VINTON COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

J.L. UHRIG
AND ASSOCIATES INC.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

JLU

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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

County Commissioners
Vinton County
100 East Main Street
McArthur, Ohio 45651

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Vinton County, prepared by J.L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

July 20, 2022

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J.L. UHRIG
AND ASSOCIATES INC.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners
Vinton County, Ohio
100 East Main Street
McArthur, OH 45651

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Vinton County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2021, the respective changes in cash-basis financial position and where applicable cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General, Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax, and Board of Developmental Disabilities funds for the year then ended in accordance with the cash-basis of accounting described in Note 2.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of Vinton 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 - Accounting Basis

Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-03(B) requires the County to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

78 North Plaza Blvd. ~ Chillicothe, OH 45601 JLU 740.775.8448 ~ Fax 740.775.8442

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 15 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the City. We did not modify our opinion regarding 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 the cash basis of accounting described in Note 2 and for determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible 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 Entity'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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the financial statements as a whole.

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

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 to the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

We applied no procedures to management's discussion & analysis in the table of contents. Accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 16, 2022, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

J. L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc.

J. L. UHRIG AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Chillicothe, Ohio

June 16, 2022

As management of Vinton County (the County), we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County as a whole for the year ended December 31, 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with 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 2021 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased $4,637,818.
- General cash receipts accounted for $8,855,428 in receipts or 41 percent of all cash receipts. Program specific cash receipts in the form of charges for services, grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions accounted for $12,646,771 or 59 percent of total cash receipts of $21,505,199.
- The County had $16,867,381 in cash disbursements related to governmental activities; $12,649,771 of these cash disbursements were offset by program specific charges for services, grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions. General cash receipts (primarily grants, entitlements, sales taxes, and property taxes) of $8,855,428 were adequate to provide for these programs.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, as applicable to the County's cash basis of accounting.

Report Components

The *Statement of Net Position-Cash Basis* and *Statement of Activities-Cash Basis* provide information about the activities of the whole County, presenting an aggregate view of the County's cash basis finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed and what remains for future spending on a cash basis. 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 Vinton County, the General Fund, Board of Developmental Disabilities, and the Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax Fund are the most significant funds and have been presented as major funds.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the County as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specific purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns.

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of the government-wide and fund financial statements and provide expanded explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the basic financial statements.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The County has elected to present its financial statements on a cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under the County's cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable) are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

Reporting the County as a Whole

Statement of Net Position – Cash Basis and Statement of Activities – Cash Basis

The statement of net position-cash basis and the statement of activities-cash basis reflect how the County did financially during 2021, within the limitations of the cash basis of accounting. The statement of net position – cash basis presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental activities of the County at year end. The statement of activities-cash basis compares cash disbursements with program cash receipts for each governmental program. Program cash receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General cash receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts. The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts identifies how each governmental function draws from the County's general receipts.

These statements report the County's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind the limitations of cash basis accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the County's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's cash position is one indicator of whether the County's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the County's financial condition, you should also consider other non-financial factors as well, such as the County's property tax base, the condition of the County's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the County's debt obligations, the reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local revenue sources such as property taxes and sales taxes.

In the statement of net position-cash basis and the statement of activities-cash basis, the County has one type of activity; governmental.

Reporting the County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the County's major funds – not the County as a whole. 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, Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund, and the Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax 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 the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer cash basis financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance various County programs. Since the County is reporting on the cash basis of accounting, there are no differences in the net position and fund cash balances or changes in net position and changes in fund cash balances. Therefore, no reconciliation is necessary between such financial statements. However, differences will be apparent when comparing gross cash receipts and cash disbursements on the fund financial statements to the statement of activities due to transfers and advances netted on the statement of activities. See Note 2 to the basic financial statements.

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. The County's only fiduciary funds are custodial funds and a private purpose trust fund.

Custodial funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of results of operations. In accordance with GASB 34, fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the County under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the County's own programs.

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 2021 as compared to 2020:

Table 1
Net Position – Cash Basis
Governmental Activities

	2021	2020
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$18,098,673	$13,481,793
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	27,392	6,454
Total Assets	18,126,065	13,488,247
Net Position		
Restricted	13,199,646	9,568,747
Unrestricted	4,926,419	3,919,500
Total Net Position	$18,126,065	$13,488,247

The increase in Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents is primarily due to the reasons described on page 7.

Table 2 shows the highlights of the County's cash receipts and cash disbursements. These two main components are subtracted to yield the change in net position.

Cash receipts are further divided into two major components: program cash receipts and general cash receipts. Program cash receipts are defined as charges for services, capital and operating grants, and contributions. General cash receipts include property and sales taxes, unrestricted grants, interest, issuance of bonds, loans and notes, payments in lieu of taxes, and miscellaneous receipts.

Table 2
Change in Net Position – Cash Basis
Governmental Activities

	2021	2020
Cash Receipts		
Program Cash Receipts:		
Charges for Services	$3,089,572	$2,953603
Capital Grants and Contributions	852,883	0
Operating Grants and Contributions	8,707,316	9,214,221
Total Program Cash Receipts	12,649,771	12,167,824
General Cash Receipts:		
Property & Other Local Taxes	5,187,250	5,022,110
Sales Taxes	1,801,199	1,570,456
Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements	1,219,140	321,891
Interest	74,885	140,658
Issuance of Bonds, Loans, and Notes	168,457	21,478
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	3,938	68,517
Miscellaneous	400,559	352,799
Total General Cash Receipts	8,855,428	7,497,909
Total Cash Receipts	21,505,199	19,665,733
Cash Disbursements		
Program Cash Disbursements:		
General Government:		
Legislative and Executive	3,285,376	3,124,552
Judicial	802,525	856,060
Public Safety	2,456,574	3,122,003
Public Works	3,859,631	3,587,334
Health	2,902,878	2,357,965
Human Services	805,975	946,260
Community and Economic Development	1,340,746	716,168
Capital Outlay	1,073,429	1,395,640
Debt Service:		
Principal Retirement	296,595	164,690
Interest and Fiscal Charges	43,652	50,284
Total Cash Disbursements	16,867,381	16,320,956
Change in Net Position	4,637,818	3,344,777
Net Position – Beginning of Year	13,488,247	10,143,470
Net Position – End of Year	$18,126,065	$13,488,247

Net position increased $4,637,818 in governmental activities in 2021 as a result of cash receipts exceeding cash disbursements. Program cash receipts were composed of charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions which were $12,649,771. The increase to capital grants and contributions is due to intergovernmental monies received from the Capital Projects program. Unrestricted grants and entitlements increased due to the additional monies received from the State in the current year. Property taxes increased due to an increase in assessed values. The decrease to community and economic development is due to timing as to when grants are received versus when they are spent. Public safety and community and economic development decreased due to monies spent in the prior year as a result of the global coronavirus pandemic.

Governmental Activities

Operating grants and contributions made up 40 percent of cash receipts for governmental activities of the County for 2021. Property and other local tax receipts made up 24 percent of the total cash receipts for governmental activities for a total of 64 percent of all cash receipts coming from property and other local taxes and operating grants and contributions.

Public works cash disbursements comprise 23 percent of governmental program cash disbursements.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. In Table 3, the total cost of service column contains all costs related to the programs and the net cost column shows how much of the total amount is not covered by program cash receipts. Net costs are costs that must be covered by unrestricted State aid or local taxes. The difference in these two columns would represent charges for services and restricted grants, fees, and donations.

Table 3
Total Cost of Program Services – Cash Basis
Governmental Activities

	2021		2020	
	Total Cost of Service	Net Cost of Service	Total Cost of Service	Net Cost of Service
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	$3,285,376	$1,854,281	$3,124,552	$1,879,913
Judicial	802,525	332,626	856,060	322,151
Public Safety	2,456,574	1,153,686	3,122,003	971,585
Public Works	3,859,631	113,247	3,587,334	242,437
Health	2,902,878	132,924	2,357,965	214,828
Human Services	805,975	143,502	946,260	168,846
Community and Economic Development	1,340,746	253,034	716,168	48,400
Capital Outlay	1,073,429	36,508	1,395,640	244,313
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	296,595	195,634	164,690	60,620
Interest and Fiscal Charges	43,652	2,168	50,284	39
Total Cash Disbursements	$16,867,381	$4,217,610	$16,320,956	$4,153,132

The County's Funds

The County's governmental funds are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total cash receipts and other financing sources of $22,343,526 and cash disbursements and other financing uses of $17,705,708. The net change in fund balance for the year was most significant in the Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax Fund.

The Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax Fund, which went from $4,301,104 in 2020 to $5,627,454 in 2021 had cash receipts and other financing sources that exceeded cash disbursements and other financing uses in the amount of $1,326,350.

The Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund, which went from $1,514,334 in 2020 to $1,949,841 in 2021 and had cash receipts that exceeded cash disbursements and other financing uses in the amount of $435,507. General Fund cash receipts and other financing sources exceeded cash disbursements and other financing uses by $1,006,919.

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. One of the more significant budgeted funds is the General Fund.

For the General Fund, final budgeted and original budgeted revenue were $4,250,278, while actual receipts and other financing sources increased $1,656,360 from final budgeted revenue. The increases are due primarily to taxes and intergovernmental revenue. Actual disbursements and other financing uses were under overall final appropriations by $70,843 due to conservative budgeting by the County. Final appropriations and original appropriations were $5,002,934 and $4,925,773, respectively.

The County's ending unobligated General Fund cash balance was $2,087,262.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The County does not record capital assets in the accompanying basic financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements. The County had capital outlay disbursements of $1,073,429 during 2021.

Debt

Under the cash basis of accounting the County does not report bonds, notes, and loans in the accompanying cash basis financial statements. However, in order to provide information to the readers of this report, we are providing the following detailed information the County's long-term obligations. At December 31, 2021, the County had $770,374 in bonds and notes for governmental activities with $109,640 due within one year. Please see Note 10 for additional information regarding the County's debt. Table 4 summarizes long-term debt outstanding:

Table 4
Outstanding Debt as of December 31
Governmental Activities

	2021	2020
County Job and Family Services Building	$728,374	$829,777
911 Communications Equipment Bond	0	23,735
Community and Economic Development Building	42,000	45,000
Totals	$770,374	$898,512

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net general obligation debt of the County, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors shall never exceed one percent of the total assessed valuation of the County.

The Code further provides that the total voted and unvoted net debt of the County less the same exempt debt, shall never exceed a sum equal to three percent of the first $100,000,000, of the assessed valuation, plus one and one-half percent of such valuation in excess of $100,000,000 and not in excess of $300,000,000, plus two and one-half percent of such valuation in excess of $300,000,000.

At December 31, 2021, the County's overall legal debt margin was $8,441,074 with an unvoted debt margin of $4,284,579. The debt is well within permissible limits.

Other Significant Information

As described in Note 15, the United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the County. The impact on the County's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Contacting the County's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and 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 Cindy Waugh, County Auditor at Vinton County, 100 Main Street, McArthur, Ohio 45651, or telephone at (740)596-4571 (Extension 231).

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Vinton County
Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis
December 31, 2021

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
ASSETS:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 18,098,673
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	27,392
Total Assets	18,126,065
NET POSITION:	
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	13,724
Capital Projects	161,313
Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax	5,627,454
Department of Developmental Disabilities	1,949,841
Other Purposes	1,300,673
Senior Citizens Levy	413,242
EMS Levy	942,575
Housing Contracutal	312,641
Indigent Drivers	105,053
Real Estate Assessment	790,896
American Rescue Plan	1,272,337
Communications Levy	157,281
FEMA	152,616
Unrestricted	4,926,419
Total Net Position	$ 18,126,065

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Vinton County
Statement of Activities - Cash Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Program Cash Receipts			Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Position
					Primary Government
	Cash Disbursements	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Total
Governmental Activities:					
General Government:					
Legislative and Executive	$ 3,285,376	$ 633,061	$ 798,034	$ -	$ (1,854,281)
Judicial	802,525	154,184	315,715	-	(332,626)
Public Safety	2,456,574	479,332	823,556	-	(1,153,686)
Public Works	3,859,631	660,693	3,085,691	-	(113,247)
Health	2,902,878	499,512	2,270,442	-	(132,924)
Human Services	805,975	144,484	517,989	-	(143,502)
Community and Economic Development	1,340,746	191,823	895,889	-	(253,034)
Capital Outlay	1,073,429	184,038	-	852,883	(36,508)
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	296,595	100,961	-	-	(195,634)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	43,652	41,484	-	-	(2,168)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 16,867,381	$ 3,089,572	$ 8,707,316	$ 852,883	(4,217,610)
General Cash Receipts					
Property Taxes Levied for:					
General Purposes					1,671,141
MRDD					1,116,929
Special Purposes					2,099,461
Sales Taxes Levied for General Purposes					1,801,199
Other Local Taxes					299,719
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs					1,219,140
Issuance of Loans					168,457
Payments in Lieu of Taxes					3,938
Miscellaneous					400,559
Interest					74,885
Total General Cash Receipts					8,855,428
Change in Net Position					4,637,818
Net Position Beginning of Year					13,488,247
Net Position End of Year					$ 18,126,065

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Vinton County

Statement of Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances and

Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances - Governmental Funds - Cash Basis

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	General	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax	All Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
CASH RECEIPTS:					
Taxes	$ 3,472,340	$ 1,116,929	$ -	$ 2,399,180	$ 6,988,449
Charges for Services	862,991	-	523,942	1,357,332	2,744,265
Licenses and Permits	141,308	-	-	20,347	161,655
Fines and Forfeitures	72,801	-	7,723	103,128	183,652
Intergovernmental	1,734,696	262,513	4,850,995	3,919,003	10,767,207
Interest	63,695	150	9,468	1,572	74,885
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	3,938	-	-	-	3,938
Contributions & Donations	-	6,292	-	5,840	12,132
Other	35,895	-	50,545	314,119	400,559
Total Cash Receipts	6,387,664	1,385,884	5,442,673	8,120,521	21,336,742
CASH DISBURSEMENTS:					
General Government:					
Legislative and Executive	2,776,406	-	-	508,970	3,285,376
Judicial	486,028	-	-	316,497	802,525
Public Safety	1,700,827	-	-	755,747	2,456,574
Public Works	-	-	3,859,631	-	3,859,631
Health	75,086	943,966	-	1,883,826	2,902,878
Human Services	188,469	-	-	617,506	805,975
Community and Economic Development	-	-	-	1,340,746	1,340,746
Capital Outlay	7,904	6,411	731,868	327,246	1,073,429
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	296,595	296,595
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	43,652	43,652
Total Cash Disbursements	5,234,720	950,377	4,591,499	6,090,785	16,867,381
Excess of Cash Receipts Over (Under) Cash Disbursements	1,152,944	435,507	851,174	2,029,736	4,469,361
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers In	-	-	512,899	203,050	715,949
Advances In	7,103	-	-	115,275	122,378
Issuance of OWDA Loans	-	-	-	168,457	168,457
Transfers Out	(50,215)	-	(37,723)	(628,011)	(715,949)
Advances Out	(102,913)	-	-	(19,465)	(122,378)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(146,025)	-	475,176	(160,694)	168,457
Net Change in Fund Cash Balances	1,006,919	435,507	1,326,350	1,869,042	4,637,818
Cash Basis Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	3,919,500	1,514,334	4,301,104	3,753,309	13,488,247
Cash Basis Fund Balances at End of Year	$ 4,926,419	$ 1,949,841	$ 5,627,454	$ 5,622,351	$ 18,126,065
CASH BASIS ASSETS AT END OF YEAR:					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 4,912,984	$ 1,949,841	$ 5,627,454	$ 5,608,394	$ 18,098,673
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	13,435		-	13,957	27,392
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-		-	-	-
Total Assets	$ 4,926,419	$ 1,949,841	$ 5,627,454	$ 5,622,351	$ 18,126,065
CASH FUND BALANCES AT YEAR END:					
Nonspendable	$ 83,428	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 83,428
Restricted	-	1,949,841	5,627,454	5,622,351	13,199,646
Assigned	551,056	-	-	-	551,056
Unassigned	4,291,935	-	-	-	4,291,935
Total Cash Basis Fund Balances	$ 4,926,419	$ 1,949,841	$ 5,627,454	$ 5,622,351	$ 18,126,065

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Vinton County
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, And Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance With Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
RECEIPTS:				
Taxes	$ 3,003,336	3,003,336	$ 3,408,259	$ 404,923
Charges for Services	473,100	473,100	595,206	122,106
Licenses and Permits	2,800	2,800	2,125	(675)
Fines and Forfeitures	91,100	91,100	72,801	(18,299)
Intergovernmental	599,278	599,278	1,110,721	511,443
Interest	65,000	65,000	63,691	(1,309)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	-	0	3,938	3,938
Other	15,664	15,664	28,661	12,997
Total Receipts	4,250,278	4,250,278	5,285,402	1,035,124
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Current:				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	2,105,079	2,544,582	2,504,774	39,808
Judicial	585,166	314,284	304,773	9,511
Public Safety	1,930,979	1,746,005	1,702,385	43,620
Health	50,602	70,658	70,658	-
Human Services	251,447	261,883	188,469	73,414
Capital Outlay	2,500	15,307	7,904	7,403
Total Disbursements	4,925,773	4,952,719	4,778,963	173,756
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(675,495)	(702,441)	506,439	1,208,880
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers In	-	-	614,133	614,133
Advances In	-	-	7,103	7,103
Transfers Out	-	(50,215)	(50,215)	-
Advances Out	-	-	(102,913)	(102,913)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(50,215)	468,108	518,323
Net Change in Fund Balance	(675,495)	(752,656)	974,547	1,727,203
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,112,052	1,112,052	1,112,052	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	663	663	663	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 437,220	$ 360,059	$ 2,087,262	$ 1,727,203

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Vinton County

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, And Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance With Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
RECEIPTS:				
Charges for Services	$ 120,000	$ 120,000	$ 523,942	$ 403,942
Fines and Forfeitures	10,000	10,000	7,723	(2,277)
Intergovernmental	5,692,901	5,692,901	4,850,995	(841,906)
Interest	5,000	5,000	9,468	4,468
Other	27,669	27,669	50,545	22,876
Total Receipts	5,855,570	5,855,570	5,442,673	(412,897)
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Current:				
Public Works	4,360,250	4,374,622	4,270,293	104,329
Capital Outlay	-	1,282,113	1,277,695	4,418
Total Disbursements	4,360,250	5,656,735	5,547,988	108,747
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	1,495,320	198,835	(105,315)	(304,150)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers In	100,000	100,000	512,899	412,899
Transfers Out	(150,000)	(60,000)	(37,723)	22,277
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(50,000)	40,000	475,176	435,176
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,445,320	238,835	369,861	131,026
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,043,053	4,043,053	4,043,053	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	258,051	258,051	258,051	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 5,746,424	$ 4,539,939	$ 4,670,965	$ 131,026

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Vinton County

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, And Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance With Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
RECEIPTS:				
Taxes	$1,042,022	$1,042,022	$ 1,116,929	$74,907
Intergovernmental	186,843	186,853	262,513	75,660
Interest	140	140	150	10
Contributions and Donations	-	-	6,292	6,292
Total Receipts	1,229,005	1,229,015	1,385,884	156,869
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Current:				
Health	1,183,040	1,220,526	975,888	244,638
Capital Outlay	11,200	11,200	6,411	4,789
Total Disbursements	1,194,240	1,231,726	982,299	249,427
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	34,765	(2,711)	403,585	406,296
Net Change in Fund Balance	34,765	(2,711)	403,585	406,296
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,470,808	1,470,808	1,470,808	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	43,526	43,526	43,526	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 1,549,099	$ 1,511,623	$ 1,917,919	$ 406,296

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Vinton County
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds - Cash Basis
As of December 31, 2021

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
ASSETS:		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 15,319	$ 2,971,958
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	-	354,819
Total Assets	$ 15,319	$ 3,326,777
NET POSITION:		
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments	$ -	$ 3,326,777
Held in Trust for Private Purposes	15,319	-
Total Net Position	$ 15,319	$ 3,326,777

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Vinton County
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds - Cash Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Sheppard-Dunkle Scholarship Trust	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Interest	$ 112	$ -
Intergovernmental	-	3,017,095
Amounts Recevied as Fiscal Agent	-	3,654,389
Licences and Permits and Fees for Other Governments	-	1,020,663
Fines and Forfeitures for Other Governments	-	608,395
Amounts Held for Employees	-	4,871,075
Property Tax Collections for Other Governments	-	11,359,252
Total Additions	112	24,530,869
DEDUCTIONS:		
Distributions as Fiscal Agent	-	3,326,837
Distributions of State Funds to Other Governments	-	3,019,940
Distributions on Behalf of Employees	-	5,416,238
Property Tax Distributions to Other Governments	-	10,974,654
Other Distributions	-	1,529,390
Total Deductions	-	24,267,059
Change in Net Position	112	263,810
Net Position Beginning of Year	15,207	3,062,967
Net Position End of Year	$ 15,319	$ 3,326,777

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY AND REPORTING ENTITY

Vinton County, Ohio (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, County Court Judge, Probate-Juvenile Court Judge, and 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.

Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. For Vinton County, this includes the Vinton County Board of Developmental Disabilities, Family and Children First Council, 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. The County has no blended or discretely presented component units.

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 entities listed below, the County serves as fiscal agent, but the organizations are not considered part of the County. Accordingly, the activity of the following entities and agencies are presented as custodial funds within the County's basic financial statements:

- Soil and Water Conservation District
- Vinton County Health District

The County is involved with the following organizations that are defined as jointly governed organizations. Additional financial information concerning the jointly governed organizations is presented in Note 12.

- Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton Joint Solid Waste Management District
- South Central Regional Juvenile Detention Center
- Buckeye Joint-County Self Insurance Council
- Ohio Government Risk Management Plan
- Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board of Athens, Hocking and Vinton Counties
- Vinton County Community Improvement Corporation
- Southern Ohio Council of Governments
- Corrections Commission of Southeastern Ohio
- South Central Ohio Job and Family Services

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in the Basis of Accounting section of this Note, these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. Following are the more significant of the County's accounting policies.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. The County does not report any business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of net position presents the cash balance of the governmental activities of the County at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements and program receipts for each program or function of the County's governmental activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the County is responsible. Program receipts 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 receipts of interest earned on grants that are required to be used to support a particular program.

Receipts which are not classified as program receipts are presented as general receipts of the County, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental program is self-financing on a cash basis or draws from the general receipts of the County.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the County segregates transactions related to certain County functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at this more detailed level. The focus of 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 fund type.

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the County are financed. The following are the County's major governmental funds:

General Fund The General Fund accounts for and reports all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the County for any purpose provided if it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Fund Accounting (continued)

Board of Developmental Disabilities Fund This fund is to account for the operation of a school for the developmentally disabled and handicapped. Revenue sources are a county-wide property tax levy and federal and state grants.

Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax Fund This fund accounts for and reports State levied, shared monies derived from gasoline taxes and the sale of motor vehicle licenses. Disbursements are restricted by State statute to county road and bridge repair/improvement programs.

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

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. The two types of fiduciary funds the County uses are custodial funds and a private purpose trust fund.

Custodial Funds These funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The County's custodial funds account for amounts collected and distributed on behalf of another government or organization. These funds account for assets held by the County for political subdivisions for which the County acts as fiscal agent and for taxes, state-levied shared revenues, fines and forfeitures collected and distributed to other political subdivisions, and County department bank accounts held outside the County treasury.

Private Purpose Trust Funds These funds are used to account for assets held by the County under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are not available to support the County's own programs. The County received a bequeath in the amount of $15,000 to remain intact with the interest earnings to be used to fund the Sheppard-Dunkle Fine Arts Scholarship.

C. Basis of Accounting

The County's financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Receipts are recorded in the County's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

D. Budgetary Process

All funds, except custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the County Commissioners may appropriate.

The appropriations resolution is the County Commissioners' authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the County Commissioners. The legal level of control has been established by the County Commissioners at the object level within each fund.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Budgetary Process (continued)

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

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

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the County is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the County's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents". Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately within departments of the County are recorded as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts".

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

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively.

During 2021, the County invested in Federal Home Loans, Federal Farm Credit, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes, Governmental Securities, US Treasury Bills, and money market funds. The County's Investments are not reported at cost, rather they are recorded at the amount reported by each bank holding investments for the County at December 31, 2021.

For 2021, interest receipts amounted to $74,997, which $63,695 was recorded in the General Fund, $150 in the Board of Development Disabilities Major Special Revenue Fund, $9,468 in the Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax Major Special Revenue Fund, $1,572 in all other governmental funds, and $112 in the Private Purpose Trust Fund.

F. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unclaimed monies that are required to be held for five years before they may be utilized by the County are reported as restricted.

G. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

H. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The County reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

I. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the County's cash basis of accounting.

J. Internal Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular cash disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements. Interfund transfers and advances between governmental activities are eliminated in the statement of activities.

K. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The County recognizes the disbursement for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 8 and 9, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

L. Pensions and Net PostEmployment Benefit Liability

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

M. Long-Term Obligations

The County's cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds and other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid.

N. Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for Community Development and Public Safety.

Of the County's $13,199,646 in restricted net position, none is restricted by enabling legislation.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance 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 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.

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 or a County official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute.

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

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.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the County into two categories.

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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. 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.

Deposits

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, $17,054,315 of the County's bank balance of $21,595,662 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized. 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 be either insured or be protected by:

Eligible securities pledged to the County and deposited either with qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five 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.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments

The fair value of these investments is not materially different than measurement value. As of December 31, 2021, the County had the following investments:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)		
Investment Type	Measurement Value	Less than 1	1-2	3-5
First American Treasury - Money Market	$8,445	$8,445	$0	$0
Federal National Mortgage Association	98,367	0	0	98,367
Federal Farm Credit	149,458	99,978	0	49,480
Federal Home Loan Bank	133,392	0	0	133,392
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	275,374	0	29,423	245,951
US Treasury Bills	233,232	0	0	233,232
Government Securities	152,884	103,256	0	49,628
Total Investments	$1,051,152	$211,679	$29,423	$810,050

Interest Rate Risk Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The County's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring that the County's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short term investments.

Credit Risk The security underlying the First American Treasury carries a rating of AAAm, the US Government Agencies carries a rating of AA+ and AA by Standard and Poor's. The County has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes. Ohio law requires that that the money market fund be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

Custodial Credit Risk For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The County has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirements in ORC 135.14(M)(2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investments to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee."

Concentration of Credit Risk The County places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The County invested 0.8% in Money Markets; 9.4% in Federal National Mortgage Association; 14.3% in Federal Farm Credit; 26.3% in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; 22% in US Treasury Bills; 14.5% in Other Government Securities; and 12.7% in Federal Home Loan Banks.

NOTE 4- BUDGETARY BASIS FUND BALANCES

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis presented for the General Fund, Board of Developmental Disabilities Special Revenue Fund, and the Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax Special Revenue Fund, are prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference(s) between the budgetary basis and the cash basis are outstanding year end encumbrances which are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as a restriction, commitment or assignment of fund balance (cash basis). There were $0 outstanding encumbrances at year end for the General Fund, while the Board of Developmental Disabilities had $0, and the Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax Fund had $0. As part of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions", certain funds that were previously reported as special revenue or an agency are considered part of the General Fund on a cash basis. These include the Unclaimed Monies Fund, MCO Replacement Fund, Certificate of Title Fund, Recorder's Equipment Fund, and Public Defender Fund. These funds were excluded from the budgetary presentation for the General Fund.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the County. Property tax revenue received during 2021 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2020 taxes.

2021 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2021, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2021, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2021 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2022.

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

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2021 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2020, are levied after October 1, 2021, and are collected in 2022 with real property taxes.

The assessed value for the taxes levied in 2021 was $428,457,910 of which real property represented 41 percent ($220,361,120) of the total and public utility property represented 49 percent ($208,096,790) of the total. The full tax rate for all County operations for taxes collected in 2021 was $17.15 per $1,000 of assessed valuation.

The Vinton County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County. The Vinton County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portions of taxes collected.

NOTE 6 - PERMISSIVE SALES AND USE TAX

The County Commissioners, by resolution and vote of the people, imposed a one 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 the Ohio Department of Management and Budget (OBM) the amount of the tax to be returned to the County. The Tax Commissioner's certification must be made within forty-five days after the end of each month. The Tax Commissioner shall then, on or before the twentieth day of the month in which certification is made, provide for payment to the County.

Proceeds of the tax are credited entirely to the General Fund. Sales and use tax cash receipts for 2021 amounted to $1,801,199.

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2021, the County contracted with Buckeye Joint-County Self Insurance Council (a public entity shared risk pool, see note 12) for liability, auto, and crime insurance. The program has a $0 to $5,000 deductible per occurrence:

	Aggregate	Ea. Occurrence
General Liability	$3,000,000	$1,000,000
Public Officials Including Law Enforcement	3,000,000	1,000,000
Employee Benefits	3,000,000	1,000,000

In addition, the County maintains separate replacement cost insurance on buildings and contents in the amount of $15,867,121.

Health insurance was provided by a private carrier, Anthem Blue Cross/Blue Shield for the year.

Workers' compensation benefits are provided through the State Bureau of Workers' Compensation. The County pays all elected officials' bonds by statute.

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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

The net pension/OPEB liabilities are disclosed as a commitment and not reported on the face of the financial statements as a liability because of the use of the cash basis framework.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 9 for the OPEB disclosures.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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
Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	**Traditional Plan Formula:** 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	**Traditional Plan Formula:** 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	**Combined Plan Formula:** 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	**Combined Plan Formula:** 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35
Public Safety	**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**
Traditional Plan Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	**Traditional Plan Formula:** 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	**Traditional Plan Formula:** 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (continued)

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (continued)

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

	State and Local	Public Safety	Law Enforcement
2021 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee *	10.0 %	**	***
2021 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 %

* Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance.
** This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
*** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.
**** These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension.

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

For 2021, the County's contractually required contribution was $937,921.

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) (continued)

Pension Liability

The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2020. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the respective measurement date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	OPERS Traditional Plan
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Current Measurement Date	0.03219500%
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Prior Measurement Date	0.03107600%
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00111900%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$4,767,379

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2020, are presented below.

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation at 3.25	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:		
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	.5 percent, simple through 2021, then 2.15 percent, simple	1.4 percent, simple through 2020, then 2.15 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

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

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

During 2020, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 17.2 percent for 2020.

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, 2020, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	25.00 %	1.32 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	5.64
Real Estate	10.00	5.39
Private Equity	12.00	10.42
International Equities	23.00	7.36
Other investments	9.00	4.75
Total	100.00 %	5.43 %

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions –OPERS (continued)

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent for the traditional 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 benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the traditional pension plan, combined plan and member-directed plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

	1% Decrease (6.2%)	Current Discount Rate (7.2%)	1% Increase (8.2%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$9,093,800	$4,767,379	$1,169,966

Changes between Measurement Date and Report Date Subsequent to December 31, 2020 the global economy was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and market volatility increased significantly. It is likely that 2021 investment market conditions and other economic factors will be negatively impacted; however, the overall impact on the OPERS investment portfolio and funding position is unknown at this time.

NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Net OPEB Liability

See Note 8 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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 postemployment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional 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 separation, member-directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional 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. 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (continued)

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2021, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2021, 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 2021 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The County's contractually required contribution was $0 for 2021.

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2020, 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 respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:	
Current Measurement Date	0.031507%
Prior Measurement Date	0.030400%
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0011070%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	($561,322)

NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2020. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.76 percent
Prior measurement date	3.16 percen
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current measurement date	2.00 percent
Prior measurement date	2.75 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
Current measurement date	8.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2035
Prior measurement date	10.5 percent, initial 3.5 percent, ultimate in 2030
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

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

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

NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

During 2020, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contribution are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 19.7 percent for 2020.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2020, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	1.07 %
Domestic Equities	25.00	5.64
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	6.48
International Equities	25.00	7.36
Other investments	9.00	4.02
Total	100.00 %	4.43 %

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 6.00 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2020. A single discount rate of 3.16 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. 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 2.00 percent. 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 2120. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2120, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

NOTE 9 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS (continued)

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

	1% Decrease (2.16%)	Current Discount Rate (3.16%)	1% Increase (4.16%)
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	($139,576)	($561,322)	($908,032)

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 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 2021 is 10.50 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 in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 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)	($575,003)	($561,322)	($546,016)

Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

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

Subsequent to December 31, 2019, the global economy was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and market volatility increased significantly. It is likely that 2020 investment market conditions and other economic factors will be negatively impacted; however, the overall impact on the OPERS investment portfolio and funding position is unknown at this time.

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Under the cash basis of accounting, debt obligations are not reported as a liability in the accompanying basic financial statements. However, information regarding such changes in the County's long-term obligations during 2021 is as follows:

Types/Issues	Outstanding At 12/31/20	Increases	Decreases	Outstanding At 12/31/21	Due in One Year
2002 - 5.1% County Job & Family Services Building General Obligation Bonds	$ 829,777	$ -	$ (101,403)	$ 728,374	$ 106,640
2016 - 3.9% Communications Equipment Bond	23,735	-	(23,735)	-	-
2007 - 4.125% Community & Economic Development Building General Obligation Bonds	45,000	-	(3,000)	42,000	3,000
Direct Borrowing:					
2020 - OWDA Forgiveness Loan	0	168,457	(168,457)	0	0
Total	$ 898,512	$ 168,457	$ (296,595)	$ 770,374	$ 109,640

The County issued General Obligation Bonds in 2002 in the amount of $2,000,000 for the Job & Family Services building.

The County issued General Obligation Bonds in 2007 in the amount of $75,000 for the Community & Economic Development building.

The debt service on the General Obligation Bond issues is payable from the Debt Service Funds.

On February 25, 2016, the County issued a general obligation bond in the amount of $109,950 for the purpose of purchasing communications equipment. The bond was issued for a 5 year period, with the final payment due February 25, 2021. The bond will be paid from the Communications Levy Fund.

Direct Borrowings

Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Debt

In 2021, the County drew down $168,457 of OWDA loans. This amount was paid by principal forgiveness from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act in 2021.

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

At December 31, 2021, the County’s overall legal debt margin was $8,441,074 with an unvoted debt margin of $4,284,579.

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

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

	Community & Economic Development	
	Principal	Interest
2022	$3,000	$1,733
2023	3,000	1,609
2024	3,000	1,485
2025	3,000	1,361
2026	4,000	1,238
2027-2031	21,000	3,715
2032	5,000	206
Totals	$42,000	$11,347

	Job & Family Services	
	Principal	Interest
2022	$106,640	$35,806
2023	112,148	30,296
2024	117,940	24,504
2025	126,032	18,414
2026	130,438	11,862
2027	135,176	5,409
Totals	$728,374	$126,291

NOTE 11 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund Advances

Advances in and out during the year ended December 31, 2021 consisted of the following:

	Advances In	Advances Out
General Fund	$7,103	$102,913
Non-Major Funds	115,275	19,465
Total All Funds	$122,378	$122,378

During 2021, advances were made between the General Fund and non-major governmental funds in anticipation of intergovernmental grant revenue.

NOTE 11 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

B. Interfund Transfers

The following transfers in and out were made during 2021:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	$0	$50,215
MVGT	512,899	37,723
Non-Major Funds	203,050	628,011
Total All Funds	$715,949	$715,949

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that collects them in accordance with statute or budget to the fund that is required to expend them in accordance with statute or budget; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide resources for current operations; or to service debt. Transfers from the MVGT to the Non-Major Funds were for the County's share of the Road Deputy. Transfers between Non-major funds are either for debt payments or from special revenue funds to capital project funds for capital purchases. The transfer to the MVGT fund was for FEMA monies. The transfer to the General Fund was court ordered from the County Court Computer Legal Research fund to the County Recorder Fund, which is presented as a general fund equivalent.

NOTE 12 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton Joint Solid Waste Management District

The County is a member of the Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton Joint Solid Waste Management District, which is a jointly governed organization of the four named counties. The purpose of the County is to make disposal of waste in the four-county area more comprehensive in terms of recycling, incinerating, and land filling. The County is the residual district of the Six-County Joint Solid Waste District which was created in 1989, as required by the Ohio Revised Code. The original District consisted of Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton Counties; however, Athens and Hocking Counties have subsequently withdrawn.

The Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton Joint Solid Waste Management 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 County 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 County is not dependent on the Counties' continued participation, no equity interest exists, and no debt is outstanding. In the event that fees collected by the County are not sufficient for operating costs and expenses, the member Counties would share the costs incurred in the same proportions that the populations of each County, as reported in the most recent decennial census of the United States Bureau of Census, are to the total population of all member Counties.

South Central Regional Juvenile Detention Center

The South Central Regional Juvenile Detention Center is a jointly governed organization that was created as a holding place for juvenile offenders waiting for disposition by the respective Juvenile Courts of the member Counties. The current members include Pike, Ross, Jackson, Fayette, Vinton and Highland Counties. The Center's Board consists of one member from each participating County that is appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge or a County Commissioner from each County. The joint Board selects the superintendent as the Center's administrator.

The Center's revenue is from per diem charges for inmates to the respective Counties and a percent of the County tax base to the total tax base. Ross County is the fiscal officer of the Center. Vinton County does not have any financial interest or responsibility. During 2021, Vinton County contributed $86,491 to the Center.

NOTE 12 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

Buckeye Joint-County Self Insurance Council

The Buckeye Joint-County Self Insurance Council is a jointly governed organization that serves Athens, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Pike, Vinton, and Washington Counties, and was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of establishing an insurance pool to obtain general liability, law enforcement, professional and fleet insurance. Member counties provide operating resources to the Council 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 which include President, Vice President, Second Vice-President and two Governing Board Members. The expenditures and investments of funds by the officer must be approved by the Governing Board unless specific limits have been set by the Governing Board.

In the event of losses, the first $250 to $1,000 of any valid claim, depending on the type of loss, will be paid by the member. The next payment, with a maximum pay ranging from $100,000 to $1,000,000 per occurrence, will come from the self-insurance pool based on the member's percentage of contribution. If the aggregate claims paid by the pool exceed the available resources, the pool may require the members to make additional supplementary payments. Vinton County does not have any ongoing financial interest or responsibility. 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, current members shall be paid in an amount they have contributed to the Council as of the last month of the Council's existence. Current calculation of this potential residual interest is, therefore, not possible. During 2021, Vinton County paid $107,361 to the Council for insurance coverage. This jointly governed organization is a cost-sharing pool.

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 members' 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 12 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board of Athens, Hocking and Vinton Counties

The Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board of Athens, Hocking and Vinton Counties is a jointly governed organization that serves Athens, Hocking and Vinton Counties, and is established for the purpose of providing alcohol, drug addiction and mental health services to the residents of these Counties.

Each participating County has agreed to levy a tax within their County to assist in the operation of the Board, whose passage requires a majority in the total three-County district. This entity is governed by an eighteen member Board that is responsible for its own financial matters and operates autonomously from Vinton County. The Athens County Auditor serves as the fiscal agent for the revenues of the Board, but the Board is responsible to budget and account for their resources. Nine of the Board Members are appointed by the Commissioners of the member Counties apportioned by population. Five of the remaining members are appointed by the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services and the other four members are appointed by the Ohio Department of Mental Health. The Board derives its revenue from local property taxes, intergovernmental grants and reimbursements, and other miscellaneous revenue. Vinton County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility in this Board.

Vinton County Community Improvement Corporation

Vinton County is affiliated with the Vinton County Community Improvement Corporation (hereafter referred to as the CIC). The CIC has a twelve member Board which consists of the Vinton County Commissioners, the Vinton County Auditor and the Vinton County Treasurer as well as various other business representatives and community members. The Vinton County Treasurer serves as the President of the CIC. The CIC's purpose is to better the County by providing means for job development. The County is not financially accountable for the CIC. For a copy of the CIC's audit report, contact Vicki Maxwell, CIC President at (740) 596-5690.

Southern Ohio Council of Governments

The County is a member of the Southern Ohio Council of Governments (the "Council"), which is a jointly governed organization created under Ohio Revised Code Section 167.01. The governing body consists of a thirteen member board with each participating county represented by its Director of it Board of Developmental Disabilities. Member counties include: Adams, Athens, Brown, Clinton, Fayette, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Vinton Counties. The Council acts as fiscal agent for the Vinton County Board of Developmental Disabilities' supportive living program monies. As of December 31, 2021, the County had no funds on hand with the Council. Financial statements can be obtained from the Council at 17273 State Route 104, Building 8, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601.

Corrections Commission of Southeastern Ohio

The Corrections Commission of Southeastern Ohio (the Commission), is a joint venture of which Athens, Hocking, Morgan, Perry and Vinton Counties are members. The Commission is a body politic established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Commission was established to use the authority common to the members to develop, construct, operate and administer a multi-county correctional center to augment county jail programs and facilities.

The Commission was established by the Board of County Commissioners of Athens, Hocking, Morgan and Perry Counties. The Commission is directed by one Commissioner from each participating county, along with the Sheriff and the presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of each participating county. Any of these may name other representatives to fulfill this duty. The County has an ongoing financial responsibility for this entity and, during 2021, contributed $652,712 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 Commission may be obtained from its administrative office.

NOTE 12 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

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. Vinton County services previously provided through the Job and Family Service, Children Services, and Child Support Enforcement Agency departments are provided through the SCOJFS. The SCOJFS member counties include Hocking, Vinton, and Ross counties. Three Commissioners from each county for a total of nine commissioners serve on the Board. The Board commenced operations on January 1, 2013.

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The County is defendant in several lawsuits. Although management cannot presently determine the outcome of these suits, they believe the resolution of these matters will not materially adversely affect the County's financial condition.

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the County are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the federal government. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any refunds would be immaterial.

NOTE 14 - COMPLIANCE

Ohio Administrative Code, Section 117-2-03 (B), requires the County to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, the County prepared its financial statements on a cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying financial statements omit assets, liabilities, deferred inflows and outflows or resources, net position/fund balances, and disclosures that, while material, cannot be determined at this time. The County can be fined and various other administrative remedies may be taken against the County.

NOTE 15 – 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 continues. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Country. The impact on the County's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

During 2021, the County received CARES Act funding. Of the amounts received, $388,842 was sub-granted to other governments and organization. These amounts are reflected as public safety expenditures in the Coronavirus Relief non-major Special Revenue Fund on the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 16 - FUND BALANCES

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

Fund Balances	General	Board of Developmental Disabilities	Motor Vehicle Gasoline Tax	All Other Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable					
Unclaimed Monies	$ 83,428	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 83,428
Restricted for					
Other Purposes	-	-	-	2,288,890	2,288,890
EMS	-	-	-	942,575	942,575
FEMA	-	-	-	152,616	152,616
American Rescue Plan	-	-	-	1,272,337	1,272,337
Real Estate Assessment	-	-	-	790,896	790,896
Road Repair and Other Purposes	-	-	5,627,454	-	5,627,454
Developmental Disabilities	-	1,949,841	-	-	1,949,841
Debt Services Payments	-	-	-	13,724	13,724
Capital Improvements	-	-	-	161,313	161,313
Total Restricted	-	1,949,841	5,627,454	5,622,351	13,199,646
Assigned to					
Subsequent Appropriations	551,056	-	-	-	551,056
Total Assigned	551,056	-	-	-	551,056
Unassigned	4,291,935	-	-	-	4,291,935
Total Fund Balances	$ 4,926,419	$ 1,949,841	$ 5,627,454	$ 5,622,351	$ 18,126,065

VINTON COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION
Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass Through Entity Number	Federal CFDA Number	Disbursements
Appalachian Regional Commission			
Direct from Federal Government			
Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) Program	(2)	23.001	$2,955
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Direct from Federal Government			
Community Facilities Loans and Grants		10.923	45,000
Rural Housing Preservation Grants	(2)	10.433	110,686
Rural Housing Preservation Grants	(2)	10.433	14,869
Passed through the Ohio Department of Natural Resources			
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	(2)	10.665	2,554
National Forest Acquired Lands	(2)	15.438	1,638
Total US Department of Agriculture			174,747
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Passed through the Ohio Department Services Agency's Program			
Community Development Block Grants:			
Community Development Block Grants - State's Program	B-F-19-1CW-1	14.228	62,824
Community Development Block Grants - State's Program	B-X-19-1CW-1	14.228	31,705
Community Development Block Grants - State's Program	B-X-19-1CW-2	14.228	251,396
Community Development Block Grants - State's Program	B-C-20-1CW-1	14.228	152,743
Total Community Development Block Grants			498,668
Home Investment Partnerships Programs	B-C-20-1CW-2	14.239	156,367
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			655,035
U.S. Department of Transportation District of Federal Governments			
Direct from Federal Government			
Airport Improvement Program	3-39-0108-014-2021	20.106	147,947
Total U.S. Department of Trasnsportation District of Federal Governments			147,947
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities			
Social Services Block Grant	(1)	93.667	3,881
Medicare Cluster:			
Medical Assistance Program	(1)	93.778	83,117
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			86,998
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Direct From Federal Government			
Disaster Grant - Public Assistance	(2)	97.036	274,342
Passed through the Ohio Department of Public Safety-Emergency Management Agency			
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	FEMA-DR-4424-OH	97.039	8,500
Emergency Management Performance Grant	EMC-2020-EP-00004-S01	97.042	15,248
Emergency Management Performance Grant	EMC-2021-EP-00014-S01	97.042	8,701
Emergency Management Performance Grant	EMC-2021-EP-00002-S01	97.042	7,119
Total Emergency Performance Grant			31,068
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			313,910
U.S. Department of Treasury			
Passed through Ohio Office of Management and Budget			
COVID-19-Coronavirus Relief Fund	HB481-CFR-Local	21.019	389,784
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			389,784
Total Federal Expenditures			$1,771,376

(1) - Passthrough entity number not available
(2) - Direct from the federal government

See accompanying notes to the schedule of federal awards expenditures.

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Vinton County (the County's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2021. 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 or changes in net position of the County.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following either the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87 Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (codified in 2 CFR Part 225), or 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 C - REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS

The County has established a revolving loan program to provide low interest loans to businesses to create jobs for persons from low to moderate income households and to eligible persons to rehabilitate homes. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money from these loans to the county, pass through the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD). The initial loan of this money is recorded as a disbursement on the accompanying Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures. Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are subject to certain compliance requirements imposed by HUD, but are not included as disbursements on the Schedule.

These loans are collateralized by mortgages of property and equipment and by guarantees. At December 31, 2021, the gross amount of loans outstanding under this program was $609,925.

NOTE D – 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.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting
and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by
Government Auditing Standards

Board of County Commissioners
Vinton County, Ohio
100 East Main Street
McArthur, OH 45651

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, and each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Vinton County, Ohio, (the County) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 16, 2022, wherein we noted the County's financial statements have been prepared on the cash basis of accounting rather than the generally accepted accounting principles. We noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures that will impact subsequent periods of the County.

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 purposes 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.

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

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

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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 matters that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2020-001.

County's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the finding identified in our audit and describe in the accompanying schedule of findings and corrective action plan. The County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of This Report

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

J. L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc.

J. L. UHRIG AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Chillicothe, Ohio

June 16, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE AND ON THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of County Commissioners
Vinton County, Ohio
100 East Main Street
McArthur, OH 45651

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Programs

Opinion on the Major Federal Programs

We have audited Vinton County's (the County) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on Vinton County's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2021. Vinton County's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, Vinton County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Programs

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 opinion on compliance for the major federal programs. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

78 North Plaza Blvd. ~ Chillicothe, OH 45601 740.775.8448 ~ Fax 740.775.8442

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 programs 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.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the *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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

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.

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

J. L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc.

J. L. UHRIG AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Chillicothe, Ohio

June 16, 2022

A. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

1.	***Type of Financial Statement Opinion***	Unmodified
2.	***Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?***	No
3.	***Were there any other significant internal control deficiency reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?***	No
4.	***Was there any material noncompliance reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?***	Yes
5.	***Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?***	No
6.	***Were there any other significant internal control deficiency reported for major federal programs?***	No
7.	***Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion***	Unmodified
8.	***Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?***	No
9.	***Major Programs (list):***	CFDA #21.019 COVID-19-Coronavirus Relief Fund CFDA #14.228 Community Development Block Grants Fund
10.	***Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs***	Type A: >$750,000 Type B: All Other Programs
11.	***Low Risk Auditee under* 2 CFR *§200.520 ?***	No

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

Finding Number 2021-001

Annual Financial Report – Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.38 provides that each public office shall file a financial report for each fiscal year. The Auditor of State may prescribe forms by rule or may issue guidelines, or both, for such reports. If the Auditor of State has not prescribed a rule regarding the form for the report, the public office shall submit its report on the form utilized by the public office. Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03 further clarifies the requirements of Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.38.

Ohio Admin. Code Section 117-2-03(B) requires the County to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, the County prepares its financial statements and notes on a cash basis of accounting.

The accompanying financial statements and notes omit assets, liabilities, fund equities, and disclosures that, while material, cannot be determined at this time. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.38, the County may be fined and subject to various other administrative remedies for its failure to file the required financial report.

We recommend that the County should prepare its annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Officials' Response:

The County has no immediate plans to file its annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This method of accounting is both costly to create and to audit. This may be an option in the future if the County's financial conditions improve.

C. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

There were no findings related to Federal Awards to be reported.

Cindy Waugh
Vinton County Auditor
100 East Main Street
McArthur, Ohio 45651
Phone (740) 790-7007
auditor@vintonco.com

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Finding Number	Description	Status	Comments
	Government Auditing Standards:		
2020-001	Ohio Revised Code 117.38 – County prepared its annual financial report using the cash basis of accounting instead of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP).	Not Corrected	Reissued as Finding Number 2021-001

Cindy Waugh
Vinton County Auditor
100 East Main Street
McArthur, Ohio 45651
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Corrective Action Plan
2 CFR § 200.511(c)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Finding Number	**Planned Corrective Action**	**Anticipated Completion Date**	**Contact Person**
2021-001	Vinton County will file GAAP financial statements when it becomes financially feasible. Until then, counties our size are restricted to filing the cheaper report, which is Cash Basis.	unknown	Cindy Waugh, County Auditor

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

VINTON 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 8/2/2022

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