OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

ASHLAND COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2020

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ashland County
142 West 2nd Street
Ashland, Ohio 44805

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ashland County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the County's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General; Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax; Job and Family Services; Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services; and Developmental Disabilities Funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 24 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the County. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include management's discussion and analysis, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit assets/liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the County's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 9 2021, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

November 9, 2021

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The discussion and analysis of Ashland County's financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole.

Highlights

In total, the County's net position increased $4,372,244, or 15 percent. Governmental activities increased almost 14 percent. Business-type activities had an increase in net position; however, continues to have a deficit net position overall.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Ashland County's financial position.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the County as a whole, presenting both an aggregate and a longer-term view of the County.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term and what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements report the County's most significant funds individually and the County's non-major funds in a single column. The County's major funds are the General; Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax; Job and Family Services; Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services; Developmental Disabilities; and Landfill funds.

Reporting the County as a Whole

The statement of net position and the statement of activities reflect how the County did financially during 2020. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to that which is used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting considers all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These statements report the County's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether the financial position of the County as a whole has increased or decreased from the prior year. Over time, these increases and/or decreases are one indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating. The causes of these changes may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the County's property tax base and the condition of the County's capital assets. These factors must be considered when assessing the overall health of the County.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the County is divided into two distinct types of activities.

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

Business-Type Activities - These services are provided on a charge for services basis and are intended to recover all or most of the costs of the services provided. The landfill and recycling services are reported here.

Reporting the County's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the County's major funds, the General; Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax; Job and Family Services; Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services; Developmental Disabilities; and Landfill funds. While the County uses many funds to account for its financial transactions, these are the most significant.

Governmental Funds - The County's governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same programs reported as governmental activities on the government-wide financial statements. Most of the County's basic services are reported in these funds and focus on how money flows into and out of the funds as well as the balances available for spending at year end. These funds are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting which 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.

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 County'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 help make this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Proprietary Funds - The County's proprietary funds consist of enterprise funds. Enterprise funds use the accrual basis of accounting and are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the County. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from these funds are not available to support the County's programs. These funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Table 1 provides a summary of the County's net position for 2020 and 2019.

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	$45,897,895	$38,258,407	$830,657	$555,734	$46,728,552	$38,814,141
Net Pension Asset	97,888	41,526	0	0	97,888	41,526
Net OPEB Asset	71,266	66,406	0	0	71,266	66,406
Capital Assets, Net	32,424,120	32,392,950	61,465	61,465	32,485,585	32,454,415
Total Assets	78,491,169	70,759,289	892,122	617,199	79,383,291	71,376,488
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension	3,180,641	7,770,533	0	0	3,180,641	7,770,533
OPEB	2,128,888	953,252	0	0	2,128,888	953,252
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,309,529	8,723,785	0	0	5,309,529	8,723,785
Liabilities						
Current and Other Liabilities	2,777,974	2,363,628	13,956	18,882	2,791,930	2,382,510
Long-Term Liabilities						
Pension	19,726,148	26,598,440	0	0	19,726,148	26,598,440
OPEB	12,737,563	11,865,893	0	0	12,737,563	11,865,893
Other Amounts	1,403,553	1,375,122	1,021,854	1,119,817	2,425,407	2,494,939
Total Liabilities	36,645,238	42,203,083	1,035,810	1,138,699	37,681,048	43,341,782
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Pension	4,282,087	994,951	0	0	4,282,087	994,951
OPEB	1,998,782	367,892	0	0	1,998,782	367,892
Other Amounts	8,130,435	7,167,424	0	0	8,130,435	7,167,424
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	14,411,304	8,530,267	0	0	14,411,304	8,530,267
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	32,262,247	32,340,296	61,465	61,465	32,323,712	32,401,761
Restricted	20,885,258	17,830,933	0	0	20,885,258	17,830,933
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(20,403,349)	(21,421,505)	(205,153)	(582,965)	(20,608,502)	(22,004,470)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$32,744,156	$28,749,724	($143,688)	($521,500)	$32,600,468	$28,228,224

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) reported by the County at December 31, 2020, is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions" and GASB Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions". For reasons discussed below, end users of these financial statements will gain a clearer understanding of the County's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability (asset), and the net OPEB liability (asset) to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

GASB standards are national standards and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB Statement No. 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB Statement No. 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension or net OPEB liability. GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and State law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 75 require the net pension liability (asset) and the net OPEB liability (asset) to equal the County's proportionate share of each plan's collective present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

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

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

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

In accordance with GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 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 the net pension liability (asset) and the net OPEB liability (asset), respectively, not accounted for as deferred outflows/inflows.

Pension/OPEB changes noted in the above table reflect an overall decrease in deferred outflows and overall increase in deferred inflows. These changes are affected by changes in benefits, contribution rates, return on investments, and actuarial assumptions. The decrease in the net pension liability and the increase in the net OPEB liability represent the County's proportionate share of the unfunded benefits.

For governmental activities, there are a couple of significant changes noted in the above table. The increase in current and other assets of $7.6 million is primarily due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents and an increase in property taxes receivable. Cash and cash equivalents increased in the General Fund from the receipt of CARES Act funding. As a result, a significant portion of public safety costs were paid from CARES resources rather than from the General Fund. There was also an increase in revenue from the State increasing the gas tax rate (amount paid at the pump) in the prior year. The increase in property taxes receivable is the result of the Rover Pipeline and an increase in the assessed valuation of public utility personal property of almost $183 million. The increase in current and other liabilities is also largely related to CARES Act resources as there was an increase in unearned revenue as of year end. There was also an increase in accrued wages (timing of pay period end date) and accounts payable as of year end (also due to timing of payments).

The only change of any significant for the business-type activities was the increase in current and other assets (cash and cash equivalents). The Landfill Fund no longer had to provide support for recycling operations with the closing of these operations by the County.

Table 2 reflects the change in net position for 2020 and 2019.

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	$4,881,025	$4,695,732	$495,057	$930,976	$5,376,082	$5,626,708
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	19,771,492	16,643,710	0	0	19,771,492	16,643,710
Capital Grants, Contributions, and Interest	133,230	221,623	0	0	133,230	221,623
Total Program Revenues	24,785,747	21,561,065	495,057	930,976	25,280,804	22,492,041
General Revenues						
Property Taxes Levied for						
General Operations	3,239,401	2,629,365	0	0	3,239,401	2,629,365
Health-Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	1,156,266	953,392	0	0	1,156,266	953,392
Health-Developmental Disabilities	4,931,744	3,911,963	0	0	4,931,744	3,911,963
Health-Other	706,359	569,288	0	0	706,359	569,288
Permissive Sales Taxes Levied for						
General Operations	7,357,215	7,084,829	0	0	7,357,215	7,084,829
County Jail Operations	1,848,919	2,246,271	0	0	1,848,919	2,246,271
Capital Projects	39,635	144,587	0	0	39,635	144,587
Other Local Taxes	264,003	339,452	0	0	264,003	339,452
Grants and Entitlements	1,579,945	1,712,314	0	0	1,579,945	1,712,314
Interest	348,145	742,631	0	0	348,145	742,631
Other	2,289,921	2,994,524	22,572	2,318	2,312,493	2,996,842
Total General Revenues	23,761,553	23,328,616	22,572	2,318	23,784,125	23,330,934
Total Revenues	48,547,300	44,889,681	517,629	933,294	49,064,929	45,822,975
Program Expenses						
General Government						
Legislative and Executive	7,661,004	6,755,693	0	0	7,661,004	6,755,693
Judicial	2,624,027	2,586,276	0	0	2,624,027	2,586,276
Public Safety						
Sheriff	8,869,211	9,832,644	0	0	8,869,211	9,832,644
Other	348,879	353,729	0	0	348,879	353,729
Public Works	5,153,492	6,556,257	0	0	5,153,492	6,556,257
Health						
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	3,685,040	3,509,563	0	0	3,685,040	3,509,563
Developmental Disabilities	5,932,551	6,028,040	0	0	5,932,551	6,028,040
Other	1,119,316	1,126,055	0	0	1,119,316	1,126,055
Human Services						
Children Services	3,119,138	2,597,220	0	0	3,119,138	2,597,220
Job and Family Services	3,615,959	3,680,067	0	0	3,615,959	3,680,067
Other	1,886,427	1,894,627	0	0	1,886,427	1,894,627

(continued)

Table 2
Change in Net Position
(continued)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Program Expenses (continued)						
Conservation and Recreation	$43,380	$43,861	$0	$0	$43,380	$43,861
Economic Development and Assistance	256,919	332,908	0	0	256,919	332,908
Intergovernmental	220,852	86,192	0	0	220,852	86,192
Landfill	0	0	139,817	457,977	139,817	457,977
Recycling	0	0	16,673	539,865	16,673	539,865
Total Expenses	44,536,195	45,383,132	156,490	997,842	44,692,685	46,380,974
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Before Transfers and Special Item	4,011,105	(493,451)	361,139	(64,548)	4,372,244	(557,999)
Transfers	(16,673)	240,881	16,673	(240,881)	0	0
Special Item	0	0	0	317,970	0	317,970
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	3,994,432	(252,570)	377,812	12,541	4,372,244	(240,029)
Net Position (Deficit) Beginning of Year	$28,749,724	29,002,294	(521,500)	(534,041)	28,228,224	28,468,253
Net Position (Deficit) End of Year	$32,744,156	$28,749,724	($143,688)	($521,500)	$32,600,468	$28,228,224

For governmental activities, the increase in program revenues was primarily due to CARES Act funding and the State's increase in the gas tax rate. Capital grants and contributions decreased due to the County receiving grants from the Ohio Public Works Commission for guardrail repairs in the prior year. The overall change in general revenues from the prior year was not significant; decreases in revenue resulting from the impact of the pandemic were offset by increases in property tax revenue related to the Rover pipeline. Overall, expenses decreased approximately 2 percent; the largest change found in the public works program which had a slowdown of projects due to the pandemic.

For business-type activities, the decrease in both revenues and expenses was due the discontinuation of the recycling program.

Table 3 indicates the total cost of services and the net cost of services for governmental activities. The statement of activities reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, 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		Net Cost of Services	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	$7,661,004	$6,755,693	$4,170,019	$4,600,367
Judicial	2,624,027	2,586,276	1,104,803	1,128,516
Public Safety				
Sheriff	8,869,211	9,832,644	6,324,567	8,865,313
Other	348,879	353,729	314,013	304,395
Public Works	5,153,492	6,556,257	(1,008,262)	937,755
Health				
Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services	3,685,040	3,509,563	1,290,491	1,152,401
Developmental Disabilities	5,932,551	6,028,040	4,093,858	3,099,412
Other	1,119,316	1,126,055	839,667	811,910
Human Services				
Children Services	3,119,138	2,597,220	1,329,303	1,291,039
Job and Family Services	3,615,959	3,680,067	421,963	559,800
Other	1,886,427	1,894,627	492,971	615,993
Conservation and Recreation	43,380	43,861	43,380	43,861
Economic Development and Assistance	256,919	332,908	256,919	332,908
Intergovernmental	220,852	86,192	76,756	78,397
Total Expenses	$44,536,195	$45,383,132	$19,750,448	$23,822,067

The County's general revenues (primarily property taxes, sales taxes, and unrestricted grants and entitlements) supported 44 percent of the governmental programs provided by the County (52 percent in 2019). A review of the above table reveals that a number of the County's programs have consistently received substantial support through program revenues. For instance, 26 percent of legislative and executive costs were provided for through various charges for services. The judicial program also provides for 58 percent of its costs through various fines, court costs, and grants. The public works program is provided for through motor vehicle license fees and gas taxes as well as from charges to other governmental entities for which the County Engineer provides services. The health and human services programs continue to be largely funded through various grants and entitlements restricted to providing programs for various at risk individuals.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis

The County's major governmental funds are the General Fund and the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax; Job and Family Services; Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services; and Developmental Disabilities special revenue funds.

The General Fund had a sizable increase in fund balance, 50 percent. While there was a modest increase in total revenues, there was a $1.8 million decrease in expenditures due largely to a substantial portion of the sheriff's salaries being paid from CARES Act monies received (recorded in the Coronavirus Relief special revenue fund).

A combination of the increase in gas tax revenue (State increasing the gas tax rate) and reduction in expenditures (projected impacted by the pandemic) led to an increase in fund balance in the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund.

Fund balance did not change significantly from the prior year for either the Job and Family Services Fund or the Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services Fund.

Fund balance increased in the Developmental Disabilities Fund despite a decrease in total revenues and a slight increase expenditures; however, revenues continue to be more than sufficient to cover the costs of operations.

Business-Type Activities Financial Analysis

Net position increased in the Landfill Fund due to the fund no longer needing to support the operations of the Recycling Center. The County discontinued the recycling program during 2019.

Budgetary Highlights

The County prepares an annual budget of revenues and expenditures/expenses for all funds of the County for use by County officials and department heads and such other budgetary documents as are required by State statute, including the annual appropriations resolution which is effective the first day of January. The County's most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. For revenues, changes from the original budget to the final budget were largely due to improving projections as the pandemic was not impacting revenues as much as originally predicted, particularly for permissive sales taxes. Changes from the final budget to actual revenues were not significant. For expenditures, changes from the original budget to the final budget were primarily related to the Sheriff's department; however, since a substantial portion of these costs were covered by CARES Act monies during 2020, actual expenditures were significantly less than the final budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - The County's net investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2020 was $32,262,247 and $61,465, respectively (net of accumulated depreciation and related debt). The primary additions for governmental activities acquiring some land, a parking lot, road and bridge improvements, and vehicles. Disposals were minimal. For business-type activities, there were no additions and disposals were minimal. For further information regarding the County's capital assets, refer to Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Debt - At December 31, 2020, the County had an outstanding loan, in the amount of $46,934. In addition, the County's long-term obligations include the net pension/OPEB liability, compensated absences, the liability for landfill postclosure costs. For further information regarding the County's long-term obligations, refer to Notes 16 and 17 to the basic financial statements.

Current Issues

Revenue for the County continued to increase with sales tax leading the way despite dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. The housing market remains steady. The demand for affordable housing is putting pressure on home sales in the County.

Receiving CARES Act revenue helped maintain county services, safety of county employees, and help for several nonprofit organizations in Ashland County.

The County is experiencing increased costs for jail operations and indigent court costs due to Ohio's drug problem. The children services budget has also been increased due to drug related issues and a great need foster parents; however, there has been difficulty recruiting people to fill this role.

Request 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 County's financial status. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to Cindy Funk, Ashland County Auditor, 142 West Second Street, Ashland, Ohio 44805.

Ashland County
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$28,642,855	$795,180	$29,438,035
Accounts Receivable	49,323	35,371	84,694
Accrued Interest Receivable	20,585	0	20,585
Permissive Sales Taxes Receivable	2,477,048	0	2,477,048
Other Local Taxes Receivable	27,846	0	27,846
Due from Other Governments	4,352,502	106	4,352,608
Prepaid Items	221,503	0	221,503
Materials and Supplies Inventory	924,682	0	924,682
Property Taxes Receivable	9,181,551	0	9,181,551
Net Pension Asset	97,888	0	97,888
Net OPEB Asset	71,266	0	71,266
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	941,097	61,465	1,002,562
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	31,483,023	0	31,483,023
Total Assets	78,491,169	892,122	79,383,291
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	3,180,641	0	3,180,641
OPEB	2,128,888	0	2,128,888
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,309,529	0	5,309,529
Liabilities			
Accrued Wages Payable	623,978	2,247	626,225
Accounts Payable	1,115,461	11,176	1,126,637
Contracts Payable	723	0	723
Due to Other Governments	344,554	533	345,087
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	29,772	0	29,772
Employee Withholdings Payable	121,761	0	121,761
Unearned Revenue	525,613	0	525,613
Retainage Payable	16,112	0	16,112
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	350,555	89,554	440,109
Due in More Than One Year			
Net Pension Liability	19,726,148	0	19,726,148
Net OPEB Liability	12,737,563	0	12,737,563
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	1,052,998	932,300	1,985,298
Total Liabilities	36,645,238	1,035,810	37,681,048
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	8,130,435	0	8,130,435
Pension	4,282,087	0	4,282,087
OPEB	1,998,782	0	1,998,782
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	14,411,304	0	14,411,304
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	32,262,247	61,465	32,323,712
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	10,036	0	10,036
Public Works	5,216,123	0	5,216,123
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	2,098,189	0	2,098,189
Developmental Disabilities	6,157,611	0	6,157,611
Real Estate Assessment	1,379,787	0	1,379,787
County Jail	1,554,109	0	1,554,109
Other Purposes	4,469,403	0	4,469,403
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(20,403,349)	(205,153)	(20,608,502)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$32,744,156	($143,688)	$32,600,468

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities				
General Government				
Legislative and Executive	$7,661,004	$2,016,811	$1,474,174	$0
Judicial	2,624,027	1,164,317	354,907	0
Public Safety				
Sheriff	8,869,211	960,937	1,450,477	133,230
Other	348,879	2,401	32,465	0
Public Works	5,153,492	211,360	5,950,394	0
Health				
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	3,685,040	0	2,394,549	0
Developmental Disabilities	5,932,551	127,944	1,710,749	0
Other	1,119,316	189,215	90,434	0
Human Services				
Children Services	3,119,138	0	1,789,835	0
Job and Family Services	3,615,959	0	3,193,996	0
Other	1,886,427	208,040	1,185,416	0
Conservation and Recreation	43,380	0	0	0
Economic Development and Assistance	256,919	0	0	0
Intergovernmental	220,852	0	144,096	0
Total Governmental Activities	44,536,195	4,881,025	19,771,492	133,230
Business-Type Activities				
Landfill	139,817	495,057	0	0
Recycling	16,673	0	0	0
Total Business-Type Activities	156,490	495,057	0	0
Total	$44,692,685	$5,376,082	$19,771,492	$133,230

General Revenues
Property Taxes Levied for
General Operations
Health-Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services
Health-Developmental Disabilities
Health-Other
Permissive Sales Taxes Levied for
General Operations
County Jail Operations
Capital Projects
Other Local Taxes
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted for Specific Programs
Interest
Other

Total General Revenues

Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position (Deficit) Beginning of Year

Net Position (Deficit) End of Year

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position		
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
($4,170,019)	$0	($4,170,019)
(1,104,803)	0	(1,104,803)
(6,324,567)	0	(6,324,567)
(314,013)	0	(314,013)
1,008,262	0	1,008,262
(1,290,491)	0	(1,290,491)
(4,093,858)	0	(4,093,858)
(839,667)	0	(839,667)
(1,329,303)	0	(1,329,303)
(421,963)	0	(421,963)
(492,971)	0	(492,971)
(43,380)	0	(43,380)
(256,919)	0	(256,919)
(76,756)	0	(76,756)
(19,750,448)	0	(19,750,448)
0	355,240	355,240
0	(16,673)	(16,673)
0	338,567	338,567
(19,750,448)	338,567	(19,411,881)
3,239,401	0	3,239,401
1,156,266	0	1,156,266
4,931,744	0	4,931,744
706,359	0	706,359
7,357,215	0	7,357,215
1,848,919	0	1,848,919
39,635	0	39,635
264,003	0	264,003
1,579,945	0	1,579,945
348,145	0	348,145
2,289,921	22,572	2,312,493
23,761,553	22,572	23,784,125
(16,673)	16,673	0
3,994,432	377,812	4,372,244
28,749,724	(521,500)	28,228,224
$32,744,156	($143,688)	$32,600,468

Ashland County
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2020

	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Job and Family Services	Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$8,655,412	$2,227,836	$592,192	$2,245,142
Accounts Receivable	5,919	976	0	0
Accrued Interest Receivable	20,330	193	0	0
Permissive Sales Taxes Receivable	1,942,059	0	0	0
Other Local Taxes Receivable	0	14,391	0	0
Due from Other Governments	707,315	2,405,351	358,880	83,019
Interfund Receivable	32,882	1,015	252,075	0
Prepaid Items	221,503	0	0	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	50,463	851,204	3,854	0
Restricted Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	150,109	0	0	0
Property Taxes Receivable	3,039,511	0	0	876,150
Total Assets	$14,825,503	$5,500,966	$1,207,001	$3,204,311
Liabilities				
Accrued Wages Payable	$230,699	$86,602	$96,871	$13,872
Accounts Payable	97,309	123,041	47,711	294,121
Contracts Payable	0	0	0	0
Due to Other Governments	155,748	21,414	39,572	4,681
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	25,532	0	0	0
Employee Withholdings Payable	121,761	0	0	0
Interfund Payable	1,015	0	647	0
Unearned Revenue	0	0	0	0
Retainage Payable	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	632,064	231,057	184,801	312,674
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	2,691,600	0	0	775,560
Unavailable Revenue	2,330,235	2,004,625	110,567	180,004
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,021,835	2,004,625	110,567	955,564
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	422,075	851,204	3,854	0
Restricted	35,419	2,414,080	907,779	1,936,073
Committed	180,125	0	0	0
Assigned	2,214,367	0	0	0
Unassigned (Deficit)	6,319,618	0	0	0
Total Fund Balances	9,171,604	3,265,284	911,633	1,936,073
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$14,825,503	$5,500,966	$1,207,001	$3,204,311

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Developmental Disabilities	Other Governmental	Total
$5,665,782	$9,106,382	$28,492,746
212	42,216	49,323
62	0	20,585
0	534,989	2,477,048
0	13,455	27,846
306,495	491,442	4,352,502
0	32,328	318,300
0	0	221,503
15,539	3,622	924,682
0	0	150,109
4,599,419	666,471	9,181,551
$10,587,509	$10,890,905	$46,216,195
$64,702	$131,232	$623,978
86,780	466,499	1,115,461
0	723	723
63,731	59,408	344,554
4,240	0	29,772
0	0	121,761
0	316,638	318,300
0	525,613	525,613
0	16,112	16,112
219,453	1,516,225	3,096,274
4,073,400	589,875	8,130,435
767,835	784,780	6,178,046
4,841,235	1,374,655	14,308,481
15,539	3,622	1,296,294
5,511,282	5,889,180	16,693,813
0	2,386,931	2,567,056
0	0	2,214,367
0	(279,708)	6,039,910
5,526,821	8,000,025	28,811,440
$10,587,509	$10,890,905	$46,216,195

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Ashland County
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances
to Net Position of Governmental Activities
December 31, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$28,811,440
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because of the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		32,424,120
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.		
Accounts Receivable	4,503	
Accrued Interest Receivable	9,995	
Permissive Sales Taxes Receivable	1,690,007	
Due from Other Governments	3,386,797	
Interfund Receivable	35,628	
Delinquent Property Taxes Receivable	1,051,116	
		6,178,046
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Loan Payable	(46,934)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(1,356,619)	
		(1,403,553)
The net pension liability (asset) and net OPEB liability (asset) are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset, liability, and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Net Pension Asset	97,888	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	3,180,641	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(4,282,087)	
Net Pension Liability	(19,726,148)	
Net OPEB Asset	71,266	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	2,128,888	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,998,782)	
Net OPEB Liability	(12,737,563)	
		(33,265,897)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$32,744,156

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Job and Family Services	Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$2,954,697	$0	$0	$1,074,898
Permissive Sales Taxes	7,293,605	0	0	0
Other Local Taxes	5,221	188,818	0	0
Charges for Services	2,122,237	0	0	0
Licenses and Permits	2,975	0	0	0
Fines and Forfeitures	74,967	22,542	0	0
Intergovernmental	1,737,871	5,621,254	2,980,585	2,381,248
Interest	370,482	9,892	0	0
Other	1,272,640	78,800	71,425	229,059
Total Revenues	15,834,695	5,921,306	3,052,010	3,685,205
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government				
Legislative and Executive	5,222,857	0	0	0
Judicial	1,753,236	0	0	0
Public Safety				
Sheriff	3,505,362	0	0	0
Other	275,483	0	0	0
Public Works	85,568	5,013,342	0	0
Health				
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	0	0	0	3,634,298
Developmental Disabilities	0	0	0	0
Other	196,117	0	0	0
Human Services				
Children Services	0	0	0	0
Job and Family Services	0	0	3,090,554	0
Other	280,884	0	0	0
Conservation and Recreation	30,000	0	0	0
Economic Development and Assistance	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0
Intergovernmental	84,950	0	0	0
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	0	10,000	0
Total Expenditures	11,434,457	5,013,342	3,100,554	3,634,298
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	4,400,238	907,964	(48,544)	50,907
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	0	0	81,487	0
Transfers Out	(1,328,160)	0	0	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,328,160)	0	81,487	0
Changes in Fund Balances	3,072,078	907,964	32,943	50,907
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	6,099,526	2,357,320	878,690	1,885,166
Fund Balances End of Year	$9,171,604	$3,265,284	$911,633	$1,936,073

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Developmental Disabilities	Other Governmental	Total
$4,487,981	$644,136	$9,161,712
0	1,871,030	9,164,635
0	258,782	452,821
137,353	1,337,264	3,596,854
0	553,779	556,754
0	201,826	299,335
1,709,304	7,191,398	21,621,660
31,450	2,163	413,987
210,141	461,954	2,324,019
6,576,229	12,522,332	47,591,777
0	1,934,259	7,157,116
0	647,528	2,400,764
0	4,127,500	7,632,862
0	47,276	322,759
0	90,930	5,189,840
0	0	3,634,298
5,732,967	28,733	5,761,700
0	906,830	1,102,947
0	3,111,982	3,111,982
0	223,933	3,314,487
0	1,511,983	1,792,867
0	0	30,000
0	256,919	256,919
0	329,103	329,103
0	135,902	220,852
0	0	10,000
5,732,967	13,352,878	42,268,496
843,262	(830,546)	5,323,281
0	1,230,000	1,311,487
0	0	(1,328,160)
0	1,230,000	(16,673)
843,262	399,454	5,306,608
4,683,559	7,600,571	23,504,832
$5,526,821	$8,000,025	$28,811,440

Ashland County
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
of Governmental Funds to Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$5,306,608
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of activities are different because of the following:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, on the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current year.		
Capital Outlay - Nondepreciable Capital Assets	62,760	
Capital Outlay - Depreciable Capital Assets	2,757,494	
Depreciation	(2,768,275)	
		51,979
The cost of the capital assets is removed from the capital asset account on the statement of net position when disposed of resulting in a loss on disposal of capital assets on the statement of activities.		(20,809)
Revenues on the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in governmental funds.		
Charges for Services	(12,637)	
Delinquent Property Taxes	872,058	
Permissive Sales Taxes	81,134	
Intergovernmental	71,865	
Interest	(55,295)	
Other	(1,602)	
		955,523
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		10,000
Compensated absences reported on the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(38,431)
Except for amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension expense on the statement of activities.		
Pension	(2,883,524)	
OPEB	(1,334,935)	
		(4,218,459)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,935,150	
OPEB	12,871	
		1,948,021
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$3,994,432

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Over
	Original	Final	Actual	(Under)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$2,856,000	$2,976,000	$2,975,005	($995)
Permissive Sales Taxes	6,350,000	7,311,000	7,311,122	122
Other Local Taxes	5,500	5,500	5,221	(279)
Charges for Services	2,010,322	2,352,322	2,187,062	(165,260)
Licenses and Permits	2,550	2,550	2,975	425
Fines and Forfeitures	82,000	82,000	75,890	(6,110)
Intergovernmental	1,416,874	1,718,874	1,719,986	1,112
Interest	325,002	425,002	408,467	(16,535)
Other	533,708	697,108	772,558	75,450
Total Revenues	13,581,956	15,570,356	15,458,286	(112,070)
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government				
Legislative and Executive	5,557,546	5,557,364	5,103,825	453,539
Judicial	1,999,737	1,965,379	1,730,588	234,791
Public Safety				
Sheriff	5,714,651	6,595,019	3,458,437	3,136,582
Other	281,029	316,588	292,251	24,337
Public Works	94,550	92,130	84,892	7,238
Health				
Other	224,092	200,092	196,115	3,977
Human Services				
Other	487,441	441,704	282,699	159,005
Conservation and Recreation	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Intergovernmental	84,950	84,950	84,950	0
Total Expenditures	14,473,996	15,283,226	11,263,757	4,019,469
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(892,040)	287,130	4,194,529	3,907,399
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Other Financing Sources	10,000	29,000	39,306	10,306
Advances In	0	0	34,300	34,300
Advances Out	0	(10,000)	(10,000)	0
Transfers In	0	1,600,000	0	(1,600,000)
Transfers Out	(1,481,431)	(1,492,431)	(1,328,160)	164,271
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,471,431)	126,569	(1,264,554)	(1,391,123)
Changes in Fund Balance	(2,363,471)	413,699	2,929,975	2,516,276
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	4,948,758	4,948,758	4,948,758	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	118,951	118,951	118,951	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$2,704,238	$5,481,408	$7,997,684	$2,516,276

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Other Local Taxes	$193,000	$193,000	$189,816	($3,184)
Fines and Forfeitures	35,500	25,500	23,540	(1,960)
Intergovernmental	6,815,000	5,700,000	5,653,252	(46,748)
Interest	18,000	18,000	9,892	(8,108)
Other	55,000	170,000	79,273	(90,727)
Total Revenues	7,116,500	6,106,500	5,955,773	(150,727)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public Works				
Engineer	8,209,126	7,203,126	5,303,593	1,899,533
Road and Bridge	51,044	44,144	28,778	15,366
Total Expenditures	8,260,170	7,247,270	5,332,371	1,914,899
Changes in Fund Balance	(1,143,670)	(1,140,770)	623,402	1,764,172
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,050,522	1,050,522	1,050,522	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	97,170	97,170	97,170	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$4,022	$6,922	$1,771,094	$1,764,172

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
Job and Family Services Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Over (Under)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	$2,989,000	$2,839,000	$2,730,093	($108,907)
Other	65,000	65,000	71,453	6,453
Total Revenues	3,054,000	2,904,000	2,801,546	(102,454)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Human Services				
Job and Family Services	3,125,487	3,270,760	2,867,420	403,340
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Total Expenditures	3,135,487	3,280,760	2,877,420	403,340
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(81,487)	(376,760)	(75,874)	300,886
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers In	81,487	81,487	81,487	0
Changes in Fund Balance	0	(295,273)	5,613	300,886
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	569,272	569,272	569,272	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$569,272	$273,999	$574,885	$300,886

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Over (Under)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$865,000	$1,085,000	$1,083,169	($1,831)
Intergovernmental	2,081,038	2,399,437	2,395,332	(4,105)
Other	155,553	219,720	229,059	9,339
Total Revenues	3,101,591	3,704,157	3,707,560	3,403
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health				
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	3,757,855	3,780,855	3,767,382	13,473
Changes in Fund Balance	(656,264)	(76,698)	(59,822)	16,876
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,579,008	1,579,008	1,579,008	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	376,167	376,167	376,167	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$1,298,911	$1,878,477	$1,895,353	$16,876

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual
Developmental Disabilities Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Over (Under)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$3,697,500	$4,531,500	$4,522,713	($8,787)
Charges for Services	117,021	117,021	117,021	0
Intergovernmental	1,764,000	1,718,217	1,727,806	9,589
Interest	30,000	30,000	31,450	1,450
Other	92,979	174,979	187,463	12,484
Total Revenues	5,701,500	6,571,717	6,586,453	14,736
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health				
Developmental Disabilities	6,429,270	6,843,503	6,117,332	726,171
Changes in Fund Balance	(727,770)	(271,786)	469,121	740,907
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	5,088,581	5,088,581	5,088,581	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$4,360,811	$4,816,795	$5,557,702	$740,907

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Fund Net Position
Enterprise Fund
December 31, 2020

	Landfill
Assets	
Current Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$336,448
Accounts Receivable	35,371
Due from Other Governments	106
Total Current Assets	371,925
Non-Current Assets	
Restricted Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	458,732
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	61,465
Total Non-Current Assets	520,197
Total Assets	892,122
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accrued Wages Payable	2,247
Accounts Payable	11,176
Due to Other Governments	533
Compensated Absences Payable	3,501
Postclosure Costs Payable	86,053
Total Current Liabilities	103,510
Non-Current Liabilities	
Compensated Absences Payable	2,382
Postclosure Costs Payable	929,918
Total Non-Current Liabilities	932,300
Total Liabilities	1,035,810
Net Position	
Net Invesment in Capital Assets	61,465
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(205,153)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	($143,688)

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Revenues, Expenses,
and Changes in Fund Net Position
Enterprise Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Business-Type Activities		
	Landfill	Other Enterprise	Total Enterprise
Operating Revenues			
Charges for Services	$495,057	$0	$495,057
Other	22,572	0	22,572
Total Operating Revenues	517,629	0	517,629
Operating Expenses			
Personal Services	56,013	2,766	58,779
Materials and Supplies	2,436	0	2,436
Contractual Services	42,966	0	42,966
Other	38,402	13,907	52,309
Total Operating Expenses	139,817	16,673	156,490
Income (Loss) before Transfers	377,812	(16,673)	361,139
Transfers In	0	16,673	16,673
Net Income	377,812	0	377,812
Net Position (Deficit) Beginning of Year	(521,500)	0	(521,500)
Net Position (Deficit) End of Year	($143,688)	$0	($143,688)

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Cash Flows
Enterprise Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Business-Type Activities		
	Landfill	Other Enterprise	Total Enterprise
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash Received from Customers	$495,849	$679	$496,528
Cash Received from Other Revenues	22,572	15	22,587
Cash Payments for Personal Services	(59,877)	(17,717)	(77,594)
Cash Payments to Suppliers	(2,436)	0	(2,436)
Cash Payments for Contractual Services	(131,059)	0	(131,059)
Cash Payments for Other Expenses	(37,037)	(16,017)	(53,054)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	288,012	(33,040)	254,972
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activites			
Transfers In	0	16,673	16,673
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	288,012	(16,367)	271,645
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	507,168	16,367	523,535
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$795,180	$0	$795,180
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities			
Operating Inome (Loss)	$377,812	($16,673)	$361,139
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities			
Changes in Assets and Liabilities			
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	473	694	1,167
Decrease in Due from Other Governments	319	0	319
Decrease in Accrued Wages Payable	(337)	0	(337)
Decrease in Accounts Payable	(3,812)	0	(3,812)
Decrease in Due to Other Governments	(88)	(689)	(777)
Decrease in Interfund Payable	(295)	(4,469)	(4,764)
Decrease in Compensated Absences Payable	(3,144)	(11,903)	(15,047)
Decrease in Postclosure Costs Payable	(82,916)	0	(82,916)
Total Adjustments	(89,800)	(16,367)	(106,167)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$288,012	($33,040)	$254,972

See Accompanying to the Basic Financial Statements

Ashland County
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2020

	Private Purpose Trust	Custodial
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$14,859	$3,267,218
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	0	896,801
Due from Other Governments	0	2,324,339
Property Taxes Receivable	0	71,476,338
Special Assessments Receivable	0	680,866
Total Assets	14,859	78,645,562
Liabilities		
Due to Other Governments	0	3,810,079
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property Taxes	0	63,299,057
Net Position		
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	0	11,536,426
Held in Trust for Children's Services	14,859	0
Total Net Position	$14,859	$11,536,426

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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Ashland County
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Private Purpose Trust	Custodial
Additions		
Interest	$110	$0
Intergovernmental Amounts for Other Governments	0	13,230,697
Amounts Received as Fiscal Agent	0	2,777,952
Licenses, Permits, and Fees for Other Governments	0	8,466,958
Fines and Forfeitures for Other Governments	0	381,183
Property Tax Collections for Other Governments	0	52,776,285
Speical Assessments Collections for Other Governments	0	680,866
Sheriff Sales Collections for Others	0	333,817
Other	0	377,782
Total Additions	110	79,025,540
Deductions		
Human Services		
Children Services	925	0
Distributions to the State of Ohio	0	382,212
Distributions of State Funds to Other Governments	0	10,229,733
Distributions to Other Governments	0	2,953,604
Distributions as Fiscal Agent	0	2,235,965
Distributions to Individuals	0	266,721
Licenses, Permits, and Fees Distributions to Other Governments	0	8,229,754
Fines and Forfeitures Distributions to Other Governments	0	575,662
Property Tax Distributions to Other Governments	0	46,199,016
Speical Assessment Distributions to Other Governments	0	641,064
Sheriff Sales Distributions to Others	0	333,817
Total Deductions	925	72,047,548
Changes in Net Position	(815)	6,977,992
Net Position Beginning of Year	15,674	4,558,434
Net Position End of Year	$14,859	$11,536,426

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Note 1 - Reporting Entity

Ashland County, Ohio (the County) was created in 1846. The County is governed by a board of three commissioners elected by the voters of the County. Other officials elected by the voters of the County that manage various segments of the County's operations are the Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, a Common Pleas Court Judge, and a Probate/Juvenile Court Judge.

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

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

A. Primary Government

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

B. Component Units

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

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Ashland County Land Reutilization Corporation - The Ashland County Land Reutilization Corporation (Land Bank) was formed on September 21, 2017, when the Ashland County Commissioners authorized the incorporation of the Land Bank under Chapters 1724 and 1702 of the Ohio Revised Code through a resolution as a not-for-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The purpose of the Land Bank is to strengthen neighborhoods in the County by returning vacant and abandoned properties to productive use. The Land Bank has been designated as the County's agent to further its mission to reclaim, rehabilitate, and reutilize vacant, abandoned, tax-foreclosed, or other real property in the County by exercising the powers of the County under Chapter 5722 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Note 1 - Reporting Entity (continued)

The Land Bank is governed by a seven member Board of Directors consisting of two County Commissioners, the County Treasurer, one representative from the City of Ashland, one representative from the Village of Loudonville, and two representatives selected by the statutory directors. The Board of Directors has the authority to make, prescribe, and enforce all rules and regulations for the conduct of all business and affairs of the Land Bank and the management and control of its properties. Because the County makes up and/or appoints a voting majority of the Board of Directors, the County is able to impose its will on the operation of the Land Bank and the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading. However, the Land Bank has had no material financial activity since its inception and, as a result, no financial information is currently being presented.

As custodian of public funds, the County Treasurer invests all public monies held on deposit in the County treasury. In the case of the separate organizations listed below, the County serves as fiscal agent, but the organizations are not considered part of Ashland County. Accordingly, the activity of the following organizations is reported as custodial funds within the financial statements:

Ashland County Soil and Water Conservation District
Ashland City-County Health Department
Local Emergency Planning Commission
Ashland County Family and Children First Council
Ashland County Park District

The County participates in several jointly governed organizations and insurance pools, and is associated with a related organization. These organizations are presented in Notes 20, 21, and 22 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

Northern Ohio Juvenile Community Corrections Facility
Ashland Community Improvement Corporation (CIC)
Ashland Area Council for Economic Development
County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA)
County Commissioners Association of Ohio Service Corporation (CCAOSC)
County Employee Benefits Consortium of Ohio, Inc. (CEBCO)
Ashland County Airport Authority

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Ashland 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. Following are the more significant of the County's accounting policies.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental in nature 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 business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the County, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County.

Fund Financial Statements

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Governmental Funds

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

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

Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax - This fund accounts for monies derived from gasoline taxes and the sale of motor vehicle licenses. Expenditures are restricted by State law to county road and bridge repair/improvement programs.

Job and Family Services - This fund accounts for federal, state, and local monies restricted to providing general relief and to pay providers of medical assistance and social services.

Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services - This fund accounts for a county-wide property tax levy and federal and state grants restricted to paying the costs of contracts with local mental health agencies that provide services to the public.

Developmental Disabilities - This fund accounts for a county-wide property tax levy and federal and state grants restricted for the operation of a school for the developmentally disabled.

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

Proprietary Funds

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

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

Landfill - This fund accounts for ongoing postclosure activities at the landfill, which closed in 1997. In addition, the fund receives a remittance on the fees collected by the landfill in Richland County for the dumping of Ashland County waste.

The other enterprise fund of the County accounted for operations of the recycling center which the County no longer operates.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund.

The County's fiduciary funds are a private purpose trust fund and custodial funds. The County's private purpose trust fund accounts for financial assistance to children in foster care. 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 a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows 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 are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reflects the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide financial statements, the enterprise funds and fiduciary funds are accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. In fiduciary funds, a liability to the beneficiaries of fiduciary activity is recognized when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Fiduciary fund liabilities other than those to beneficiaries are recognized using the economic resources measurement focus.

For the enterprise funds, the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows reflects how the County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from the private purpose trust fund and the 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; enterprise funds and fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions

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

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

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

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 these amounts have not yet been earned.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position may report 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/expenditure) until that time. For the County, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension/OPEB and explained in Notes 13 and 14 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position may report 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 until that time. For the County, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, unavailable revenue, pension, and OPEB. Property taxes represent amounts for which there was an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2020, but which were levied to finance 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental fund balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the County, unavailable revenue includes accrued interest, permissive sales taxes, intergovernmental revenue including grants, interfund, delinquent property taxes, and other sources. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period when the amounts become available. For further details on unavailable revenue, refer to the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities on page 21. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position and explained in Notes 13 and 14 to the basic financial statements.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the County is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through County records. Interest in the pool is presented as “Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents”.

Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately within departments of the County are recorded as “Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts”.

During 2020, the County invested in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, mutual funds, federal agency securities, and Star Ohio. Investments are reported at fair value, except for nonnegotiable certificates of deposit which are reported at cost. Fair value is based on quoted market prices or current share price. Star 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 Statement No. 79, “Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants”. The County measures the investment in Star Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by Star Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV that approximates fair value.

For 2020, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals exceeding $100 million. Star Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $100 million requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s) but only to the $100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for this purpose.

Interest earnings are allocated to County funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2020 was $370,482, which includes $304,191 assigned from other County funds.

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

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

H. Inventory

With the exception of the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax special revenue fund, all inventory of the County is presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended/expensed when used. Inventory in the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax special revenue fund is based on average cost. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

I. 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 creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unclaimed monies that have a legal restriction on their use are reported as restricted. Monies required to be set aside for postclosure costs at the landfill are also reported as restricted.

J. Capital Assets

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

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

All capital assets are depreciated, except for land. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the County's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. The County reports all infrastructure, including that acquired prior to 1980.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

	Governmental Activities
Land Improvements	20-50 years
Buildings	40-125 years
Building Improvements	20-50 years
Roads	10-50 years
Bridges	50 years
Equipment	5-25 years
Vehicles	5-20 years

K. Interfund Receivables/Payables

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for internal services provided are reported as “Interfund Receivables/Payables”. Interfund balances are eliminated on the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities. These amounts are presented as “Internal Balances”.

L. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the County’s past experience of making termination payments. Accumulated unused sick leave is paid to employees who retire at various rates depending on length of service and department policy.

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

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account “Matured Compensated Absences Payable” in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported on the government-wide financial statements. All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from the enterprise fund are reported on the enterprise fund financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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, compensated absences that are paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. The 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 to pay those benefits. Long-term loans are recognized as liabilities on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements on the statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes primarily includes resources restricted for various law enforcement activities and activities of the County's courts. The County's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

O. Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable - The nonspendable classification 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.

Restricted - The restricted classification includes amounts 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 mandate 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 purposes specified by the legislation.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Committed - The committed classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (resolution) of the County Commissioners. The committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the County Commissioners remove or change 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 may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by the 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 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. Assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Commissioners. Fund balance policy of the County Commissioners authorizes department managers to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The County Commissioners have also assigned fund balance to cover a gap between estimated resources and appropriations in the 2021 budget. Certain resources have also been assigned for document recording and operations of the sheriff.

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

The County first applies restricted resources when an expenditure is 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 can be used.

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Q. Interfund Transactions

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

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

R. Pension/Other Postemployment Benefits

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, 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 retirement systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The retirement systems report investments at fair value.

S. 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.

Note 3 - Accountability and Compliance

A. Accountability

At December 31, 2020, the following funds had a deficit fund balance:

Fund	Deficit
Special Revenue Funds	
Ashland County Emergency Grant	$335
Children Services	279,373
Enterprise Fund	
Landfill	143,688

The deficit fund balances in the special revenue funds resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur. In the Landfill enterprise fund, the deficit is due to reporting a liability for postclosure costs. This deficit will be eliminated as postclosure occurs over the next seven years.

Note 3 - Accountability and Compliance (continued)

B. Compliance

The following funds had appropriations in excess of estimated resources plus available balances for the year ended December 31, 2020.

	Resources	Appropriations	Variance
Special Revenue Funds			
Coronavirus Relief	$3,257,773	$3,258,672	$899
Bed Tax	275,006	278,000	2,994

Note 4 - 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 (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Actual for the General Fund; and the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax; Job and Family Services; Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services; and Developmental Disabilities 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 that:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

3. Outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting (continued)

Adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the GAAP basis to the budget basis are as follows:

Changes in Fund Balance

	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Job and Family Services	Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	Developmental Disabilities
GAAP Basis	$3,072,078	$907,964	$32,943	$50,907	$843,262
Increase (Decrease) Due To					
Revenue Accruals					
Accrued 2019, Received in Cash 2020	817,128	450,770	249,924	17,689	40,445
Accrued 2020, Not Yet Received in Cash	(716,181)	(417,301)	(500,388)	(3,605)	(64,953)
Expenditure Accruals					
Accrued 2019, Paid in Cash 2020	(530,194)	(154,010)	38,300	(115,775)	(573,701)
Accrued 2020, Not Yet Paid in Cash	632,064	231,057	184,801	312,674	219,453
Cash Adjustments					
Unrecorded Activity 2019	429,463	13,182	17,904	28,077	119,821
Unrecorded Activity 2020	(749,781)	(13,705)	(17,307)	(19,887)	(108,080)
Prepaid Items	25,544	0	0	0	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	(16,390)	48,482	(564)	0	(7,126)
Advances In	34,300	0	0	0	0
Advances Out	(10,000)	0	0	0	0
Encumbrances Outstanding at Year End (Budget Basis)	(58,056)	(443,037)	0	(329,902)	0
Budget Basis	$2,929,975	$623,402	$5,613	($59,822)	$469,121

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

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

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

1. United States Treasury 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 obligation 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 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or its political subdivisions 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 Ohio Revised Code Section 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 division (1) or (2) above; commercial paper as described in Ohio Revised Code 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 in either of the following if training requirements have been met:
    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 10 percent of the value of the outstanding commercial paper of the issuing corporation, which mature within two hundred seventy days after purchase, and the investment in commercial paper notes of a single issuer shall not exceed the aggregate of 5 percent of interim monies available for investment at the time of purchase;

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

  b. bankers acceptances that are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation and which mature not later than one hundred eighty days after purchase;

10. Up to 15 percent of the County's average portfolio in notes issued by United States corporations or by depository institutions that are doing business under authority granted by the United States 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 Ohio Revised Code Chapter 1724; and,

12. Up to 2 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.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations that are not issued or guaranteed by the United States, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. Except as noted above, all investments 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 they will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the 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, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, 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.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At December 31, 2020, $495,641 of the County's total bank balance of $9,814,389 was exposed to custodial credit risk as those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized. One of the County's financial institutions participating in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) was approved for a reduced collateral floor of 50 percent that resulted in a portion of the uninsured and uncollateralized balance and one of the financial institutions was under collateralized.

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

The County has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to the County and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured or by participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

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

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Less Than Six Months	More Than Two Years
Fair Value - Level One Inputs			
Mutual Funds	$1,004,480	$1,004,480	$0
Fair Value - Level Two Inputs			
Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes	1,000,030	0	1,000,030
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	500,605	0	500,605
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	1,000,470	0	1,000,470
Total Fair Value - Level Two Inputs	2,501,105	0	2,501,105
Net Value Per Share			
STAR Ohio	20,227,473	20,227,473	0
Total Investments	$23,733,058	$21,231,953	$2,501,105

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, 2020. The County's investment in mutual funds measured at fair value is valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs). The County's remaining investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/ dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The investment policy restricts the Treasurer from investing in any securities other than those identified in the Ohio Revised Code and that all investments must mature within five years from the date of investment unless they are matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County. The investment policy also requires a minimum of 20 percent of the County's portfolio to mature in less than thirty days and no more than 30 percent may be invested beyond twelve months.

The mutual funds, Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes, Federal Home Loan Bank Notes, and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes carry a rating of Aaa by Moody's. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAA by Standard and Poor's. The County has no investment policy dealing with credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that mutual funds must be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

The County places no limit on the amount of its inactive monies it may invest in a particular security. The following table indicates the percentage of each investment to the County's total portfolio.

	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio
Federal Farm Credit Bank	$1,000,030	4.21%
Federal Home Loan Bank	500,605	2.11
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1,000,470	4.22

Note 6 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2020, consisted of accounts (e.g., billings for user charged services, including unbilled charges); accrued interest; permissive sales taxes; other local taxes; intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenues; interfund; and property taxes. All receivables are considered fully collectible within one year, except for property taxes. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

Note 6 - Receivables (continued)

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount
Governmental Activities	
Major Funds	
General Fund	
Local Government	$320,537
Casino Tax	155,256
Public Defender Grant	47,236
Hillsdale Local School District	790
Mapleton Local School District	145
Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation	2,516
U.S. House of Representatives	734
Homestead and Rollback	180,101
Total General Fund	707,315
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	
Gasoline Tax	1,495,135
Motor Vehicle License Fees	908,964
Village of Polk	733
Village of Savannah	65
Clear Creek Township	454
Total Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	2,405,351
Job and Family Services	
Public Assistance Grant	358,880
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	
Whole Child Matters	5,629
MHRB HUD	3,605
Title XX	6,923
State Opioid Response	6,988
Homestead and Rollback	59,874
Total Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	83,019
Developmental Disabilities	
Title XX	8,294
State of Ohio	20,440
Wayne County Board of Developmental Disabilities	20,332
Perry Township	23,969
Homestead and Rollback	233,460
Total Developmental Disabilities	306,495
Total Major Funds	3,861,060
Nonmajor Funds	
Victims of Crime	
Victims of Crime Grant	3,321
Children Services	
Foster Care Reimbursement	69,564
CHIP	
CHIP	48,512
Child Support Enforcement Agency	
Child Support Enforcement	88,247
Workforce Investment Act	
Workforce Investment	9,860
Senior Citizens Services	
Homestead and Rollback	35,851

(continued)

Note 6 - Receivables (continued)

	Amount
Governmental Activities (continued)	
Nonmajor Funds (continued)	
Felony Delinquent Care	
RECLAIM Grant	$27,183
Community Corrections	
Community Corrections Grant	49,748
County Jail	
City of Ashland	3,900
Capital Projects	
Casino Tax	155,256
Total Nonmajor Funds	491,442
Total Governmental Activities	$4,352,502
Business-Type Activities	
Landfill	
Solid Waste Fees	$106
Custodial Funds	
Local Government	$1,266,590
Gasoline Tax	832,657
Motor Vehicle License Fees	216,310
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax	8,782
Total Custodial Funds	$2,324,339

Note 7 - Permissive Sales and Use Tax

The County Commissioners, by resolution, imposed a 1.25 percent tax on all retail sales made in the County, except sales of motor vehicles, and on the storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property in the County, including motor vehicles not subject to the sales tax. The allocation of the sales tax is 1 percent to the County's General Fund and .25 percent for the operations of the County Jail. 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 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.

Note 8 - Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the County. Real property tax revenues received in 2020 represent the collection of 2019 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2020 were levied after October 1, 2019, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Note 8 - Property Taxes (continued)

Public utility property tax revenues received in 2020 represent the collection of 2019 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2020 became a lien on December 31, 2018, were levied after October 1, 2019, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within 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.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents real, public utility, and outstanding delinquent property taxes which were measurable as of December 31, 2020, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2020 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources - property taxes. On the accrual basis, delinquent real property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue; on the modified accrual basis, the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenue.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, was $9.55 per $1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	
Residential	$693,357,360
Agriculture	159,877,700
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	166,722,290
Public Utility Property	
Real	731,730
Personal	320,806,120
Total Assessed Value	$1,341,495,200

Note 9 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance December 31, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2020
Governmental Activities				
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	$878,337	$62,760	$0	$941,097

(continued)

Note 9 - Capital Assets (continued)

	Balance December 31, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2020
Governmental Activities (continued)				
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land Improvements	$285,596	$83,240	$0	$368,836
Buildings	21,134,499	0	0	21,134,499
Building Improvements	1,985,538	0	0	1,985,538
Roads	51,439,806	1,478,359	0	52,918,165
Bridges	16,660,162	301,271	(104,089)	16,857,344
Equipment	4,064,972	125,159	(29,400)	4,160,731
Vehicles	3,915,984	769,465	(21,115)	4,664,334
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	99,486,557	2,757,494	(154,604)	102,089,447
Less Accumulated Depreciation for				
Land Improvements	(153,636)	(15,260)	0	(168,896)
Buildings	(10,930,307)	(451,981)	0	(11,382,288)
Building Improvements	(1,182,717)	(34,650)	0	(1,217,367)
Roads	(40,673,098)	(1,554,306)	0	(42,227,404)
Bridges	(9,604,946)	(337,141)	83,280	(9,858,807)
Equipment	(2,648,948)	(176,879)	29,400	(2,796,427)
Vehicles	(2,778,292)	(198,058)	21,115	(2,955,235)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(67,971,944)	(2,768,275)	133,795	(70,606,424)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	31,514,613	(10,781)	(20,809)	31,483,023
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$32,392,950	$51,979	($20,809)	$32,424,120

	Balance December 31, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2020
Business-Type Activities				
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	$61,465	$0	$0	$61,465
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Vehicles	37,992	0	(37,992)	0
Less Accumulated Depreciation for				
Vehicles	(37,992)	0	37,992	0
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	0	0	0	0
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$61,465	$0	$0	$61,465

Note 9 - Capital Assets (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Government	
Legislative and Executive	$101,770
Judicial	11,978
Public Safety	
Sheriff	427,659
Public Works	2,088,798
Health	
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services	9,063
Developmental Disabilities	76,718
Other	3,416
Human Services	
Job and Family Services	35,030
Other	463
Conservation and Recreation	13,380
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	$2,768,275

Note 10 - Interfund Receivables/Payables

Interfund balances at December 31, 2020, consisted of the following receivables and payables:

Due to General Fund from:	
Job and Family Services Fund	$647
Other Governmental Funds	32,235
Total General Fund	$32,882
Due to Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund from:	
General Fund	$1,015
Due to Job and Family Services Fund from:	
Other Governmental Funds	$252,075
Due to Other Governmental Funds from:	
Other Governmental Funds	$32,328

The amount due to the General Fund, in the amount of $10,000, from other governmental funds, was to provide cash flow resources. The remaining amounts due to the General Fund were for services provided to the Job and Family Services Fund and other governmental funds. These amounts are expected to be received within one year.

Note 10 - Interfund Receivables/Payables (continued)

The amount due to the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund was for services provided. This amount is expected to be received within one year.

The amount due to the Job and Family Services Fund was for services provided. This amount is expected to be received within one year.

The amount due to other governmental funds from other governmental funds was for services provided. This amount is expected to be received within one year.

Note 11 - Risk Management

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

General Liability	$1,000,000
Excess Liability	9,000,000
Law Enforcement Professional Liability	1,000,000
Public Officials Errors and Omissions Liability	1,000,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists Liability	250,000
Cyber Liability	1,000,000
Building and Contents	117,823,487
Other Property Insurance	
Flood and Earthquake	100,000,000
Comprehensive Boiler and Machinery	100,000,000
Crime Insurance	
Faithful Performance	1,000,000
Money and Securities	1,000,000
Depositor’s Forgery	1,000,000
Money Order and Counterfeit Paper	1,000,000

With the exceptions of medical and dental coverage for Developmental Disabilities employees and workers’ compensation, insurance is held with CORSA. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from 2019 and settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in the past three years. The County pays all elected officials’ bonds by statute.

Note 11 - Risk Management (continued)

For 2020, the County participated in the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Service Corporation, a workers' compensation group rating plan (Plan). The Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safer working conditions and environments for the participants. The workers' compensation experience of the participating counties is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all counties in the Plan. Each county pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than the county's individual rate.

In order to allocate the savings derived by the formation of the Plan, and to maximize the number of participants in the Plan, the Plan's executive committee annually calculates the total savings which accrued to the Plan through its formation. This savings is then compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. The Plan's executive committee then collects rate contributions from or pays rate equalization rebates to the various participants. Participation in the Plan is limited to counties that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Comp Management, Inc., provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the Plan. Each year, the County pays an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

The County may withdraw from the Plan if written notice is provided sixty days prior to the prescribed application deadline of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. However, the County is not relieved of the obligation to pay any amounts owed to the Plan prior to withdrawal, and any county leaving the Plan allows the representative of the Plan to access loss experience for three years following the last year of participation.

Note 12 - Significant Commitments

At year end, the significant encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in 2021 are as follows:

General Fund	$58,056
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax Fund	443,037
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services Fund	329,902
Other Governmental Funds	872,273
	$1,703,268

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

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

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the County's proportionate share of 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 these estimates annually.

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

GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 75 assume the liability is solely the obligation of the employer because (1) they benefit from employee services and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from the employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from the employer (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contribution to provide for OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care cost in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within thirty years. If the pension amortization period exceeds thirty 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 health care to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a net pension/OPEB asset or 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 as an intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting.

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

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - County employees, other than certified teachers, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Participating employers are divided into state, local, public safety, and law enforcement divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, public safety and law enforcement 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 the OPERS Comprehensive Annual 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 years	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30 years	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35 years
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 years	1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30 years	1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35 years

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013, or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013, or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
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 years	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25 years	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25 years

Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The initial amount of a member's pension benefit is vested upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of an annual cost of living adjustment.

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for twelve months, current law provides for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost of living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA is 3 percent. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index capped at 3 percent.

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed plan participants must have attained the age of fifty-five, 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 member's contributions, vested employer contributions, and investment gains or losses resulting from the member's 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 account. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of the entire account balance net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options.

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

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

	State and Local	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			
Employer	14.0%	18.1%	18.1%
Employee *	10.0 %	**	***
2020 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer			
Pension ****	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Postemployment Health Care Benefits ****	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Total Employee	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 the ORC.

*** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board but is limited by the 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 contribution rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension.

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

For 2020, the County's contractually required contribution was $1,862,215 for the traditional plan, $38,857 for the combined plan, and $32,179 for the member-directed plan. Of these amounts, $237,884 is reported as an intergovernmental payable for the traditional plan, $4,768 for the combined plan, and $3,955 for the member-directed plan.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description - Teachers employed by the Board of Developmental Disabilities 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. The report may be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS website at www.strsoh.org.

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

The DBP offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the retirement board made the decision to reduce the cost of living adjustment (COLA) granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients base benefit and past COLA increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of qualifying service credit and age sixty-five or thirty-five years of service credit and at least age sixty. Eligibility changes for DBP members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age sixty or thirty years of service credit at any age.

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

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

The CP offers features of both the DBP and the DCP. In the CP, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DCP account and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DBP. Member contributions to the DCP are allocated among investment choices by the member and contributions to the DBP from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DBP. The defined benefit portion of the CP payment is payable to a member on or after age sixty 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 DCP or CP 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 CP 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 Statement No. 68 reporting purposes.

A DBP or CP member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit that apply for disability benefits. Members in the DCP 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 DCP 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 2020 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2020, the full employer contribution rate was allocated to pension.

The County's contractually required contribution to STRS was $67,149 for 2020; of this amount, $2,310 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Pension Liability (Asset), Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension

The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the net pension liability for STRS was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the respective 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.

<u>Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (continued)

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	0.09483600%	0.04694300%	0.00405501%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.09387978%	0.03713676%	0.00400949%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00095622%	0.00980624%	0.00004552%	
Proportionate Share				
Net Pension Liability	$18,744,980	$0	$981,168	$19,726,148
Net Pension Asset	$0	$97,888	$0	$97,888
Pension Expense	$2,896,629	$9,377	($22,482)	$2,883,524

Pension expense for the member-directed defined contribution plan was $32,179 for 2020. The aggregate pension expense for all pension plans was $2,915,703 for 2020.

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

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	$0	$0	$2,202	$2,202
Changes of Assumptions	1,001,202	10,093	52,670	1,063,965
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	0	0	47,714	47,714
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between County Contributions and the Proportionate Share of Contributions	125,982	2,396	3,232	131,610
County Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	1,862,215	38,857	34,078	1,935,150
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$2,989,399	$51,346	$139,896	$3,180,641
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	$237,003	$22,981	$6,274	$266,258
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	3,739,202	12,696	0	3,751,898
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between County Contributions and the Proportionate Share of Contributions	118,498	13,201	132,232	263,931
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$4,094,703	$48,878	$138,506	$4,282,087

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

$1,935,150 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 in the net pension asset in 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized as pension expense as follows.

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan	STRS	Total
Year Ending December 31,				
2021	($475,026)	($7,587)	($39,332)	($521,945)
2022	(1,162,624)	(7,350)	(23,311)	(1,193,285)
2023	154,840	(3,809)	7,480	158,511
2024	(1,484,709)	(8,457)	22,475	(1,470,691)
2025	0	(2,675)	0	(2,675)
Thereafter	0	(6,511)	0	(6,511)
Total	($2,967,519)	($36,389)	($32,688)	($3,036,596)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation reflecting experience study results prepared as of December 31, 2019, are presented below.

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA		
Pre-January 7, 2013	3 percent simple	3 percent simple
Post-January 7, 2013	1.4 percent simple through 2020, then 2.15 percent simple	1.4 percent simple through 2020, then 2.15 percent simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	individual entry age	individual entry age

In October 2019, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for post-January 7, 2013, retirees changing it from 3 percent simple through 2018 then 2.15 percent simple to 1.4 percent simple through 2020 then 2.15 percent simple.

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios; the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the traditional plan, the defined benefit component of the combined plan, and the annuitized accounts of the member-directed plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 17.2 percent for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. Each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, is summarized in the following table.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	25.00 %	1.83 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	5.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.20
Private Equity	12.00	10.70
International Equities	21.00	7.66
Other Investments	13.00	4.98
Total	100.00 %	

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent for the traditional and the combined plans. 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 all three plans was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.2 percent as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.2 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.2%)	Current Discount Rate (7.2%)	1% Increase (8.2%)
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)			
OPERS Traditional Plan	$30,916,536	$18,744,980	$7,803,106
OPERS Combined Plan	($59,148)	($97,888)	($125,807)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.5 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.5 percent at age 20 to 2.5 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)	0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

Postretirement mortality rates for healthy retirees were based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age sixty-nine, 70 percent of rates between ages seventy and seventy-nine, 90 percent of rates between ages eighty and eighty-four, and 100 percent of rates thereafter projected forward generationally using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2016. Preretirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table projected forward generationally using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2016. Postretirement disabled mortality rates were 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.

Note 13 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes 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, 2020. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2020.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 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 (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$1,397,013	$981,168	$628,775

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans; the traditional 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 postemployment health care trust which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage, and deposits to a health reimbursement arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional and combined pension plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants in the form of a retiree medical account (RMA). At retirement or separation, member-directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional and combined pension plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of sixty or generally thirty years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an other postemployment benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 75. (See the OPERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced below for additional information.)

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

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report which 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.

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 the 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 and combined plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, state and local employers contributed 14 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund the health care plans. For 2020, OPERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care for members in the traditional and combined plans.

The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants of the member-directed plan was 4 percent for 2020.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The County's contractually required contribution was $12,871 for 2020. Of this amount, $1,582 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 multiple-employer defined benefit health care plan for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs, and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the STRS financial report which can be obtained by visiting the STRS website at www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the health care 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 postemployment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to postemployment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability and the total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. For STRS, the net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the County's share of contributions to the respective retirement system relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense.

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

	OPERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)			
Current Measurement Date	0.09221700%	0.00405501%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.09101259%	0.00400949%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00120441%	0.00004552%	
Proportionate Share			
Net OPEB Liability	$12,737,563	$0	$12,737,563
Net OPEB Asset	0	71,266	71,266
OPEB Expense	1,342,658	(7,723)	1,334,935

At December 31, 2020, 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			
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	$341	$4,567	$4,908
Changes of Assumptions	2,016,220	1,177	2,017,397
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	0	2,498	2,498
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between County Contributions and the Proportionate Share of Contributions	91,151	63	91,214
County Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	12,871	0	12,871
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$2,120,583	$8,305	$2,128,888
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	$1,164,909	$14,195	$1,179,104
Changes of Assumptions	0	67,692	67,692
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	648,593	0	648,593
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between County Contributions and the Proportionate Share of Contributions	88,873	14,520	103,393
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$1,902,375	$96,407	$1,998,782

$12,871 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 increase in the net OPEB asset in 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows.

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

	OPERS	STRS	Total
Year Ending December 31,			
2021	$294,256	($21,889)	$272,367
2022	187,717	(20,198)	167,519
2023	515	(19,605)	(19,090)
2024	(277,151)	(19,242)	(296,393)
2025	0	(3,737)	(3,737)
Thereafter	0	(3,431)	(3,431)
Total	$205,337	($88,102)	$117,235

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74.

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate	
Current Measurement Date	3.16 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.96 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current Measurement Date	2.75 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.31 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current Measurement Date	10 percent initial 3. 5 percent ultimate in 2030
Prior Measurement Date	7.25 percent initial 3.25 percent ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	individual entry age

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes assets for health care expenses for the traditional plan, the combined plan, and the member-directed plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contributions are made into the plan, contributions 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 19.7 percent for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care 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 continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined 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 real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage adjusted for inflation. Each major asset class that is included in the Health Care portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019, is summarized in the following table.

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

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 3.16 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of twenty 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 expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6 percent and a municipal bond rate of 2.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2034 and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.16 percent as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.16 percent) or one percentage point higher (4.16 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.16%)	Current Discount Rate (3.16%)	1% Increase (4.16%)
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$16,669,145	$12,737,563	$9,589,646

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate - Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using assumed trend rates and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1 percent lower or 1 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2020 is 10.5 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not too distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at or near wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate assumed to be 3.5 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 Liability	$12,361,689	$12,737,563	$13,108,647

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

Changes Between the Measurement Date and the Reporting Date

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

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2020, actuarial valuation are presented below.

Projected Salary Increases	12.5 percent at age 20 to 2.5 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	
Medical	
Pre-Medicare	5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-6.69 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medical	
Pre-Medicare	6.5percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	11.87percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

For healthy retirees, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age sixty-nine, 70 percent of rates between ages seventy and seventy-nine, 90 percent of rates between ages eighty and eighty-four, and 100 percent of rates thereafter projected forward generationally using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2016. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females projected forward generationally using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2016.

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

Since the prior measurement date, there was no change to the claims cost process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, premium based on the 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.

Note 14 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

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 13.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes 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 of current plan members as of June 30, 2020. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2020.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and the Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2020, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 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 (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 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 (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	$62,007	$71,266	$79,124

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Asset	$78,636	$71,266	$62,290

Note 15 - Other Employer Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

County employees earn vacation and sick leave at varying rates depending on length of service and department policy. Currently, employees are not permitted to accrue or carry over, beyond an anniversary date, more than the equivalent of one year's vacation leave, except as otherwise defined in union agreements. All accumulated unused vacation time is paid upon separation from the County. Sick leave is earned at a rate of four and six-tenths hours for every eighty hours worked. Sick leave is pro-rated for those employees working less than a standard eighty hour pay period. Any County employee who has ten or more years of service is paid upon retirement for one-fourth of the value of their accumulated unused sick leave up to a maximum of forty-five to sixty-five days, depending on department policy or union contract.

Note 15 - Other Employer Benefits (continued)

B. Employee Health Insurance

Ashland County offers employee medical, dental, and vision benefits through the County Employee Benefits Consortium of Ohio. Depending on the plan chosen, the employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the County.

Note 16 - Long-Term Obligations

The County's long-term obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

	Interest Rate	Balance December 31, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2020	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities						
Net Pension Liability						
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System		$25,711,766	$0	$6,966,786	$18,744,980	$0
State Teachers Retirement System		886,674	94,494	0	981,168	0
Total Net Pension Liability		26,598,440	94,494	6,966,786	19,726,148	0
Net OPEB Liability						
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System		11,865,893	871,670	0	12,737,563	0
Loan Payable from Direct Borrowing		56,934	0	10,000	46,934	10,000
Compensated Absences		1,318,188	178,723	140,292	1,356,619	340,555
Total Governmental Activities		$39,839,455	$1,144,887	$7,117,078	$33,867,264	$350,555

	Interest Rate	Balance December 31, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2020	Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities						
Compensated Absences		$20,930	$0	$15,047	$5,883	$3,501
Closure/Postclosure Costs		1,098,887	0	82,916	1,015,971	86,053
Total Business-Type Activities		$1,119,817	$0	$97,963	$1,021,854	$89,554

Note 16 - Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Net Pension/OPEB Liability
There is no repayment schedule for the net pension/OPEB liability; however, employer pension contributions are made from the General Fund; the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax; Job and Family Services; Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services; Developmental Disabilities; Dog and Kennel; Real Estate Assessment; CPC 4D CSEA Grant; Sheriff 4D CSEA Grant; Law Library; County Sheriff; Victims of Crime; Probation Services; Child Support Enforcement Agency; Sheriff Gun Permit; CPC Special Projects; DRETAC; Prosecutor Mandatory Drug; Juvenile Court; Felony Delinquent Care/Custody, and Jail Operating special revenue funds.

Loan Payable
In 2013, the County obtained a loan through a direct borrowing from the Ohio Development Services Agency (Local Government Fund) for the implementation of a document imaging system at the Department of Job and Family Services. The loan was obtained for a ten year period with payment beginning twelve months after the date of the final disbursement. The project was completed in 2014 with loan repayments beginning in 2016. The loan will be retired through the Job and Family Services special revenue fund. Of the outstanding loan amount, $46,934 was not capitalized for governmental activities.

Compensated Absences
The compensated absences liability will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds include the General Fund; the Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax; Job and Family Services; Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services; Developmental Disabilities; Dog and Kennel; Real Estate Assessment; CPC 4D CSEA Grant; County Sheriff; Victims of Crime; Child Support Enforcement Agency; Sheriff Gun Permit; DRETAC; Juvenile Court; Felony Delinquent Care/Custody, and Jail Operating special revenue funds and the Landfill enterprise fund.

The following is a summary of the County's future annual debt service requirements for governmental activities:

	Direct Borrowing
	Loan Payable
	Principal
2021	$10,000
2022	10,000
2023	10,000
2024	10,000
2025	6,934
	$46,934

The County's legal debt margin at December 31, 2020, was $32,037,380.

Note 16 - Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The County has issued industrial revenue bonds for the following organizations:

	Date of Issue	Amount of Issue	Amount Outstanding December 31, 2020
Good Shepherd Home for the Aged Project	1/21/99	$3,960,000	$1,780,000
Good Shepherd Home-Assisted Living Facilities	11/15/99	4,750,000	2,685,000
Bretheran Care, Inc.	1/1/05	16,160,000	6,320,000
		$24,870,000	$10,785,000

The County is not obligated in any way to pay debt and related charges on industrial revenue bonds from any of its funds, and therefore, they have been excluded entirely from the County's debt presentation. There has not been, and there is not currently, any condition of default under the bonds or the related financing documents.

Note 17 - Postclosure Costs

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill site for thirty years after closure. The County's landfill was closed in 1997. The $1,015,971 reported as the landfill postclosure liability at December 31, 2020, represents the estimated costs of maintenance and monitoring through 2027. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. The December 31, 2020, liability decreased from the prior year by $82,916.

The County is required by state and federal laws and regulations to provide assurances that financial resources will be available to provide for postclosure care and remediation or containment of environmental hazards at the landfill. The County has passed the financial accountability test in which the County demonstrates its ability to self-fund these future costs.

Note 18 - Interfund Transfers

During 2020, the General Fund made transfers to the Job and Family Services special revenue fund, in the amount of $81,487, to other governmental funds, in the amount of $1,230,000, and to the other enterprise fund, in the amount of $16,673, to subsidize operations in those funds.

Note 19 - Fund Balance

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

Fund Balance	General	Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax	Job and Family Services	Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services
Nonspendable for:				
Prepaid Items	$221,503	$0	$0	$0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	50,463	851,204	3,854	0
Unclaimed Monies	150,109	0	0	0
Total Nonspendable	422,075	851,204	3,854	0
Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services Operations	0	0	0	1,936,073
Job and Family Services Operations	0	0	907,779	0
Road and Bridge Repair/ Improvement	0	2,414,080	0	0
Sheriff Operations	35,419	0	0	0
Total Restricted	35,419	2,414,080	907,779	1,936,073
Committed to:				
Bi/Tri Centennial	2,228	0	0	0
Employee Retirement Payout	39,747	0	0	0
Title Administration	138,150	0	0	0
Total Committed	180,125	0	0	0
Assigned for:				
Document Recording	88,502	0	0	0
Projected Budget Shortage	1,945,887	0	0	0
Sheriff Operations	135,872	0	0	0
Unpaid Obligations	44,106	0	0	0
Total Assigned	2,214,367	0	0	0
Unassigned	6,319,618	0	0	0
Total Fund Balance	$9,171,604	$3,265,284	$911,633	$1,936,073

Note 19 - Fund Balance (continued)

Fund Balance	Developmental Disabilities	Other Governmental Funds
Nonspendable for:		
Materials and Supplies Inventory	$15,539	$3,622
Restricted for:		
Board of Elections	0	34,694
Capital Projects	0	10,036
Child Support Enforcement	0	965,704
Coronavirus Relief	0	1,411
Court Operations	0	1,109,609
Crime Victims Assistance	0	7,096
Delinquent Tax Collections	0	140,520
Developmental Disabilities Operations	5,511,282	0
Dog and Kennel Operations	0	122,241
Economic Development	0	52,120
Job and Family Services Operations	0	248,416
Real Estate Assessments	0	1,386,471
Senior Citizens	0	10,238
Sheriff Operations	0	1,800,624
Total Restricted	5,511,282	5,889,180
Committed to:		
Capital Projects	0	2,371,904
Road and Bridge Repair/ Improvement	0	13,396
Student Scholarships	0	1,631
Total Committed	0	2,386,931
Unassigned (Deficit)	0	(279,708)
Total Fund Balance	$5,526,821	$8,000,025

Note 20 - Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Northern Ohio Juvenile Community Corrections Facility

The Northern Ohio Juvenile Community Corrections Facility is a jointly governed organization between Ashland, Erie, Huron, Sandusky, and Seneca Counties. The Corrections Facility provides for juvenile rehabilitation and correction for juvenile offenders who would otherwise be eligible for commitment to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The Corrections Facility is controlled by a governing board consisting of the juvenile court judge from each of the participating counties. Each County's ability to influence the operations of the Corrections Facility is limited to its representation on the governing board. Erie County serves as the fiscal agent.

B. Ashland Community Improvement Corporation

The County participates in the Ashland Community Improvement Corporation (CIC), a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit-corporation established under Ohio Revised Code Section 1724.10. The CIC administers the CDBG revolving loan program in conjunction with the City of Ashland revolving loan fund.

The CIC board consists of thirty members, two-fifths of whom are required by the Ohio Revised Code to be from the participating governments. Ashland County has one representative on the CIC board. Financial information can be obtained from the Ashland Community Improvement Corporation, 47 West Main Street, Ashland, Ohio 44805.

C. Ashland Area Council for Economic Development

The Ashland Area Council for Economic Development (Council) is a jointly governed organization between Ashland County and the City of Ashland. The Council was organized to undertake joint programs for economic development in the Ashland County area. The Council's board consists of the President of Council from the City of Ashland, a representative appointed by City Council, a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and a representative appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. Each term is for three years. In 2020, the County contributed $31,000 to the Council. Financial information can be obtained from the Ashland Area Council for Economic Development, 206 Claremont Avenue, Ashland, Ohio 44805.

Note 21 - Insurance Pools

A. County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc.

The County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSA), is a jointly governed organization among a number of counties in Ohio. CORSA was formed as an Ohio not-for-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 of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverages provided by CORSA.

Note 21 - Insurance Pools (continued)

Each member county has one vote on all matters requiring a vote to be cast by a designated representative. The affairs of CORSA 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 of Trustees. No county may have more than one representative on the Board of Trustees 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.

B. County Commissioners Association of Ohio Service Corporation

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

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

C. County Employee Benefits Consortium of Ohio, Inc.

The County participates with the County Employee Benefits Consortium of Ohio, Inc. (CEBCO), an Ohio not-for-profit corporation 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 costs of the consortium.

The business and affairs of the consortium are managed by a board of not less than nine or more than fifteen directors that exercise all powers of the consortium. Two-thirds of the directors are county commissioners of the member counties and one-third are employees of the 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.

Note 22 - Related Organization

The Ashland County Airport Authority was created by resolution of the County Commissioners under the authority of Chapter 308 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Airport Authority is governed by a five member board of trustees appointed by the County Commissioners. The Board of Trustees has the authority to exercise all of the powers and privileges provided under the law. These powers include the ability to sue or be sued in its corporate name; the power to establish and collect rates, rentals, and other charges; the authority to acquire, construct, operate, manage, and maintain airport facilities; the authority to buy and sell real and personal property; and the authority to issue debt for acquiring or constructing any facility or permanent improvement. The Airport Authority serves as custodian of its own funds and maintains all records and accounts independent of Ashland County.

Although the County has no obligation to provide financial resources to the airport, the County Commissioners have in prior years allocated certain funds to the Airport Authority. In 2020, this allocation was $30,000.

Note 23 - Contingent Liabilities

A. Litigation

Ashland County is a party to several legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The County management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the County.

B. Federal and State Grants

For the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020, the County received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the County believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

Note 24 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the County. The County's investment portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact of the County's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated. Additional funding will be available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021, passed by Congress on December 21, 2020, and/or the American Rescue Plan Act, passed by Congress on March 11, 2021.

During 2020, the County received Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding. Of the amounts received, $1,196,745 was sub-granted to other governments and organizations. These amounts are reflected as General Government - Legislative and Executive expenditures in the Coronavirus Relief special revenue fund.

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

	2020	2019	2018	2017
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.09483600%	0.09387978%	0.09709665%	0.09868900%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$18,744,980	$25,711,766	$15,232,584	$22,410,594
County's Covered Payroll	$12,585,623	$12,362,487	$12,491,486	$12,145,083
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	148.94%	207.98%	121.94%	184.52%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%

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

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

See Accompanying Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

2016	2015	2014
0.10089046%	0.09998300%	0.09998300%
$17,475,500	$12,059,067	$11,786,693
$12,006,391	$11,682,338	$12,083,581
145.55%	103.22%	97.54%
81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

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

	2020	2019	2018
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Asset	0.04694300%	0.03713676%	0.03274080%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	$97,888	$41,526	$44,572
County's Covered Payroll	$206,750	$162,243	$136,915
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	47.35%	25.59%	32.55%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	145.28%	126.64%	137.28%

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

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

See Accompanying Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Ashland County
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00405501%	0.00400949%	0.00452994%	0.00503595%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$981,168	$886,674	$996,032	$1,196,301
County's Covered Payroll	$467,950	$470,729	$514,979	$553,643
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	209.67%	188.36%	193.41%	216.08%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.50%	77.40%	77.30%	75.30%

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

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

See Accompanying Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

2016	2015	2014	2013
0.00559366%	0.00632302%	0.00629111%	0.00629111%
$1,872,367	$1,747,497	$1,530,216	$1,822,783
$588,557	$659,700	$692,223	$665,277
318.13%	264.89%	221.06%	273.99%
66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

Ashland County
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Four Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.09221700%	0.09101259%	0.09424000%	0.09633070%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$12,737,563	$11,865,893	$10,233,770	$9,729,728
County's Covered Payroll	$13,174,048	$12,900,280	$13,049,176	$12,744,941
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	96.69%	91.98%	78.42%	76.34%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

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

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

See Accompanying Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Ashland County
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Four Years (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00405501%	0.00400949%	0.00452994%	0.00503595%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	($71,266)	($66,406)	($72,790)	$196,485
County's Covered Payroll	$463,650	$500,807	$525,686	$582,743
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	-15.37%	-13.26%	-13.85%	33.72%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	182.10%	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%

(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 as of the County's measurement date which is the prior year end.

See Accompanying Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Ashland County
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Eight Years (1) (2)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net Pension Liability - Traditional Plan				
Contractually Required Contribution	$1,862,215	$1,847,510	$1,813,057	$1,703,582
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,862,215)	(1,847,510)	(1,813,057)	(1,703,582)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Covered Payroll	$12,686,495	$12,585,623	$12,362,487	$12,491,486
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.64%
Net Pension Asset - Combined Plan				
Contractually Required Contribution	$38,857	$28,945	$22,714	$17,799
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(38,857)	(28,945)	(22,714)	(17,799)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Covered Payroll	$277,550	$206,750	$162,243	$136,915
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
Net OPEB Liability - OPEB Plan (2)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$12,871	$15,267	$15,022	$143,115
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(12,871)	(15,267)	(15,022)	(143,115)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Covered Payroll (3)	$13,285,820	$13,174,048	$12,900,280	$13,049,176
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	1.02%

(1) Information prior to 2013 is not available.
(2) Beginning in 2016, OPERS used one trust as the funding vehicle for all health care plans; therefore, information prior to 2016 is not presented.
(3) The OPEB plan includes the members from the traditional plan, the combined plan, and the member directed plan. The member directed pension plan is a defined contribution pension plan; therefore, the pension side is not included above.

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

2016	2015	2014	2013
$1,532,356	$1,512,762	$1,474,833	$1,645,783
(1,532,356)	(1,512,762)	(1,474,833)	(1,645,783)
$0	$0	$0	$0
$12,145,083	$12,006,391	$11,682,338	$12,083,581
12.62%	12.60%	12.62%	13.62%
$18,925	$20,593	$17,301	$12,429
(18,925)	(20,593)	(17,301)	(12,429)
$0	$0	$0	$0
$157,708	$171,608	$144,175	$95,608
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%
$263,742			
(263,742)			
$0			
$12,744,941			
2.04%			

Ashland County
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	$67,149	$64,911	$70,113	$73,596
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(67,149)	(64,911)	(70,113)	(73,596)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
County Covered Payroll (1)	$479,636	$463,650	$500,807	$525,686
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
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) The County's covered payroll is the same for the pension and OPEB.

See Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
$81,584	$92,009	$88,232	$84,453	$88,518	$105,369
(81,584)	(92,009)	(88,232)	(84,453)	(88,518)	(105,369)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$582,743	$657,207	$655,515	$649,638	$680,908	$810,531
14.00%	14.00%	13.46%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
$0	$0	$3,540	$6,496	$6,809	$8,105
0	0	(3,540)	(6,496)	(6,809)	(8,105)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0.00%	0.00%	0.54%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS Pension - Traditional Plan

Amounts reported beginning in 2019 incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in prior years are presented below.

	2019	2017	2016 and Prior
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.25 percent	3.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including 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	3 percent simple	3 percent simple	3 percent simple
Post-January 7, 2013	see below	see below	see below
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent	7.5 percent	8 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	individual entry age	individual entry age	individual entry age

The assumptions related to COLA and Ad Hoc COLA for post-January 7, 2013, retirees are as follows.

2020	1.4 percent simple through 2020, then 2.15 percent simple
2017 through 2019	3 percent simple through 2019, then 2.15 percent simple
2016 and prior	3 percent simple through 2018, then 2.8 percent simple

Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table. For males, healthy annuitant mortality tables were used adjusted for mortality improvements 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 Table adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period 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 were determined by applying the MP-2015 Mortality Improvement Scale to the above described tables.

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

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS Pension - Combined Plan

For 2020, the combined plan had the same change in COLA or Ad Hoc COLA for post-January 7, 2013, retirees as the traditional plan. For 2019, the investment rate of return changed from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent.

Changes in Assumptions - STRS Pension

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

	2017	2016 and Prior
Inflation	2.5 percent	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.5 percent at age 20 to 2.5 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)	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 August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date

Beginning in 2017, postretirement mortality rates for healthy retirees were based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age sixty-nine, 70 percent of rates between ages seventy and seventy-nine, 90 percent of rates between ages eighty and eighty-four, and 100 percent of rates thereafter projected forward generationally using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2016. Preretirement mortality rates were based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table projected forward generationally using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2016. Postretirement disabled mortality rates were 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.

For the 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 were set back two years through age eighty-nine and no set back for age ninety and above. Females younger than age eighty were set back four years, one year set back from age eighty through eighty-nine, and no set back from age ninety and above.

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS OPEB

Investment Return Assumption	
Beginning in 2019	6 percent
2018	6.5 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	
2020	2.75 percent
2019	3.71 percent
2018	3.31 percent
Single Discount Rate	
2020	3.16 percent
2019	3.96 percent
2018	3.85 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
2020	10 percent initial 3.5 percent ultimate in 2030
2019	10 percent initial 3.25 percent ultimate in 2029
2018	7.5 percent initial 3.25 percent ultimate in 2028

Changes in Assumptions - STRS OPEB

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 2020, there was no change to the claims cost process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, premium based on the 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 cost 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.

ASHLAND COUNTY

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
(Passed through the Ohio Development Services Agency)				
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	14.228	B-C-19-1AC-1		224,542
		B-F-19-1AC-1		137,666
Total Community Development Block Grants/State's Program				362,208
Home Investment Partnerships Program (CHIP)	14.239	B-C-19-1AC-2		301,240
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				**663,448**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
(Passed through Ohio Attorney General)				
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	2021-VOCA-133907497		6,721
	16.575	2020-VOCA-132921061		24,837
	16.575	2021-SVAA-133907501		940
	16.575	2020-SVAA-132921066		3,133
Total Crime Victim Assistance				35,631
Total U.S. Department of Justice				**35,631**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
(Passed through the Ohio Emergency Management Agency)				
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMC-2020-EP-00004		26,555
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security				**26,555**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Education)				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education_Grants to States	84.027	N/A		24,834
Total Special Education Cluster				24,834
Total U.S. Department of Education				**24,834**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Education)				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A		16,881
Covid-19 - Emergency Food Assistance Program (Food Commodities)	10.569	N/A		1,996
School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A		7,295
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				26,172
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services)				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		227,212
(Passed through the National Association of Conservation Districts)				
Soil and Water Conservation	10.902	NR193A750001C013		29,993
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				**283,377**

ASHLAND COUNTY

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Health)				
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	N/A		58,461
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services)				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		14,467
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007	$ 410,102	1,052,441
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		365,922
Child Care and Development Block Grant Cluster:				
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		21,518
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		47,860
Foster Care_Title IV-E	93.658	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		586,795
Adoption Assistance	93.659	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		102,689
Social Services Block Grant (Passed through the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services)	93.667	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		587,794
Social Services Block Grant (Passed through the Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services)	93.667	N/A		17,135
Social Services Block Grant (Passed through the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities)	93.667	N/A		33,638
Total Social Services Block Grant				638,567
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674	N/A		3,643
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		1,597
Medicaid Cluster:				
Medical Assistance Program (Passed through the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services)	93.778	G-1011-11-5006 / G-1011-11-5007		367,017
Medical Assistance Program (Passed through the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities)	93.778	N/A		158,073
Total Medicaid Cluster				525,090
Opiod STR (Passed through the Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services)	93.788	N/A		91,248
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services)				
Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	93.958	N/A		25,459
Block Grant for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	N/A		206,070
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			**410,102**	**3,741,827**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Transportation)				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PID 99571		223,872
Total Highway Planning and Construction				223,872
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				**223,872**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY				
(Passed through the Ohio Office of Budget and Management)				
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	N/A		2,935,795
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Health)				
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	00310012CT0120		83,014
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	00310012C00121		200,000
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	00310012C00120		51,451
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	00310012VN0121		20,000
Total Coronavirus Relief Fund				3,290,260
Total U.S. Department of Treasury				**3,290,260**

ASHLAND COUNTY

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

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
(Passed through the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services)				
(Passed through Area 7 Workforce Investment Board)				
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	17.207	2019-7203-1/2020-7203-1		16,094
Total Employment Service Cluster				16,094
Trade Adjustment Assistance	17.245	2019-7203-1/2020-7203-1		2,893
WIA Adult Program	17.258	2019-7203-1/2020-7203-1		16,625
WIA Youth Activities	17.259	2019-7203-1/2020-7203-1	94,727	94,727
WIA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278	2019-7203-1/2020-7203-1		85,104
Total Workforce Investment Act Cluster			94,727	196,456
Total U.S. Department of Labor			**94,727**	**215,443**
U.S. Elections Assistance Commission				
(Passed through the Ohio Secretary of State)				
2018 HAVA Election Security Grants	90.404	N/A		52,011
TOTAL			**$ 504,829**	**$ 8,557,258**

See accompanying Notes to the Federal Awards Expenditures Schedule

ASHLAND COUNTY

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Ashland County (the County) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - SUBRECIPIENTS

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

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

NOTE E - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE F - 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.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Ashland County
142 West 2nd Street
Ashland, Ohio 44805

To the Board of County Commissioners:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ashland County, Ohio, (the County) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 9, 2021, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the County.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the financial statements. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the County's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

November 9, 2021

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506
(614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Ashland County
142 West 2nd Street
Ashland, Ohio 44805

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited Ashland County's (the County) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect Ashland County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2020. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the County's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

The County's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the County's compliance for each of the County's major federal programs based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on each of the County's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance.

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Ashland County complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The County's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program's applicable compliance requirement. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance**.**

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

November 9, 2021

ASHLAND COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	**Type of Financial Statement Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iii)	**Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(v)	**Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	**Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?**	No
(d)(1)(vii)	**Major Programs (list):**	CFDA # 21.019 Coronavirus Relief Fund CFDA # 93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E
(d)(1)(viii)	**Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs**	Type A: > $ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	**Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?**	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

ASHLAND 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 12/7/2021

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