DEFIANCE COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020





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Board of Commissioners Defiance County 500 Court Street, Suite A Defiance, Ohio 43512

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Defiance County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

July 09, 2021



DEFIANCE COUNTY

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Independent Auditor's Report

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

To the Board of 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 Defiance County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Defiance County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to Defiance County's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Defiance County's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Defiance County, Ohio, 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, Developmental Disabilities, Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax, Emergency 911, and Senior Center funds for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Defiance County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 27 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of Defiance County. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and schedules of net pension and other postemployment benefit assets and liabilities and pension and other postemployment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 23, 2021, on our consideration of Defiance County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Defiance County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Defiance County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

June 23, 2021

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- The total net position of the County increased \$5,385,875 over the 2019's net position of \$110,850,747. Net position of governmental activities increased \$3,530,465, which represents a 4.73% increase from the 2019 net position of \$74,590,942. Net position of business-type activities increased \$1,855,410 or 5.12% over the 2019 net position of \$36,259,805.
- General revenues accounted for \$19,561,581 or 49.37% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$20,063,983 or 50.63% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The County had \$36,095,099 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$20,063,983 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$19,561,581 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The general fund, the County's largest major governmental fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$15,142,905 in 2020. The general fund had expenditures and other financing uses of \$12,334,348 in 2020. The fund balance of the general fund increased \$2,808,557 from the 2019 fund balance of \$10,662,912.
- The developmental disabilities (DD) fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$4,706,582 in 2020. The DD fund had expenditures of \$3,983,441 in 2020. The DD fund balance increased \$723,141 from 2019 to 2020.
- The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$7,476,804 in 2020. The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund had expenditures of \$7,890,310 in 2020. The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund balance decreased \$413,506 from 2019 to 2020.
- The emergency 911 fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$1,297,360 in 2020. The emergency 911 fund had expenditures of \$1,272,270 in 2020. The emergency 911 fund balance increased \$25,090 from 2019 to 2020.
- The senior center fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$1,691,940 in 2020. The senior center fund had expenditures of \$1,346,247 in 2020. The senior center fund balance increased \$345,693 from 2019 to 2020.
- The historical jail debt service fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$36,168 in 2020. The historical jail debt service fund had expenditures of \$195,075 in 2020. The historical jail debt service fund balance decreased \$158,907 from 2019 to 2020.
- The county improvement fund, a major governmental fund, had other financing sources of \$300,000 in 2020. The county improvement fund had expenditures of \$416,371 in 2020. The county improvement fund balance decreased \$116,371 from 2019 to 2020.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which consists of the landfill and sewer enterprise funds, increased in 2020 by \$1,855,410. This increase is mainly due to charges for services continuing to outpace the enterprise fund expenses.

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

• In the general fund, the actual revenues and other financing sources were \$2,535,815 greater than originally budgeted, and actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$5,160,557 less than originally budgeted. These positive variances are a result of the County's conservative budgeting process.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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

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

Reporting the County as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting the County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds

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

Fiduciary Funds

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the County as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the County's net position at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

			Net Po	osition		
	Governmental	Business-type	Governmental	Business-type		
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Total	Total
	2020	2020	2019	2019	2020	2019
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 49,192,383	\$ 25,419,137	\$ 43,520,145	\$ 24,704,487	\$ 74,611,520	\$ 68,224,632
Capital assets, net	65,442,737	21,318,381	65,953,213	20,086,970	86,761,118	86,040,183
1						
Total assets	114,635,120	46,737,518	109,473,358	44,791,457	161,372,638	154,264,815
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	3,879,065	233,156	6,558,316	456,860	4,112,221	7,015,176
Total assets and deferred						
outflows of resources	118,514,185	46,970,674	116,031,674	45,248,317	165,484,859	161,279,991
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	1,650,618	260,791	1,556,555	394,914	1,911,409	1,951,469
Long-term liabilities	26,753,443	8,312,242	31,995,190	8,575,399	35,065,685	40,570,589
Total liabilities	28,404,061	8,573,033	33,551,745	8,970,313	36,977,094	42,522,058
Deferred Inflows of Resources	11,988,717	282,426	7,888,987	18,199	12,271,143	7,907,186
Total liabilities and deferred						
inflows of resources	40,392,778	8,855,459	41,440,732	8,988,512	49,248,237	50,429,244
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	63,693,731	19,513,328	63,959,482	18,092,240	83,207,059	82,051,722
Restricted	11,847,631	1,626,275	15,925,631	1,545,538	13,473,906	17,471,169
Unrestricted (deficit)	2,580,045	16,975,612	(5,294,171)	16,622,027	19,555,657	11,327,856
Total net position	\$ 78,121,407	\$ 38,115,215	\$ 74,590,942	\$ 36,259,805	\$ 116,236,622	\$ 110,850,747

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2020, the County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$116,236,622. This amounts to \$78,121,407 in the governmental activities and \$38,115,215 in the business-type activities. This is an indication that the County's finances remained strong during 2020.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the County's assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 53.76% of total governmental and business-type assets. Capital assets include land, easements, construction and progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. The County's net investment in capital assets at December 31, 2020 was \$83,207,059. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

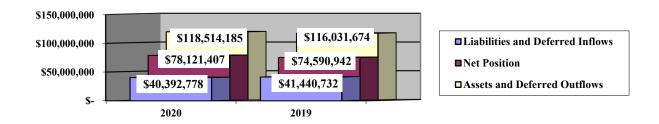
As of December 31, 2020, the County is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

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

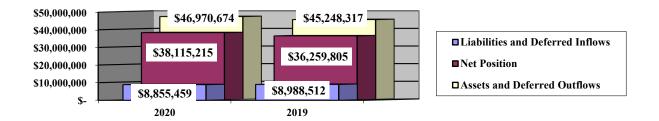
A portion of the County's net position, \$13,473,906 or 11.59%, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$19,555,657 or 16.82% may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The graphs below illustrate the County's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and net position at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 for the governmental activities and business-type activities.

Governmental Activities



Business-type Activities



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

The following tables show the changes in net position for 2020 and 2019.

Change	in	Not	Position	
Change	ın	net	Position	

	Governmental Activities 2020	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities 2019	Business-type Activities	Total	Total 2019
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 4,837,421	\$ 5,917,293	\$ 4,574,771	\$ 6,174,470	\$ 10,754,714	
Operating grants and contributions	14,222,028	-	10,569,199	-	14,222,028	10,569,199
Capital grants and contributions	1,004,534		1,868,578		1,004,534	1,868,578
Total program revenues	20,063,983	5,917,293	17,012,548	6,174,470	25,981,276	23,187,018
General revenues:						
Property taxes	8,107,359	-	6,817,303	-	8,107,359	6,817,303
Sales taxes	6,462,608	-	6,236,503	-	6,462,608	6,236,503
Unrestricted grants	1,837,684	-	1,765,369	-	1,837,684	1,765,369
Investment income	1,190,376	184,140	1,702,674	149,001	1,374,516	1,851,675
Miscellaneous	1,963,554	42,328	1,077,262	32,551	2,005,882	1,109,813
Total general revenues	19,561,581	226,468	17,599,111	181,552	19,788,049	17,780,663
Total revenues	39,625,564	6,143,761	34,611,659	6,356,022	45,769,325	40,967,681
Expenses _						
Program expenses:						
General government						
Legislative and executive	8,214,217	-	8,821,834	-	8,214,217	8,821,834
Judicial	2,782,605	-	2,232,066	-	2,782,605	2,232,066
Public safety	6,019,668	-	5,777,291	_	6,019,668	5,777,291
Public works	10,596,697	-	8,894,974	-	10,596,697	8,894,974
Health	4,469,774	-	4,313,019	_	4,469,774	4,313,019
Human services	3,082,796	-	3,113,329	_	3,082,796	3,113,329
Conservation and recreation	1,603	_	3,206	-	1,603	3,206
Economic development	786,929	_	1,086,979	-	786,929	1,086,979
Interest and fiscal charges	140,810	_	156,095	-	140,810	156,095
Note issuance costs		_	1,460	_		1,460
Landfill	_	3,305,760	-,	3,448,827	3,305,760	3,448,827
Sewer	-	982,591	-	1,041,175	982,591	1,041,175
Total expenses	36,095,099	4,288,351	34,400,253	4,490,002	40,383,450	38,890,255
Change in net position	3,530,465	1,855,410	211,406	1,866,020	5,385,875	2,077,426
Net position at beginning of year	74,590,942	36,259,805	74,379,536	34,393,785	110,850,747	108,773,321
Net position at end of year	\$ 78,121,407	\$ 38,115,215	\$ 74,590,942	\$ 36,259,805	\$ 116,236,622	\$ 110,850,747

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

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased by \$3,530,465 from the 2019 net position. The net position of the governmental activities increased mainly due to an increase in operating grants and contributions during 2020. The increase was primarily due to an increase in grant proceeds received.

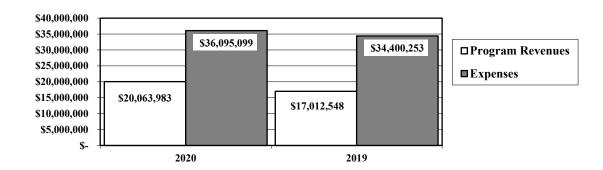
Public works expenses largely support the operations of the engineer's department, and accounts for \$10,596,697 or 29.36% of the total governmental expenses of the County. These expenses were funded by \$554,033 in direct charges to users, \$7,752,389 in operating grants and contributions, and \$1,004,534 in capital grants and contributions during 2020. General government expenses, which include legislative and executive and judicial programs, accounted for \$10,996,822 or 30.47% of the total governmental expenses of the County. General government expenses were covered by \$3,403,999 in direct charges to users and \$1,354,956 in operating grants and contributions during 2020.

The State and federal government contributed to the County revenues of \$14,222,028 in operating grants and contributions and \$1,004,534 in capital grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Operating grants and contributions of \$1,653,788 or 11.63% subsidized County health programs. Operating grants and contributions of \$7,752,389 or 54.51%, as well as the entire amount of capital grants and contributions, subsidized public works projects.

General revenues totaled \$19,561,581 and amounted to 49.37% of the total revenues of \$39,625,564. These revenues primarily consist of property and sales tax revenue of \$14,569,967 or 74.48% of total general revenues in 2020. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, with operating grants consisting of local government and local government revenue assistance, making up \$1,837,684 or 9.39% of the total general revenues.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following graph and table show, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2020 and 2019. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by general revenues (such as tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements). As can be seen in the graph below, the County is reliant upon general revenues to finance operations as program revenues are not sufficient to cover total expenses.

Governmental Activities – Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



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

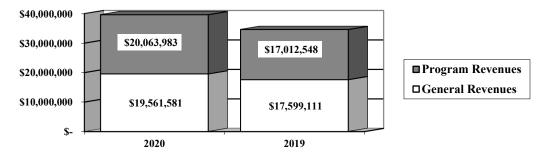
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2020	Net Cost of Services 2020	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	
Program expenses:					
General government					
Legislative and executive	\$ 8,214,217	\$ 4,765,522	\$ 8,821,834	\$ 6,104,806	
Judicial	2,782,605	1,472,345	2,232,066	1,219,029	
Public safety	6,019,668	3,964,045	5,777,291	5,085,761	
Public works	10,596,697	1,285,741	8,894,974	860,461	
Health	4,469,774	2,485,926	4,313,019	2,101,642	
Human services	3,082,796	1,670,238	3,113,329	1,916,030	
Conservation and recreation	1,603	1,603	3,206	3,206	
Economic development	786,929	244,886	1,086,979	(60,785)	
Interest and fiscal charges	140,810	140,810	156,095	156,095	
Note issuance costs	<u>-</u>	_	1,460	1,460	
Total	\$ 36,095,099	\$ 16,031,116	\$ 34,400,253	\$ 17,387,705	

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 44.41% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues during 2020.

The graph below illustrates the County's reliance upon general revenues for 2020 and 2019.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



Business-type Activities

The landfill fund and sewer fund are the County's enterprise funds. These operations had program revenues of \$5,917,293, general revenues of \$226,468 and expenses of \$4,288,351 during 2020. The net position of the enterprise funds increased \$1,855,410 or 5.12% during 2020.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

The County's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$32,829,638, which is \$3,787,898 more than last year's total of \$29,041,740.

The table below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balance (deficit)		Fund	Balance (deficit)	Increase/	
	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		(Decrease)	
Major Funds:						
General	\$	13,471,469	\$	10,662,912	\$	2,808,557
Developmental Disabilities		6,092,336		5,369,195		723,141
Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax		3,007,651		3,421,157		(413,506)
Emergency 911		300,892		275,802		25,090
Senior Center		931,578		585,885		345,693
Historical Jail Debt Service		(427,820)		(268,913)		(158,907)
County Improvement		2,134,816		2,251,187		(116,371)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		7,318,716		6,744,515		574,201
Total	\$	32,829,638	\$	29,041,740	\$	3,787,898

General Fund

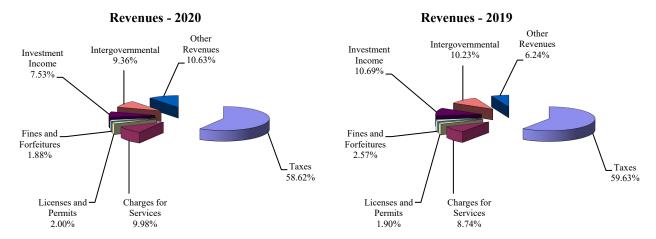
The County's general fund balance increased \$2,808,557 from the 2019 balance. Revenues outpaced expenditures in the general fund during the current year. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

		2020		2019]	Increase/	Percentage
	_	Amount	_	Amount	_(]	Decrease)	Change
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	8,861,173	\$	8,669,616	\$	191,557	2.21 %
Charges for services		1,508,335		1,270,564		237,771	18.71 %
Licenses and permits		301,945		276,585		25,360	9.17 %
Fines and forfeitures		284,046		373,912		(89,866)	(24.03) %
Intergovernmental		1,414,560		1,487,777		(73,217)	(4.92) %
Investment income		1,139,007		1,554,291		(415,284)	(26.72) %
Rental income and other		1,607,545		907,905		699,640	77.06 %
Total	\$	15,116,611	\$	14,540,650	\$	575,961	3.96 %

Overall revenues of the general fund increased \$575,961 or 3.96%. Tax revenues increased \$191,557 or 2.21% mainly due to an increase in sales tax revenues. Charges for services increased \$237,771 or 18.71% mainly due to an increase in auditor, recorder, clerk of court, and treasurer fees and indirect costs. Licenses and permits increased \$25,360 or 9.17% due to an increase in clerk of court fees. Fines and forfeitures decreased \$89,866 or 24.03% mainly due to a decrease in clerk of court fines. Intergovernmental revenue decreased \$73,217 or 4.92% mainly due to a decrease in revenue from grants and other governments. Investment income decreased \$415,284 or 26.72% due to a decrease in investment income and due to changes in fair market value. Rental and other income increased \$699,640 or 77.06% due to an increase in miscellaneous revenues.

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

The graphs below illustrate the revenues of the general fund for 2020 and 2019.



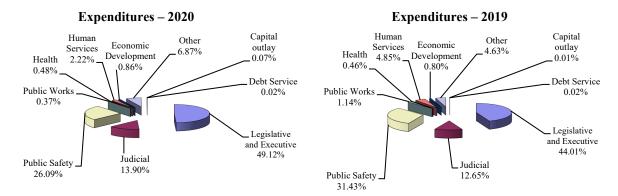
The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

		2020 Amount		2019 Amount	Increase/ Decrease)	Percenta Change	_
Expenditures	_	Amount	-	Amount	 <u>Decrease</u>	Change	
General government							
Legislative and executive	\$	5,889,738	\$	5,677,100	\$ 212,638	3.75	%
Judicial		1,667,167		1,631,396	35,771	2.19	%
Public safety		3,128,817		4,054,621	(925,804)	(22.83)) %
Public works		44,387		147,037	(102,650)	(69.81)) %
Health		57,594		59,851	(2,257)	(3.77)) %
Human services		265,785		626,097	(360,312)	(57.55)) %
Economic development		102,733		102,733	-	-	%
Other		823,140		597,325	225,815	37.80	%
Capital outlay		7,936		648	7,288	1,124.69	%
Debt service		3,036		2,580	 456	17.67	%
Total	\$	11,990,333	\$	12,899,388	\$ (909,055)	(7.05)) %

Overall expenditures of the general fund decreased \$909,055 or 7.05%. Legislative and executive expenditures increased \$212,638 or 3.75% due to fluctuations in payments made by the County Commissioners. Judicial expenditures increased \$35,771 or 2.19% due to an increase in payments related to court costs, primarily probate court and common pleas. Public safety expenditures decreased \$925,804 or 22.83% primarily due to the decrease in sheriff and regional jail costs. Public works expenditures decreased \$102,650 or 69.81% mainly due to a decrease in costs related to the County's renovation and reconstruction projects. Health expenditures decreased \$2,257 or 3.77% due to a decrease in miscellaneous health costs. Human services expenditures decreased \$360,312 or 57.55% which can be primarily attributed to fluctuations in expenditures associated with child services provided by the Defiance-Paulding Consolidated Job and Family Services (DPCJFS). The County Commissioners contribute monies to DPCDJFS for child services. Economic development expenditures did not change from the prior year. Other expenditures increased \$225,815 or 37.80% which can be attributed to fluctuations in miscellaneous costs. Capital outlay increased \$7,288 as a result of the County beginning a new capital lease during the year.

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

The graphs below illustrate the expenditures of the general fund for 2020 and 2019.



Developmental Disabilities (DD) Fund

The developmental disabilities (DD) fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$4,706,582 in 2020. The DD fund had expenditures of \$3,983,441 in 2020. The DD fund balance increased \$723,141 from 2020 to 2019, which is mainly attributable to an increase in property taxes and charges for services.

Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax Fund

The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$7,476,804 in 2020. The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund had expenditures of \$7,890,310 in 2020. The motor vehicle license and gas tax fund balance decreased \$413,506 from 2019 to 2020, which is primarily due to an increase in public work expenditures offset by an increase in intergovernmental revenues.

Emergency 911 Fund

The emergency 911 fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$1,297,360 in 2020. The emergency 911 fund had expenditures of \$1,272,270 in 2020. The emergency 911 fund balance increased \$25,090 from 2019 to 2020, which is primarily due to an increase in property taxes and intergovernmental revenue.

Senior Center Fund

The senior center fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$1,691,940 in 2020. The senior center fund had expenditures of \$1,346,247 in 2020. The senior center fund balance increased \$345,693 from 2019 to 2020, which is primarily due to an increase in property tax and intergovernmental revenues and a decrease in human services expenditures.

Historical Jail Debt Service Fund

The historical jail debt service fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues of \$36,168 in 2020. The historical jail debt service fund had expenditures of \$195,075 in 2020. The historical jail debt service fund balance decreased \$158,907 from 2019 to 2020.

County Improvement Fund

The county improvement fund, a major governmental fund, had other financing sources of \$300,000 in 2020. The county improvement fund had expenditures of \$416,371 in 2020. The county improvement fund balance decreased \$116,371 from 2019 to 2020.

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

Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

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

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund, DD fund, motor vehicle license and gas tax fund, emergency 911 fund, and senior center fund. In the general fund, the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$12,357,441 and were increased to \$14,492,797 in the final budget. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$14,893,256 were more than the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources by \$400,459 or 2.76%. In the general fund, the original budgeted appropriations and other financing uses were \$17,630,698. These were increased to \$19,766,054 in the final budget. Actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$12,470,141 were less than final budgeted amounts by \$7,295,913 or 36.91%. This variance is a result of the County's conservative budgeting practices.

Proprietary Funds

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2020, the County had \$86,761,118 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, easements, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. Of this total, \$65,442,737 was reported in governmental activities and \$21,318,381 was reported in business-type activities.

The following table shows December 31, 2020 capital asset balances compared to December 31, 2019.

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)

	Government	tal Activities Business-type Activities			To	Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Land	\$ 1,058,526	\$ 1,058,526	\$ 1,568,701	\$ 1,568,701	\$ 2,627,227	\$ 2,627,227	
Easements	242,641	227,849	-	-	242,641	227,849	
Land improvements	-	-	7,999,888	8,200,757	7,999,888	8,200,757	
Buildings and improvements	16,902,755	17,253,748	1,834,833	1,858,580	18,737,588	19,112,328	
Machinery and equipment	1,521,473	1,533,769	1,753,230	1,557,176	3,274,703	3,090,945	
Vehicles	2,334,160	2,028,246	551,169	638,608	2,885,329	2,666,854	
Roads and bridges	43,257,503	43,459,017	-	-	43,257,503	43,459,017	
Water lines	27,348	27,923	-	-	27,348	27,923	
Sewer lines	-	-	5,657,672	5,837,323	5,657,672	5,837,323	
Construction in progress	98,331	364,135	1,952,888	425,825	2,051,219	789,960	
Total	\$ 65,442,737	\$ 65,953,213	\$ 21,318,381	\$ 20,086,970	\$ 86,761,118	\$ 86,040,183	

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

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

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental activities capital assets by category at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

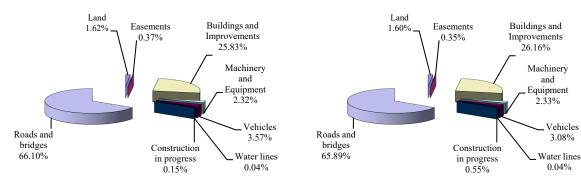
Capital Assets – Governmental Activities 2020

Capital Assets – Governmental Activities 2019

Vehicles

3.08%

0.04%

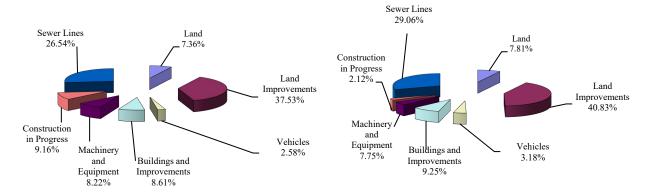


The County's largest governmental activities capital asset category is infrastructure, which includes roads and bridges. These items are immovable and of value only to the County, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the County's roads and bridges (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 66.10% of the County's total governmental activities capital assets.

The following graphs show the breakdown of business-type activities capital assets by category at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Capital Assets – Business-type 2020

Capital Assets – Business-type 2019



The County's largest business-type activities capital asset category is land improvements. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the County's land improvements (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 37.53% of the County's total businesstype activities capital assets.

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2020, the County had long-term obligations of \$1,850,000 in general obligation bonds, \$210,000 in special assessment bonds, \$1,781,800 in sewer revenue bonds, OWDA loans of \$154,556, capital lease obligations of \$145,816, and closure and postclosure liability outstanding of \$5,126,898. Of this total, \$488,967 is due within one year and \$8,780,103 is due in more than one year.

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

The following table summarizes the short-term and long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2020		Business-type Activities 2020		Governmental Activities 2019		Activities 2019
Short-term obligations:							
Bond anticipation notes	\$	159,940	\$ -	\$	85,000	\$	-
Long-term obligations:							
General obligation bonds		1,850,000	-		2,100,000		-
Special assessment bonds		210,000	-		295,000		-
Sewer revenue bonds		-	1,781,800		-		1,816,400
OWDA loans		154,556	-		230,118		-
Capmark commercial mortgage		-	-		-		8,000
Capital lease obligations		145,816	-		181,470		-
Closure and postclosure		<u>-</u>	 5,126,898				4,973,495
Total	\$	2,520,312	\$ 6,908,698	\$	2,891,588	\$	6,797,895

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

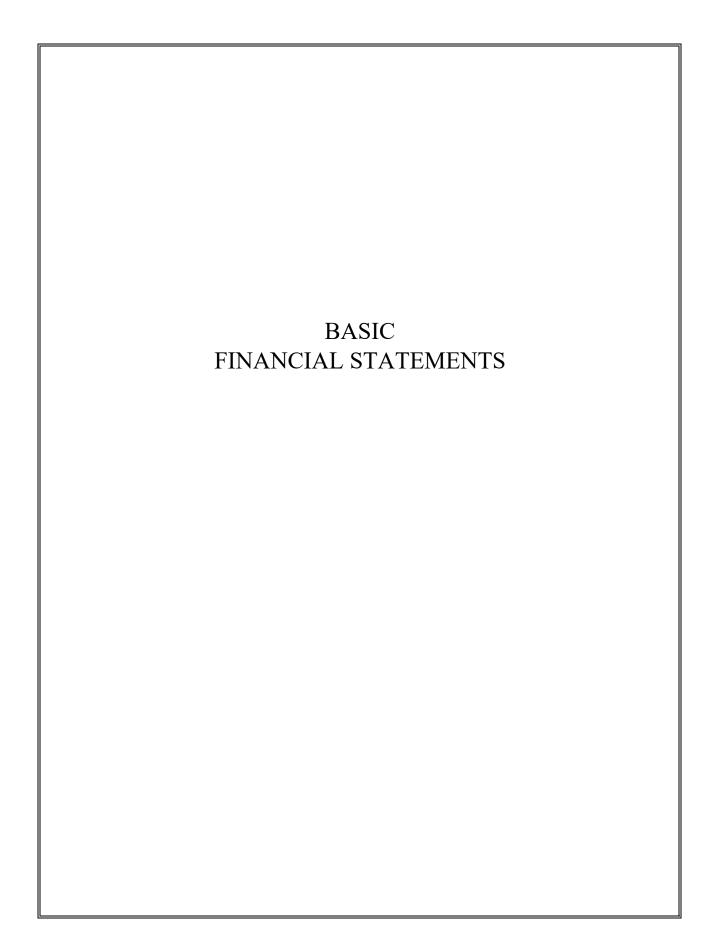
Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The County's estimated population for 2020 (the latest information available from the U.S. Census Bureau) was approximately 38,160.

As of December 31, 2020, as reported by the Ohio Job and Family Services Office of Workforce Development and Bureau of Labor Market Information, the County's unemployment rate was 4.5%, compared to the 5.5% State rate and the 6.7% national rate.

Contacting the County's Financial Management

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



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:		4 17 000 040	40.062.207
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,974,548 54,466	\$ 17,988,849 600	\$ 48,963,397 55,066
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts.	J-1,-100 -	2,156	2,156
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):		2,100	2,130
Sales taxes	1,081,039	-	1,081,039
Real estate and other taxes	8,126,771	-	8,126,771
Accounts.	232,667	564,939	797,606
Intergovernmental	3,861,401	-	3,861,401
Special assessments	850,432 669,212	-	850,432 669,212
Loans.	1,647,420	_	1,647,420
Internal balances	(32,828)	32,828	
Prepayments	788,000	63,176	851,176
Materials and supplies inventory	757,158	7,767	764,925
Net pension asset	95,809	5,649	101,458
Net OPEB asset	86,288	-	86,288
Restricted assets:		6 714 522	6 714 522
Investments	_	6,714,533 38,640	6,714,533 38,640
Capital assets:	-	36,040	36,040
Non-depreciable capital assets	1,399,498	3,521,589	4,921,087
Depreciable capital assets, net	64,043,239	17,796,792	81,840,031
Total capital assets	65,442,737	21,318,381	86,761,118
Total assets	114,635,120	46,737,518	161,372,638
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	12,072	120.072	12,072
OPEB	2,412,989 1,454,004	138,873 94,283	2,551,862 1,548,287
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,879,065	233,156	4,112,221
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	118,514,185	46,970,674	165,484,859
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	507,806	116,659	624,465
Contracts payable	-	23,253	23,253
Accrued wages and benefits	337,790	21,086	358,876
Due to other governments	244,966 10,201	95,216 4,577	340,182 14,778
Accrued interest payable	159,940	4,377	159,940
Claims payable.	379,102	- -	379,102
Payroll withholding payable	10,813	-	10,813
Long-term liabilities: Due within one year	956,516	87,184	1,043,700
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	14,232,885	769,128	15,002,013
Net OPEB liability	8,896,788 2,667,254	524,555 6,931,375	9,421,343 9,598,629
Total liabilities	28,404,061	8,573,033	36,977,094
Deferred inflows of resources:	20,404,001	6,373,033	30,977,094
Real estate and other taxes levied for the next fiscal year	7,452,250	=	7,452,250
Pension	3,091,292	192,869	3,284,161
OPEB	1,445,175	89,557	1,534,732
Total deferred inflows of resources	11,988,717	282,426	12,271,143
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	40,392,778	8,855,459	49,248,237
Net position:	(2 (02 521	10.512.222	92 207 050
Net investment in capital assets.	63,693,731	19,513,328	83,207,059
Restricted for: Debt service	1,128,463		1,128,463
Capital projects	342,895	-	342,895
Other purposes.	4,158,646	-	4,158,646
Human services programs.	25,484	-	25,484
Public works projects	2,587,561	-	2,587,561
Public safety programs	447,673	-	447,673
Health services.	3,156,909	-	3,156,909
Landfill closure and postclosure	2 590 045	1,626,275	1,626,275
	2,580,045	16,975,612	19,555,657
Total net position	\$ 78,121,407	\$ 38,115,215	\$ 116,236,622

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

				Prog	ram Revenues				
		<u> </u>	harges for		rating Grants	Capital Grants			
	Expenses	Serv	ices and Sales	and	Contributions	and (Contributions		
Governmental activities:	 _								
General government:									
Legislative and executive	\$ 8,214,217	\$	2,905,571	\$	543,124	\$	-		
Judicial	2,782,605		498,428		811,832		-		
Public safety	6,019,668		339,076		1,716,547		-		
Public works	10,596,697		554,033		7,752,389		1,004,534		
Health	4,469,774		330,060		1,653,788		-		
Human services	3,082,796		203,253		1,209,305		-		
Conservation and recreation	1,603		-		-		-		
Economic development	786,929		7,000		535,043		-		
Interest and fiscal charges	140,810		-						
Total governmental activities	 36,095,099		4,837,421		14,222,028		1,004,534		
Business-type activities:									
Landfill.	3,305,760		5,179,795		_		_		
Sewer	982,591		737,498		_		_		
		-			_		-		
Total business-type activities	 4,288,351		5,917,293						
Total	\$ 40,383,450	\$	10,754,714	\$	14,222,028	\$	1,004,534		
		General Revenues: Property taxes levied for: General fund. Public safety - Emergency 911. Human services - County Board of DD. Human services - Senior Center. Sales taxes. Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs. Investment income. Miscellaneous Total general revenues. Change in net position.							
		Net p	osition at begin	ning o	f year				

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

and Changes in Net Position Governmental Business-type											
	Activities	Activitie		Total							
\$	(4,765,522)	\$	-	\$	(4,765,522)						
	(1,472,345)		-		(1,472,345)						
	(3,964,045)		-		(3,964,045)						
	(1,285,741)		-		(1,285,741)						
	(2,485,926)		-		(2,485,926)						
	(1,670,238)		-		(1,670,238)						
	(1,603)		-		(1,603)						
	(244,886)		-		(244,886)						
	(140,810)				(140,810)						
	(16,031,116)				(16,031,116)						
		4.0=			4.054.005						
	-		4,035		1,874,035						
		(24	5,093)		(245,093)						
		1,62	8,942		1,628,942						
	(16,031,116)	1,62	8,942		(14,402,174)						
	2,653,037		_		2,653,037						
	1,273,042		-		1,273,042						
	2,946,426		-		2,946,426						
	1,234,854		-		1,234,854						
	6,462,608		-		6,462,608						
	1,837,684		-		1,837,684						
	1,190,376	18	4,140		1,374,516						
	1,963,554	4	2,328		2,005,882						
	19,561,581	22	6,468		19,788,049						
	3,530,465	1,85	5,410		5,385,875						
	74,590,942	36,25	9,805		110,850,747						
\$	78,121,407	\$ 38,11	5,215	\$	116,236,622						

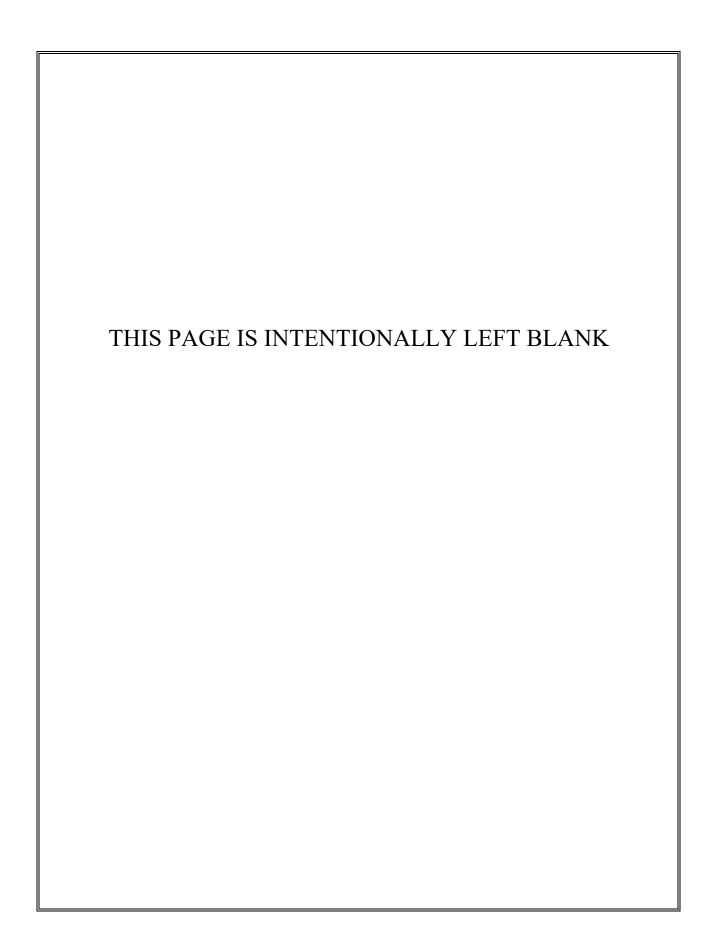
BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

		General		velopmental visabilities		otor Vehicle icense and Gas Tax	E	mergency 911
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,984,046 54,014	\$	6,133,504 52	\$	1,986,037 120	\$	326,193
Sales taxes		1,081,039 2,606,965 75,406		2,866,944 38,266		- - 59,493		1,351,431
Intergovernmental		602,955		183,857		2,731,733		49,325
Loans		3,122,045		-		-		-
Due from other funds		53,124 657,340 59,225		24,871 12,572		46,961 316 642,135		9,588 890
Total assets	\$	17,965,371	\$	9,260,066	\$	5,466,795	\$	1,737,427
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	249,354	\$	29,903	\$	45,475	\$	2,758
Accrued wages and benefits		151,558		60,967		41,090		18,374
Due to other funds		2,710		3		7,518		140
Due to other governments		153,593		20,149		20,713		15,003
Notes payable		_		_		_		_
Payroll withholding payable		10,813		_		_		_
Total liabilities		568,028		111,022		114,796		36,275
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Real estate and other taxes levied for the next fiscal year.		2,407,000		2,595,250		-		1,250,000
Sales tax revenue not available		552,990		-		-		-
Delinquent real estate and other tax revenue not available.		198,986		270,364		-		100,935
Intergovernmental revenue not available		525,638		191,094 -		2,344,348		49,325
Accrued interest not available		232,329		_		_		_
Miscellaneous revenue not available		8,931		_		_		_
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,925,874		3,056,708		2,344,348		1,400,260
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		4,493,902		3,167,730		2,459,144		1,436,535
Fund balances:		2 2 5 7 2 2 2		25.442		< 12 1 2 1		40.450
Nonspendable		3,967,838		37,443		642,451		10,478
Restricted		-		6,054,893		2,365,200		290,414
Committed		32,617		-		-		-
Assigned		6,500,697		-		-		-
Unassigned (deficit)		2,970,317						
Total fund balances (deficit)		13,471,469		6,092,336		3,007,651		300,892
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	17,965,371	\$	9,260,066	\$	5,466,795	\$	1,737,427
of the sale of the	Ψ	-1,700,011	Ψ	7,200,000	Ψ	5,100,755	Ψ	1,757,727

Senior Center				County Improvement			Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total overnmental Funds
¢	070 420	ø	1 412 190	¢	2.020.504	¢.	6 953 653	¢.	29 604 546
\$	979,429	\$	1,412,180	\$	2,020,504	\$	6,852,653 280	\$	28,694,546 54,466
	-		-		-		280		34,400
	_		_		_		_		1,081,039
	1,301,431		_		_		_		8,126,771
	5,803		_		_		52,166		231,134
	71,006		_		_		222,525		3,861,401
	-		-		_		850,432		850,432
	-		-		_		-		669,212
	-		-		_		1,647,420		1,647,420
	-		-		125,000		76,296		3,323,341
	-		-		-		2,710		102,795
	878		-		-		35,560		728,553
	6,240		-		-		36,096		757,158
\$	2,364,787	\$	1,412,180	\$	2,145,504	\$	9,776,138	\$	50,128,268
\$	37,032	\$	_	\$	10,688	\$	129,716	\$	504,926
-	19,543	*	_	-		-	46,258	*	337,790
	879		_		_		51,290		62,540
	9,958		_		_		25,550		244,966
			1,840,000	_		1,029,373			2,869,373
	=		-	_			159,940		159,940
	-		-		_		, -		10,813
	67,412		1,840,000		10,688		1,442,127		4,190,348
	1,200,000		-		-		-		7,452,250
	-		-		-	-			552,990
	100,935		-		-		-		671,220
	64,862		-	-			137,597		3,312,864
	-		-	-			850,432		850,432
	-		-		-		-		232,329
	_				_		27,266		36,197
	1,365,797		<u> </u>				1,015,295		13,108,282
	1,433,209		1,840,000		10,688		2,457,422		17,298,630
									<u> </u>
	7,118		-		=		71,656		4,736,984
	924,460		_		_		6,685,234		16,320,201
	, TOU -		_		_		1,185,718		1,218,335
	-		_		2,134,816		1,105,/10		8,635,513
	-		(427,820)		2,137,010		(623,892)		1,918,605
			_						
	931,578		(427,820)		2,134,816		7,318,716		32,829,638
\$	2,364,787	\$	1,412,180	\$	2,145,504	\$	9,776,138	\$	50,128,268

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$	32,829,638
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the			
statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			65 440 505
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			65,442,737
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period			
expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows of resources			
in the funds.			
Sales taxes receivable	\$ 552,990		
Real estate and other taxes receivable	671,220		
Intergovernmental receivable	3,312,864		
Special assessments receivable Accrued interest receivable	850,432 232,329		
Miscellaneous revenue receivable	36,197		
Total	50,177	-	5,656,032
			-,,
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the			
costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities			
of the internal service fund are included in governmental			
activities on the statement of net position.			1,459,000
An interfund receivable is recorded in governmental activities			
An interfund receivable is recorded in governmental activities to reflect underpayments to the internal service fund by the			
business-type activities.			(27,051)
			(=1,000)
Unamortized premiums on bond issuances are not recognized			
in the funds.			(8,115)
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.			12.072
in the funds.			12,072
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the			
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(10,201)
The net pension asset and net pension liability are not available			
to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and			
payable in the current period, respectively; therefore, the asset,			
liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Net pension asset	95,809		
Deferred outflows of resources	2,412,989		
Deferred inflows of resources	(3,091,292)		
Net pension liability	(14,232,885)	_	
Total			(14,815,379)
THE CONTROLLER OF THE CONTROL			
The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current			
period, respectively; therefore, the liability and related deferred			
inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Net OPEB asset	86,288		
Deferred outflows of resources	1,454,004		
Deferred inflows of resources	(1,445,175)		
Net OPEB liability	(8,896,788)	_	(0.004.654)
Total			(8,801,671)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and			
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported			
in the funds.			
General obligation bonds payable	(1,850,000)		
Special assessment bonds payable	(210,000)		
OWDA loan payable	(154,556)		
Compensated absences payable	(1,255,283)		
Capital leases payable Total	(145,816)	-	(3,615,655)
- 5 tal			(5,015,055)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	78,121,407
- -			



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

	 General	velopmental Disabilities	L	otor Vehicle icense and Gas Tax	E	mergency 911
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$ 2,479,104 6,382,069	\$ 2,710,100	\$	-	\$	1,184,815
Special assessments	1,508,335	163,048		311		-
Licenses and permits	301,945 284,046	- 1 005 044		24,501		-
Intergovernmental	1,414,560 1,139,007	1,805,844		7,399,293 18,634		98,020
Rental income	311,239	3,753		-		- 14.505
Other	1,296,306 15,116,611	 23,837 4,706,582	_	29,066 7,471,805		14,525 1,297,360
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government:						
Legislative and executive	5,889,738	-		-		-
Judicial	1,667,167	-		-		-
Public safety	3,128,817	-		-		1,223,490
Public works	44,387	-		7,890,310		-
Health	57,594	3,983,441		-		-
Human services	265,785	-		-		-
Economic development	102,733	-		-		-
Other	823,140	-		-		-
Capital outlay	7,936	-		-		-
Principal retirement	2,669	-		-		40,921
Interest and fiscal charges	 367	 				7,859
Total expenditures	 11,990,333	 3,983,441		7,890,310		1,272,270
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	 3,126,278	 723,141		(418,505)		25,090
Other financing sources (uses):						
Sale of capital assets	18,358	-		-		-
Capital lease transaction	7,936	-		-		-
Transfers in	-	-		4,999		-
Transfers out	(344,015)	-		-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (317,721)			4,999		-
Net change in fund balances	2,808,557	723,141		(413,506)		25,090
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year	 10,662,912	 5,369,195		3,421,157		275,802
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$ 13,471,469	\$ 6,092,336	\$	3,007,651	\$	300,892

Senior Center				Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	1,146,627	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,520,646
Ψ	1,110,027	Ψ -	Ψ -	Ψ -	6,382,069
	_	_	_	684,249	684,249
	81,504	_	_	1,274,053	3,027,251
	01,501	_	_	1,271,033	301,945
	_	_	_	246,049	554,596
	437,111	36,168	_	5,769,573	16,960,569
	-	50,100	_	8,024	1,165,665
	_	_	_	121,772	433,011
	1,910	_	_	38,201	43,864
	24,788	_		542,243	1,930,765
	1,691,940	36,168		8,684,164	39,004,630
	1,001,010			3,30 1,10 1	
	_	-	-	1,142,452	7,032,190
	_	_	_	1,043,323	2,710,490
	_	_	_	1,865,110	6,217,417
	_	_	_	159,569	8,094,266
	_	_	_	265,579	4,306,614
	1,346,247	_	_	1,210,058	2,822,090
	-	_	_	684,196	786,929
	_	_	_	1,437	824,577
	-	-	416,371	1,428,865	1,853,172
	-	110,000	-	300,563	454,153
	-	85,075	-	47,827	141,128
	1,346,247	195,075	416,371	8,148,979	35,243,026
	345,693	(158,907)	(416,371)	535,185	3,761,604
	-	-	-	-	18,358
	-	-	-	-	7,936
	-	-	300,000	272,592	577,591
	-	-		(233,576)	(577,591)
			300,000	39,016	26,294
	345,693	(158,907)	(116,371)	574,201	3,787,898
	585,885	(268,913)	2,251,187	6,744,515	29,041,740
\$	931,578	\$ (427,820)	\$ 2,134,816	\$ 7,318,716	\$ 32,829,638

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 3,787,89	98
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation			
expense exceeded capital outlays in the current period. Capital outlay	\$ 3,910,854		
Depreciation expense	(4,396,366)		
Total		(485,51	12)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.		(24,96	64)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial			
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	506 712		
Property taxes Sales taxes	586,713 80,539		
Special assessments	(190,815)		
Intergovernmental	69,480		
Investment income	42,228		
Other	32,789		
Total		620,93	34
The issuance of capital leases are an other financing source in the funds,			
but increase long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		(7,93	36)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in			
governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following			
items resulted in less interest being reported in the statement of activities.			
Decrease in accrued interest payable	1,253		
Amortization of bond premium	2,511		
Amortization of deferred charges on refundings	(3,446)		
Total		31	18
Principal payments are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayments reduce long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.			
General obligation bonds payable	250,000		
Special assessment bonds payable	85,000		
Loans payable	75,562		
Capital leases payable	43,590		
Total		454,15	52
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.			
Pension	1,460,211		
OPEB	11,049		
Total		1,471,26	60
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB			
expense in the statement of activities.			
Pension	(2,039,007)		
OPEB	(929,285)		
Total	(>2>,200)	(2,968,29	92)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported		(41.0)	20)
as expenditures in governmental funds.		(41,03) (8¢
The internal service fund used by management to charge the cost of insurance to			
individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues			
are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund (less the			
\$3,440 internal activity) is allocated among the governmental activities.	_	723,64	45
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 3,530,46	65

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final	Actual		Positive Negative)
Revenues:							
Property taxes	\$	2,307,000	\$	2,499,400	\$ 2,499,400	\$	-
Sales taxes		5,600,000		6,366,291	6,366,291		-
Charges for services		1,167,450		1,410,641	1,474,879		64,238
Licenses and permits		1,950		2,425	2,450		25
Fines and forfeitures		257,700		315,828	315,828		-
Intergovernmental		1,370,708		1,411,709	1,411,709		-
Investment income		901,133		1,277,467	1,117,764		(159,703)
Rental income		250,000		319,818	322,554		2,736
Other		500,500		835,610	 1,178,773		343,163
Total revenues		12,356,441		14,439,189	 14,689,648		250,459
Expenditures: Current:							
General government: Legislative and executive		6,229,571		6,283,662	5,529,143		754,519
Judicial		1,650,370					100,448
Public safety		4,339,904		1,750,838 4,365,280	1,650,390 3,195,207		1,170,073
Public works							
Health		523,400 102,213		481,229 102,213	118,394 61,013		362,835 41,200
Human services		672,089		672,089	568,054		104,035
Economic development		103,000		103,000	102,733		267
Capital outlay		475,000		475,000	102,733		475,000
Other		2,911,858		2,916,192	615,088		2,301,104
Total expenditures		17,007,405		17,149,503	 11,840,022		5,309,481
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures		(4,650,964)		(2,710,314)	 2,849,626		5,559,940
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year receipts		-		-	(212,639)		(212,639)
Advances out		-		(41,730)	(41,730)		-
Transfers in		-		35,250	185,250		150,000
Transfers out		-		(375,750)	(375,750)		-
Sale of capital assets		1,000		18,358	18,358		-
Contingencies		(623,293)		(2,199,071)	 		2,199,071
Total other financing sources (uses)		(622,293)		(2,562,943)	 (426,511)		2,136,432
Net change in fund balances		(5,273,257)		(5,273,257)	2,423,115		7,696,372
Fund balance at beginning of year		4,919,634		4,919,634	4,919,634		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		357,256		357,256	 357,256		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	3,633	\$	3,633	\$ 7,700,005	\$	7,696,372

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

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2,726,944	\$ 126,944
Charges for services	-	-	163,048	163,048
Intergovernmental	1,632,658	1,632,658	1,787,404	154,746
Investment income	300	300	-	(300)
Contributions and donations	-	-	3,753	3,753
Other	96,921	96,921	23,785	(73,136)
Total revenues	4,329,879	4,329,879	4,704,934	375,055
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Health	6,126,688	6,126,688	3,762,419	2,364,269
Net change in fund balances	(1,796,809)	(1,796,809)	942,515	2,739,324
Fund balance at beginning of year	5,064,813	5,064,813	5,064,813	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	36,127	36,127	36,127	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 3,304,131	\$ 3,304,131	\$ 6,043,455	\$ 2,739,324

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

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,000	\$ 298	\$ 311	\$ 13		
Fines and forfeitures	10,000	26,161	26,161	-		
Intergovernmental	5,641,000	6,173,644	7,419,704	1,246,060		
Investment income	12,000	18,634	18,634	-		
Other	2,000	47,997	48,357	360		
Total revenues	5,666,000	6,266,734	7,513,167	1,246,433		
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Public works	7,720,580	8,321,314	7,736,725	584,589		
Excess of expenditures						
over revenues	(2,054,580)	(2,054,580)	(223,558)	1,831,022		
Other financing sources:						
Transfers in	4,999	4,999	4,999	-		
Total other financing sources	4,999	4,999	4,999			
Net change in fund balances	(2,049,581)	(2,049,581)	(218,559)	1,831,022		
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,863,661	1,863,661	1,863,661	-		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	185,920	185,920	185,920	<u>-</u>		
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,831,022	\$ 1,831,022		

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
	Original	Final	Actual		
Revenues:	_				
Property taxes	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,192,992	\$ 1,192,992	\$ -	
Intergovernmental	145,000	98,020	98,020	-	
Other		14,525	14,525		
Total revenues	1,395,000	1,305,537	1,305,537		
Expenditures: Current:					
Public safety	1,653,067	1,563,604	1,286,736	276,868	
Net change in fund balances	(258,067)	(258,067)	18,801	276,868	
Fund balance at beginning of year	252,386	252,386	252,386	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	5,681	5,681	5,681	-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 276,868	\$ 276,868	

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

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,090,000	\$ 1,154,680	\$ 1,154,680	\$ -	
Charges for services	85,000	78,096	81,504	3,408	
Intergovernmental	356,464	425,164	425,164	-	
Contributions and donations	2,000	1,910	1,910	-	
Other	9,000	24,788	24,788		
Total revenues	1,542,464	1,684,638	1,688,046	3,408	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Human services	2,152,844	2,295,018	1,394,284	900,734	
Net change in fund balances	(610,380)	(610,380)	293,762	904,142	
Fund balance at beginning of year	585,164	585,164	585,164	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	25,216	25,216	25,216	-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 904,142	\$ 904,142	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Business-ty	prise Funds	Governmental	
	Landfill	Sewer	Total	Activities - Internal Service Fund
Assets:				
Current assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,856,108	\$ 1,132,741	\$ 17,988,849	\$ 2,280,002
Cash with fiscal agent	10,030,100	2,156	2,156	\$ 2,280,002
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	500	100	600	-
Accounts	413,602	151,337	564,939	1,533
Interfund loans.	285,515	-	285,515	-
Due from other funds	87 60,530	2.646	87 63,176	- 59,447
Prepayments	5,430	2,337	7,767	39, 44 7
Total current assets	17,621,772	1,291,317	18,913,089	2,340,982
Noncurrent assets:	17,021,772	1,271,317	10,515,005	2,5 10,702
Net pension asset	4,480	1,169	5,649	-
Investments	6,714,533	-	6,714,533	-
Accrued interest receivable	38,640		38,640	
Total restricted assets	6,753,173		6,753,173	
Capital assets: Non-depreciable capital assets	3,232,619	288,970	3,521,589	
Depreciable capital assets, net	8,744,575	9,052,217	17,796,792	-
Total capital assets, net	11,977,194	9,341,187	21,318,381	
Total noncurrent assets	18,734,847	9,342,356	28,077,203	
Total assets	36,356,619	10,633,673	46,990,292	2,340,982
Deferred outflows of resources:				,
Pension	112,211	26,662	138,873	-
OPEB	76,362	17,921	94,283	
Total deferred outflows of resources	188,573	44,583	233,156	
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	54,764	61,895	116,659	2,880
Contracts payable	23,253	-	23,253	-
Accrued wages and benefits	17,034	4,052	21,086	-
Compensated absences payable	38,313	13,271	51,584	-
Due to other funds	36,095 91,865	4,247 3,351	40,342 95,216	-
Interfund loans payable	-	239,483	239,483	500,000
Accrued interest payable	-	4,577	4,577	· -
Revenue bonds payable	-	35,600	35,600	-
Claims payable				379,102
Total current liabilities	261,324	366,476	627,800	881,982
Long-term liabilities:				
Liabilities payable from restricted assets:				
Closure and postclosure payable	5,126,898	-	5,126,898	-
Revenue bonds	-	1,746,200	1,746,200	-
Compensated absences.	45,143	13,134	58,277	-
Net pension liability	609,998 416,026	159,130 108,529	769,128 524,555	-
Total long-term liabilities	6,198,065	2,026,993	8,225,058	
Total liabilities	6,459,389	2,393,469	8,852,858	881,982
Deferred inflows of resources:	0,437,307	2,373,407	0,032,030	001,702
Pension	149,785	43,084	192,869	_
OPEB	69,249	20,308	89,557	
Total deferred inflows of resources	219,034	63,392	282,426	
Not position:				
Net position: Net investment in capital assets	11,953,941	7,559,387	19,513,328	_
Restricted for closure and postclosure	1,626,275	- ,557,567	1,626,275	-
Unrestricted	16,286,553	662,008	16,948,561	1,459,000
Total net position	\$ 29,866,769	\$ 8,221,395	38,088,164	\$ 1,459,000
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal service	fund activities related	to enterprise funds	27,051	
Net position of business-type activities			\$ 38,115,215	

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

Other. 38,697 3,631 42,328 Total operating revenues. 5,218,492 741,129 5,959,621 4,139,741 Operating expenses: Personal services 774,038 204,627 978,665 Contract services. 482,932 110,077 593,009 259,795 Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 170,015 Other 1,210,404 296,851 1,507,255			Business-ty	pe Ac	tivities - Enter	prise l	Funds	Governmental	
Charges for services \$ 5,179,795 \$ 737,498 \$ 5,917,293 \$ 4,139,741 Other. 38,697 3,631 42,328 41,39,741 Total operating revenues 5,218,492 741,129 5,959,621 4,139,741 Operating expenses: Personal services 774,038 204,627 978,665 Contract services. 482,932 110,077 593,009 259,795 Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 17			Landfill		Sewer		Total		Internal
Other. 38,697 3,631 42,328 Total operating revenues. 5,218,492 741,129 5,959,621 4,139,741 Operating expenses: Personal services 774,038 204,627 978,665 Contract services. 482,932 110,077 593,009 259,795 Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 50,7255 1,707,2									
Total operating revenues. 5,218,492 741,129 5,959,621 4,139,741 Operating expenses: Personal services 774,038 204,627 978,665 Contract services. 482,932 110,077 593,009 259,795 Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 50,725 Other 1,210,404 296,851 1,507,255 50,725 50,741 Claims - - 3,159,741 53,403 - 153,403 - 153,403 - 153,403 Depreciation. 553,751 267,054 820,805 3,419,536 Operating expenses. 3,301,012 929,140 4,230,152 3,419,536 Operating income (loss). 1,917,480 (188,011) 1,729,469 720,203 Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 1 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - - - - - - - - - - -	•	\$		\$		\$		\$	4,139,741
Operating expenses: Personal services 774,038 204,627 978,665 Contract services. 482,932 110,077 593,009 259,795 Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 170,01									
Personal services 774,038 204,627 978,665 Contract services. 482,932 110,077 593,009 259,795 Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 50,795 Other 1,210,404 296,851 1,507,255 50,751 1,507,255 50,751 50,751 267,054 820,805 3,159,741 50,751 267,054 820,805 820,805 50,751 267,054 820,805 820,805 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,754 820,805 50,754 820,805 50,753 50,753 50,754 820,805 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753	Total operating revenues		5,218,492		741,129		5,959,621		4,139,741
Personal services 774,038 204,627 978,665 Contract services. 482,932 110,077 593,009 259,795 Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 50,795 Other 1,210,404 296,851 1,507,255 50,751 1,507,255 50,751 50,751 267,054 820,805 3,159,741 50,751 267,054 820,805 820,805 50,751 267,054 820,805 820,805 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,753 3,19,736 50,754 820,805 50,754 820,805 50,753 50,753 50,754 820,805 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 3,19,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753 50,753	Operating expenses:								
Contract services. 482,932 110,077 593,009 259,795 Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 50,725 Other 1,210,404 296,851 1,507,255 Claims. - - - 3,159,741 Closure and postclosure. 153,403 - 153,403 Depreciation. 553,751 267,054 820,805 Total operating expenses. 3,301,012 929,140 4,230,152 3,419,536 Operating income (loss). 1,917,480 (188,011) 1,729,469 720,205 Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 1 184,140 - 184,140 - Interest revenue. 1 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>774,038</td><td></td><td>204,627</td><td></td><td>978,665</td><td></td><td>_</td></td<>			774,038		204,627		978,665		_
Materials and supplies. 126,484 50,531 177,015 Other 1,210,404 296,851 1,507,255 Claims. - - - 3,159,741 Closure and postclosure. 153,403 - 153,403 Depreciation. 553,751 267,054 820,805 - Total operating expenses. 3,301,012 929,140 4,230,152 3,419,536 Operating income (loss). 1,917,480 (188,011) 1,729,469 720,205 Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 1 184,140 - - 184,140 - 184,			482,932		110,077		593,009		259,795
Other 1,210,404 296,851 1,507,255 Claims. - - 3,159,741 Closure and postclosure. 153,403 - 153,403 Depreciation. 553,751 267,054 820,805 Total operating expenses. 3,301,012 929,140 4,230,152 3,419,536 Operating income (loss). 1,917,480 (188,011) 1,729,469 720,205 Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 184,140 - <t< td=""><td>Materials and supplies</td><td></td><td>126,484</td><td></td><td>50,531</td><td></td><td>177,015</td><td></td><td>_</td></t<>	Materials and supplies		126,484		50,531		177,015		_
Claims. - - - 3,159,741 Closure and postclosure. 153,403 - 153,403 Depreciation. 553,751 267,054 820,805 Total operating expenses. 3,301,012 929,140 4,230,152 3,419,536 Operating income (loss). 1,917,480 (188,011) 1,729,469 720,205 Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 1 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - 184,140 - - (50,926) - <td>**</td> <td></td> <td>1,210,404</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,507,255</td> <td></td> <td>-</td>	**		1,210,404				1,507,255		-
Depreciation. 553,751 267,054 820,805 Total operating expenses. 3,301,012 929,140 4,230,152 3,419,536 Operating income (loss). 1,917,480 (188,011) 1,729,469 720,205 Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 184,140 - 184,140 - Interest revenue. 184,140 - (50,926) (50,926) - Loss on sale of capital assets (3,833) - (3,833) - (3,833) - Total nonoperating revenues (expenses). 180,307 (50,926) 129,381 - Change in net position 2,097,787 (238,937) 1,858,850 720,205 Net position at beginning of year 27,768,982 8,460,332 738,795 Net position at end of year \$29,866,769 \$8,221,395 \$1,459,000	Claims		-		-		-		3,159,741
Total operating expenses. 3,301,012 929,140 4,230,152 3,419,536 Operating income (loss). 1,917,480 (188,011) 1,729,469 720,205 Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 184,140 - 184,140	Closure and postclosure		153,403		-		153,403		-
Total operating expenses. 3,301,012 929,140 4,230,152 3,419,536 Operating income (loss). 1,917,480 (188,011) 1,729,469 720,205 Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 184,140 - 184,140	Depreciation		553,751		267,054		820,805		-
Nonoperating revenues (expenses): Interest revenue. 184,140 - 184,140 Interest expense and fiscal charges - (50,926) (50,926) Loss on sale of capital assets (3,833) - (3,833) Total nonoperating revenues (expenses). 180,307 (50,926) 129,381 Change in net position 2,097,787 (238,937) 1,858,850 720,205 Net position at beginning of year 27,768,982 8,460,332 738,795 Net position at end of year \$ 29,866,769 \$ 8,221,395 \$ 1,459,000			3,301,012		929,140		4,230,152		3,419,536
Interest revenue. 184,140 - 184,140 Interest expense and fiscal charges - (50,926) (50,926) Loss on sale of capital assets (3,833) - (3,833) Total nonoperating revenues (expenses). 180,307 (50,926) 129,381 Change in net position 2,097,787 (238,937) 1,858,850 720,205 Net position at beginning of year 27,768,982 8,460,332 738,795 Net position at end of year \$ 29,866,769 \$ 8,221,395 \$ 1,459,000	Operating income (loss)		1,917,480		(188,011)		1,729,469		720,205
Interest expense and fiscal charges - (50,926) (50,926) Loss on sale of capital assets (3,833) - (3,833) Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) 180,307 (50,926) 129,381 Change in net position 2,097,787 (238,937) 1,858,850 720,205 Net position at beginning of year 27,768,982 8,460,332 738,795 Net position at end of year \$ 29,866,769 \$ 8,221,395 \$ 1,459,000	Nonoperating revenues (expenses):								
Loss on sale of capital assets (3,833) - (3,833) Total nonoperating revenues (expenses). 180,307 (50,926) 129,381 Change in net position 2,097,787 (238,937) 1,858,850 720,205 Net position at beginning of year 27,768,982 8,460,332 738,795 Net position at end of year \$ 29,866,769 \$ 8,221,395 \$ 1,459,000	Interest revenue		184,140		-		184,140		-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses). 180,307 (50,926) 129,381 Change in net position . 2,097,787 (238,937) 1,858,850 720,205 Net position at beginning of year . 27,768,982 8,460,332 738,795 Net position at end of year . \$ 29,866,769 \$ 8,221,395 \$ 1,459,000	Interest expense and fiscal charges		-		(50,926)		(50,926)		-
Change in net position 2,097,787 (238,937) 1,858,850 720,205 Net position at beginning of year 27,768,982 8,460,332 738,795 Net position at end of year \$ 29,866,769 \$ 8,221,395 \$ 1,459,000	Loss on sale of capital assets		(3,833)		-		(3,833)		-
Net position at beginning of year	Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		180,307		(50,926)		129,381		-
Net position at end of year	Change in net position		2,097,787		(238,937)		1,858,850		720,205
	Net position at beginning of year		27,768,982		8,460,332				738,795
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds (3,440)	Net position at end of year	\$	29,866,769	\$	8,221,395			\$	1,459,000
	Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fur	nd acti	vities related to	enterp	orise funds		(3,440)		
Change in net position of business-type activities \$ 1,855,410	Change in net position of business-type activities					\$	1,855,410		

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

	prise Funds	Governmental Activities - Internal		
	Landfill	Sewer	Total	Service Fund
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from charges for services	\$ 5,194,429 38,756	\$ 759,048 6,847 6,223	\$ 5,953,477 45,603 6,223	\$ 4,138,208
Cash payments for personal services	(669,934) (592,150) (117,518)	(209,731) (105,237) (49,606)	(879,665) (697,387) (167,124)	(269,847)
Cash payments for claims	(1,197,552)	(303,936)	(1,501,488)	(3,131,410)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,656,031	103,608	2,759,639	736,951
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Advance Out	(2,846)		(2,846)	
Net cash used in noncapital financial activities	(2,846)		(2,846)	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(2,068,442)	(34,600)	(2,068,442) (34,600)	-
Interest payments on bonds	-	(50,627)	(50,627)	-
Principal payments on Capmark commercial mortgage Interest payments on Capmark commercial mortgage	<u>-</u>	(8,000) (400)	(8,000) (400)	<u> </u>
Net cash used in capital and related				
financing activities	(2,068,442)	(93,627)	(2,162,069)	
Cash flows from investing activities: Cash received from interest	168,079		168,079	
Net cash provided by maturities	108,079	-	108,079	-
of investments	1,379,218	-	1,379,218	-
of investments	(1,597,297)		(1,597,297)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(50,000)		(50,000)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	534,743	9,981	544,724	736,951
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	16,321,865	1,125,016	17,446,881	1,543,051
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 16,856,608	\$ 1,134,997	\$ 17,991,605	\$ 2,280,002

- - continued

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

	Business-ty	Governmental Activities -			
	Landfill	Landfill Sewer		Internal Service Fund	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,917,480	\$ (188,011)	\$ 1,729,469	\$ 720,205	
Adjustments:					
Depreciation	553,751	267,054	820,805	-	
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:					
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	14,634	30,989	45,623	(1,533)	
Decrease in due from other funds	59	-	59	-	
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	246	(1,059)	(813)	(6,043)	
Decrease in materials and supplies inventory	993	426	1,419	-	
(Increase) decrease in net pension asset	(2,134)	(535)	(2,669)	-	
Decrease in deferred outflows - pension	198,947	46,124	245,071	-	
(Increase) in deferred outflows - OPEB	(13,440)	(7,927)	(21,367)	-	
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	25,219	(4,489)	20,730	(4,009)	
(Decrease) in contracts payable	(147,077)	-	(147,077)	-	
(Decrease) increase in accrued wages and benefits	(4,984)	295	(4,689)	-	
Increase in closure and postclosure payable	153,403	-	153,403	-	
Increase in due to other funds	18,576	1,425	20,001	-	
Increase in claims payable	=	-	-	28,331	
Increase in due to other governments	8,960	447	9,407	-	
(Decrease) in compensated absences payable	(5,417)	(18,518)	(23,935)	-	
(Decrease) in net pension liability	(274,537)	(79,739)	(354,276)	-	
(Decrease) increase in net OPEB liability	6,354	(2,103)	4,251	_	
Increase in deferred inflows - pension	136,861	39,694	176,555	-	
Increase in deferred inflows - OPEB	,	19,535	87,672		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,656,031	\$ 103,608	\$ 2,759,639	\$ 736,951	

STATEMENT OF FIUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	(Custodial
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,426,283
Cash in segregated accounts		851,029
Receivables:		
Real estate and other taxes		50,714,385
Due from other governments		2,156,775
Accounts		3,743
Special assessments		546,773
Total assets		63,698,988
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		499
Due to other governments		53,278,330
Total liabilities		53,278,829
Net position:		
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments .		10,420,159
Total net position	\$	10,420,159

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

	Custodial
Additions:	
Intergovernmental	\$ 6,913,101
Amounts received as fiscal agent	18,744,199
Licenses, permits and fees for other governments	14,099,867
Property tax collection for other governments	40,505,072
Earnings on investments	1,760
Other custodial fund collections	 8,081
Total additions	 80,272,080
Deductions:	
Distributions of state funds to other governments	4,386,424
Distributions as fiscal agent	17,580,934
Licenses, permits and fees distributions to other governments.	14,301,823
Property tax distributions to other governments	40,793,366
Distributions of federal funds to other governments	2,491,798
Other custodial fund disbursements	 7,629
Total deductions	 79,561,974
Net change in fiduciary net position	710,106
Net position beginning of year	 9,710,053
Net position end of year	\$ 10,420,159

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

A. The County

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

B. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

The County participates in ten jointly governed organizations, the Northwest Ohio Juvenile Detention, Training, and Rehabilitation Center; Four County Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services; Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio; Four County Solid Waste District; Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force; Quadco Rehabilitation Center; Maumee Valley Planning Organization; the Community Improvement Corporation of Defiance County; Northwest Ohio Waiver Administration Council and Defiance-Paulding Consolidated Department of Job and Family Services. (See Note 20).

The County participates in two insurance pools, the County Commissioners Association Service Corporation and the Northern Buckeye Health Plan – Northwest Division of Optimal Health Initiative Consortium (See Note 21).

The County is associated with one related organization, the Defiance County Regional Airport Authority (See Note 22).

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Historical jail debt service fund</u> - This fund accounts for monies used for principal and interest payments on the long-term obligations related to the County historical jail.

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

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

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

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

Landfill fund - This fund accounts for the operations of the County landfill.

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

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

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

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 trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The County did not have any trust funds in 2020. Custodial funds are custodial in nature (assets plus deferred outflows of resources equals liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The County's custodial funds account for assets held by the County for political subdivisions in which the County acts as fiscal agent, and for taxes, State-levied shared revenues and fines and forfeitures collected and distributed to other political subdivisions.

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the County, See Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to the County's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the County, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2020, but which were levied to finance 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the County, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants, special assessments, and accrued interest. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the County, see Notes 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the County's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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.

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the County Commissioners may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is the County Commissioners' authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the County Commissioners. The legal level of control has been established by the County Commissioners at the fund, program, department and object level for all funds.

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately within departments of the County and not included in the County Treasury are recorded as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts". Cash and cash equivalents that are held by a trustee for the payment of bonds and coupons are recorded as "cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agent".

During 2020, the County invested in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, negotiable certificates of deposit, money market mutual funds, municipal bonds, and a repurchase agreement. Investments are reported at fair value, except for nonnegotiable certificates of deposit and the money market mutual funds, which are both reported at cost. Fair value is based on quoted market prices.

Interest earnings are allocated to County funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2020 was \$1,139,007, which includes \$813,066 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.

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

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

G. Fair Value Measurements

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

H. Prepaid Items

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

I. Inventory

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

J. Loans Receivable

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

K. Restricted Assets

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

L. Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Interfund Receivables/Payables

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

N. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the County has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year end taking into consideration any limits specified in the County's union contracts or departmental personnel policies. The County records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for any employee with ten years of service with the County.

O. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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, claims, judgements and compensated absences that are paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. General obligation bonds, special assessment bonds, bond anticipation notes, various loans, and capital leases paid from governmental funds are recognized as liabilities on the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

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

P. Net Position

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

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

Q. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the County, these revenues are charges for services for landfill and sewer services, as well as charges for health insurance in the internal service fund. Operating expenses are the necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating.

S. Interfund Transactions

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

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of management and are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The County reported neither type of transaction during 2020.

U. Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds and bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds. On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized in the period in which these items are incurred. The reconciliation between the face value of bonds and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 17.

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

W. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Major funds	Deficit
Historical Jail debt service fund	\$ 427,820
Nonmajor funds	
FEMA Public Assistance special revenue fund	4,726
High Visibility Enforcement special revenue fund	2,885
Stuckman Lateral Project debt service fund	79,338
Airport capital project fund	168,029
DeGryse Ditch capital project fund	44,196
Lake Shore capital project fund	164,516
Haymaker Drive capital project fund	120,999
Ridge Ditch capital project fund	7,126
Ridge Ditch St. Mike's Tile capital projects fund	15,450

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

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Motor Vehicle							
		Deve	elopmental		License			Senior
	General	Dis	sabilities	an	d Gas Tax	<u>Emer</u>	gency 911	Center
Budget basis	\$ 2,423,115	\$	942,515	\$	(218,559)	\$	18,801	\$ 293,762
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	88,251		1,648		(41,362)		(8,177)	3,894
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(384,904)		(249,010)		(308,600)		8,883	7,614
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	100,854		-		-		-	-
Funds budgeted elsewhere	(65,998)		-		-		-	-
Adjustment for encumbrances	647,239		27,988		155,015		5,583	40,423
GAAP basis	\$ 2,808,557	\$	723,141	\$	(413,506)	\$	25,090	\$ 345,693

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and, with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items 1 and 2 above, and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 8. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two hundred seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and,
- 9. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

A. Cash on Hand

At year end, the County had \$266,400 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the financial statements of the County as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Cash with Fiscal Agent

At year end, the County had \$2,156 in cash deposited with a fiscal agent in a bond and coupon account. This amount is included in the amount of deposits with financial institutions below.

C. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year end, the County had \$906,095 in cash and cash equivalents deposited separate from the County's internal investment pool. This amount is included in the amount of deposits with financial institutions below.

D. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of all County deposits was \$52,594,900 and the bank balance of all County deposits was \$54,077,373. Of the bank balance, \$53,752,953 was covered by the FDIC, \$324,420 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the County to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

E. Investments

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

						Inve	stment Matur	ities	
Measurement/	M	easurement	6	months or		7 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 24	Greater than
<u>Investment type</u>		Amount	_	less	_	months	months	months	24 months
Fair Value:									
Municipal Bonds	\$	4,858,505	\$	-	\$	850,612	\$ -	\$ 1,073,606	\$ 2,934,287
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		2,303,443		-		-	254,271	1,254,989	794,183
Money Market Mutual Funds		255,845		255,845		-	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreement	_	5,731,215		5,731,215					
Total	\$	13,149,008	\$	5,987,060	\$	850,612	\$ 254,271	\$ 2,328,595	\$ 3,728,470

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.74 years.

The County's investment in Money Market Mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The County's investments in Municipal Bonds, Negotiable CD's, and Repurchase Agreements are valued using quoted market prices (Level 2 inputs).

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

Credit Risk: The County's investments in Repurchase Agreements were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The County's investments in municipal bonds were rated AA and Aa2 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable CD's were not rated. The U.S. government money market mutual funds carry a rating of AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's. The County has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statute.

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

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Amount	% of Total
Fair Value:		
Municipal Bonds	\$ 4,858,505	36.95
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,303,443	17.52
Money Market Mutual Funds	255,845	1.94
Repurchase Agreement	5,731,215	43.59
Total	\$ 13,149,008	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	52,594,900
Investments		13,149,008
Cash with fiscal agent		2,156
Cash on hand		266,400
Total	\$	66,012,464
Cash and investments per statement of net position Governmental activities	\$	31,029,014
Business-type activities	Ф	24,706,138
Custodial funds	_	10,277,312
Total	\$	66,012,464

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2020 consisted of accounts (billings for user charged services); sales taxes; accrued interest; intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenues; real estate and other taxes; loans; and special assessments. All receivables are considered collectible in full and within one year, except for loans and special assessments. Special assessments in the governmental activities, in the amount of \$850,432, will not be received within one year.

Loans receivable represent low interest loans for housing and development projects granted to eligible County property owners and businesses under the Federal Community Block Grant program. The loans with outstanding balances at December 31, 2020 have annual interest rates ranging from 0 - 4.5% and are scheduled to be repaid over periods of up to eight years from the balance sheet date. During 2020, principal in the amount of \$209,814 was repaid to the County, \$418,101 was issued in new loans and \$333,761 in loans receivable were written off by the County. Loans outstanding at December 31, 2020 were \$1,647,420, net of allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of \$92,018 in the nonmajor governmental funds. Loans receivable, in the amount of \$1,276,987, will not be received within one year.

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

NOTE 6 – RECEIVABLES – (Continued)

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental activities:

Major funds	
General fund	
Local government	\$ 211,936
Homestead and rollback	148,776
Other intergovernmental receivables	242,243
Total general fund	602,955
Developmental disabilities fund	
Homestead and rollback	143,674
Other intergovernmental receivables	40,183
Total developmental disabilities fund	183,857
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund Gasoline and motor vehicle license tax	2 721 722
	2,731,733
Emergency 911 fund Homestead and rollback	40.225
	49,325
Senior center fund	
Homestead and rollback	55,746
Other intergovernmental receivables	15,260
Total senior center fund	71,006
Total major funds	\$ 3,638,876
Nonmajor governmental funds	4 17.053
DARE fund	\$ 17,952
PSI Writer Grant fund	15,000
Sarah House fund School Resource Officer fund	8,191
	5,444
Wireless 911 fund	5,188 112,500
Community Control Supervision fund T-Cap fund	58,250
Total nonmajor governmental funds	222,525
Total nominajor governmentar rands	
Total governmental activities	\$3,861,401
<u>Custodial funds</u>	
Library local government	\$ 675,184
Local government and local government revenue assistance	354,183
Permissive motor vehicle license	113,662
Motor vehicle license tax	189,465
Gasoline tax	805,555
Department of Justice grant	18,726
Total custodial funds	\$2,156,775

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

NOTE 7 - PERMISSIVE SALES AND USE TAX

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

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

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$9.31 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and public utility personal property upon which 2020 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real property	
Residential/agricultural	\$ 700,017,830
Commercial/industrial/mineral	129,186,120
Public utility	
Real	561,420
Personal	250,348,270
Total assessed value	\$ 1,080,113,640

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance
Governmental activities:	January 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,058,526	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,058,526
Easements	227,849	14,792	-	242,641
Construction in progress	364,135	319,639	(585,443)	98,331
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,650,510	334,431	(585,443)	1,399,498
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	27,556,900	485,868	-	28,042,768
Waterlines	28,787	-	-	28,787
Roads and bridges	81,581,510	2,524,466	-	84,105,976
Machinery and equipment	7,055,682	408,336	(950,109)	6,513,909
Vehicles	5,693,640	743,196	(322,056)	6,114,780
Total capital assets, being depreciated	121,916,519	4,161,866	(1,272,165)	124,806,220
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(10,303,152)	(836,861)	-	(11,140,013)
Waterlines	(864)	(575)	-	(1,439)
Roads and bridges	(38,122,493)	(2,725,980)	-	(40,848,473)
Machinery and equipment	(5,521,913)	(420,632)	950,109	(4,992,436)
Vehicles	(3,665,394)	(412,318)	297,092	(3,780,620)
Total accumulated depreciation	(57,613,816)	(4,396,366)	1,247,201	(60,762,981)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	64,302,703	(234,500)	(24,964)	64,043,239
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 65,953,213	\$ 99,931	\$ (610,407)	\$ 65,442,737

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

The capital asset activity of business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
Business-type activities:	January 1, 2020	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	December 31, 2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,568,701	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,568,701
Construction in progress	425,825	1,952,888	(425,825)	1,952,888
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,994,526	1,952,888	(425,825)	3,521,589
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	9,895,623	-	-	9,895,623
Buildings and improvements	2,228,542	-	-	2,228,542
Sewer lines	8,982,537	-	-	8,982,537
Machinery and equipment	5,328,842	528,986	(89,030)	5,768,798
Vehicles	947,331			947,331
Total capital assets, being depreciated	27,382,875	528,986	(89,030)	27,822,831
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(1,694,866)	(200,869)	-	(1,895,735)
Buildings and improvements	(369,962)	(23,747)	-	(393,709)
Sewer lines	(3,145,214)	(179,651)	-	(3,324,865)
Machinery and equipment	(3,771,666)	(329,099)	85,197	(4,015,568)
Vehicles	(308,723)	(87,439)		(396,162)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,290,431)	(820,805)	85,197	(10,026,039)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	18,092,444	(291,819)	(3,833)	17,796,792
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 20,086,970	\$ 1,661,069	\$ (429,658)	\$ 21,318,381

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

Governmental activities:

Legislative and executive	\$	579,328
Judicial		80,904
Public safety		303,245
Public works		3,068,757
Health		37,730
Human services		324,799
Conservation and recreation		1,603
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	4,396,366
Business-type activities:		
Landfill	\$	553,751
Sewer		267,054
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$	820,805

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

NOTE 10 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

<u>Transfers from general fund to</u> :		Amount
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund	\$	4,999
County improvement fund		300,000
Nonmajor governmental funds		39,016
<u>Transfers from nonmajor governmental funds to</u> :		
Nonmajor governmental funds	_	233,576
Total	\$	577,591

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

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

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Developmental disabilities fund	\$3
General fund	Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund	7,518
General fund	Emergency 911 fund	140
General fund	Senior center fund	879
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	36,885
General fund	Landfill fund	3,452
General fund	Sewer fund	4,247
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund	Landfill fund	32,643
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	14,318
Nonmajor governmental funds	General fund	2,710
Landfill fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	87
Total		\$ 102,882

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

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

NOTE 10 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

C. Interfund loans receivable/payable consisted of the following at December 31, 2020, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General fund	Historical jail debt service fund	\$ 1,840,000
General fund	Sewer fund	239,483
General fund	Internal service fund	500,000
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	542,562
County improvement fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	125,000
Nonmajor governmental funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	76,296
Landfill fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	285,515
Total		\$ 3,608,856

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

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. General Liability

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

Property	\$110,061,404
Equipment Breakdown	100,000,000
General Liability	1,000,000
Commercial Crime	1,000,000
Excess Liability	10,000,000
Automobile Liability	1,000,000
Law Enforcement Liability	1,000,000
Errors and Omission Liability	1,000,000

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

B. Health Benefits

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

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

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

Claims payable is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Claims payable at December 31, 2020 is estimated by a third party administrator at \$379,102. The changes in the claims payable liability for 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

		Current Year		
	Balance at	Claims and		Balance
	Beginning	Changes in	Claims	at End
	of Year	Estimates	Payments	of Year
2020	\$ 350,771	\$ 3,159,741	\$ (3,131,410)	\$ 379,102
2019	682,039	2,816,735	(3,148,003)	350,771

C. Workers' Compensation

For 2020, the County participated in the County Commissioners Association Service Corporation (Plan), a workers' compensation insurance purchasing pool. The Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation rates while establishing safer working conditions and environments for the participants. The workers' compensation experience of the participating counties is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the Plan. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. In order to allocate the savings derived by formation of the Plan, and to maximize the number of participants in the Plan, annually the Plan's Executive Committee calculates the total savings which accrued to the Plan through its formation. This savings is then compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. The Plan's Executive Committee then collects rate contributions from, or pays rate equalization rebates to, the various participants.

Participation in the Plan is limited to counties that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of 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.

Participants 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, participants are not relieved of their obligation to pay any amounts owed to the Plan prior to withdrawal, and any participant leaving the Plan allows representatives of the Plan to access loss experience for three years following the last year of participation.

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

NOTE 12 - SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The County has outstanding contracts for professional services. The following amounts remain on these contracts as of December 31, 2020:

		Amount Paid				
	Contract	as of	Outstanding			
<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	December 31, 2020	Balance			
Fidlar Technologies	\$ 39,209	\$ (37,737)	\$ 1,472			
Lexur Appraisal Service	100,300	(77,933)	22,367			
Mannik & Smith Group	385,800	(230,816)	154,984			
Zenz Farms Inc.	73,000	-	73,000			
Sand Ridge Excavating	40,527 -		40,527			
The Dotson Co Inc.	304,348	_	304,348			
Total	\$ 943,184	\$ (346,486)	\$ 596,698			

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Group A

Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Combined Plan Formula:

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

Age 52 with 15 years of service credit

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Group B

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Combined Plan Formula:

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Group C

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

State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

Combined Plan Formula:

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

Public Safety

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Law Enforcement

Age and Service Requirements:

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

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Traditional Plan Formula:

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

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

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

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, current law provides for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost—of—living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost of living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

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

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 participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the member-directed plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20 percent each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options.

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

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

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

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

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

The County's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$1,502,639 for 2020. Of this amount, \$184,269 is reported as due to other governments.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0.00% to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five year of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53% of the 14.00% employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 4.47% of the 14.00% employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The 2020 employer and employee contribution rate of 14.00% was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2020, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The County's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$82,923 for 2020. Of this amount, \$2,994 is reported as due to other governments.

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

The net pension liability and net pension asset for the OPERS were measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. STRS's total pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

			OPERS -		
	OPERS -	OPERS -	Member-		
	Traditional	Combined	Directed	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.09449800%	0.06026300%	0.05551900%	0.00516629%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset					
current measurement date	0.09339500%	0.06395600%	0.05864100%	0.00490968%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.00110300</u> %	0.00369300%	0.00312200%	- <u>0.00025661</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 13,814,045	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,187,968	\$ 15,002,013
Proportionate share of the net		(0.0 =0.0)	(4.5=0)		(404.4=0)
pension asset	-	(99,799)	(1,659)	-	(101,458)
Pension expense	2,164,393	11,434	(977)	12,501	2,187,351

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	(OPERS -	O]	PERS -	ľ	Member-				
	T	raditional	Co	mbined]	Directed		STRS		Total
Deferred outflows										
of resources										
Differences between										
expected and										
actual experience	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,541	\$	2,664	\$	8,205
Net difference between										
projected and actual earnings										
on pension plan investments		-		-		_		57,770		57,770
Changes of assumptions		737,831		10,292		270		63,771		812,164
Changes in employer's										
proportionate percentage/										
difference between										
employer contributions		13,233		_		_		116,617		129,850
Contributions								,		,
subsequent to the										
measurement date		1,441,984		31,405		29,249		41,235		1,543,873
Total deferred		, ,		,		,		,		, ,
outflows of resources	\$	2,193,048	\$	41,697	\$	35,060	\$	282,057	\$	2,551,862
		, ,								, ,
					,	OPERS -				
	,	OPERS -	01	PERS -		Member-				
		raditional		mbined		Directed		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows		гасплопал		momed		Directed		51K5		Total
of resources										
Differences between										
expected and	\$	174 (50	¢.	22.427	ø		Ф	7.506	¢.	205 (92
actual experience	Ф	174,659	\$	23,427	\$	-	\$	7,596	\$	205,682
Net difference between										
projected and actual earnings		2.755.501		12 044		510				2.760.054
on pension plan investments		2,755,591		12,944		519		-		2,769,054
Changes in employer's										
proportionate percentage/										
difference between		104.400						115.005		200 125
employer contributions		194,400		-		-		115,025		309,425
Total deferred	<u> </u>	2.124.650	Φ.	26 271	<u> </u>		ф.	100 (01	Ф.	2 204 161
inflows of resources	\$	3,124,650	\$	36,371	\$	519	\$	122,621	\$	3,284,161

^{\$1,543,873} reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2021.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

						OPERS -			
		OPERS -		OPERS -		Member-			
	Г	raditional	(Combined		Directed	STRS		Total
Year Ending December 31:									
2021	\$	(450,930)	\$	(6,359)	\$	653	\$ 9,524	\$	(447,112)
2022	,	(942,615)		(6,117)	•	663	62,471	•	(885,598)
2023		114,108		(2,508)		795	30,388		142,783
2024		(1,094,149)		(7,244)		591	15,815		(1,084,987)
2025		-		(1,350)		714	3		(633)
Thereafter				(2,501)		1,876	_		(625)
Total	\$	(2,373,586)	\$	(26,079)	\$	5,292	\$ 118,201	\$	(2,276,172)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2019, are presented below.

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 17.20% for 2019.

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

Waishtad Arranasa

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 7.20%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2019 was 7.20%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.20%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20%) than the current rate:

	Current						
	_19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	_19	6 Increase	
County's proportionate share				_			
of the net pension liability (asset):							
Traditional Pension Plan	\$	22,783,831	\$	13,814,045	\$	5,750,471	
Combined Plan		(60,303)		(99,799)		(128,263)	
Member-Directed Plan		(878)		(1,659)		(2,194)	

Actuarial Assumptions - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50.00% of rates through age 69, 70.00% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90.00% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100.00% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90.00% of rates for males and 100.00% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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 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
Liquid reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2020. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 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%, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45%) than the current rate:

				Current				
	1%	1% Decrease Discount Rate				1% Increase		
County's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability:	\$	1,691,459	\$	1,187,968	\$	761,301		

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Annual Report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.00% for the Traditional and Combined plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2020 was 4.00%.

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The County's contractually required contribution was \$11,701 for 2020. Of this amount, \$1,435 is reported as due to other governments.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

		OPERS		STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB liability prior measurement date	0	.09194000%	0.0	00516629%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability					
current measurement date	0	.09114900%	0.0	00490968%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0</u>	.00079100%	-0.0	00025661%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	9,421,343	\$	-	\$ 9,421,343
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(86,288)	\$ (86,288)
OPEB expense	\$	998,487	\$	2,006	\$ 1,000,493

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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							
Differences between							
expected and							
actual experience	\$	254	\$	5,529	\$	5,783	
Net difference between							
projected and actual earnings							
on OPEB plan investments		-		3,025		3,025	
Changes of assumptions		1,491,298		1,424		1,492,722	
Changes in employer's							
proportionate percentage/							
difference between							
employer contributions		10,586		24,471		35,057	
Contributions							
subsequent to the							
measurement date		11,700		-		11,700	
Total deferred							
outflows of resources	\$	1,513,838	\$	34,449	\$	1,548,287	
		OPERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows							
of resources							
Differences between							
expected and							
actual experience	\$	861,625	\$	17,189	\$	878,814	
Net difference between							
projected and actual earnings							
on OPEB plan investments		479,732		-		479,732	
Changes of assumptions		-		81,958		81,958	
Changes in employer's							
proportionate percentage/							
difference between							
employer contributions		92,749		1,479		94,228	
Total deferred	Φ.	1 424 105	Ф.	100.626		1.524.522	
inflows of resources	\$	1,434,106	_\$	100,626	\$	1,534,732	

\$11,700 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2021.

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	 OPERS STRS		Total		
Year Ending December 31:					
2021	\$ 188,556	\$	(16,454)	\$	172,102
2022	84,088		(14,407)		69,681
2023	382		(13,687)		(13,305)
2024	(204,994)		(13,245)		(218,239)
2025	_		(3,963)		(3,963)
Thereafter			(4,421)		(4,421)
Total	\$ 68,032	\$	(66,177)	\$	1,855

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75%
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.16%
Prior Measurement date	3.96%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	3.71%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	10.50% initial,
	3.50% ultimate in 2030
Prior Measurement date	10.00%, initial
	3.25%, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a buildingblock method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contribution are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 19.70% for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 3.16% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. A single discount rate of 3.96% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 2.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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

				Cullent		
	19	6 Decrease	Discount Rate			6 Increase
County's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	12,329,338	\$	9,421,343	\$	7,092,985

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2020 is 10.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

		Current Health					
		Care Trend Rate					
	1%	6 Decrease	A	ssumption	19	6 Increase	
County's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB liability	\$	9,143,327	\$	9,421,343	\$	9,695,815	

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

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

Actuarial Assumptions - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

	July 1	1, 2020	July 1	1, 2019		
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20) to	12.50% at age 20	0 to		
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65	5		
Investment rate of return	7.45%, net of invexpenses, inclu		7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%			
Discounted rate of return	7.45%		7.45%			
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A			
Health care cost trends						
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate		
Medical						
Pre-Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	5.87%	4.00%		
Medicare	-6.69%	4.00%	4.93%	4.00%		
Prescription Drug						
Pre-Medicare	6.50%	4.00%	7.73%	4.00%		
Medicare	11.87%	4.00%	9.62% 4.00%			

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected Real 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
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

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

			C	urrent		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	1% Increase	
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	75,076	\$	86,288	\$	95,800
	1%	Decrease	_	Current end Rate	1%	Increase
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	95,210	\$	86,288	\$	75,419

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

NOTE 15 - OTHER BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

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

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

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

B. Health Care Benefits

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

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

NOTE 16 - SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The County's short-term bond anticipation note activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

	Issue Date	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Interest Rate	 alance ry 1, 2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2020
Governmental activities:							
Stuckman Ditch Improvement - 2019	8/19/2019	8/18/2020	3.52%	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$ (85,000)	\$ -
Stuckman Ditch Improvement - 2020	8/28/2020	8/27/2021	2.31%	-	83,940	-	83,940
DeGryse Ditch Improvement - 2020	10/22/2020	10/21/2021	2.31%	 	76,000		76,000
Total Governmental Activities				\$ 85,000	\$ 159,940	\$ (85,000)	\$ 159,940

The Stuckman Ditch Improvement bond anticipation notes were issued for the purpose of constructing the Stuckman Road Ditch Project. The DeGryse Ditch Improvement bond anticipation note was issued for the purpose of reconstructing the ditch along Scott Road starting at State Route 127 and going east for approximately 4,000 feet.

The County's bond anticipation notes were backed by the full faith and credit of the County.

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

NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The original issue date, interest rate, original issue amount, and balance at December 31, 2020 for the County's long-term obligations are as follows:

	Original	Interest	Original	Balance
	Issue Date	Rate	Issue Amount	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
General obligation bonds:				
Various purpose improvement	2005	5.25%	\$ 375,000	\$ 70,000
Refunding bonds, series 2010	2010	2 - 4%	1,680,000	480,000
Various purpose, series 2010	2010	1.25 - 6.1%	2,385,000	1,300,000
Special assessment bonds:				
Platters creek	2004	2.25 - 5%	425,000	120,000
Refunding bonds, series 2010	2010	2 - 4%	645,000	90,000
Revenue bonds:				
Green acres	2005	4.1%	60,000	48,100
Auglaize sewer	2012	2.75%	1,977,000	1,733,700
OWDA loans:				
Express sewer	2002	1.5%	1,356,038	154,556
Capmark Commercial Mortgage:				
Sewer	1980	5%	146,300	-

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

During 2020, the following activity occurred in the County's long-term obligations.

	Balance			Balance	Due Within
Governmental activities:	January 1, 2020	Additions	Reductions	December 31, 2020	One Year
General obligation bonds:					
Various purpose improvement	\$ 1,510,000	\$ -	\$ (140,000)	\$ 1,370,000	\$ 125,000
Refunding bonds, series 2010	590,000		(110,000)	480,000	115,000
Total general obligation bonds	2,100,000		(250,000)	1,850,000	240,000
Special assessment bonds:					
Refunding bonds, series 2010	150,000	-	(60,000)	90,000	60,000
Platters creek	145,000		(25,000)	120,000	30,000
Total special assessment bonds	295,000		(85,000)	210,000	90,000
Other long-term obligations:					
OWDA loan payable - Direct Borrowing	230,118	-	(75,562)	154,556	76,700
Capital lease obligations	181,470	7,936	(43,590)	145,816	46,667
Net pension liability	19,468,008	45,474	(5,280,597)	14,232,885	-
Net OPEB liability	8,487,448	409,340	-	8,896,788	-
Compensated absences	1,222,520	567,524	(534,761)	1,255,283	503,149
Total other long-term obligations	29,589,564	1,030,274	(5,934,510)	24,685,328	626,516
Total governmental activities					
long-term obligations	\$ 31,984,564	\$1,030,274	\$ (6,269,510)	26,745,328	\$ 956,516
	Add: unamor	tized premium		8,115	
	Total on statement	of net position		\$ 26,753,443	

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

NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

		Balance					Balance	e	Due	Within
Business-type activities:	Jan	uary 1, 2020	Α	Additions	F	Reductions	December 31, 2020		One Year	
Revenue bonds:										
Sewer revenue bonds	\$	1,816,400	\$	_	\$	(34,600)	\$ 1,78	31,800	\$	35,600
Other long-term obligations:										
Capmark commercial mortgage - Direct										
Borrowing		8,000		-		(8,000)		-		-
Closure and postclosure liability		4,973,495		153,403		-	5,12	26,898		-
Net pension obligation		1,123,404		-		(354,276)	76	59,128		-
Net OPEB liability		520,304		4,251		-	52	24,555		-
Compensated absences		133,796	_	44,413		(68,348)	10	9,861		51,584
Total other long-term obligations		6,758,999	_	202,067		(430,624)	6,53	30,442		51,584
Total business-type activities long-term obligations	\$	8,575,399	\$	202,067	\$	(465,224)	\$ 8,31	2,242	\$	87,184

A. Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2005

These general obligation bonds were issued in 2005 to provide funds for the improvement of the Doty Run ditch and the State Route 66 sewer. The general obligation bonds reported as governmental activities obligations are payable from special assessments, to the extent these resources are available.

The general obligation bonds of the County are subject to mandatory sinking redemption requirements, in part by lot, pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the authorizing legislation. That mandatory redemption is to occur on December 1 in each year, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2020, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the County. The mandatory redemption is to occur on December 1 in each of the years 2010 through 2020 (with the balance of \$190,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2020), at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, according to the following schedule:

Year	Amount
2016	\$ 15,000
2017	15,000
2018	15,000
2019	15,000
2020	20,000

The term bonds maturing on December 1, 2025, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, pursuant to the terms of the mandatory sinking fund redemption requirements of the County. The mandatory redemption is to occur on December 1 in each of the years 2010 through 2025 (with the balance of \$185,000 to be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2025), at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, according to the following schedule:

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

NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Year</u>	Amount
2016	\$ 10,000
2017	10,000
2018	10,000
2019	10,000
2020	10,000
2021	10,000
2022	15,000
2023	15,000
2024	15,000
2025	15,000

The general obligation bonds are also subject to prior redemption on or after December 1, 2015 by and at the sole option of the County, either in whole or in part on any date, in integral multiples of \$5,000 and by lot within a maturity, at the redemption price of par, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

B. Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2010

On March 11, 2010, the County issued general obligation bonds (Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 2010) to finance capital improvements related to the County's historical jail. The bonds will mature on December 1, 2029 and all principal and interest payments related to the bonds are recorded as expenditures in the historical jail debt service fund.

The bonds due December 1, 2020 were subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The mandatory sinking fund redemption began on December 1, 2015, and on each December 1 thereafter at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year Ended	Princip	al Amount to
(December 1)	be F	Redeemed
2016	\$	5,000
2017		10,000
2018		10.000

The remaining \$100,000 principal amount on the bonds due December 1, 2020, was paid at stated maturity.

The bonds due December 1, 2029 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The mandatory sinking fund redemption is to occur on December 1, 2021, and on each December 1 thereafter at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

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

NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Year Ended	Principal Amount to
(December 1)	be Redeemed
2020	\$ 110,000
2021	115,000
2022	120,000
2023	125,000
2024	135,000
2025	145,000
2026	150,000
2027	160,000
2028	170,000
2029	180,000

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

The bonds maturing on and after December 1, 2020 are subject to optional redemption at the option of the County on or after December 1, 2019, in whole or in part (in the amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof) on any date at the redemption price of par, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The bonds are subject to optional redemption by the County prior to maturity, in whole at any time or in part on any interest payment date, in the event that the payments from the federal government cease or are in an amount less than 45% of the corresponding interest payable on the bonds at a redemption price equal to the greater of:

- (1) The issue price, but not less than 100% of the principal amount of such bonds to be redeemed; or
- (2) The sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest to the maturity date of such bonds to be redeemed, not including any portion of those payments of interest accrued and unpaid as of the date on which such bonds are not to be redeemed, discounted to the date on which such bonds are to be redeemed on a semi-annual basis, assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, at the treasury rate plus 100 basis points.

In each case, this is in addition to accrued interest on such bonds to be redeemed at the redemption date. If fewer than all such bonds are to be redeemed, the particular bonds shall be selected on a prorata basis.

C. Various Purpose General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010

On February 25, 2010, the County issued general obligation bonds (Various Purpose General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010) to advance refund the callable portion of the Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds, Series 1999. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$46,010. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt as a deferred outflow of resources.

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

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

NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The bonds due December 1, 2022 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The mandatory sinking fund redemption is to occur on December 1, 2021, and on each December 1 thereafter at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year Ended	Princip	al Amount to
(December 1)	<u>be</u>]	Redeemed
2020	\$	110,000
2021		115,000
2022		115,000

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

The bonds due December 1, 2024 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The mandatory sinking fund redemption is to occur on December 1, 2023, and on each December 1 thereafter at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year Ended	Principal Amoun			
(December 1)	<u>be I</u>	Redeemed		
2023	\$	125,000		
2024		125,000		

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

The bonds maturing on and after December 1, 2020 are subject to optional redemption at the option of the County on or after December 1, 2019, in whole or in part (in the amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof) on any date at the redemption price of par, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

D. Special Assessment Bonds

The special assessment bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the County. In the event that an assessed property owner fails to make payments or insufficient amounts are assessed to fund the debt, the County will be required to pay the related debt. The Platter Creek and Refunding Bonds, Series 2010, special assessment bonds are paid from the DETDITCH fund and the Brunersburg sewer debt service fund (both nonmajor governmental funds).

E. Brunersburg Sewer Special Assessment Refunding Bonds, Series 2010

On February 25, 2010, the County issued special assessment bonds (Brunersburg Sewer Special Assessment Refunding Bonds, Series 2010) to advance refund the callable portion of the Brunersburg Sewer Special Assessment Bonds, Series 2002. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$6,986. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt as a deferred outflow of resources.

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

NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The bonds due December 1, 2022 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. The mandatory sinking fund redemption is to occur on December 1, 2021, and on each December 1 thereafter at 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption according to the following schedule:

Year Ended	Principal Amount			
(December 1)	be R	Redeemed		
2021	\$	60,000		
2022		30,000		

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

F. Revenue Bonds

In 2005, the County issued sewer revenue bonds in the amount of \$60,000 for the Green Acres sewer system. On November 26, 2012, the County issued sewer revenue bonds in the amount of \$1,977,000 for the Auglaize sewer project. The County has pledged future sewer revenues to repay these revenue bonds, which are payable solely from sewer fund revenues and are payable through 2052. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$2,707,946.

G. OWDA Loans Payable

The County entered into a debt financing arrangement through the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) to fund construction of wastewater facilities. The amounts due to the OWDA related to the wastewater facilities are payable from the express sewer debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The OWDA loan agreement functions similar to a line-of-credit agreement. At December 31, 2020, the County has outstanding borrowings of \$154,556. The OWDA loan agreement requires semi-annual payments based on the actual amount owed. These loans are direct borrowings. In the event of default, the OWDA may declare the full amount of the then unpaid original loan amount to be immediately due and payable and/or require the County to pay any fines, penalties, interest, or late charges associated with the default.

H. Capmark Financial Group Incorporated (formerly GMAC) Commercial Mortgage Payable

In 1980, the County obtained a loan through the GMAC Commercial Mortgage Corporation, in the amount of \$146,300, for the Evansport sewer system. In 2006, Capmark Financial Group, Incorporated acquired GMAC Commercial Mortgage Corporation. The loan, being repaid from the sewer enterprise fund with charges for sewer service, is backed by the full faith and credit of the County should these revenues be insufficient to service the mortgage debt requirements. This loan is a direct borrowing that has terms negotiated between the County and the creditor.

I. Compensated Absences Payable

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

J. Net Pension Obligation and Net OPEB Liability

See Notes 13 and 14 for detail. The County pays obligations related to employee compensation from the benefitting from their service which for the County, is primarily the general fund.

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

NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

K. Capital Lease Obligations

Capital leases will be paid from the general fund and the emergency 911 fund. See Note 19 for further detail.

L. Legal Debt Margin

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

The effect of the debt limitations described above is an overall legal debt margin of \$24,079,110 at December 31, 2020.

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

		Governmental Activities									
		Gener	General Obligation Bonds					al A	ssessmen	t Bo	nds
Year Ended		Principal	Interest		Total	F	Principal]	nterest		Total
2021	\$	240,000	102,329	\$	342,329	\$	90,000	\$	9,600	\$	99,600
2022		250,000	89,886		339,886		60,000		5,700		65,700
2023		265,000	77,109		342,109		30,000		3,000		33,000
2024		275,000	63,431		338,431		30,000		1,500		31,500
2025		160,000	50,152		210,152		-		-		-
2026 - 2029	_	660,000	103,700	_	763,700	_				_	
Total	\$	1,850,000	\$ 486,607	\$	2,336,607	\$	210,000	\$	19,800	\$	229,800

		OWDA Loan					
Year Ended	Principal		Principal Inte		Total		
2021 2022	\$	76,700 77,856	\$	2,032 887	\$	78,732 78,743	
Total	\$	154,556	\$	2,919	\$	157,475	

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

NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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

	Business-type Activities						
	Revenue Bonds						
Year Ended	Principal	Interest	Total				
2021	\$ 35,600	\$ 49,661	\$ 85,261				
2022	36,700	48,667	85,367				
2023	37,600	47,641	85,241				
2024	38,600	46,713	85,313				
2025	39,900	45,511	85,411				
2026 - 2030	216,100	210,327	426,427				
2031 - 2035	248,300	178,317	426,617				
2036 - 2040	284,900	141,585	426,485				
2041 - 2045	327,300	99,298	426,598				
2046 - 2050	359,000	51,880	410,880				
2051 - 2052	157,800	6,546	164,346				
Total	\$ 1,781,800	\$ 926,146	\$ 2,707,946				

Conduit Debt:

In 2005, the County issued \$700,000 in Ohio Economic Development Revenue Bonds for the purpose of making a loan to assist the Defiance Area YMCA in financing a portion of the cost of acquiring, constructing, improving, installing, and equipping gymnasiums and related facilities. The County is not obligated in any way to pay the debt charges on the bonds from any of its funds, and therefore, the debt has been excluded entirely from the County's debt presentation. As of December 31, 2020, \$358,750 of these bonds was outstanding.

In 2007, the County issued \$1,407,600 in Health Care Facilities Revenue Bonds. The proceeds were used to provide hospital facilities at the lowest possible cost to service the residents of the Public Hospital Agencies, which hospital facilities will be available for the service of the general public. The County is not obligated in any way to pay the debt charges on the bonds from any of its funds, and therefore, the debt has been excluded entirely from the County's debt presentation. As of December 31, 2020, \$617,599 of these bonds was outstanding.

In 2009, the County issued \$11,355,000 in Multifamily Housing Mortgage Revenue Bonds. The proceeds were loaned to Defiance County Health Partners, LLC to finance the acquisition, construction, and equipping of an assisted living multifamily residential housing rental housing facility. The County is not obligated in any way to pay the debt charges on the bonds from any of its funds, and therefore, the debt has been excluded entirely from the County's debt presentation. As of December 31, 2020, \$10,225,000 of these bonds was outstanding.

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

NOTE 18 - CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS

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

The \$5,126,898 reported as landfill closure and postclosure costs payable at December 31, 2020 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 50% of the estimated capacity of the landfill. The County will recognize the remaining estimated costs of closure and postclosure of \$2,516,411 and \$2,707,892, respectively, as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. This amount is based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in 2020. For financial assurance purposes, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires closure and postclosure costs to be reported based on the worst case scenario of when closure will occur. For 2020, the liabilities total \$2,531,689 for closure and \$2,595,209 for postclosure costs. The County expects the landfill to have a remaining life of 54 years. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The County is required by State and federal laws and regulations to either make annual contributions to an EPA controlled trust fund or demonstrate financial assurance through the "Local Government Financial Test". For 2020, the County met the "Local Government Financial Test" requirements.

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

NOTE 19 - CAPITALIZED LEASE - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

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

Capital assets consisting of copier equipment has been capitalized in the statement of net position. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Principal payments in 2020 consisted of \$2,669 paid by the general fund.

Police radios and other miscellaneous emergency equipment in the amount of \$214,205, has not been capitalized since the assets do not meet the County's capitalization threshold. A corresponding liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in 2020 consisted of \$40,921 paid by the emergency 911 fund.

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

NOTE 19 - CAPITALIZED LEASE - LESSEE DISCLOSURE - (Continued)

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

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2021	\$ 53,185
2022	52,324
2023	50,604
2024	1,824
2025	1,368
Total minimum lease payments	159,305
Less: amount representing interest	(13,489)
Total	\$ 145,816

NOTE 20 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

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

The Northwest Ohio Juvenile Detention, Training, and Rehabilitation Center (Center) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams Counties. The Center's Board of Trustees consists of thirteen members; three from each county and one at-large member. The Board of Trustees exercises total control over the operation of the Center including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the Center. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$406,525 for the Center's operations, which represents 23% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Brett Kolb, Fulton County Auditor, 152 South Fulton Avenue, Suite 165, Wauseon, Ohio 43567.

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

The Four County Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams Counties to provide alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services to individuals in the four counties. The Governing Board of ADAMHS consists of eighteen members; four members appointed by the Ohio Director of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, four members appointed by the Ohio Director of Mental Health Services, Defiance and Fulton County Commissioners appointing three members each, and Henry and Williams County Commissioners appointing two members each. The Governing Board exercises total control over the operation of the ADAMHS including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the ADAMHS. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$1,178,003 for the ADAMHS' operations, which represents 14% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Jill Little, Defiance County Auditor, 500 Second Street, Suite 301, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

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

NOTE 20 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

C. Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio

Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio (CCNO) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas and Williams Counties. CCNO was established to provide jail space for convicted criminals in the five counties to provide a correctional center for the inmates. CCNO was created in 1986 and occupancy started in 1991. The Commission Team consists of eighteen members; one judge, one chief law enforcement officer, and one county commissioner or administrative official from each entity. The Commission Team exercises total control over the operation of CCNO including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for CCNO. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$1,563,233 for CCNO's operations, which represents 8.1% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Tonya Justus, Fiscal Manager, Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio, 03151 County Road 2425, Route 1, Box 100-A, Stryker, Ohio 43557.

D. Four County Solid Waste District

The Four County Solid Waste District (District) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Paulding, and Williams Counties to make disposal of waste in the four-county area more comprehensive in terms of recycling, incinerating, and landfilling. The District was created in 1989. The Board of Directors consists of twelve members; the three commissioners from each county. The Board of Directors exercises total control over the operation of the District including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the District. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$317,146 for the District's operations, which represents 63% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Julie Beagle, Williams County Auditor, One Courthouse Square, Bryan, Ohio 43506.

E. Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force

The Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force (Task Force) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, William, Fulton, and Putnam Counties and the Cities of Defiance and Bryan. The Task Force is jointly controlled by the chief law enforcement officer of each respective entity. The main source of revenue for the Task Force is from federal grants and local matching funds from the entities. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the Task Force. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$25,000 to the Task Force's operations, which represents 10% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from the Defiance County Sheriff's office, 113 Beide Street, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

F. Quadco Rehabilitation Center

The Quadco Rehabilitation Center (Quadco) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams Counties. Quadco Rehabilitation Center is a nonprofit corporation that provides services and facilities for training physically and mentally disabled persons. Quadco is responsible for contracting with various agencies to obtain funding to operate the organization. Quadco is governed by an eight-member Board composed of two appointees made by each of the four County Boards of Developmental Disabilities (County Boards of DD). This Board, in conjunction with the County Boards of DD, assesses the needs of adult mentally handicapped and developmentally disabled residents of each county and sets priorities based on available funds. The County provides resources to the Board based on units of service provided to the County. Quadco exercises total control over the operation of Quadco including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for Quadco. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$319,652 for Quadco's operations.

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

NOTE 20 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

G. Maumee Valley Planning Organization

Maumee Valley Planning Organization (MVPO) is a jointly governed organization among Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, and Williams Counties. MVPO is an organization established to improve the social and economic conditions of the region through development and conservation. MVPO is governed by a fifteen member Executive Council composed of the three county commissioners, the mayor of the largest municipality, three mayors selected by the committee of mayors that represent the incorporated cities and villages, the township trustee association president, the regional planning commission chairman, and two members at large to represent business, industry, labor, agricultural, low income, minority groups, education, and consumer protection activities. The County provides resources to the Executive Council based on a membership fee and services provided to the County. MVPO exercises total control over the operation of MVPO including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for MVPO. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$131,392 for MVPO's operations, which represents 15% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Brett Kolb, Fulton County Auditor, 152 South Fulton Avenue, Suite 165, Wauseon, Ohio 43567.

H. Community Improvement Corporation of Defiance County

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

CIC exercises total control over the operation of CIC including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for the CIC. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$80,000 for CIC's operations, which represents 24% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from the Jerry Hayes, Executive Director, 1300 East Second Street, Suite 201, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

I. Northwest Ohio Waiver Administration Council (NOWAC)

The Northwest Ohio Waiver Administration Council (NOWAC) is a jointly governed organization created under the provisions of Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NOWAC is organized as a voluntary organization of local County Boards of Developmental Disabilities in Defiance County, Williams County, Allen County, Henry County, Fulton County, Van Wert County and Paulding County. Each of the participating counties has equal representation and no financial responsibility. NOWAC's purpose is to foster a cooperative effort in regional planning, programming, and the implementation of regional plans and programs. Its primary function is to oversee and obtain contracted services for its clientele in member counties. These services include various types of assistance provided by outside individuals or health care organizations for living maintenance of disabled clients so they can remain in their homes. Defiance County contributed \$16,939 towards NOWAC's operations in 2020. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the Northwest Ohio Waiver Administration Council, 815 East Second Street, Suite B, Defiance, Ohio 43512-2511.

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

NOTE 20 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

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

On October 1, 2013, the Defiance-Paulding Consolidated Department of Job and Family Services (DPCJFS) was established as a jointly governed organization among Defiance and Paulding Counties used to provide public assistance, children's services, and workforce investment activities to individuals within the two counties. The Board of DPCJFS consists of six members, with equal representation from both counties. The Board exercises total control over the operation of DPCJFS including budgeting, contracting, and designating management. Defiance County acts as fiscal agent for DPCJFS, but has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility for DPCJFS. In 2020, Defiance County contributed \$20,695 for DPCJFS' operations, which represents 0.33% of total contributions. Information can be obtained from Jill Little, Defiance County Auditor, 500 Second Street, Suite 301, Defiance, Ohio 43512.

NOTE 21 - INSURANCE POOLS

A. County Commissioners Association Service Corporation

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

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

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

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

NOTE 22 - RELATED ORGANIZATION

The Defiance County Regional Airport Authority (the "Airport Authority") was created by resolution of the County Commissioners under the authority of Chapter 308 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Airport Authority is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the County Commissioners. The Board of Trustees has the authority to exercise all of the powers and privileges provided under the law. These powers include the ability to sue or be sued in its corporate name; the power to establish and collect rates, rentals, and other charges; the authority to acquire, construct, operate, manage, and maintain airport facilities; the authority to buy and sell real and personal property; and the authority to issue debt for acquiring or constructing any facility or permanent improvement. The Airport Authority serves as custodian of its own funds and maintains all records and accounts independent of Defiance County. Based on the nature of the financial activities of the Airport Authority and the County, there is no benefit/burden relationship between the two entities, thus designating the Airport Authority as a related organization of the County. Although the County has no obligation to provide financial resources to the Airport Authority, the County Commissioners have in prior years allocated certain funds to the Airport Authority. In 2020, the County contributed \$25,200 to the Airport Authority.

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

NOTE 23 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Litigation

The 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 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

<u>Fund</u>	-	ear-End
General fund	\$	533,154
Developmental disabilities fund		14,187
Motor vehicle license and gas tax fund		125,878
Emergency 911 fund		5,583
Senior center fund		6,080
County improvement fund		13,111
Nonmajor governmental funds		192,467
Total	\$	890,460

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

NOTE 25 - FUND BALANCE

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

Fund Balance	General	Developmental Disabilities	Motor Vehicle License and Gas Tax	Emergency 911
Nonspendable:	Ф 2.122.045	¢	¢.	¢.
Long-term interfund loans	\$ 3,122,045	\$ -	\$ - 316	\$ -
Prepayments Materials and supplies inventory	657,340 59,225	24,871 12,572	642,135	9,588 890
Unclaimed monies	129,228	12,372	042,133	690
Total nonspendable	3,967,838	37,443	642,451	10,478
•	3,707,030	37,113	012,131	10,170
Restricted:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Human services programs	-	-	-	-
Public works projects	-	-	2,365,200	-
Public safety programs	-	-	-	290,414
Economic development	-	-	-	-
Health services	-	6,054,893	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-	-
Other purposes				
Total restricted		6,054,893	2,365,200	290,414
Committed:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety programs	-	-	-	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-	-
Retirement payoffs	32,617	-	-	-
Other purposes				
Total committed	32,617			
Assigned:				
General government	112,371	-	-	-
Human services programs	304,348	-	-	-
Public safety programs	112,453	-	-	-
Other purposes	3,983	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-	-
Subsequent year appropriation	5,967,542	-	-	-
Total assigned	6,500,697			
Unassigned	2,970,317			
-		¢ (002.226	e 2.007.651	¢ 200.002
Total fund balances (deficit)	\$ 13,471,469	\$ 6,092,336	\$ 3,007,651	\$ 300,892

- Continued

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

NOTE 25 - FUND BALANCE - (Continued)

Fund Balance	Senior Center		Historical Jail Debt Service		County Improvement		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Nonspendable:										
Long-term interfund loans	\$	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,122,045	
Prepayments	8′		-		-		35,560		728,553	
Materials and supplies inventory	6,24	10	-		-		36,096		757,158	
Unclaimed monies			<u>-</u>		_				129,228	
Total nonspendable	7,11	. 8	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		71,656		4,736,984	
Restricted:										
General government		-	-		-		1,627,464		1,627,464	
Human services programs	924,40	50	-		-		184,052		1,108,512	
Public works projects		-	-		-		290,953		2,656,153	
Public safety programs		-	-		-		505,703		796,117	
Economic development		-	-		-		1,904,796		1,904,796	
Health services		-	-		-		47,964		6,102,857	
Debt service		-	-		-		715,607		715,607	
Capital projects		-	-		-		316,534		316,534	
Other purposes	-	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>				1,092,161		1,092,161	
Total restricted	924,40	<u></u>					6,685,234		16,320,201	
Committed:										
General government		-	-		-		351,563		351,563	
Public safety programs		-	-		-		1,126		1,126	
Economic development		-	-		-		322,052		322,052	
Capital projects		-	-		-		487,618		487,618	
Retirement payoffs		-	-		-		-		32,617	
Other purposes		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>				23,359		23,359	
Total committed		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		1,185,718		1,218,335	
Assigned:										
General government		-	-		-		-		112,371	
Human services programs		-	-		-		-		304,348	
Public safety programs		-	-		-		-		112,453	
Other purposes		-	-		-		-		3,983	
Capital projects		-	-		2,134,816		-		2,134,816	
Subsequent year appropriation		<u>-</u> _							5,967,542	
Total assigned			-		2,134,816				8,635,513	
Unassigned (deficit)		<u>-</u> _	(427,820)				(623,892)		1,918,605	
Total fund balances (deficit)	\$ 931,5	<u> </u>	(427,820)	\$	2,134,816	\$	7,318,716	\$	32,829,638	

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

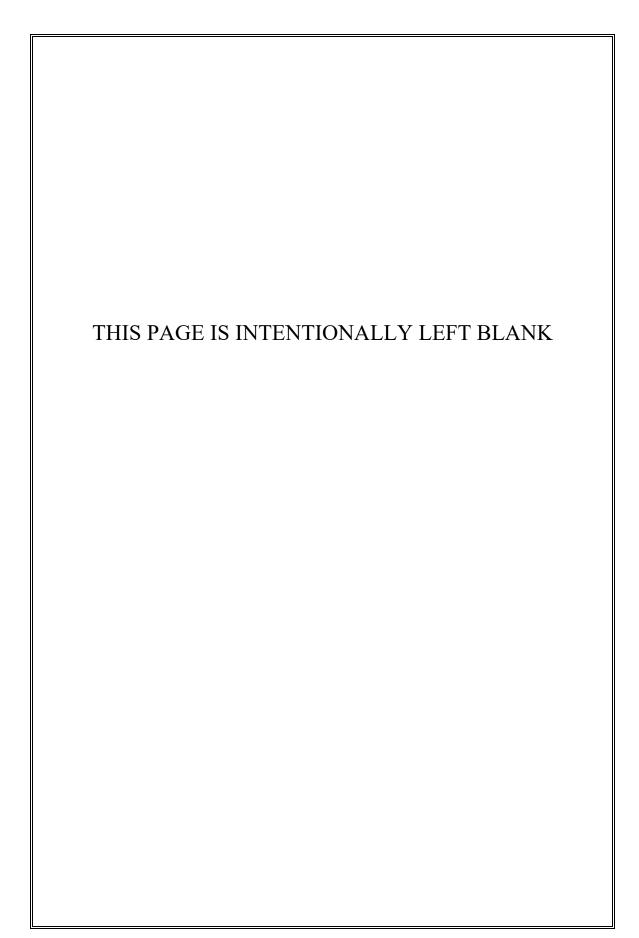
NOTE 26 - TAX ABATEMENTS

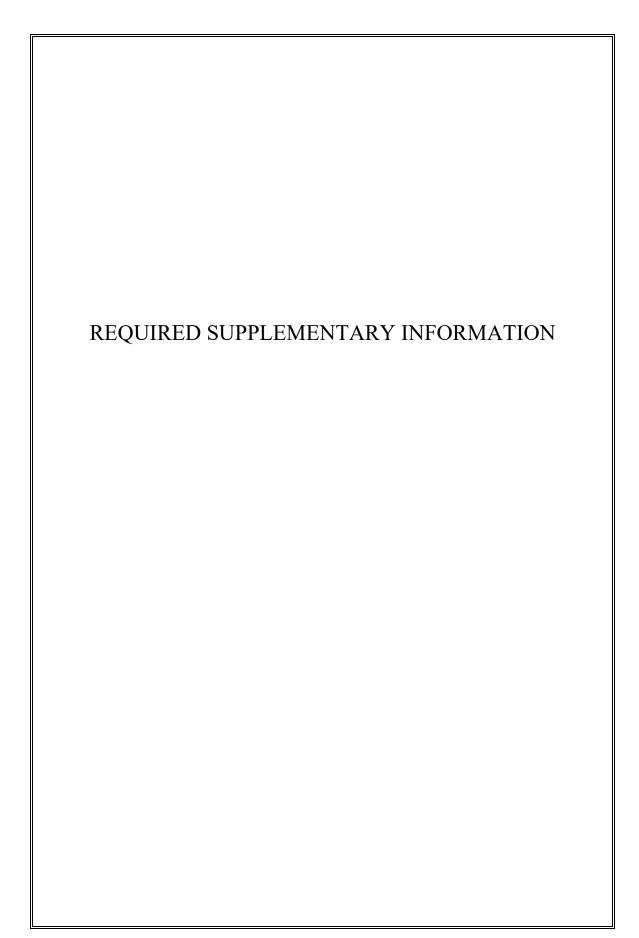
The County was part of multiple Enterprise Zone (EZ) tax abatement agreements with local businesses. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. Taxes can be abated up to 100% for up to 12 years. A majority of the County's abatements are for 10 years or less and are 70-75% abated. The total value of real property subject to exemption for 2020 was \$8,089,370. The total value of taxes abated for 2020 was \$84.533.

NOTE 27 - COVID-19

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

During 2020, the County received CARES Act funding. Of the amounts received, \$2,491,798 was subgranted to other governments and organizations.





SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	2020		2019		 2018	2017	
Traditional Plan:							
County's proportion of the net pension liability		0.093395%		0.094498%	0.095729%		0.096119%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	13,814,045	\$	19,448,917	\$ 11,241,058	\$	16,243,668
County's covered payroll	\$	9,931,036	\$	9,580,671	\$ 9,551,823	\$	9,327,692
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		139.10%		203.00%	117.68%		174.14%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		82.17%		74.70%	84.66%		77.25%
Combined Plan:							
County's proportion of the net pension asset		0.063956%		0.060263%	0.054769%		0.049035%
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$	99,799	\$	50,640	\$ 55,808	\$	20,310
County's covered payroll	\$	213,943	\$	176,807	\$ 166,931	\$	182,225
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		46.65%		28.64%	33.43%		11.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset		145.28%		126.64%	137.28%		116.55%
Member Directed Plan:							
County's proportion of the net pension asset		0.058641%		0.055519%	0.046224%		0.044529%
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$	1,659	\$	951	\$ 1,207	\$	138
County's covered payroll	\$	261,950	\$	217,700	\$ 188,540	\$	183,008
County's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		0.63%		0.44%	0.64%		0.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset		118.84%		113.42%	124.46%		103.40%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

 2016	 2015	 2014
0.981720%	0.099140%	0.099140%
\$ 12,697,862	\$ 8,865,265	\$ 8,665,029
\$ 9,066,192	\$ 8,854,367	\$ 11,244,962
140.06%	100.12%	77.06%
81.08%	86.45%	86.36%
0.041920%	0.055613%	0.055613%
\$ 15,233	\$ 15,874	\$ 4,326
\$ 140,808	\$ 193,642	\$ 190,023
10.82%	8.20%	2.28%
116.90%	114.83%	104.56%
0.046699%	n/a	n/a
\$ 133	n/a	n/a
\$ 242,375	n/a	n/a
0.05%	n/a	n/a
103.91%	n/a	n/a

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN YEARS

	2020			2019		2018		2017
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00490968%		0.00516629%		(0.00493484%	0.00395153%	
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,187,968	\$	1,142,494	\$	1,085,061	\$	938,694
County's covered payroll	\$	601,386	\$	593,279	\$	491,264	\$	466,464
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		197.54%		192.57%		220.87%		201.24%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.48%		77.40%		77.30%		75.30%

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

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

	2016		2015	2014				
().00521774%	(0.00632304%	C	0.00730021%			
\$	1,746,535	\$	1,747,503	\$	1,775,664			
\$	624,043	\$	733,300	\$	739,123			
	279.87%		238.31%		240.24%			
	66.80%		72.10%		74.70%			

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020 2019			2018	2017		
Traditional Plan:	 _			_			
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,441,984	\$	1,390,345	\$ 1,341,294	\$	1,241,737	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (1,441,984)		(1,390,345)	 (1,341,294)		(1,241,737)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		
County's covered payroll	\$ 10,299,886	\$	9,931,036	\$ 9,580,671	\$	9,551,823	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	
Combined Plan:							
Contractually required contribution	\$ 31,405	\$	29,952	\$ 24,753	\$	21,701	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (31,405)		(29,952)	 (21,701)		(21,701)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$		\$ 3,052	\$		
County's covered payroll	\$ 224,321	\$	213,943	\$ 176,807	\$	166,931	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		13.00%	
Member Directed Plan:							
Contractually required contribution	\$ 29,249	\$	26,195	\$ 21,770	\$	18,854	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (29,249)		(26,195)	 (21,770)		(18,854)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$		\$ 	\$		
County's covered payroll	\$ 292,490	\$	261,950	\$ 217,700	\$	188,540	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.00%		10.00%	10.00%		10.00%	

 2016	 2015	2014		2013		2012		2012		2011	
\$ 1,119,323	\$ 1,087,943	\$	1,062,524	\$	1,461,845	\$	1,102,306	\$	1,145,914		
 (1,119,323)	 (1,087,943)		(1,062,524)		(1,461,845)		(1,102,306)		(1,145,914)		
\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$	_		
\$ 9,327,692	\$ 9,066,192	\$	8,854,367	\$	11,244,962	\$	11,023,060	\$	11,431,469		
12.00%	12.00%		12.00%		13.00%		10.00%		10.00%		
\$ 21,867	\$ 16,897	\$	23,237	\$	24,703	\$	11,771	\$	10,707		
 (21,867)	 (16,897)		(23,237)		(24,703)		(11,771)		(10,707)		
\$ _	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$			
\$ 182,225	\$ 140,808	\$	193,642	\$	190,023	\$	148,063	\$	117,997		
12.00%	12.00%		12.00%		13.00%		7.95%		7.95%		
\$ 21,961	\$ 29,085										
 (21,961)	 (29,085)										
\$ _	\$ 										
\$ 183,008	\$ 242,375										
12.00%	12.00%										

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020		 2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	82,923	\$ 84,194	\$ 83,059	\$	68,777
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(82,923)	 (84,194)	 (68,777)		(68,777)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 14,282	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	592,307	\$ 601,386	\$ 593,279	\$	491,264
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 65,305	\$ 87,366	\$ 102,662	\$ 96,086	\$ 111,580	\$ 109,041
 (65,305)	 (87,366)	 (102,662)	 (96,086)	 (111,580)	(109,041)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 466,464	\$ 624,043	\$ 733,300	\$ 739,123	\$ 858,308	\$ 838,777
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR YEARS

	2020 2019		2019	2018		2017		
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability		0.091149%		0.091940%		0.092570%		0.092410%
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	9,421,343	\$	9,007,752	\$	7,524,281	\$	6,946,194
County's covered payroll	\$	10,406,929	\$	9,975,178	\$	9,907,294	\$	9,692,925
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		90.53%		90.30%		75.95%		71.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		47.80%		46.33%		54.14%		54.05%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST FOUR YEARS

	2020			2019		2018	2017	
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.00490968%		0.00516629%		0.00493484%		0.03951530%	
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(86,288)	\$	(85,566)	\$	(79,000)	\$	154,174
County's covered payroll	\$	601,386	\$	593,279	\$	491,264	\$	466,464
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		14.35%		14.42%		16.08%		33.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		182.13%		174.70%		176.00%		47.10%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020			2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	11,700	\$	10,478	\$ 8,708	\$	102,447
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(11,700)		(10,478)	(8,708)		(102,447)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	10,816,697	\$	10,406,929	\$ 9,975,178	\$	9,907,294
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.11%		0.10%	0.09%		1.03%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 259,223	\$ 248,366	\$ 240,086	\$ 111,169	\$ 435,003	\$ 451,612
 (259,223)	 (248,366)	 (240,086)	 (111,169)	 (435,003)	 (451,612)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 9,692,925	\$ 9,449,375	\$ 9,048,009	\$ 11,434,985	\$ 11,171,123	\$ 11,549,466
2.67%	2.63%	2.65%	0.97%	3.89%	3.91%

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN YEARS

	2020			2019	 2018	2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution					 		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	592,307	\$	601,386	\$ 593,279	\$	491,264
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,333	\$ 7,391	\$ 8,583	\$ 8,388
 	 <u>-</u>	 (7,333)	 (7,391)	 (8,583)	 (8,388)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 466,464	\$ 624,043	\$ 733,300	\$ 739,123	\$ 858,308	\$ 838,777
0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

PENSION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

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

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25% ultimate in 2029. For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was decreased from 3.96% up to 3.16%, (b) the municipal bond rate was decreased from 3.71% up to 2.75% and (c) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 10..%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029 up to 10.50%, initial/3.50% ultimate in 2030.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

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

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



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

March Marc	FEDERAL GRANTOR PASS THROUGH GRANTOR PROGRAM / CLUSTER TITLE	PASS THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER / ADDITIONAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION		PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
CAUND 19 - Marine Clauser CAUND 19 - Mail 18 - M	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Company Comp		_			
National School Lanch Torgram and Chill Quantification (1997) 1995		COVID 19 2020	10.555		\$ 3.684
Marie School Land Programs (April Marien Control Tail Nation Marien Marien Ma					
Part					
Common Development Michigan (CHIP)	Total National School Lunch Program and Child Nutrition Cluster			-	
Part	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			-	12,636
Commainy Devolupment Black Grant (CHIP)		_			
Books of Springer Springe		D C 10 14 C 1	14.220		225 (04
Table Community Decignment Block Grant Section S					
Separation of Housing and Urban Development		B-F-19-1A5-1	14.228	-	
Pased Prompt Of JUSTICE	Home Investment Partnerships Program (CHIP)	B-C-18-1AS-2	14.239		307,311
Pased Travage Ohio - Internet General's Office Criere Victims Assistance 2020-SVA-132921451 16.575 3.612 Criere Victims Assistance 2021-SVA-133914800 16.575 3.612 5.625	Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			_	551,305
Pased Travage Ohio - Internet General's Office Criere Victims Assistance 2020-SVA-132921451 16.575 3.612 Criere Victims Assistance 2021-SVA-133914800 16.575 3.612 5.625	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Circle Visitine Assistance		_			
Control Notion Assistance 2004 OCA 1339 (40) 16.75 16.348	Crime Victims Assistance		16.575		5,145
March Marc					
Pased Trange Onto Department of Public Selget, Office of Criminal Justice Services 2019-JG-A011-6077 16.738 60.000 2019-JG-A011-6077 16.738 60.000 2019-JG-A011-6077 16.738 60.000 2019-JG-A011-6077 16.738 60.000 2019-JG-A011-6078 2019-JG-A011-6078					
Passed Through Ohio Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Instice Assistance Grane Program		2021-VOCA-133914807	16.575	_	
\$Pose of Memorial Issaice Assistance Grant Program (2019-G-01-607) (1-78) (2-7	Total Crime Victims Assistance			-	120,051
\$\frac{1}{1}Poly Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program					
Total Edward Byran Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program Total Lobe Department of Justice 18.05 18					
Table U.S. Department of Justice 18.05.70 Department of Transportation 18.05.70 Department of Discounting Relief Fund 18.05.70 Department of Discounting Relief Fund 18.05.70 Department of Discounting Relief Fund 18.05.70 Department of Transport Office 18.05.70 Department of Transport 18.05.70 Department of Department of Developmental Disabilities 18.05.70 Department of Developmental Disabilities 18.05.70 Department of Transport 18.05.70 Department of Developmental Disabilities 18.05.70 Depar		2017-JG-A02-6333F	16.738	-	
Pased Through Ohio Emergency Management Agency, Department of Pablic Safety Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Safety Interagency Hazardous Hazardou	Total Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program			-	65,576
Passed Through Ohio Energency Management Agency, Department of Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	Total U.S. Department of Justice			-	185,627
Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	_			
Total U.S. Department of Transportation		_			
Passed Through Ohio Office of Budget and Management COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund COVID-19 - HB481-CRF-Local 21.019 70,000 2.348,101 Pussed Through Supreme Court of Ohio:	Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	693JK31940044HMEP	20.703	-	1,052
Passed Through Ohio Office of Budget and Management COVID-19 - C	Total U.S. Department of Transportation			-	1,052
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund COVID-19 - HB481-CRF-Local 2.1.019 70,000 2.348,101 Passed Through Supreme Court of Ohio:		=			
Passed Through Supreme Court of Ohio:		COVID-19 - HR481-CRE-Local	21.019	70,000	2 348 101
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund - Remote Technology Grant	COVID-17 - Colonavirus Refiel I und	COVID-19 - IID461-CKI-Local	21.019	70,000	2,340,101
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund COVID-19 - 2020 21.019 8.544 Total Coronavirus Relief Fund: 70,000 2,363,393 Total U.S. Department of Treasury 70,000 2,363,393 Total U.S. Department of Teasury 70,000 2,363,393 Total U.S. Department of Education Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities 33,551 Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities 130,910 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84,181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84,181 130,910 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Department of Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) 233,989 Total U.S. Departm					
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund: COVID-19 - 2020 21.019 8,544 Total Coronavirus Relief Fund: 70,000 2,363,393 Total U.S. Department of Treasury 70,000 2,363,393 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States 2020 84.027 28.017 Special Education - Preschool Grants 2020 84.173 5,554 Total Special Education - Preschool Grants 41.81 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A180024 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 130,910 Total U.S. Department of Education Grants for Infants and Families 233,989	COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund - Remote Technology Grant	COVID-19 - 20-RTG-0100	21.019		6,748
Total Coronavirus Relief Fund: 70,000 2,363,393 Total U.S. Department of Treasury 70,000 2,363,393 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Special Education Cluster: Special Education Clusters 2020 84.027 28,017 Special Education - Preschool Grants 2020 84.173 5,554 Total Special Education Cluster 33,571 Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A180024 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 130,910 Total U.S. Department of Education Total U.S. Department of Education 233,989	Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Total U.S. Department of Treasury 70,000 2,363,393 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Special Education Cluster Special Education - Grants to States 2020 84.027 28,017 Special Education - Preschool Grants 2020 84.173 5,554 Total Special Education Cluster 33,571 Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A180024 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 130,910 Total U.S. Department of Education Crants for Infants and Families 233,989	COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	COVID-19 - 2020	21.019		8,544
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	Total Coronavirus Relief Fund:		•	70,000	2,363,393
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Special Education Cluster: Special Education Cluster: Special Education Carants to States 2020 84.027 28.017 Special Education - Preschool Grants 2020 84.173 5.554 Total Special Education Cluster 2020 84.173 35.571 28.017 28.017 28.017 29.018 2020 84.173 29.017 29.018	Total U.S. Department of Treasury			70,000	2,363,393
Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States 2020 84.027 28.017 Special Education - Preschool Grants 2020 84.173 5.554 Total Special Education Cluster 33,571 Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A180024 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 130,910 Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families 200,418 200,418		<u>-</u>			
Special Education - Grants to States 2020 84.027 28,017 Special Education - Preschool Grants 2020 84.173 5,534 Total Special Education Cluster 33,571 Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities *** 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families 130,910 100,910 100,910 100,910 Total U.S. Department of Education Carried Education ** 200,418 200,418					
Special Education - Preschool Grants 2020 84.173 5,554 Total Special Education Cluster 33,571 Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A180024 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 130,910 Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families 200,418 200,418 Total U.S. Department of Education 233,989		2020	04.005		20.0:-
Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities 33,571 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A180024 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 130,910 Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families 200,418 Total U.S. Department of Education 233,989					
Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families Total U.S. Department of Education 1818 1810 284 181 130,910 200,418		2020	84.1/5	-	
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A180024 84.181 69,508 Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 130,910 Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families 200,418 Total U.S. Department of Education 233,989				-	.,,,,,,
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families (Early Intervention, Part C) H181A190024 84.181 130,910 Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families 200,418 Total U.S. Department of Education 233,989		11101 : 10002	04.101		co ===
Total Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families 200,418 Total U.S. Department of Education 233,989					
Total U.S. Department of Education 233,989		H181A190024	84.181	-	
	total special Education - Grants for infants and ramilies			-	200,418
	Total U.S. Department of Education				233,989
				-	(Continued)

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR PASS THROUGH GRANTOR PROGRAM / CLUSTER TITLE	PASS THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER / ADDITIONAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION	FEDERAL CFDA PASSED THROUGH NUMBER TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION			
Passed Through Ohio Secretary of State			
HAVA Election Security Grants	2019	90.404	20.009
COVID-19 - HAVA Election Security Grants - CARES Grant	COVID-19 - 2020	90.404	30,839
HAVA Election Security Grants - HAVA Security and Voter Accessibility Block Grant	2020	90.404	22,127
COVID-19 - HAVA Election Security Grants - Primary Election PPE and Cleaning Reimbursement	COVID-19 - 2020	90.404	339
Total HAVA Election Security Grants		-	73,314
Total U.S. Election Assistance Commission		-	73,314
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Passed Through Area Office on Aging of Northwest Ohio, Inc.			
Aging Cluster:			
COVID-19 - Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	COVID-19 - 2020	93.044	346
Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	2020	93.044	30,840
Total Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers		<u>-</u>	31,186
	GOLUB 40 2020	00.045	24.564
COVID-19 - Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part C2 - Nutrion Services - Families First Coronavirus Response Act-Home Delivered Meal		93.045	31,564
COVID-19 - Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part C2 - Nutrition Services - CARES Act Funding Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part C1 - Nutrition Services	COVID-19 - 2020 2020	93.045 93.045	37,579 15,168
Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part C2 - Nutrition Services	2020	93.045	51,600
Total Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part C - Nutrition Services and Families First Coronavirus Relief Act Funding	2020	93.043	135,911
Total Special Frograms of the Aging - File III, Fart C - Authorise Free and Families First Colonia Files Colonia Files		-	155,711
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	2020	93.053	64,688
Total Aging Cluster		-	231,785
Passed Through Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Child Support Enforcement	G-2021-11-5917	93.563	602,288
Passed Through Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities			
Social Services Block Grant	200IOHSOSR	93,667	24,120
Seein Services Brook Grain	200101150510		24,120
Medicaid Cluster:			
Medical Assistance Program	2005OH5ADM	93.778	86,784
Medical Assistance Program	2105OH5ADM	93.778	28,616
Total Medicaid Cluster		-	115,400
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		-	973,593
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
Passed Through Ohio Emergency Management Agency, Department of Public Safety			
COVID-19 - Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	COVID-19 - FEMA-4507-DR-OH	97.036	4,645
Empropriati Managamant Darformana Great	EMC 2010 ED 00005	97.042	38,559
Emergency Management Performance Grant Emergency Management Performance Grant	EMC-2019-EP-00005 EMC-2020-EP-00004	97.042 97.042	38,559 34.937
Emergency Management Performance Grant Total Emergency Management Performance Grant	EMC-2020-EF-00004	27.0 1 2	73,496
		-	73,770
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security		-	78,141
Total Federal Expenditures		\$ 70,000	\$ 4,473,050
		-	

 ${\it The\ accompanying\ notes\ are\ an\ integral\ part\ of\ this\ schedule}.$

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

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

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

NOTE 2 – DE MINIMIS INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE 3 – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE 4 – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The County reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the entitlement value. The County allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

NOTE 5 – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) and HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME) GRANT PROGRAMS with REVOLVING LOAN CASH BALANCE

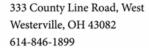
The current cash balance on the County's local program income account as of December 31, 2020, is \$313,642.

NOTE 6 – 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.

NOTE 7 – SUBRECIPIENTS

The County passes certain federal awards received from the U.S. Department of Treasury to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note 1 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.





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

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

To the Board of Commissioners:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Defiance County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Defiance County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 23, 2021, wherein we noted as described in Note 27 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Defiance County

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

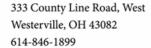
Purpose of this Report

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Krube, Elne.

June 23, 2021





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

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

To the Board of Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Defiance County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Defiance County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2020. Defiance County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance 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 express an opinion on compliance for each of Defiance County's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; 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). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Defiance County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Defiance County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Defiance County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of Defiance County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered Defiance County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Defiance 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, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to 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.

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Elne.

June 23, 2021

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 control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No					
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other 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 internal control weaknesses 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 Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified					
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No					
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund (CFDA 21.019)					
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: all others					
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes					

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 7/22/2021

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