

Ohio County, West Virginia

Audited Financial Statements
and Supplementary Information
Year Ended June 30, 2025



Ohio County, West Virginia
Schedule of Funds included in Report

Governmental Funds

General Fund

Special Revenue Funds - Major Funds

Coal Severance	Property TIF Tax
Special District Excise Tax	American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

Special Revenue Funds - Included in Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Dog and Kennel	Fire Board	Opioid Settlement
General School	Animal Shelter Trust	County Fire Protection
Magistrate Court	Assessor's Valuation	Election Administration
Worthless Check	Concealed Weapon	Real Property E – Recording
Home Detention	Coal Reallocation	Salary Enhancement
C C B M C	Justice Equitable Sharing	

Capital Projects Funds - Major Funds

Ohio County Building Commission

Capital Projects Funds - Included in Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Airport Capital Improvement

Capital Improvement

Debt Service Fund - Major Fund

Development District Debt Service

Proprietary Fund

Enterprise Fund - Major Fund

Public Improvement

Component Unit

Enterprise Fund

Ohio County Development Authority

Fiduciary Funds

Custodial Funds

Health	State	DARE Program
Delinquent Nonentered Lands	School	County Offices
Tax Refund	Municipal	Certified to the State
Tax Lien Surplus	WV Deputy Sheriff Retirement Fund	

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Introductory Section

**Ohio County, West Virginia
County Officials
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025**

OFFICE	NAME	TERM
<u>Elective</u>		
County Commission	Peter R. Wharton	01/01/23 - 12/31/28
	Donald A. Nickerson, Jr.	01/01/19 - 12/31/24
		01/01/25 - 12/31/28
	Zachary Abraham	01/01/21 - 12/31/26
Clerk of the County Commission	Michael E. Kelly	01/01/23 - 12/31/28
Clerk of the Circuit Court	Brenda L. Miller	01/01/23 - 12/31/28
Sheriff	Thomas J. Howard	01/01/21 - 12/31/24
	Nelson Croft	01/01/25 - 12/31/28
Prosecuting Attorney	Scott R. Smith	01/01/21 - 12/31/24
	Shawn R. Turak	01/01/25 - 12/31/28
Assessor	Tiffany L. Hoffman	01/01/21 - 12/31/24
		01/01/25 - 12/31/28
<u>Appointive</u>		
Administrator	Randel A. Russell	
Solicitor	Donald Tennant	
Dog Warden	Wendy Neubauer	
Airport Manager	Russell Escue	

Financial Section

Dan Wilson, CPA, MBA
(deceased)
1955-2013

Dennis Kozicki, CPA
Nancy Hughes, CPA
Aimee Tickerhoof, CPA

Jayetee Herron, CPA



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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32 Twentieth Street
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Wheeling, WV 26003

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Fax 304 232-2322

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Members of the Ohio County Commission:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ohio County, West Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Ohio County, West Virginia's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ohio County, West Virginia, as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Ohio County Development Authority (OCDA), the discretely presented component unit. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the OCDA, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and GAS, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Information

The introductory section and the budgetary comparison statement – assessor's valuation fund have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 24, 2026 on our consideration of Ohio County, West Virginia'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 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 Ohio County, West Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kozicki Hughes Sickenroff PLLC

Wheeling, West Virginia,
March 24, 2026.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Ohio County Development Authority
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,856,603	\$ 109,979	\$ 29,966,582	\$ 3,849,418
Receivables (net):				
Taxes	1,402,532	-	1,402,532	-
Grants	1,437,387	-	1,437,387	-
Rents	-	-	-	57,855
Internal balances	40,201	(40,201)	-	-
CAM fees	-	-	-	438,152
Other fees	2,144,893	44,498	2,189,391	242,821
Construction advance	-	-	-	360,000
Leases	-	6,587	6,587	5,147,682
Due from primary government	-	-	-	322,647
Due from component unit	92,328	-	92,328	-
Prepaid assets	-	-	-	309,568
Inventory	-	42,493	42,493	116,846
Net investment in direct financing lease	-	-	-	58,874
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	49,790,426	-	49,790,426	948,661
SDEX tax receivable	3,009,427	-	3,009,427	-
Interest receivable	149,717	-	149,717	-
Debt service-current	-	-	-	1,968,185
Debt service-noncurrent	-	-	-	1,147,578
Leases receivable - net of current portion	-	584,837	584,837	16,500,909
Net OPEB asset	109,052	25,582	134,634	-
Net pension asset	533,752	24,449	558,201	109,127
Construction advance - net of current portion	-	-	-	2,549,325
Capital assets (net):				
Land and improvements	6,499,880	2,513,599	9,013,479	41,158,047
Other improvements	-	7,081,071	7,081,071	-
System infrastructure	-	-	-	2,144,066
Buildings and improvements	5,045,714	1,157,664	6,203,378	108,066,744
Right to use leased asset - building	-	-	-	96,259
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	2,411,614	505,037	2,916,651	2,576,077
Right to use lease assets - equipment and vehicles	570,112	-	570,112	-
Construction in progress	12,051,420	1,530,755	13,582,175	5,139,380
Total assets	<u>115,145,058</u>	<u>13,586,350</u>	<u>128,731,408</u>	<u>193,308,221</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
OPEB items	609,366	129,156	738,522	-
Pension items	2,649,286	54,763	2,704,049	260,935
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>3,258,652</u>	<u>183,919</u>	<u>3,442,571</u>	<u>260,935</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Ohio County Development Authority
Liabilities				
Accounts and contracts payable	3,227,862	8,341	3,236,203	73,953
Accrued payroll and benefits	376,460	10,994	387,454	175,236
Other accrued payables	-	-	-	77,125
Due to component unit (net)	322,647	-	322,647	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	92,328
Unearned revenue	3,307,482	-	3,307,482	538,433
Notes payable - current	-	-	-	2,381,159
Accrued interest payable - current	-	-	-	606,385
Lease liabilities - current	636,975	-	636,975	3,237
Accrued bond interest payable - current	2,028,434	-	2,028,434	-
Revenue bonds payable (net of discount and premium) - current	5,572,460	-	5,572,460	693,861
Compensated absences	406,094	21,235	427,329	-
Net pension liability	1,110,628	-	1,110,628	-
Notes payable - noncurrent	-	-	-	31,375,929
Lease liabilities - noncurrent	1,439,671	-	1,439,671	99,732
Advances payable primary government - noncurrent	-	-	-	997,000
Revenue bonds payable (net of discount and premium) - noncurrent	141,386,758	-	141,386,758	25,834,550
Total liabilities	159,815,471	40,570	159,856,041	62,948,928
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Leases	-	533,128	533,128	19,558,113
OPEB items	385,551	90,438	475,989	-
Pension items	1,010,399	30,703	1,041,102	137,028
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,395,950	654,269	2,050,219	19,695,141
Net Position				
Invested in capital assets	24,502,094	12,788,126	37,290,220	98,798,815
Restricted for fire departments	1,633,473	-	1,633,473	-
Restricted for pensions	1,062,011	48,509	1,110,520	233,034
Restricted for OPEB	332,867	64,300	397,167	-
Restricted for leases	-	58,296	58,296	2,083,768
Restricted for debt service	(96,078,807)	-	(96,078,807)	4,064,424
Restricted for other purposes	4,042,848	-	4,042,848	-
Unrestricted	21,697,803	116,199	21,814,002	5,745,046
Total net position	\$ (42,807,711)	\$ 13,075,430	\$ (29,732,281)	\$ 110,925,087

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Functions/Programs					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
		Program Revenue			Primary Government			Component Unit
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Ohio County Development Authority
Primary government								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 8,448,679	\$ 1,229,640	\$ 227,940	\$ 754,786	\$ (6,236,313)	\$ -	\$ (6,236,313)	\$ -
Public safety	12,813,919	3,420,636	735,464	72,482	(8,585,337)	-	(8,585,337)	-
Economic development	1,520,613	-	-	-	(1,520,613)	-	(1,520,613)	-
Health and sanitation	890,304	-	821,306	-	(68,998)	-	(68,998)	-
Culture and recreation	3,837,067	-	18,500	-	(3,818,567)	-	(3,818,567)	-
Social services	75,000	-	122,966	-	47,966	-	47,966	-
Interest on long-term debt	8,028,197	-	-	-	(8,028,197)	-	(8,028,197)	-
Total governmental activities	\$ 35,613,779	\$ 4,650,276	\$ 1,926,176	\$ 827,268	\$ (28,210,059)	\$ -	\$ (28,210,059)	\$ -
Business-type activities								
Public improvement	\$ 1,973,374	\$ 851,359	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,122,015)	\$ (1,122,015)	\$ -
Total business-type activities	\$ 1,973,374	\$ 851,359	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,122,015)	\$ (1,122,015)	\$ -
Total primary government	\$ 37,587,153	\$ 5,501,635	\$ 1,926,176	\$ 827,268	\$ (28,210,059)	\$ (1,122,015)	\$ (29,332,074)	\$ -
Component Unit								
Development Authority	\$ 14,506,798	\$ 12,267,978	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,238,820)
Total component unit	\$ 14,506,798	\$ 12,267,978	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,238,820)
General revenues:								
Property taxes					\$ 17,975,367	\$ -	\$ 17,975,367	\$ -
Other taxes					2,852,635	-	2,852,635	-
Special district excise tax					16,147,321	-	16,147,321	-
Unrestricted interest					476,072	98	476,170	259,219
Miscellaneous					3,850,821	40,697	3,891,518	26,865
Video lottery and table gaming proceeds					1,484,664	-	1,484,664	-
Restricted interest/investment income					1,930,064	-	1,930,064	-
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets					23,369	-	23,369	12,500
Transfers					(932,820)	932,820	-	-
Total general revenues and transfers					\$ 43,807,493	\$ 973,615	\$ 44,781,108	\$ 298,584
Net change in position					15,597,434	(148,400)	15,449,034	(1,940,236)
Net position - beginning, as restated					(58,405,145)	13,223,830	(45,181,315)	112,865,323
Net position - ending					\$ (42,807,711)	\$ 13,075,430	\$ (29,732,281)	\$ 110,925,087

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2025

	General Fund	Coal Severance	Property TIF Tax	Special District Excise Tax	Development District Debt Service	ARPA	Ohio County Building Commission	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,530,426	\$ 3,613,768	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,712,409	\$ 29,856,603
Receivables, net of allowances:									
Taxes	1,392,546	9,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,402,532
Grants	271,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166,156	1,437,387
Other fees	1,416,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	728,525	2,144,893
Due from other funds	1,178,434	-	-	-	-	220,154	-	38,861	1,437,449
Due from component unit	92,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,328
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	20,942,117	6,145	19,976,932	3,056,316	5,219,590	589,326	49,790,426
Restricted interest receivable	-	-	68,070	20	64,666	-	16,961	-	149,717
Restricted SDEX tax receivable	-	-	-	3,009,427	-	-	-	-	3,009,427
Total assets	<u>\$ 20,881,333</u>	<u>\$ 3,623,754</u>	<u>\$ 21,010,187</u>	<u>\$ 3,015,592</u>	<u>\$ 20,041,598</u>	<u>\$ 3,276,470</u>	<u>\$ 5,236,551</u>	<u>\$ 12,235,277</u>	<u>\$ 89,320,762</u>
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances									
Liabilities									
Accounts payable	\$ 1,013,148	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,550	\$ -	\$ 12,852	\$ 2,059,998	\$ 139,317	\$ 3,227,865
Wages and benefits payable	368,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,553	376,460
Due to other funds	20,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,376,448	1,397,247
Due to component unit	73,178	56,750	-	-	-	-	192,719	-	322,647
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-	3,261,605	-	45,877	3,307,482
Total liabilities	<u>1,476,032</u>	<u>56,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,274,457</u>	<u>2,252,717</u>	<u>1,569,195</u>	<u>8,631,701</u>
Deferred inflows of resources									
Taxes	201,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,604
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>201,604</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>201,604</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,677,636</u>	<u>56,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,274,457</u>	<u>2,252,717</u>	<u>1,569,195</u>	<u>8,833,305</u>
Fund balances									
Restricted	-	-	21,010,187	3,015,592	20,041,598	-	2,983,834	5,676,465	52,727,676
Assigned	14,960,890	3,567,004	-	-	-	2,013	-	4,401,290	22,931,197
Unassigned	4,242,807	-	-	(2,550)	-	-	-	588,327	4,828,584
Total fund balances	<u>19,203,697</u>	<u>3,567,004</u>	<u>21,010,187</u>	<u>3,013,042</u>	<u>20,041,598</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>2,983,834</u>	<u>10,666,082</u>	<u>80,487,457</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 20,881,333</u>	<u>\$ 3,623,754</u>	<u>\$ 21,010,187</u>	<u>\$ 3,015,592</u>	<u>\$ 20,041,598</u>	<u>\$ 3,276,470</u>	<u>\$ 5,236,551</u>	<u>\$ 12,235,277</u>	<u>\$ 89,320,762</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet-Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

Total Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 80,487,457
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets of \$53,385,588 net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$26,806,848 used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	26,578,740
Certain other long-term assets (receivables) are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the fund financial statement. This consists of deferred property taxes.	201,604
Certain long term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position. These include leases payable of \$2,076,646, revenue bonds payable of \$146,959,218 (net of unamortized debt discounts and premiums of \$31,218) and accrued bond interest payable of \$2,028,434).	(151,064,298)
Certain deferred outflows, long term liabilities and deferred inflows related to OPEB activity are not required to be reported in the funds but are required to be reported at the government-wide level. These include the amount of deferred outflows of \$609,366, net OPEB asset of \$109,052 and deferred inflows of \$385,551.	332,869
Certain deferred outflows, long term liabilities and deferred inflows related to pension activity are not required to be reported in the funds but are required to be reported at the government-wide level. These include the amount of deferred outflows of \$2,649,286, net pension asset of \$533,752, net pension liability of \$1,110,628 and deferred inflows of \$1,010,399.	1,062,011
Certain other long-term liabilities are not used to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the fund financial statement. This consists of compensated absences.	(406,094)
Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position	<u><u>\$ (42,807,711)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances -
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Coal Severance</u>	<u>Property TIF Tax</u>	<u>Special District Excise Tax</u>	<u>Development District Debt Service</u>	<u>ARPA</u>	<u>Ohio County Building Commission</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues									
Taxes (including interest and penalties)	\$ 14,346,622	\$ -	\$ 2,848,401	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 759,679	\$ 17,954,702
Other taxes	2,819,569	33,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,852,635
Special District Excise Tax	-	-	-	16,147,321	-	-	-	-	16,147,321
Licenses and permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,686	13,686
Intergovernmental:									
Federal	386,324	-	-	-	-	1,236,267	-	292,614	1,915,205
State	148,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,503	433,003
Local	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,330	149,330
Charges for services	3,079,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,332,254	4,411,845
Fines and forfeits	67,417	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,328	224,745
Interest	408,395	3,707	-	-	-	395	-	63,575	476,072
Restricted investment income	-	-	722,393	30,667	907,337	-	269,667	-	1,930,064
Video lottery and table gaming proceeds	1,484,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,484,664
Miscellaneous	1,757,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,145,143	3,902,221
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,966	27,966
Total revenues	<u>\$ 24,518,160</u>	<u>\$ 36,773</u>	<u>\$ 3,570,794</u>	<u>\$ 16,177,988</u>	<u>\$ 907,337</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,662</u>	<u>\$ 269,667</u>	<u>\$ 5,206,078</u>	<u>\$ 51,923,459</u>
Expenditures									
Current:									
General government	\$ 8,053,257	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,066,741	\$ 9,119,998
Public safety	10,514,530	-	-	-	-	42,400	-	1,096,340	11,653,270
Health and sanitation	159,984	-	-	-	-	730,320	-	-	890,304
Economic development	-	207,000	11,586	204,598	18,500	-	-	-	441,684
Culture and recreation	3,837,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,837,067
Social services	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	75,000
Capital projects	743,807	-	-	-	-	-	4,809,755	54,349	5,607,911
Debt Service:									
Principal	704,774	-	-	-	27,711,000	-	-	-	28,415,774
Interest	49,358	-	-	-	8,029,606	-	-	-	8,078,964
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 24,062,777</u>	<u>\$ 207,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,586</u>	<u>\$ 204,598</u>	<u>\$ 35,759,106</u>	<u>\$ 847,720</u>	<u>\$ 4,809,755</u>	<u>\$ 2,217,430</u>	<u>\$ 68,119,972</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ 455,383</u>	<u>\$ (170,227)</u>	<u>\$ 3,559,208</u>	<u>\$ 15,973,390</u>	<u>\$ (34,851,769)</u>	<u>\$ 388,942</u>	<u>\$ (4,540,088)</u>	<u>\$ 2,988,648</u>	<u>\$ (16,196,513)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances -
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Coal Severance</u>	<u>Property TIF Tax</u>	<u>Special District Excise Tax</u>	<u>Development District Debt Service</u>	<u>ARPA</u>	<u>Ohio County Building Commission</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Other financing sources (uses):									
Bond proceeds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,865,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,865,000
Premium on issuance	-	-	1,357,333	-	-	-	-	-	1,357,333
Costs of issuance	-	-	(1,169,269)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,169,269)
Operating transfers in	835,097	-	-	-	37,517,754	-	-	1,092,775	39,445,626
Operating transfers out	(1,392,775)	-	(19,629,363)	(16,759,768)	(8,435)	(388,547)	-	(2,199,560)	(40,378,448)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ (557,678)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,423,701</u>	<u>\$ (16,759,768)</u>	<u>\$ 37,509,319</u>	<u>\$ (388,547)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,106,785)</u>	<u>\$ 36,120,242</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ (102,295)	\$ (170,227)	\$ 20,982,909	\$ (786,378)	\$ 2,657,550	\$ 395	\$ (4,540,088)	\$ 1,881,863	\$ 19,923,729
Fund balance - beginning	19,305,992	3,737,231	27,278	3,799,420	17,384,048	1,618	7,523,922	8,784,219	60,563,728
Fund balances - ending	<u><u>\$ 19,203,697</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,567,004</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 21,010,187</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,013,042</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,041,598</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,013</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,983,834</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,666,082</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 80,487,457</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds: \$ 19,923,729

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period.

Capital outlays of \$6,600,015 and net disposals of \$28,031 exceeded depreciation and amortization of \$1,655,734 in the current period. 4,916,250

Governmental funds do not present revenues that are not available to pay current obligations. In contrast, such revenues are reported in the Statement of Activities when earned. This is a decrease in property tax revenue. 20,665

The issuance of long term debt (bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on the change in net position. Also, government funds report the effect of bond charges on refundings, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of certain long-term debt and related items. (9,663,409)

Certain OPEB expenses in the statement of activities are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GASB 75:

Amount of OPEB expenditures at fund modified accrual level	113,751	
Amount of OPEB expenses recognized at government-wide level	<u>(94,007)</u>	19,744

Certain pension expenses in the statement of activities are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GASB 68:

Amount of pension expenditures at fund modified accrual level	953,558	
Amount of pension expenses recognized at government-wide level	<u>(617,943)</u>	335,615

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. This is the amount of the decrease in compensated absences. 44,840

Change in net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 15,597,434</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2025

	Enterprise Fund
	Public Improvement
Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 109,979
Accounts receivable, net	44,498
Leases receivable	6,587
Inventories	42,493
Total current assets	<u>203,557</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	
Land and improvements	2,513,599
Other improvements	7,081,071
Buildings and improvements	1,157,664
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	505,037
Construction in progress	1,530,755
Leases receivable - net of current portion	584,837
Net OPEB asset	25,582
Net pension asset	24,449
Total noncurrent assets	<u>13,422,994</u>
Total assets	<u>13,626,551</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
OPEB items	129,156
Pension items	54,763
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>183,919</u>
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	8,341
Accrued liabilities	10,994
Due to other funds	40,201
Total current liabilities	<u>59,536</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences	21,235
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>21,235</u>
Total liabilities	<u>80,771</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Leases	533,128
OPEB items	90,438
Pension items	30,703
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>654,269</u>
Net Position	
Invested in capital assets	12,788,126
Leases	58,296
Pension	48,509
OPEB	64,300
Unrestricted	116,199
Total net position	<u>\$ 13,075,430</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Enterprise Fund
	Public Improvement
Operating revenues	
Sales and services to customers	\$ 851,359
Total operating revenues	<u>851,359</u>
Operating expenses	
Personnel	433,650
Contractual	216,812
Materials and supplies	50,791
Fuel and oil	507,373
Depreciation	764,748
Total operating expenses	<u>1,973,374</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(1,122,015)</u>
Nonoperating revenues	
Interest income	98
Miscellaneous income	40,697
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>40,795</u>
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	(1,081,220)
Contributions and transfers	
Transfers in	300,000
Capital contribution	632,820
Total contributions and transfers	<u>932,820</u>
Change in net position	(148,400)
Beginning net position	13,223,830
Ending net position	<u><u>\$ 13,075,430</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	<u>Enterprise Fund</u> <u>Public Improvement</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 820,662
Cash paid for goods and services	(503,667)
Cash / benefits paid to / for employees	(661,848)
	<u>(344,853)</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>(344,853)</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Transfers in, net	300,000
Miscellaneous	40,697
	<u>340,697</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>340,697</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(71,006)
	<u>(71,006)</u>
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities:	<u>(71,006)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest received	97
	<u>97</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>97</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(75,065)
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2024	185,044
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2025	<u><u>\$ 109,979</u></u>

The accompanying notes are in integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	<u>Enterprise Fund</u> <u>Public Improvement</u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (1,122,015)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	764,748
(Increase) decrease in assets and deferred outflows of resources:	
Operating accounts receivable	(10,809)
Leases receivable	5,596
Inventory	14,873
Net OPEB asset	11,354
Net pension asset	(23,714)
Deferred outflows	(77,264)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:	
Accounts payable	3,606
Payroll and compensated absences payable	(163)
Due to other funds	36,018
Deferred inflows	52,917
Net cash used by operating activities	<u><u>\$ (344,853)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are in integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2025

	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
Assets	
Cash	<u>\$ 2,047,351</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 2,047,351</u></u>
Liabilities	
Due to:	
Other governmental entities	<u>\$ 2,047,351</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 2,047,351</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
Additions:	
Property tax collections for other governments	\$ 61,389,633
Miscellaneous	<u>4,876,117</u>
Total additions	<u>66,265,750</u>
Deductions:	
Payments of property taxes to other systems	61,354,484
Administrative expense	<u>4,911,266</u>
Total deductions	<u>66,265,750</u>
Change in net position	<u>-</u>
Net Position	
Net position - beginning	<u>-</u>
Net position - ending	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and the presentation of the financial report of Ohio County, West Virginia (the County), have been designed with the guidance of the West Virginia Auditor's office to conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to government units, in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

A. Reporting

The County is one of fifty-five counties established under the Constitution and the Laws of the State of West Virginia. There are six offices elected county-wide, which are: County Commission, County Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Assessor, Sheriff, and Prosecuting Attorney.

The County Commission is the legislative body for the government, and as such budgets and provides all the funding used by the separate Constitutional offices except for the offices of the Assessor and the Sheriff, which also have additional revenue sources. The County Commission office maintains the accounting system for the County's operations. The operations of the County as a whole, however, including all the Constitutional offices have been combined in these financial statements.

The services provided by the government and accounted for within these financial statements include law enforcement for unincorporated areas of the county, health and social services, cultural and recreational programs, economic development, and other governmental services.

The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component unit as required by generally accepted accounting principles. In determining whether to include a governmental department, agency, commission or organization as a component unit, the government must evaluate each entity as to whether they are legally separate and financially accountable based on the criteria set forth by GASB. Legal separateness is evaluated on the basis of (1) its corporate name, (2) the right to sue or be sued and (3) the right to buy, sell or lease or mortgage property. Financial accountability is based on (1) the appointment of the governing authority and (2) the ability to impose will or (3) provide specific financial benefit or imposition of specific financial burden. Another factor to consider in the evaluation is whether an entity is fiscally dependent on the County. The Ohio County Building Commission is reported as a blended component unit as a special revenue fund.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The OCDA services the County and is governed by a board comprised of 18 members appointed by the County Commission for a term of 3 years each. The OCDA develops property on behalf of the County and provides services to external parties. Complete financial statements for this component unit can be obtained at the OCDA's administrative office and on online at www.wvsao.gov.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The County, in conjunction with Brooke, Hancock and Marshall counties created the Northern Panhandle Community Criminal Justice Board. The board is composed of 15 members with 4 members appointed each by the Ohio, Brooke and Hancock County Commissions and 3 members appointed from the Marshall County Commission. An operating grant of \$30,000 has been appropriated to the Day Report Center for this board.

Related Organizations

The County's officials are responsible for appointing the members to boards of other organizations. Except for the following noted organizations, the County's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A. Reporting (Continued)

The County appoints board members and makes contributions or pays dues to the following organizations:

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Contribution/Dues</u>
Bel-O-Mar Regional Council (Dues)	\$ 4,401
OVRTA (Dues)	\$ 500
Wheeling-Ohio County Board of Health (Contribution)	\$ 70,000

The County also appoints board members to the following: City County Building Security Board, Deputy Sheriff's Civil Service Commission, Fiduciary Commissioners, Home Consortium Board, Workforce Investment Board, Ohio County Animal Shelter Board, Ohio County Extension Service Committee, Ohio County Fire Board, Ohio County Public Service District, Ohio County Solid Waste Authority, Regional Economic Development Corporation, West Virginia EMS Technical Support Network, Wheeling Creek Watershed Commission, and the Ohio County Building Commission.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied and collectible. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The fiduciary fund financial statement consists only of custodial funds.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (Continued)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, special district excise taxes, hotel/motel taxes, property transfer excise taxes, charges for services, video lottery/table gaming proceeds, and interest are susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the government and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

The County reports the following governmental fund types and funds:

General Fund - The general fund should be used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The County reports the following as major special revenue funds:

The *Coal Severance Fund*, accounts for revenues and expenditures from a severance tax placed on coal that is distributed to West Virginia counties. The State Auditor's office requires an annual budget be submitted for approval for this fund.

The *Property TIF Tax (TIF) Fund*, accounts for legally restricted property tax revenue generated at the Highlands Economic Development District. Additionally, the fund reports the bond proceeds and the related development contributions and debt service transfers associated with ongoing capital expansion in the area.

The *Special District Excise Tax (SDEX) Fund*, accounts for legally restricted district excise tax revenue generated at the Highlands Economic Development District. Additionally, the fund reports the bond proceeds and the related development contributions and debt service transfers associated with ongoing capital expansion in the area.

The *American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Fund*, this special revenue fund accounts for the federal funding received under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for COVID-19 expenses and for necessary investments in infrastructure.

Debt Service Fund - Debt service funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. Debt service funds should be used to report resources if legally mandated. The County reports the following as a major debt service fund:

The *Development District Debt Service Fund*, accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on limited obligation debt from revenue bonds issued.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (Continued)

Capital Projects Funds - Capital projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. The County reports the following as major capital improvement funds:

The *Ohio County Building Commission Fund*, this fund accounts for the capital project at the Ohio County Courthouse funded through bond proceeds.

Additionally, the County reports all remaining nonmajor governmental funds combined.

The government reports the following proprietary fund type and fund:

Enterprise Funds – Enterprise funds are employed to report on activities financed primarily by revenues generated by the activities themselves. *Proprietary Funds* distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The County reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *Public Improvement Fund*, accounts for the charges and activity of the Ohio County Airport. The operating revenue of the Public Improvement fund, an enterprise fund, are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The government reports the following fiduciary fund type:

Custodial Funds - The *Custodial Funds* are fiduciary funds and are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting. These funds are used to account for assets that Ohio County, West Virginia holds for others in a custodial capacity.

Component unit - the OCDA reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *Highlands Economic Development Fund*, accounts for the revenues, expenses, capital assets and related debt associated with commercial activity within The Fort Henry economic opportunity development district (the Highlands).

The *Highlands Sports Venues Fund*, accounts for the financial activity related to the construction and operation of a sports complex located in the Highlands.

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Fund Balance

1. Deposits and Investments

The County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short term investments (including repurchase agreements and money markets) with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The County reports its investments at fair value as determined primarily by quoted market prices and matrix pricing of similar debt securities, except for 1) non-participating investment contracts (nonnegotiable certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair market value and 2) investments held by 2a-7 like external investment pools such as the WV Money Market and WV Government Money Market pools, which are measured at amortized cost, as permissible under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31, as amended by GASB Statements No. 72 and 79.

All investment income, including changes in fair market value of investments, are recognized as revenue in the operating statement. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The County has not adopted a formal policy regarding limitations on allowable deposits or investments beyond state statute. State statute limitations concerning the investments include the following; at no time can investment portfolios consist of more than seventy-five percent of the indebtedness of any private corporation nor can the portfolio have over twenty-five percent of its portfolio consisting of the indebtedness of a private corporation's debt which matures in less than one year; at no time may more than nine percent of the portfolio be invested in securities issued by a single private corporation or association; and at no time can more than sixty percent of the portfolio be invested in equity mutual funds.

2. Receivables and Payables

Interfund Transactions

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "interfund receivables or payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balance outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Property Tax Receivable

The property tax receivable, net of uncollectibles, is approximately 52 percent of the total property taxes outstanding at June 30, 2025. All current taxes assessed on real and personal property may be paid in two installments; the first installment is payable on or before September first of the year for which the assessment is made, and becomes delinquent on October first; the second installment is payable on or before the first day of the following March and becomes delinquent on April first.

Taxes paid on or before the date when they are payable, including both first and second installments, are subject to a discount of two and one-half percent. If the taxes are not paid on or before the date in which they become delinquent, including both first and second installments, interest at the rate of nine percent per annum is added from the date they become delinquent until the date they are paid. A tax lien is issued for all unpaid real estate taxes as of the date of the sheriff's sale and these liens are sold between October 14th and November 23rd of each year. Net property tax receivables not collected within sixty days after year end are recorded as deferred inflows in the fund financial statements at the end of each fiscal year.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

2. Receivables and Payables (Continued)

All counties within the state are authorized to levy taxes not in excess of the following maximum levies per \$100 of assessed valuation: on Class I property, fourteen and three-tenths cents (14.30 cents); on Class II property, twenty-eight and six-tenths cents (28.60 cents); on Class III property, fifty-seven and two-tenths cents (57.20 cents); on Class IV property, fifty-seven and two-tenths cents (57.20 cents). In addition, counties may provide for an election to lay an excess levy; the rates not to exceed statutory limitations, provided at least sixty percent of the voters cast ballots in favor of the excess levy.

The rates levied by the County per \$100 of assessed valuation for each class of property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 were as follows:

Assessed Class of Property	Valuation for Tax Purposes	Current Expense
Class I	\$ -	12.77¢
Class II	\$ 1,017,238,910	25.54¢
Class III	\$ 1,798,289,062	51.08¢
Class IV	\$ 818,072,625	51.08¢

Component unit – OCDA - Common Area Maintenance (CAM)/Rent Fees Receivable

All CAM and Rent Fees Receivables are shown at their net value after an allowance for uncollectable accounts.

Component unit – OCDA - Lease Receivable/Deferred Inflow of resources

The OCDA's leases receivable are measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the respective lease terms. Under certain lease agreements, the OCDA may receive variable lease payments that are dependent upon the lessee's revenue. The variable payments are recorded as an inflow of resources in the period the payment is received.

A deferred inflow of resources is recorded for the lease. The deferred inflow of resources is recorded at the initiation of the lease in an amount equal to the initial recording of the lease receivable. The deferred inflow of resources is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

3. Inventories

The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. However, as a proprietary fund, the airport's fuel on hand is recorded as inventory. The inventory is recorded at the lower of cost or market on a first in, first out basis.

4. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are generally segregated by fund. These amounts have been restricted because the proceeds of specific revenue sources are legally or contractually limited to expenditures for which the fund was created. The County's restricted assets include cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable, and SDEX receivable.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

4. Restricted Assets (Continued)

Restricted cash and cash equivalents set aside in the TIF fund, SDEX fund, and Development District Debt Service fund are restricted for the purpose of the collection and debt service of amounts relating to the TIF and SDEX revenue bonds, respectively.

The SDEX receivable represents amounts due to the SDEX fund from excise taxes generated at the Highlands Economic District and are restricted for the purpose of debt service on the revenue bonds. Unrestricted assets, when available and allowable, are used only when restricted assets have been fully exhausted.

5. Capital Assets, Right to Use Assets, Depreciation and Amortization

Capital assets, right to use assets, property, plant and equipment, and other improvements, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of \$5,000 or more and estimated to have a useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital improvements are recorded as construction in progress while in the process of being constructed.

Right to Use Leased Assets

Right to use leased assets are recorded when the County and OCDA enter into a lease over the course of an agreed upon term. The County and OCDA's right to use leased assets include equipment and a building measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liabilities plus any lease payments made prior to the lease term, less lease incentives, plus ancillary charges necessary to place the leases into service. The right to use leased assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease.

Capital and right to use assets of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated and amortized using the straight line method using the following estimated useful lives and salvage percentage:

Assets	Years	Salvage Percentage
Furniture, office equipment	5	10%
Computer hardware	5	0%
Telephone equipment	10	5%
Motor vehicles:		
Cars, light trucks	5	5%
Fire truck	15	15%
Buildings	40	20%
Temporary (portable buildings)	25	20%
HVAC systems	20	20%
Roofing	20	10%
Carpet replacement	7	10%
Electrical plumbing	30	20%
Kitchen equipment	12	20%

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

5. Capital Assets, Right to Use Assets, Depreciation and Amortization (Continued)

Heavy equipment	5-12	5%
Engineering, scientific equipment	10	5%
Firefighting equipment	10	5%
Police special equipment	10	5%
Medical equipment	5	5%
Traffic control equipment	10	5%
Radio, communication equipment	10	5%
Recreational athletic equipment	10	5%
Outdoor equipment	20	5%
Custodial equipment	12	5%
Ground equipment	15	5%
Landfill disposal systems	25	5%
Land	None	100%

6. Compensated Absences

The compensated absence liability reported in the government-wide financial statements consists of unpaid accumulated annual leave and compensatory balances. County policy permits employees to accumulate a limited amount of annual and compensatory time, which will be paid upon termination. County budgeting policy does not provide for termination costs in excess of current operating expense budgets. Accordingly, this entire liability is considered non-current. Unused sick leave can accumulate and can only be used toward eligible state funded benefits upon termination.

7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long term obligations consist of revenue bonds, compensated absences, and lease liabilities. Although all leases contain a clause indicating their continuation is subject to continuing appropriation by the County, these lease liabilities are considered non-cancelable for financial reporting purposes. Current portions of long term obligations are amounts due within one year, while amounts due after one year are considered long term. Revenue bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the revenue bonds using the straight line method. Revenue bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses.

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and or the balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

9. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balances for amounts as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

10. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of the resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of Ohio County's Public Employee Retirement System (PERS), Deputy Sheriff Retirement System (DSRS) and Emergency Medical Services Retirement System (EMSRS) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the PERS, DSRS and EMSRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

11. Unearned Revenue and Grant Advances

Governmental funds report advance payments in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Grant advances represent drawdowns prior to meeting all eligibility requirements.

12. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of the resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefits Trust Fund (RHBT) and additions to/deductions from the RHBT's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the RHBT. RHBT recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

13. Net Position

Net position presents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows in the statement of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are legal limitations imposed on their use by external restrictions by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments. Net position is reported as invested in capital assets for the portion of net position related to the historical cost of capital assets less any accumulated depreciation and less any debt that remains outstanding that was used to finance those capital assets. All other net position is reported as unrestricted. When an expense is incurred that can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources, the County's policy is to first apply the expense toward restricted resources and then toward unrestricted resources.

II. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between the fund balance total governmental funds and net position-governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. Elements of that reconciliation indicate that certain long-term assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows are not available or due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

II. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities.

One element of that reconciliation indicates that “Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period.” This is the amount that depreciation and amortization expense and net disposals exceeded capital outlays for the current period.

Another element of that reconciliation indicates that “Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.”

Another element of that reconciliation indicates that “The issuance of long-term debt (bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on the change in net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of bond charges on refundings, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.”

III. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis mainly consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund and the Coal Severance Tax Special Revenue Fund. Some differences do exist between the budgetary basis and GAAP mainly related to the recording of certain receivables and wage and benefit accruals. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. Therefore, reconciliations have been performed on the Budgetary Comparison Statements – General Fund and Coal Severance Fund.

Prior to March 2nd of each year, the various elected officials submit to the County Commission requests for their respective offices for the fiscal year commencing July 1. Upon review and approval of this request, the County Commission prepares proposed budgets on forms prescribed by the State Auditor and submits them to the State Auditor by March 28 for approval. The County Commission then reconvenes on the third Tuesday in April to hear objections from the public and to formally lay the levy.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. Transfers of appropriations between departments and revenue related revisions to the budget require approval from the governing council and then submission to the State Auditor for approval. Revisions become effective when approved by the State Auditor and budgeted amounts in the financial statements reflect only such approved amounts. The governing body made the following material supplementary budgetary appropriations throughout the year.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

III. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

A. Budgetary Information (Continued)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Governmental Expenditure Increase	\$ 1,087,936
Public Safety Expenditure Increase	1,904,940
Health and Sanitation Expenditure Increase	30,000
Culture and Recreation Expenditure Increase	174,000
Capital Projects Expenditures Increase	<u>11,508,484</u>
Total	<u>\$ 14,705,360</u>

Encumbrance accounting is employed as an extension of the formal budgetary process. Encumbrances (i.e., purchase orders, contracts) do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

The County's deposits are as follows:

<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity</u>	<u>S&P</u>	<u>Moody's</u>
Money market funds	<u>\$ 46,422,792</u>	<1 year	AAAm	Aaa-mf

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2025, the County's total bank balances were \$35,991,444. The amount of the bank balances were covered by either federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the government's agent but not in the government's name.

Of the remaining balance of investments, \$46,422,792 are securities held by the government's agent in the name of the government.

The County had \$100,000 on deposit as a statutory lien with the State Treasurer related to the Special District Excise Tax revenue in compliance with WV State Code 7-22-17.

Credit Risk

It is the County's policy to limit its investments as stated in the West Virginia State Code. The specific investments allowed for investments are described with all applicable limitations in Note I.D.1. The government does not have a policy for credit risk in addition to governing statutes. As of June 30, 2025, the government's investments were rated using Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investment Services.

Interest Rate Risk

The County has adopted the applicable provisions of the West Virginia Code as its investment policy, the specific provisions of which are described in Note I.D.1. The government does not have a policy for interest rate risk in addition to the governing West Virginia statutes.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

The government has adopted the provisions contained in the West Virginia Code as its investment policy. Limitations on investments are described in Note I.D.1. The government does not have a policy for concentration of credit risk in addition to governing West Virginia statutes. Any investment in one issuer of five percent or greater must be disclosed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The County did not have any investments in one issuer that were five percent or greater at June 30, 2025.

Fair Value

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 an 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.

<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>
Money market funds	\$ 46,422,792	\$ 46,422,792

Valuation Methodologies

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used by the County. There have been no changes in the methodologies of the County's investments.

Money market funds: Valued at \$1 per share.

B. Receivables

<u>Receivable</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Coal Severance</u>	<u>TIF</u>	<u>Special District Excise Tax</u>	<u>Development District Debt Service</u>
Property and other taxes	\$ 1,676,446	\$ 9,986	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Special district excise tax	-	-	-	3,009,427	-
Accrued interest	-	-	68,070	20	64,666
Grants	271,231	-	-	-	-
Other fees	1,416,368	-	-	-	-
Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Gross receivables	3,364,045	9,986	68,070	3,009,447	64,666
Less: Allowances for uncollectible	(283,900)	-	-	-	-
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 3,080,145</u>	<u>\$ 9,986</u>	<u>\$ 68,070</u>	<u>\$ 3,009,447</u>	<u>\$ 64,666</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

B. Receivables

Receivable	Ohio County Building Commission	Nonmajor Government Funds	Total Government Funds	Public Improvement	Total Proprietary Funds
Property and other taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,686,432	\$ -	\$ -
Special district excise tax	-	-	3,009,427	-	-
Accrued interest	16,961	-	149,717	-	-
Grants	-	1,166,156	1,437,387	-	-
Other fees	-	1,822,902	3,239,270	44,498	44,498
Leases	-	-	-	591,424	591,424
Gross receivables	16,961	2,989,058	9,522,233	635,922	635,922
Less: Allowances for uncollectible	-	(1,094,378)	(1,378,278)	-	-
Net total receivables	\$ 16,961	\$ 1,894,680	\$ 8,143,955	\$ 635,922	\$ 635,922

C. Leases Receivable

Primary Government - Business-Type Activities

The County has entered into lease agreements for properties at the Ohio County Airport with tenants operating commercial activities. The leases receivable is measured at the present value of the future minimum rent payments expected to be received during the estimated lease term, at an implied discount rate. The implied discount rate was determined based on an average of available financing during the year.

Details of the County's leases receivable and revenue for the year are as follows:

Tenant	Lease ending	Discount Rate	Lease Receivable	Lease Revenue	Interest Revenue
Superior Helicopter Services and Skyward Aviation	1/1/2049	4.5%	\$ 304,091	11,538	\$ 13,712
Fulcrom 29, LLC	7/31/2050	4.5%	250,773	9,035	11,302
Walters	6/1/2032	4.5%	36,561	4,915	1,741
			<u>\$ 591,425</u>	<u>\$ 25,488</u>	<u>\$ 26,755</u>

The County recognized \$25,488 of lease revenue and \$26,755 of interest revenue under the leases during the year, reported in the Sales and services to customers on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

C. Leases Receivable (Continued)

Primary Government - Business-Type Activities (Continued)

The schedule of future payments due to the County is as follows:

Year Ended	Interest	Lease	Total Lease
2026	\$ 26,483	\$ 6,587	\$ 33,070
2027	26,165	7,625	33,790
2028	25,800	8,710	34,510
2029	25,384	9,846	35,230
2030	24,917	11,033	35,950
2031-2035	114,876	73,214	188,090
2036-2040	95,736	106,319	202,055
2041-2045	65,585	164,881	230,466
2046-2050	21,287	201,240	222,527
2051	8	1,969	1,977
Total	<u>\$ 426,240</u>	<u>\$ 591,425</u>	<u>\$ 1,017,665</u>

Component Unit - OCDA

The OCDA has entered into lease agreements for various properties within the Highlands with tenants operating commercial activities. These leases may include land only or both building and land. The leases receivable is measured at the present value of the future minimum rent payments expected to be received during the estimated lease term, excluding any lease extension options unless elected during the year, at an implied discount rate. The implied discount rate was determined based on the related property's existing debt agreements.

Details of the OCDA's leases receivable and revenue for the year are as follows:

Tenant	Lease ending	Discount Rate	Lease Receivable	Lease Revenue	Interest Revenue
Mountain State Dermatology	4/31/2029	6.9%	\$ 241,728	\$ 72,000	\$ 11,755
WVU Medical Corp.	7/31/2024	4.0%	-	5,142	17
Panera Bread	10/18/2027	6.9%	301,648	140,400	15,546
Starbucks Corporation	2/28/2030	3.8%	291,974	64,232	12,198
Jersey Mike's Subs	12/31/2031	3.8%	239,368	38,724	9,697
Comcast Cable	8/31/2026	3.8%	140,381	121,336	7,716
Sport Clips	9/30/2027	3.8%	35,324	28,980	1,903
Chipotle Mex. Grill	8/31/2030	3.8%	329,696	64,404	13,581
Retina Vitreous Consultants	12/31/2032	3.8%	414,926	59,868	16,662
Darden	12/1/2032	6.4%	595,073	111,996	24,426
Aspen Dental	12/31/2030	3.8%	134,898	99,828	11,647
Wesbanco Bank	11/30/2026	6.4%	773,817	130,000	51,930
Bob Evans	3/31/2026	6.4%	58,338	79,860	6,270
JC Penney	1/31/2028	6.9%	707,633	241,669	35,153
Kohls	1/31/2028	6.4%	475,306	200,004	35,936
Lamar Advertising	7/31/2032	4.2%	73,462	12,000	4,014
East Coast Metal Systems	3/31/2037	6.9%	2,194,477	273,600	137,391

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

C. Leases Receivable (Continued)

Component Unit – OCDA (Continued)

Tenant	Lease ending	Discount Rate	Lease Receivable	Lease Revenue	Interest Revenue
Silgan Plastics	7/31/2027	7.8%	920,709	480,000	84,839
GJR Enterprises Inc.	2/28/2039	9.0%	1,394,855	176,400	92,590
Books A Million	1/31/2028	6.9%	575,532	243,996	29,217
Petco	1/31/2028	6.9%	622,717	264,000	31,613
TJ Maxx	9/30/2027	6.9%	499,667	240,504	25,901
Lane Bryant	1/31/2026	6.9%	41,585	71,695	3,227
Shoe Show	2/29/2028	6.9%	381,576	157,152	19,287
Rally House	12/31/2028	6.9%	282,049	91,000	13,824
Ashely Furniture	12/31/2033	6.9%	1,574,301	245,700	74,888
Habor Freight	3/31/2033	6.9%	1,306,664	208,740	61,945
Bath & Body Works	4/30/2029	6.9%	242,775	72,312	11,806
Old Navy	4/30/2026	6.9%	124,360	154,020	8,359
Once Upon A Child	4/30/2026	6.9%	68,628	84,996	2,167
Sola Salon	6/30/2033	6.9%	470,518	72,000	22,341
Play It Again Sports	12/31/2027	6.9%	171,681	75,000	8,756
Quaker Steak & Lube	12/31/2029	6.4%	1,112,379	281,204	77,917
Best Buy	1/31/2029	6.4%	699,633	195,000	45,855
ICB Holdings LLC (Bannan)	10/31/2025	6.9%	31,215	95,004	3,281
Marra Knee & Shoulder	12/31/2025	6.9%	29,990	61,200	2,519
Highmark	3/31/2029	6.9%	468,121	135,342	22,683
Blue Racer Midstream, LLC	8/31/2024	4.0%	-	31,698	158
Ohio Valley Dermatology	11/15/2028	6.9%	477,896	157,512	23,477
Bubba's Burgers	4/30/2026	6.9%	58,135	72,000	3,484
Mentor Network (REM)	1/31/2029	6.9%	297,426	88,220	14,445
Equinor USA Onshore Prop. Inc.	1/31/2025	4.0%	-	24,444	323
Amedisys	4/30/2030	6.9%	236,653	58,762	3,689
Marquee Cinemas	8/7/2028	6.9%	1,495,040	520,000	74,166
TSG	10/31/2027	6.4%	156,681	72,432	12,065
Sokolin	2/28/2027	6.4%	66,251	38,800	5,409
Cardinal Pediatrics	10/31/2026	6.4%	32,378	24,624	2,833
Clutch Gaming	1/31/2029	6.4%	95,530	33,300	6,991
Howards Diamond Center	11/30/2026	6.4%	75,808	56,100	6,545
Army National Guard	11/30/2025	6.4%	193,849	47,929	6,804
Dicarlos	11/30/2025	6.4%	12,304	30,000	1,765
H&R Block	4/30/2027	6.4%	47,772	26,870	3,842
First Settlement PT, Inc.	2/28/2025	6.4%	134,361	53,504	10,071
Tony's Spa	6/30/2028	6.4%	132,281	47,172	9,716
The Bower Decor Market	4/30/2025	6.4%	-	28,930	4,947
NiNi's Treasures	6/30/2027	6.4%	107,097	57,168	8,504
Fore Seasons Golf, LLC	3/31/2025	6.4%	2,125	25,597	991
			<u>\$ 21,648,591</u>	<u>\$ 6,644,370</u>	<u>\$ 1,239,082</u>

The OCDA recognized \$6,644,370 of lease revenue and \$1,239,082 of interest revenue under the leases during the year, reported in the charges for services on the Statement of Activities.

Lease termination for most tenants is generally limited to uncured performance failures, insufficient repairs and other required items not being provided and then going uncured for a defined time period, as stated in each lease.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

C. Component Unit - OCDA - Leases Receivable (Continued)

Other termination options include certain leases requiring annual termination option from industry regulators and co-tenancy violations allowing the tenant to have an option to terminate.

The schedule of future payments due to the OCDA is as follows:

Year Ended	Interest	Lease	Total Lease
2026	\$ 1,277,945	\$ 5,147,682	\$ 6,425,627
2027	958,789	4,797,095	5,755,884
2028	663,080	3,610,492	4,273,572
2029	483,577	2,057,469	2,541,046
2030	377,473	1,340,194	1,717,667
2031-2035	938,083	3,696,365	4,634,448
2036-2039	126,305	999,294	1,125,599
Total	<u>\$ 4,825,252</u>	<u>\$ 21,648,591</u>	<u>\$ 26,473,843</u>

D. Capital Assets

Capital assets as of June 30, 2025 are as follows:

	Primary Government			
	Beginning balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 6,499,880	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,499,880
Construction in progress	6,076,044	6,318,629	(343,254)	12,051,419
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 12,575,924</u>	<u>\$ 6,318,629</u>	<u>\$ (343,254)</u>	<u>\$ 18,551,299</u>
Capital assets being depreciated and amortized:				
Building and improvements	\$ 10,970,458	\$ 483,948	\$ -	\$ 11,454,406
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	12,389,157	140,692	(573,501)	11,956,348
Right to use leased asset – equipment and vehicles	11,423,534	-	-	11,423,534
Total accumulated depreciation	(15,807,127)	(691,769)	545,470	(15,953,426)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(9,889,457)</u>	<u>(963,965)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,853,422)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated and amortized, net	<u>\$ 9,086,565</u>	<u>\$ (1,031,094)</u>	<u>\$ (28,031)</u>	<u>\$ 8,027,440</u>
Total	<u>\$ 21,662,490</u>	<u>\$ 5,287,535</u>	<u>\$ (371,285)</u>	<u>\$ 26,578,740</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

D. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation and Amortization Expense –Current

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to governmental activities of the County as follows:

General government	\$ 250,921
Public safety	<u>1,404,813</u>
 Total	 <u><u>\$ 1,655,734</u></u>

	Primary Government			
	Beginning balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance
Business type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,508,641	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,508,641
Construction in progress	4,546,135	632,221	(3,647,600)	1,530,756
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 7,054,776</u>	<u>\$ 632,221</u>	<u>\$ (3,647,600)</u>	<u>\$ 4,039,397</u>
 Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	\$ 53,475	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,475
Buildings and improvements	1,502,230	647,897	-	2,150,127
Other improvements	15,580,328	2,999,700	-	18,580,028
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	946,100	71,605	-	1,017,705
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(12,287,858)</u>	<u>(764,748)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,052,606)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 5,794,275</u>	<u>\$ 2,954,454</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,748,729</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 12,849,051</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,586,675</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (3,647,600)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,788,126</u></u>

Depreciation Expense – Current

Depreciation expense was charged to business-type activities of the County as follows:

Public Improvement	<u>\$ 764,748</u>
 Total	 <u><u>\$ 764,748</u></u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

D. Capital Assets (Continued)

	Component Unit - OCDA			
	Beginning balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance
Component Unit:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 41,158,047	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,158,047
Construction in progress	5,209,019	153,591	(223,230)	5,139,380
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 46,367,066</u>	<u>\$ 153,591</u>	<u>\$ (223,230)</u>	<u>\$ 46,297,427</u>
Capital assets being depreciated and amortized:				
Buildings	\$ 134,810,239	\$ 221,209	\$ -	\$ 135,031,448
Right to use leased asset - building	115,043	-	-	115,043
Land improvements	16,943,518	-	-	16,943,518
Infrastructure	6,708,825	-	-	6,708,825
Equipment and vehicles	6,274,544	24,830	(40,608)	6,258,766
Total accumulated depreciation	(47,661,324)	(4,534,954)	40,608	(52,155,670)
Total accumulated amortization	(14,088)	(4,696)	-	(18,784)
Total capital assets being depreciated and amortized, net	<u>\$ 117,176,757</u>	<u>\$ (4,293,611)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 112,883,146</u>
Total	<u>\$ 163,543,823</u>	<u>\$ (4,140,020)</u>	<u>\$ (223,230)</u>	<u>\$ 159,180,573</u>

Depreciation and Amortization Expense – Current

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to component unit activities of the County as follows:

Economic development fund	\$ 3,341,684
Sports venues fund	<u>1,193,270</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,534,954</u>

Construction in Progress

The County utilizes construction in progress for unfinished projects. In addition to ongoing construction projects, the County includes equipment for cruisers as construction in progress if the cruisers have not arrived and the equipment is not in use. Once the cruisers have arrived and all equipment has been installed, the cruisers will be booked as a permanent asset and depreciated as one unit according to the depreciation schedule.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

D. Capital Assets (Continued)

Construction in progress assets at year-end include:

Governmental activities

Project/Description	Spent-to-Date	Additional commitment	Funding
Energy savings building project – Portico/HVAC/Lighting Equipment	\$ 11,754,180 297,240	\$ 2,428,665 -	Local/Bond funds

Business-type activities

Project/Description	Spent-to-Date	Additional commitment	Funding
Other improvements – Airport tower and apron rehabilitation	\$ 240,175	\$ 2,902,664	Federal/State/Local

Component unit

The OCDA has active construction projects including the development of property for commercial use in the area known as the Highlands. These projects were funded by contributions from the County and loan proceeds. The amounts for component unit activities spent-to-date are as follows:

Project	Spent-to-Date	Additional commitment
Buildings	\$ 17,271	\$ -
IT/OT infrastructure	17,640	-
Recreation center	216,814	-
Site work	586,964	-
Access roads	4,300,691	-
	<u>\$ 5,139,380</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

E. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2025, is as follows:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Public Improvement	Total
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 1,156,294	\$ 22,140	\$ 1,178,434
ARPA	-	\$ 220,154	-	220,154
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	20,799		18,062	38,861
Total	<u>\$ 20,799</u>	<u>\$ 1,376,448</u>	<u>\$ 40,202</u>	<u>\$ 1,437,449</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

E. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)

The composition of interfund transfers as of June 30, 2025, is as follows:

<u>Interfund Transfers:</u>		
<u>Fund transferred in to:</u>	<u>Fund transferred out of:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 826,565
General fund	Develop district debt service	8,532
Public improvement	General fund	300,000
Public Improvement	Nonmajor	244,274
Public Improvement	ARPA	388,547
Develop district debt service	Develop district excise tax	16,759,768
Develop district debt service	Property TIF fund	19,629,267
Develop district debt service	Nonmajor governmental fund	1,128,720
Nonmajor governmental fund	General fund	1,092,775
		<u>\$ 40,378,448</u>

F. Lease Liabilities

The County has entered into the following lease agreements:

<u>Collateral</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2025</u>
Communication Radios	2/13/2027	6.95%	\$ 400,000	\$ 65,009
Communication Radios	2/13/2027	4.75%	\$ 800,000	118,942
Law Enforcement Vehicles	7/23/2025	1.44%	\$ 750,000	73,789
Law Enforcement Vehicles	2/19/2026	2.95%	\$ 66,130	14,023
Equipment	11/1/2028	1.62%	\$ 4,303,720	1,804,883
				<u>\$ 2,076,646</u>

The County's minimum lease payment obligations are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2026	\$ 672,449
2027	545,976
2028	469,642
2029	469,642
Total minimum lease payments	<u>2,157,709</u>
Less: Amount representing interest	<u>(81,063)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 2,076,646</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt

Revenue Bonds – Primary Government – Governmental Activities

The County issued direct placement revenue bonds for the purpose of financing economic development within the County. The County issued two types of bonds that reflect the income used to pay the debt service of the bonds.

The first type issued was the SDEX bonds in which a district excise tax assessed on retail sales (excise tax simply replaces sales tax) within the Highlands Economic Development District is used to make debt service payments.

The second type issued was a property tax increment financing (TIF) bond, where property tax assessed on parcels located in and around the Highlands are used to make the debt service payments. Both types of bonds are a limited obligation of the County and the County has no obligation to pay any of the debt service in the event that the SDEX tax and TIF property tax revenues are not sufficient to pay debt service. The district excise tax and the property TIF revenue have been pledged to secure the SDEX and TIF debt. The accounting for these revenue bonds has resulted in negative total net position on the Statement of Net Position, primarily because the proceeds of the bond issues have been expensed as Economic Development Contributions as they have been contributed to the Ohio County Development Authority in prior periods.

These revenue bonds are special, limited obligations of the County and are payable solely from the revenue sources that have been pledged. The bonds do not constitute general obligations of the County and therefore are payable only if the pledged tax revenue is collected.

The County's revenue bonds from direct placement contain a no acceleration clause that does not allow the lender to accelerate payment of the entire principal amount to become immediately due if the lender determines that a material adverse change occurred.

The SDEX Series 2006 A-1 and A-2 Bonds mature between March 1, 2025 and March 1, 2035 and bear an interest rate of 8.25%. The outstanding balances at June 30, 2025 were \$25,260,000 and \$5,225,000, respectively.

In August 2016, the County issued Property TIF bonds to refund outstanding bonds and fund additional projects. The issuance totaling \$26,455,000 was an advanced refunding of the 2005A Property TIF, the 2007A Property TIF bonds and the 2008A Property TIF bonds. These bonds were refunded in August 2024 with the issuance of 2024 Property TIF bonds.

In March 2018, the County issued additional SDEX bonds in the amount of \$40,495,000 to refinance \$18,600,000 of the SDEX Series 2011 A bonds and \$19,340,000 of the SDEX Series 2012 A bonds. For accounting purposes, the bonds are shown as defeased due to the funding being held in a restricted escrow account for the sole purpose to extinguish the debt. The June 30, 2025 balance of the SDEX Series 2018 Bonds is \$28,020,000 maturing between March 1, 2026 and March 1, 2036 with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.25%.

In September 2019, the County issued additional SDEX bonds in the amount of \$67,975,000 to refinance \$2,590,000 of the SDEX Series 2011 B bonds, \$11,530,000 of the SDEX Series 2014 A bonds, \$7,700,000 of the SDEX series 2016 A bonds, \$16,425,000 of the SDEX Series 2016 B bonds, \$7,700,000 of the SDEX Series 2015 A BANs and \$3,620,000 of the SDEX Series 2015 B BANs and fund additional projects. The June 30, 2025 balance of the SDEX Series 2019 A and B Bonds were \$32,825,000 and \$8,500,000, respectively maturing between March 1, 2035 and March 1, 2041 with interest rates ranging from 3.25% to 4.25%. The SDEX 2019 A bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption that requires certain payments on certain series of bonds, based on annual debt service ratio calculations.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds – Primary Government – Governmental Activities (Continued)

In December 2022, the Ohio County Building Commission issued Series 2022A and Series 2022B Lease Revenue Bonds in the amount of \$12,000,000 to finance the energy savings building project of the Ohio County-City Building. The Lease Revenue Bonds Series 2022A and 2022B mature between December 1, 2026 and December 1, 2037 and bear interest rates of 4% and 4.94%, respectively. The outstanding balances at June 30, 2025 were \$10,000,000 and \$1,028,000, respectively.

In August 2024, the County issued TIF Series 2024 bonds in the amount of \$38,865,000 to refinance \$16,365,000 the 2016 Property TIF bonds and fund additional projects. Prior to this issuance, the County had created the Fort Henry Centre Development District No. 2 and then combined both TIF districts together. The June 30, 2025 balance of the TIF Series 2024 bonds was \$36,070,000 maturing between March 1, 2026 and March 1, 2053 with interest rates ranging from 5.00% to 5.25%.

Subsequent to year end, the County approved a resolution to refinance SDEX bonds up to \$104,800,000. The Series 2025 SDEX bonds were issued in order to refund and redeem the SDEX Series 2006 A-1 and A-2, Series 2018, and Series 2019 A and B bonds, pay costs of the design, acquisition, construction and equipping of projects within the SDEX district, fund the 2025 Series bond reserve or surety insurance and pay costs of issuance.

Revenue Bonds outstanding at year end and activity during the year are as follows:

Primary Government				
Description	Balance June 30, 2024	Issued	Retired	Balance June 30, 2025
2006A-1 SDEX Bonds	\$ 27,155,000	\$ -	\$ (1,895,000)	\$ 25,260,000
2006A-2 SDEX Bonds	5,510,000	-	(285,000)	5,225,000
2016 Property TIF Bonds	16,365,000	-	(16,365,000)	-
2024 Property TIF Bonds	-	36,865,000	(795,000)	36,070,000
2018 SDEX Bonds	30,110,000	-	(2,090,000)	28,020,000
2019A SDEX Bonds	32,825,000	-	-	32,825,000
2019B SDEX Bonds	14,125,000	-	(5,625,000)	8,500,000
Lease Revenue Bonds 2022A	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
Lease Revenue Bonds 2022B	1,684,000	-	(656,000)	1,028,000
Primary Government	137,774,000	36,865,000	(27,711,000)	146,928,000
Total Revenue Bonds				
Debt discounts	(1,463,412)	-	108,683	(1,354,729)
Debt premiums	227,637	1,357,333	(199,022)	1,385,948
Primary Government				
Total Revenue Bonds, net	<u>\$ 136,538,225</u>	<u>\$ 38,222,333</u>	<u>\$ (27,801,339)</u>	<u>\$ 146,959,219</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds – Primary Government – Governmental Activities (Continued)

Unamortized Debt Discount and Premium

The SDEX Series 2006 A-1 and A-2, and SDEX Series 2019 A and B bonds were issued at a discount. The 2024 Property TIF and SDEX Series 2018 bonds were issued at a premium. These amounts are being amortized on the outstanding principal balance method. The unamortized debt discounts and premiums are included on the Statement of Net Position, netted against the current and long term revenue bonds payable.

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ended	Governmental Activities			
	Privately Placed Bonds		Revenue Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 4,940,000	\$ 7,504,957	\$ 688,000	\$ 438,162
2027	5,315,000	7,203,007	723,000	404,052
2028	5,640,000	6,871,332	752,000	373,500
2029	6,120,000	6,493,907	784,000	342,940
2030	6,520,000	6,084,707	816,000	311,100
2031-2035	39,790,000	23,303,570	4,598,000	1,031,320
2036-2040	40,105,000	12,821,783	2,667,000	148,890
2041-2045	10,045,000	5,879,925	-	-
2046-2050	8,620,000	3,715,425	-	-
2051-2053	8,805,000	1,065,488	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 135,900,000</u>	<u>\$ 80,944,100</u>	<u>\$ 11,028,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,049,964</u>

Revenue Bonds and Privately Placed Bonds – Component Unit

The OCDA issued bonds where the OCDA pledges income derived from lease payments to pay debt service.

Series 2011 A Water

The proceeds of these bonds are being used to construct additions, betterments and improvements to the water lines, a water storage tank and pumping station to support the businesses of The Highlands. The bonds are secured by the pledge of lease payments, which are required to be in sufficient amount to pay principal and interest on the bonds. The debt service schedule for these bonds is presented with the other direct borrowings of the OCDA since these are privately placed bonds. The bonds mature on December 1, 2032 with an interest rate of 3.0%

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds and Privately Placed Bonds – Component Unit (Continued)

Series 2018 Sports Complex

The proceeds of these bonds are being used to construct a public sports complex at The Highlands. The bonds are secured by an agreement with the Primary Government to make annual lease payments, which are required to be in an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. The bonds mature between September 1, 2025 and 2048 with interest rates ranging between 4.00% and 5.00%

Description	Component Unit			Balance June 30, 2025
	Balance June 30, 2024	Issued	Retired	
Series 2018-Sports Complex	\$ 27,370,000	\$ -	\$ (605,000)	\$ 26,765,000
Series 2011 A- Water	365,018	-	(83,679)	281,339
Total Revenue Bonds	<u>\$ 27,75,018</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (688,679)</u>	<u>\$ 27,046,339</u>

Unamortized Debt Discount

The Series 2018 - Sports Complex bonds were issued at a discount. These amounts are being amortized on the outstanding principal balance method. The unamortized debt discount was \$517,928 and is included on the Statement of Net Position, netted against the current and long term bonds payable.

Revenue Bonds – Pledged Lease Revenue

In 2018, the OCDA entered into a lease agreement with the Primary Government in order to secure the principal and interest payments to repay \$30,000,000 in Sports Complex bonds. The agreement provides that the OCDA has retained the right to operate the Sports Complex. As a result, the lease agreement does not meet lease recognition standards as promulgated by GASB (as the Primary Government does not have the right to use the facilities). No lease receivable has been recorded by the OCDA. However, based on the agreement, the Primary Government has agreed to make annual payments (subject to an appropriation approved by the County Commission) to the OCDA. Although referred to as lease payments under the agreement the payments are considered under GASB to be operating contributions to the OCDA.

The bond proceeds provide financing to construct a public sports complex at The Highlands. The bonds are secured through the annual payments mentioned above and are payable through September 1, 2048. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$45,654,450. The debt service requirements for the bond for the current period are \$1,917,473 which is comprised of \$605,000 of principal and \$1,312,473 of interest. Contributions in the form of monthly payments, described in the agreement as lease payments, from the primary government to the OCDA covered the debt service requirements for the current period.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Revenue Bonds and Privately Placed Bonds – Component Unit (Continued)

Revenue Bond – Pledged Lease Revenues

The Series 2011 A - Water bonds were privately placed with the WV Water Development Authority for \$1,600,000. The loan shares a first lien with Wesbanco Bank front lots and is secured by real property and certain rents, leases and other revenue associated with the Highlands. The same pledged future lease revenue, net of specific operating expenses, is also securing a previously issued note (prior obligation since modified) with an outstanding principal of \$7,912,437 along with a line of credit with \$2,000,000 available. Annual principal and interest payments on the bond and associated note are expected to require less than 75% of the assigned rent revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$334,890. The debt service requirements for the bond and note for the current period are \$1,496,242 which is comprised of \$692,472 of principal and \$554,126 of interest plus an additional \$249,374 (20% of the debt service for the bonds and the prior obligations are required per the bond ordinance). Default conditions include the failure to pay an installment when due to the WV WDA or Wesbanco Bank shared lien loan and full payment may be a remedy for default.

Privately placed bond and revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ended	Component Unit			
	Privately Placed Bonds		Revenue Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 86,218	\$ 20,458	\$ 630,000	\$ 1,287,773
2027	88,834	17,842	655,000	1,261,254
2028	91,528	15,147	680,000	1,232,885
2029	14,759	104	710,000	1,203,348
2030	-	-	740,000	1,171,240
2031-2035	-	-	3,320,000	4,319,950
2036-2040	-	-	5,135,000	4,390,625
2041-2045	-	-	6,545,000	2,937,375
2046-2048	-	-	8,350,000	1,085,000
Totals	<u>\$ 281,339</u>	<u>\$ 53,551</u>	<u>\$ 26,765,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,889,450</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Notes Payable – Direct Borrowing

The OCDA entered into loan agreements with local banks and governmental agencies to finance various economic development activities. A description of this loan activity is as follows:

Purpose	Maturity Date	Interest Rates	Issued	Retired	Balance June 30, 2025
Wesbanco Bank- New Front Lots	9/30/2034	Variable - SWAP rate plus 2.75%	\$ 13,400,000	\$ 5,487,563	\$ 7,912,437
Wesbanco Bank- Silgan Warehouse	11/27/2032	Variable - Prime rate reported daily in the Wall Street Journal	5,000,000	3,010,714	1,989,286
Wesbanco Bank- ECM	4/3/2032	Variable SWAP rate plus 3.64%	3,054,000	1,165,910	1,888,090
Wesbanco Bank- ECM Equipment	9/19/2024	Variable - Prime rate reported daily in the WSJ, plus .95% per annum	1,149,989	1,149,989	-
Wesbanco Bank- OCDA IV	10/29/2041	Variable – Five (5) year treasury plus 3.20% annum	2,160,000	282,372	1,877,628
Wesbanco Bank- OCDA V	10/29/2041	Variable – Five (5) year treasury plus 3.20% annum	1,840,000	240,520	1,599,480
Wesbanco Bank-New Group Loan	3/28/2037	Fixed 3.99% (Year 1- 3) Five (5) year treasury rate plus 3.20% annum (Years 4 – Final)	18,900,000	3,187,267	15,712,733
Community- Construction	7/28/2037	Variable - Prime rate reported daily in the WSJ, plus .5% per annum	2,799,398	761,970	2,037,428
WV Infrastructure Council	6/1/2029	Fixed 3.00%	3,000,000	2,259,994	740,006
Total notes payable			<u>\$ 51,303,387</u>	<u>\$ 17,546,299</u>	<u>\$ 33,757,088</u>

Notes payable – direct borrowings debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ended	Principal	Interest*
2026	\$ 2,381,159	\$ 2,119,962
2027	2,535,609	1,965,363
2028	2,701,976	1,798,774
2029	2,871,581	1,620,798
2030	2,867,026	1,435,175
2031-2035	15,238,345	4,038,000
2036-2040	4,816,943	417,822
2041-2042	344,449	8,266
Totals	<u>\$ 33,757,088</u>	<u>\$ 13,404,160</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Notes Payable – Direct Borrowing (Continued)

* The interest portion of the debt service requirements to maturity (as noted above) is based on the bank's interest rates in effect as of June 30, 2025.

Collateral and significant default and termination events with finance related consequences.

The above listed notes and loans contain provisions in their agreements with lenders which provide for the security (collateral) for the borrowing as well as default provisions and/or termination events with finance-related consequences for the government. Furthermore, agreements may have subjective loan acceleration clauses. The following provides a description of the significant conditions present in the agreements.

Wesbanco Bank

The following default events are present for loan and note agreements with Wesbanco Bank.

Nonpayment - Borrower fails to make a payment when due and such default is not cured within 10 days.

Representation and Warranty - Any representation or warranty made by the borrower shall prove to be false or misleading.

Affirmative and Negative Covenant's - Borrower shall default in the performance of term, covenant, agreement or condition contained in portions of the agreement.

Bankruptcy or Other Insolvency - Borrower is subject to any bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, debt adjustment or liquidation proceedings.

Debt Service Account/ Ratios - Borrower is required to maintain a debt service account or maintain specific debt service ratios.

Adverse Change - A material adverse change occurs in the Borrower's financial Condition, or Lender believes the prospect of payment or performance of the Loan is impaired (subjective acceleration clause).

The following chart list the Wesbanco individual loans and which default events apply to the loans:

	<u>New Front Lots</u>	<u>Silgan Warehouse</u>	<u>ECM/ ECM Equipment</u>	<u>OCDA IV and OCDA V</u>	<u>New Group Loan</u>
Nonpayment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Representation and Warranty	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Affirmative and Negative Covenants	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	No	No
Bankruptcy or Other Insolvency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Debt Service Account/Ratios	Yes	Yes	No/Yes	Yes	Yes
Adverse Change	No	No	No/Yes	Yes	Yes

The adverse change language has a default event which is considered a subjective acceleration clause.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Notes Payable – Direct Borrowing – Component Unit (Continued)

Wesbanco Bank (Continued)

Debt Service Accounts/Ratios - The following debt service accounts/ratios are present in the agreements:

New Front Lots- Debt service coverage ratio of 1.20 to 1.0 for the duration of the loan. Real Estate Project Specific Debt Service Coverage ratio of 1.15 to 1.0, which is specific to the project financed.

Silgan Warehouse - Debt service coverage ratio of 1.40 to 1.0 for the duration of the loan.

ECM Equipment - Debt service coverage ratio of 1.20 (rental income from tenant) to annual debt service.

OCDA IV and OCDA V – Debt service coverage ratio of 1.20 (rental income from tenant) to annual debt service.

New Group Loan – Debt service coverage ratio of 1.20 (rental income from tenant; global Highlands) to annual debt service.

The following default remedies are present for loan and note agreements with Wesbanco Bank:

Default Interest Rate - Note interest rate shall be increased by 2% until the default is cured.

Accelerated Payment - All remaining principal and accrued interest on the loan may be declared due by the Bank.

Set-Off - Any and all moneys in the hands of the bank on deposit or otherwise belonging to OCDA shall be subject to set-off by the Bank against any of the indebtedness of the Borrower.

Collateral Rights - Bank may exercise rights associated with collateral assignments made by the borrower including, but not limited to, the assignment of leases and rent and liens on real and personal property.

The following chart list the Wesbanco Bank individual loans and which default remedies apply:

	New Front Lots	Silgan Warehouse	ECM/ EMC Equipment	OCDA IV and OCDA V	New Group Loan
Default Interest Rate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Accelerated Payment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Set-Off	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collateral Rights	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following chart denotes the collateral associated with the individual loans:

New Front Lots- 34.965 acres of property including developed property and Lot 5, which is 14.3 acres of undeveloped property held by the OCDA in the development area. Assignment of lease, rents and accounts receivable of 23 properties in the area along with assignment of sublease rents of 4 properties.

Silgan Warehouse- 5.22 acres of industrial property and the building constructed there. Assignment of all leases and rents relating to the project and any future leases of the real property.

ECM - 6 acres of industrial property. Assignment of all leases and rents relating to the project and any future leases of the real property.

ECM Equipment - UCC-1 on Equipment Purchased. Assignment of Equipment Lease.

OCDA IV – Retail Commercial Building IV. Assignment of all leases and rents relating to the project and any future leases of the real property.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Notes Payable – Direct Borrowing – Component Unit (Continued)

Wesbanco Bank (Continued)

OCDA V – Retail Commercial Building V. Assignment of all leases and rents relating to the project and any future leases of the real property.

New Group Loan - Assignment of lease, rents and accounts receivable of the following: OCDA "JC Penney" area which is approximately 6.94 acres of property, OCDA "Building III" area which is approximately 17,800 square feet of retail outlets, OCDA "Power Center" area which is approximately 153,225 square feet of retail outlets, and OCDA "Town Center" area which is approximately 19 acres consisting of retail shopping, office space and medical offices.

Community Bank

The note with Community Bank, with a balance of \$2,037,428, provides that in the event of default all indebtedness may become due at the bank's discretion. The bank may also exercise its collateral rights with respect to the indebtedness. Default events include the failure to make a payment when due; insolvency conditions; false statements; and the failure to comply with a term, covenant, or condition of the agreement. The agreement also contains a subjective acceleration clause that allows the lender to accelerate payment of the entire principal amount to become due immediately if the lender determines that a material adverse change occurs. If a default occurs the Bank may increase the interest rate of the loan by 10% until the default is cured. The loan is secured by 5 acres of industrial property, primarily the Kalkreuth warehouse, and the assignment of all lease, rent or other revenue in the developed area.

WV Infrastructure Council

The loan with the WV Infrastructure Council, with a balance of \$740,006, provides that in the event of default all indebtedness may become due at the Council's discretion. The Council may also exercise its collateral rights with respect to the indebtedness. Default events include the failure to make a payment when due; insolvency conditions; false statements; and the failure to comply with a term, covenant, or condition of the agreement. The note with the WV Infrastructure Council is secured through the assignment of leases, rents and accounts receivable in the "town center" area which is approximately 19 acres consisting of retail shopping, office space and medical offices. The collateral is shared first with Wesbanco.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

Primary Government - Governmental Activities - Revenue Bonds					
	Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Due within one year
Bonds payable					
Bonds payable	\$ 137,774,000	\$ 36,865,000	\$ (27,711,000)	\$ 146,928,000	\$ 5,628,000
Premiums	227,637	1,357,333	(199,022)	1,385,948	53,142
Discounts	(1,463,412)	-	108,683	(1,354,729)	(108,682)
Total bonds payable, net	136,538,225	38,222,333	(27,801,339)	146,959,219	5,572,460
Governmental activities revenue bond debt	<u>\$ 136,538,225</u>	<u>\$ 38,222,333</u>	<u>\$ (27,801,339)</u>	<u>\$ 146,959,219</u>	<u>\$ 5,572,460</u>

Primary Government - Governmental Activities - Other Long-term Liabilities					
	Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Due within one year
Compensated absences	\$ 450,934	\$ -	\$ (44,841)	\$ 406,093	\$ -
Lease liabilities	2,783,463	-	(706,817)	2,076,646	636,975
Net pension liability	1,019,460	91,168	-	1,110,628	-
Governmental activities other long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 4,253,857</u>	<u>\$ 91,168</u>	<u>\$ (751,658)</u>	<u>\$ 3,593,367</u>	<u>\$ 636,975</u>

Primary Government - Business-Type Activities - Other Long-term Liabilities					
	Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Due within one year
Compensated absences	\$ 22,044	\$ -	\$ (809)	\$ 21,235	\$ -
Business-type activities other long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 22,044</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (809)</u>	<u>\$ 21,235</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Component Unit - Ohio County Development Authority (OCDA)					
	Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Due within one year
Notes payable - direct borrowings	\$ 36,143,707	\$ -	\$ (2,386,619)	\$ 33,757,088	\$ 2,381,159
Revenue bonds - privately placed	365,018	-	(83,679)	281,339	83,679
Bonds payable	27,370,000	-	(605,000)	26,765,000	605,000
Bonds payable discount	(540,285)	-	22,357	(517,928)	(22,357)
Component unit long- term liabilities related to borrowings	<u>\$ 63,338,440</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3,052,941)</u>	<u>\$ 60,285,499</u>	<u>\$ 3,047,481</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

	Component Unit - Ohio County Development Authority (OCDA)				
	Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Due within one year
Lease liabilities	\$ 106,073	\$ -	\$ (3,104)	\$ 102,969	\$ 3,237
Net pension liability	1,029	-	(1,029)	-	-
Long term advance	997,000	-	-	997,000	-
Component unit long-term liabilities related to other liabilities	<u>\$ 1,104,102</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,133)</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,969</u>	<u>\$ 3,237</u>

H. Line of Credit – Component Unit

The Authority entered into a line of credit agreement with a local bank for \$2,000,000 to finance various economic development activities. The collateral pledged on the line of credit is shared with the Wesbanco Bank New Front Lots note payable described in Note IV. G. The balance is payable on demand. The interest rate is the prime rate reported in the Wall Street Journal, fluctuating monthly. As of June 30, 2025 there was no outstanding balance on the line of credit.

I. Conduit Debt

The County is the conduit issuer of bonds held on behalf of Linsly School. The outstanding Series consists of the Series 2012 Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds. These bonds were issued for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of various new facilities, the renovation of certain facilities, the repair of certain roadways, and certain other capital improvements, together with all appurtenant facilities, for Linsly School. The June 30, 2025 outstanding balance on the Series 2012 is \$1,810,071. The County has no obligation for this debt.

The County also issued bonds on behalf of Welty Village, LC. The purpose of these funds was to design, acquire, construct, and equip a townhome development for the elderly. The June 30, 2025 outstanding balance for the 2015 Series Bonds is \$2,499,964. The County has no obligation for this debt.

J. Standby Letters of Credit

The County has two irrevocable standby letters of credit in the amounts of \$2,801,537 and \$910,542 to replace the balances in the reserve accounts for the SDEX Series 2006 A Bonds, the SDEX Series 2018 Bonds and the SDEX 2019 A and B Bonds. The substituted standby letters of credit permitted the County to use the reserve accounts for project costs within the Development District. Both standby letters of credit contain provisions that allow for the automatic extension of the letters unless at least 60 days notice is provided by the financial institution. Both standby letters of credit automatically renew each year. Any advances made would bear an interest rate equal to the prime rate. Advances made on the letters of credit would be necessary in the event that there was not sufficient special district excise tax revenue to make scheduled debt service payments. No draws were made on these letters of credit during the year or up to the date of our report. Fees paid to renew the standby letters of credit totaled \$37,121.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

K. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

OPEB items – Below summarizes the deferred outflows/inflows of resources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total OPEB Items
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	\$ 74,127	\$ 17,388	\$ 91,515
Difference between expected and actual experience	379,854	89,101	468,955
Changes of assumptions	41,633	9,766	51,399
Governmental contributions subsequent to the measurement date	113,751	12,900	126,651
OPEB items	<u>\$ 609,365</u>	<u>\$ 129,155</u>	<u>\$ 738,520</u>

Deferred Inflows of Resources	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total OPEB Items
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 109,659	\$ 25,722	\$ 135,381
Changes of assumptions	128,954	30,248	159,202
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	22,691	5,324	28,015
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	124,247	29,144	153,391
OPEB items	<u>\$ 385,551</u>	<u>\$ 90,438</u>	<u>\$ 475,989</u>

Pension items – Below summarizes the deferred outflows/inflows of resources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Pension Items
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,343,748	\$ 33,216	\$ 1,376,964
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	136,265	1,288	137,553
Changes of assumptions	215,715	-	215,715
Governmental contributions subsequent to the measurement date	953,558	20,259	973,817
Pension items	<u>\$ 2,649,286</u>	<u>\$ 54,763</u>	<u>\$ 2,704,049</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

K. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total Pension Items</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,646	\$ -	\$ 2,646
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	858,271	28,462	886,733
Changes of assumptions	46,714	2,238	48,952
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	102,768	3	102,771
Pension items	<u>\$ 1,010,399</u>	<u>\$ 30,703</u>	<u>\$ 1,041,102</u>

L. Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable - The nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to remain intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by County Commissioners or a County official delegated that authority by County Charter or ordinance.

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

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

L. Fund Balance (Continued)

Fund Balances	General	Coal Severance	TIF	SDEX	Debt Service	ARPA	Ohio County Building Commission	Nonmajor Government	Total
Restricted for:									
Animal Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 202,422	\$ 202,422
Magistrate Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,641	1,641
Dog Kennel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	101
Fire Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,633,617	1,633,617
Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,293	5,293
Coal Reallocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,322,339	3,322,339
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,983,834	-	2,983,834
Debt Service	-	-	21,010,187	3,015,592	20,041,598	-	-	-	44,067,377
Equitable Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,125	10,125
Opioid Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337,045	337,045
Election Admin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,870	163,870
Salary Enhancement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Total Restricted:	-	-	21,010,187	3,015,592	20,041,598	-	2,983,834	5,676,465	52,727,676
Assigned to:									
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,401,290	4,401,290
Other purpose	14,960,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,960,890
Grant Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	2,013	-	-	2,013
Economic development	-	3,567,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,567,004
Total Assigned:	14,960,890	3,567,004	-	-	-	2,013	-	4,401,290	22,931,197
Unassigned:	4,242,807	-	-	(2,550)	-	-	-	588,327	4,828,584
Total Fund Balances:	\$ 19,203,697	\$ 3,567,004	\$ 21,010,187	\$ 3,013,042	\$ 20,041,598	\$ 2,013	\$ 2,983,834	\$ 10,666,082	\$ 80,487,457

The County policy is to use committed, assigned, and finally unassigned amounts in that order when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

M. Related Party Transactions

The County engages in various transactions with the discretely presented component unit, the OCDA. While the County and OCDA are governed by separate boards, the management responsible for the day-to-day operations is the same. The County has issued Special District Excise Tax Bonds (SDEX) and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Bonds in prior years to finance economic development within The Highlands Economic Development District. The proceeds of these bonds, in large part, were transferred to the OCDA. The tax revenue pledged to support these bonds is reflected on the County financial statements along with the applicable debt. The assets acquired with these capital contributions are reported on the financial statements of the OCDA.

The following transactions occurred during the current fiscal year:

Other Operating Contributions – Sports Complex Agreement – In 2018, the OCDA entered into a lease agreement with the primary government for the lease of the public sports complex. The agreement provides that the OCDA has retained the right to operate the Sports Complex. As a result, the lease agreement does not meet lease recognition standards as promulgated by GASB (as the primary government does not have the right to use the facilities). No lease receivable has been recorded by the OCDA. However, based on the agreement, the County has agreed to make annual payments (subject to an appropriation approved by the County Commission) to the OCDA. Although referred to as lease payments under the agreement, the payments are considered under GASB to be contributions to the OCDA. During the year, \$1,930,289 was received by the OCDA from the primary government to cover the principal and interest payments on the Sports Complex bonds.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

M. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

The agreement stipulates the primary government to make lease payments to the OCDA equal to the debt service on the Sports Complex bonds. There is a non-appropriation clause in the agreement that terminates the County's obligation in the event the funds are not appropriated by the governing body.

Long Term Advances to Component Unit - The County has advanced the OCDA funds in prior years with no stipulated repayment schedule or interest rate. The balance at June 30, 2025 is \$997,000. An allowance has been established for the remaining \$997,000 of the advances due to the financial position of the OCDA.

Reimbursement Payable – The OCDA reimburses the County for insurances, licenses and computer services. The County reimburses the OCDA for project costs, as they arise and shared phone and internet services. The balance due from the OCDA to the County was \$230,319. This amount is shown net of the following amounts:

Project costs	\$ 258,884
Phone and internet services	7,013
Liability and workers compensation insurance	(92,328)
Personnel services	56,750
	<u>\$ 230,319</u>

V. Other Information

A. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The County carries insurance with the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management for these various risks.

County liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

B. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The County had been named as a defendant in the following lawsuits:

Statoil USA Onshore Properties, Inc. v The Honorable Mark Matkovich, WV State Tax Commissioner, et al., Circuit Court of Ohio County, West Virginia, Civil Action No. 16-C-246. On September 29, 2016, Statoil USA Onshore Properties, Inc filed an action in the Ohio County Circuit Court against The Honorable Mark Matkovich, WV State Tax Commissioner, The Honorable Kathie Hoffman, Assessor of Ohio County and The Ohio County Commission to appeal the denial of a request for exoneration on self-reported "property value" related to Statoil's "take-in-kind" interest in oil and gas leases in Ohio County.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

V. Other Information (Continued)

B. Contingent Liabilities (Continued)

Statoil claimed it made a non-negligent inadvertent clerical error in over reporting its 2015 property value resulting in an over payment of approximately \$2.9 million in taxes. Any outcome in favor of the defendant would be result in future credits against the entities that originally received the tax proceeds. The largest portion of this (approximately 77%) would be absorbed by the Ohio County Board of Education. Statoil has filed similar lawsuits against other counties in West Virginia. The County believes the complaint is without merit and intends to defend it vigorously but can make no assurances as to the outcome of the pending litigation. There are no updates on this issue.

The County is a defendant in a lawsuit filed March 15, 2024, *Barnes et al. v. Ohio County Commission*, in which employees of the Ohio County Emergency Dispatch Center claim they are entitled to compensation for time designated as “on-call.” The plaintiffs seek back pay and related damages under applicable wage and hour laws.

The County disputes these claims and intends to vigorously defend its position. The County’s insurer has declined coverage related to this matter; therefore, any settlement or judgment would be paid from County funds. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot presently be determined, and management is unable to reasonably estimate the potential loss, if any; therefore, no liability has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

The County is a party to litigation involving property tax assessments for certain oil and gas properties for tax years 2017 through 2019. The action was filed by Southwestern Production Company, LLC against the West Virginia State Tax Commissioner and the Ohio County Commission, among others, regarding alleged overassessment of property values.

The matter is currently pending and the parties are awaiting approval of a proposed court order to resolve the claims. If finalized as proposed, the County could be required to refund a portion of property tax revenues previously received. Because the matter has not been finalized, no liability has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

The County is a defendant in various other lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of the government's counsel that other than the preceding items, resolution of these matters will not have a material effect on the financial condition of the County.

C. Deferred Compensation Plan

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all full-time County employees at their option, permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to participants until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property or rights are held for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

D. Subsequent Events

In December 2025, the County approved a resolution to refinance SDEX bonds up to \$104,800,000. The Series 2025 SDEX bonds were issued in order to refund and redeem the SDEX Series 2006 A-1 and A-2, Series 2018, and Series 2019 A and B bonds, pay costs of the design, acquisition, construction and equipping of projects within the SDEX district, fund the 2025 Series bond reserve or surety insurance and pay costs of issuance.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

V. Other Information (Continued)

E. Prior Period Restatement

The OCDA identified additional reconciling balances that required adjustments in the prior period. The following is the impact of the prior period adjustment.

<u>Statement of Net Position - Component Unit</u>	Highlands Economic Development	Highlands Sports Venues	Totals
Net position, as previously stated	\$100,837,950	\$ 11,918,498	\$112,756,448
Reconciliation of accrued interest with Wesbanco	108,875	-	108,875
Net position, as restated	<u>\$100,946,825</u>	<u>\$ 11,918,498</u>	<u>\$112,865,323</u>

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies

The County participates in state-wide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plans on behalf of general County employees. The system is administered by agencies of the State of West Virginia and funded by contributions from participants, employers, and state appropriations, as necessary.

All of the County's cost-sharing multiple employer plans are administered by the Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB), which acts as a common investment and administrative agent for all of the participating employers. CPRB issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CPRB website at www.wvretirement.com. The following is a summary of eligibility factors, contribution methods, and benefit provisions:

A. Public Employee Retirement System (PERS)

Eligibility to participate	All County full-time employees, except those covered by other pension plans.
Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefit provisions	West Virginia State Code §5-10d discusses the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, which administers all public retirement plans in the state of West Virginia.
Plan member's contribution rate hired before 7/1/2015	Tier I - 4.50%
Plan member's contribution rate hired after 7/1/2015	Tier II - 6.00%
County contribution rate	Tier I and II – 9.0%
Period required to vest for plan members hired before 7/1/2015	Tier I - Five years
Period required to vest for plan members hired after 7/1/2015	Tier II - Ten years

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

A. Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) (Continued)

Benefits and eligibility for distribution for plan members hired before 7/1/2015

Tier I - A member who has attained age 60 and has earned 5 years or more of contributing service or age 55 if the sum of his/her age plus years of credited service is equal to or greater than 80. The final average salary (three highest consecutive years in the last 15) times the years of service times 2% equals the annual retirement benefits.

Benefits and eligibility for distribution for plan members hired after 7/1/2015

Tier II - A member who has (1) attained age 62 and has earned 10 years or more of contributing service or (2) is between the age of 60 and 62 with reduced benefits if he or she has 10 or more years of contributing service or (3) is between the ages of 57 and 62 with reduced benefits if he or she has 20 or more years of service or (4) is between the ages of 55 and 62 with reduced benefits if he or she has 30 or more years of contributing service. The final average salary (five highest consecutive years in the last 15) times the years of service times 2% equals the annual retirement benefits.

Deferred retirement portion
Provisions for:
Cost of living
Death benefits

No
No
Yes

Trend Information

Fiscal Year	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage Contributed
2025	\$ 508,870	100%
2024	\$ 516,644	100%
2023	\$ 512,970	100%

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

B. Deputy Sheriff Retirement System (DSRS)

Eligibility to participate	West Virginia deputy sheriffs first employed after July 1, 1997 and any deputy sheriffs hired prior to that date who elect to become members.
Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefit provisions	State Statute
Funding policy and contributions	Certain fees for reports generated by sheriff's offices are paid to this plan in accordance with West Virginia State Code. DSRS members are required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salary and the county is required to contribute 17.0%. The contribution requirements of DSRS members are established and may be amended only by the State of West Virginia Legislature.
Period required to vest	Five years
Benefits and eligibility for distribution	A member who has attained age 60 and has earned 5 or more years of contributing service or age 50 and if the sum of his/her age plus years of credited service is equal to or greater than 70. The final average salary (five highest consecutive years in the last ten years) times the years of service times 2.25% equal the annual retirement benefit.
Deferred retirement portion	No deferred retirement option is available.
Provisions for cost of living adjustments or death benefits	This plan has no provisions for cost of living adjustments. There are provisions for death benefits.

Trend Information

Fiscal Year	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage Contributed
2025	\$ 409,189	100%
2024	\$ 432,804	100%
2023	\$ 220,788	100%

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

C. Emergency Medical Services' Retirement System (EMSRS)

Eligibility to participate	West Virginia emergency medical service employees first employed after July 1, 2008 and any hired prior to that date who elect to become members.
Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefit provisions	State Statute
Funding policy and contributions	EMSRS members are required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salary and the county is required to contribute 9.5%. The contribution requirements of EMSRS members are established and may be amended only by the State of West Virginia Legislature.
Period required to vest	Five years
Benefits and eligibility for distribution	A member who has attained age 60 and has earned 10 or more years of contributing service or age 50 and if the sum of his/her age plus years of credited service is equal to or greater than 70. The final average salary (five highest consecutive years in the last ten years) times the years of service times 2.75% equal the annual retirement benefit.
Deferred retirement portion	No deferred retirement option is available.
Provisions for cost of living adjustments or death benefits	This plan has no provisions for cost of living adjustments. There are provisions for death benefits.

Trend Information

Fiscal Year	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage Contributed
2025	\$ 14,973	100%
2024	\$ 7,875	100%

PERS, DSRS and EMSRS issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That information may be obtained by writing to the Public Employees' Retirement System, Building 5, Room 1000, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East, Charleston, WV 25305.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

C. Emergency Medical Services' Retirement System (EMSRS)

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

At fiscal year-end, the County reported the following liability (asset) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) were determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023 and rolled forward to June 30, 2024 using the actuarial assumptions and methods described in the appropriate section of this note.

The County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating governments, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2025, the County reported the following proportions and increases/decreases from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2024:

	PERS	DSRS	EMSRS
Amount for proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (534,658)	\$ 1,110,628	\$ (23,544)
Percentage for proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	0.32479%	3.65723%	0.16532%
Decrease % from prior proportion measured	(0.00221%)	0.36058%	0.36058%

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the County recognized the following pension expense:

	PERS	DSRS	EMSRS
Government-wide pension expense	\$ 278,253	\$ 354,597	\$ (1,302)

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

The County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities	
	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 593,951	\$ -	\$ 28,462
Differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors	693,165	-	33,216	-
Changes in actuarial assumptions	-	46,714	-	2,238
Net changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,951	2,766	1,288	3
Employer contributions to pension plan subsequent to the measurement date	486,554	-	20,259	-
	<u>\$ 1,182,670</u>	<u>\$ 643,431</u>	<u>\$ 54,763</u>	<u>\$ 30,703</u>

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to results from government contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2026.

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

Year ended June 30	Pension expense
2026	\$ (268,839)
2027	776,603
2028	(229,071)
2029	<u>(222,208)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 56,485</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Deputy Sheriffs' Retirement System (DSRS)

	Governmental activities	
	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 259,846
Differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors	644,916	512
Changes in actuarial assumptions	215,374	-
Net changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	133,314	86,234
Employer contributions to pension plan subsequent to the measurement date	409,189	-
	<u>\$ 1,402,793</u>	<u>\$ 346,592</u>

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to results from government contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2026.

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

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	<u>Pension expense</u>
2026	\$ 53,259
2027	455,362
2028	20,447
2029	34,890
2030	83,055
Total	<u>\$ 647,012</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Emergency Service Sheriffs' Retirement System (DSRS)

	Governmental activities	
	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 4,474
Differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors	5,667	2,134
Changes in actuarial assumptions	341	-
Net changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	13,768
Employer contributions to pension plan subsequent to the measurement date	57,815	-
	<u>\$ 63,823</u>	<u>\$ 20,376</u>

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to results from government contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2026.

Year ended June 30	Pension expense
2026	\$ (5,879)
2027	(827)
2028	(5,534)
2029	<u>(2,128)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (14,368)</u>

Annual money-weighted rate of return

	PERS	DSRS	EMSRS
Money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses, for the year ended June 30, 2025, based on the measurement date June 30, 2024.	<u>11.34%</u>	<u>11.36%</u>	<u>11.35%</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023 and rolled forward to June 30, 2024 for the pension plans, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all pensions included in the measurement.

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal cost with level percentage of payroll	
Asset valuation method	Fair value	
Amortization method	Level dollar, fixed period	
Amortization period	Through fiscal year 2035	

Inflation rate	2.75%	
Discount rate	7.25%	
Salary increases	State	2.75% - 5.55%
	Nonstate	3.60% - 6.75%
Investment Rate of Return	7.25%	

Mortality Rates:

Active – 100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018.

Retired healthy males – 108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018.

Retired healthy females – 122% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018.

Disabled males – 118% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018.

Disabled females – 117% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018.

The actuarial assumptions used for July 1, 2022 PERS valuation were based on the results of the actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2018.

Deputy Sheriffs' Retirement System (DSRS)

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal cost with level percentage of payroll	
Asset valuation method	Fair value	
Amortization method	Level dollar, fixed period	
Amortization period	Through fiscal year 2029	

Inflation rate	2.50%	
Discount rate	7.25%	
Salary increases	5.25% for first 2 years of service, 4.75% for next 3 years of service, 4.25% for next 5 years, and 3.75% thereafter	
Investment Rate of Return	7.25%	

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates:

Active – 100% of Pub-2010 Safety Employee Table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Retired healthy males – 98% of Pub-2010 Safety Retiree Male table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Retired healthy females – 99% of Pub-2010 Safety Retiree Female table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Disabled males – 124% of Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Male table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Disabled females – 100% of Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Female table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

The actuarial assumptions used for July 1, 2022 DSRS valuation were based on the results of the actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

Emergency Medical Service Retirement System (EMSRS)

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal cost with level percentage of payroll
Asset valuation method	Fair value
Amortization method	Level dollar, fixed period
Amortization period	Through fiscal year 2029

Inflation rate 2.50%

Discount rate 7.25%

Salary increases By age from 5.00% at age 30; declining to 3.00% at age 65

Investment Rate of Return 7.25%

Mortality Rates:

Active – 100% of Pub-2010 Safety Employee Table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Retired healthy males – 98% of Pub-2010 Safety Retiree Male table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Retired healthy females – 99% of Pub-2010 Safety Retiree Female table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Disabled males – 124% of Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Male table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

Disabled females – 100% of Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Female table, Amount-weighted projected generationally with Scale MP-2020.

The actuarial assumptions used for July 1, 2022 EMSRS valuation were based on the results of the actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VI. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans (Continued)

1. Plan Descriptions, Contribution Information and Funding Policies (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments were determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate rates of expected future real rates of returns (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Rates summarized in the following table include the inflation component and were used for the following defined benefit plans:

Investment	PERS/DSRS/ EMSRS Target Asset Allocation	Long – term Expected Real Rate of Return	Weighted Average Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	22.5%	6.5%	1.46%
International Equity	22.5%	9.1%	2.05%
Fixed Income	15.0%	4.3%	0.65%
Real Estate	12.0%	5.8%	0.70%
Private Equity	12.0%	9.2%	1.10%
Private Credit	6.00%	9.8%	0.59%
Hedge Funds	10.0%	4.6%	0.46%
	<u>100%</u>		7.01%
Inflation (CPI)			2.50%
Total			<u>9.51%</u>

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 7.25% for the pension plan. The projection of the cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will continue to follow in the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position for the pension plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability (asset) for the plan.

The following table presents the sensitivity of the net pension liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the current discount rate as used in the actuarial evaluation, and what the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.25%	Current Discount Rate 7.25%	1% Increase 8.25%
County's proportionate share of PERS net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,720,878	\$ (534,658)	\$ (3,283,910)
County's proportionate share of DSRS net pension liability (asset)	\$ 3,064,431	\$ 1,110,628	\$ (496,945)
County's proportionate share of EMSRS net pension liability (asset)	\$ 7,344	\$ (23,544)	\$ (48,516)

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VII. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (WV PEIA)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description – The County participates in PERS. Although the County is a non-participating agency with the WV Public Employees Insurance Agency, eligible retirees have the option of obtaining health insurance benefits through WV PEIA under PERS. The West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (the Plan) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan. The financial activities of the Plan are accounted for in the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia. The Plan is administered by a combination of the WV PEIA and the RHBT staff. Plan benefits are established and revised by WV PEIA and the RHBT management with approval of the Finance Board. The Finance Board is comprised of nine members. Finance Board members are appointed by the Governor, serve a term of four years and are eligible for reappointment. The State Department of Administration cabinet secretary serves as Chairman of the Board. Four members represent labor, education, public employees, and public retirees. The four remaining members represent the public at large.

The RHBT audited financial statements and actuarial reports can be found on the WV PEIA website at www.peia.wv.gov. You can also submit your questions in writing to the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency, 601 57th. Street, SE, Suite 2, Charleston, WV, 25304.

Benefits provided - The Plan provides medical and prescription drug insurance and life insurance. The medical and prescription drug insurance is provided through two options: 1) Self-Insured Preferred Provider Benefit Plan (primarily for non-Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses) and 2) External Managed Care Organizations (primarily for Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses).

Contributions - As noted above, because the County participates in the PERS, retirees have the option of choosing to participate in the WV PEIA. The retiree's insurance premium is dependent on the number of years worked. Since the County is not a participant in PEIA, a fee is charged for each of the retirees who choose this option. This fee also is based on the number of years worked. The State of West Virginia bears the remaining costs to fund this program. The County's retirees' insurance fees were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	\$ 113,752
Public improvement	12,900
Total	<u>\$ 126,652</u>

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

At fiscal year-end, the County reported an asset for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability that reflected a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the County. The amount recognized by the County as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the County were as follows:

County's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (134,634)
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) associated with the County	<u>(422,867)</u>
Total proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	<u>\$ (557,501)</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VII. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (WV PEIA) (Continued)

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

At fiscal year-end, the County reported an asset of \$134,634 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability, deferred inflows, and outflows of resources and OPEB expense were determined by an actuarial valuation date as of June 30, 2023, rolled forward to June 30, 2024, which is the measurement date.

The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating governments, actuarially determined.

The net OPEB liability, deferred inflows, and outflows of resources and OPEB expense were determined by an actuarial valuation date as of June 30, 2023 and was based on a measurement date of June 30, 2024. The amounts may differ from the net OPEB liability reported on the Statement of Net Position due to rounding and changes to the allocation schedules. At the June 30, 2024 measurement date, the County's proportionate share and change from the prior proportion measured is as follows:

Percentage for proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset)	0.32336%
Increase/(decrease) % from prior proportion measured	0.20052%

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the County recognized support provided by the State revenue of \$140,338 and the following OPEB expense:

	Governmental activities	Business-type activities
Government – wide OPEB expense	\$ 94,006	\$ 7,977

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VII. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (WV PEIA) (Continued)

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

The County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities	
	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$ -	\$ 124,247	\$ -	\$ 29,144
Difference between expected and actual experience	379,854	109,659	89,101	25,722
Changes in assumptions	41,633	128,954	9,766	30,248
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	74,127	22,691	17,388	5,324
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	113,751	-	12,900	-
	<u>\$ 609,365</u>	<u>\$ 385,551</u>	<u>\$ 129,155</u>	<u>\$ 90,438</u>

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2026.

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

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	<u>OPEB expense</u>
2026	\$ (2,532)
2027	169,175
2028	15,059
2029	<u>(45,821)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 135,881</u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VII. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (WV PEIA) (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll over a 20 year closed period, beginning June 30, 2017.
Amortization period	20 years closed as of June 30, 2017.
Asset valuation method	Market value.
Investment Rate of Return	7.40%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
Inflation rate	2.50%
Wage inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	Rates based on 2015-2020 OPEB Experience Study and dependent on pension plan participation and attained age, and range from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation. Rates were first applied to the 2020 valuation.
Retirement age	Rates based on 2015-2020 OPEB experience study and vary by pension plan participation and age/service at retirement. Rates first applied to the 2020 valuation.
Mortality	Postretirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables (100% males, 108% females) projected with MP-2021 for TRS. Pub-2010 General Below Median Healthy Retiree Tables (106% males, 113% females) projected with MP-2021 for PERS. Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables (100% males, 100% females) projected with Scale MP-2021 for TRS. Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for PERS.
Healthcare cost trend rates	Trend rate for pre-Medicare and Medicare per capita costs of 5.0% medical and 8.0% drug. The trends increase over four years to 7.0% and 9.5% respectively. The trends then decrease linearly for 5 years until the ultimate trend rate of 4.50% is reached in FY 2033.
Aging factors	Based on the 2013 SOA Study "Health Care Costs – From Birth to Death".
Expenses	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims costs. Operating expenses are included as a component of the annual expense.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VII. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (WV PEIA) (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020. There were no assumption changes from the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023 measured as of June 30, 2023 to a roll-forward measurement date of June 30, 2024.

The long-term rates of return on OPEB plan investments are determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected future rates of returns (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages. Target asset allocations, capital market assumptions and a forecast of returns were provided by the plan's investment advisors, including the West Virginia Investment Management Board (WV-IMB). The projected return for the Money Market Pool held with the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (WV-BTI) was estimated based on the WV-IMB assumed inflation of 2.0% plus a 25 basis point spread.

The target allocation and estimates of annualized long-term expected returns assuming a 10-year horizon are summarized below:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
Equity	7.4%	45%
Fixed income	3.9%	15%
Private credit and income	7.4%	6%
Private equity	10.0%	12%
Real estate	7.7%	12%
Hedge funds	4.5%	10%

Real returns by asset class, as shown in the above table, were estimated using a static inflation assumption of 2.50%. Consequently, real returns may not reflect the potential volatility of inflation by asset class.

Single Discount rate:

A single discount rate of 6.65% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 7.40%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with prefunding and investment policies. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. Discount rates are subject to change between measurement dates.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

VII. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (WV PEIA) (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions (Continued)

Sensitivity of the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following chart presents the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease 6.40%	Current Discount Rate 7.40%	1% Increase 8.40%
County's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 588,624	\$ 134,634	\$ (736,976)

Sensitivity of the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates:

The following chart presents the County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates described in the actuarial assumptions:

	1% Decrease	Health Care Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (1,058,554)	\$ 134,634	\$ 987,338

OPEB plan fiduciary net position:

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report available at the West Virginia Public Employee Insurance Agency's website at peia.wv.gov. That information can also be obtained by writing to the West Virginia Public Employee Insurance Agency, 601 57th Street, Suite 2, Charleston, WV, 25304.

Required Supplementary Information

Ohio County, West Virginia
Cost Sharing Multi - Employer Pension Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Cost Sharing Multi - Employer Pension Plan

West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)

I. Schedule of Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	2.688414%	0.322570%	0.331172%	0.311008%	0.298577%	0.288633%	0.302042%	0.283198%	0.276387%	0.263256%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (534,658)	\$ (14,458)	\$ 493,178	\$ (2,730,451)	\$ 1,578,653	\$ 620,598	\$ 780,030	\$ 1,222,406	\$ 2,540,318	\$ 1,470,766
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,654,111	\$ 6,015,565	\$ 5,699,658	\$ 5,381,640	\$ 4,952,659	\$ 4,640,177	\$ 4,398,000	\$ 4,173,219	\$ 3,887,983	\$ 3,808,017
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	(9.46%)	(0.24%)	8.65%	(50.74%)	31.87%	13.37%	17.74%	29.29%	65.34%	38.62%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	101.85%	100.05%	98.17%	111.07%	92.89%	96.99%	96.33%	93.67%	86.11%	91.29%

West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement Plan (DSRS)

I. Schedule of Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	3.657232%	2.745270%	3.105850%	3.356773%	3.557574%	3.397097%	3.872170%	3.742176%	3.460350%	3.171078%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,110,628	\$ 1,033,182	\$ 1,233,519	\$ (202,279)	\$ 1,275,497	\$ 682,681	\$ (207,858)	\$ 140,219	\$ 1,101,638	\$ 650,452
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,406,994	\$ 2,751,774	\$ 1,698,370	\$ 1,970,389	\$ 2,032,350	\$ 2,040,162	\$ 1,899,026	\$ 1,995,745	\$ 1,872,541	\$ 1,706,326
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	46.14%	37.55%	72.63%	(10.27%)	62.76%	33.46%	(10.95%)	7.03%	58.83%	38.12%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	92.09%	89.39%	88.11%	101.95%	87.01%	92.08%	102.50%	98.17%	84.48%	89.31%

West Virginia Emergency Medical Services' Retirement Plan (EMSRS)

I. Schedule of Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Last 1 Fiscal Year**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	0.015533%									
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (23,544)									
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 608,579									
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	(3.87%)									
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	111.03%									

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th.

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th . This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, County's should present information for those years for which information is available.

**Ohio County, West Virginia
Cost Sharing Multi-Employer Pension Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025**

Cost Sharing Multi - Employer Pension Plan

West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)

I. Schedule of Government Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 508,870	\$ 516,644	\$ 512,970	\$ 538,164	\$ 497,325	\$ 464,019	\$ 439,800	\$ 459,055	\$ 466,558	\$ 514,157
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(508,870)</u>	<u>(516,644)</u>	<u>(512,970)</u>	<u>(538,164)</u>	<u>(497,325)</u>	<u>(464,019)</u>	<u>(439,800)</u>	<u>(459,055)</u>	<u>(466,558)</u>	<u>(514,157)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,654,111	\$ 6,015,565	\$ 5,699,658	\$ 5,381,640	\$ 4,952,659	\$ 4,640,177	\$ 4,398,000	\$ 4,173,219	\$ 3,887,983	\$ 3,808,017
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	11.00%	12.00%	13.50%

West Virginia Deputy Sheriff Retirement Plan (DSRS)

I. Schedule of Government Contributions - Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 409,189	\$ 432,804	\$ 220,788	\$ 256,151	\$ 243,882	\$ 244,819	\$ 227,883	\$ 239,489	\$ 224,705	\$ 204,759
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(409,189)</u>	<u>(432,804)</u>	<u>(220,788)</u>	<u>(256,151)</u>	<u>(243,882)</u>	<u>(244,819)</u>	<u>(227,883)</u>	<u>(239,489)</u>	<u>(224,705)</u>	<u>(204,759)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,406,994	\$ 2,751,774	\$ 1,698,370	\$ 1,970,389	\$ 2,032,350	\$ 2,040,162	\$ 1,899,026	\$ 1,995,745	\$ 1,872,541	\$ 1,706,326
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.00%	16.00%	13.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%

West Virginia Emergency Medical Services' Retirement System (EMSRS)

I. Schedule of Government Contributions - Last 2 Fiscal Years**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 57,815	\$ 7,875
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(57,815)</u>	<u>(7,875)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 608,579	\$ 82,892
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.50%	9.50%

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th.

** - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th . This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, County's should present information for those years for which information is available.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Cost Sharing Multi - Employer OPEB Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Cost Sharing Multi - Employer OPEB Plan

West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (WV PEIA)

I. Schedule of Government's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - Last 9 Years*

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) (percentage)	0.323358%	0.122843%	0.106890%	0.070150%	0.068730%	0.061680%	0.058296%	0.060270%	0.076020%
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (134,634)	\$ 194,367	\$ 118,965	\$ (20,859)	\$ 303,595	\$ 1,023,416	\$ 1,250,698	\$ 1,481,966	\$ 1,887,813
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	102.19%	102.19%	109.66%	101.81%	73.49%	36.69%	30.98%	25.10%	21.64%

II. Schedule of Government OPEB Contributions - Last 9 Years*

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 126,652	\$ 127,892	\$ 124,213	\$ 125,674	\$ 127,922	\$ 132,856	\$ 126,532	\$ 123,788	\$ 130,044
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(126,652)</u>	<u>(127,892)</u>	<u>(124,213)</u>	<u>(125,674)</u>	<u>(127,922)</u>	<u>(132,856)</u>	<u>(126,532)</u>	<u>(123,788)</u>	<u>(130,044)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**	\$ N/A**
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th. This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, County's should present information for those years for which information is available.

** - The County does not have covered-employee payroll as the participants of the plan are retired.

III. Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Changes of assumptions

The actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, reflects changes to the following healthcare-related assumptions which include: Per capita claim costs, healthcare trend rates, aging factors and participation rates. There were no changes in the discount rate from 7.40% in 2024. The inflation rate did not change from 2.50% in 2024.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Budgetary Comparison Statement
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amount	Modified	Actual Amount
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Accrual</u>	<u>Modified Accrual</u>
			<u>Basis</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Basis</u>
Revenues:					
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 13,290,708	\$ 13,390,708	\$ 14,351,419	\$ (4,797)	\$ 14,346,622
Other taxes	1,239,000	1,317,000	3,228,822	(409,253)	2,819,569
Intergovernmental:					
Federal	-	14,000	14,644	371,680	386,324
State	106,000	157,000	294,413	(145,913)	148,500
Local	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
Charges for services	2,899,000	2,994,600	3,065,672	13,919	3,079,591
Fines and forfeits	32,000	32,000	63,662	3,755	67,417
Interest	75,000	75,000	408,395	(0.49)	408,395
Video Lottery / Table Gaming Proceeds	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,488,884	(4,220)	1,484,664
Miscellaneous	725,292	799,292	1,186,376	570,702	1,757,078
Total revenues	\$ 19,467,000	\$ 19,879,600	\$ 24,122,288	\$ 395,872	\$ 24,518,160
Expenditures:					
General government	\$ 9,902,964	\$ 9,312,900	\$ 7,296,901	\$ 756,356	\$ 8,053,257
Public safety	9,817,110	10,967,918	10,100,636	413,894	10,514,530
Health and sanitation	160,000	190,000	85,690	74,294	159,984
Culture and recreation	3,624,126	3,798,126	3,888,968	(51,901)	3,837,067
Capital projects	395,800	11,904,284	896,129	(152,322)	743,807
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	704,774	704,774	-	704,774
Interest	-	49,358	49,358	-	49,358
Total expenditures	\$ 23,900,000	\$ 36,927,360	\$ 23,022,455	\$ 1,040,321	\$ 24,062,777
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ (4,433,000)	\$ (17,047,760)	\$ 1,099,833	\$ (644,449)	\$ 455,383
Other financing sources (uses):					
Operating transfers in	818,000	818,000	791,100	43,997	835,097
Operating transfers (out)	-	(1,678,000)	(1,996,010)	603,235	(1,392,775)
Total other sources (uses)	\$ 818,000	\$ (860,000)	\$ (1,204,910)	\$ 647,232	\$ (557,678)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ (3,615,000)	\$ (17,907,760)	\$ (105,077)	\$ 2,783	\$ (102,295)
Fund balance - beginning	3,615,000	17,129,520	17,519,019	1,786,973	19,305,992
Fund balance - ending	\$ -	\$ (778,240)	\$ 17,413,942	\$ 1,789,756	\$ 19,203,697

Ohio County, West Virginia
Budgetary Comparison Statement
Coal Severance Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amount	Modified	Actual Amount
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Budget	Accrual	Modified Accrual
			<u>Basis</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Basis</u>
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 598,500	\$ 598,500	\$ 33,066	\$ -	\$ 33,066
Interest	500	500	3,707	-	3,707
Total revenues	<u>\$ 599,000</u>	<u>\$ 599,000</u>	<u>\$ 36,773</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 36,773</u>
Expenditures:					
Economic Development	\$ 600,000	\$ 4,465,401	\$ 236,500	\$ (29,500)	\$ 207,000
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 600,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,465,401</u>	<u>\$ 236,500</u>	<u>\$ (29,500)</u>	<u>\$ 207,000</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ (1,000)	\$ (3,866,401)	\$ (199,727)	\$ 29,500	\$ (170,227)
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>1,000</u>	<u>3,866,401</u>	<u>3,737,231</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,737,231</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,537,504</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 29,500</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,567,004</u></u>

Supplementary Information

Ohio County, West Virginia
Budgetary Comparison Statement
Assessor's Valuation Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amount	Modified	Actual Amount
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Accrual</u>	<u>Modified Accrual</u>
			<u>Basis</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Basis</u>
Revenues:					
Ad valorem property taxes	\$ 663,467	\$ 683,269	\$ 759,679	\$ -	\$ 759,679
Charges for services	10,000	10,000	11,795	-	11,795
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	152	152
Total revenues	<u>\$ 673,467</u>	<u>\$ 693,269</u>	<u>\$ 771,474</u>	<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ 771,626</u>
Expenditures:					
General government	\$ 72,064	\$ 91,866	\$ 91,364	\$ (28,977)	\$ 62,387
Capital projects	-	-	54,349	-	54,349
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 72,064</u>	<u>\$ 91,866</u>	<u>\$ 145,713</u>	<u>\$ (28,977)</u>	<u>\$ 116,736</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ 601,403</u>	<u>\$ 601,403</u>	<u>\$ 625,761</u>	<u>\$ 29,129</u>	<u>\$ 654,890</u>
Other financing sources (uses):					
Operating transfers (out)	<u>\$ (681,950)</u>	<u>\$ (681,950)</u>	<u>\$ (661,700)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (661,700)</u>
Total other sources (uses)	<u>\$ (681,950)</u>	<u>\$ (681,950)</u>	<u>\$ (661,700)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (661,700)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other uses	<u>\$ (80,547)</u>	<u>\$ (80,547)</u>	<u>\$ (35,939)</u>	<u>\$ 29,129</u>	<u>\$ (6,810)</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>80,547</u>	<u>80,547</u>	<u>568,832</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>568,832</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 532,893</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 29,129</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 562,022</u></u>

Ohio County, West Virginia
Schedule of Expenditures of State Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

State Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program	Identification Number	State Expenditures
Department of Transportation - Aeronautics Commission		
Airport Improvement Program	3-54-0030-3823	\$ 2,604
Courthouse Facilities Improvement Authority		
Courthouse Major Program Grants		\$ 100,000
Department of Health - Bureau for Public Health		
Emergency Medical Services Salary Enhancement	16-4C-25	\$ 9,983
Department of Homeland Security		
County Fire Protection Fund		\$ 271,916
Department of Environmental Protection		
Recycling Assistance Grant	212964	\$ 30,000
West Virginia Governor's Office		
Local Economic Development Assistance Program		\$ 18,500
Total Expenditures of State Awards		\$ 433,003

Accompanying Information

Dan Wilson, CPA, MBA
(deceased)
1955-2013

Dennis Kozicki, CPA
Nancy Hughes, CPA
Aimee Tickerhoof, CPA

Jayetee Herron, CPA



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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

**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***

To the Honorable Members of the Ohio County Commission:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ohio County, West Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Ohio County, West Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 24, 2026. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Ohio County Development Authority, as described in our report on Ohio County, West Virginia's financial statements. This report includes our consideration of the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those other auditors. However, this report, insofar as it relates to the results of the other auditors, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Ohio County, West Virginia'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 Ohio County, West Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Ohio County, West Virginia'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 Ohio County, West Virginia'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 over financial reporting 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2025-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Ohio County, West Virginia'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 and those of the other auditors disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Ohio County, West Virginia's Response to Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Ohio County, West Virginia's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Ohio County, West Virginia's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

Kozicki Hughes Sickenroff P.C.

Wheeling, West Virginia,
March 24, 2026.

Dan Wilson, CPA, MBA
(deceased)
1955-2013

Dennis Kozicki, CPA
Nancy Hughes, CPA
Aimee Tickerhoof, CPA

Jayetee Herron, CPA



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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

To the Honorable Members of the Ohio County Commission:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Ohio County, West Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on Ohio County, West Virginia's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2025. Ohio County, West Virginia's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Ohio County, West Virginia, complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we did identify a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questions costs as item 2025-002 to be a significant deficiency.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed. *Government Auditing Standards* requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Ohio County's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Ohio County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

Kozicki Hughes Sickenroff PLLC

Wheeling, West Virginia,
March 24, 2026.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
Department of Agriculture				
<u>West Virginia University Research Corporation</u>				
Inflation Reduction Act Urban & Community Forestry Program	10.727	23-968-OCC	\$ -	\$ 60,986
Total Department of Agriculture			\$ -	\$ 60,986
Department of Justice				
Equitable Sharing	16.922		\$ -	\$ 52,439
Body Worn Camera Policy and Implentation Program	16.835		-	45,715
<u>West Virginia Division of Administrative Services</u>				
<u>Justice and Community Services Section</u>				
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	212964	-	39,215
Edward Bryne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	212964	11,875	23,750
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	16.540	212964	-	28,844
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	212964	22,952	71,101
Total Department of Justice			\$ 34,827	\$ 261,064
Department of Transportation				
Airport Improvement Program	20.106		\$ -	\$ 240,175
<u>City of Wheeling</u>				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205		-	2,193
Total Department of Transportation			\$ -	\$ 242,368
Department of Treasury				
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027		\$ -	\$ 1,236,267
Total Department of Treasury			\$ -	\$ 1,236,267
Election Assistance Commission				
<u>West Virginia Secretary of State</u>				
HAVA Election Security Grant	90.404	212964	\$ -	\$ 23,460
Total Election Assistance Commission			\$ -	\$ 23,460
Executive Office of the President				
<u>Laurel County Fiscal Court</u>				
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	95.001	G25AP0001A	\$ -	\$ 7,938
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	95.001	G24AP0001A	-	5,437
Total Executive Office of the President			\$ -	\$ 13,375
Department of Homeland Security				
<u>West Virginia Division of Homeland</u>				
<u>Security and Emergency Management</u>				
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	212964	\$ -	\$ 50,918
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	212964	-	26,767
Total Department of Homeland Security			\$ -	\$ 77,685
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 34,827	\$ 1,915,205

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

2. Indirect Cost Rate

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

3. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the County under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2025. The information in this Schedule is presented 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 operation of the County it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the County.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Section I: Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: *unmodified*

Internal control over financial reporting:		
• Material weakness(es) identified?	<u> X </u> Yes	<u> </u> No
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	<u> </u> Yes	<u> X </u> None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	<u> </u> Yes	<u> X </u> No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:		
• Material weakness(es) identified?	<u> </u> Yes	<u> X </u> No
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	<u> X </u> Yes	<u> </u> None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs:	<i>Unmodified</i>	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	<u> </u> Yes	<u> X </u> No
Identification of major federal programs:		
Assistance Listing Number(s)	21.027	Name of Federal Program or Cluster Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$ <u> 750,000 </u>	
Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee?	<u> X </u> Yes	<u> </u> No

Ohio County, West Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Section II: Financial Statement Findings

Material Weakness – Ohio County

2025-001 – Internal Control Over Financial Statement Reporting and SEFA Preparation

Criteria: Internal control over financial reporting should be designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial statements and related disclosures are prepared accurately and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Additionally, Uniform Guidance requires non-federal entities to establish and maintain effective internal control over federal awards, including controls over the preparation of the SEFA.

Condition and Context: The County does not have adequate internal controls to ensure the accurate and timely preparation of financial statements and related disclosures, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA), in conformity with the applicable financial reporting framework without significant auditor assistance. Specifically:

- The County was unable to convert its accounting records from the cash basis of accounting to modified accrual and full accrual financial statements without substantial assistance from the auditors.
- Errors were identified in general ledger coding, classifications, and supporting documentation that required correction during the audit.
- The SEFA contained errors that required revision during the audit.
- Numerous audit adjustments were proposed by the auditors to correct misstatements in the financial statements and SEFA.

These conditions represent a continuation of the prior-year finding related to financial statement preparation and reporting. The deficiencies noted in this finding are related to broader staffing and capacity limitations within the County's finance function. As discussed further in Finding 2025-002, similar limitations affected the County's ability to effectively administer federal grants.

Cause: The County has experienced turnover in finance leadership, and the finance function is currently operating during a transition period with a lack of institutional knowledge. The Finance Director is responsible for both financial reporting and federal grant administration, which limits available capacity to manage all technical and compliance-related requirements concurrently. The County has not implemented sufficient compensating controls, formal review procedures, or dedicated resources to ensure accurate GAAP conversion and financial reporting.

Effect/Potential Effect: As a result of these deficiencies, there is a reasonable possibility that material misstatements of the financial statements and SEFA would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Accordingly, this condition constitutes a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting.

Recommendation: We recommend that the County strengthen internal controls over financial reporting by considering the following:

1. Enhancing internal accounting expertise through staffing, training, or qualified external support;
2. Strengthening supervisory review over general ledger activity and supporting documentation;
3. Implementing documented procedures for GAAP conversion, financial statement preparation, and review; and
4. Coordinating corrective actions with improvements in federal grant management processes, as discussed in Finding 2025-002.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: Management is in agreement with the finding above. See Corrective Action Plan.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Section III: Federal Awards Findings

Significant Deficiency – Ohio County

2025-002 – Internal Control Over Federal Grant Management and SEFA Support

Criteria: Uniform Guidance requires non-federal entities to establish and maintain effective internal control over federal awards that provides reasonable assurance of compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of federal awards. Effective grant management also requires procedures to ensure timely identification, reporting, and reimbursement of allowable grant expenditures.

Condition and Context: The County does not have sufficient internal controls to ensure effective administration of federal grants, including tracking grant activity, submitting reimbursement requests, and monitoring the collection of federal funds. Specifically:

- The County does not have a designated grant manager or formal written grant management procedures.
- There was no process in place to reconcile grant expenditures to reimbursement requests to ensure federal funds were timely drawn.
- Other County offices submitted grant-related information; however, the Finance Director did not receive complete or timely information necessary to monitor reimbursement activity.
- For one federal grant program, the County incurred allowable expenditures during the fiscal year for which reimbursement requests had not yet been submitted.
- The need to record grant receivables was identified during the audit process, indicating weaknesses in centralized monitoring of grant billing and collection.

Although the SEFA errors identified during the audit did not relate to the major program tested, the deficiency in grant management controls were entity-wide and could reasonably have affected any federal program, including those selected as major programs.

Cause: This condition is related to the staffing and capacity limitations described in Finding 2025-001. Turnover in finance leadership, combined with the absence of a dedicated grant management function, limited the County's ability to adequately monitor grant expenditures, reimbursement requests, reporting deadlines, and collections.

Effect/Potential Effect: As a result of these deficiencies, reimbursement requests maybe delayed, grant receivable balances may not be identified or recorded on a timely basis and inaccuracies or delays in the SEFA reporting could occur.

Recommendation: We recommend that the County strengthen internal controls over federal grant management by considering the following:

1. Establishing a designated grant manager or assigning clear responsibility for grant administration separate from financial reporting;
2. Implementing documented grant tracking procedures for expenditures, reimbursement requests, reporting deadlines, and collections;
3. Periodically reconciling grant expenditures to reimbursements requested and received; and
4. Coordinating grant management improvements with broader enhancements to financial reporting controls, as discussed in Finding 2025-001.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: Management is in agreement with the finding above. See Corrective Action Plan.

Ohio County, West Virginia
Summary Schedule of Prior Year Findings
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Status of Prior Year Financial Statement Findings

2024-001 – Financial Statement Preparation and Reporting

Repeated

Status of Prior Year Federal Awards Findings

None noted.

THE OHIO COUNTY COMMISSION

1500 Chapline Street
215 City County Building
Wheeling, West Virginia
26003



Zachary T. Abraham, President
Don Nickerson
Randy Wharton
Phone: (304) 234-3628
Fax: (304) 234-3827

Material Weakness – Ohio County

2025-001 – Internal Control Over Financial Statement Reporting and SEFA Preparation

Criteria: Internal control over financial reporting should be designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial statements and related disclosures are prepared accurately and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Additionally, Uniform Guidance requires non-federal entities to establish and maintain effective internal control over federal awards, including controls over the preparation of the SEFA.

Condition and Context: The County does not have adequate internal controls to ensure the accurate and timely preparation of financial statements and related disclosures, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA), in conformity with the applicable financial reporting framework without significant auditor assistance. Specifically:

- The County was unable to convert its accounting records from the cash basis of accounting to modified accrual and full accrual financial statements without substantial assistance from the auditors.
- Errors were identified in general ledger coding, classifications, and supporting documentation that required correction during the audit.
- The SEFA contained errors that required revision during the audit.
- Numerous audit adjustments were proposed by the auditors to correct misstatements in the financial statements and SEFA.

These conditions represent a continuation of the prior-year finding related to financial statement preparation and reporting. The deficiencies noted in this finding are related to broader staffing and capacity limitations within the County's finance function. As discussed further in Finding 2025-002, similar limitations affected the County's ability to effectively administer federal grants.

Cause: The County has experienced turnover in finance leadership, and the finance function is currently operating during a transition period with a lack of institutional knowledge. The Finance Director is responsible for both financial reporting and federal grant administration, which limits available capacity to manage all technical and compliance-related requirements concurrently. The County has not implemented sufficient compensating controls, formal review procedures, or dedicated resources to ensure accurate GAAP conversion and financial reporting.

Effect/Potential Effect: As a result of these deficiencies, there is a reasonable possibility that material misstatements of the financial statements and SEFA would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Accordingly, this condition constitutes a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting.

Recommendation: We recommend that the County strengthen internal controls over financial reporting by considering the following:

1. Enhancing internal accounting expertise through staffing, training, or qualified external support;
2. Strengthening supervisory review over general ledger activity and supporting documentation; and
3. Implementing documented procedures for GAAP conversion, financial statement

- preparation, review;
4. Coordinating corrective actions with improvements in federal grant management processes, as discussed in Finding 2025-002.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: Management is in agreement with the finding above. See Corrective Action Plan.

Corrective Action Plan: Management continues to work with finance department staff in order to adequately support the financial reporting requirements of the County. In order to supplement our efforts, Management:

1. Will engage qualified external support until proper financial controls are in place to ensure that the County's financial reporting accurately reflects the true financial standing of the County.
2. Strengthen supervisory review over general ledger activity and supporting documentation by obtaining additional training for finance department staff.
3. Develop and implement procedures for GAAP conversion, financial statement preparation and review.



Randel A. Russell, County Administrator

THE OHIO COUNTY COMMISSION

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215 City County Building
Wheeling, West Virginia
26003



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Randy Wharton
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Significant Deficiency – Ohio County

2025-002 – Internal Control Over Federal Grant Management and SEFA Support

Criteria: Uniform Guidance requires non-federal entities to establish and maintain effective internal control over federal awards that provides reasonable assurance of compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of federal awards. Effective grant management also requires procedures to ensure timely identification, reporting, and reimbursement of allowable grant expenditures.

Condition and Context: The County does not have sufficient internal controls to ensure effective administration of federal grants, including tracking grant activity, submitting reimbursement requests, and monitoring the collection of federal funds. Specifically:

- The County does not have a designated grant manager or formal written grant management procedures.
- There was no process in place to reconcile grant expenditures to reimbursement requests to ensure federal funds were timely drawn.
- Other County offices submitted grant-related information; however, the Finance Director did not receive complete or timely information necessary to monitor reimbursement activity.
- For one federal grant program, the County incurred allowable expenditures during the fiscal year for which reimbursement requests had not yet been submitted.
- The need to record grant receivables was identified during the audit process, indicating weaknesses in centralized monitoring of grant billing and collection.

Although the SEFA errors identified during the audit did not relate to the major program tested, the deficiency in grant management controls were entity-wide and could reasonably have affected any federal program, including those selected as major programs.

Cause: This condition is related to the staffing and capacity limitations described in Finding 2025-001. Turnover in finance leadership, combined with the absence of a dedicated grant management function, limited the County's ability to adequately monitor grant expenditures, reimbursement requests, reporting deadlines, and collections.

Effect/Potential Effect: As a result of these deficiencies, reimbursement requests maybe delayed, grant receivable balances may not be identified or recorded on a timely basis and inaccuracies or delays in the SEFA reporting could occur.

Recommendation: We recommend that the County strengthen internal controls over federal grant management by considering the following:

1. Establishing a designated grant manager or assigning clear responsibility for grant administration separate from financial reporting;
2. Implementing documented grant tracking procedures for expenditures, reimbursement requests, reporting deadlines, and collections;
3. Periodically reconciling grant expenditures to reimbursements requested and received; and
4. Coordinating grant management improvements with broader enhancements to financial reporting controls, as discussed in Finding 2025-001.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: Management is in agreement with the finding above. See Corrective Action Plan.

Corrective Action Plan: Management has been working with the finance department staff in order to adequately support the financial reporting requirements of the County. Management:

1. Has designated a staff accountant whose priority will now be grant administration and reporting as well as grant reimbursements.
2. Will obtain training for all finance department staff.
3. Develop and implement procedures for GAAP conversion, financial statement preparation and review.



Randel A. Russell, County Administrator