HOCKING COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Millhuff-Stang
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
8841 Ohio River Road / Wheelersburg, Ohio 45694 / Phone: 740.876.8548
45 West Second Street, Suite D / Chillicothe, Ohio 45601 / Phone: 740.851.4978
Fax: 888.876.8549
natalie@millhuffstangcpa.com / roush@millhuffstangcpa.com
www.millhuffstangcpa.com

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

88 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov
(800) 282-0370

Board of County Commissioners
Hocking County
1 East Main Street Courthouse
Logan, Ohio 43138

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Hocking County, prepared by Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

The Auditor of State is conducting an investigation, which is on-going as of the date of this report. Dependent on the outcome of the investigation, results may be reported on at a later date.

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

November 15, 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners
Hocking County
1 East Main Street
Logan, Ohio 43138

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hocking County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General, Motor Vehicle Gas Tax, Board of Developmental Disabilities, and Emergency Medical Services Funds 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 Hocking Valley Community Hospital, which is the sole discretely presented component unit. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Hocking Valley Community Hospital 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*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter – COVID-19

As discussed in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the County. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
8841 Ohio River Road / Wheelersburg, Ohio 45694 / Phone: 740.876.8548
45 West Second Street, Suite D / Chillicothe, Ohio 45601 / Phone: 740.851.4978
Fax: 888.876.8549
natalie@millhuffstangcpa.com / roush@millhuffstangcpa.com
www.millhuffstangcpa.com

Emphasis of Matter – Restatement of Beginning Balances

As discussed in Note 25 to the financial statements, errors discovered in previously unreported unearned revenue, which resulted in a restatement of their December 31, 2021 net position and fund balances. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Award as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statement themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 20, 2023, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
Wheelersburg, Ohio

October 20, 2023

The discussion and analysis of Hocking County's financial performance provides an overall review of the County's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2022 are as follows:

Overall:

Total net position increased $12,464,121.

Total revenue was $42,505,165 in 2022.

Total program expenses were $30,041,044 in 2022.

Governmental Activities:

Total revenue was $41,904,787 in 2022, while total expenses, including transfers out, were $29,229,913.

Program expenses were primarily composed of health, public works, public safety, legislative and executive, judicial, economic development and assistance, and human services, where expenses were $6,810,350, $4,388,516, $7,361,877, $5,725,856, $3,119,207, $162,546, and $1,153,011, respectively, in 2022.

Business-Type Activities:

Total revenue, including transfers in, was $633,952 for business-type activities, while program expenses were $844,705.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

These basic financial statements consist of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Hocking County as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole County, presenting both an aggregate view of the County's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term and what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the County's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of Hocking County, the General Fund, the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund, the Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund, and the Emergency Medical Services Fund are the major governmental funds for the County. The Sewer Fund is the County's major Enterprise Fund.

Reporting the County as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the County to provide programs and activities, the view of the County as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2022?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid. These two statements report the County's *net position* and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader, for the County as a whole, whether the *financial position* of the County has improved. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the County's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required or mandated programs and other factors.

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

- Governmental Activities – Most of the County's programs and services are reported here including general government (legislative and executive and judicial), public safety, public works, health, human services, economic development and assistance, and conservation and recreation.

- Business-Type Activities – These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The County's wastewater treatment operations are reported as business-type activities.

- Component Units – The Hocking Valley Community Hospital is reported as a component unit of the County as more fully described in Note 1 to the basic financial statements.

Reporting the County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the County's major funds begins on page 9. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the County's major funds. The County uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the County's most significant funds. The County's major governmental funds are the General Fund, the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund, the Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund, and the Emergency Medical Services Fund. The County's major enterprise fund is the Sewer Fund.

Governmental Funds Most of the County's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual*, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of the County's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance various County programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match the information provided in the statements for the County as a whole.

The County as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the County as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the County's net position for 2022 compared to the prior year:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
Assets	2022	2021 *	2022	2021	2022	2021 *
Current & Other Assets	$ 48,841,167	$ 42,391,237	$ 438,139	$ 762,103	$ 49,279,306	$ 43,153,340
Capital Assets, Net	37,224,115	32,763,704	16,558,228	15,994,250	53,782,343	48,757,954
Total Assets	86,065,282	75,154,941	16,996,367	16,756,353	103,061,649	91,911,294
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pensions	3,374,937	2,630,353	16,344	13,851	3,391,281	2,644,204
OPEB	223,408	1,284,202	-	6,733	223,408	1,290,935
Total Deferred Outflows	3,598,345	3,914,555	16,344	20,584	3,614,689	3,935,139
Liabilities						
Current and Other Liabilities	4,105,328	4,569,275	124,520	852,076	4,229,848	5,421,351
Non-Current Liabilities:						
Due within One Year	396,126	430,675	31,300	19,588	427,426	450,263
Due in More than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability	7,880,808	12,076,629	36,645	64,454	7,917,453	12,141,083
Other Amounts	2,391,529	2,043,610	4,432,340	3,242,832	6,823,869	5,286,442
Total Liabilities	14,773,791	19,120,189	4,624,805	4,178,950	19,398,596	23,299,139
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Taxes	11,169,976	10,461,814	-	-	11,169,976	10,461,814
Pensions	8,618,347	5,273,082	48,871	35,943	8,667,218	5,309,025
OPEB	2,533,046	4,320,818	15,309	27,565	2,548,355	4,348,383
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	22,321,369	20,055,714	64,180	63,508	22,385,549	20,119,222
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	35,525,755	30,705,384	12,016,685	11,904,584	47,542,440	42,609,968
Restricted	21,696,604	18,688,330	-	-	21,696,604	18,688,330
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(4,653,892)	(9,500,121)	307,041	629,895	(4,346,851)	(8,870,226)
Total Net Position	$ 52,568,467	$ 39,893,593	$ 12,323,726	$ 12,534,479	$ 64,892,193	$ 52,428,072

*Restated. See Note 25 to the basic financial statements for additional information.

Total governmental activities assets increased by $10,910,341. The increase in total assets is primarily due to increases in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents, taxes receivable, and intergovernmental receivables. Capital assets in the governmental activities increased $4,460,411 from 2021 to 2022, due to additions which were partially offset by current year depreciation and disposals. Total assets in the business-type activities increased $240,014 from 2021 to 2022, primarily due to capital asset additions which were partially offset by additional depreciation expense for capital assets placed in service in 2022. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in intergovernmental receivables for a capital project that was completed during the year. Current and other liabilities for governmental activities decreased primarily due to decreases in unearned revenue which was partially offset by an increase in contracts payable.

Current and other liabilities in business-type activities decreased primarily due to a decrease in contracts payable related to the sewer line projects at the end of 2022. Long-term liabilities in governmental activities decreased mainly due to decreases in Net Pension Liability and OPEB Liability. Long-term liabilities in business-type activities increased due to increases in loans payable, which was partially offset by decreases in Net Pension Liability and OPEB Liability.

Deferred outflows of resources for governmental activities decreased due to decreases in the deferred outflow related to OPEB due to actuarial calculations which was partially offset by increases in deferred outflows related to pension due to actuarial calculations. Deferred inflows of resources in governmental activities increased due to increases in deferred inflows related to Pension and property taxes not levied for the current year, which was partially offset by decreases in deferred inflows for OPEB due to actuarial calculations.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2022 and 2021.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	2022			2021 *		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	$ 5,195,412	$ 522,004	$ 5,717,416	$ 5,003,057	$ 377,181	$ 5,380,238
Operating Grants and Contributions	11,086,110	-	11,086,110	9,267,000	-	9,267,000
Capital Grants and Contributions	973,979	78,374	1,052,353	1,079,494	4,122,969	5,202,463
Total Program Revenues	17,255,501	600,378	17,855,879	15,349,551	4,500,150	19,849,701
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	10,475,116	-	10,475,116	10,440,147	-	10,440,147
Sales Taxes	7,480,123	-	7,480,123	6,595,580	-	6,595,580
Grants and Entitlements	3,422,451	-	3,422,451	3,906,175	-	3,906,175
Other Taxes	2,501,491	-	2,501,491	2,327,627	-	2,327,627
Interest Earnings	105,397	-	105,397	18,717	-	18,717
Gain on the Sale of Capital Assets	366,450	-	366,450	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	298,258	-	298,258	363,670	-	363,670
Total General Revenues	24,649,286	-	24,649,286	23,651,916	-	23,651,916
Total Revenues	41,904,787	600,378	42,505,165	39,001,467	4,500,150	43,501,617
Program Expenses						
General Government:						
Legislative and Executive	5,725,856	-	5,725,856	4,729,996	-	4,729,996
Judicial	3,119,207	-	3,119,207	2,505,818	-	2,505,818
Public Safety	7,361,877	-	7,361,877	4,557,836	-	4,557,836
Public Works	4,388,516	-	4,388,516	4,739,117	-	4,739,117
Health	6,810,350	-	6,810,350	5,227,595	-	5,227,595
Human Services	1,153,011	-	1,153,011	932,988	-	932,988
Economic Development and Assistance	162,546	-	162,546	1,357,884	-	1,357,884
Conservation and Recreation	424,718	-	424,718	503,978	-	503,978
Interest on Long-Term Debt	50,258	-	50,258	56,447	-	56,447
Wastewater Treatment	-	844,705	844,705	-	438,383	438,383
Total Expenses	29,196,339	844,705	30,041,044	24,611,659	438,383	25,050,042
Transfers	(33,574)	33,574	-	(18,420)	18,420	-
Total Transfers	(33,574)	33,574	-	(18,420)	18,420	-
Change in Net Position	12,674,874	(210,753)	12,464,121	14,371,388	4,080,187	18,451,575
Net Position - Beginning of Year	39,893,593	12,534,479	52,428,072	25,522,205	8,454,292	33,976,497
Net Position - End of Year	$ 52,568,467	$ 12,323,726	$ 64,892,193	$ 39,893,593	$ 12,534,479	$ 52,428,072

*Restated. See Note 25 to the basic financial statements for additional information.

Governmental Activities

Governmental net position increased $12,674,874 from 2021 to 2022. Total governmental activities revenues increased by $2,903,320 primarily due to increases in operating grants due to ARPA funding, as well as increased collections of sales tax.

Expenses increased $4,584,680 from 2021 to 2022. These increases are primarily due to less reductions in pension and OPEB expenses in 2022 that 2021 due to actuarial calculations in addition to spending of ARPA funding.

The County receives diverse types of revenues to provide for the vast number of programs provided by the County. Operating grants and contributions provide 26% of total revenues for governmental activities. Property taxes and sales taxes provide 25% and 18% of total revenues for governmental activities, respectively.

Health, public works, public safety, legislative and executive, and judicial comprise 23%, 15%, 25%, 20%, and 11%, respectively, of total expenses for governmental activities.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales, grants, and contributions offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and various unrestricted federal and state grants and entitlements.

Table 3
Total Cost of Program Services
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	2022	2021	2022	2021 *
General Government - Legislative and Executive	$ 5,725,856	$ 4,729,996	$ 1,412,833	$ 2,620,220
General Government - Judicial	3,119,207	2,505,818	1,643,709	941,093
Public Safety	7,361,877	4,557,836	4,766,211	1,814,049
Public Works	4,388,516	4,739,117	(1,766,882)	(1,658,795)
Health	6,810,350	5,227,595	4,499,423	4,524,751
Human Services	1,153,011	932,988	997,106	752,887
Economic Development and Assistance	162,546	1,357,884	(24,921)	154,227
Conservation and Recreation	424,718	503,978	363,101	57,229
Interest and Fiscal Charges	50,258	56,447	50,258	56,447
Total Expenses	$ 29,196,339	$ 24,611,659	$ 11,940,838	$ 9,262,108

*Restated. See Note 25 to the basic financial statements for additional information.

59% of governmental activities are supported through program revenues.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include wastewater treatment.

For business-type activities, charges for services and sales increased $144,823, capital grants and contributions decreased $4,044,595 and wastewater treatment expenses increased $406,322, resulting in a decrease in net position of $210,753. Charges for services and sales accounted for 86.9% of total revenues of $600,378. Charges for services and sales increased due to additional customers being added during 2022. Expenses increased primarily due to additional costs for treating wastewater for added customers in 2022. The decrease in capital grants and contributions is due to less intergovernmental funding for sewer projects in 2022 than what was received in 2021 as the capital project for which funding was provided was significantly completed in the prior year.

The County's Funds

Information about the County's major governmental funds starts on page 16. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other sources of $43,760,150 and expenditures and other uses of $39,534,728.

The net change in fund balance for the year was most significant in the Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund which experienced an increase in fund balance of $1,493,530 primarily due to an increase in intergovernmental and tax revenues.

The General Fund experienced an increase in fund balance of $743,191 due to revenues exceeding expenditures and other financing uses due to an increase in property tax and sales tax revenues.

The Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund experienced an increase in fund balance of $547,218 primarily due to revenues and other financing sources exceeding expenditures as the County received significant proceeds from the sale of capital assets during the year.

The Emergency Medical Services Fund experienced a decrease in fund balance of $165,730 due to expenditures exceeding revenues and other financing sources.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The County's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2022 the County amended its General Fund budget a number of times.

For the General Fund, budget basis actual revenue and other financing sources were $13,031,939, above final budget estimates of $10,887,074 which resulted in a $2,144,865 difference. Tax revenues made up the majority of this difference.

Budget basis actual expenditures and other financing uses were $12,246,783, below final budget estimates of $13,319,964 which resulted in a $1,073,181 difference. Of this difference, legislative and executive and judicial expenditures and transfers out made up the majority of the difference. Total actual expenditures and other financing uses on the budget basis were $785,156 below revenues and other financing sources.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2022 the County had $53,782,343 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in construction in progress, land, land improvements, buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, a wastewater treatment plant and collection system; $37,224,115 in governmental activities. Additional information regarding capital assets is shown in Note 7 to the basic financial statements. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 show fiscal 2022 and 2021 balances by governmental activities and business-type activities:

Table 4.1
Capital Assets At December 31
(Net of Depreciation)
Governmental Activities

	2022	2021
Land	$ 1,078,080	$ 1,078,080
Construction in Progress	79,991	50,853
Land Improvements	295,798	309,430
Buildings	8,750,676	5,458,470
Machinery and Equipment	4,069,228	3,714,640
Vehicles	1,959,138	2,176,914
Infrastructure	20,991,204	19,975,317
Total	$ 37,224,115	$ 32,763,704

Table 4.2
Capital Assets At December 31
(Net of Depreciation)
Business-Type Activities

	2022	2021 *
Land	$ 29,000	$ 29,000
Construction in Progress	-	4,371,746
Wastewater Treatment Plant	10,840	13,648
Vehicle	44,300	7,690
Collection System	16,474,088	11,572,166
Total	$ 16,558,228	$ 15,994,250

*Certain balances were reclassified; however, there was no impact on beginning net position. See Note 7 of the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information.

Debt

At December 31, 2022 the County had $1,367,628 in governmental activities long-term loans and notes, $235,632 due within one year. The County also had $29,538 in governmental activities in financed purchases at year end, $29,538 due within one year. At December 31, 2022, the County had $4,437,219 in business-type activity bonds and loans, $28,804 due within one year.

Tables 5 and 6 summarize bonds, financed purchase obligations, and notes/loans outstanding for the past two years:

Table 5
Outstanding Debt At December 31
Governmental Activities

	2022	2021 *
Long Term Notes/Loans	$ 1,367,628	$ 1,058,320
Financed Purchases	29,538	98,806
Total	$ 1,397,166	$ 1,157,126

Table 6
Outstanding Debt At December 31
Business-Type Activities

	2022	2021
OWDA Loan	$ 4,135,919	$ 2,925,927
Revenue Bonds	301,300	319,000
Total	$ 4,437,219	$ 3,244,927

* Restated to include liabilities previously reported as capital leases that now meet the definition of finance purchases under GASB 87.

All long-term notes and loans, financed purchase obligations, and revenue bonds outstanding for governmental activities are general obligations of the County for which the full faith and credit of the County is pledged for repayment. For additional information regarding bonds, long-term notes and loans payable, and financed purchases, see Notes 13 and 14 to the basic financial statements.

Current Financial Related Activities

Hocking County is strong financially at the present time. However, as the preceding information shows, the County heavily depends on its property taxpayers as well as intergovernmental monies. Since the property tax revenues do not grow at the same level as inflation and because state and federal mandates continue without providing the additional revenue resources needed to continue such programs, the County will be faced with significant challenges over the next several years to contain costs and ultimately consider the possibility of having to go back to the voters for an additional real estate tax levy.

This scenario requires management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet taxpayer needs over the next several years. In addition, the County's system of budgeting and internal controls has made significant improvements over the past several years. All of the County's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the County's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Christopher R. Robers, County Auditor at Hocking County, 1 East Main Street, Logan, Ohio 43138, phone at (740) 385-2127, or e-mail at auditor@hocking.oh.gov.

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Hocking County
Statement of Net Position
As of December 31, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Hospital
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 26,803,158	$ 342,103	$ 27,145,261	$ -
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments in Segregated Accounts	168,864	-	168,864	8,428,078
Receivables:				
Taxes	13,543,162	-	13,543,162	-
Accounts, Net	8,226	83,057	91,283	8,176,624
Loans to Custodial Agencies	528,498	-	528,498	-
Intergovernmental	4,278,898	-	4,278,898	-
Loans	600,000	-	600,000	-
Materials and Supplies Inventory	470,331	-	470,331	434,018
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	1,311,603
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments in Segregated Accounts	-	-	-	218,052
Net Pension Asset	-	-	-	178,295
Net OPEB Asset (See Note 11)	2,440,030	12,979	2,453,009	2,795,917
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,158,071	29,000	1,187,071	1,687,760
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	36,066,044	16,529,228	52,595,272	12,070,501
Total Assets	86,065,282	16,996,367	103,061,649	35,300,848
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pensions	3,374,937	16,344	3,391,281	4,228,418
OPEB	223,408	-	223,408	194,428
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,598,345	16,344	3,614,689	4,422,846
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	387,320	11,831	399,151	2,215,698
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	896,899	6,552	903,451	1,175,983
Contracts Payable	1,397,079	104,324	1,501,403	-
Intergovernmental Payable	412,611	1,813	414,424	-
Due to Other Governments	12,623	-	12,623	-
Self-insurance Liabilities	-	-	-	411,610
Unearned Revenue	998,796	-	998,796	-
Long-term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	396,126	31,300	427,426	3,159,148
Due in More Than One Year:				
Net Pension Liability (See Note 10)	7,880,808	36,645	7,917,453	8,106,689
Other Amounts Due in More than One Year	2,391,529	4,432,340	6,823,869	4,826,136
Total Liabilities	14,773,791	4,624,805	19,398,596	19,895,264
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes Not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	11,169,976	-	11,169,976	-
Pensions	8,618,347	48,871	8,667,218	9,898,858
OPEB	2,533,046	15,309	2,548,355	2,901,264
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	22,321,369	64,180	22,385,549	12,800,122
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	35,525,755	12,016,685	47,542,440	8,179,335
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	78,358	-	78,358	-
Capital Projects	833,796	-	833,796	-
Hocking County 911	1,189,768	-	1,189,768	-
Senior Citizens	551,740	-	551,740	-
Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	3,764,091	-	3,764,091	-
Board of Developmental Disabilities	6,955,131	-	6,955,131	-
Emergency Medical Services	374,409	-	374,409	-
Real Estate Assessment	1,547,646	-	1,547,646	-
Municipal Court Special Projects	326,250	-	326,250	-
Wireless 911	552,289	-	552,289	-
Other Purposes	5,523,126	-	5,523,126	218,052
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(4,653,892)	307,041	(4,346,851)	(1,369,079)
Total Net Position	$ 52,568,467	$ 12,323,726	$ 64,892,193	$ 7,028,308

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	$ 5,725,856	$ 1,815,216	$ 2,497,810	$ -
Judicial	3,119,207	960,272	515,226	-
Public Safety	7,361,877	918,528	1,587,519	89,619
Public Works	4,388,516	201,094	5,069,941	884,360
Health	6,810,350	1,151,571	1,159,356	-
Human Services	1,153,011	80,740	75,165	-
Economic Development and Assistance	162,546	6,374	181,093	-
Conservation and Recreation	424,718	61,617	-	-
Interest on Long-Term Debt	50,258	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	29,196,339	5,195,412	11,086,110	973,979
Business-Type Activities				
Wastewater Treatment	844,705	522,004	-	78,374
Total Business-Type Activities	844,705	522,004	-	78,374
Total Primary Government	$ 30,041,044	$ 5,717,416	$ 11,086,110	$ 1,052,353
Component Unit				
Hospital	$ 36,863,991	$ 40,105,980	$ 1,413,749	$ -
Total Component Unit	$ 36,863,991	$ 40,105,980	$ 1,413,749	$ -

General Revenues and Transfers

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Other Purposes

Sales Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Other Purposes

Other Taxes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Interest Earnings

Gain on the Sale of Capital Assets

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated

Net Position End of Year

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

continued

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Hospital
$ (1,412,830)	$ -	$ (1,412,830)	$ -
(1,643,709)	-	(1,643,709)	-
(4,766,211)	-	(4,766,211)	-
1,766,879	-	1,766,879	-
(4,499,423)	-	(4,499,423)	-
(997,106)	-	(997,106)	-
24,921	-	24,921	-
(363,101)	-	(363,101)	-
(50,258)	-	(50,258)	-
(11,940,838)	-	(11,940,838)	-
-	(244,327)	(244,327)	-
-	(244,327)	(244,327)	-
(11,940,838)	(244,327)	(12,185,165)	-
			4,655,738
			4,655,738
3,262,092	-	3,262,092	-
7,213,024	-	7,213,024	-
6,352,109	-	6,352,109	-
1,128,014	-	1,128,014	-
2,501,491	-	2,501,491	-
3,422,451	-	3,422,451	-
105,397	-	105,397	158,764
366,450	-	366,450	-
298,258	-	298,258	20,904
(33,574)	33,574	-	-
24,615,712	33,574	24,649,286	179,668
12,674,874	(210,753)	12,464,121	4,835,406
39,893,593	12,534,479	52,428,072	2,192,902
$ 52,568,467	$ 12,323,726	$ 64,892,193	$ 7,028,308

Hocking County
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
As of December 31, 2022

	General	Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Emergency Medical Services	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 5,722,956	$ 3,199,063	$ 6,832,068	$ 403,552	$ 10,645,519	$ 26,803,158
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	-	-	-	165,435	3,429	168,864
Receivables:						
Taxes	5,490,922	-	3,947,192	2,878,102	1,226,946	13,543,162
Accounts, Net	-	-	8,226	-	-	8,226
Intergovernmental	581,085	2,361,127	387,510	104,588	844,588	4,278,898
Interfund	723,694	-	-	-	-	723,694
Balance Due from Custodial Funds	528,498	-	-	-	-	528,498
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	600,000	600,000
Materials and Supplies Inventory	8,057	462,274	-	-	-	470,331
Total Assets	$ 13,055,212	$ 6,022,464	$ 11,174,996	$ 3,551,677	$ 13,320,482	$ 47,124,831
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances						
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	$ 136,591	$ 63,055	$ 8,397	$ 27,405	$ 151,872	$ 387,320
Contracts Payable	-	-	-	-	1,397,079	1,397,079
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	387,166	105,615	94,486	159,432	150,200	896,899
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	998,796	998,796
Intergovernmental Payable	118,672	23,249	31,607	49,826	201,880	425,234
Interfund Payable	-	-	-	-	723,694	723,694
Total Liabilities	642,429	191,919	134,490	236,663	3,623,521	4,829,022
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes Not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	3,817,163	-	3,804,131	2,773,789	774,893	11,169,976
Unavailable Revenues - Delinquent Taxes	143,551	-	186,285	104,313	29,141	463,290
Unavailable Revenues - Sales Tax	522,874	-	-	-	-	522,874
Unavailable Revenues - Grants	283,651	1,627,760	119,470	104,588	619,911	2,755,380
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,767,239	1,627,760	4,109,886	2,982,690	1,423,945	14,911,520
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable	566,725	462,274	-	-	-	1,028,999
Restricted	-	3,740,511	6,930,620	332,324	10,139,726	21,143,181
Assigned	3,205,465	-	-	-	-	3,205,465
Unassigned (Deficit)	3,873,354	-	-	-	(1,866,710)	2,006,644
Total Fund Balances	7,645,544	4,202,785	6,930,620	332,324	8,273,016	27,384,289
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 13,055,212	$ 6,022,464	$ 11,174,996	$ 3,551,677	$ 13,320,482	$ 47,124,831

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to

Net Position of Governmental Activities

As of December 31, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$	27,384,289
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			37,224,115
Certain receivables reported as revenues on the statement of activities are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows in the funds.			
Taxes	986,164		
Intergovernmental	2,755,380		
Total			3,741,544
The net pension/OPEB liabilities (assets) are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liabilities (assets) and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds.			
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	3,374,937		
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	223,408		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(8,618,347)		
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(2,533,046)		
Net pension liability	(7,880,808)		
Net OPEB asset	2,440,030		
Total			(12,993,826)
Long-term liabilities, including notes, financed purchase obligations and the long-term portion of compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Compensated Absences	(1,390,489)		
Long Term Notes	(1,367,628)		
Financed Purchase Obligations	(29,538)		
Total			(2,787,655)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$	52,568,467

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	General	Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Emergency Medical Services	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Taxes	$ 8,955,723	$ -	$ 3,749,533	$ 2,692,469	$ 4,285,752	$ 19,683,477
Intergovernmental	1,842,749	4,844,675	1,289,252	169,611	7,168,636	15,314,923
Charges for Services	2,032,338	183,000	101,961	952,325	1,383,749	4,653,373
Fees, Licenses and Permits	2,175	-	-	-	83,704	85,879
Fines and Forfeitures	90,223	11,723	-	-	354,214	456,160
Interest	76,021	29,376	-	-	-	105,397
Miscellaneous	124,151	51,115	23,816	-	99,176	298,258
Total Revenues	13,123,380	5,119,889	5,164,562	3,814,405	13,375,231	40,597,467
Expenditures						
Current:						
General Government:						
Legislative and Executive	3,087,546	-	-	-	2,998,734	6,086,280
Judicial	2,617,859	-	-	-	791,279	3,409,138
Public Safety	4,567,293	-	-	42,085	2,889,544	7,498,922
Public Works	45,573	2,623,857	-	-	-	2,669,430
Health	36,101	-	3,461,032	3,848,675	332,335	7,678,143
Human Services	522,988	-	-	-	680,494	1,203,482
Conservation and Recreation	393,276	-	-	-	-	393,276
Economic Development and Assistance	41,977	-	-	-	157,442	199,419
Capital Outlay	-	2,007,198	-	-	5,749,415	7,756,613
Debt Service:						
Principal	69,268	161,141	-	110,466	209,795	550,670
Interest	6,706	1,925	-	20,291	21,336	50,258
Total Expenditures	11,388,587	4,794,121	3,461,032	4,021,517	13,830,374	37,495,631
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,734,793	325,768	1,703,530	(207,112)	(455,143)	3,101,836
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)						
Issuance of OPWC Loans	-	-	-	-	600,000	600,000
Issuance of OWDA Loans	-	-	-	-	190,710	190,710
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	221,450	-	-	145,000	366,450
Transfers In	-	-	-	41,382	1,964,141	2,005,523
Transfers Out	(991,602)	-	(210,000)	-	(837,495)	(2,039,097)
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	(991,602)	221,450	(210,000)	41,382	2,062,356	1,123,586
Net Changes in Fund Balances	743,191	547,218	1,493,530	(165,730)	1,607,213	4,225,422
Fund Balances Beginning of Year - Restated	6,902,353	3,655,567	5,437,090	498,054	6,665,803	23,158,867
Fund Balances End of Year	$ 7,645,544	$ 4,202,785	$ 6,930,620	$ 332,324	$ 8,273,016	$ 27,384,289

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 4,225,422
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital asset additions exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Asset Additions	7,668,244	
Current Year Depreciation	(3,128,466)	
Total		4,539,778
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. These are the amounts of the loss on the disposal of capital assets and the proceeds received.		
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	(79,367)	
Total		(79,367)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Taxes	773,253	
Intergovernmental	167,617	
Total		940,870
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,843,024
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(247,884)
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability (asset) are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		1,766,401
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term notes and loans in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances that are reported as other financing sources are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities.		(790,710)
Repayment of bond principal and long term notes principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces liabilities in the statement of net position and does not result in an expense in the statement of activities.		481,402
Repayment of financed purchase obligations are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces liabilities in the statement of net position and does not result in an expense in the statement of activities.		69,268
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Increase in Compensated Absences	(73,330)	
Total		(73,330)
Net Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 12,674,874

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget: Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Taxes	$ 7,116,500	$ 7,116,500	$ 8,834,919	$ 1,718,419
Charges for Services	1,543,876	1,549,686	1,736,350	186,664
Fees, Licenses and Permits	1,500	1,500	2,175	675
Fines and Forfeitures	101,000	101,000	89,083	(11,917)
Intergovernmental	1,298,264	1,298,264	1,847,654	549,390
Interest	140,000	140,000	372,178	232,178
Other	500,100	510,100	120,255	(389,845)
Total Revenues	10,701,240	10,717,050	13,002,614	2,285,564
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	2,938,922	3,116,112	2,861,160	254,952
Judicial	2,743,705	2,906,122	2,557,367	348,755
Public Safety	4,570,577	4,743,614	4,619,392	124,222
Public Works	66,415	66,539	45,850	20,689
Health	77,429	101,070	69,148	31,922
Human Services	565,092	593,712	572,397	21,315
Conservation and Recreation	291,285	407,649	390,778	16,871
Community and Economic Development	74,942	75,070	43,058	32,012
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirements	69,268	69,268	69,268	-
Interest	6,706	6,706	6,706	-
Total Expenditures	11,404,341	12,085,862	11,235,124	850,738
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(703,101)	(1,368,812)	1,767,490	3,136,302
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Other Financing Sources	-	24	2,321	2,297
Transfers In	50,000	50,000	-	(50,000)
Advances In	120,000	120,000	27,004	(92,996)
Transfers Out	(364,654)	(1,064,102)	(970,361)	93,741
Advances Out	(160,000)	(160,000)	(28,271)	131,729
Other Financing Uses	-	(10,000)	(13,027)	(3,027)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(354,654)	(1,064,078)	(982,334)	81,744
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,057,755)	(2,432,890)	785,156	3,218,046
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,422,548	4,422,548	4,422,548	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	333,479	333,479	333,479	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 3,698,272	$ 2,323,137	$ 5,541,183	$ 3,218,046

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget: Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Charges for Services	$ 100,200	$ 301,450	$ 179,462	$ (121,988)
Fines and Forfeitures	15,000	15,000	11,292	(3,708)
Intergovernmental	5,400,000	5,400,000	4,840,674	(559,326)
Interest	10,000	10,000	29,376	19,376
Other	105,000	156,115	51,115	(105,000)
Total Revenues	5,630,200	5,882,565	5,111,919	(770,646)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public Works	5,861,236	4,258,101	3,630,274	627,827
Capital Outlay	0	2,007,198	2,007,198	-
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirements	476,000	324,302	234,369	89,933
Interest	2,000	2,000	1,925	75
Total Expenditures	6,339,236	6,591,601	5,873,766	717,835
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(709,036)	(709,036)	(761,847)	(52,811)
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfers In	100,000	100,000	0	(100,000)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	221,450	221,450
Total Other Financing Sources	100,000	100,000	221,450	121,450
Net Change in Fund Balance	(609,036)	(609,036)	(540,397)	68,639
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	2,436,233	2,436,233	2,436,233	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	760,732	760,732	760,732	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 2,587,929	$ 2,587,929	$ 2,656,568	$ 68,639

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget: Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$ 3,362,925	$ 3,362,925	$ 3,749,533	$ 386,608
Charges for Services	-	-	93,735	93,735
Intergovernmental	812,398	812,398	1,094,927	282,529
Other	20,150	20,150	19,816	(334)
Total Revenues	4,195,473	4,195,473	4,958,011	762,538
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health	3,616,271	3,990,038	3,512,995	477,043
Total Expenditures	3,616,271	3,990,038	3,512,995	477,043
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	579,202	205,435	1,445,016	1,239,581
Other Financing (Uses):				
Transfers Out	(50,000)	(210,000)	(210,000)	-
Advances Out	-	(58,079)	(88,234)	(30,155)
Total Other Financing (Uses)	(50,000)	(268,079)	(298,234)	(30,155)
Net Change in Fund Balance	529,202	(62,644)	1,146,782	1,209,426
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	5,291,982	5,291,982	5,291,982	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	153,143	153,143	153,143	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 5,974,327	$ 5,382,481	$ 6,591,907	$ 1,209,426

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Emergency Medical Services Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget:
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$ 2,210,000	$ 2,210,000	$ 2,692,469	$ 482,469
Charges for Services	600,000	1,196,560	867,152	(329,408)
Intergovernmental	210,000	210,000	169,611	(40,389)
Total Revenues	3,020,000	3,616,560	3,729,232	112,672
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health	3,543,700	4,026,178	3,934,967	91,211
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirements	125,061	110,466	110,466	-
Interest	-	20,291	20,291	-
	-			
Total Expenditures	3,668,761	4,156,935	4,065,724	91,211
Excess of Revenues Under Expenditures	(648,761)	(540,375)	(336,492)	203,883
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:				
Transfers In	-	-	41,382	41,382
Total Other Financing Sources	-	-	41,382	41,382
Net Change in Fund Balance	(648,761)	(540,375)	(295,110)	245,265
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	475,276	475,276	475,276	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	79,562	79,562	79,562	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ (93,923)	$ 14,463	$ 259,728	$ 245,265

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
As of December 31, 2022

Assets	**Sewer Fund**
Current Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash	
and Cash Equivalents	$ 342,103
Accounts Receivable (net of	
allowance, where applicable)	83,057
Total Current Assets	425,160
Noncurrent Assets	
Non-depreciable Capital Assets	29,000
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	16,529,228
Net OPEB Asset	12,979
Total Noncurrent Assets	16,571,207
Total Assets	16,996,367
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pensions	16,344
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	16,344
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	11,831
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	6,552
Intergovernmental Payable	1,813
Contracts Payable	104,324
OWDA Loan Payable - Current	10,304
Compensated Absences - Current	2,496
Revenue Bonds - Current	18,500
Total Current Liabilities	155,820
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Compensated Absences - Net of Current	23,925
OWDA Loan Payable - Net of Current	4,125,615
Revenue Bonds - Net of Current	282,800
Net Pension Liability	36,645
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	4,468,985
Total Liabilities	4,624,805
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	48,871
OPEB	15,309
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	64,180
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	12,016,685
Unrestricted	307,041
Total Net Position	$ 12,323,726

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Sewer Fund
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	$ 522,004
Total Operating Revenues	522,004
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and Wages	101,129
Fringe Benefits	10,704
Contractual Services	351,639
Depreciation	332,716
Materials and Supplies	14,000
Other	14,353
Total Operating Expenses	824,541
Operating Loss	(302,537)
Nonoperating Expenses	
Interest on Long-Term Debt	(20,164)
Total Nonoperating Expenses	(20,164)
Change in Net Position Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(322,701)
Transfer In	33,574
Capital Contributions - Other Funds	46,374
Capital Contributions - Intergovernmental	32,000
Total Capital Contributions and Transfer In	111,948
Change in Net Position	(210,753)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	12,534,479
Net Position at End of Year	$ 12,323,726

See accompanying notes to the basic finanical statements.

Hocking County
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Sewer Fund
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Customers	$ 506,248
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(368,161)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits	(130,181)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	7,906
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Operating Transfers-In	33,574
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Proceeds from OWDA Loans	1,564,783
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(1,590,735)
Capital Contributions- Intergovernmental	476,174
Principal Payments	(372,491)
Interest Payments	(20,164)
Net Cash Provided by Capital and Related Financing Activities	57,567
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	99,047
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	243,056
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 342,103
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating Loss	$ (302,537)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	332,716
Pension Expense (Gain) Not Affecting Cash	(17,374)
OPEB Expense (Gain) Not Affecting Cash	(10,930)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(15,756)
Increase in Accounts Payable	11,831
Increase in Compensated Absences	8,928
Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	154
Increase in Intergovernmental Payable	874
Total Adjustments	310,443
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 7,906

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
As of December 31, 2022

	Custodial Funds
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$5,802,241
Segregated cash accounts	764,750
Taxes receivable	40,750,148
Due from other governments	2,042,206
Total assets	49,359,345
Liabilities:	
Due to other governments	1,510,004
Loan due to County	528,498
Total liabilities	2,038,502
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property taxes	39,273,211
Net Position:	
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments	$8,047,632

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Hocking County

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Custodial Funds
Additions:	
Intergovernmental	$3,513,811
Amounts received as fiscal agent	2,960,742
Licenses and permits and fees for other governments	216,463
Fines and forfeitures for other governments	5,818,854
Property tax collections for other governments	34,550,597
Total additions	47,060,467
Deductions:	
Distributions as fiscal agent	$2,812,450
Distributions of state funds to other governments	3,435,346
Licenses and permits and fees disbtributions to other governments	308,328
Fines and forfeitures disbtributions to other governments	5,656,869
Property tax distributions to other governments	33,640,405
Total deductions	45,853,398
Change in fiduciary net position	1,207,069
Net position, January 1	6,840,563
Net position, December 31	$8,047,632

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY

Hocking County, Ohio (the County), was organized on March 1, 1818. The County is governed by a board of three Commissioners elected by the voters of the County. Other officials elected by the voters of the County that manage various segments of the County's operations are the County Auditor, County Treasurer, Recorder, Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Municipal Court Judge, a Probate/Juvenile Judge and a Common Pleas Court Judge. Although the elected officials manage the internal operations of their respective departments, the County Commissioners authorize expenditures as well as serve as the budget and taxing authority, contracting body and the chief administrators of public services for the entire County.

Reporting Entity: The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the County are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. For Hocking County, this includes the Hocking County Board of Developmental Disabilities and departments and activities that are directly operated by the elected County officials.

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

Discretely Presented Component Unit: The component unit column in the basic financial statements identifies the financial data of the County's component unit, Hocking Valley Community Hospital. This component unit is reported separately from the primary government to emphasize that it is legally separate from the County. Note 24 provides significant disclosures related to this component unit.

Hocking Valley Community Hospital - Hocking Valley Community Hospital is organized as a county hospital under provisions of the general statutes of the State of Ohio. The Board of Trustees are appointed by the County Commissioners and the Probate and Common Pleas Court Judges. The Hospital began operations in 1966 and has a 25-bed acute care unit and a 10-bed geriatric unit. Hocking Valley Community Hospital operates on a fiscal year ending December 31. The County has issued debt on behalf of the Hospital using the County's general taxing authority and the Hospital pays the debt service on this debt. Because the Hospital is a county hospital as defined under the Ohio Revised Code and the County does use their taxing authority to issue debt on behalf of the Hospital, the Hospital is presented as a component unit of Hocking County. Separately issued audited financial statements can be obtained from Hocking Valley Community Hospital, 601 State Route 664 North, Logan, Ohio 43138.

NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY – (CONTINUED)

The County is associated with certain organizations, three of which are defined as jointly governed organizations, and two joint ventures. These organizations are presented in Notes 16 and 17 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

- Athens-Hocking-Vinton Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health District
- Athens/Hocking Joint Solid Waste Management District
- Buckeye Joint-County Self-Insurance Council
- Corrections Commission of Southeastern Ohio
- South Central Ohio Job and Family Services

As the custodian of public funds, the County Treasurer invests all public monies held on deposit in the County treasury. In the case of the districts and agency listed below, the County serves as fiscal agent, but the districts and agency are not fiscally dependent on the County. Accordingly, the activity of the following districts and agency are presented as custodial funds within the County's basic financial statements.

- Hocking County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Hocking County General Health District
- Hocking County Family and Children First Council

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental in nature, those that are considered business-type activities, and discretely presented component units.

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund Accounting: The County uses funds and account groups to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain County functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash, other financial resources, and deferred outflows of resources, together with all related liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and residual equities or balances, and changes herein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the County are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the County are financed. The acquisition use and balances of the County's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in enterprise funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The following are the County's major governmental funds:

General Fund – This fund is used to account for all financial resources of the County except those accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the County for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund – This fund accounts for state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees for maintenance and improvement of County roads and bridges and township bridges. The primary source of revenue for this fund is intergovernmental monies.

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

Emergency Medical Services Fund – This fund accounts for monies received from a county-wide tax levy, grant monies and charges for services to operate the County's Emergency Medical Services.

The other governmental funds of the County account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted for a particular purpose, debt service and capital projects.

Proprietary Funds

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

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

Sewer Fund – This fund accounts for the provision of wastewater treatment services to residential and commercial users within the County. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the County, these revenues are fees for wastewater treatment services provided. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the fund.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the County under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and therefore not available to support the County's own programs. The County only reports custodial funds, which are used to account for and maintain assets held by the County or as a fiscal agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governmental units and other funds. These assets include: property and other taxes, as well as other intergovernmental resources that have been collected and which will be distributed to other taxing districts located in Hocking County.

Measurement Focus:

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reflects the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for governmental funds. Like the government-wide financial statements, the proprietary funds are accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows reflects how the County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Basis of Accounting: Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting; proprietary funds and fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues, the presentation of expenses versus expenditures, the recording of deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to net pension/OPEB liabilities (assets), and the recording of net pension/OPEB liabilities (assets).

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

Revenues – Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions

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

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

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered both measurable and available at year end: sales taxes, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license tax), grants, and interest. The permissive sales taxes, various State of Ohio non-reimbursable grants, local government, local government revenue assistance, gasoline tax, motor vehicle license tax, and undivided library taxes are recognized as receivables in accordance with the fiscal year of the State of Ohio that ends June 30, 2023. Therefore, six months of receivables have been recorded for these revenue types.

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditures/expenses) until then. The County recorded a deferred outflow of resources as of December 31, 2022, for pensions/OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to the pension are explained in Note 10. The deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB are explained in Note 11. The County also reports a deferred inflow of resources which represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. For the County, these amounts consist of intergovernmental receivables and sales tax which are not collected in the available period and pensions/OPEB. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2022, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2023 operations, have also been recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

The difference between deferred inflows on the statement of net position and the balance sheet is due to delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants, and sales tax not received during the available period. These were reported as revenues on the statement of activities and not recorded as deferred inflows on the statement of net position. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are only reported on the Statement of Net Position. (See Notes 10 and 11, respectively)

Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

Budgetary Process: The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than custodial funds, legally are required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the County Commissioners.

The amounts reported as the original and final budgets on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificate of estimated resources at the time the original and final appropriations were passed. The County Commissioners legally enacted several supplemental appropriation resolutions during the year. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represented the final appropriation amounts passed by the Commissioners during the year.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash balances of the County's funds, except cash held by a trustee or fiscal agent and in segregated accounts, are pooled and invested in short-term investments in order to provide improved cash management. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the County's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the balance sheet and statement of net position. For reporting purposes, "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" is defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and investments held in the County treasury. Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately within departments of the County and not held with the County Treasurer are recorded in the financial statements as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts." For cash flow reporting purposes, the County's proprietary funds consider cash and cash equivalents to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" is considered to be cash and equivalents since these assets are available on demand.

During fiscal year 2022, investments were limited to STAR Ohio, Municipal Issues, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Banks, U.S. Treasury Notes, commercial paper, money market funds, and negotiable certificates of deposit.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The County measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value. For 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of $100 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $250 million per day. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest is distributed to the General Fund and the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund. The interest earned during 2022 amounted to $76,021 and $29,376 respectively.

Inventory of Supplies: Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of enterprise funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when used.

Prepaid Items: Payments made for services that will benefit periods beyond year-end are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. An asset for prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the payment and an expense or expenditure is reported in the year in which the services are used.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

Interfund Assets and Liabilities: Receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds for services provided or goods received are classified as "Due from Other Funds" or "Due to Other Funds" on the balance sheet. On fund financial statements, outstanding Interfund loans and unpaid amounts for Interfund services are reported as "Interfund receivables/payables." Interfund assets and liabilities within governmental activities are eliminated on the statement of net position.

Capital Assets: General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported on the fund financial statements. Capital assets used by the proprietary funds are reported in both the business-type activities column on the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds. In the case of land, buildings, and certain Enterprise Fund assets, the capital asset values initially were determined at December 31, 1995, assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not available, estimated historical costs were developed. Donated capital assets are capitalized at acquisition value on the date donated. For all other assets, capital assets were recorded at original cost. The County has a comprehensive inventory management system to monitor and track capital assets and related depreciation. The County has established a capitalization policy of $1,000 as the threshold for which capital assets are to be reported with the exception of infrastructure, for which the capitalization threshold is $50,000. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements that extend the useful life or increase the capacity or operating efficiency of the asset are capitalized at cost.

Public domain (infrastructure) general capital assets consisting of roads, bridges, and guardrails have been capitalized.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Depreciation has been provided on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings	40-60
Land improvements	15-25
Machinery and equipment	5-20
Vehicles	5
Wastewater Treatment Plant	25
Collection System	40-50
Infrastructure	10-50

Compensated Absences: The County uses the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and by those employees for whom it is probable will become eligible to receive payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year-end.

County employees earn vacation and sick leave at varying rates depending on length of service and departmental policy. All accumulated, unused vacation time is paid upon separation if the employee has at least one year of service. Accumulated, unused sick leave is paid up to a maximum of 240 hours depending on the length of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the County has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year end taking into consideration any limits specified in the County's union contracts. The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For the proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

Intergovernmental Revenues: For governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, shared revenues, and entitlements, are recorded as receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursement-type grants are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are incurred. Grants, entitlements or shared revenues received for enterprise fund operating purposes are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable.

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. Long-term notes/loans are recognized as liabilities on the fund financial statements when due.

Net Position: Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings and the effect of deferred outflows and inflows related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation adopted or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Other purposes restricted net position includes various grants and other resources restricted for various purposes. The County's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Of the County's restricted net position, none are restricted by enabling legislation.

Capital Contributions: Capital contributions on the proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, from grants, or from outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

Fund Balances: 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:

Non-spendable - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

Interfund Transactions: Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as Interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements. Interfund transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the statement of activities.

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

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

NOTE 3 - CONVERSION OF OPERATIONS FROM BUDGET BASIS TO GAAP BASIS

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

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Outstanding year-end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance for governmental funds (GAAP basis).
4. Certain other financing sources are recorded on a GAAP basis but are not recorded on a budget basis.

NOTE 3 - CONVERSION OF OPERATIONS FROM BUDGET BASIS TO GAAP BASIS – (CONTINUED)

5. Advances-in and advances-out are recorded as other financing sources and uses on a budget basis as opposed to increases or decreases in Interfund receivables or payables on a GAAP basis.
6. Certain funds are reported as part of the General fund on a GAAP basis, but are not reported as part of the General fund on the Budget basis.

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

Net Changes in Fund Balances
Major Governmental Funds

	General	Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	Board of Developmental Disablities	Emergency Medical Services
GAAP Basis	$ 743,191	$ 547,218	$ 1,493,530	$ (165,730)
Increases (Decreases) Due to:				
Revenue Accruals	355,324	(7,970)	(206,551)	(85,173)
Expenditure Accruals	90,015	(593,081)	26,156	5,831
Encumbrances	(373,386)	(486,564)	(166,353)	(50,038)
Perspective Difference:				
Activity of Funds Reclassified				
For GAAP Reporting Purposes	(29,988)	-	-	-
Budget Basis	$ 785,156	$ (540,397)	$ 1,146,782	$ (295,110)

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or its political subdivisions provided the bonds or other obligations of political subdivisions mature within ten years from the date of settlement;

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

9. Up to forty percent of the County's average portfolio in either of the following

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

   b. Bankers acceptances eligible for purchases by the Federal Reserve System and which mature within 180 days after purchase.

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

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

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

Reverse repurchase agreements, investments in derivatives, and investments in stripped principal or interest obligations that are not issued or guaranteed by the United States, are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Bankers' acceptances must mature within 180 days. Commercial paper and corporate notes must mature within 270 days. All other investments must mature within five years from the date of settlement unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County. Investments must be purchased with the expectation that they will be held to maturity.

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

Cash on Hand At year end, the County had $3,106 in un-deposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the County as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the County will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, $10,512,067 of the County's bank balance of $11,826,838 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the County to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

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

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

Investments As of December 31, 2022, the County had the following investment and maturity:

		Weighted Average Maturity		
	Value	<1 Year	1 - 2 Years	3-5 Years
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	$ 2,603,855	$ 1,971,255	$ 632,600	$ -
Money Market Funds	9,460	9,460	-	-
STAR Ohio	10,773,042	10,773,042	-	-
US Treasury Notes	1,852,665	590,967	876,822	384,876
Federal Farm Credit Banks	856,481	-	285,162	571,319
Federal Home Loan Banks	2,381,573	484,884	1,804,726	91,963
Commercial Paper	4,547,190	4,547,190	-	-
Municipal Issues	578,450	373,927	-	204,523
Total Investments	$ 23,602,716	$ 18,750,725	$ 3,599,310	$ 1,252,681

The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above chart identifies the County's recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022. As discussed further in Note 2, STAR Ohio is reported at its share price. All other investments of the County are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In accordance with the investment policy, the County manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio. The County has no specific investment policy dealing with interest rate risk.

Credit risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The County's investment policy does not address credit risk beyond the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code. Investments in U.S. Treasury Notes, Federal Home Loan Banks and Federal Farm Credit Banks were rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's. The County's investments in individual marketable certificates of deposit are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Investments in the First American Treasury Money Market Fund and STAR Ohio were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Commercial paper was rated P-1 by Moody's

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – (CONTINUED)

and A-1 to A-1+ by Standard & Poor's. Investments in certain municipality issues were rated Aa2 by Moody's and AAA by Standard and Poor's. Others were rated A+ with Standard and Poor's, but did not have a Moody's rating..

Concentration of credit risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single user. The County's investment policy allows investments in those authorized under the Ohio Revised Code. The County has invested 11% in negotiable certificates of deposit, 2.5% in municipality issues, 3.6% in Federal Farm Credit Banks, 10.1% in Federal Home Loan Bank, 7.9% in US Treasury Notes, 45.6% in STAR Ohio, and 19.3% in Commercial Paper.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. In accordance with the investment policy, all of the County's securities are either insured and registered in the name of the County or at least registered in the name of the County.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility personal property located in the County. Taxes collected on real property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years. The last reappraisal was completed in 2016. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. The first payment is due February 14, with the remainder payable by July 18.

Public utility real property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility property currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property tax on behalf of all taxing districts within the County. The County Auditor periodically remits to itself its share of the taxes collected. The County records receipt of these taxes in various funds.

Accrued property taxes receivables represent delinquent taxes outstanding and real and public utility taxes that were measurable and unpaid as of December 31, 2022. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31 and are not intended to finance 2022 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources. On the modified accrual basis, the entire receivable is deferred inflows of resources.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2022, was $17.45 per $1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property upon which 2022 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Estate	
Residential/Agricultural	$ 590,645,070
Commercial/Industrial	54,179,000
Public Utilities	645,500
Minerals	234,750
Tangible Personal Property	
Public Utilities	315,249,260
Total Property	$ 960,953,580

NOTE 6 - PERMISSIVE SALES TAX

The County Commissioners, by resolution, imposed a 1.25 percent tax on certain retail sales, made in the County. Vendor collections of the tax are paid to the State Treasurer by the twenty-third day of the month following collection. The State Tax Commissioner certifies to the State Auditor the amount of the tax to be returned to the County. The Tax Commissioner's certification must be made within forty-five days after the end of each month. The State Auditor then has five days in which to draw the warrant payable to the County. Proceeds of the tax are credited entirely to the General Fund. A receivable is recognized at year-end for amounts that will be received from sales which occurred during 2022. On a full accrual basis, the full amount of the receivable is recognized as revenue. On a modified accrual basis, the amount of the receivable that will be received outside of the available period is reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue. Sales and use tax revenue for 2022 amounted to $6,352,109.

In 1998, a 911 Sales Tax in the amount of one quarter of one percent on certain retail sales made in the County was imposed. The proceeds from this tax are credited to the Hocking County 911 Fund and are used for 911 purposes. See the accrual definitions from the previous paragraph for these sales tax revenues. The 911 sales and use tax revenue for 2022 amounted to $1,128,014.

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2022
Governmental Activities				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land	$ 1,078,080	$ -	$ -	$ 1,078,080
Construction In Progress	50,853	3,072,521	(3,043,383)	79,991
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	1,128,933	3,072,521	(3,043,383)	1,158,071
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land Improvements	479,315	19,915	-	499,230
Buildings	8,586,575	3,763,192	(173,173)	12,176,594
Infrastructure	44,438,874	2,729,762	-	47,168,636
Vehicles	6,355,267	183,325	(112,752)	6,425,840
Machinery and Equipment	7,905,170	942,912	(468,869)	8,379,213
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	67,765,201	7,639,106	(754,794)	74,649,513
Less Accumulated Depreciation for				
Land Improvements	(169,885)	(33,547)	-	(203,432)
Buildings	(3,128,105)	(374,009)	76,196	(3,425,918)
Infrastructure	(24,463,557)	(1,713,875)	-	(26,177,432)
Vehicles	(4,178,353)	(398,012)	109,663	(4,466,702)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,190,530)	(609,023)	489,568	(4,309,985)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(36,130,430)	(3,128,466)	675,427	(38,583,469)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	31,634,771	4,510,640	(79,367)	36,066,044
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 32,763,704	$ 7,583,161	$ (3,122,750)	$ 37,224,115

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS – (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Government	
Legislative and Executive	$ 206,072
Judical	122,356
Public Safety	618,736
Public Works	1,956,323
Health	101,357
Human Services	93,318
Conservation and Recreation	30,304
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	$ 3,128,466

	Balance at January 1, 2022 *	Additions	Deletions	Balance at December 31, 2022
Business Type Activities				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land	$ 29,000	$ -	$ -	$ 29,000
Construction in Progress	4,371,746	758,074	(5,129,820)	-
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	4,400,746	758,074	(5,129,820)	29,000
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Wastewater Treatment Plant	362,982	-	-	362,982
Vehicles	25,630	46,374	-	72,004
Collection System	12,942,575	5,222,066	-	18,164,641
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	13,331,187	5,268,440	-	18,599,627
Less Accumulated Depreciation for				
Wastewater Treatement Plant	(349,334)	(2,808)	-	(352,142)
Vehicle	(17,940)	(9,764)	-	(27,704)
Collection System	(1,370,409)	(320,144)	-	(1,690,553)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,737,683)	(332,716)	-	(2,070,399)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	11,593,504	4,935,724	-	16,529,228
Business Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 15,994,250	$ 5,693,798	$ (5,129,820)	$ 16,558,228

* - The County reviewed asset classifications and determined that certain assets had been previously misclassified. This reclassification of beginning balances did not have an impact on previously reported net position.

NOTE 8 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLES

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables is as follows:

Fund/Type	Amount
Major Funds	
General Fund	
Local Government	$ 197,751
Homestead Rollback	154,113
Other	229,221
Total General Fund	581,085
Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	
License, Gasoline & Permissive Taxes	2,357,158
Other	3,969
Total Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	2,361,127
Board of Developmental Disabilities	
Grants and Entitlements	268,040
Homestead Rollback	119,470
Total Board of Developmental Disablilities	387,510
Emergency Medical Services	
Homestead Rollback	104,588
Total Emergency Medical Services	104,588
Total Major Funds	3,434,310
Other Governmental Funds	
Grants and Entitlements	824,677
Homestead Rollback	19,911
Total Other Governmental Funds	844,588
Total Intergovernmental Receivables Governmental Funds	$ 4,278,898
Custodial Funds	
License, Gasoline and Permissive Taxes	$ 872,133
Undivided Library Tax	654,410
Local Government	512,066
Other	3,597
Total Custodial Funds	$ 2,042,206

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; employee injuries; and natural disasters. The Buckeye Joint-County Self-Insurance Council is a jointly governed organization that serves Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Pike, Vinton and Washington Counties, and was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of establishing an insurance purchasing pool to obtain general liability, law enforcement, professional and fleet insurance. Member counties provide operating resources to the corporation based on actuarially determined rates.

The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation on the Board. The Governing Board is composed of at least one County Commissioner from each of the participating counties. The Governing Board annually elects officers that include a President, Vice President, Second Vice-President and two Governing Board members. The Governing Board must approve the expenditures and investments of funds by the officer unless the Governing Board has set specific limits.

In the event of losses, the member will pay the first $2,500 of any valid claim, except for electrical substations, transformers, and deep well pumps for which the deductible is $10,000. The Council's liability insurance carrier will pay up to the policy limits, after the deductible. Any liability or judgment that exceeds the policy limits goes back to Hocking County. The agreement between the County and the Council indicates that a voluntary withdrawal or termination by the County shall constitute a forfeiture of any pro-rata share of the Council reserve fund.

In the event of the termination of the Council, after sufficient time for payment of any potential claims and expense, any balance would be refunded to the members of the Council, pro-rated based upon their last year's contribution. During 2022, Hocking County paid $170,769 to the Council for insurance coverage. This jointly governed organization is a cost-sharing pool.

The County pays the State Bureau of Worker's Compensation System a premium based on a rate per $100 of salary. This rate is calculated based upon accident history and administrative costs. The County pays all elected officials' bonds by statute.

The County has not incurred significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year by major category of risk. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (CONTINUED)

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset).

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

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. County to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (CONTINUED)

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (continued)

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

Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career. Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The amount of a member's pension benefit vests upon receipt of the initial benefit payment. The options for Public Safety and Law Enforcement permit early retirement under qualifying circumstances as early as age 48 with a reduced benefit.

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

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (CONTINUED)

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (continued)

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

Effective January 1, 2022, the Combined Plan was consolidated under the Traditional Pension Plan (defined benefit plan) and the Combined Plan option is no longer be available for member selection.

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

	State and Local	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2022 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	*	**
2022 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer:			
Pension	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	12.0 %	13.0 %

* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.

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

The County's contractually required contribution was $1,852,917 for 2022. Of this amount, $211,505 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (CONTINUED)

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

The net pension liability reported as of December 31, 2022 was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Current Year	0.0807410%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Prior Year	0.0819910%
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0012500%
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	$7,917,453
Pension Expense	$240,403

At December 31, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**OPERS**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$358,114
Changes of assumptions	878,443
Differences between County contributions	
Changes in County proportionate share	301,807
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,852,917
Total	$3,391,281

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**OPERS**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$154,070
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	8,355,737
Differences between County contributions changes in County proportionate share	157,411
Total	$8,667,218

$1,852,917 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (CONTINUED)

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

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

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2023	($886,163)
2024	(2,948,718)
2025	(1,964,770)
2026	(1,329,203)
Total	($7,128,854)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021 using the following actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. In 2021, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2016 through 2020, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, with the most notable being a reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 7.2% down to 6.9%, for the defined benefit investments.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, are presented below for the OPERS Traditional Plan.

	2021	**2020**
Experience Study	5-year period ended December 31, 2020	5-year period ended December 31, 2015
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:		
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple through 2022, then 2.05 percent, simple	.5 percent, simple through 2021, then 2.15 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.9 percent	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

For 2021, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

For 2020, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above-described tables.

The allocation of investment assets with the defined benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	2021 Target Allocation	2021 Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	24.00 %	1.03 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	3.78
Real Estate	11.00	3.66
Private Equity	12.00	7.43
International Equities	23.00	4.88
Risk Parity	5.00	2.92
Other Investments	4.00	2.85
Total	100.00 %	4.21 %

***NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS* (Continued)**

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a gain of 15.3% for 2021.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.9% for the Traditional Pension Plan for the year ended December 31, 2021. The discount rate for the prior year was 7.2 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following tables presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated as of the measurement date of December 31, 2021 using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.9 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 5.9%	Current Discount Rate 6.9%	1% Increase (8.2%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$18,521,177	$7,917,453	($2,541,727)

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees are able to select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – (CONTINUED)

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. For non-Medicare retirees and eligible dependents, OPERS sponsors medical and prescription coverage through a professionally managed self-insured plan. An allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium is offered to retirees and eligible dependents. The allowance is based on the retiree's years of service and age when they first enrolled in OPERS coverage.

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS. For those retiring on or after January 1, 2015, the allowance has been determined by applying a percentage to the base allowance. The percentage applied is based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care. Monthly allowances range between 51 percent and 90 percent of the base allowance. Those who retired prior to January 1, 2015, will have an allowance of at least 75 percent of the base allowance.

The health care trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance. Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS discontinued the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. Current retirees eligible (or who become eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements will change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://WWW.opers.org/financial/ reports.shtml. by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-73TT.

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2022, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – (CONTINUED)

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (Continued)

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2022, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2022 was 4.0 percent. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was $0 for 2022.

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net OPEB liability (asset) and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the County's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):	
Current Measurement Date	0.078317%
Prior Measurement Date	0.079041%
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0007240%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Pension Liability/(Asset)	($2,453,009)
OPEB Expense (Gain)	($1,766,401)

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***NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)*

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset) **(continued)**

At December 31, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and changes in County proportion	$223,408
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$223,408
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	$372,083
Changes of assumptions	992,950
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	1,169,421
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and changes in County proportion	13,901
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$2,548,355

$0 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB asset or an increase of the net OPEB asset in 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2023	($1,353,726)
2024	(547,765)
2025	(255,512)
2026	(167,944)
Total	($2,324,947)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between the System and plan members. In 2021, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2016 through 2020, comparing historical assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions.

The actuarial valuation used for 2021 compared to those used for 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Future Salary Increases, including inflation		
Single Discount Rate:		
Current measurement date	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	1.84 percent	2.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5 percent, initial 3.50 percent ultimate in 2034	8.5 percent, initial 3.50 percent ultimate in 2035
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Experience Study	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2020	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2015

For 2021, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

For 2020, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 201 Sand 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all the above-described tables.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health-care related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested for the Health Care portfolio was a gain of 14.3% for 2021.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block methodin which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant.

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	2021 Target Allocation	2021 Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	0.91 %
Domestic Equities	25.00	3.78
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	3.71
International Equities	25.00	4.88
Risk Parity	2.00	2.92
Other Investments	7.00	1.93
Total	100.00 %	3.45 %

Discount A single discount rate of 6.00 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. A single discount rate of 6.0 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2020. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 1.84 percent (Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index") for the year ended December 31, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2121. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated as of the measurement date December 31, 2021, using the single discount rate of 6.00 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00 percent) than the current rate:

***NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

	1% Decrease (5.00%)	Current Discount Rate (6.00%)	1% Increase (7.00%)
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	($1,442,599)	($2,453,009)	($3,291,663)

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability (asset) if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2022 is 5.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	($2,479,517)	($2,453,009)	($2,421,561)

NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Deferred Compensation Plans: The County offers the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan and the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Deferred Compensation Plan to its employees and elected officials. The plans were established in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 457, as well as ORC Sections 145.73 and 145.74. Participation in either plan is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. These plans permit the deferral of compensation until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or for an unforeseeable emergency. Both plans have implemented GASB Statement No. 32 in prior years. In accordance with the pronouncement, all assets and income of the plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT

The County's long-term obligations at year-end consisted of the following:

	Outstanding 12/31/2021	Increases	Decreases	Outstanding 12/31/2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Notes (Direct Debt):					
2003 - 4.15% (Original Issue $277,692) Juvenile Detention Facility Note	$ 39,080	$ -	$ 19,085	$ 19,995	$ 19,995
2020- 3.29% (Original Issue $569,639) Vehicle and Equipment Loan	464,662	-	110,466	354,196	114,182
2017 - 3.00% (Original Issue $150,000) Equipment Loan	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
2020 - (Original Issue $127,241) OPWC Loan CR21X- Paving Project	101,793	-	25,448	76,345	25,448
2017 - 0.00% (Original Issue $36,928) OPWC Loan CR 15T - County Paving	26,376	-	2,638	23,738	2,638
2018 - 0.00% (Original Issue $49,000) OPWC Loan CR 15U - County Paving	19,600	-	9,800	9,800	9,800
2018 - 0.00% (Original Issue $140,000) Excavator Note	29,686	-	29,686	-	-
2020 - 0% (Original Issue $125,000) OPWC Loan CR15W- County Paving Project	100,000	-	25,000	75,000	25,000
2019 - 0% (Original Issue $100,000) OPWC Loan CR10V - County Roads	80,000	-	20,000	60,000	20,000
2019 - 0% (Original Issue $197,000) OPWC Loan CR28V - Ohio Avenue Bridge	167,123	-	18,569	148,554	18,569
2022 - 0% (Original Issue $600,000) OPWC Loan CR15Z- County Roads 9, 10, 25 & 42	-	600,000	-	600,000	-
2022 - OWDA Principal forgiveness HSTS WPCLF	-	66,207	66,207	-	-
2022 - OWDA Principal forgiveness HSTS WPCLF	-	124,503	124,503	-	-
Total Long-Term Notes	1,058,320	790,710	481,402	1,367,628	235,632
Financed Purchase	98,806	-	69,268	29,538	29,538
Pension Liability	12,076,629	-	4,195,821	7,880,808	-
Compensated Absences	1,317,159	73,330	-	1,390,489	130,956
Total Governmental Long-Term Obligations	$ 14,550,914	$ 864,040	$ 4,746,491	$ 10,668,463	$ 396,126

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

	Outstanding 12/31/2021	Increases	Decreases	Outstanding 12/31/2022	Due Within One Year
Enterprise Activities					
Direct Debt:					
2019 - 1.62% (Original Issue $270,096)					
OWDA 8617 - Rockbridge to Logan Design	$ 226,960	$ -	$ 8,062	$ 218,898	$ 3,097
2019 - 0% (Original Issue $1,475,000)					
OWDA 8696 - Union Furnace WWS	596,976	42,828	17,590	622,214	7,207
2019 - 0% (Original Issue $2,346,834)					
OWDA 8231 - Water Pollution Control	195,862	5,896	7,987	193,771	-
2019 - 0.0% (Original Issue $3,738,158)					
OWDA 8272 - Water Pollution Control	1,906,129	2,790	45,382	1,863,537	-
2020 - (Original Issue $5,297,160)					
OWDA 9114 - Sanitary Sewer Improvements	-	1,513,269	275,770	1,237,499	-
1996 - 4.5% (Original Issue $333,000)					
Rockbridge Sanitary Sewer Revenue Bonds	207,600	-	9,200	198,400	9,500
1991 - 5.875% (Original Issue $227,000)					
Haydenville Sewer FmHA Revenue Bonds	111,400	-	8,500	102,900	9,000
Total Revenue Bonds and Loans	3,244,927	1,564,783	372,491	4,437,219	28,804
Pension Liability	64,454	-	27,809	36,645	-
Compensated Absences	17,493	8,928	-	26,421	2,496
Total Enterprise Activities	$ 3,326,874	$ 1,573,711	$ 400,300	$ 4,500,285	$ 31,300

The County has pledged future sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay $207,600 and $111,400 (original issue amounts of $333,000 and $227,000) in sewer revenue bonds issued in 1996 and 1991, respectively. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the construction of the Rockbridge and Haydenville wastewater treatment facilities. The bonds are payable solely from sewer customer net revenues and are payable through 2037. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are generally expected to require approximately 46 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is $412,418. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were $33,574 and $30,179, respectively.

The compensated absences liability will be paid from the fund, from which the employees are paid, with the most significant funds being the General Fund, Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund, Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund, and the Emergency Medical Services Fund. The County pays obligations related to employee compensation from the funds benefiting from their service.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT – (CONTINUED)

During 2003, the County issued long-term notes at 4.15% in the amount of $277,692, for the purpose of assisting in the County's share of the Juvenile Detention Facilities. The notes are being paid from the debt service fund.

During 2020, the County issued an OPWC loan in the amount of $125,000 for the County Paving Project. This loan will be repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund.

During 2020, the County issued an OPWC loan in the amount of $127,241 for the purpose of paving. This loan will be repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund.

During 2017, the County obtained a loan in the amount of $150,000 for the purpose of purchasing equipment for the engineer's department. The loan was issued at an interest rate of 3.0% with a final maturity date of October 02, 2022. The loan will be repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund and the loan is secured by the equipment acquired by the loan. The loan was paid in full in 2022.

During 2017, the County issued an OPWC loan in the amount of $36,928 at 0% interest for the County Paving Project. This loan is being repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund.

During 2018, the County issued an OPWC loan in the amount of $49,000 at 0% interest for the County Paving Project. This loan is being repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund.

During 2018, the County issued a note in the amount of $140,000 for the purpose of purchasing an excavator. The loan was issued at an interest rate of 3.0% with a final maturity date of May 12, 2022. The note is being repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund and was paid in full in 2022.

During 2019, the County issued an OPWC loan in the amount of $100,000 at 0% interest for the County Paving Project. This loan is being repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund.

During 2019, the County issued an OPWC loan in the amount of $197,000 at 0% interest for the County Paving Project. This loan is being repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund. $185,692 of the loan has been drawn as of December 31, 2022 of which $148,554 is due as of December 31, 2022.

During 2022, the County issued an OPWC loan in the amount of $600,000 at 0% interest for the County Paving Project. This loan is being repaid from the Motor Vehicle Gas Tax Fund. $600,000 of this loan was obligated in 2022 and a corresponding loan receivable has been recognized for the amount due to the contractor by OPWC on behalf of the County as of December 31, 2022.

During 2022, the County issued an OWDA loan totaling $66,207 for septic tank installations. The loan was repaid through a principal forgiveness program from the OWDA in 2022.

During 2022, the County issued an OWDA loan totaling $124,503 for septic tank installations. The loan was repaid through a principal forgiveness program from the OWDA in 2022.

During 2020, the County issued OWDA loan 8696 in the amount of $1,475,000 for the purpose of Union Furnace Sanitary Sewer and WWTP Improvements. $42,828 was drawn down on the loan during 2022 and $17,590 was repaid from principal payments by the County during 2022 leaving a balance outstanding of $622,214 as of December 31, 2022.

During 2019, the County issued OWDA loan 8231 in the amount of $2,346,834 for the purpose of water pollution control at the Carbon Hill Sewer Facility. The 0% interest loan is split into principal forgiveness and non-principal forgiveness. During 2022 $5,896 was drawn down on the loan and $0 in principal forgiveness disbursements were made leaving an outstanding balance of $193,771 as there were $7,987 in principal payments made by the County in 2022. This loan is not included in the amortization schedule as the loan was not finalized as of December 31, 2022.

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT – (CONTINUED)

During 2019, the County issued OWDA loan 8272 in the amount of $3,738,158 for the purpose of water pollution control at the Murray System Collection Facility. The 0% interest loan is split into principal forgiveness and non-principal forgiveness. During 2022 $2,790 was drawn down on the loan and $98,293 and $45,382 principal payments made by the County leaving an outstanding balance of $1,863,537 as of December 31, 2022. The non-principal forgiveness portion of the loan is scheduled to be repaid in 2065 but this loan is not included in the amortization schedule as the loan was not finalized as of December 31, 2022.

During 2019, the County issued OWDA loan 8617 in the amount of $270,096 for the purpose of water pollution control at the Rockbridge Sewer Facility. The 1.62% interest loan is scheduled to be repaid by 2051. There was an outstanding balance of $218,898 as of December 31, 2022 after the 2022 principal payment of $8,062 was made.

During 2020, the County entered into OWDA loan 9114 in the amount of $5,297,160 for the purpose of Enterprise Sanitary Sewer Improvements. The 0% interest loan is split into principal forgiveness and non-principal forgiveness. During 2022 $1,513,269 was drawn down on the loan and $275,770 in principal payments were made leaving outstanding balance of $1,237,499 as of December 31, 2022. This loan is not included in the amortization schedule as the loan was not finalized as of December 31, 2022.

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

The County's revenue bonds are secured solely by the revenues of the County's sewer system. In the event of a default, the County's general revenues are not available to be attached to pay off these bonds.

The 2018 Excavator loan has provisions where in the event of default, the Lender may pursue any remedy available under the loan documents, at law or in equity.

During 2020, the County obtained a loan in the amount of $569,639 for the purpose of purchasing vehicles and equipment for the EMS department. The loan was issued at an interest rate of 3.29% with a final maturity date of August 01, 2025. The loan will be repaid from the EMS Fund and the loan is secured by the equipment acquired by the loan.

The following is a summary of the County's future principal and interest requirements for long-term debt:

	Vehicles and Equipment Loan		Sanitary Sewer Revenue Bonds	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	$ 114,182	$ 10,879	$ 18,500	$ 14,960
2024	118,022	7,039	19,500	14,004
2025	121,992	3,069	20,500	12,996
2026	-	-	21,600	11,934
2027	-	-	22,600	10,815
2028-2032	-	-	117,300	35,153
2033-2037	-	-	81,300	11,256
Totals	$ 354,196	$ 20,987	$ 301,300	$ 111,118

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT – (CONTINUED)

	Juvenile Detention Facility Note	
Year	Principal	Interest
2023	$ 19,995	$ 831

	CR15T OPWC Paving	CR28V OPWC Paving	CR21X OPWC	CR15W OPWC	CR15U OPWC Paving	CR10V OPWC Paving	CR15Z OPWC Paving
	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal
2023	$ 2,638	$ 18,569	$ 25,448	$ 25,000	$ 9,800	$ 20,000	$ -
2024	2,638	18,569	25,448	25,000	-	20,000	120,000
2025	2,638	18,569	25,449	25,000	-	20,000	120,000
2026	2,638	18,569	-	-	-	-	120,000
2027	2,638	18,569	-	-	-	-	120,000
2028-2031	10,548	55,709	-	-	-	-	120,000
Totals	$ 23,738	$ 148,554	$ 76,345	$ 75,000	$ 9,800	$ 60,000	$ 600,000

	OWDA Loan #8617		OWDA Loan #8696	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	$ 3,097	$ 1,769	$ 7,207	$ -
2024	6,269	3,462	14,413	-
2025	6,371	3,360	14,413	-
2026	6,474	3,256	14,413	-
2027	6,580	3,151	14,413	-
2028-2032	34,539	14,113	72,067	-
2033-2037	37,441	11,211	72,067	-
2038-2042	40,587	8,065	72,067	-
2043-2047	43,997	4,655	72,067	-
2048-2052	33,543	1,077	72,067	-
2052-2057	-	-	72,067	
2058-2062	-	-	72,067	
2063-2066	-	-	52,886	-
Totals	$ 218,898	$ 54,119	$ 622,214	$ -

NOTE 14 – FINANCED PURCHASE

In prior years, the County entered into a financed purchase for vehicles for the Sheriff's department. The following is an amortization schedule of the County's future principal and interest requirements for the financed purchase:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2023	$ 29,538	$ 2,068

NOTE 15 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Manuscript Debt

On February 16, 2017, the County issued $900,000 of general obligation bonds to itself in order to fund municipal courthouse renovations. The bonds carry a 3.00% interest rate and reach final maturity on December 01, 2032. The bonds were purchased from the General Fund. The following table summarizes the principal and interest payments required from the Hall of Justice Fund to the General Fund to retire the debt:

	2017 Hall of Justice Construction	
Year	Principal	Interest
2023	$ 56,907	$ 18,044
2024	58,627	16,324
2025	60,399	14,552
2026	62,224	12,726
2027	64,105	10,845
2028-2032	313,313	23,965
Totals	$ 615,575	$ 96,456

The principal balance outstanding as of December 31, 2022 is reflected as part of Interfund Receivable in the General fund and Interfund Payable in the Hall of Justice fund below.

Interfund Receivable/Payable

As of December 31, 2022, receivables and payables that resulted from various interfund transactions were as follows. Except as noted above, the County's General Fund made advances to other funds in anticipation of intergovernmental grant revenue.   These will be repaid in fiscal year 2022.

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NOTE 15 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – (CONTINUED)

	Interfund Payables	Interfund Receivables
Major Fund:		
General	$ -	$ 1,252,192
Total Major Fund	-	1,252,192
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds:		
Hockiing County Integrated Intervention/CCA	9,113	-
PSI Writer Grant-Common Pleas	941	-
Justice Assistance Grant	9,913	-
OCJS ARPS	22,935	-
Mental Health Dep Grant	4,542	-
Improving Criminal Justice	15,000	-
High Visibility Enforcement	5,343	-
Opioid-Hope Grant	12,332	-
LE Victim Specialist Grant	10,000	-
Innovative Prosecution Solution	18,000	-
Total Non-Major Special Revenue Funds	108,119	-
Non-Major Capital Projects Fund:		
Hall of Justice Construction Fund	615,575	-
Total Non-Major Funds	723,694	-
Custodial Fund:		
Hospitalization		-
Total Governmental Funds	$ 723,694	$ 1,252,192
Custodial Fund:		
Hospitalization Fund	$ 528,498	$ -

NOTE 15 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – (CONTINUED)

Transfers In (Out)

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Major Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	$ -	$ 991,602
EMS Fund	41,382	-
Board of DD	-	210,000
Total Major Governmental Funds	**41,382**	**1,201,602**
Non-Major Governmental Funds:		
Senior Citizens	-	400,000
Court Covid Grant Fund	22,655	-
Municipal Court Special Projects	-	74,951
Special Projects - Common Pleas	2,044	-
VOCA Grant Fund	1,385	-
LACTF Fund	83,134	-
Ohio 911 Local Subgrant Program	-	281,223
Special Projects - Probate Court	-	2,044
Hocking County 911	281,223	-
Felony Drug Court Probation	12,250	-
VAWA Grant Fund	-	22,655
School Resource Officer	79,554	-
Hall of Justice Bond Retirement	74,951	55,237
General Obligation Debt Retirement	20,708	-
Improving Criminal Justice Fund	-	1,385
Hall of Justice Construction	55,237	-
DD Permanent Improvement	210,000	-
Capital Projects-Senior Center	400,000	-
Agricultural Society Fund	721,000	-
Total Non-Major Governmental	**1,964,141**	**837,495**
Major Enterprise Fund-Sewer	**33,574**	**-**
TOTAL	**$ 2,039,097**	**$ 2,039,097**

During the year, the County provided transfers from the General Fund to the various funds to subsidize them in accordance with the funds' needs or to provide resources to make debt service payments. Transfers were made from non-major special revenue funds to the General Fund to reimburse the General Fund for expenses paid on those funds' behalf. Transfers were made from the Board of DD major fund to the DD Permanent Improvement Fund to provide monies for DD capital improvements. All transfers were done in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code.

NOTE 16- JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Athens-Hocking-Vinton Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health District

The County is a member of the Athens-Hocking-Vinton Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health District, which is a jointly governed organization of these three counties. The purpose of the District is to provide alcohol, drug addiction and mental health services to residents of each of these three counties. Each participating county has agreed to levy a tax within their county to assist in the operation of the District, whose passage requires a majority in the total three county districts.

This entity is governed by an eighteen-member board that is responsible for its own financial matters and operates autonomously from Hocking County. The Athens County Auditor serves as fiscal agent for the activities of the Board. Nine of the board members are appointed by the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, four members are appointed by the Ohio Department of Mental Health, and five members are appointed by the County Commissioners. The District derives its revenue from local property taxes, intergovernmental grants and reimbursements, and other miscellaneous revenue. Hocking County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility in this District.

Athens/Hocking Joint Solid Waste Management District

The County is a member of the Athens/Hocking Joint Solid Waste Management District, which is a jointly governed organization of these two counties. The purpose of the District is to make disposal of waste in the two-county area more comprehensive in terms of recycling, incinerating, and land filling. The District's sole revenue source is derived from a waste disposal fee for in-district and out-of-district waste. Although the counties contributed amounts to the District at the time of its creation, all contributions have since been returned to the respective counties and no future contributions by the counties are anticipated. Continued existence of the District is not dependent on the County's continued participation, no equity interest exists, and no debt is outstanding.

Buckeye Joint-County Self Insurance Council

The Buckeye Joint-County Self Insurance Council is a jointly governed organization that serves Athens, Hocking, Jackson, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Pike, Vinton, and Washington Counties and was formed as an insurance purchasing pool for the purpose of providing general liability, law enforcement, professional and fleet insurance. Member counties provide operating resources to the organization based on actuarially determined rates. The degree of control exercised by any participating government is limited to its representation on the Board. Hocking County does not have any ongoing interest or responsibility in the organization.

Ohio Government Risk Management Plan

The Buckeye Joint-County Self Insurance Council belongs to the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan; an unincorporated non-profit association with approximately 500 public entity members providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services. Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Plan is deemed a separate legal entity. The Plan provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverages, modified for each member’s needs. The Plan pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the member’s deductible.

The Plan uses conventional insurance coverages and reinsures these coverages. The Plan retains a small portion of the risk as identified in the Plan’s financials presented on the website at www.ohioplan.com. The individual members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member.

NOTE 17 – JOINT VENTURES

Corrections Commission of Southeastern Ohio

The County is a participant with Athens, Morgan, Vinton and Perry Counties in the Corrections Commission of Southeastern Ohio (the Commission) which is a joint venture of the participating counties. The purpose of the Commission is to augment the county jail programs and facilities. The operation of the Commission allows for the humane and constitutional detention of persons who cannot be released to less restrictive alternatives. The participating Boards of County Commissioners established the Commission. The Commission is directed by the Sheriff of each participating county, the presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of each participating county, and the current president of each participating Board of County Commissioners. Each county is obligated to provide financial support to this entity through per diem charges and assessments that are based on the number of beds contractually assigned to each county in proportion to the total number of beds of all participating counties. The County has an ongoing financial responsibility for this entity and, during 2022 contributed $1,036,450 toward the operating and capital costs of this facility. However, the County has no explicit equity interest in the Commission. Complete financial statements of the joint venture can be obtained from the Corrections Commission of Southeastern Ohio, 16678 Wolfe Bennett Road, Nelsonville, Ohio 45764.

South Central Ohio Job and Family Services

The County is a participant in the South-Central Ohio Job and Family Services (SCOJFS) which is a joint county department of job and family services pursuant to Chapter 329 of the Ohio Revised Code. Hocking County services previously provided through the Job and Family Services, Children Services, and Child Support Enforcement Agency departments are being provided through the SCOJFS. The SCOJFS is treated by the County as a joint venture of its member counties which include Hocking, Vinton, and Ross.

NOTE 18 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

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

NOTE 19 – ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Ohio Revised Code Section 6111.44 requires the County to submit any changes to their sewage treatment system to the Ohio EPA for approval. Through this permitting process, the County would be responsible to address any public safety issues associated with their sewage treatment facilities and the permit would specify the procedures required to dispose of all or part of the sewage treatment plant. At this time, the County has not applied for, nor does it have, an approved permit from Ohio EPA to dispose of all or part of their sewage treatment plant. Due to the lack of specific legal requirements for retiring the sewage treatment plant, the County has determined that the amount of the Asset Retirement Obligation cannot be reasonable estimated at this time.

NOTE 20 – FUND BALANCES

Fund Balances	General	Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Emergency Medical Services	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable						
Materials & Supplies Inventories	$ 8,057	$ 462,274	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 470,331
Long Term Advance	558,668	-	-	-	-	558,668
Total of Nonspendable	566,725	462,274	-	-	-	1,028,999
Restricted For:						
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	78,358	78,358
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	2,033,796	2,033,796
FEMA - Auto Gas	-	-	-	-	887,437	887,437
Addiction Treatment Project - ADM	-	-	-	-	190,884	190,884
Lodging Tax	-	-	-	-	323,520	323,520
Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	-	3,740,511	-	-	-	3,740,511
Municipal Court Special Projects	-	-	-	-	326,250	326,250
Senior Citizens	-	-	-	-	551,740	551,740
Hocking County 911	-	-	-	-	1,189,768	1,189,768
Wireless 911	-	-	-	-	552,289	552,289
Law Library	-	-	-	-	85,642	85,642
Board of Developmental Disabilities	-	-	6,930,620	-	-	6,930,620
Emergency Medical Services	-	-	-	332,324	-	332,324
Real Estate Assessment	-	-	-	-	1,547,646	1,547,646
Other Purposes	-	-	-	-	2,372,396	2,372,396
Total Restricted	-	3,740,511	6,930,620	332,324	10,139,726	21,143,181
Assigned						
2023 Excess Appropriations	2,863,830	-	-	-	-	2,863,830
Encumbrances	341,635	-	-	-	-	341,635
Total Assigned	3,205,465	-	-	-	-	3,205,465
Unassigned (deficit)	3,873,354	-	-	-	(1,866,710)	2,006,644
Total Fund Balances	$ 7,645,544	$ 4,202,785	$ 6,930,620	$ 332,324	$ 8,273,016	$ 27,384,289

NOTE 21 – ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

As of December 31, 2022, the Hall of Justin Construction, ODOT In-Kind, OPWC Capital Projects, ICJR – Improving Criminal Justice, Sheriff's Dive Support Unit, ARRA Household Sewage Treatment, Sheriff LEBG, Opioid Hope Grant, OCJS ARPA, LE Victim Specialist Grant, and High Visibility Enforcement funds had a deficit fund balances in the amount of $615,543; $300,000; $900,000; $364; $2,049; $18,298; $3,896; $9,389; $15,171; $1,486; and $514, respectively, due to the application of GAAP.

The County did not provide evidence that certain capital projects were competitively bid as required by Ohio Revised Code Section 307.86.

NOTE 22 – COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency ended in April 2023. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the County. The impact on the County's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated. The County's investment portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be realized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined.

NOTE 22 – COVID-19 – (CONTINUED)

During 2022, the County received COVID-19 funding. The County did not subgrant funds to other governments and organization nor were funds returned to any granting agency, and no funds were spent on-behalf of other governments. The County also did not receive on-behalf of grants from another government.

NOTE 23 –ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrances	Outstanding Balance
General Fund	$373,386
Motor Vehicle and Gas Tax Fund	486,564
Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund	166,353
Emergency Medical Services Fund	50,038
American Rescue Plan Act Non-major Fund	547,955
Enterprise Fund	1,995,397

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

As indicated in Note 1 to the basic financial statements, the following disclosures are made on behalf of Hocking Valley Community Hospital:

1. **REPORTING ENTITY**

Hocking Valley Community Hospital (the Hospital), located in Hocking County, Logan, Ohio, is organized as a county hospital under provisions of the general statutes of the State of Ohio requiring no specific articles of incorporation. The organization is exempt from Federal income taxes. The Board of Trustees, appointed by the county commissioners and the probate and common pleas court judges, is charged with the management and operation of the Hospital, its finances and staff. The Hospital is considered a component unit of Hocking County, Ohio and is included as a component unit in the basic financial statements of Hocking County.

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, the Hocking Valley Community Hospital Memorial Fund, Inc. (Foundation) is included as a discretely presented component unit in a separate column in the Hospital's financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Hospital. The Foundation acts primarily as a fundraising organization to supplement the resources that are available to the Hospital in support of its programs. Although the Hospital does not control the timing or the amounts of receipts from the Foundation, the majority of resources, or income thereon, which the Foundation holds and invests, is restricted to support the activities of the Hospital. Because these restricted resources held by the Foundation can only be used by, or for the benefit of the Hospital, it is considered a component unit of the Hospital. The Foundation is a private nonprofit organization that reports under generally accepted accounting principles set forth by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL – (CONTINUED)

2. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements include the accounts of the Hospital and its component unit, the Foundation. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments, issued in June 1999*. The Hospital follows the "business-type" activities reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 34, which provides a comprehensive look at the Hospital's financial activities.

The Foundation reports under generally accepted accounting principles set forth by FASB standards. As such, certain presentation features for the Foundation have been conformed to the GASB presentation. There were no significant differences between the two frameworks related to the Foundation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Proprietary Fund Accounting

The Hospital utilizes the propriety fund method of accounting whereby revenue and expenses are recognized on the full accrual basis. Substantially all revenue and expenses are subject to accrual.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include investments in highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

Inventories

Inventories, consisting primarily of medical supplies and drugs, are valued at the lower of cost, determined by the first-in, first-out method, or market.

Investments

The Hospital records its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Unrealized gains and losses on investments are included in net investment income (loss) in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

The Foundation records its investments at fair value in accordance with the Investments Topic of the Accounting Standards Codification. Differences between cost and fair value are recognized as unrealized gains or losses in the period in which they occur. The realized gain or loss on investments in the difference between the proceeds received and the cost of investments sold.

The Hospital and Foundation hold investments which are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit. Due to the level of risk associated with these securities and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the various risk factors will occur in the near term that could materially affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements.

Donor Restricted Investments

Donor restricted investments consist of assets maintained by the Foundation whose use is restricted by a donor.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL – (CONTINUED)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The Hospital recognizes as operating revenues those transactions that are major or central to the provision of health care services. Operating revenues include those revenues received for direct patient care, grants received from organizations as reimbursement for patient care, and other incidental revenue associated with patient care. Operating expenses include those costs associated with providing patient care including costs of professional services, operating the hospital facilities, administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization. Nonoperating revenues include investment income and grants and contributions received for purposes other than capital asset acquisition. Nonoperating expenses include interest expense, investment losses, and expenses for grants to the Foundation which represent amounts paid to the Foundation for the benefit of Hocking Valley Medical Group (see Note 17).

Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at historical costs. Contributed capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the time of their donation. Expenditures for capital assets must exceed $5,000 in order for them to be capitalized. Expenditures that substantially increase the useful lives of existing assets are capitalized. Routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. All capital assets other than land are depreciated or amortized (in the case of right-to-use assets) using the straight-line method of depreciation using these useful lives:

Buildings and related improvements	10 to 40 years
Fixed equipment	10 to 20 years
Moveable equipment	3 to 20 years
Land improvements	10 to 20 years

Depreciation expense on right-to-use assets is included in depreciation and amortization in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. The asset and accumulated depreciation are removed from the related accounts when the asset is disposed. Any gain or loss resulting from this disposal is recorded in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

Compensated Absences

The Hospital's employees earn vacation time at varying rates depending on years of service. Employees may accumulate vacation time, up to 400 hours, to be carried over to the subsequent year. The Hospital's employees also earn sick leave on an annual basis at a flat rate regardless of years of service. Upon retirement, employees age 65 or older with a minimum of 10 years of service, and employees with 30 years of service regardless of age have sick leave balances paid out at 25% of eligible hours at their current rate of pay. The maximum payout is 240 hours. As of December 2022, the liability for accrued vacation and sick leave was $732,830.

Grants and Contributions

From time to time, the Hospital receives grants and contributions from governmental organizations, private individuals, and private organizations. Revenues from grants and contributions (including contributions of capital assets) are recognized when all eligibility requirements, including time requirements are met. Grants and contributions may be restricted for either specific operating purposes or for capital purposes. Amounts that are unrestricted or that are restricted to a specific operating purpose are reported as nonoperating revenues. Amounts restricted to capital acquisitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Restricted Resources

When the Hospital has both restricted and unrestricted resources available to finance a particular program, it is the Hospital's policy to use restricted resources before unrestricted resources.

Net Position

Net Investment in Capital Assets: Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and is reduced by the balances of any outstanding borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets.

Restricted Net Position: Results when constraints placed on the use of the net position are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Net Position: Consists of remaining net position that does not meet the previously listed criteria.

Risk Management

The Hospital is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or, damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruptions; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising in such matters.

Franchise Fee

Effective July 1, 2009, the State of Ohio began assessing a franchise fee to hospitals to fund health care programs. The Hospital incurred franchise fee expenses of $1,070,834 in 2022 and recorded the amount in supplies and other expenses in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Additionally, the Hospital paid $534,417 of its franchise fee payment in advance, which was reflected in the Statements of Net Position as prepaid expenses as of December 31, 2021. The Hospital did not prepay its 2022 franchise fee payment in advance. There was no franchise fee liability payable to the State of Ohio at December 31, 2022.

Patient Accounts Receivable and Net Patient Service Revenue

The Hospital recognizes net patient service revenues on the accrual basis of accounting in the reporting period in which services are performed based on the current gross charge structure, less actual adjustments and estimated discounts for contractual allowances, principally for patients covered by Medicare, Medicaid, managed care and other health plans. The Hospital is designated as a critical access facility by the Medicare program. As a result, Medicare inpatient and outpatient services are reimbursed at the approximate cost plus 1% of providing those services subject to the federal sequestration provisions. Payment for the majority of Medicaid inpatient and outpatient services is based on a prospectively determined fixed price. Gross patient service revenue is recorded in the accounting records using the established rates for the type of service provided to the patient. The Hospital recognizes an estimated contractual allowance to reduce gross patient charges to the estimated net realizable amount for services rendered based upon previously agreed-to rates with a payor. The Hospital utilizes the patient accounting system to calculate contractual allowances on a payor-by-payor basis based on the rates in effect for each primary third-party payor. Another factor that is considered and could further influence the level of the contractual reserves includes the status of accounts receivable balances as inpatient or outpatient. The Hospital's management continually reviews the contractual estimation process to consider and incorporate updates to laws and regulations and the frequent changes in managed care contractual terms that result from contract renegotiations and renewals.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Payors include federal and state agencies, including Medicare, Medicaid, managed care health plans, commercial insurance companies, employers, and patients. These third-party payors provide payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates based on negotiated reimbursement agreements. Payment arrangements include prospectively determined rates per discharge, reimbursed costs, discounted charges, and fee schedule payments. Retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payors are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods as final settlements are determined.

The Hospital estimates an allowance for doubtful accounts based on an evaluation of historical losses, current economic conditions, and other factors unique to the Hospital.

Charity Care

The Hospital provides care to patients who meet certain criteria under its charity care policy without charge or at amounts less than established rates. Because the Hospital does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care, they are not reported as revenue.

Of the Hospital's total operating expenses (approximately $33,696,000 during 2022), an estimated $249,000 arose from providing services to charity patients during 2022. The estimated costs of providing charity services are based on a calculation which applies a ratio of costs to charges to the gross uncompensated charges associated with providing care to charity patients. The ratio of cost to charges is calculated based on the Hospital's total expenses divided by gross patient service revenue. The Hospital participates in the Hospital Care Assurance Program (HCAP), which provides for additional payments to hospitals that provide a disproportionate share of uncompensated services to the indigent and uninsured. Net amounts recognized through this program totaled $1,086,844 for 2022 and are reported as net patient service revenue in the financial statements.

Pension and Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension and OPEB assets and liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the pension and OPEB, and pension and OPEB income and expense, information about the net position of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) and addition to/deductions from the OPERS's net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the OPERS.

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NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

3. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

On January 1, 2022, the Hospital implemented GASB Statement No. 87 – *Leases*, which requires all leases that have a maximum possible term greater than 12 months to be recorded in the statement of net position. Previously, leases classified as operating leases were not recorded in the statement of net position. The following table outlines the prior period adjustments necessary to implement this standard.

Statement of Net Position

	As previously stated, December 31, 2021	Adjustment	As restated, December 31, 2021
Net position	$ (235,006)	$ (19,621)	$ (254,627)
Buildings, land improvements and equipment, net	9,380,505	(552,765)	8,827,740
Intangible right-to-use assets, net	-	917,813	917,813
Current portion of capital lease obligations	294,398	(294,398)	-
Noncurrent portion of capital lease obligations	292,685	(292,685)	-
Current portion lease liability	-	335,175	335,175
Noncurrent portion lease liability	-	636,577	636,577

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	As previously stated, December 31, 2021	Adjustment	As restated, December 31, 2021
Supplies and other expense	$ 8,009,749	$ (60,000)	$ 7,949,749
Depreciation and amortization	2,093,328	46,602	2,139,930
Interest expense	120,394	21,304	141,698
Net decrease in position at December 31, 2021		$ 7,906	

4. FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES AND OTHER – FOUNDATION

The Foundation performs fund-raising services on behalf of the Hospital. Expenses related to providing these services for the year ended December 31, 2022, were as follows:

	Fundraising
Supplies and other expenses	$ 49,765
Depreciation	40,883
	$ 90,648

Liquidity and Availability of Resources

The Foundation's financial assets available within one year of the statement of net position date for general expenditures for the year ended December 31 are as follows:

	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 998,401
Investments	134,722
	$ 1,133,123

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

None of the financial assets are subject to donor or other contractual restrictions that make them unavailable for general expenditure within one year of the statement of net position date. As part of the Foundation's liquidity management, it has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. In addition, the Foundation invests cash in excess of daily requirements in certificates of deposit and short-term investments.

5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

State law requires insurance or collateralization of all deposits with federal depository insurance and other acceptable collateral in specific amounts.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Hospital's deposits might not be recovered. Through December 31, 2022, FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) insurance for funds held in interest bearing accounts is $250,000 per depositor per category of legal ownership. Ohio Revised Code requires that deposits in excess of FDIC insured amounts are collateralized. The Hospital's investment policy does not address custodial credit risk, but it believes that the Hospital's depository bank carries sufficient collateral to cover the total amount of public funds on deposit with the bank (after FDIC coverage) and is in compliance with the requirements specified in Sections 135.18 and 135.181 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The bank balances of the Hospital's deposits on December 31, 2022 totaled $7,205,150 and were subject to the following categories of custodial credit risk:

	2022
Collateral held by the counterparty's agent but not in the name of the Hospital	$ 870,800
Total amount subject to custodial risk	870,800
Amount insured	6,334,350
Total bank balances	$ 7,205,150

Investments – The Hospital

The Hospital has adopted an investment policy that is consistent with the allowable investments provided by the Auditor of State. The policy authorizes the Hospital to invest in the following:

a. United States obligations or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

b. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality.

c. Interim deposits in the eligible institutions applying for interim monies as provided in Ohio Revised Code Section 135.08.

d. Bonds or other obligations of the State of Ohio.

e. The Ohio Subdivisions Fund (Star Ohio) as provided in Ohio Revised Code Section 135.45.

f. Certificates of deposit.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

The Hospital's investments generally are reported at fair value, as discussed in Note 2. At December 31, 2022, the Hospital had the following investments, maturities and rates (per Standard & Poor's), all of which were held in the Hospital's name by custodial banks that are agents of the Hospital:

	2022		
		Investment Maturities	
	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years
Money market funds			
AAA	$ 6,069,687	$ 6,069,687	$ -

Interest Rate Risk

The Hospital's investment policies limit investment portfolios to maturities of five years or less. All of the Hospital's investments at December 31, 2022 have effective maturity dates of less than five years.

Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Hospital will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Hospital's investment policy does not address custodial credit risk. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Hospital is not exposed to custodial credit risk as it relates to its investment portfolio.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of investments in any issuer. This does not apply to obligations and agencies of the United States Treasury which are deemed to be "risk-free". The Hospital's investment policy requires that the portfolio be structured to diversify investments to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity, a specific issuer or a specific type of security. The Hospital believes that it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on investments.

Investments – The Foundation

As of December 31, the fair values of the Foundation's investments were as follows:

	2022
Mutual funds	$ 172,539
Exchange traded funds	131,451
Common stock	42,681
Money market funds	6,103
	$352,774

The Foundation's investments are reflected in the statements of net position as follows at December 31:

	2022
Investments - current assets	$ 134,722
Donor restricted investments - noncurrent assets	218,052
	$ 352,774

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

The Foundation's investment income for the year ended December 31 consisted of the following:

	2022
Interest and dividends, net of investment management fees	$ 3,339
Net unrealized/realized gain	(36,464)
	$ (33,125)

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

a. Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Hospital and Foundation have the ability to access.

b. Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

c. Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2022.

a. Money markets – Valued based at the subscription and redemption activity at a $1 stable net asset value (NAV). However, on a daily basis the funds are valued at their daily NAV calculated using the amortized cost of the securities held in the fund.

b. Mutual funds - Valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund. Mutual funds held by the Foundation are open-end mutual funds that are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. These funds are required to publish their daily net asset value and to transact at that price. The mutual funds held by the Foundation are deemed to be actively traded.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

c. Exchange traded funds - Valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund. Exchange traded funds held by the Foundation are funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These funds are required to publish their daily net asset value and to transact at that price. The exchange traded funds held by the Foundation are deemed to be actively traded.

d. Common stock – Valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Hospital's assets at fair value as of December 31, 2022. Classification within the fair value hierarchy table is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market funds - AAA	$ -	$ 6,069,687	$ -	$ 6,069,687

The Hospital's policy is to recognize transfers between levels as of the end of the reporting period.

Foundation assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market	$ -	$ 6,103	$ -	$ 6,103
Mutual funds:				
Fixed income	27,533	-	-	27,533
Foreign large blend	22,874	-	-	22,874
Foreign large growth	6,751	-	-	6,751
Foreign mid growth	3,345	-	-	3,345
Large growth	40,965	-	-	40,965
Mid-cap growth	52,058	-	-	52,058
Small value	19,013	-	-	19,013
Exchange traded funds:				
Fixed income	20,853	-	-	20,853
Foreign large blend	29,526	-	-	29,526
Large value	54,401	-	-	54,401
Mid-cap value	15,109	-	-	15,109
Small blend	11,562	-	-	11,562
Common stock:				
Energy	42,681	-	-	42,681
Total investments	$ 346,671	$ 6,103	$ -	$ 352,774

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

The Hospital's capital asset additions, transfers, retirements, and balances as of and for the year ended December 31, were as follows:

	2022				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 5,120	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,120
Construction in process	141,759	721,007	(134,414)	-	728,352
Total non-depreciable capital assets	146,879	721,007	(134,414)	-	733,472
Depreciable capital assets:					
Land improvements	559,611	-	-	-	559,611
Buildings and improvements	17,846,014	292,989	74,007	-	18,213,010
Equipment	21,576,808	344,001	884,296	-	22,805,105
Total depreciable capital assets	39,982,433	636,990	958,303	-	41,577,726
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	(452,536)	(35,916)	-	-	(488,452)
Buildings and improvements	(12,087,981)	(595,534)	-	-	(12,683,515)
Equipment	(18,614,176)	(659,928)	(871,299)	-	(20,145,403)
Total accumulated depreciation	(31,154,693)	(1,291,378)	(871,299)	-	(33,317,370)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	8,827,740	(654,388)	87,004	-	8,260,356
Intangible right-to-use assets:					
Leased equipment	1,539,743	2,242,461	(823,889)	-	2,958,315
Leased building space	466,019	-	-	-	466,019
Total intangible right-to-use assets	2,005,762	2,242,461	(823,889)	-	3,424,334
Less accumulated amortization:					
Leased equipment	(986,978)	(463,803)	871,299	-	(579,482)
Leased building space	(100,971)	(46,602)	-	-	(147,573)
Total accumulated amortization	(1,087,949)	(510,405)	871,299	-	(727,055)
Total intangible right-to-use assets, net	917,813	1,732,056	47,410	-	2,697,279
Total capital assets, net	$ 9,892,432	$ 1,798,675	$ -	$ -	$ 11,691,107

Total depreciation and amortization expense related to the Hospital's capital assets for 2022 was $1,801,783.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

The Foundation's capital asset additions, transfers, retirements, and balances as of and for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

	2022				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 954,288	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 954,288
Total non-depreciable capital assets	954,288	-	-	-	954,288
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings and improvements	1,694,990	-	-	-	1,694,990
Equipment	12,421	-	-	-	12,421
Total depreciable capital assets	1,707,411	-	-	-	1,707,411
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and improvements	(541,241)	(40,883)	-	-	(582,124)
Equipment	(12,421)	-	-	-	(12,421)
Total accumulated depreciation	(553,662)	(40,883)	-	-	(594,545)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	1,153,749	(40,883)	-	-	1112,866
Total capital assets, net	$ 2,108,037	$ (40,883)	$ -	$ -	$ 2,067,154

Total depreciation expense related to the Foundation's capital assets for 2022 was $40,883.

Intangible Right-to-Use Assets

In 2022, the Hospital implemented the guidance in GASB Statement No. 87 – *Leases* and recognized the value of equipment and building space leased under long-term contracts.

As of December 31, 2020, the Hospital had fifteen lease agreements in place for various pieces of medical and office equipment. Terms of the leases are described in Note 8.

8. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

In 2022, the Hospital implemented the guidance of GASB Statement No. 87 – *Leases* for accounting and reporting leases that had previously been reported as operating leases.

Medical and Office Equipment Leases
The Hospital has a variety of leases related to medical and office equipment. Terms of these leases range between 36 and 84 months and carry monthly minimum payments from $334 to $29,965. For purposes of discounting future payments on leases, the Hospital uses the incremental borrowing rate, unless an interest rate is explicitly stated on the agreement related to corresponding leases. The leased equipment and accumulated amortization of the right-to-use assets are outlined in Note 7. The prior period adjustment is discussed in Note 3.

Building Lease
The Hospital leases building space from the Foundation for use as commercial medical space. The Hospital anticipates it will exercise renewal options on the lease until September 30, 2029. The current monthly payment is $5,000. The present value of the lease was determined using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of lease inception of 5.25%. The leased building space and accumulated amortization of the right-to-use asset is outlined in Note 7. The prior period adjustment is described in Note 3.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Remaining payments on these leases include:

	Lease Payments to Maturity					
	Equipment			Building Space		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 442,488	$ 79,320	$ 521,808	$ 42,970	$ 17,030	$ 60,000
2024	392,208	62,317	454,525	45,281	14,719	60,000
2025	366,280	47,599	413,879	47,716	12,284	60,000
2026	328,206	35,094	363,300	50,283	9,717	60,000
2027	335,689	23,891	359,580	52,987	7,013	60,000
Thereafter	534,677	14,443	549,120	104,654	9,509	114,163
Totals	$ 2,399,548	$ 262,664	$ 2,662,212	$ 343,891	$ 70,272	$ 414,163

9. LINE OF CREDIT

The Hospital has a $1,000,000 line of credit with a bank that is collateralized by all patient accounts receivable. The line of credit is due on demand. Interest is payable at a variable rate of prime plus 1.04% (8.54% at December 31, 2022). The Hospital did not have any amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2022.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

Debt – Hospital

Information regarding the Hospital's long-term debt and capital lease activity and balances as of and for the year ended December 31, is as follows:

	2022				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Payments/ Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Direct borrowings:					
Note payable, OAQDA	$ 1,279,793	$ -	$ (130,482)	$ 1,149,311	$ 134,461
Note payable, OSUWMC	243,402	-	(243,402)	-	-
Note payable, Merchants National Bank	-	818,741	(28,823)	789,918	88,897
Total direct borrowings	1,523,195	818,741	(402,707)	1,939,229	223,358
Total debt	$ 1,523,195	$ 818,741	$ (402,707)	$ 1,939,229	$ 223,358

During 2016, the Hospital signed two note payable agreements with the Ohio Air Quality Development Authority (OAQDA) totaling $1,918,748 utilizing the proceeds to make energy efficient capital improvements to the Hospital. The first note, which totaled $1,000,000, bears interest at 4.25%, with interest payments through December 1, 2030 due semi-annually. Annual principal payments begin December 1, 2024 with the final payment due December 1, 2030. The second note, which totaled $918,748, bears interest at 3.05% with annual principal and interest payments beginning December 1, 2016 through December 1, 2024. At December 31, 2022, the balance outstanding under these notes payable agreements was $1,149,311.

The OAQDA note payable contain a provision that whenever an event of default occurs, the principal and interest outstanding is due and payable immediately. The notes are not secured by any assets owned by the Hospital.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

During 2018, the Hospital signed a note payable agreement with The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center (OSUWMC) totaling $2,130,549 utilizing the proceeds to implement a new electronic medical record system at the Hospital. The note includes imputed interest at 5.25% with monthly payments beginning in June 2017 through May 2022. The Note is not secured by any assets owned by the Hospital. At December 31, 2022, the balance outstanding under this note payable agreement was $0. See Note 19 for further discussion.

During 2022, the Hospital signed a direct borrowing note payable with Merchants National Bank totaling $818,741 to replace the roof of the Hospital building. Monthly payments of at least $5,053 began in September 2022 and can continue through September 2032. The note bears interest through September 2027 at a rate of 4.15%, after which point the interest rate will adjust to the 5 Year Treasury rate as of September 2027, plus 3.5%, except that the interest rate on the note payable at September 2027 cannot fall below 4.15% or rise above 10.0%. A balloon payment of up to $523,493 of interest and principal will be due September 2032 if the Hospital makes the minimum allowed monthly payment throughout the term of the loan. The Hospital has remitted payments in excess of the minimum payment amount each month in 2022 and intends to continue doing so in future periods in order to avoid paying a balloon payment at the loan termination date.

As part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act, certain businesses were eligible to receive a loan from the Small Business Association (SBA) through the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) under CFDA #59.073. The PPP loan is unsecured, bears interest at 1%, and funds advanced under the program are subject to forgiveness if certain criteria is met. The PPP loans may be forgivable to the extent that the employer incurs and spends the funds on qualified expenditures, which include payroll, employee health insurance, rent utilities, and interest costs during the covered period as defined by the PPP guidance. In addition, employers must maintain specified employment and wage levels during the pandemic and submit adequate documentation of such expenditures to qualify for loan forgiveness. The loan was forgiven in full in 2021. As a result, the Hospital recorded $3,659,562 in nonoperating revenues in 2021.

Long-term debt and capital lease obligation payment requirements for fiscal years subsequent to December 31, 2022, are as follows:

	Notes from Direct Borrowings		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 223,358	$ 77,815	$ 301,173
2024	231,219	69,820	301,039
2025	237,394	60,168	297,562
2026	243,531	50,090	293,621
2027	247,276	42,347	289,623
Thereafter	756,451	66,556	823,007
	$ 1,939,229	$ 366,796	$ 2,306,025

Debt obligations – Foundation

Information regarding the Foundation's long-term debt activity and balances as of and for the year ended December 31, is as follows:

	2022				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Payments/ Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Commercial loan	$938,472	$ -	$ (42,214)	$ 896,258	$ 43,974
Total debt	$938,472	$ -	$ (42,214)	$ 896,258	$ 43,974

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

During 2018, the Foundation signed a note payable agreement with Citizens Bank of Logan, now Merchants National Bank, totaling $1,080,000 utilizing the proceeds to purchase a new Medical Office Building. The note from direct borrowings bears interest at 3.77% with annual principal and interest payments beginning April 18, 2018 through April 18, 2038. Beginning on April 18, 2023, the interest rate is subject to change annually based on the weekly average yield of United States treasury securities. At December 31, 2022, the balance outstanding under this note payable agreement was $896,258.

The Foundation is required to meet a minimum debt service coverage ratio. Management believes the Foundation was in compliance with this covenant as of December 31, 2022.

Long-term debt obligation payment requirements for fiscal years subsequent of December 31, 2022, are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 43,974	$ 32,999	$ 76,973
2024	45,661	31,312	76,973
2025	47,413	29,560	76,973
2026	49,231	27,742	76,973
2027	51,120	25,853	76,973
Thereafter	658,859	137,471	796,330
	$ 896,258	$ 284,937	$ 1,181,195

11. PATIENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The details of patient accounts receivable are set forth below:

	2022
Gross patient accounts receivable	$ 18,361,707
Less allowance for:	
Uncollectible accounts	(933,828)
Contractual adjustments	(9,367,100)
Net patient accounts receivable	$ 8,060,779

The Hospital provides services without collateral to patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. The composition of net receivables from patients and third-party payors was as follows:

	2022	
	Accounts Receivable	Gross Revenue
Medicare	44%	52%
Medicaid	15%	23%
Commercial	32%	23%
Self-pay	9%	2%
	100%	100%

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

12. ESTIMATED AMOUNTS DUE FROM THIRD-PARTY PAYORS

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payment to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. The Hospital is designated as a Critical Access Hospital (CAH) under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. CAHs receive payments on a reasonable cost basis, for inpatient and most outpatient services to eligible Medicare patients. Contractual adjustments under third-party reimbursement programs represent the difference between the Hospital's billings at established rates for services and amounts reimbursed by third- party payors. A summary of the basis of reimbursement with major third-party payors follows:

a. Medicare: On October 4, 2006, the Hospital became a Critical Access Hospital. After October 4, 2006, inpatient services and most outpatient services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid based on a cost reimbursement methodology. Other outpatient services are reimbursed based on fee schedules.

b. The Hospital and the Hospital's swing beds are reimbursed for cost reimbursable items at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by the Medicare fiscal intermediary. The Hospital's classification of patients under the Medicare program and the appropriateness of their admission are subject to an independent review by a peer review organization.

c. Medicaid: Inpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are reimbursed based on prospectively determined rates per discharge. Medicaid outpatient services are reimbursed based upon the lesser of the Hospital's charge or predetermined fee schedule amounts. Capital related expenditures are subject to annual cost report settlement.

d. Other Payors: The Hospital has entered into agreements with certain commercial carriers. Reimbursement for services under these agreements includes discounts from established charges and other payment methodologies.

In 2022, approximately 52% of the Hospital's total gross patient revenue was derived from Medicare patients while 23% was derived from Medicaid. The remaining revenue was derived primarily from commercial insurance payments.

Laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. Retroactive adjustments are considered in the recognition of revenue on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and are adjusted in future periods, as final settlements are determined. Management has determined that there was $115,845 due from third party payors as of December 31, 2022. There is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates will change by a material amount in the near term. Differences between the estimated amounts accrued at interim and final settlements are reported in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position in the year of settlement. The Hospital recorded an unfavorable adjustment of $163,469 in net patient service revenue on the statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net position in 2022.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

13. NET PATIENT SERVICE REVENUES

Net patient service revenue consists of the following:

	2022
Revenue:	
Inpatient	$ 16,260,910
Outpatient	81,982,235
Total patient revenue	98,243,145
Revenue deductions:	
Contractual allowances	(56,711,354)
Provision for bad debts	(2,461,522)
Charity care	(732,610)
HCAP revenue	1,086,844
Total deductions	(58,818,642)
Total net patient service revenue	$ 39,424,503

14. OTHER LIABILITIES

Risk Management

The Hospital is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or, damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruptions; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Hospital has purchased commercial insurance for malpractice, general liability and employee medical claims.

Medical Malpractice

For medical malpractice, the Hospital has professional liability insurance with a commercial carrier. Coverage is $1,000,000 per occurrence and $3,000,000 in the annual aggregate. In addition, the Hospital has umbrella coverage of $2,000,000 per occurrence. The policy also requires that certain members of the medical staff carry professional liability coverage of no less than $1,000,000 per occurrence and $3,000,000 in the annual aggregate. The Hospital's coverage is on a claims made basis. Settled claims for medical malpractice have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past five years. Losses from asserted and unasserted claims identified under the Hospital's incident reporting systems are accrued based on estimates that incorporate the Hospital's past experience, as well as other considerations including the nature of each claim or incident and relevant trend factors. There is no liability for medical malpractice at December 31, 2022.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Employee Health Insurance

The Hospital provides health insurance to participating employees under a plan that is partially self-insured. The plan is covered by a stop-loss policy that covers specific items over $500,000. An estimate of incurred but unpaid claims has been determined as of December 31, 2022 based on historical experience. The liability for estimated self-insured employee health claims includes estimates of the ultimate costs for both reported claims and incurred but not reported claims. Activity and balances as of and for the two years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Beginning Liability	Claims Incurred	Claims Paid	Ending Liability
2021	$ 403,101	$ 3,089,038	$ 3,151,704	$ 340,435
2022	$ 340,435	$ 3,376,822	$ 3,305,647	$ 411,610

15. BOARD DESIGNATED INVESTMENTS, ENDOWMENTS AND RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Board Designated Investments

Board designated investments of $290,000 as of December 31, 2022 are designated for future capital improvements at the Hospital.

Donor-Restricted – Expendable for Various Purposes

The Foundation has funds, which have been donated for specific purposes. The funds must be used for the donor specified purpose. Donor-restricted assets that are expendable for various purposes were approximately $38,816 as of December 31, 2022.

Donor-Restricted – Nonexpendable Endowments

The Foundation maintains several permanent funds with donor-restricted endowments that totaled approximately $179,236 at December 31, 2022. It is the Foundation's policy to transfer from the endowment funds to available funds an amount not to exceed 75% of the total return earned by the endowment. In this way, a portion of the total return will be added back to the principal of the fund to provide growth of the fund. The transfer of available funds shall also be limited in such a manner as to not decrease the designated principal of the fund. Available funds earned that are required to maintain the principal will not be transferred.

16. RETIREMENT PLANS

The Hospital contributed to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan—a cost-sharing, multiple- employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member Directed Plan—a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan—a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

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

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

In order to qualify for health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined plans must have 20 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 75. Please see the Plan Statement in the OPERS 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for details.

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

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Asset, Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Retirement Plans

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68 and 75, employers participating in cost-sharing multiple-employer plans are required to recognize a proportionate share of the collective net pension and OPEB liabilities and assets of the plans. Although changes in the net pension liabilities and assets generally are recognized as expense in the current period, certain items are deferred and recognized as expense in future periods. Deferrals for differences between projected and actual investment returns are amortized to pension expense over five years. Deferrals for employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date are amortized in the following period (one year). Other deferrals are amortized over the estimated remaining service lives of both active and inactive employees (amortization periods range from 3 to 10 years).

The collective net pension asset and liability of the retirement systems (GASB 68) and the Hospital's proportionate share of the net pension asset and liability as of December 31 are as follows:

	2022
Net pension liability - all employers	$ 8,700,404,651
Proportion of the net pension liability - Hospital	0.093176%
	$ 8,106,689

	2022
Net pension asset - all employers	$ 394,005,071
Proportion of the net pension asset - Hospital	0.045252%
	$ 178,295

In relation to GASB 68, a gain of $2,813,565 is included in employee benefits expense for the years ended December 31, 2022.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

The collective net OPEB asset of the retirement systems (GASB 75) and the Hospital's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as of December 31 are as follows:

	2022
Net OPEB asset - all employees	$ 3,132,153,063
Proportion of the net OPEB asset - Hospital	0.089265%
	$ 2,795,917

In relation to GASB 75, a gain of $2,233,925 is included in employee benefits expense for the years ended December 31, 2022.

At December 31, 2022, the Hospital reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred outflows of resources:	
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 414,373
Assumption changes	1,022,693
Change in proportionate share	696,330
Difference between Hospital contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,361
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,093,661
Total	$ 4,228,418
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 197,741
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan	9,680,836
Change in proportionate share	16,633
Difference between Hospital contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,648
Total	$ 9,898,858

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2022, the Hospital reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for OPEB from the following sources:

Deferred outflows of resources:		
Change in proportionate share	$	181,004
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		13,424
Total	$	194,428
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Difference between expected and actual experience	$	424,098
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan assets		1,332,896
Assumption changes		1,131,755
Difference between Hospital contributions and proportionate share of contributions		12,515
Total	$	2,901,264

Net deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense during the year ending December 31 as follows:

2023	$	756,997
2024		3,202,321
2025		2,273,672
2026		1,537,241
2027		(3,150)
Thereafter		(2,980)
Total	$	7,764,101

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Net deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense during the year ending December 31 as follows:

2023	$	1,634,242
2024		603,362
2025		291,231
2026		191,425
Total	$	2,720,260

Statutory Authority

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 145

Benefit Formula

Pension: Benefits are calculated on the basis of age, final average salary (FAS), and service credit. State and Local members in transition Groups A and B are eligible for retirement benefits at age 60 with 60 months of service credit or at age 55 with 25 or more years of service credit. Group C for State and Local is eligible for retirement at age 57 with 25 years of service or at age 62 with 5 years of service. For Groups A and B, the annual benefit is based on 2.2% of FAS multiplied by the actual years of service for the first 30 years of service credit and 2.5% for years of service in excess of 30 years. For Group C, the annual benefit applies a factor of 2.2% for the first 35 years and a factor of 2.5% for the years of service in excess of 35. FAS represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career. The base amount of a member's pension benefit vests in upon receipt of the initial benefit payment.

OPEB: The ORC permits, but does not require, OPERS to offer post-employment health care coverage. The ORC allows a portion of the employers' contributions to be used to fund health care coverage. The health care portion of the employer contribution rate for the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan is comparable, as the same coverage options are provided to participants in both plans. Beginning January 1, 2015, the service eligibility criteria for health care coverage increased from 10 years to 20 years with a minimum age of 60, or 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Beginning with January 2016 premiums, Medicare-eligible retirees could select supplemental coverage through the connector and may be eligible for monthly allowances deposited to a health reimbursement account to be used for reimbursement of eligible health care expenses. Coverage for non-Medicare retirees includes hospitalization, medical expenses, and prescription drugs. The OPERS determines the amount, if any, of the associated health care costs that will be absorbed by the OPERS and attempts to control costs by using managed care, case management, and other programs. Effective January 1, 2022, eligible non-Medicare retirees are part of a connector program similar to Medicare-enrolled members.

Contribution Rates

The ORC provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS may be set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2022, State and Local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary and Public Safety and Law Enforcement employers contributed at 18.1%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the ORC.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare for members in the Traditional Pension Plan was 0.0% during calendar year 2022. For the Combined Plan, the portion of employer contributions allocated to healthcare was 0% from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, and was 2% from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited for Member-Directed Plan participants for 2022 was 4.0%.

Cost-of-Living Adjustments

Once a benefit recipient retiring under the Traditional Pension Plan has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost-of-living adjustment is provided on the member's base pension benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those members retiring under the Combined Plan will receive a 3% cost-of-living adjustment for benefit portion of their pension benefit. Current law provides for a 3% cost-of-living adjustment for benefit recipients retiring prior to January 7, 2013. For those benefit recipients retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the cost-of-living adjustment will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3%.

Measurement Date

December 31, 2021 (OPEB is rolled forward from December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation date).

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date: December 31, 2021 for pension and December 31, 2020 for OPEB
Rolled Forward Measurement Date: December 31, 2021 for OPEB
Actuarial Cost Method: Individual entry age
Investment Rate of Return: 6.90% for pension and 6.00% for OPEB
Inflation: 2.75%
Projected Salary Increases: 2.75% to 10.75% for Traditional Plan, 2.75% to 8.25% for Combined Plan
Cost-of-Living Adjustments: 3.00% Simple – for those retiring before January 7, 2013, 3.00% Simple for those retiring after January 7, 2013, through 2022, then 2.05% Simple.
Health Care Cost Trends: 5.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2034

Mortality Rates

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

Date of Last Experience Study - December 31, 2020

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Investment Return Assumptions

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

The following table displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for defined benefit pension assets for 2021 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Return *
Fixed Income	24%	1.0%
Domestic Equity	21%	3.8%
Real Estate	11%	3.7%
Private Equity	12%	7.4%
International Equity	23%	4.9%
Risk parity	5%	2.9%
Other Investments	4%	2.9%
Total	100%	

* Returns presented as arithmetic means

The following table displays the OPERS Board-approved asset allocation policy for health care assets for 2021 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Return *
Fixed Income	34%	0.9%
Domestic Equity	25%	3.8%
Real Estate	7%	3.7%
International Equity	25%	4.9%
Risk parity	2%	2.9%
Other Investments	7%	1.9%
Total	100%	

* Returns presented as arithmetic means

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate

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

OPEB: A discount rate of 6.0% was used to measure the total OPEB asset on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contribution for use with the long-term expected rate were not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 1.84%. The projected cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contributions rate. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2121. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which health care payments are fully funded.

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

A health care cost trend rate of 5.5% was used to measure the total OPEB asset on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost- trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2022 is 5.5%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that the health care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project minimum rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.5% in the most recent valuation.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in Discount Rate

1% Decrease (5.9%)	Current Rate (6.9%)	1% Increase (7.9%)
$ 21,373,643	$ 8,106,689	$ (2,933,180)

Sensitivity of Net Pension Asset to Changes in Discount Rate

1% Decrease (5.90%)	Current Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.90%)
$ 133,041	$ 178,295	$ 213,589

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Asset to Changes in Discount Rate

1% Decrease (5.00%)	Current Rate (6.00%)	1% Increase (7.00%)
$ 1,644,261	$ 2,795,917	$ 3,751,808

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Asset to Changes in Health Care Cost Trend Rate

1% Decrease (7.50%)	Current Rate (8.50%)	1% Increase (9.50%)
$ 2,826,130	$ 2,795,917	$ 2,760,074

The amount of contributions recognized by the Hospital relating to the pensions for the year ending December 31, 2022 were approximately $2,094,000..

The amount of contributions recognized by the Hospital relating to the OPEB plan for the years ending December 31, 2022 were approximately $13,000.

17. RELATED PARTIES

Hocking Valley Community Hospital Memorial Fund, Inc.

The Hospital is the primary beneficiary of the Hocking Valley Community Hospital Memorial Fund, Inc. (Foundation). The Foundation is a separate not-for-profit entity organized for the purpose of soliciting funds for the benefit of the Hospital.

The Hospital entered into a 10-year non-cancelable lease with the Foundation for the Medical Arts Building that was set to expire in September 2018. The Foundation Board of Trustees made a resolution in 2016 to forgive rent owed by the Hospital and forego charging rent moving forward.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

Hocking Valley Medical Group, Inc. (HVMG)

HVMG is organized as a separate not-for-profit stock professional corporation. The purpose of HVMG is to engage in the practice and to render the professional services of medicine and to further the charitable purposes of the Foundation and the Hospital. The financial activities of HVMG are not consolidated with that of the Foundation because of the absence of the criteria, control and economic interest, that would require consolidation.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Hospital disbursed funds totaling $2,850,051 on behalf of the Foundation to fund operating deficits, respectively. These amounts were paid to the Foundation who, acting as fiscal agent, remitted the funds to HVMG. As of December 31, 2022, the Hospital has a receivable from HVMG of $0.

Hocking Valley Health Services

Hocking Valley Health Services (HVHS) is a not-for-profit membership corporation located in Logan, Ohio. The purpose of HVHS is to provide healthcare and physician services and to own, lease, operate and/or provide healthcare facilities for the promotion of health in the area served by the Hospital. Additionally, HVHS is to conduct strategic healthcare planning and otherwise operate exclusively for the benefit and support of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital. The Board of Trustees of HVHS is elected by HVHS' members. The Board of Trustees of the Hospital controls 50% of the voting rights of the HVHS Board. HVHS has not entered into any financial activities as of or for the year ended December 31, 2022. Therefore, the Hospital's financial statements exclude the activities of HVHS.

18. RENTAL AGREEMENTS

In November 2019, the Foundation entered into an agreement with the Hospital to rent property to be used as office space from November 2019 to October 2023 at $5,000 per month. In May 2018, the Foundation entered into an agreement with Dr. Blankenbeckler to rent property to be used as office space from May 2018 to April 2023 at $3,000 per month. The agreement is subject to automatic one year extension and has been extended through April 2024. During 2022, $96,000 was recognized as rental income. A schedule of the remaining minimum rental payments is below:

Year ended December 31,		
2023	$	96,000
2024		62,000
	$	158,000

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

The related cost and accumulated depreciation for the leased asset as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	2022
Land	$ 858,951
Building	916,499
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(103,108)
	$ 1,672,342

19. SOFTWARE LICENSING AGREEMENT

In December 2016, the Hospital entered into an agreement with OSUWMC to transition from the current Electronic Medical Record System to the Epic platform.

This agreement provided for the use of the system for a period of ten years. The initial implementation costs of $2,959,273, payable to OSUWMC, were to be paid in equal monthly installments over sixty months beginning in June 2017. In March 2018, when the system went live, the remaining balance of $2,130,549 was converted to a note payable due in May 2022. See Note 10 for additional information. The implementation costs are considered an intangible asset and are included in capital assets on the statements of net position. The implementation costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis over three years.

Beginning in March 2018, the Hospital began making monthly maintenance expense payments of $62,138 for a period of ten years. The monthly maintenance expense is subject to adjustment annually based on volumes and other factors. Management does not anticipate substantial adjustments to the maintenance expense over the remaining term of the contract.

20. REFUNDABLE ADVANCES

During 2021 and 2020, the Provider Relief Fund (PRF) and American Rescue Plan (ARP) Rural Distribution grants authorized under the CARES Act were distributed to healthcare providers impacted by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic under Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) #93.498. Revenues from PRF/ARP grants can be recognized to the extent of expenses incurred in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Eligible expenses must not be reimbursed from another source or be obligated to be reimbursed from another source. PFR/ARP grants that are not fully expended on eligible expenses can then be applied to lost patient revenues as defined by the guidance issued by the grantor. Patient revenues lost represent the deficiency in net patient service revenue recognized over respective quarters impacted by the pandemic when compared with respective revenues budgeted by quarter. The Hospital recognized PRF/ARP revenue of $0 in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position as nonoperating revenue in 2022.

NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

The passage of the CARES Act also authorized Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to expand the Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payment Program to a broader group of Medicare Part A providers and Part B suppliers. As an eligible healthcare organization, the Hospital was eligible to request up to 125% of their Medicare payment amounts for a six-month period. These payments were issued in April and June 2020. Recoupment of the advance payment was to begin following a 120-day deferral period. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act, which passed on September 30, 2020, allowed providers to extend repayment for a full year before recoupment begins. In 2022, the Hospital requested and was granted by CMS to enter into an installment plan for the unrecouped portion of its Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payment Program amount. The installment plan requires monthly payments of $189,063 through September 2023, and carries an interest rate of 4.0%. As of December 31, 2022, the Hospital has unrecouped Medicare Accelerated and Advanced Payments of $1,673,528, recorded as refundable advances on the statement of net position.

In 2020, the Hospital also received an advance from Medical Mutual that was repayable beginning in 2021. As of December 31, 2022, the Hospital has unrecouped Medical Mutual Accelerated and Advanced Payments of $0 recorded as refundable advances on the statement of net position.

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NOTE 24 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES – HOCKING VALLEY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - (CONTINUED)

21. CONTINGENCY

Compliance Risks

The healthcare industry is subject to numerous laws and regulations of federal, state, and local governments. Compliance with these laws and regulations is subject to future government review and interpretation, as well as regulatory actions unknown or unasserted at this time. Government activity continues to increase with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations by healthcare providers of fraud and abuse statutes and significant repayments for patient services previously billed. Management is not aware of any material incidents of noncompliance that have not been provided for in the financial statements; however, the possible future financial effects of this matter on the Hospital, if any, are not presently determinable.

22. RECENT GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

Management has not currently determined what effects, if any, the implementation of the following recently enacted statement may have on its future financial statements:

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangement*, which defines a subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA), which establishes that a SBITA results in a right-of-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability, provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of SBITA, and requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. GASB Statement No. 96 will be effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

NOTE 25 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS AND RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING BALANCES

For 2022, the County implemented GASB Statement No. 87, “Leases” and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, “Leases”. GASB Statement No. 87 requires the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and as inflows of resources or outflows of resources recognized based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The objective of the Implementation Guide is to provide guidance that clarifies, explains, or elaborates on the requirements of Statement No. 87, “Leases”. Changes for these implementations have been incorporated in the County’s financial statements and note disclosures, but the implementation of these pronouncements did not have an effect on previously reported net position or fund balances.

Previously reported net position and fund balances included unspent and unobligated cash balances of the American Rescue Plan Act. However, those balances did not meet the criteria of earned revenue and, as such, should have been reported as unearned revenue at December 31, 2021. Correction of this error had the following effect on previously reported net position and fund balances.

	Governmental Activities	Other Governmental Funds
Net Position, As Reported, December 31, 2021	$41,714,601	$8,486,811
Restatements for Unearned Revenue	(1,821,008)	(1,821,008)
Net Position, As Restated, January 1, 2022	$39,893,593	$6,665,803

Hocking County
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Nine Years

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014 (1)
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.080741%	0.081991%	0.075540%	0.076254%	0.074493%	0.074077%	0.074457%	0.072659%	0.072659%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 7,917,453	$ 12,141,083	$ 14,930,994	$ 20,884,424	$ 11,686,507	$ 16,817,800	$ 12,896,891	$ 8,763,488	$ 8,565,549
County's covered payroll	$ 12,277,900	$ 11,532,043	$ 11,406,157	$ 10,553,486	$ 9,320,708	$ 10,004,975	$ 9,626,767	$ 8,926,300	$ 9,641,546
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	64.49%	105.28%	130.90%	197.89%	125.38%	168.09%	133.97%	98.18%	88.84%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	92.62%	87.21%	72.21%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the County's measurement
date which is the prior fiscal year.
See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Hocking County

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the County's Pension Contributions

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Last Ten Years

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,852,917	$ 1,718,906	$ 1,614,486	$ 1,596,862	$ 1,477,488	$ 1,211,692	$ 1,200,597	$ 1,155,212	$ 1,071,156	$ 1,253,401
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,852,917)	(1,718,906)	(1,614,486)	(1,596,862)	(1,477,488)	(1,211,692)	(1,200,597)	(1,155,212)	(1,071,156)	(1,253,401)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
County's covered payroll	$ 13,235,121	$ 12,277,900	$ 11,532,043	$ 11,406,157	$ 10,553,486	$ 9,320,708	$ 10,004,975	$ 9,626,767	$ 8,926,300	$ 9,641,546
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Hocking County

Required Supplementary Information

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

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Last Six Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability /(asset)	0.07831700%	0.07904100%	0.07226900%	0.07290800%	0.07157000%	0.07211000%
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	$ (2,453,009)	$ (1,408,179)	$ 9,982,227	$ 9,505,482	$ 7,771,975	$ 7,283,355
County's covered payroll	$ 12,277,900	$ 11,532,043	$ 11,406,157	$ 10,553,486	$ 9,320,708	$ 10,004,975
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-19.98%	-12.21%	87.52%	90.07%	83.38%	72.80%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/(asset)	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.
See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Hocking County
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the County's OPEB Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Seven Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 99,968	$ 193,326
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	-	-	-	-	(99,968)	(193,326)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
County covered-employee payroll	$ 13,235,121	$ 12,277,900	$ 11,532,043	$ 11,406,157	$ 10,553,486	$ 9,320,708	$ 10,004,975
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.
See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Net Pension Liability

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for 2015 through 2017.

For 2018, COLAs provided up to December 31, 2018 will be based upon a simple, 3 percent COLA. COLAs provided after December 31, 2018 continue to be simple, but will be based upon the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and not greater than 3 percent.

There were no significant changes in benefit terms for 2019 or 2020.

For 2021, in October 2020, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 1.4 percent simple through 2020 then 2.15 simple to .5 percent simple through 2021 then 2.15 percent simple.

For 2022, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 0.5 percent simple through 2021 then 2.15 simple to 3 percent simple through 2022 then 2.05 percent simple.

Changes in assumptions: There were no significant changes in assumptions for 2015 through 2018.

For 2018, the employer contribution rate allocated to pensions increased from 13.00 percent to 14.00 percent.

For 2019, the investment rate of return decreased from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent.

There were no significant changes in assumptions for 2020 or 2021.

For 2022, the investment rate of return decreased from 7.2 percent to 6.9 percent. The wage inflation reate also decreased from 3.25 percent to 2.75 percent.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018-2020 and 2022.

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

Changes in assumptions
Changes in assumptions for 2018 were as follows:

- The single discount rate decreased from 4.23 percent to 3.85 percent.
- The employer contribution rate allocated to health care decreased from 1.00 percent to 0.00 percent.

For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate increased from 3.85 percent to 3.96 percent.
- The investment rate of return decreased from 6.5 percent to 6 percent.
- The municipal bond rate increased from 3.31 percent to 3.71 percent.
- The initial health care cost trend rate increased from 7.5 percent to 10 percent.

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (Continued)

Changes in assumptions (Continued)

For 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate decreased from 3.96 percent to 3.16 percent.
- The municipal bond rate decreased from 3.71 percent to 2.75 percent.

For 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate increased from 3.16 percent to 6.00 percent.
- The municipal bond rate decreased from 2.75 percent to 2.00 percent.
- The initial health care cost trend rate decreased from 10.50 percent to 8.50 percent.

For 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The municipal bond rate decreased from 2.00 percent to 1.84 percent.
- The initial health care cost trend rate decreased from 8.50 percent to 5.50 percent.
- The wage inflation rate decreased from 3.25 percent to 2.75 percent.

Hocking County, Ohio
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Total Federal Expenditures
Department of the Agriculture			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Natural Resources			
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	FedFloodForest 224	10.665	$ 31,583
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			**31,583**
Department of the Interior			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Natural Resources			
National Forest Acquired Lands	FedFloodForest 224	15.438	49,541
Total U.S. Department of Interior			**49,541**
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Development:			
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii			
Community Development Block Grant/State's Program	B-W-19-1BH-1	14.228	246,217
Community Development Block Grant/State's Program	B-F-21-1BH-1	14.228	80,654
Community Development Block Grant/State's Program	B-X-21-1BH-1	14.228	17,843
Community Development Block Grant/State's Program	B-X-19-1BH-1	14.228	15,000
Community Development Block Grant/State's Program	B-F-19-1BH-1	14.228	15,349
Total Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii			375,063
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			**375,063**
U.S. Department of Treasury			
Passed trhough the Ohio Office of Budget and Management:			
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	N/A	21.019	112,973
Total Coronavirus Relief Fund			**112,973**
Direct:			
COVID-19 American Rescue Plan Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	N	21.027	3,434,867
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			**3,547,840**
U.S. Department of Justice			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Public Safety -Office of Criminal Justice Services:			
COVID-19 Coronavirus Emergency Supplement Funding Program	2020-CE-CTF-2117	16.034	23,890
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	2021-WF-VA2-8923	16.588	39,709
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant	2021-JG-A02-0647	16.738	41,427
Passed through the Ohio Attorney General:			
Crime Victim Assistance	2019-VA-GX-0042	16.575	64,337
Direct:			
Crime Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants	N	16.582	81,060
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program	N	16.590	114,415
Smart Prosecution Initiative	N	16.825	52,508
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant and other Substance Use Progran	N	16.838	179,773
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant and other Substance Use Progran	N	16.838	72,812
Total Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program			252,585
Total U.S. Department of Justice			**669,931**
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Commerce:			
E-911 Grant Program	N/A	20.615	313,228
			313,228
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			**313,228**

Hocking County, Ohio
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities:			
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	N/A	84.181	$ 36,362
COVID-19 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)/ARI	N/A	84.181X	13,822
Total Special Edcuation			50,184
Total U.S. Department of Education			**50,184**
Elections Assistance Commission			
Passed through the Ohio Secretary of State:			
HAVA Election Security Grants	N/A	90.404	10,000
Total Elections Assistance Commission			**10,000**
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities:			
Social Services Block Grant	N/A	93.667	22,742
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			**22,742**
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Passed through the Ohio Emergency Management Agency:			
Emergency Management Performance Grants:			
Emergency Management Performance Grants	EMC-2021-EP-00002	97.042	61,965
Emergency Management Performance Grants	EMC-2021-EP-00007	97.042	20,053
Total Emergency Management Performance Grants			82,018
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			**82,018**
Total Federal Expenditures			**$ 5,152,130**

N/A - pass through entity number not available
N - direct from the federal government

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Hocking County (the County) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2022. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The County has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE 3 – MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

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

Millhuff-Stang
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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*

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners
Hocking County
1 East Main Street
Logan, Ohio 43138

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hocking County, Ohio (the County) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 20, 2023, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the County. We also noted that the County restated their December 31, 2021 net position and fund balances due to previously unreported unearned revenue. Our report includes a reference to another auditor who audited the financial statements of Hocking Valley Community Hospital, as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by that auditor.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness and significant deficiency.

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
8841 Ohio River Road / Wheelersburg, Ohio 45694 / Phone: 740.876.8548
45 West Second Street, Suite D / Chillicothe, Ohio 45601 / Phone: 740.851.4978
Fax: 888.876.8549
natalie@millhuffstangcpa.com / roush@millhuffstangcpa.com
www.millhuffstangcpa.com

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-001 to be a material weakness.

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-002 to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the County's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-003.

County's Responses to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Millhuff-Stang CPA, Inc.

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
Wheelersburg, Ohio

October 20, 2023

Report on Compliance For Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners
Hocking County
1 East Main Street
Logan, Ohio 43138

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the compliance of Hocking County, Ohio (the County) 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 the County's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2022. The County's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Qualified Opinion on Assistance Listing No. 21.027 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Program

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on Assistance Listing No. 21.027 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Program for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

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

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

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
8841 Ohio River Road / Wheelersburg, Ohio 45694 / Phone: 740.876.8548
45 West Second Street, Suite D / Chillicothe, Ohio 45601 / Phone: 740.851.4978
Fax: 888.876.8549
natalie@millhuffstangcpa.com / roush@millhuffstangcpa.com
www.millhuffstangcpa.com

Matters Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on Assistance Listing No. 21.027 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Program

As described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, the County did not comply with requirements regarding Assistance Listing No. 21.027 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Program as described in finding number 2022-004 for Suspension and Debarment.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Other Matters

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The 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.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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 questioned costs as item 2022-004 to be a material weakness.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The County 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.

Millhuff-Stang CPA Inc.

Millhuff-Stang, CPA, Inc.
Wheelersburg, Ohio

October 20, 2023

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?	Yes
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	Yes
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major federal program(s):	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs:	Qualified – ALN 21.027 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
Any auditing findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	Yes
Identification of major federal program(s):	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ALN 21.027)
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	Type A: >$750,000 Type B: all others
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2022-001 – Material Weakness – Financial Statement and Federal Schedule Reporting

A monitoring system by the County should be in place to prevent or detect misstatements for the fair presentation of the County's financial statements. Various errors and misclassifications were identified in the financial statements. Such errors deemed immaterial to adjust on the financial statements included taxes reported in gross; misclassified intergovernmental revenue, charges for services, and proceeds from asset sales; loan proceeds improperly classified as grant revenue; errors in property taxes receivable; misclassifications between unavailable taxes and unavailable grants; misclassifications between unavailable revenue and intergovernmental receipts; misstatement of pension expense and related liability; misstatement of capital asset additions and disposals; misclassification of cash and fund balances related to unclaimed monies; misclassification of net position and fund balances; misclassification of program revenues; underrecorded interest; misclassifications of expenses; unrecorded financed purchase; and misstatement of inventory. Material adjustments were required to correct sales taxes receivable, unavailable revenue, and sales tax revenue in the general fund; misclassifications between unavailable revenue-delinquent taxes and unavailable revenue-grants in other governmental funds; misclassification of charges for services, intergovernmental, proceeds from sale of assets and miscellaneous revenues in the gas tax fund; misclassifications of loans receivable, intergovernmental receivable, unavailable revenue, and proceeds from loans in other governmental funds. Beginning fund balances and net position were also restated to correct overstatements for previously unreported unearned revenue. Additionally, errors were identified in the County's schedule of expenditures of federal awards. The County should implement additional monitoring procedures to ensure that the financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly presented.

Client Response:
See corrective action plan.

Finding 2022-002 – Significant Deficiency – Municipal Court Bank Reconciliations

Having sound policies and procedures in place for bank reconciliations is a key control measure to identify and timely resolve errors or irregularities. The purpose of bank reconciliations is to ensure the bank balance and cash book agree after all outstanding deposits and checks are accounted for. While testing the Municipal Court's bank reconciliation, we noted the Court has not been properly reconciling to the bank. The Court should implement procedures to ensure that an accurate bank reconciliation is being performed monthly and any reconciling issues are investigated in a timely manner.

Client Response:
See corrective action plan.

Finding 2022-003 – Material Noncompliance – Contract Bidding

Competitive bidding is required for procurements exceeding $50,000 except where otherwise provided by law. Ohio Revised Code Section 307.86 states the following:

The commissioners, by unanimous vote (defined as all three commissioners when all three are present, or two commissioners if only two are present and they constitute a quorum), can declare an emergency and waive the competitive bidding when any of the following apply:

1. the estimated cost is less than $100,000 [Ohio Revised Code Section 307.86(A)(1)], or
2. there is physical disaster to structures, radio communications equipment, or computers. [Ohio Revised Code Section 307.86(A)(2)]
3. The product to be purchased is personal protective equipment. and the purchase is completed during the period of the emergency declared by Executive Order 2020-01D, issued on March 9, 2020. [Ohio Revised Code Section 307.86(A)(3)] (Executive Order 2020-01D was rescinded by Executive Order 2021-08D on June 18, 2021)

During testing, we noted two instances where contract work was performed without the project being competitively bid. This included electrical work at the fairground and cement replacement at the senior center. We recommend the County take steps to ensure that all contracted work that exceeds the competitive bidding threshold is approved and that documentation is maintained if it meets one of the exemptions allowed.

Client Response:
See corrective action plan.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

ALN Title and Number	COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, AL #21.027		
Federal Award Number and Year	2022		
Federal Agency	United States Department of the Treasury		
Pass-Through Entity	N/A		
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes	**Finding Number (if repeat)**	2021-003

Finding 2022-004 – Material Weakness/Noncompliance – Suspension and Debarment

31 CFR 19 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Treasury for 2 CFR Section 180.305 which states that Non-Federal entities are prohibited from contracting with or making subawards under covered transactions to parties that are suspended or debarred or whose principals are suspended or debarred, unless the Federal agency responsible for the transaction grants an exception under 2 CFR Section 180.135.

Finding 2022-004 – Material Weakness/Noncompliance – Suspension and Debarment (continued)

"Covered transactions" include nonprocurement or procurement transactions at the primary tier, between a Federal agency and a person; or at the lower tier, between a participant in a covered transaction and another person. Procurement contracts for goods and services awarded under a nonprocurement transaction (e.g., grant or cooperative agreement) are covered transactions if the contracts are expected to equal or exceed $25,000 or meet certain other specified criteria outlined in 2 CFR § 180.220s. All nonprocurement transactions (i.e. subawards to subrecipients), irrespective of award amount, are considered covered transactions, unless listed in the exemptions in 2 CFR § 180.215.

When a non-Federal entity enters into a covered transaction with an entity at a lower tier, the non-Federal entity must verify that the entity, as defined in 2 CFR 180.995 and agency adopting regulations, is not suspended or debarred or otherwise excluded from participating in the transaction. This verification may be accomplished by:

(1) checking the System for Award Management (Sam.gov),
(2) collecting a certification from the entity, or
(3) adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with that entity (2 CFR 180.300).

The County did not have the proper internal controls in place to verify that all entities, with whom the County had entered into covered transactions, had not been suspended or debarred. Due to the deficient internal control structure, the required verification was not completed for 3 of the 4 vendors with covered transactions in the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds during Fiscal Year 2022. Those transactions had a payment to a vendor of equal or greater than $25,000 and there was no evidence the County checked the SAM exclusions, collected a certification from the entity, or added a clause or condition to the covered transaction with the vendor.

Failing to have the appropriate internal controls in place may result in suspended or debarred vendors receiving federal funds.

Prior to contracting with vendors that will be paid with federal funds, the County should verify the vendor is not suspended or debarred by checking the SAM exclusions, collecting a certification from the vendor, or adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with the vendor.

Client Response:
See corrective action plan.

CHRISTOPHER D. ROBERS

AUDITOR OF HOCKING COUNTY
1 EAST MAIN STREET, COURTHOUSE
LOGAN, OHIO 43138
PHONE (740) 385-2127 FAX (740) 385-9888
Email: auditor@hocking.oh.gov

CHRISTOPHER D. ROBERS
HOCKING COUNTY AUDITOR

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; ***Explain***
Finding 2021-001	Significant Deficiency – Financial Statement and Federal Schedule Reporting	No	Reissued as Finding 2022-001
Finding 2021-002	Significant Deficiency – Municipal Court Bank Reconciliations	No	Reissued as Finding 2022-002
Finding 2021-003	Material Weakness/Noncompliance – Procurement, Suspension and Debarment	No	Reissued as Finding 2022-004

CHRISTOPHER D. ROBERS
AUDITOR OF HOCKING COUNTY
1 EAST MAIN STREET, COURTHOUSE
LOGAN, OHIO 43138
PHONE (740) 385-2127 FAX (740) 385-9888
Email: auditor@hocking.oh.gov

CHRISTOPHER D. ROBERS
HOCKING COUNTY AUDITOR

Corrective Action Plan
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2022-001	The Auditor's Office has and continues to have conversations with the CPA firm who does the GAAP compilation in regards to monitoring the adjustments to the financial statements.	12/31/23	Chris Robers, County Auditor
2022-002	The Court balances the bank to their Court system monthly and thought that was what was needed with the new Court System. After meeting with Millhuff-Stang, they told us we were balancing bank to computer but there is no cash balance reconciliation, and they sent me a sample of what they needed from us. The Clerk then spoke with the financial staff from our Court System, and they are getting some time set up to help figure these steps out and get this resolved.	Date Not Provided	Michele Bell, Municipal Court Clerk
2022-003	Auditor and Commissioners will monitor any purchase order opened that exceeds fifty thousand dollars.	Immediately	Chris Robers, County Auditor and County Commissioners
2022-004	The Auditor's Office will work alongside the Commissioner's Office to check vendors at the beginning of the year and recurring vendors will be checked.	Immediately	Chris Robers, County Auditor and County Commissioners

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

HOCKING COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 11/28/2023

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