset retirement obligations (ARO) from the Sewer Enterprise Fund. For additional information related to the ARO, see Note 15.

C. 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 shall never exceed one percent of the total valuation of the County. The Code further provides that the total shall never exceed a sum equal to three percent of the first $100,000,000 of the assessed valuation, plus one and one-half percent of such valuation in excess of $100,000,000 and not in excess of $300,000,000, plus two and one-half percent of such valuation in excess of $300,000,000. The County's total debt margin was $33,314,245 and the unvoted debt margin was $5,535,467 at December 31, 2024.

NOTE 15- ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

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

Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.44 requires the County to submit any changes to their sewerage system to the Ohio EPA for approval. Through this review process, the County would be responsible to address any public safety issues associated with their wastewater treatment facilities. Engineers associated with the County's sewer improvement projects estimate these public safety issues to include removing/filling any tankage, cleaning/removing certain equipment, and backfilling certain exposed areas. This asset retirement obligation (ARO) of $225,000 associated with the County wastewater treatment facilities was estimated by the County's contracted engineers. The useful life of these facilities is 40 years.

NOTE 16 - SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

A. *Contractual Commitments*

As of December 31, 2024, the County had a contractual purchase commitment as follows:

Project	Purchase Commitment	Amount Paid as of 12/31/2024	Amount Remaining on Contract
Capital Projects Fund:			
Courthouse Elevator	$734,920	$206,189	$528,731
County Home Elevator	446,844	413,485	33,359
Wasco Building Department	65,946	65,946	0
Juvenile Center HVAC	198,234	178,411	19,823
Total Governmental Funds	$1,445,944	$864,031	$581,913
Sewer Fund:			
Devola Sewer Improvements	$20,172,468	$19,598,697	$573,771
Lift Upgrades	1,413,555	684,056	729,499
Total Business-Type Fund	$21,586,023	$20,282,753	$1,303,270

B. *Encumbrances*

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

Governmental Funds:	
General	$1,141,338
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	1,150,502
Board of Developmental Disabilities	213,634
County Home	23,707
Job and Family Services	23,275
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1,109,597
Total Governmental Funds	3,662,053
Enterprise Fund:	
Sewer	1,848,754
Total	$5,510,807

NOTE 17 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS AND BALANCES

Interfund balances, as of December 31, 2024, consist of the following individual interfund receivables and payables:

	Interfund Receivable			
Interfund Payable	General	Job and Family Services	Other Nonmajor Governmental	Total
Major Funds:				
General Fund	$12,600	$1,122	$0	$13,722
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	1,745	0	0	1,745
Job and Family Services	54,318	20,007	1,470	75,795
Sewer Enterprise Fund	1,371	0	0	1,371
Other Nonmajor Funds	518,970	0	272,201	791,171
	$589,004	$21,129	$273,671	$883,804

The interfund receivables/payables are due to lags between the dates interfund goods and services are provided, transactions were recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds were made. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Transfer In			
	Major Funds			
Transfer Out	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Job and Family Services	Other Nonmajor Funds	Total
Major Fund:				
General Fund	$61,655	$186,401	$5,677,916	$5,925,972

Transfers were used to move revenues from the fund that Statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that Statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Transfers from the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund were made as part of the local share costs for various road projects.

NOTE 18 - FUND BALANCES

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

Fund Balances	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Board of Developmental Disabilities	County Home	Job and Family Services	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:							
Inventory	$155,598	$501,742	$11,032	$74,759	$2,431	$1,481	$747,043
Prepaid Items	341,152	14,831	30,213	15,362	44,801	58,953	505,312
Unclaimed monies	362,212	0	0	0	0	0	362,212
Total Nonspendable	858,962	516,573	41,245	90,121	47,232	60,434	1,614,567
Restricted for:							
Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0	767,784	767,784
Road and Bridge Maintenance	0	3,449,962	0	0	0	210,006	3,659,968
Mental Health Operations	0	0	0	0	0	3,847,931	3,847,931
County Home Operations	0	0	0	1,460,552	0	0	1,460,552
Developmental Disabilities	0	0	4,538,332	0	0	0	4,538,332
Real Estate Assessments	0	0	0	0	0	2,066,047	2,066,047
Court Computer Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	908,280	908,280
Child Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	844,430	844,430
Urban Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	149,665	149,665
Children Services Operations	0	0	0	0	0	777,537	777,537
Board of Elections	0	0	0	0	0	379	379
Lodging Tax	0	0	0	0	0	4,468	4,468
Disaster Services	0	0	0	0	0	105,390	105,390
Dog and Kennel	0	0	0	0	0	46,580	46,580
Marriage Licenses	0	0	0	0	0	8,181	8,181
Court and Corrections	0	0	0	0	0	1,367,831	1,367,831
Sheriff Operations	0	0	0	0	0	727,315	727,315
911 Operations	0	0	0	0	0	626,309	626,309
Economic Development	0	0	0	0	0	71,449	71,449
Senior Services	0	0	0	0	0	221,649	221,649
Total Restricted	0	3,449,962	4,538,332	1,460,552	0	12,751,231	22,200,077
Committed to:							
Capital Projects	0	0	0	0	0	515,507	515,507
Background Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	61,592	61,592
Total Committed	0	0	0	0	0	577,099	577,099
Assigned to:							
2025 Appropriations	3,007,708	0	0	0	0	0	3,007,708
Purchases on Order	907,826	0	0	0	0	0	907,826
Total Assigned	3,915,534	0	0	0	0	0	3,915,534
Unassigned:	16,365,316	0	0	0	(1,919,784)	(108,467)	14,337,065
Total Fund Balances	$21,139,812	$3,966,535	$4,579,577	$1,550,673	($1,872,552)	$13,280,297	$42,644,342

NOTE 19 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Buckeye Hills Regional Council

The Buckeye Hills Regional Council serves as the Area Agency on Aging for Washington, Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, and Perry Counties. The Council was created to foster a cooperative effort in regional planning, programming, and implementing plans and programs. The Council is governed by a fifteen member board of directors. The board is composed of one County Commissioner from each county, one member from the City of Athens Council, one member from the City of Marietta Council, four at-large members appointed from the ten government members, and one member from the minority sector. The board has total control over budgeting, personnel, and all other financial matters. The Council administers County Community Development Block Grant and Transportation Improvement Program monies. During 2024, the Council received $137,562 in administrative fees from Washington County. The continued existence of the Council is not dependent on the County's continued participation and no equity interest exists.

B. Southeastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District

The County is a member of the Southeastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District which consists of Washington, Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, and Noble Counties. The purpose of the District is to make disposal of waste in the six-county area more comprehensive in terms of recycling, incinerating, and land filling. The District provides for management strategies and local government funding on behalf of the participating counties regarding contractual arrangements with private solid waste disposal facilities, which would assure continued access to adequate disposal for the District. The District was created in 1989 as required by the Ohio Revised Code.

The Southeastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District is governed and operated through three groups. An eighteen-member board of directors, composed of the three Commissioners from each County, is responsible for the District's financial matters. Financial records were maintained by Muskingum County until May 1993 at which time Noble County assumed the responsibility. The District's sole revenue source is a waste disposal fee for in-district and out-of-district waste. Although the County contributed amounts to the District at the time of its creation, no contributions were received from the County in 2024. No future contributions by the County are anticipated. A thirty-one member policy committee composed of five members from each county and one at-large member appointed by the policy committee, is responsible for preparing the solid waste management plan of the District in conjunction with a Technical Advisory Council whose members are appointed by the Policy Committee. Continued existence of the District is not dependent on the County's continued participation, no equity interest exists, and no debt is outstanding.

C. Washington-Morgan Community Action Corporation

The Community Action Corporation of Washington-Morgan Counties is operated as a non-profit organization formed to provide various programs in Washington and Morgan Counties. Currently, the Corporation administers the Family Service and Outreach Program, the Community Action Bus Line (CABL), the Child Development Program, the Senior Nutrition Program, Women, Infants and Childrens' Supplemental Nutrition Program, the Home Weatherization Assistance and Energy Program, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Program, Housing and Urban Development Section 8 Existing Housing Voucher/Certificate Program, and various other state and federal programs. The Corporation is the direct recipient of the federal and state monies. The Corporation is governed by a fifteen member council. The council is composed of the Mayor of the City of Marietta, the Mayor of the City of Belpre, the Washington County Recorder, one Barlow Township Trustee, one Commissioner from Morgan County, five lower income representatives, and five private sector representatives from Washington and Morgan Counties selected by outreach workers. Currently, the Corporation, by contract with the City of Marietta and Washington and Morgan Counties, provides administrative services to these governments in specific programs. The continued existence of the Corporation is not dependent on the County's continued participation and no equity interest exists.

D. Washington County Family and Children First Council

The Washington County Family and Children First Council provide services to multi-need youth in Washington County. Members of the Council include the Washington County Health Department, the Regional Office of Youth Services, the Washington County Juvenile Court, the Washington County Mental Health Board, Washington County Children Services, the General Health District, a representative from the City of Marietta Health Department, and a representative of the Washington County School Districts. The operation of the Council is controlled by an advisory committee which consists of a representative from each agency. In 2024, the County contributed $205,527.

E. Wood, Washington, and Wirt Planning Commission

The Wood, Washington, and Wirt Planning Commission was created to fulfill the requirements governing urban transportation planning under the Federal Highway Administration and Urban Mass Transportation Administration program regulations in Wood, Washington, and Wirt Counties. The Commission was formed pursuant to West Virginia Code Sections and Ohio Revised Code Section 713.30 and serves as a form of a regional planning commission. The Commission is composed of representatives from county and City governments and a cross section of members from the community appointed by the governmental units. Currently, the Commission has eight governmental representatives and one Washington County Commissioner serves on the Commission. Revenues are derived from Federal Highway and Federal Transportation Administration Grants distributed by the States of Ohio and West Virginia. Local governments contribute a ten percent local match. In 2024, the County contributed $7,212 to the Commission. The continued existence of the Commission is not dependent on the County's continued participation and no equity interest exists.

F. Buckeye Hills Resource Conservation and Development Council (RC&D)

RC&D is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit entity, serving a nine county region in southeastern Ohio including Athens, Belmont, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, and Washington Counties. The Council was created to identify and solve problems in rural communities including human, economic, natural resources and environmental issues. The RC&D is sponsored by the Boards of County Commissioners and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts in the nine counties, along with the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District and the Rush Creek Conservancy District. The governing body of RC&D is the Executive Council, made up of 29 members that include three representatives from each county and one representative from each conservancy district. The Executive Council exercises total control over the operations of RC&D including budgetary, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each participant’s degree of control is limited to its representation on the Executive Council. During 2024, the Council did not receive administrative fees from Washington County. The continued existence of the District is not dependent on the County’s continued participation and no equity interest exists.

G. Mid-East Ohio Regional Council (MEORC)

The Mid-East Ohio Regional Council is a council of governments created pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 167. Participating counties include Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Fairfield, Guernsey, Harrison, Hocking, Holmes, Jefferson, Knox, Licking, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Tuscarawas, and Washington Counties. MEORC was created to provide the best possible services to persons with developmental disabilities in their respective counties. Each county has representation on the MEORC board. Member counties have a contract between its county BDD board and the MEORC for MEORC to provide supported living services or housing to eligible persons in the member counties. To obtain financial information, write to the Mid-East Ohio Regional Council, Cathy Henthorn, who serves as Director of Financial Operations, 1 Avalon Road, Mt. Vernon, Ohio 43050.

H. Ohio Valley Employment Resource (OVER)

The Ohio Valley Employment Resource (OVER) is a jointly governed organization whereby the three county commissioners from Monroe, Morgan, Noble, and Washington Counties serve on the governing board. OVER was formed for the purpose of creating and providing employment and training programs in response to local need, a part of which is implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, P.L. 113-128. The continued existence of OVER is not dependent upon the County's continued participation and no equity interest or debt exists.

I. Regional Child Abuse Prevention Council

The Regional Child Abuse Prevention Council of the Ohio Children's Trust Fund is a jointly governed organization whereby up to two County Prevention Specialists may be appointed by the Washington County Commissioners to sit on the council. Currently, Washington County has one appointee. The Regional Child Abuse Prevention Council is the state's sole public funding source dedicated to preventing child abuse and neglect. Each regional council is directed by a regional prevention coordinator or coordinating entity and led by county prevention specialists. The continued existence of the Regional Child Abuse Prevention Council is not dependent upon the County's continued participation and no equity interest or debt exists.

NOTE 20 - RELATED ORGANIZATION

The Washington County Public Library is statutorily created as a separate and distinct political subdivision of the State governed by a board of trustees consisting of seven members. The Washington County Commissioners appoint three members and the Court of Common Pleas appoints the remaining members. The County made no contributions to the Public Library. The board of trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel, and does not depend on the County for operational subsidies. Although the County does serve as the taxing authority of the Library, this is strictly a ministerial function. Once the board of trustees has determined that a levy is necessary, its amount, and its duration, the County must place the levy before the voters. The Library may issue debt or the County may provide facilities for the Library through the issuance of debt if the voters agree.

NOTE 21 - INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

A. County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA)

The County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA) is a public entity shared risk pool among sixty-six counties in Ohio. CORSA was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of establishing the CORSA Insurance/Self-Insurance Program, a group primary and excess insurance/self-insurance and risk management program. Member counties agree to jointly participate in coverage losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverages provided by CORSA. These coverages include comprehensive general liability, automobile liability, certain property insurance, and public officials' errors and omissions liability insurance.

Each member county has one vote on all matters requiring a vote, to be cast by a designated representative. The affairs of the Corporation are managed by an elected board of not more than nine trustees. Only county commissioners of member counties are eligible to serve on the board. No county may have more than one representative on the board at any time. Each member county's control over the budgeting and financing of CORSA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the board of trustees. CORSA has issued certificates of participation in order to provide adequate cash reserves. The certificates are secured by the member counties' obligations to make coverage payments to CORSA. The participating counties have no responsibility for the payment of the certificates. The County does not have an equity interest in or a financial responsibility for CORSA. Any additional premium or contribution amounts and estimates of losses are not reasonably determinable. The County's payment for insurance to CORSA in 2024 was $363,269.

B. County Employee Benefits Consortium of Ohio, Inc. (CEBCO)

The County participates in the County Employee Benefits Consortium of Ohio, Inc. (CEBCO), an Ohio not-for-profit corporation, and insurance purchasing pool with membership open to Ohio political subdivisions, to collectively pool resources to purchase employee benefits. The County pays, on a monthly basis the annual actuarially determined funding rate. Components of the funding rate include the claims fund contribution, incurred but not reported claims, a claims contingency reserve fund, as well as the fixed cost of the consortium.
The business and affairs of the consortium are governed by a board composed of representatives of counties that participate in the program. Two thirds of the directors are County Commissioners of the member Counties and one third are employees of member Counties. Each member of the consortium is entitled to one vote. At all times one director is required to be a member of the board of directors of the County Commissioners Association of Ohio and another is required to be a board member of the County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc.

Upon withdrawal from the Consortium, the County will be responsible for paying the funding rates and assessments, if any, that were applicable during the term of the agreement and shall remain responsible for any assessments made by the board for one or more years of the County's participation in CEBCO.

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Federal and State Grants

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

B. Litigation

Lawsuits are pending against the County. Based upon information provided by the County, any potential liability and effect on the financial statements, if any, is not determinable at this time.

NOTE 23 - SOUTHEASTERN OHIO PORT AUTHORITY

A. Reporting Entity

The Southeastern Ohio Port Authority (the Authority) was created in 2003 by the Washington County Commissioners pursuant to Sections 4582.21 through 4582.59, inclusive of the Ohio Revised Code, for the purpose of promoting manufacturing, commerce, distribution, research, and development interests of Southeastern Ohio, including rendering financial and other assistance to such enterprises situated in the region. Other purposes include inducing the location in Southeastern Ohio of other manufacturing, commerce, distribution, and research entities to purchase, subdivide, sell and lease real property in Southeastern Ohio. The Authority also strives to erect or repair any building or improvement for the use of any manufacturing, commerce, distribution, or research and development enterprise in Southeastern Ohio.

The Authority's Board of Directors consists of the number of Directors it deems necessary, and they are appointed by the Washington County Commissioners. As such, it is considered a discretely presented component unit of Washington County. Currently, fourteen Directors serve on the Board.

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This summary of significant accounting policies of the Southeastern Ohio Port Authority is presented to assist in understanding the entity's financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the entity's management and board who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Authority is financially accountable. The Authority is financially accountable for an organization if the Authority appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Authority is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organizations; (2) the Authority is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the Authority is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the Authority is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the Authority in that the Authority approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The Authority does not report any component units.

The Authority is considered a discretely presented component unit of Washington County, Ohio. For reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Authority's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Authority is financially accountable.

Basis of Accounting

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

The Authority's financial statements consist of statements of net position, statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net position, and statements of cash flows.

The Authority uses a single enterprise fund 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.

Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in net position, financial position and cash flows. An enterprise fund may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services.

Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. For the Authority, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the net position for pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). The deferred outflows of resources related to those items are explained in Notes F and G.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Authority, deferred inflows of resources consist of pension, OPEB, and leases, and are reported on the statement of net position. The deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes F and G.

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

Measurement Focus

The enterprise fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the Authority are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Authority finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activity.

Fund Accounting

The Authority maintains an enterprise fund, a proprietary fund type, which is the general operating fund and is used to account for all financial resources of the Authority. This fund is used to account for operations that are similar to private business enterprises where management intends that the significant costs of providing certain goods or services will be recovered through user charges.

Equity in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash assets are maintained in non-interest bearing and interest-bearing checking and money market accounts.

Receivables and Payables

Receivables and payables are recorded on the Authority's financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined material and substantiated not only by supporting documentation, but also by a reasonable, systemic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation, and, in the case of receivables, collectability. The Authority had no receivables at year end.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2024, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. The Authority had no prepaids at year end.

Budgetary Process

The Ohio Revised Code requires the Authority's Board of Directors prepare an annual budget.

Appropriations Budgetary expenditures (disbursements and encumbrances) may not exceed appropriations at the fund and function level, and appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The Board of Directors must annually approve appropriation measures and subsequent amendments.

Estimated Resources Estimated resources include estimates of cash to be received (budgeted receipts) plus cash as of January 1.

Encumbrances The Ohio Revised Code requires the Authority to reserve (encumber) appropriations when individual commitments are made. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are cancelled and reappropriated the subsequent year.

Capital Assets

Capital assets utilized by the Authority are reported on the statement of net position. All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. In addition, interest costs on financing during construction are capitalized. Donated capital assets are reported at their acquisition value as of the date received. The Authority maintains a capitalization threshold of $500. 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. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Machinery and Equipment	5Years
Buildings	50 Years

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from primary activities. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the Authority. All revenue and expenses not meeting these definitions are classified as nonoperating.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Compensated Absences

The Authority recognizes a liability for compensated absences for the leave time that (1) has been earned for services previously rendered by employees, (2) accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and (3) is more likely than not to be used as time off or settled during or upon separation from employment under the first-in-first-out flow assumption. The liability for compensated absences is reported as incurred in the proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for compensated absences is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured because of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable.

A key component in determining the estimate of the amount of accumulated compensated absences that will be used as time off is the flows assumption. The flows assumption determines whether leave used by employees will be attributed first to (a) the recognized liability at the date of the financial statements (a first-in, first-out (FIFO) flows assumption) or (b) the leave earned in the next reporting period (a last-in, first-out (LIFO) flows assumption). The Authority uses the FIFO flows assumption.

Pension/OPEB

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and net OPEB asset, 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 benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans reports investment at fair value.

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 that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in nature. The Authority did not have any extraordinary or special items in the current year.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when monies are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. The unearned revenue reported represents lease revenue received in advance of the lease period.

Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Authority has implemented certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022, GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections-an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62, and GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences.

GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves 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 certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99 that relate to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 100 enhances accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide a more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessment accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Authority.

GASB Statement No. 101 updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences to promote consistency and better meet the information needs of financial statement users. The unified recognition and measurement model in this Statement will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. These changes were incorporated into the Authority's 2024 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange 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.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants and donations. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Authority must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Authority on a reimbursement basis.

C. Deposits and Investments

The Authority has established an investment policy that authorizes the Authority to invest funds in lawful investments as provided by the Ohio Revised Code. State statutes classify monies held by the Authority into three categories.

Active monies are public deposits necessary to meet the demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the Authority Treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Authority has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies to 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 or interest by the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing 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 any other obligations of the State of Ohio;

5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days and two hundred and seventy days, respectively from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and

8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

<u>Deposits</u>

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Authority will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, $1,597,166 of the Authority's bank balance of $1,883,147 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized. The Authority's financial institution was approved for a reduced collateral rate of 102 percent through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

> Eligible securities pledged to the Authority and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
>
> Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

<u>Investments</u>

Interest Rate Risk Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Authority's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring that the Authority's investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payments for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualifies trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian. The Authority's financial institution participates in OPCS. Deposits are insured by the FDIC or collateralized through OPCS.

Credit Risk The Authority has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes.
Custodial Credit Risk For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Concentration of Credit Risk The Authority places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the current year was as follows:

	Balance at 12/31/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2024
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	$977,185	$0	$0	$977,185
Construction in Process	9,808	0	(9,808)	0
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	986,993	0	(9,808)	977,185
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Intangible Assets	0	12,750	0	12,750
Machinery and Equipment	8,870	0	(6,000)	2,870
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	8,870	12,750	(6,000)	15,620
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Intangible Assets	0	(354)	0	(354)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,870)	0	0	(2,870)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,870)	(354)	0	(3,224)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, net	6,000	12,396	(6,000)	12,396
Total Capital Assets, net	$992,993	$12,396	($15,808)	$989,581

E. Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Authority contracts with Peoples Insurance Agency who, on behalf of the Authority, negotiates property and casualty insurance coverage with Cincinnati Insurance Company and CNA Insurance Company for management and professional insurance coverage.

Bond Coverage for the Secretary/Treasurer is included in the Government Organization and Management Liability Insurance Policy.

There were no significant reductions in coverage from prior years. Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years.

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

F. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the Authority's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension liability and net OPEB liability (asset). Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the year is included in intergovernmental payable.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note G for the OPEB disclosures.
Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – Authority 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. Effective January 1, 2022, new members may no longer select the Combined Plan, and current members may no longer make a plan change to this plan. In October 2023, the legislature approved House Bill (HB) 33 which allows for the consolidation of the combined plan with the traditional plan with the timing of the consolidation at the discretion of OPERS. As of December 31, 2023, the consolidation has not been executed. (The latest information available.) 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. Substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

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

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

State and local 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 at retirement.

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.

When a 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 member's original base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost-of-living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the adjustment is based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

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

	State and Loca
2024 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2024 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

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

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

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined within the constraints of statutory limits for each division and expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution was $22,506 for 2024.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2023, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Authority'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
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:		
Current Measurement Period		0.000302%
Prior Measurement Period		0.000349%
Change in Proportion		-0.000047%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$	79,065
Pension Expense	$	23,177

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five year period. At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	$	15,960
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience		1,293
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences in Contributions		1,160
Authority Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		22,506
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$	40,919
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences in Contributions	$	5,493
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$	5,493

$22,506 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2025.

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

Year Ending December 31:		OPERS
2025	$	1,321
2026		3,687
2027		10,186
2028		(2,274)
Total	$	12,920

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS

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

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

	OPERS Traditional Plan
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:	
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.0 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees (Current Year)	2.3 percent, simple through 2024, then 2.05 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees (Prior Year)	3.0 percent, simple through 2023, then 2.05 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.9 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). 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 2023, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a gain of 11.2 percent for 2023.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2023, these best estimates are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	24.00%	2.85%
Domestic Equities	21.00	4.27
Real Estate	13.00	4.46
Private Equity	15.00	7.52
International Equities	20.00	5.16
Risk Parity	2.00	4.38
Other investments	5.00	3.46
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for the current year was 6.9 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.9 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 124,469	$ 79,065	$ 41,302

G. Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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. Substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension 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. 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. Retirees may have an allowance deposited into a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) account to be used toward the health care program of their choice and other eligible expenses. An OPERS vendor is available to assist with the selection of a health care program.

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 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 retiring with an effective date of January 1, 2022, or after must meet the following health care eligibility requirements to receive an HRA allowance:

Age 65 or older Retirees Minimum of 20 years of qualifying service credit

Age 60 to 64 Retirees Based on the following age-and-service criteria:

Group A 30 years of total service with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit;

Group B 31 years of total service credit with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit; or

Group C 32 years of total service cred with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit.

Age 59 or younger Based on the following age-and-service criteria:

Group A 30 years of qualified health care service credit;
Group B 32 years of qualified health care service credit at any age or 31 years of qualified heath care service credit and at least age 52; or

Group C 32 years of qualified health care service credit and at least page 55.

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 e 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, as summarized in the following table:

Group A	Group B	Group C
Age and Service Requirements	**Age and Service Requirements**	**Age and Service Requirements**
December 1, 2014 or Prior	***December 1, 2014 or Prior***	***December 1, 2014 or Prior***
Any Age with 10 years of service credit	Any Age with 10 years of service credit	Any Age with 10 years of service credit
January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021	***January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021***	***January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021***
Age 60 with 20 years of service credit or Any Age with 30 years of service credit	Age 52 with 31 years of service credit or Age 60 with 20 years of service credit or Any Age with 32 years of service credit	Age 55 with 32 years of service credit or Age 60 with 20 years of service credit

See the Age and Service Retirement section of the OPERS ACFR for a description of Groups A, B and C.

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.

The base allowance is determined by OPERS and is currently $1,200 per month for non-Medicare retirees and $350 per month for Medicare retirees. The retiree receives a percentage of the base allowance, calculated based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care. Monthly allowances range between 51 percent and 90 percent of the base allowance for both non-Medicare and Medicare retirees.

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 percent 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.

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 2024, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2024, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan. Beginning July 1, 2022, there was a two percent allocation to health care for the Combined Plan which has continued through 2024. 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 2024 was 4.0 percent. Effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate was funded with reserves which has continued through 2024.

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

Net OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB asset and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2023, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. OP&F's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023. The Authority's proportion of

the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):		
Current Measurement Period		0.000757%
Prior Measurement Period		0.000820%
Change in Proportion		-0.000063%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$	(6,832)
OPEB Expense	$	453

At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	$	4,101
Changes of Assumptions		1,759
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences in Contributions		397
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$	6,257
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$	972
Changes of Assumptions		2,937
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$	3,909

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

Year Ending December 31:		OPERS
2025	$	81
2026		458
2027		3,196
2028		(1,387)
Total	$	2,348

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

Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate	5.70 percent
Prior Year Single Discount Rate	5.22 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	3.77 percent
Prior Year Municipal Bond Rate	4.05 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5 percent, initial 3.50 percent, ultimate in 2038
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170 percent of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all 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 2023, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Defined Contribution portfolio and the Health Care 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 gain of 14.0 percent for 2023.

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. OPERS' 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 portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2023, 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	37.00%	2.82%
Domestic Equities	25.00	4.27
Real Estate Investment Trust	5.00	4.68
International Equities	25.00	5.16
Risk Parity	3.00	4.38
Other investments	5.00	2.43
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 5.70 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2023; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 5.22 percent. 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 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.77 percent. (Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index") The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2070. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2070, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate
The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 5.70 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower 4.70 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (6.70 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 3,755	$ (6,832)	$ (15,602)

Sensitivity of the City'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 or asset. The following table presents the net OPEB liability or asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability or asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption 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 2024 is 5.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health 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 percent in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (7,116)	$ (6,832)	$ (6,510)

H. Other Employer Benefits

Each employee accrues 4.6 hours of sick time for each two-week pay period worked. Accrual continues during periods of approved paid leave. Unused sick leave is cumulative without limit. Upon retirement or separation of employment, employees are paid up to a maximum of 240 hours.

Unused vacation time and compensatory time are paid to a terminated employee at their rate of pay at the time of retirement as well up to 80 hours.

I. Long-Term Obligations and Other Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations of the Authority during the current year consisted of the following:

	Beginning Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year	Due in More Than One year
Net Pension Liability	$ 103,095	$ -	$ (24,030)	$ 79,065		$ 79,065
Net OPEB Liability	5,170	-	(5,170)	-		-
Compensated Absences *	20,464	1,041		21,505	5,832	15,673
Total	$ 128,729	$ 1,041	$ (29,200)	$ 100,570	$ 5,832	$ 94,738

* The change in compensated absences above is a net change for the year.

Conduit Debt

Pursuant to State statute, the Authority has issued revenue bonds, hospital revenue bonds, and obtained an Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan to provide financial assistance to private sector entities for new construction or improvements. The Authority, the State, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the debt. Accordingly, the debt is not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

During 2012, the Authority obtained Hospital Facilities Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Series 2012. These bonds mature in various annual amounts through 2042, interest is due semiannually at rates ranging from 3 percent to 6 percent. As of December 31, 2024, the aggregate principal amount payable was $115,115,0000. The original issued amount totaled $145,675,000.

The Authority entered into a private/public partnership with Eramet Marietta, LLC, Americas Styrenics, Solvay Advanced Polymers, and Energizer for construction and rent of Good River Distribution, LLC. Good River Distribution, LLC, is a water production facility located across from the aforementioned industries on the banks of the Ohio River. The Good River Distribution, LLC, water production facility provides process water and fire water to the partner industries. Good River Distribution, LLC, is owned by the Authority until such time as the rent is complete.

During 2012, the Authority obtained a State Assistance Revenue Bond, Series 2012 to acquire, install and construct a water screening, service water supply, and pumping system. The interest rate is 4.375 percent and the maturity date is June 2027. As of December 31, 2024, the issue was paid off and closed.

During 2015, the Authority and Marietta Area Health Care obtained Hospital Facilities Improvement Bonds. The bonds were issued for the purpose of acquisition, construction, renovation, equipping and installation of electronic medical records system, as well as, various improvements to the health care facilities. As of December 31, 2024 the principal amount was $52,675,000. The original amount totaled $60,000,000.

During 2020, the Authority obtained Series 2020 Bonds for the purpose of (1) retiring a taxable borrowing undertaken by Marietta College (the College) on an interim basis for the purpose of refunding the Ohio Higher Educational Facility Revenue Bonds (Marietta College 2014 Project), dated November 20, 2014 (the “Reissued Bonds”), (2) refunding the Ohio Higher Educational Facility Revenue Bonds (Marietta College 2011 Project) dated November 20, 2014 (the “2014 Refunding Bonds”) and (3) refinancing on a permanent basis certain capital expenditures for educational facilities and equipment located on the campus of the College (the "2020 Project"). These bonds mature in various annual amounts through 2035, interest is due annually at rates ranging from 2.20 percent to 2.99 percent. As of December 31, 2024, the principal amount payable was $18,046,523. The original amount issued totaled $33,500,000.

J. Ground Lease

The Authority acts as a lessor under a lease agreement in accordance with GASB 87, Leases. On January 15, 2021, the Authority entered into a ground lease (project site) agreement with Belpre Industrial Parkersburg Railroad, LLC (BIP). The Authority leases the project site to facilitate BIP's construction, equipment, development, improvement, installation, and operation of railcar unloading and coal unloading facility, with associated site development. However, no capital improvements or alterations of the project site is allowable without the Authority's express written approval. Rent of $200,000 was paid in a lump sum on the effective date of the term. The term of the ground lease will expire ten years from the effective date. The term contains options where the ground lease can be subject to earlier termination or a renewal option in ten year increments up to nine times for a total of 100 year period from the effective date.

The Authority recognized lease revenue totaling $22,222 during the current year. There is no interest or discount rate associated with the lease. No receivable is due at year end since payment was made in a lump sum on the effective date of the term. Future inflows for the duration of the term are as follows:

Year Ending	Revenue
2025	$ 22,222
2026	22,222
2027	22,222
2028	22,222
2029	22,222
2030	22,224
	$ 133,334

On August 2, 2024, the Authority entered into a ground lease (project site) agreement with Bit56. The Authority leases the project site to facilitate Bit56's construction, equipment, development, improvement, installation, and operation of railcar unloading and coal unloading facility, with associated site development. The Authority has granted Bit56 an option to purchase the real property. Rent of $750,000 was paid in a lump sum on the effective date of the term, which ends on February 2, 2025. Lease revenue in the amount of $625,000 has been recognized in the current year. The remaining portion of this deposit that represents 2025 has been reported as unearned revenue in the current year. The lease includes an option to extend the lease for an addition six months, which was exercised. A deposit of $750,000 for the extended lease was received in December of 2024 and has been reported as unearned revenue in the current year.

K. Subsequent Event

In February 2025, the Authority issued $1,544,227 taxable revenue bond for the purchase of the AMP Ohio Site. The bond will carry an interest of 6.0 percent and will mature on February 1, 2035.

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The County reports its roads and bridges infrastructure assets using the modified approach. The following disclosures pertain to the condition assessments and budgeted versus actual expenditures for the preservation of these assets.

County Roads

The Washington County Engineer uses a pavement management system to evaluate the condition of the County's nearly 341 miles of roads considering pavement surface type, condition, traffic factors, maintenance history and professional judgment. All County Roads are rated once every two years, the system rates the condition as follows:

Condition Category	Condition Index Range	Description of Condition
Failed	≤30	Impassable, unsafe, needs major reconstruction
Poor	31-49	Passable, marginally safe, needs significant maintenance and repair
Fair	50-67	Average, functions as designed, needs routine maintenance and repair
Good	68-81	Safe and very suitable for its purpose, needs preventative maintenance
Very Good	82-91	Like new, no repair needed
Excellent	≥92	New, no repair needed

It is the goal of the Washington County Engineer that 90% of the County roads are rated at fair or better condition.

Bridges

Bridges are evaluated annually as required by law and following the Ohio Department of Transportation inspection and inventory guidelines. Bridges are rated by a general appraisal as follows:

Bridge General Appraisal Rating	Description of Condition
9	Excellent, new or like new
8	Very good, no problems
7	Good, minor deterioration of structural elements
6	Satisfactory, minor deterioration of structural elements
5	Fair, still functioning as designed, minor section loss to structural elements, non-structural deterioration
4	Poor, needs major repair or maintenance, to continue to function, load reduction may be needed.
3	Serious, needs major rehabilitation to continue to function, may need load reduction
2	Critical, not functioning as designed, load reduction, replacement needed
1	Closed

It is the goal to maintain the Washington County bridges such that 90% have general appraisals of 5 or higher.

The following summarized the road and bridge conditions as of December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

Road Condition as of December 31,

	2024		2023		2022	
Condition Category	Percent of Roads	Percent Accumulation	Percent of Roads	Percent Accumulation	Percent of Roads	Percent Accumulation
Excellent	20%	100%	25%	100%	35%	100%
Very Good	32%	80%	29%	75%	19%	65%
Good	27%	48%	23%	46%	17%	46%
Fair	17%	21%	21%	23%	26%	29%
Poor	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Failed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

96% of the roads were rated in 2024 as fair or better condition, exceeding the goal of 90% rated as fair or better.

Bridge	2024		2023		2022	
General Appraisal	Percent of Bridges	Percent Accumulation	Percent of Bridges	Percent Accumulation	Percent of Bridges	Percent Accumulation
9	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
8	12%	17%	15%	20%	14%	19%
7	41%	58%	47%	67%	48%	67%
6	20%	78%	17%	84%	18%	85%
5	12%	90%	11%	95%	11%	96%
4	8%	98%	4%	99%	3%	99%
3	2%	100%	1%	99%	1%	99%
2	0%	100%	0%	99%	0%	99%
1	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%

89.92% of the bridges were rated in 2024 as having a general appraisal of 5 or greater, failing the stated goal of 90%.

Budget versus actual expenditures for roads and bridges maintenance for the last five years is as follows:

Total Road and Bridge Maintenance Expense	Budgeted	Actual	Difference
2024	$5,253,165	$4,692,275	$560,890
2023	7,085,091	5,686,872	1,398,219
2022	4,663,410	3,385,211	1,278,199
2021	5,070,218	3,712,956	1,357,262
2020	4,843,745	4,120,506	723,239

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Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System - Traditional Plan
Last Ten Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.15046100%	0.14766420%	0.13786830%	0.13802170%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$40,386,162	$43,620,069	$11,995,100	$20,438,010
County's Covered Payroll	$23,819,888	$20,859,792	$20,326,520	$18,915,086
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	169.55%	209.11%	59.01%	108.05%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	79.01%	75.74%	92.62%	86.88%
Special Funding Situation				
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00000000%	0.00000000%	0.00011000%	0.00099300%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$0	$0	$9,570	$147,042

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
0.13617504%	0.14018112%	0.14095770%	0.15003445%	0.15129960%	0.15354432%
$26,915,920	$38,392,766	$22,113,531	$34,070,272	$26,206,999	$18,519,161
$18,451,161	$17,878,693	$18,117,319	$18,830,509	$15,763,276	$18,087,866
145.88%	214.74%	122.06%	180.93%	166.25%	102.38%
82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%
0.00121250%	0.00129100%	0.00143200%	0.00082100%		
$240,153	$353,579	$224,654	$186,436		

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Asset	0.14070830%	0.13357000%	0.12009690%	0.12346580%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	($432,512)	($314,811)	$473,186	$356,400
County's Covered Payroll	$646,108	$586,821	$577,936	$549,843
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	66.94%	53.65%	-81.88%	-64.82%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	144.55%	137.14%	169.88%	157.67%

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

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2020	2019	2018
0.13728500%	0.13377120%	0.12306480%
$274,821	$149,586	$167,529
$586,686	$560,221	$509,377
-46.84%	-26.70%	-32.89%
145.28%	126.64%	137.28%

Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2021
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00417034%	0.00353355%	0.00398517%	0.00469227%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$802,441	$760,948	$885,908	$599,947
County's Covered Payroll	$578,821	$477,271	$518,093	$578,993
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	138.63%	159.44%	170.99%	103.62%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.50%	80.00%	78.90%	87.80%

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2015
0.00472633%	0.00537580%	0.00545511%	0.00599314%	0.00693104%	0.00749110%
$1,143,605	$1,188,826	$1,199,456	$1,423,684	$2,320,028	$2,070,321
$570,393	$631,143	$620,157	$658,871	$729,279	$781,571
200.49%	188.36%	193.41%	216.08%	318.13%	264.89%
75.50%	77.40%	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability /Asset	0.14900940%	0.14590955%	0.13632660%	0.13622145%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	($1,345,394)	$919,986	($4,269,954)	($2,426,895)
County's Covered Payroll	$25,369,421	$22,186,838	$21,655,606	$20,092,454
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-5.30%	4.15%	-19.72%	-12.08%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	107.76%	94.79%	128.23%	115.57%
Special Funding Situation				
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability /Asset	0.00000000%	0.00000000%	0.00010300%	0.00092500%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$0	$0	$3,226	$17,691

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

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2020	2019	2018	2017
0.13458720%	0.13867872%	0.13837740%	0.14695550%
$18,589,991	$18,080,432	$15,026,766	$14,843,004
$19,629,422	$19,030,489	$19,137,321	$19,822,217
94.70%	95.01%	78.52%	74.88%
47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%
0.00113100%	0.00120200%	0.00134000%	0.00077000%
$156,220	$156,712	$145,514	$135,345

Washington County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2021
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00417034%	0.00353355%	0.00398517%	0.00469227%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	($79,103)	($68,723)	($103,189)	($98,931)
County's Covered Payroll	$578,821	$477,271	$518,093	$578,993
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-13.67%	-14.40%	-19.92%	-17.09%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	158.00%	168.50%	230.70%	174.70%

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

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017
0.00472633%	0.00537580%	0.00545511%	0.00599314%
($83,065)	($89,036)	($87,658)	$233,831
$570,393	$631,143	$620,157	$658,871
-14.56%	-14.11%	-14.13%	35.49%
182.10%	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%

Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of County Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Ten Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net Pension Liability - Traditional Plan				
Contractually Required Contribution	$3,735,239	$3,464,645	$3,035,326	$2,955,262
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(3,735,239)	(3,464,645)	(3,035,326)	(2,955,262)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Covered Payroll	$25,730,889	$23,819,888	$20,859,792	$20,326,520
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.52%	14.55%	14.55%	14.54%
Net Pension Asset - Combined Plan				
Contractually Required Contribution	$77,054	$77,533	$82,155	$80,911
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(77,054)	(77,533)	(82,155)	(80,911)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Covered Payroll	$642,117	$646,108	$586,821	$577,936
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	12.00%	12.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability - OPEB Plan (1)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$43,750	$42,464	$29,609	$30,046
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(43,750)	(42,464)	(29,609)	(30,046)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Covered Payroll	$27,318,205	$25,369,421	$22,186,838	$21,655,606
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.16%	0.17%	0.13%	0.14%
Special Funding Situation - Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	$0	$0	$0	$2,240
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	(2,240)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
Special Funding Situation - Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	$0	$0	$0	$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$2,749,742	$2,680,600	$2,596,416	$2,448,509	$2,357,601	$1,974,734
(2,749,742)	(2,680,600)	(2,596,416)	(2,448,509)	(2,357,601)	(1,974,734)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$18,915,086	$18,451,161	$17,878,693	$18,117,319	$18,830,509	$15,763,276
14.54%	14.53%	14.52%	13.51%	12.52%	12.53%
$76,978	$82,136	$78,431	$66,219	$58,720	$50,880
(76,978)	(82,136)	(78,431)	(66,219)	(58,720)	(50,880)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$549,843	$586,686	$560,221	$509,377	$489,333	$424,000
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%
$25,101	$23,903	$22,663	$20,425	$20,095	
(25,101)	(23,903)	(22,663)	(20,425)	(20,095)	
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	
$20,092,454	$19,635,422	$19,030,489	$19,137,321	$19,822,217	
0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.11%	0.10%	
$19,583	$23,927	$24,406	$24,609	$12,736	
(19,583)	(23,927)	(24,406)	(24,609)	(12,736)	
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	
$0	$0	$0	$1,893	$2,123	
0	0	0	(1,893)	(2,123)	
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	

Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of County Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	$86,840	$69,306	$67,517	$80,128
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(86,840)	(69,306)	(67,517)	(80,128)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Covered Payroll	$620,286	$495,043	$482,264	$572,343
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability/Asset				
Contractually Required Contribution	$0	$0	$0	$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$81,126	$81,378	$91,664	$85,140	$100,079	$105,231
(81,126)	(81,378)	(91,664)	(85,140)	(100,079)	(105,231)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$579,471	$581,271	$654,743	$608,143	$714,850	$751,650
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0	0	0	0	0	0
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension – Traditional Plan

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

	2022	2019 through 2021	2018 and 2017	2016 and prior
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent	3.25 percent	3.75 percent
Future Salary Increases	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:				
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	see below	see below	see below	see below
Investment Rate of Return	6.9 percent	7.2 percent	7.5 percent	8 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

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

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA, Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees:	
2024	2.3 percent, simple through 2024, then 2.05 percent, simple
2023	3.0 percent, simple through 2023 then 2.05 percent, simple
2022	3.0 percent, simple through 2022 then 2.05 percent, simple
2021	0.5 percent, simple through 2021 then 2.15 percent, simple
2020	1.4 percent, simple through 2020 then 2.15 percent, simple
2017 through 2019	3.0 percent, simple through 2018 then 2.15 percent, simple
2016 and prior	3.0 percent, simple through 2018 then 2.80 percent, simple 5.50 to 5.00 percent

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

Amounts reported for 2017 through 2021 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base of 2006, and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006, and then established the base year as 2010. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006, and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables.

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

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension – Combined Plan

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

	2022	2019 through 2021	2018
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases	2.75 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:			
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	see below	see below	see below
Investment Rate of Return	6.9 percent	7.2 percent	7.5 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

Since 2020, the Combined Plan has had the same change in COLA or Ad Hoc COLA for Post-January 2, 2013, retirees as the Traditional Plan.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS Pension

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

	2022	2017	2016 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	Varies by Service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	See Below	See Below	See Below
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring after August 1, 2013, or later, COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

Investment rate of return:

2021 through 2023	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
2017 through 2020	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
2016 and prior	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Beginning in 2022, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent 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 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Beginning in 2017, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For 2016 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS OPEB

Wage Inflation:	
Beginning in 2022	2.75 percent
2021 and prior	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases (including wage inflation):	
Beginning in 2022	2.75 to 10.75 percent
2021 and prior	3.25 to 10.75 percent
Investment Return Assumption:	
Beginning in 2019	6.00 percent
2018	6.50 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
2024	3.77 percent
2023	4.05 percent
2022	1.84 percent
2021	2.00 percent
2020	2.75 percent
2019	3.71 percent
2018	3.31 percent
Single Discount Rate:	
2024	5.70 percent
2023	5.22 percent
2022	6.00 percent
2021	6.00 percent
2020	3.16 percent
2019	3.96 percent
2018	3.85 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
2024	5.50 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2038
2023	5.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2036
2022	5.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2034
2021	8.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2035
2020	10.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2030
2019	10.0 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029
2018	7.5 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2028

Changes in Benefit Term – STRS Pension

For 2023 and 2024, Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021.

For 2022, the Board approved a one-time 3 percent COLA effective on the anniversary of a benefit recipient's retirement date for those eligible during Fiscal Year 2023 and eliminated the age 60 requirement to receive unreduced retirement that was scheduled to go into effect August 1, 2026.

Changes in Benefit Terms – OPERS OPEB

On January 15, 2020, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022, and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in 2021.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS OPEB

For 2022, salary increase rates were updated based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021, and were changed from age based to service based. Healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience.

For 2021, the discount rate was decreased from 7.45 percent to 7.00 percent.

For 2018, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS OPEB

For 2024, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience as well as benefit changes effective January 1, 2025. The larger Medicare trends for Years 2027 and 2028 reflect the assumed impact of the expiration of current Medicare Advantage contract on December 31, 2028.

For 2023, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience as well as benefit changes effective January 1, 2024.

For 2022, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recovery experience.

For 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022, from 2.055 percent to 2.1 percent per year of service. 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 CY 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For 2020, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, premium based on June 30, 2020, enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021, from 1.984 percent to 2.055 percent 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 percent for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For 2019, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020, from 1.944 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021, to 2.1 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

For 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service, effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019, and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

FEDERAL GRANTOR *Pass Through Grantor* Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education and Workforce				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2024/2025	$0	$17,908
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2024/2025	0	28,684
COVID-19: National School Lunch Program	10.555	2024/2025	0	6,851
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			0	53,443
Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services				
SNAP Cluster:				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	G-2425-11-6213	0	386,354
Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources				
Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster				
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	2023	0	37,595
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			**0**	**477,392**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Development				
Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	B-C-21-1CY-1	0	22,121
		B-F-21-1CY-1	0	150,313
		B-W-22-1CY-1	0	116,401
		B-C-23-1CY-1	0	174,700
		B-F-23-1CY-1	0	81,233
Total Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii			0	544,768
Home Investment Partnership Program	14.239	B-C-21-1CY-2	0	271,016
		B-C-23-1CY-2	0	14,839
Total Home Investment Partnership Program			0	285,855
Direct From Federal Government				
Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous grants	14.251	B-22-CP-OH-0726	0	2,666,383
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			**0**	**3,497,006**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Natural Resources				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15.226	2024	0	57,269
National Forest Acquired Lands	15.438	2024	0	11,337
Total U.S. Department of Interior			**0**	**68,606**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Passed Through Ohio Attorney General's Office				
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	2025-VOCA-135898193	0	21,623
	16.575	2025-SVAA-135898197	0	3,040
Total Crime Victim Assistance			0	24,663
Direct from Federal Government				
Treatment Court Discretionary Grant Program	16.585	15PBJA-23-GG-04298-DGCT	285,891	285,891
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	n/a	0	3,308
Total U.S. Department of Justice			**285,891**	**313,862**
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Passed through Workforce Investment Act Area 15				
WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants/WIA National Emergency Grants	17.277	n/a	0	1,339
WIOA Cluster:				
WIOA Adult Program	17.258	n/a	0	356,051
WIOA Youth Activities	17.259	n/a	0	257,707
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278	n/a	0	11,936
Total WIOA Cluster			0	625,694
Total United States Department of Labor			**0**	**627,033**

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

FEDERAL GRANTOR *Pass Through Grantor* Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Federal Highway Administration				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PID #109047	0	212,100
	20.205	PID #113784	0	567,065
	20.205	PID #118504	0	459,315
	20.205	PID #118729	0	579,528
	20.205	PID #118942	0	321,198
Total Highway Planning and Construction			0	2,139,206
Subtotal Federal Highway Administration			0	2,139,206
Federal Transit Administration				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Transportation				
Formula Grants for Rural Areas and Tribal Transit Program	20.509	OH-2023-X01	0	395,409
	20.509	OH-2023-025	0	89,591
Total Formula Grants for Rural Areas			0	485,000
Subtotal Federal Transit Administration			0	485,000
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			**0**	**2,624,206**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY				
Direct from Federal Government				
COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	2024	0	109,989
Passed through Ohio Department of Development				
COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	2024	0	1,753,909
Passed through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services				
COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	G-2425-11-6213	0	44,859
Passed through Ohio Department of Public Safety				
COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	2022-AR-CVI-1159	0	153,467
Passed through Ohio Emergency Management Agency				
COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	AFRR-492-HIR	0	18,641
Total COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds			0	2,080,865
Direct from Federal Government				
Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund	21.032	N/A	0	165,436
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			**0**	**2,246,301**
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION				
Passed through Ohio Department of Development				
Appalachian Regional Development	23.001	S-P-21-1CY-1	0	368,000
Total Appalachian Regional Commission			**0**	**368,000**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education and Workforce				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education Grants to States	84.027A	2024	0	41,294
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173A	2024	0	13,877
Total Special Education Cluster			0	55,171
Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities				
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	84.181A	H181A220024	0	31,889
	84.181A	H181A230024	0	49,003
Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families			0	80,892
Total U.S. Department of Education			**0**	**136,063**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services				
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	93.556	G-2425-06-0324	0	21,941
		G-2425-11-6213	0	20,665
Total MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program			0	42,606
477 Cluster:				
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	G-2223-11-7004	0	146,017
	93.558	G-2425-11-6213	253,964	1,962,436
	93.558	G-2425-11-6213	0	1,349

WASHINGTON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

FEDERAL GRANTOR ***Pass Through Grantor*** **Program / Cluster Title**	**Federal AL Number**	**Pass Through Entity Identifying Number**	**Provided Through to Subrecipients**	**Total Federal Expenditures**
Passed Through Ohio Childrens Trust Fund				
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	G-2425-22-0049	0	32,457
Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families			253,964	2,142,259
Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services				
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	G-2425-11-6213	0	72,376
Total 477 Cluster			253,964	2,214,635
Child Support Services	93.563	G-2425-11-6212	0	635,609
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	G-2425-06-0324	0	2,108
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	G-2425-11-6213	0	55,708
Total Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program			0	57,816
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658	G-2425-11-6213	0	868,124
Adoption Assistance	93.659	G-2425-11-6213	0	301,281
Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities				
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	2024/2025	0	36,665
Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services				
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	G-2425-11-6213	0	360,724
Passed Through Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services				
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	2024/2025	0	37,084
Total Social Services Block Grant			0	434,473
Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services				
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674	G-2425-11-6213	0	20,598
Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program	93.747	G-2021-11-6008	0	2,447
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	G-2425-11-6213	0	292,126
Grants to States for Medicaid- Medicaid Cluster	93.778	G-2425-11-6213	0	782,020
Passed Through Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services				
Opioid STR	93.788	2400601	0	122,477
		2400838	0	71,822
		2401109	0	44,253
Total Opioid STR			0	238,552
Passed Through Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services				
Block Grants for Community Mental Health Service	93.958	2024/2025	0	61,902
Passed Through Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services				
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	2024/2025	0	120,422
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			**253,964**	**6,072,611**
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE				
Passed through the Corporation for National and Community Service				
AmeriCorps Seniors Retired and Senior Volunteer Program	94.002	22SRCOH003 Yr 2 of 3	0	5,851
	94.002	22SRCOH003 Yr 3 of 3	0	46,878
Total AmeriCorps Seniors Retired and Senior Volunteer Program			0	52,729
AmeriCorps State and National	94.006	23NDCOH002	42,380	360,986
Total Corporation For National And Community Service (CNCS)			**0**	**413,715**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
Passed through Ohio Emergency Management Agency				
Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	EMC-2022-EP-00006	0	14,200
	97.042	EMC-2023-EP-00003	0	40,921
Total Emergency Management Performance Grant			0	55,121
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			**0**	**55,121**
Total Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$539,855**	**$16,899,916**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

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NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Washington County, Ohio (the County), under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2024. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - SUBRECIPIENTS

The County passes certain federal awards received from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Education, Ohio Department of Development Disabilities, and Ohio Department of Job and Family Services to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note B describes, the County reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when paid in cash.

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

NOTE E - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE F - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

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

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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

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

Washington County
205 Putnam Street
Marietta, Ohio 45750

To the Board of County 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 *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit(s), each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Washington County, Ohio (the County) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 11, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the County's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2024-001 and 2024-002.

County's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of This Report

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

KEITH FABER
Ohio Auditor of State

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM
Chief Deputy Auditor

December 11, 2025

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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

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

Washington County
205 Putnam Street
Marietta, Ohio 45750

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited Washington County, Ohio (County), compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Washington County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024. Washington County's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Qualified Opinion on Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds and Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the *Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions* section of our report, Washington County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, AL# 21.027, and Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants, AL # 14.251, for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Unmodified Opinion on the Other Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Washington County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its other major federal program identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section of our report.

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

Matters Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds and Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants

As described in findings 2024-003 through 2024-006 in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, the County did not comply with requirements regarding the following:

Finding #	Assistance Listing #	Program (or Cluster) Name	Compliance Requirement
2024-003	21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	Reporting
2024-004	14.251	Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants	Reporting
2024-005	14.251	Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants	Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Cost Principles
2024-006	14.251	Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants	Special Tests and Provisions

Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the County to comply with the requirements applicable to that program.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Other Matters

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's responses to the noncompliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The County's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance**.** We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2024-003 through 2024-006 to be material weaknesses.

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.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's responses to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The County's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

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

KEITH FABER
Ohio Auditor of State

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM
Chief Deputy Auditor

December 11, 2025

WASHINGTON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2024

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	**Type of Financial Statement Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iii)	**Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(v)	**Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion**	Unmodified for Highway Planning and Construction and Qualified for Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds and Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous grants.
(d)(1)(vi)	**Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?**	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	**Major Programs (list):** • Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants- AL# 14.251 • Highway Planning and Construction- AL# 20.205 • Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds- AL# 21.027	
(d)(1)(viii)	**Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs**	Type A: > $ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	**Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?**	No

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

FINDING NUMBER 2024-001

Noncompliance

Ohio Rev. Code §5705.28(B)(2) requires entities to follow §5705.41. Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.41(B) prohibits a subdivision or taxing authority unit from making any expenditure of money unless it has been appropriated in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code.

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

FINDING NUMBER 2024-001 (Continued)

Noncompliance - Ohio Rev. Code §5705.28(B)(2) (Continued)

Due to inadequate policies and procedures in approving and reviewing budget versus actual information, the Southeastern Ohio Port Authority (the Authority) had expenditures in excess of appropriations of $64,682 at December 31, 2024. Failure to have adequate appropriations in place at the time expenditures are made could cause expenditures to exceed available resources, further resulting in deficit spending practices.

The Authority should closely monitor expenditures and appropriations and make the necessary appropriation amendments, if possible, to reduce the likelihood of expenditures exceeding appropriations. Additionally, the Treasurer should deny payment requests exceeding appropriations when appropriations are inadequate to cover the expenditures.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

FINDING NUMBER 2024-002

Noncompliance

Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.39 provides that total appropriations from each fund shall not exceed the total of the estimated revenue available for expenditure there-from, as certified by the county budget commission, or in case of appeal, by the board of tax appeals. No appropriation measure shall become effective until the county auditor files with the appropriating authority a certificate that the total appropriations from each fund, taken together with all other outstanding appropriations, do not exceed such official estimate or amended official estimate. For purposes of this section of the Ohio Revised Code, estimated revenue is commonly referred to as "estimated resources" because it includes unencumbered fund balances.

At December 31, 2024, the County's appropriations exceeded the amount certified as available by the budget commission in the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund by $2,306,504. Failure to limit appropriations to the amount certified by the budget commission due to deficiencies in the County's compliance monitoring policies and procedures could result in overspending and negative cash fund balances.

The County should draft, approve, and implement procedures to compare appropriations to estimated resources and, if adequate resources are available for additional appropriations, the County should submit an amended certificate of estimated resources to the budget commission for certification. If the resources are not available to cover the appropriations, an amendment to the appropriation resolution should be passed by the Governing Board to reduce the appropriations.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Finding Number:	**2024-003**
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	**AL # 21.027 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds**
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	**2022-AR-CVI-1159**
Federal Agency:	**U.S. Department Of Treasury**
Compliance Requirement:	**Reporting**
Pass-Through Entity:	**Ohio Department of Public Safety**
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	**No**
Prior Audit Finding Number:	**N/A**

Noncompliance and Material Weakness

2 CFR § 1000.10 gives regulatory effect to Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, set forth at 2 CFR part 200 for the Department of Treasury.

2 CFR 200.329 provides the recipient and subrecipient are responsible for the oversight of the Federal award. The recipient and subrecipient must monitor their activities under Federal awards to ensure they are compliant with all requirements and meeting performance expectations. Monitoring by the recipient and subrecipient must cover each program, function, or activity.

The Office of Criminal Justice Service (OCJS) Standard Subgrant Conditions Handbook provides all OCJS projects are required to submit Quarterly Subgrant Reports. This report must show actual expenditures, describe progress towards achieving objectives, and include supporting documentation (such as purchase orders, vouchers, invoices, payroll allocation reports, payroll summaries, time sheets, etc.) for expenditures. The reports shall be submitted no later than the last day of the month following the calendar quarter end. A report must be submitted every quarter, even when there has been zero expenditure or when a payment is not being requested.

- The County submitted the quarterly report for the quarter ending March 31, 2024 for the COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds AL# 21.027 Washington County Violence Interruption Project 2022ARCVI1159 with current expenditures of $63,918. Washington County accounting records for quarter ending March 31, 2024 had expenditures of $58,069, resulting in a variance of $5,849.
- The County submitted the quarterly report for the quarter ending June 30, 2024 for the COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds AL# 21.027 Washington County Violence Interruption Project 2022ARCVI1159 with current expenditures of $0. Washington County accounting records for quarter ending June 30, 2024 had expenditures of $30,140, resulting in a variance of $30,140.
- The County submitted the quarterly report for the quarter ending September 30, 2024 for the COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds AL# 21.027 Washington County Violence Interruption Project 2022ARCVI1159 with current expenditures of $242,219. Washington County accounting records for quarter ending September 30, 2024 had expenditures of $41,604, resulting in a variance of $200,615.
- The County submitted the quarterly report for the quarter ending December 31, 2024 for the COVID-19: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds AL# 21.027 Washington County Violence Interruption Project 2022ARCVI1159 with current expenditures of $37,086. Washington County accounting records for Quarter ending December 31, 2024 had expenditures of $23,653, resulting in a variance of $13,433.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

FINDING NUMBER 2024-003 (Continued)

Noncompliance and Material Weakness- Quarterly Reporting (Continued)

The failure to submit accurate amounts was due to insufficient controls and could result in action taken by the pass-through entity.

Additional controls should be implemented to help ensure accuracy of the reports.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

Finding Number:	**2024-004**
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	**AL # 14.251 Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants**
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	**B-22-CP-OH-0726**
Federal Agency:	**U.S. Department Of Housing And Urban Development**
Compliance Requirement:	**Reporting**
Pass-Through Entity:	**N/A**
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	**No**
Prior Audit Finding Number:	**N/A**

Noncompliance and Material Weakness

2 CFR 2400 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for 2 CFR 200.329 which provides the recipient and subrecipient are responsible for the oversight of the Federal award. The recipient and subrecipient must monitor their activities under Federal awards to ensure they are compliant with all requirements and meeting performance expectations. Monitoring by the recipient and subrecipient must cover each program, function, or activity.

Grant Agreement No. B-22-CP-OH-0726 Article VI Program-Specific Reporting Requirement states that in addition to the general reporting requirements that apply under provisions of this Agreement, the following program-specific reporting requirements apply to the grantee:

A. The Grantee must submit a performance report in DRGR on a semi-annual basis and must include a completed Federal financial report as an attachment to each performance report in DRGR. Performance reports shall consist of a narrative of work accomplished during the reporting period. During the Period of Performance, the Grantee must submit these reports in DRGR no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the 6-month reporting period. The first of these reporting periods begins on the first of January or June (whichever occurs first) after the date this Grant Agreement is signed by HUD.

B. The performance report must contain the information required for reporting program performance under 2 CFR 200.329(c)(2) and (d), including a comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives of the Project as described in Article III, section A of this Grant Agreement, the reasons why established goals were not met, if appropriate, and additional pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

FINDING NUMBER 2024-004 (Continued)

Noncompliance and Material Weakness- Semi-Annual Performance Report (Continued)

- The County submitted a semi-annual performance report for the time period ending June 30, 2024 for the Economic Development Initiative AL# 14.251 B-22-CP-OH-0726 indicating total funds expended of $0. The County accounting records for the time period ending June 30, 2024 had expenditures of $537,015, resulting in a variance of $537,015.
- The County submitted a semi-annual performance report for the time period ending December 31, 2024 for the Economic Development Initiative AL# 14.251 B-22-CP-OH-0726 indicating current expenditures of $0. The County accounting records for the time period ending December 31, 2024 had expenditures of $2,129,368, resulting in a variance of $2,129,368.

The failure to submit accurate amounts was due to insufficient controls and could result in action taken by the grantor.

The County anticipates contacting HUD after the end of the federal shutdown to amend these reporting errors. Additional controls should be implemented to help ensure accuracy of the reports.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

Finding Number:	**2024-005**
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	**AL # 14.251 Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants**
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	**B-22-CP-OH-0726**
Federal Agency:	**U.S. Department Of Housing And Urban Development**
Compliance Requirement:	**Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Cost Principles**
Pass-Through Entity:	**N/A**
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	**No**
Prior Audit Finding Number:	**N/A**

Questioned Cost, Noncompliance, and Material Weakness

2 CFR 2400 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Housing And Urban Development for 2 CFR Part 200.414(f) which provides, in part, that recipients and subrecipients that do not have a current Federal negotiated indirect cost rate (including provisional rate) may elect to charge a de minimis rate of up to 10 percent of modified total direct costs (MTDC). The recipient or subrecipient is authorized to determine the appropriate rate up to this limit. When applying the de minimis rate, costs must be consistently charged as either direct or indirect costs and may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. The de minimis rate does not require documentation to justify its use and may be used indefinitely. Once elected, the recipient or subrecipient must use the de minimis rate for all Federal awards until the recipient or subrecipient chooses to receive a negotiated rate.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

FINDING NUMBER 2024-005 (Continued)

Questioned Cost, Noncompliance, and Material Weakness- De Minimus Indirect Cost Rate (Continued)

2 CFR Part 200.1 defines Modified Total Direct Cost (MTDC) as all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first $50,000 of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance of the subawards under the award). MTDC excludes equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant support costs, and the portion of each subaward in excess of $50,000. Other items may only be excluded when necessary to avoid a serious inequity in the distribution of indirect costs and with the approval of the cognizant agency for indirect costs.

The County charged $300,000 in Administrative Indirect Costs for the Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants AL# 14.251 using a de minimis indirect cost rate. The $300,000 was calculated as 10% of total project costs of $3,000,000, which included $300,000 in indirect costs and $2,700,000 in direct costs. Further, the $2,700,000 of the direct costs expended for the project were capital expenditures related to construction on the Devola Sewer Project. Therefore, the Modified Total Direct Cost (MTDC) on the Project was $0. As a result, the County should not have charged any indirect costs on the project using a de minimus rate. The County improperly charging Indirect Costs on the Project was due to confusion over how to calculate Modified Total Direct Costs.

Therefore, we consider the amount of $300,000 to be a questioned cost. Failure to properly apply the de minimus indirect cost rate could lead to future questioned costs, reduced future federal funding, and the requirement to repay grant funds.

Additional controls should be implemented to help ensure proper application of the de minimus indirect cost rate.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

Finding Number:	**2024-006**
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	**AL # 14.251 Economic Development Initiative, Community Project Funding, and Miscellaneous Grants**
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	**B-22-CP-OH-0726**
Federal Agency:	**U.S. Department Of Housing And Urban Development**
Compliance Requirement:	**Special Tests and Provisions**
Pass-Through Entity:	**N/A**
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	**No**
Prior Audit Finding Number:	**N/A**

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

FINDING NUMBER 2024-006 (Continued)

Noncompliance and Material Weakness- Section 3 Requirements (Continued)

24 CFR 75 establishes the requirements to be followed to ensure the objectives of Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) (Section 3) are met. The purpose of Section 3 is to ensure that economic opportunities, most importantly employment, generated by certain HUD financial assistance shall be directed to low- and very low-income persons, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance for housing or residents of the community in which the Federal assistance is Section 3 projects means housing rehabilitation, housing construction, and other public construction projects assisted under HUD programs that provide housing and community development financial assistance when the total amount of assistance to the project exceeds a threshold of $200,000. Consistent with existing Federal, state, and local laws and regulations, PHAs and other recipients of public housing financial assistance, and their contractors and subcontractors, must make their best efforts to award contracts and subcontracts to business concerns that provide economic opportunities to Section 3 workers.

Grant Agreement No. B-22-CP-OH-0726 Article IV General Federal Requirements (M) states the grantee must comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (Section 3), 12 USC 1701u, and HUD's regulations at 24 CFR part 75 as applicable, including reporting requirements in 24 CFR 75.25.

The County did not establish any policies/procedures related to Section 3. Further, The County did not include Section 3 accomplishments in their semi-annual performance reports submitted in Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System (DRGR).The failure to submit Section 3 accomplishments on semi-annual performance reports was due to insufficient controls and could result in action taken by the grantor.

Additional controls should be implemented to help ensure the County is adhering to Section 3 guidelines and submitting the required Section 3 accomplishments in their semi-annual performance reports submitted in DRGR.

Officials’ Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

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MATTHEW LIVENGOOD
WASHINGTON COUNTY AUDITOR

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.511(b)
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2023-001	Noncompliance pertaining to Ohio Rev. Code §§ 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16 and Material Weakness pertaining to Financial Reporting.	Fully Corrected	N/A
2023-002	Material Weakness and Noncompliance pertaining to AL# 21.027 Reporting.	Fully Corrected	N/A

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MATTHEW LIVENGOOD
WASHINGTON COUNTY AUDITOR

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2 CFR § 200.511(c)
DECEMBER 30, 2024

Finding Number:	2024-001
Planned Corrective Action:	The Southeastern Ohio Port Authority President & CEO will ensure the Port Authority does not make expenditures in excess of appropriations.
Anticipated Completion Date:	December 31, 2025
Responsible Contact Person:	Jesse Roush, Southeastern Ohio Port Authority President & CEO
Finding Number:	2024-002
Planned Corrective Action:	The County Engineer Office Manager will communicate at year end with the County Fiscal Office to verify their records for Appropriations and Estimated Resources match the County Accounting records, ensuring accurate Budgetary Financial Statements and Compliance with Ohio Revised Code Budgetary Laws.
Anticipated Completion Date:	December 31, 2025
Responsible Contact Person:	Emily Griffin, County Engineer Office Manager
Finding Number:	2024-003
Planned Corrective Action:	The Grants Department Manager and Chief Financial Administrator will ensure the County submits quarterly OCJS amounts that match County accounting records each quarter.
Anticipated Completion Date:	December 31, 2025
Responsible Contact Person:	Rob Grant, Grants Department Manager and Ben Cowdery, Chief Financial Administrator
Finding Number:	2024-004
Planned Corrective Action:	The Special Projects Manager and Chief Financial Administrator will ensure the County submits Semi-Annual Performance Reports with expenditures that match County accounting records each semi-annual period.
Anticipated Completion Date:	December 31, 2025
Responsible Contact Person:	Philip Schaffer, Special Projects Manager and Ben Cowdery, Chief Financial Administrator
Finding Number:	2024-005
Planned Corrective Action:	The Special Projects Manager will ensure the County does not charge Indirect Costs in excess of the de minimis rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs.
Anticipated Completion Date:	December 31, 2025
Responsible Contact Person:	Philip Schaffer, Special Projects Manager

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2 CFR § 200.511(c)
DECEMBER 30, 2024
(Continued)

Finding Number:	2024-006
Planned Corrective Action:	The Special Projects Manager will ensure the County establishes policies/procedures related to Section 3 and includes Section 3 accomplishments in semi-annual performance reports submitted in Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System.
Anticipated Completion Date:	December 31, 2025
Responsible Contact Person: P	Philip Schaffer, Special Projects Manager

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

WASHINGTON COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 12/23/2025