OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE

STATE OF IOWA

Mary Mosiman, CPA
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0004

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NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Andy Nielsen
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FOR RELEASE May 24, 2016

Auditor of State Mary Mosiman today released an audit report on Mills County, Iowa.

The County had local tax revenue of $24,983,933 for the year ended June 30, 2015, which included $1,110,763 in tax credits from the state. The County forwarded $17,044,321 of the local tax revenue to the townships, school districts, cities and other taxing bodies in the County.

The County retained $7,939,612 of the local tax revenue to finance County operations, a 7% increase over the prior year. Other revenues included charges for service of $1,230,242, operating grants, contributions and restricted interest of $4,163,951, capital grants, contributions and restricted interest of $3,027,491, unrestricted investment earnings of $26,170, local option sales and services tax of $619,091, tax increment financing of $267,997, gain on disposition of capital assets of $178,768 and other general revenues of $106,034.

Expenses for County operations for the year ended June 30, 2015 totaled $14,380,713, a 21% increase over the prior year. Expenses included $4,849,339 for roads and transportation, $3,074,574 for public safety and legal services and $2,043,414 for mental health.

A copy of the audit report is available for review in the County Auditor's Office, in the Office of Auditor of State and on the Auditor of State's web site at http://auditor.iowa.gov/reports/1510-0065-B00F.

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MILLS COUNTY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

JUNE 30, 2015

Table of Contents

Mills County

Officials

(Before January 2015)

Name	Title	Expires
Richard Crouch	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2015
Ronald E. Kohn	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2017
Lonnie Mayberry	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2017
Carol Robertson	County Auditor	Jan 2017
Rebecca Killpack	County Treasurer	Jan 2015
Lisa Tallman (Appointed)	County Recorder	Nov 2014
Eugene Goos	County Sheriff	Jan 2017
Eric Hansen	County Attorney	(Resigned Sep 2014)
Tricia McSorley (Appointed)	County Attorney	Nov 2014
Christina Govig	County Assessor	Jan 2016

(After January 2015)

Name	Title	Expires
Ronald E. Kohn	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2017
Lonnie Mayberry	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2017
Richard Crouch	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2019
Carol Robertson	County Auditor	Jan 2017
Rebecca Killpack	County Treasurer	Jan 2019
Lisa Tallman	County Recorder	Jan 2019
Eugene Goos	County Sheriff	Jan 2017
Tricia McSorley	County Attorney	(Resigned Apr 2016)
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Mary Mosiman, CPA
Auditor of State

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Officials of Mills County:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mills County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mills County as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in its financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of a Matter

As discussed in Note 13, Mills County adopted new accounting guidance related to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Budgetary Comparison Information, the Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of County Contributions and the Schedule of Funding Progress for the Retiree Health Plan on pages 9 through 15 and 50 through 60 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Mills County's basic financial statements. We previously audited, in accordance with the standards referred to in the third paragraph of this report, the financial statements for the nine years ended June 30, 2014 (which are not presented herein) and expressed unmodified opinions on those financial statements. The supplementary information included in Schedules 1 through 6, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 11, 2016 on our consideration of Mills County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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 Mills County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mary Mosiman
MARY MOSIMAN, CPA
Auditor of State

Warren Jenkins
WARREN G. JENKINS, CPA
Chief Deputy Auditor of State

May 11, 2016

Mills County

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Mills County provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis of its financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, along with comparative data for the year ended June 30, 2014. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which follow.

2015 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, during fiscal year 2015. The beginning net position for governmental activities was restated by $3,709,455 to retroactively report the net position as of July 1, 2014 and deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made after June 30, 2013 but prior to July 1, 2014. Pension expense for fiscal year 2014 and the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2014 were not restated because the information needed to restate those amounts was not available.

- Revenues of the County's governmental activities increased 13%, or approximately $2,025,000, from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015. Property tax increased approximately $449,000, operating grants, contributions and restricted interest increased approximately $578,000 and capital grants, contributions and restricted interest increased approximately $989,000 from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015.

- Program expenses of the County's governmental activities increased 20.7%, or approximately $2,468,000, in fiscal year 2015 compared to fiscal year 2014. Mental health, public safety and legal services and administration function expenses increased approximately $1,853,000, $428,000 and $236,000, respectively. The mental health function expenses increased due to the distribution of funds to the mental health region.

- The County's net position increased 17.2%, or approximately $3,179,000, over the restated June 30, 2014 balance.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report consists of a series of financial statements and other information, as follows:

Management's Discussion and Analysis introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the County's financial activities.

The Government-wide Financial Statements consist of a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These provide information about the activities of Mills County as a whole and present an overall view of the County's finances.

The Fund Financial Statements tell how governmental services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements report Mills County's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the most significant funds. The remaining financial statements provide information about activities for which Mills County acts solely as an agent or custodian for the benefit of those outside of County government (Agency Funds).

Notes to Financial Statements provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the County's budget for the year, the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability and related contributions, as well as presenting the Schedule of Funding Progress for the Retiree Health Plan.

Supplementary Information provides detailed information about the nonmajor governmental and the individual Agency Funds. In addition, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards provides details of various federal programs benefiting the County.

REPORTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Government-wide Financial Statements

One of the most important questions asked about the County's finances is, "Is the County as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statement of Net Position presents financial information on all of the County's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal years.

The County's governmental activities are presented in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. Governmental activities include public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, mental health, county environment and education, roads and transportation, governmental services to residents, administration, interest on long-term debt and non-program activities. Property tax and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The County has two kinds of funds:

1) Governmental funds account for most of the County's basic services. These focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental funds include: 1) the General Fund, 2) the Special Revenue Funds, such as Mental Health, Rural Services and Secondary Roads, 3) the Debt Service Fund and 4) the Capital Projects Fund. These funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed, short-term view of the County's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs.

The required financial statements for governmental funds include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.

2) Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trust or agency capacity for others which cannot be used to support the County's own programs. These fiduciary funds include Agency Funds that account for drainage districts, emergency management services and the County Assessor, to name a few.

The required financial statement for fiduciary funds is a Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities.

Reconciliations between the government-wide financial statements and the governmental fund financial statements follow the fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of financial position. Mills County's net position at the end of fiscal year 2015 totaled approximately $21.6 million. The analysis that follows focuses on the changes in the net position of governmental activities.

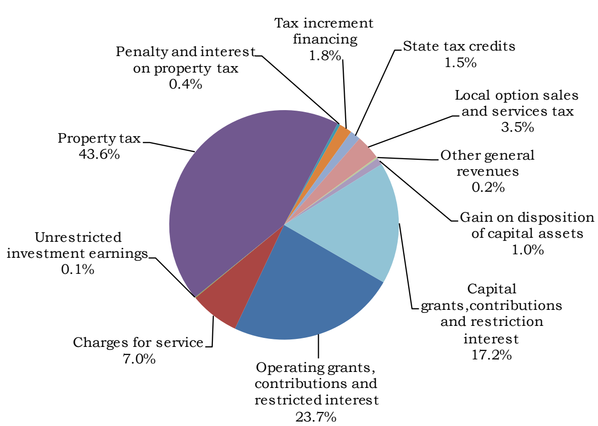
Net Position of Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014 (Not Restated)
Current and other assets	$ 16,760,290	18,588,795
Capital assets	23,771,117	19,668,060
Total assets	40,531,407	38,256,855
Deferred outflows of resources	650,093	-
Long-term liabilities	9,819,762	7,427,422
Other liabilities	544,826	848,473
Total liabilities	10,364,588	8,275,895
Deferred inflows of resources	9,210,764	7,844,000
Net position:		
Invested in capital assets	18,731,429	16,082,850
Restricted	5,561,328	5,707,158
Unrestricted	(2,686,609)	346,952
Total net position	$ 21,606,148	22,136,960

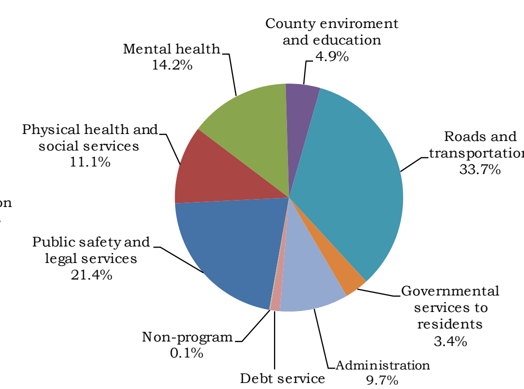
Prior to restatement, net position of Mills County's governmental activities decreased 2.4% (approximately $21.6 million compared to approximately $22.1 million). The largest portion of the County's net position is invested in capital assets (e.g. land, infrastructure, buildings and equipment), less the related debt. Next largest is restricted net position, which represents resources subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation on how they can be used. Unrestricted net position, the part of net position which can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation or other legal requirements, decreased from a balance of approximately $347,000 at June 30, 2014 to a deficit of approximately $2,687,000 at the end of this year, primarily due to recording the net pension liability as of July 1, 2014.

Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities		
	Year ended June 30,	
	2015	2014 (Not Restated)
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for service	$ 1,230,242	1,199,645
Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest	4,163,951	3,586,378
Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest	3,027,491	2,038,159
General revenues:		
Property tax	7,626,469	7,177,939
Penalty and interest on property tax	71,590	67,449
State tax credits	313,143	242,068
Tax increment financing	267,997	331,341
Local option sales and services tax	619,091	681,917
Unrestricted investment earnings	26,170	23,387
Gain on disposal of capital assets	178,768	163,082
Other general revenues	34,444	22,605
Total revenues	17,559,356	15,533,970
Program expenses:		
Public safety and legal services	3,074,574	2,646,535
Physical health and social services	1,601,174	1,578,181
Mental health	2,043,414	190,359
County enviroment and education	711,018	848,056
Roads and transportation	4,849,339	4,846,895
Governmental services to residents	486,523	456,189
Administration	1,388,370	1,152,841
Debt service	204,767	172,265
Non-program	21,534	21,534
Total expenses	14,380,713	11,912,855
Change in net position	3,178,643	3,621,115
Net position beginning of year, as restated	18,427,505	18,515,845
Net position end of year	$ 21,606,148	22,136,960

Revenues by Source



Expenses by Program



Mills County decreased the property tax rate $.00918 per $1,000 of taxable valuation for the rural services levy and decreased the property tax rate $.13713 per $1,000 of taxable valuation for the county-wide levy in fiscal year 2015. The general supplemental levy rate decreased $.09182 per $1,000 of taxable valuation from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015. The mental health levy rate decreased $.03294 per $1,000 of taxable valuation. The debt service levy decreased $.01237 per $1,000 of taxable valuation in fiscal year 2015. The county-wide assessed property taxable valuation increased $39,401,061 from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015, the rural assessed property taxable valuation increased $35,382,744 from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015 and the debt service assessed property taxable valuation increased $42,202,576 from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015. The general basic levy in fiscal year 2015 remained the same from fiscal year 2014 at $3.50 per $1,000 of taxable valuation.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was approximately $14.4 million compared to approximately $11.9 million last year. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities on page 19, the amount taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was approximately $6.0 million because some of the cost was paid by those directly benefited from the programs (approximately $1,230,000) or by other governments and organizations which subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (approximately $7,191,000). Overall, the County's governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and fees for service, increased in fiscal year 2015 from approximately $6,824,000 to approximately $8,422,000, primarily due to the transfer of 6.26 miles of road, along with $530,000 for future maintenance, from the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT).

INDIVIDUAL MAJOR FUND ANALYSIS

As Mills County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of approximately $8.3 million, a decrease of approximately $1.5 million from last year's total of approximately $9.8 million. The decrease in fund balance is primarily attributable to the expenditures in fiscal year 2015 for the Public Safety Center project. The following are the major reasons for the changes in fund balances of the major funds from the prior year.

The General Fund, the operating fund for Mills County, ended fiscal year 2015 with a balance of $2,936,656. This is an increase of $232,317 over the fiscal year 2014 ending balance. Revenue increased $276,361 over fiscal year 2014, primarily due to an increase in property and other county tax. Expenditures increased $110,701 over fiscal year 2014, primarily due to the opening of the new jail and hiring of additional jailers to staff the jail.

Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund revenues totaled $641,549, a decrease of 12.9% from the prior year. Expenditures totaled approximately $2,064,000, an increase of approximately $1,874,000 over the prior year. The increase in expenditures is due to changes in the mental health system approved by the State Legislature, with $1,995,479 distributed to the regional fiscal agent. The Mental Health Fund balance decreased approximately $1,423,000 from the prior year end to $156,262 at June 30, 2015.

The Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund ended fiscal year 2015 with a fund balance of $286,260 compared to the fiscal year 2014 ending fund balance of $220,390. Revenues increased $147,622 from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015, with property and other county tax increasing approximately $129,000 from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015. Expenditures increased $72,803 over fiscal year 2014. The County made all budgeted transfers to the Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund, which was an increase of $83,372 from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015 from the Rural Services Fund.

The Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund ended fiscal year 2015 with a fund balance of $3,094,862 compared to the fiscal year 2014 ending fund balance of $1,850,703. As mentioned above, the Secondary Roads Fund received all of the budgeted transfers from the Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund in fiscal year 2015, which was an increase of approximately $109,000 over fiscal year 2014. Secondary Roads Fund revenue increased $465,346 over the fiscal year 2014 amounts, primarily due to the receipt of $530,000 for future road maintenance from the IDOT during fiscal year 2015. Expenditures decreased $522,429 from fiscal year 2014, primarily due to a decrease in road projects.

The Capital Projects Fund ended fiscal year 2015 with a fund balance of $671,555 compared to the fiscal year 2014 ending fund balance of $2,402,277. Expenditures decreased approximately $1,865,000 from fiscal year 2014 since the majority of the construction expenditures occurred in fiscal year 2014.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, Mills County amended its budget two times. The first amendment was made on December 9, 2014 and resulted in an increase in budgeted receipts and disbursements for various items, including federal grant funding for public health, employee salaries, special elections and Secondary Roads bridge and building projects. The second amendment was made on May 12, 2015 and resulted in an increase in budgeted disbursements for various items, including public health, medical examiner and jailor disbursements and material and labor for Secondary Roads.

The County's actual receipts were $277,026 more than the amended budget, a variance of approximately 2%.

Total actual disbursements were $3,567,037 less than the amended budget, a variance of 18%. Actual disbursements for the roads and transportation, county environment and education and capital projects functions were under the amended budget by $945,235, $914,837 and $824,878, respectively. This was primarily due to equipment purchases not made and projects not progressing as anticipated.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2015, Mills County had approximately $23.8 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including public safety equipment, buildings, park facilities, roads and bridges. This is a net increase (including additions and deletions) of $4,103,057, or 20.9%, over last year.

Capital Assets of Governmental Activities at Year End		
	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Land	$ 881,704	881,704
Intangibles, road network	933,140	933,140
Construction in progress	6,716,875	3,965,966
Buildings	2,769,109	2,852,064
Improvements other than buildings	19,380	24,224
Equipment and vehicles	2,617,868	2,433,778
Infrastructure, other	9,833,041	8,577,184
Total	$ 23,771,117	19,668,060
This year's major additions included:		
County Sheriff, Secondary Roads and Conservation vehicles and equipment	$ 585,845	
Capital assets contributed by the Iowa Department of Transportation	2,749,872	
Nature Center	174,604	
Public Safety Center	1,389,613	
Total	$ 4,899,934	

The County had depreciation expense of $976,213 in fiscal year 2015 and total accumulated depreciation of $7,369,393 at June 30, 2015.

More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note 4 to financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2015, Mills County had $6,276,243 of long-term debt outstanding compared to $6,632,487 of outstanding long-term debt at June 30, 2014.

Outstanding Debt of Governmental Activities at Year End		
	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Capital lease purchase agreement	$ 31,243	62,487
General obligation bonds	5,680,000	5,925,000
General obligation urban renewal revenue bonds	565,000	645,000
Total	$ 6,276,243	6,632,487

The Constitution of the State of Iowa limits the amount of general obligation debt counties can issue to 5% of the assessed value of all taxable property within the County's corporate limits. Mills County's constitutional debt limit is approximately $82.5 million. Additional information about the County's long-term debt is presented in Note 6 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

Mills County's elected and appointed officials and citizens considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2016 budget, tax rates and fees charged for various County activities. One of those factors is the economy. Unemployment in the County now stands at 4.5% versus 4.6% a year ago. This compares with the State's unemployment rate of 3.7% and the national rate of 5.3%.

These indicators were taken into account when adopting the budget for fiscal year 2016. Amounts available for appropriation in the operating budget are $14,222,250, an increase of .37% over the final fiscal year 2015 budget. Property tax increased due to an increase in property valuations for fiscal year 2016. Intergovernmental receipts increased as a result of the County's various grant programs. Mills County will use these revenues to finance programs we currently offer and offset the effect we expect inflation to have on program costs. Budgeted disbursements are expected to decrease approximately $4,284,000, primarily due to reduced capital projects disbursements since the Public Safety Center is completed and reduced disbursements in the mental health function due to the mental health region. The County has added no major new programs or initiatives to the fiscal year 2016 budget.

If these estimates are realized, the County's budgetary operating balance is expected to decrease by the close of fiscal year 2016.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of Mills 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 Carol Robertson by email at crobertson@millscoia.us, by mail at the Mills County Auditor's Office, 418 Sharp Street, Glenwood, Iowa 51534 or by telephone at (712) 527-3146.

Mills County

Basic Financial Statements

Mills County

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and pooled investments	$ 7,867,115
Receivables:	
Property tax:	
Delinquent	26,051
Succeeding year	7,831,000
Interest and penalty on property tax	88,396
Accounts	84,971
Drainage assessments	279
Due from other governments	535,294
Inventories	303,898
Prepaid insurance	23,286
Capital assets - nondepreciable	8,531,719
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	15,239,398
Total assets	40,531,407
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension related deferred outflows	650,093
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	228,633
Accrued interest payable	11,867
Salaries and benefits payable	263,543
Due to other governments	40,783
Long-term liabilities:	
Portion due or payable within one year:	
Capital lease purchase agreement	31,243
General obligation bonds	250,000
General obligation urban renewal bonds	85,000
Compensated absences	334,024
Portion due or payable after one year:	
General obligation bonds	5,430,000
General obligation urban renewal bonds	480,000
Compensated absences	299,371
Net pension liability	2,670,124
Net OPEB liability	240,000
Total liabilities	10,364,588
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable property tax revenue	7,831,000
Pension related deferred inflows	1,379,764
Total deferred inflows of resources	9,210,764
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	18,731,429
Restricted for:	
Supplemental levy purposes	1,110,290
Mental health purposes	157,908
Rural services purposes	272,404
Secondary roads purposes	2,705,758
Debt service	7,675
Other purposes	1,307,293
Unrestricted	(2,686,609)
Total net position	$ 21,606,148

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2015

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Service	Program Revenues: Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	Program Revenues: Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs:					
Governmental activities:					
Public safety and legal services	$ 3,074,574	211,931	95,460	-	(2,767,183)
Physical health and social services	1,601,174	313,889	675,619	-	(611,666)
Mental health	2,043,414	-	21,753	-	(2,021,661)
County environment and education	711,018	214,015	17,411	21,240	(458,352)
Roads and transportation	4,849,339	165,067	3,203,548	3,006,251	1,525,527
Governmental services to residents	486,523	301,324	176	-	(185,023)
Administration	1,388,370	24,016	149,984	-	(1,214,370)
Debt service	204,767	-	-	-	(204,767)
Non-program	21,534	-	-	-	(21,534)
Total	$ 14,380,713	1,230,242	4,163,951	3,027,491	(5,959,029)
General Revenues:					
Property and other county tax levied for:					
General purposes					7,211,616
Debt service					414,853
Penalty and interest on property tax					71,590
Tax increment financing					267,997
State tax credits					313,143
Local option sales and services tax					619,091
Unrestricted investment earnings					26,170
Gain on disposition of capital assets					178,768
Miscellaneous					34,444
Total general revenues					9,137,672
Change in net position					3,178,643
Net position beginning of year, as restated					18,427,505
Net position end of year					$ 21,606,148

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2015

	General	Special Revenue Mental Health	Special Revenue Rural Services	Special Revenue Secondary Roads
Assets				
Cash and pooled investments	$ 2,966,888	156,233	290,839	2,698,095
Receivables:				
Property tax:				
Delinquent	18,135	1,675	6,241	-
Succeeding year	5,070,000	468,000	2,121,000	-
Interest and penalty on property tax	88,396	-	-	-
Accounts	84,961	-	-	-
Drainage assessments	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	170,213	5,058	10,111	249,350
Inventories	-	-	-	303,898
Prepaid insurance	23,286	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 8,421,879	630,966	2,428,191	3,251,343
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 116,499	-	3,480	72,792
Salaries and benefits payable	169,083	-	10,891	83,569
Due to other governments	23,876	5,058	378	120
Total liabilities	309,458	5,058	14,749	156,481
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Unavailable revenues:				
Suceeding year property tax	5,070,000	468,000	2,121,000	-
Other	105,765	1,646	6,182	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,175,765	469,646	2,127,182	-
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	-	-	-	303,898
Prepaid insurance	23,286	-	-	-
Restricted for:				
Supplemental levy purposes	1,127,404	-	-	-
Mental health purposes	-	156,262	-	-
Rural services purposes	-	-	286,260	-
Secondary roads purposes	-	-	-	2,790,964
Drainage warrants/drainage improvement certificates	-	-	-	-
Conservation land acquisition/capital improvements	313,184	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	1,472,782	-	-	-
Total fund balances	2,936,656	156,262	286,260	3,094,862
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 8,421,879	630,966	2,428,191	3,251,343

See notes to financial statements.

Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
671,555	1,083,505	7,867,115
-	-	26,051
-	172,000	7,831,000
-	-	88,396
-	10	84,971
-	279	279
-	100,562	535,294
-	-	303,898
-	-	23,286
671,555	1,356,356	16,760,290
-	35,862	228,633
-	-	263,543
-	11,351	40,783
-	47,213	532,959
-	172,000	7,831,000
-	279	113,872
-	172,279	7,944,872
-	-	303,898
-	-	23,286
-	-	1,127,404
-	-	156,262
-	-	286,260
-	-	2,790,964
-	9,034	9,034
-	-	313,184
-	17,696	17,696
671,555	-	671,555
-	1,110,134	1,110,134
-	-	1,472,782
671,555	1,136,864	8,282,459
671,555	1,356,356	16,760,290

Mills County

Mills County

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2015

Total governmental fund balances (page 21)		$ 8,282,459
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. The cost of capital assets is $31,140,510 and the accumulated depreciation is $7,369,393.		23,771,117
Other long-term assets are not available to pay current year expenditures and, therefore, are recognized as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.		113,872
Pension related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds, as follows:		
Deferred outflows of resources	$ 650,093	
Deferred inflows of resources	(1,379,764)	(729,671)
Long-term liabilities, including capital lease purchase agreement payable, general obligation bonds payable, general obligation urban renewal bonds payable, compensated absences payable, other postemployment benefits payable, net pension liability and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		(9,831,629)
Net position of governmental activities (page 18)		$ 21,606,148

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds

Year ended June 30, 2015

		Special Revenue		
	General	Mental Health	Rural Services	Secondary Roads
Revenues:				
Property and other county tax	$ 4,650,464	594,756	1,963,261	-
Local option sales and services tax	-	-	-	-
Tax increment financing	-	-	-	-
Interest and penalty on property tax	60,206	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	1,204,239	46,252	126,317	3,526,914
Licenses and permits	135,418	-	26,329	107,646
Charges for service	434,942	-	-	17,306
Use of money and property	32,307	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	229,612	541	-	39,444
Total revenues	6,747,188	641,549	2,115,907	3,691,310
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Public safety and legal services	2,581,260	-	340,497	-
Physical health and social services	1,525,255	-	74,595	-
Mental health	-	2,064,325	-	-
County environment and education	442,001	-	59,748	-
Roads and transportation	-	-	-	4,555,966
Governmental services to residents	485,094	-	1,280	-
Administration	1,336,065	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Capital projects	45,196	-	-	-
Total expenditures	6,414,871	2,064,325	476,120	4,555,966
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	332,317	(1,422,776)	1,639,787	(864,656)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	2,108,815
Transfers out	(100,000)	-	(1,573,917)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(100,000)	-	(1,573,917)	2,108,815
Change in fund balances	232,317	(1,422,776)	65,870	1,244,159
Fund balances beginning of year	2,704,339	1,579,038	220,390	1,850,703
Fund balances end of year	$ 2,936,656	156,262	286,260	3,094,862

See notes to financial statements.

Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
-	415,655	7,624,136
-	619,091	619,091
-	268,005	268,005
-	-	60,206
-	83,704	4,987,426
-	-	269,393
-	2,638	454,886
-	75,310	107,617
-	2,106	271,703
-	1,466,509	14,662,463
-	-	2,921,757
-	43,710	1,643,560
-	-	2,064,325
-	312,775	814,524
-	-	4,555,966
-	32,738	519,112
-	-	1,336,065
-	535,436	535,436
1,730,722	-	1,775,918
1,730,722	924,659	16,166,663
(1,730,722)	541,850	(1,504,200)
-	-	2,108,815
-	(434,898)	(2,108,815)
-	(434,898)	-
(1,730,722)	106,952	(1,504,200)
2,402,277	1,029,912	9,786,659
671,555	1,136,864	8,282,459

Mills County

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

Year ended June 30, 2015

Change in fund balances - Total governmental funds (page 25)		$(1,504,200)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. Capital outlay expenditures and contributed capital assets exceeded depreciation expense in the current year, as follows:		
Expenditures for capital assets	$ 2,169,050	
Assets contributed by the Iowa Department of Transportation	2,749,872	
Depreciation expense	(976,213)	3,942,709
In the Statement of Activities, the gain on the disposition of capital assets is reported, whereas the governmental funds report the proceeds from the disposition as an increase in financial resources.		160,348
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the County's year end, they are not considered available revenues and are recognized as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds, as follows:		
Property tax	2,333	
Other	(15,660)	(13,327)
Repayment of long-term liabilities is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		356,244
The current year County IPERS contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds but are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position.		499,643
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, as follows:		
Compensated absences	(48,460)	
Other postemployment benefits	(30,000)	
Pension expense	(189,983)	
Interest on long term debt	5,669	(262,774)
Change in net position of governmental activities (page 19)		$ 3,178,643

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds

June 30, 2015

Assets	
Cash and pooled investments:	
County Treasurer	$ 2,524,240
Other County officials	18,915
Receivables:	
Property tax:	
Delinquent	63,360
Succeeding year	16,197,000
Accounts	32,476
Special assessments	76,339
Drainage assessments	9,169
Due from other governments	51,521
Total assets	18,973,020
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	26,647
Stamped warrants payable	15,144
Salaries and benefits payable	29,909
Due to other governments	18,852,383
Trusts payable	2,629
Compensated absences	46,308
Total liabilities	18,973,020
Net position	$ -

See notes to financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Mills County is a political subdivision of the State of Iowa and operates under the Home Rule provisions of the Constitution of Iowa. The County operates under the Board of Supervisors form of government. Elections are on a partisan basis. Other elected officials operate independently with the Board of Supervisors. These officials are the Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff and Attorney. The County provides numerous services to citizens, including law enforcement, health and social services, parks and cultural activities, planning and zoning, roadway construction and maintenance and general administrative services.

The County's financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, Mills County has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities. The County has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the County to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the County.

These financial statements present Mills County (the primary government) and its component unit. The component unit discussed below is included in the County's reporting entity because of the significance of its operational or financial relationships with the County.

Blended Component Unit – The following component unit is an entity which is legally separate from the County, but is so intertwined with the County it is, in substance, the same as the County. It is reported as part of the County and blended into the Special Revenue Funds.

One drainage district has been established pursuant to Chapter 468 of the Code of Iowa for the drainage of surface waters from agricultural and other lands or the protection of such lands from overflow. Although this district is legally separate from the County, it is controlled, managed and supervised by the Mills County Board of Supervisors. The drainage district is reported as a Special Revenue Fund. Financial information of the drainage district can be obtained from the Mills County Auditor's Office.

Jointly Governed Organizations – The County participates in several jointly governed organizations that provide goods or services to the citizenry of the County but do not meet the criteria of a joint venture since there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. The County Board of Supervisors are members of or appoint representatives to the following boards and commissions: Mills County Assessor's Conference Board, Mills County Emergency Management Commission, Mills County Joint E911 Service Board and Rolling Prairie Case Management Board. Financial transactions of these organizations are included in the County's financial statements only to the extent of the County's fiduciary relationship with the organization and, as such, are reported in the Agency Funds of the County.

The County also participates in the following jointly governed organizations: Missouri River Authority, Hungry Canyons, Juvenile Detention Center, Adult Correctional Facility, Resource Conservation and Development (Golden Hills), Metropolitan Area Planning Agency, Southwest Iowa Planning Council, West Central Development and Southwest Iowa Drug Task Force.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements – The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the County and its component unit. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are supported by property tax, intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions.

The Statement of Net Position presents the County's nonfiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in the following categories.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net position results when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation did not result in any restricted net position.

Unrestricted net position consists of net position not meeting the definition of the preceding categories. Unrestricted net position is often subject to constraints imposed by management which can be removed or modified.

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

Fund Financial Statements – Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor governmental funds.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the County. All general tax revenues and other revenues not allocated by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. From the fund are paid the general operating expenditures, the fixed charges and the capital improvement costs not paid from other funds.

Special Revenue:

The Mental Health Fund is used to account for property tax and other revenues to be used to fund mental health, intellectual disabilities and developmental disabilities services.

The Rural Services Fund is used to account for property tax and other revenues to provide services which are primarily intended to benefit those persons residing in the county outside of incorporated city areas.

The Secondary Roads Fund is used to account for the road use tax allocation from the State of Iowa, required transfers from the General and Special Revenue, Rural Services Funds and other revenues to be used for secondary roads construction and maintenance.

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for all resources used in the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

Additionally, the County reports the following funds:

Fiduciary Funds – Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the County as an agent for individuals, private organizations, certain jointly governed organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year. For this purpose, the County considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after year end.

Property tax, intergovernmental revenues (shared revenues, grants and reimbursements from other governments) and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the County.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, principal and interest on long-term debt, claims and judgments and compensated absences are recorded as expenditures only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the County funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the programs. It is the County's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants and then by general revenues.

When an expenditure is incurred in governmental funds which can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources, the County's policy is to pay the expenditure from restricted fund balance and then from less-restrictive classifications – committed, assigned and then unassigned fund balances.

The County maintains its financial records on the cash basis. The financial statements of the County are prepared by making memorandum adjusting entries to the cash basis financial records.

D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Equity</u>

The following accounting policies are followed in preparing the financial statements:

<u>Cash and Pooled Investments</u> – The cash balances of most County funds are pooled and invested. Interest earned on investments is recorded in the General Fund unless otherwise provided by law. Investments are stated at fair value except for the investment in the Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust which is valued at amortized cost and non-negotiable certificates of deposit which are stated at cost.

<u>Property Tax Receivable</u> – Property tax in governmental funds is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Property tax receivable is recognized in these funds on the levy or lien date, which is the date the tax asking is certified by the County Board of Supervisors. Delinquent property tax receivable represents unpaid taxes for the current and prior years. The succeeding year property tax receivable represents taxes certified by the Board of Supervisors to be collected in the next fiscal year for the purposes set out in the budget for the next fiscal year. By statute, the Board of Supervisors is required to certify its budget in March of each year for the subsequent fiscal year. However, by statute, the tax asking and budget certification for the following fiscal year becomes effective on the first day of that year. Although the succeeding year property tax receivable has been recorded, the related revenue is deferred in both the government-wide and fund financial statements and will not be recognized as revenue until the year for which it is levied.

Property tax revenue recognized in these funds become due and collectible in September and March of the fiscal year with a 1.5% per month penalty for delinquent payments; is based on January 1, 2013 assessed property valuations; is for the tax accrual period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 and reflects the tax asking contained in the budget certified by the County Board of Supervisors in March 2014.

Interest and Penalty on Property Tax Receivable – Interest and penalty on property tax receivable represents the amount of interest and penalty that was due and payable but has not been collected.

Drainage Assessments Receivable – Drainage assessments receivable represent amounts assessed to individuals for work done on drainage districts which benefit their property. These assessments are payable by individuals in not less than 10 nor more than 20 annual installments. Each annual installment with interest on the unpaid balance is due on September 30 and is subject to the same interest and penalties as other taxes. Delinquent drainage assessments receivable represent assessments which are due and payable but have not been collected. Succeeding year drainage assessments receivable represents remaining assessments which are payable but not yet due.

Special Assessments Receivable – Special assessments receivable represent the amounts due from individuals for work done which benefits their property. These assessments are payable by individuals in not more than 15 annual installments. Each annual installment with interest on the unpaid balance is due on September 30 and is subject to the same interest and penalties as other taxes. Special assessments receivable represent assessments which have been made but have not been collected. Succeeding year drainage assessments receivable represents remaining assessments which are payable but not yet due.

Due from Other Governments – Due from other governments represents amounts due from the State of Iowa, various shared revenues, grants and reimbursements from other governments.

Inventories – Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property, equipment and vehicles, intangibles and infrastructure assets acquired after July 1, 2003 (e.g., roads, bridges, curbs, gutters, sidewalks and similar items which are immovable and of value only to the County), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repair that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Reportable capital assets are defined by the County as assets with initial, individual costs in excess of the following thresholds and estimated useful lives in excess of two years.

Asset Class	Amount
Infrastructure	$ 50,000
Intangibles, road network	50,000
Land, buildings and improvements	25,000
Equipment and vehicles	5,000

Capital assets of the County are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful lives (In Years)
Buildings	40 - 50
Improvements	20 - 50
Infrastructure	30 - 50
Equipment	2 - 20
Vehicles	3 - 10
Intangibles	5 - 20

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> – Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future year(s) which will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred outflows of resources consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and contributions from the employer after the measurement date but before the end of the County's reporting period.

<u>Due to Other Governments</u> – Due to other governments represents taxes and other revenues collected by the County and payments for services which will be remitted to other governments.

<u>Trusts Payable</u> – Trusts payable represents amounts due to others which are held by various County officials in fiduciary capacities until the underlying legal matters are resolved.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> – County employees accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused vacation, sick leave and compensatory time hours for subsequent use or for payment upon termination, death or retirement. A liability is recorded when incurred in the government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental fund financial statements only for employees who have resigned or retired. The compensated absences liability has been computed based on rates of pay in effect at June 30, 2015. The compensated absences liability attributable to the governmental activities will be paid primarily by the General Fund and the Special Revenue, Rural Services and Secondary Roads Funds.

<u>Long-Term Liabilities</u> – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities Statement of Net Position.

In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Pensions - For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS) and additions to/deductions from IPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by IPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions, are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future year(s) which will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Although, certain revenues are measurable, they are not available. Available means collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Deferred inflows of resources in the governmental fund financial statements represent the amount of assets that have been recognized, but the related revenue has not been recognized since the assets are not collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Deferred inflows of resources consist of property tax receivable and other receivables not collected within sixty days after year end.

Deferred inflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position consist of succeeding year property tax receivable that will not be recognized until the year for which it is levied and the unamortized portion of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS' investments.

Fund Equity – In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Amounts which cannot be spent because they are in a nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Amounts restricted to specific purposes when constraints placed on the use of the resources are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors or state or federal laws or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unassigned – All amounts not included in the preceding classifications.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The budgetary comparison and related disclosures are reported as Required Supplementary Information.

(2) Cash and Pooled Investments

The County's deposits in banks at June 30, 2015 were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by the State Sinking Fund in accordance with Chapter 12C of the Code of Iowa. This chapter provides for additional assessments against the depositories to ensure there will be no loss of public funds.

The County is authorized by statute to invest public funds in obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities; certificates of deposit or other evidences of deposit at federally insured depository institutions approved by the Board of Supervisors; prime eligible bankers acceptances; certain high rated commercial paper; perfected repurchase agreements; certain registered open-end management investment companies; certain joint investment trusts; and warrants or improvement certificates of a drainage district.

The County had no investments meeting the disclosure requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 3, as amended by Statement No. 40.

(3) Interfund Transfers

The detail of interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Transfer to	Transfer from	Amount
Special Revenue:		
Secondary Roads	General	$ 100,000
	Special Revenue:	
	Rural Services	1,573,917
	Local Option Sales	
	and Services Tax	434,898
Total		$ 2,108,815

Transfers generally move resources from the fund statutorily required to collect the resources to the fund statutorily required to expend the resources.

(4) Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Balance End of Year
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 881,704	-	-	881,704
Intangibles, road network	933,140	-	-	933,140
Construction in progress	3,965,966	2,777,270	26,361	6,716,875
Total capital assets not being depreciated	5,780,810	2,777,270	26,361	8,531,719
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,897,917	-	-	3,897,917
Improvements other than buildings	96,888	-	-	96,888
Equipment and vehicles	6,812,009	787,478	451,232	7,148,255
Infrastructure	9,915,731	1,550,000	-	11,465,731
Total capital assets being depreciated	20,722,545	2,337,478	451,232	22,608,791
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,045,853	82,955	-	1,128,808
Improvements other than buildings	72,664	4,844	-	77,508
Equipment and vehicles	4,378,231	594,271	442,115	4,530,387
Infrastructure	1,338,547	294,143	-	1,632,690
Total accumulated depreciation	6,835,295	976,213	442,115	7,369,393
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	13,887,250	1,361,265	9,117	15,239,398
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$19,668,060	4,138,535	35,478	23,771,117

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions:

Governmental activities:	
Public safety and legal services	$ 85,866
Physical health and social services	4,084
County environment and education	38,925
Roads and transportation	701,133
Governmental services to residents	11,795
Administration	134,410
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$ 976,213

(5) Due to Other Governments

The County purchases services from other governmental units and also acts as a fee and tax collection agent for various governmental units. Tax collections are remitted to those governments in the month following collection. A summary of amounts due to other governments at June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Fund	Description	Amount
General	Services	$ 23,876
Special Revenue:		
Mental Health	Services	5,058
Rural Services	Services	378
Secondary Roads	Services	120
Decategorization Grant	Services	11,351
Total for governmental funds		$ 40,783
Agency:		
County Assessor	Collections	$ 1,060,522
Schools		11,214,452
Community Colleges		1,004,993
Corporations		3,088,174
Auto License and Use Tax		423,093
Drainage Districts		1,036,087
All other		1,025,062
Total for agency funds		$ 18,852,383

(6) Long-Term Liabilities

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2015 is as follows:

	Capital Lease Purchase Agreement	General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Urban Renewal Bonds	Compen-sated Absences	Net Pension Liability	Net OPEB Liability	Total
Balance beginning of year, as restated	$ 62,487	5,925,000	645,000	584,935	4,187,250	210,000	11,614,672
Increases	-	-	-	449,953	-	48,000	497,953
Decreases	31,244	245,000	80,000	401,493	1,517,126	18,000	2,292,863
Balance end of year	$ 31,243	5,680,000	565,000	633,395	2,670,124	240,000	9,819,762
Due within one year	$ 31,243	250,000	85,000	334,024	-	-	700,267

Capital Lease Purchase Agreement

The County has entered into an interest free capital lease purchase agreement to purchase voting equipment with a historical cost of $93,731. The future minimum lease payment under the agreement in effect at June 30, 2015 is $31,243.

General Obligation Bonds

On September 1, 2013, the County issued $6,200,000 of general obligation bonds with interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 4.15% per annum for the purpose of constructing, furnishing and equipping a Public Safety Center. Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	2.00%	$ 250,000	180,378	430,378
2017	2.00	255,000	175,378	430,378
2018	2.00	260,000	170,278	430,278
2019	2.00	265,000	165,077	430,077
2020	2.00	270,000	159,777	429,777
2021-2025	2.25-3.10	1,465,000	694,637	2,159,637
2026-2030	3.30-4.00	1,715,000	445,725	2,160,725
2031-2033	4.05-4.15	1,200,000	100,460	1,300,460
Total		$ 5,680,000	2,091,710	7,771,710

During the year ended June 30, 2015, $245,000 of general obligation bonds were retired.

General Obligation Urban Renewal Bonds

On October 4, 2007, the County issued $1,115,000 of general obligation urban renewal bonds for the purpose of planning, undertaking and carrying out an urban renewal project within the Highway 34/I-29 urban renewal area, consisting of the construction of water and sanitary sewer improvements, with interest rates ranging from 3.50% to 4.00% per annum. Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation urban renewal bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	3.80%	$ 85,000	22,158	107,158
2017	3.85	90,000	18,928	108,928
2018	3.90	90,000	15,463	105,463
2019	3.90	95,000	11,953	106,953
2020	4.00	100,000	8,200	108,200
2021	4.00	105,000	4,200	109,200
Total		$ 565,000	80,902	645,902

During the year ended June 30, 2015, $80,000 of general obligation urban renewal bonds were retired.

(7) Pension Plan

Plan Description - IPERS membership is mandatory for employees of the County, except for those covered by another retirement system. Employees of the County are provided with pensions through a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS). IPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which is available to the public by mail at 7401 Register Drive, P O Box 9117, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9117 or at www.ipers.org.

IPERS benefits are established under Iowa Code Chapter 97B and the administrative rules thereunder. Chapter 97B and the administrative rules are the official plan documents. The following brief description is provided for general informational purposes only. Refer to the plan documents for more information.

Pension Benefits – A Regular member may retire at normal retirement age and receive monthly benefits without an early-retirement reduction. Normal retirement age is age 65, any time after reaching age 62 with 20 or more years of covered employment or when the member's years of service plus the member's age at the last birthday equals or exceeds 88, whichever comes first. (These qualifications must be met on the member's first month of entitlement to benefits.) Members cannot begin receiving retirement benefits before age 55. The formula used to calculate a Regular member's monthly IPERS benefit includes:

- A multiplier (based on years of service).
- The member's highest five-year average salary. (For members with service before June 30, 2012, the highest three-year average salary as of that date will be used if it is greater than the highest five-year average salary.)

Sheriffs, deputies and protection occupation members may retire at normal retirement age, which is generally at age 55. Sheriffs, deputies and protection occupation members may retire any time after reaching age 50 with 22 or more years of covered employment.

The formula used to calculate a sheriff's, deputy's and protection occupation member's monthly IPERS benefit includes:

- 60% of average salary after completion of 22 years of service, plus an additional 1.5% of average salary for years of service greater than 22 but not more than 30 years of service.
- The member's highest three-year average salary.

If a member retires before normal retirement age, the member's monthly retirement benefit will be permanently reduced by an early-retirement reduction. The early-retirement reduction is calculated differently for service earned before and after July 1, 2012. For service earned before July 1, 2012, the reduction is 0.25% for each month the member receives benefits before the member's earliest normal retirement age. For service earned on or after July 1, 2012, the reduction is 0.50% for each month the member receives benefits before age 65.

Generally, once a member selects a benefit option, a monthly benefit is calculated and remains the same for the rest of the member's lifetime. However, to combat the effects of inflation, retirees who began receiving benefits prior to July 1990 receive a guaranteed dividend with their regular November benefit payments.

Disability and Death Benefits - A vested member who is awarded federal Social Security disability or Railroad Retirement disability benefits is eligible to claim IPERS benefits regardless of age. Disability benefits are not reduced for early retirement. If a member dies before retirement, the member's beneficiary will receive a lifetime annuity or a lump-sum payment equal to the present actuarial value of the member's accrued benefit or calculated with a set formula, whichever is greater. When a member dies after retirement, death benefits depend on the benefit option the member selected at retirement.

Contributions - Effective July 1, 2012, as a result of a 2010 law change, the contribution rates are established by IPERS following the annual actuarial valuation which applies IPERS' Contribution Rate Funding Policy and Actuarial Amortization Method. State statute limits the amount rates can increase or decrease each year to 1%. IPERS Contribution Rate Funding Policy requires the actuarial contribution rate be determined using the "entry age normal" actuarial cost method and the actuarial assumptions and methods approved by the IPERS Investment Board. The actuarial contribution rate covers normal cost plus the unfunded actuarial liability payment based on a 30-year amortization period. The payment to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability is determined as a level percentage of payroll based on the Actuarial Amortization Method adopted by the Investment Board.

In fiscal year 2015, pursuant to the required rate, Regular members contributed 5.95% of covered payroll and the County contributed 8.93% for a total rate of 14.88%. The Sheriff, deputies and the County each contributed 9.88% of covered payroll for a total rate of 19.76%. Protection occupation members contributed 6.76% of covered payroll and the County contributed 10.14% for a total rate of 16.90%.

The County's contributions to IPERS for the year ended June 30, 2015 were $499,643.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At June 30, 2015, the County reported a liability of $2,670,124 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's share of contributions to IPERS relative to the contributions of all IPERS participating employers. At June 30, 2014, the County's collective proportion was 0.0673270%, which was a decrease of 0.005600% from its collective proportion measured as of June 30, 2013.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the County recognized pension expense of $189,983. At June 30, 2015, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$	29,729	25,651
Changes of assumptions		120,721	26,316
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-	1,278,081
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and the County's proportionate share of contributions		-	49,716
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date		499,643	-
Total	$	650,093	1,379,764

$499,643 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,		Amount
2016	$	(308,126)
2017		(308,126)
2018		(308,126)
2019		(308,126)
2020		3,190
Total	$	(1,229,314)

There were no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

Actuarial Assumptions - The total pension liability in the June 30, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Rate of inflation (effective June 30, 2014)	3.00% per annum.
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2010)	4.00 to 17.00% average, including inflation. Rates vary by membership group.
Long-term investment rate of return (effective June 30, 1996)	7.50% compounded annually, net of investment expense, including inflation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies with dates corresponding to those listed above.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA.

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

Asset Class	Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
US Equity	23%	6.31%
Non US Equity	15	6.76
Private Equity	13	11.34
Real Estate	8	3.52
Core Plus Fixed Income	28	2.06
Credit Opportunities	5	3.67
TIPS	5	1.92
Other Real Assets	2	6.27
Cash	1	(0.69)
Total	100%	

<u>Discount Rate</u> - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed employee contributions will be made at the contractually required rate and contributions from the County will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, IPERS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on IPERS' investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

<u>Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</u> - The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1% lower (6.50%) or 1% higher (8.50%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 5,608,719	$2,670,124	$ 191,547

<u>IPERS' Fiduciary Net Position</u> - Detailed information about IPERS' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued IPERS financial report which is available on IPERS' website at <u>www.ipers.org</u>.

(8) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description – The County operates a single-employer health benefit plan which provides medical/prescription drug benefits for employees, retirees and their spouses. There are 101 active and 2 retired members in the plan. Retired participants must be age 55 or older at retirement.

The medical/prescription drug benefits are provided through a partially self-funded medical plan administered by Wellmark. Retirees under age 65 pay the same premium for the medical/prescription drug benefits as active employees, which results in an implicit rate subsidy and an OPEB liability.

Funding Policy – The contribution requirements of plan members are established and may be amended by the County. The County currently finances the retiree benefit plan on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation – The County's annual OPEB cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the County, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding which, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years.

The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost for the year ended June 30, 2015, the amount actually contributed to the plan and changes in the County's net OPEB obligation:

Annual required contribution	$ 48,000
Interest on net OPEB obligation	8,000
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(8,000)
Annual OPEB cost	48,000
Contributions made	(18,000)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	30,000
Net OPEB obligation beginning of year	210,000
Net OPEB obligation end of year	$ 240,000

For calculation of the net OPEB obligation, the actuary has set the transition day as July 1, 2009. The end of year net OPEB obligation was calculated by the actuary as the cumulative difference between the actuarially determined funding requirements and the actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 2015.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the County contributed $18,000 to the medical plan. Plan members eligible for benefits contributed $26,472, or 60% of the premium costs.

The County's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan and the net OPEB obligation are summarized as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2013	$ 48,000	37.5%	$ 180,000
2014	48,000	37.5	210,000
2015	48,000	37.5	240,000

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of July 1, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, the actuarial accrued liability was approximately $396,000, with no actuarial value of assets, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of $396,000. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was approximately $4,548,000 and the ratio of the UAAL to covered payroll was 8.71%. As of June 30, 2015, there were no trust fund assets.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – 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 the health care cost trend. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The Schedule of Funding Progress for the Retiree Health Plan, presented as Required Supplementary Information in the section following the Notes to Financial Statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

As of the July 1, 2012 actuarial valuation date, the unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 4% discount rate based on the County's funding policy. The projected annual medical trend rate is 10%. The ultimate medical trend rate is 5%. The medical trend rate is reduced 0.5% each year until reaching the 5% ultimate trend rate.

Mortality rates are from the RP2000 Combined Mortality Table, projected using scale AA. Annual retirement and termination probabilities were developed from the retirement probabilities from the IPERS Actuarial Report as of June 30, 2012 and applying the termination factors used in the IPERS Actuarial Report as of June 30, 2012.

Projected claim costs of the medical plan are $679 per month for retirees less than age 65 and $1,527 per month for spouses less than age 65. The salary increase rate was assumed to be 3% per year. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll expense on an open basis over 30 years.

(9) Risk Management

The County is a member of the Iowa Communities Assurance Pool, as allowed by Chapter 331.301 of the Code of Iowa. The Iowa Communities Assurance Pool (Pool) is a local government risk-sharing pool whose 727 members include various governmental entities throughout the State of Iowa. The Pool was formed in August 1986 for the purpose of managing and funding third-party liability claims against its members. The Pool provides coverage and protection in the following categories: general liability, automobile liability, automobile physical damage, public officials liability, police professional liability, property, inland marine and boiler/machinery. There have been no reductions in insurance coverage from prior years.

Each member's annual casualty contributions to the Pool fund current operations and provide capital. Annual casualty operating contributions are those amounts necessary to fund, on a cash basis, the Pool's general and administrative expenses, claims, claims expenses and reinsurance expenses estimated for the fiscal year, plus all or any portion of any deficiency in capital. Capital contributions are made during the first six years of membership and are maintained at a level determined by the Board not to exceed 300% of basis rate.

The Pool also provides property coverage. Members who elect such coverage make annual property operating contributions which are necessary to fund, on a cash basis, the Pool's general and administrative expenses, reinsurance premiums, losses and loss expenses for property risks estimated for the fiscal year, plus all or any portion of any deficiency in capital. Any year-end operating surplus is transferred to capital. Deficiencies in operations are offset by transfers from capital and, if insufficient, by the subsequent year's member contributions.

The County's property and casualty contributions to the risk pool are recorded as expenditures from its operating funds at the time of payment to the risk pool. The County's contributions to the Pool for the year ended June 30, 2015 were $120,413.

The Pool uses reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements to reduce its exposure to large losses. The Pool retains general, automobile, police professional, and public officials' liability risks up to $350,000 per claim. Claims exceeding $350,000 are reinsured through reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements up to the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the County's risk-sharing certificate. Property and automobile physical damage risks are retained by the Pool up to $250,000 each occurrence, each location. Property risks exceeding $250,000 are reinsured through reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements up to the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the County's risk-sharing certificate.

The Pool's intergovernmental contract with its members provides that in the event a casualty claim, property loss or series of claims or losses exceeds the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the County's risk-sharing certificate, or in the event a casualty claim, property loss or series of claims or losses exhausts the Pool's funds and any excess risk-sharing recoveries, then payment of such claims or losses shall be the obligation of the respective individual member against whom the claim was made or the loss was incurred.

The County does not report a liability for losses in excess of reinsurance or excess risk-sharing recoveries unless it is deemed probable such losses have occurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, at June 30, 2015, no liability has been recorded in the County's financial statements. As of June 30, 2015, settled claims have not exceeded the risk pool or reinsurance coverage since the pool's inception.

Members agree to continue membership in the Pool for a period of not less than one full year. After such period, a member who has given 60 days prior written notice may withdraw from the Pool. Upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim was incurred or reported prior to the member's withdrawal. Upon withdrawal, a formula set forth in the Pool's intergovernmental contract with its members is applied to determine the amount (if any) to be refunded to the withdrawing member.

The County also carries commercial insurance purchased from other insurers for coverage associated with workers compensation and employee blanket bond in the amount of $1,000,000 and $100,000, respectively. The County assumes liability for any deductibles and claims in excess of coverage limitations. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

(10) Jointly Governed Organization

The County participates in the Rolling Prairie Case Management Board, a jointly governed organization formed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa. Financial transactions of this organization are included in the County's financial statements as part of the Other Agency Funds because of the County's fiduciary relationship with the organization.

The following financial data is for the year ended June 30, 2015:

Additions:		
Federal grants and entitlements:		
Medicaid case management		$ 292,003
Contributions from governmental units		92,826
Miscellaneous		218
Total additions		385,047
Deductions:		
Salaries	$ 329,153	
Benefits	114,162	
Intellectual disabilities case management	80	
Technical assistance	6,930	
Office supplies	1,648	
Telephone	1,332	
Travel and training	15,573	
Dues	2,639	
Equipment repair	513	472,030
Net		(86,983)
Balance beginning of year		284,015
Balance end of year		$ 197,032

(11) Development Agreement

The County entered into a development agreement to assist in an urban renewal project under Chapter 403 of the Code of Iowa. The County agreed to rebate 100% of the incremental property tax paid by the developer in exchange for construction of infrastructure by the developer. The incremental property tax received by the County from the developer will be rebated for a period of 11 years or until the total principal and interest have been paid, whichever occurs first. The total amount to be rebated is not to exceed $545,000, plus interest. During the year ended June 30, 2015, $39,994 was applied to principal, leaving an outstanding principal balance at June 30, 2015 of $492,706.

(12) County Financial Information Included in the Southwest Iowa MHDS Region

Southwest Iowa MHDS Region, a jointly governed organization formed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa which became effective July 1, 2014, includes the following member counties: Cass County, Fremont County, Harrison County, Mills County, Monona County, Montgomery County, Page County, Pottawattamie County and Shelby County. The financial activity of the County's Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund is included in the Southwest Iowa MHDS Region for the year ended June 30, 2015, as follows:

Revenues:		
Property and other county tax		$ 594,756
Intergovernmental revenues:		
State tax credits	$ 25,040	
Social services block grant	21,212	46,252
Miscellaneous		541
Total revenues		641,549
Expenditures:		
Services to persons with mental illness		107
General administration:		
Direct administration	68,739	
Distribution to regional fiscal agent	1,995,479	2,064,218
Total expenditures		2,064,325
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(1,422,776)
Fund balance beginning of year		1,579,038
Fund balance end of year		$ 156,262

(13) Accounting Change/Restatement

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, was implemented during fiscal year 2015. The revised requirements establish new financial reporting requirements for state and local governments which provide their employees with pension benefits, including additional note disclosures and required supplementary information. In addition, GASB Statement No. 68 requires a state or local government employer to recognize a net pension liability and changes in the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources which arise from other types of events related to pensions. During the transition year, as permitted, beginning balances for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are not reported, except for deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made after the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability which is required to be reported by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. Beginning net position for governmental activities was restated to retroactively report the beginning net pension liability and deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made after the measurement date, as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Net position June 30, 2014, as previously reported	$ 22,136,960
Net pension liability at June 30, 2014	(4,187,250)
Deferred outflows of resources related to prior year contibutions made after the June 30, 2013 measurement date	477,795
Net position July 1, 2014, as restated	$ 18,427,505

Mills County

Required Supplementary Information

Mills County

Budgetary Comparison Schedule of
Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Balances –
Budget and Actual (Cash Basis) – All Governmental Funds

Required Supplementary Information

Year ended June 30, 2015

	Actual	Funds not Required to be Budgeted	Actual
Receipts:			
Property and other county tax	$ 8,453,520	-	8,453,520
Interest and penalty on property tax	59,752	-	59,752
Intergovernmental	4,826,881	-	4,826,881
Licenses and permits	269,123	-	269,123
Charges for service	450,321	-	450,321
Use of money and property	108,509	-	108,509
Miscellaneous	281,127	2,106	279,021
Total receipts	14,449,233	2,106	14,447,127
Disbursements:			
Public safety and legal services	2,901,204	-	2,901,204
Physical health and social services	1,557,210	-	1,557,210
Mental health	2,072,669	-	2,072,669
County environment and education	787,536	250	787,286
Roads and transportation	4,445,435	-	4,445,435
Governmental services to residents	490,505	-	490,505
Administration	1,346,149	-	1,346,149
Debt service	535,436	-	535,436
Capital projects	2,244,021	-	2,244,021
Total disbursements	16,380,165	250	16,379,915
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over (under) disbursements	(1,930,932)	1,856	(1,932,788)
Other financing sources, net	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over (under) disbursements and other financing uses	(1,930,932)	1,856	(1,932,788)
Balance beginning of year	9,798,047	7,178	9,790,869
Balance end of year	$ 7,867,115	9,034	7,858,081

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Budgeted Amounts		Final to Actual
Original	Final	Variance
8,598,233	8,598,233	(144,713)
57,606	57,606	2,146
4,538,482	4,679,482	147,399
145,075	145,075	124,048
480,460	480,460	(30,139)
88,596	88,596	19,913
120,649	120,649	158,372
14,029,101	14,170,101	277,026
3,143,986	3,220,538	319,334
1,635,856	1,855,536	298,326
2,123,107	2,123,107	50,438
1,702,123	1,702,123	914,837
5,270,670	5,390,670	945,235
551,516	559,466	68,961
1,491,177	1,491,177	145,028
535,436	535,436	-
3,068,899	3,068,899	824,878
19,522,770	19,946,952	3,567,037
(5,493,669)	(5,776,851)	3,844,063
8,000	8,000	(8,000)
(5,485,669)	(5,768,851)	3,836,063
8,179,385	8,179,385	1,611,484
2,693,716	2,410,534	5,447,547

Mills County

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budget to GAAP Reconciliation

Required Supplementary Information

Year ended June 30, 2015

	Governmental Funds		
	Cash Basis	Accrual Adjust- ments	Modified Accrual Basis
Revenues	$ 14,449,233	213,230	14,662,463
Expenditures	16,380,165	(213,502)	16,166,663
Net	(1,930,932)	426,732	(1,504,200)
Beginning fund balances	9,798,047	(11,388)	9,786,659
Ending fund balances	$ 7,867,115	415,344	8,282,459

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Mills County

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

June 30, 2015

This budgetary comparison is presented as Required Supplementary Information in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 41 for governments with significant budgetary perspective differences resulting from not being able to present budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and each major Special Revenue Fund.

In accordance with the Code of Iowa, the County Board of Supervisors annually adopts a budget on the cash basis following required public notice and hearing for all funds except the blended component unit and Agency Funds, and appropriates the amount deemed necessary for each of the different County offices and departments. The budget may be amended during the year utilizing similar statutorily prescribed procedures. Encumbrances are not recognized on the cash basis budget and appropriations lapse at year end.

Formal and legal budgetary control is based upon ten major classes of expenditures known as functions, not by fund. These ten functions are: public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, mental health, county environment and education, roads and transportation, governmental services to residents, administration, non-program, debt service and capital projects. Function disbursements required to be budgeted include disbursements for the General Fund, the Special Revenue Funds, the Debt Service Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. Although the budget document presents function disbursements by fund, the legal level of control is at the aggregated function level, not by fund. Legal budgetary control is also based upon the appropriation to each office or department. During the year, two budget amendments increased budgeted disbursements by $424,182. The budget amendments are reflected in the final budgeted amounts.

In addition, annual budgets are similarly adopted in accordance with the Code of Iowa by the appropriate governing body as indicated: for the County Extension Office by the County Agricultural Extension Council, for the County Assessor by the County Conference Board, for the E911 System by the Joint E911 Service Board and for Emergency Management Services by the County Emergency Management Commission.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the County's disbursements did not exceed the amounts budgeted by function.

Mills County

Mills County

Schedule of the County’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Iowa Public Employees’ Retirement System
Last Fiscal Year*
(In Thousands)

Required Supplementary Information

	2015
County's collective proportion of the net pension liability	0.0673270%
County's collective proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 2,670
County's covered-employee payroll	$ 5,290
County's collective proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	50.47%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.61%

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

See accompanying independent auditor’s report.

Mills County

Schedule of County Contributions

Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

Required Supplementary Information

		2015	2014	2013	2012
Statutorily required contribution	$	500	478	460	419
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution		(500)	(478)	(460)	(419)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$	-	-	-	-
County's covered-employee payroll	$	5,450	5,290	5,189	5,021
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		9.17%	9.04%	8.86%	8.34%

* The County's covered-employee payroll information was not readily available. Therefore, contributions as a percentage of payroll could not be calculated.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
359	331	302	280	257	251
(359)	(331)	(302)	(280)	(257)	(251)
-	-	-	-	-	-
*	4,837	4,610	*	*	*
*	6.84%	6.55%	*	*	*

Changes of benefit terms:

Legislation passed in 2010 modified benefit terms for current Regular members. The definition of final average salary changed from the highest three to the highest five years of covered wages. The vesting requirement changed from four years of service to seven years. The early retirement reduction increased from 3% per year measured from the member's first unreduced retirement age to a 6% reduction for each year of retirement before age 65.

In 2008, legislative action transferred four groups – emergency medical service providers, county jailers, county attorney investigators and National Guard installation security officers – from Regular membership to the protection occupation group for future service only.

Benefit provisions for sheriffs and deputies were changed in the 2004 legislative session. The eligibility for unreduced retirement benefits was lowered from age 55 by one year each July 1 (beginning in 2004) until it reached age 50 on July 1, 2008. The years of service requirement remained at 22 or more. Their contribution rates were also changed to be shared 50-50 by the employee and employer instead of the previous 40-60 split.

Changes of assumptions:

The 2014 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a quadrennial experience study:

- Decreased the inflation assumption from 3.25% to 3.00%.
- Decreased the assumed rate of interest on member accounts from 4.00% to 3.75% per year.
- Adjusted male mortality rates for retirees in the Regular membership group.
- Reduced retirement rates for sheriffs and deputies between the ages of 55 and 64.
- Moved from an open 30-year amortization period to a closed 30-year amortization period for the UAL beginning June 30, 2014. Each year thereafter, changes in the UAL from plan experience will be amortized on a separate closed 20-year period.

The 2010 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a quadrennial experience study:

- Adjusted retiree mortality assumptions.
- Modified retirement rates to reflect fewer retirements.
- Lowered disability rates at most ages.
- Lowered employment termination rates.
- Generally increased the probability of terminating members receiving a deferred retirement benefit.
- Modified salary increase assumptions based on various service duration.

The 2007 valuation adjusted the application of the entry age normal cost method to better match projected contributions to the projected salary stream in the future years. It also included in the calculation of the UAL amortization payments the one-year lag between the valuation date and the effective date of the annual actuarial contribution rate.

The 2006 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a quadrennial experience study:

- Adjusted salary increase assumptions to service based assumptions.
- Decreased the assumed interest rate credited on employee contributions from 4.25% to 4.00%.
- Lowered the inflation assumption from 3.50% to 3.25%.
- Lowered disability rates for sheriffs, deputies and protection occupation members.

Mills County

Schedule of Funding Progress for the
Retiree Health Plan
(In Thousands)

Required Supplementary Information

Year Ended June 30,	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
2010	July 1, 2009	-	$ 424	424	0.00%	$ 4,493	9.44%
2011	July 1, 2009	-	424	424	0.00	4,832	8.77
2012	July 1, 2009	-	424	424	0.00	4,447	9.50
2013	July 1, 2012	-	396	396	0.00	4,782	8.28
2014	July 1, 2012	-	396	396	0.00	4,730	8.37
2015	July 1, 2012	-	396	396	0.00	4,548	8.71

See Note 8 in the accompanying Notes to Financial Statements for the plan description, funding policy, annual OPEB cost, net OPEB obligation, funded status and funding progress.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Supplementary Information

Mills County

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2015

				Special
	Local Option Sales and Services Tax	Resource Enhance-ment and Protection	County Recorder's Records Management	Urban Renewal Revenue
Assets				
Cash and pooled investments	$ 521,578	141,611	11,348	124,220
Receivables:				
Succeeding year property tax	-	-	-	172,000
Accounts	-	9	1	-
Drainage assessments	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	96,691	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 618,269	141,620	11,349	296,220
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ -	26,069	-	-
Due to other governments	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	26,069	-	-
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Unavailable revenues:				
Suceeding year property tax	-	-	-	172,000
Other	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	172,000
Fund balances:				
Restricted for:				
Drainage warrants/drainage improvement certificates	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	618,269	115,551	11,349	124,220
Total fund balances	618,269	115,551	11,349	124,220
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 618,269	141,620	11,349	296,220

See accompanying independent auditor’s report.

Revenue

Decategorization Grant	County Conservation	Drainage District	Debt Service	Total
49,737	208,281	9,034	17,696	1,083,505
-	-	-	-	172,000
-	-	-	-	10
-	-	279	-	279
3,871	-	-	-	100,562
53,608	208,281	9,313	17,696	1,356,356
9,748	45	-	-	35,862
11,351	-	-	-	11,351
21,099	45	-	-	47,213
-	-	-	-	172,000
-	-	279	-	279
-	-	279	-	172,279
-	-	9,034	-	9,034
-	-	-	17,696	17,696
32,509	208,236	-	-	1,110,134
32,509	208,236	9,034	17,696	1,136,864
53,608	208,281	9,313	17,696	1,356,356

Mills County

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Year ended June 30, 2015

				Special
	Local Option Sales and Services Tax	Resource Enhance-ment and Protection	County Recorder's Records Management	Urban Renewal Revenue
Revenues:				
Property and other county tax	$ -	-	-	-
Local option sales and services tax	619,091	-	-	-
Tax increment financing	-	-	-	268,005
Intergovernmental	-	14,338	-	11,584
Charges for service	-	-	2,638	-
Use of money and property	-	133	12	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	619,091	14,471	2,650	279,589
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Physical health and social services	-	-	-	-
County environment and education	231,395	-	-	54,894
Governmental services to residents	-	28,976	3,762	-
Debt service	-	-	-	105,158
Total expenditures	231,395	28,976	3,762	160,052
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	387,696	(14,505)	(1,112)	119,537
Transfers out	(434,898)	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	(47,202)	(14,505)	(1,112)	119,537
Fund balances beginning of year	665,471	130,056	12,461	4,683
Fund balances end of year	$ 618,269	115,551	11,349	124,220

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Revenue

	Decategorization Grant	County Conservation	Drainage District	Debt Service	Total
	-	-	-	415,655	415,655
	-	-	-	-	619,091
	-	-	-	-	268,005
	40,303	-	-	17,479	83,704
	-	-	-	-	2,638
	-	75,165	-	-	75,310
	-	-	2,106	-	2,106
	40,303	75,165	2,106	433,134	1,466,509
	43,710	-	-	-	43,710
	-	26,236	250	-	312,775
	-	-	-	-	32,738
	-	-	-	430,278	535,436
	43,710	26,236	250	430,278	924,659
	(3,407)	48,929	1,856	2,856	541,850
	-	-	-	-	(434,898)
	(3,407)	48,929	1,856	2,856	106,952
	35,916	159,307	7,178	14,840	1,029,912
	32,509	208,236	9,034	17,696	1,136,864

Mills County

Combining Schedule of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds

June 30, 2015

		County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools	Community Colleges
Assets						
Cash and pooled investments:						
County Treasurer	$	-	1,762	541,106	102,133	8,476
Other County officials		18,915	-	-	-	-
Receivables:						
Property tax:						
Delinquent		-	770	1,939	40,319	3,517
Succeeding year		-	215,000	542,000	11,072,000	993,000
Accounts		-	-	-	-	-
Special assessments		-	-	-	-	-
Drainage assessments		-	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments		-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	$	18,915	217,532	1,085,045	11,214,452	1,004,993
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	$	-	-	1,658	-	-
Stamped warrants payable		-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and benefits payable		-	-	9,740	-	-
Due to other governments		16,286	217,532	1,060,522	11,214,452	1,004,993
Trusts payable		2,629	-	-	-	-
Compensated absences		-	-	13,125	-	-
Total liabilities	$	18,915	217,532	1,085,045	11,214,452	1,004,993

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	Drainage Districts	City Special Assessments	Other	Total
49,370	1,900	423,093	1,047,836	3,525	345,039	2,524,240
-	-	-	-	-	-	18,915
15,804	1,001	-	-	-	10	63,360
3,023,000	349,000	-	-	-	3,000	16,197,000
-	-	-	-	-	32,476	32,476
-	-	-	-	76,339	-	76,339
-	-	-	9,009	-	160	9,169
-	-	-	-	-	51,521	51,521
3,088,174	351,901	423,093	1,056,845	79,864	432,206	18,973,020
-	-	-	5,614	-	19,375	26,647
-	-	-	15,144	-	-	15,144
-	-	-	-	-	20,169	29,909
3,088,174	351,901	423,093	1,036,087	79,864	359,479	18,852,383
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,629
-	-	-	-	-	33,183	46,308
3,088,174	351,901	423,093	1,056,845	79,864	432,206	18,973,020

Mills County

Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds

Year ended June 30, 2015

	County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools	Community Colleges
Assets and Liabilities					
Balances beginning of year	$ 13,141	206,578	857,965	11,990,973	998,230
Additions:					
Property and other county tax	-	215,892	545,385	11,128,223	999,194
E911 surcharges	-	-	-	-	-
State tax credits	-	8,624	23,129	506,135	41,807
Office fees and collections	309,676	-	-	-	-
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	-	-	-	-	-
Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Trusts	631,702	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,582	-	-	-	-
Total additions	942,960	224,516	568,514	11,634,358	1,041,001
Deductions:					
Agency remittances:					
To other funds	160,612	-	-	-	-
To other governments	143,936	213,562	341,434	12,410,879	1,034,238
Trusts paid out	632,638	-	-	-	-
Total deductions	937,186	213,562	341,434	12,410,879	1,034,238
Balances end of year	$ 18,915	217,532	1,085,045	11,214,452	1,004,993

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	Drainage Districts	City Special Assess-ments	Other	Total
3,046,659	343,435	361,592	1,193,223	103,778	562,272	19,677,846
2,938,535	353,460	-	-	-	66,012	16,246,701
-	-	-	-	-	160,537	160,537
206,272	11,535	-	-	-	118	797,620
-	-	-	-	-	3,062	312,738
-	-	5,020,599	-	-	-	5,020,599
-	-	-	260,397	19,141	313,479	593,017
-	-	-	-	-	-	631,702
-	-	-	53,590	-	575,768	630,940
3,144,807	364,995	5,020,599	313,987	19,141	1,118,976	24,393,854
-	-	204,741	-	-	-	365,353
3,103,292	356,529	4,754,357	435,221	43,055	1,165,070	24,001,573
-	-	-	-	-	83,972	716,610
3,103,292	356,529	4,959,098	435,221	43,055	1,249,042	25,083,536
3,088,174	351,901	423,093	1,071,989	79,864	432,206	18,988,164

Mills County

Schedule of Revenues By Source and Expenditures By Function –
All Governmental Funds

For the Last Ten Years

	2015	2014	2013	2012
Revenues:				
Property and other county tax	$ 7,624,136	7,177,383	7,111,905	5,785,015
Local option sales and services tax	619,091	681,917	582,008	516,513
Tax increment financing	268,005	331,333	327,346	236,249
Interest and penalty on property tax	60,206	55,716	57,438	58,135
Intergovernmental	4,987,426	4,768,950	4,023,918	5,051,206
Licenses and permits	269,393	145,625	152,074	108,979
Charges for service	454,886	440,482	586,775	524,479
Use of money and property	107,617	99,148	97,548	108,233
Miscellaneous	271,703	196,523	283,602	163,646
Total	$ 14,662,463	13,897,077	13,222,614	12,552,455
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Public safety and legal services	$ 2,921,757	2,605,007	2,743,769	3,018,797
Physical health and social services	1,643,560	1,573,212	1,464,118	1,536,182
Mental health	2,064,325	190,359	220,272	1,587,707
County environment and education	814,524	1,658,505	758,330	768,899
Roads and transportation	4,555,966	4,647,326	4,873,610	4,335,990
Governmental services to residents	519,112	478,780	609,265	451,536
Administration	1,336,065	1,169,434	1,419,687	1,354,660
Non-program	-	-	-	-
Debt service	535,436	522,265	106,170	103,690
Capital projects	1,775,918	4,415,035	1,757,272	4,994
Total	$ 16,166,663	17,259,923	13,952,493	13,162,455

See accompanying independent auditor's report

Modified Accrual Basis					
2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
5,829,630	5,533,676	5,901,680	5,724,908	5,136,830	5,142,550
406,971	418,679	446,670	423,977	461,667	347,818
98,324	197,039	209,865	210,868	180,487	166,353
62,022	64,921	74,311	59,488	69,965	59,729
6,035,709	5,269,080	5,264,779	5,424,442	4,852,275	4,759,740
132,157	126,243	95,701	52,039	57,849	43,714
440,925	387,235	420,547	442,920	416,554	415,490
127,336	76,719	192,208	208,813	205,636	129,524
154,347	137,050	417,523	271,641	118,073	116,027
13,287,421	12,210,642	13,023,284	12,819,096	11,499,336	11,180,945
2,473,453	2,181,402	2,059,957	2,008,550	1,968,069	1,954,695
1,481,869	1,542,707	1,619,650	1,731,452	1,553,540	1,540,540
1,401,997	1,263,742	1,436,988	1,627,881	1,481,046	1,387,408
629,451	681,949	548,126	1,795,132	732,762	558,373
5,353,500	4,849,650	4,317,783	4,013,652	3,846,016	3,781,208
423,851	448,367	440,000	433,234	398,924	519,019
1,076,516	1,240,416	1,125,819	840,129	1,206,796	861,420
-	8,070	6,590	-	-	-
100,980	-	-	-	-	-
542,808	5,141	62,340	1,025,954	321,600	148,344
13,484,425	12,221,444	11,617,253	13,475,984	11,508,753	10,751,007

Mills County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended June 30, 2015

Grantor/Program	CFDA Number	Agency or Pass-through Number	Program Expenditures
Direct:			
U.S. Department of the Interior:			
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15.226		$ 8,572
Indirect:			
U.S. Department of Agriculture:			
Iowa Department of Human Services:			
Human Services Administrative Reimbursements:			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561		11,507
U.S. Department of Justice:			
City of Council Bluffs:			
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assitance Grant Program	16.783		29,649
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:			
Iowa Department of Public Health:			
State Indoor Radon Grants	66.032	5885RC04	2,700
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Southwest 8 Senior Services:			
Special Programs for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044		14,396
Iowa Department of Public Health:			
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Aligned Cooperative Agreements	93.074	5885BT37	168,347
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Aligned Cooperative Agreements	93.074	5885BT217	8,000
			176,347
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	5884I455	1,846
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	5885I455	4,639
			6,485
PPHF - Community Transformation Grants and National Dissemination and Support for Community Transformation Grants - financed solely by Prevention and Public Health Funds	93.531	5884HP15	27,451
PPHF - Capacity Building Assistance to Strengthen Public Health Immunization Infrastructure and Performance - financed in part by Prevention and Public Health Funds	93.539	5884I455	1,381
PPHF - Capacity Building Assistance to Strengthen Public Health Immunization Infrastructure and Performance - financed in part by Prevention and Public Health Funds	93.539	5885I455	2,364
			3,745

Mills County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended June 30, 2015

Grantor/Program	CFDA Number	Agency or Pass-through Number	Program Expenditures
Indirect:			
Prevent Child Abuse Iowa:			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		17,747
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		3,132
Family Inc.:			
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994		2,956
Iowa Department of Human Services:			
Human Services Administrative Reimbursements:			
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State Administered Programs	93.566		25
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	93.596		2,976
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658		4,410
Adoption Assistance	93.659		1,392
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		3,540
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767		71
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		21,675
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:			
Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management:			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	FEMA-IA-DR1998	61,973
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	FEMA-IA-DR4181	92,014
			153,987
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMPG-14-PT-65	16,688
Total indirect			500,879
Total			$ 509,451

Basis of Presentation – The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Mills County and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Mills County

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Mary Mosiman, CPA
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0004

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

To the Officials of Mills County:

We have audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards 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, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mills County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 11, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Mills County's internal control over financial reporting to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Mills County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Mills County's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control we consider to be material weaknesses and another deficiency we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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 a material misstatement of the County's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in Part II of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items II-A-15 through II-C-15 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control which is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in Part II the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items II-D-15 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Mills County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, non-compliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of non-compliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of non-compliance or other matters which are described in Part IV of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Comments involving statutory and other legal matters about the County's operations for the year ended June 30, 2015 are based exclusively on knowledge obtained from procedures performed during our audit of the financial statements of the County. Since our audit was based on tests and samples, not all transactions that might have had an impact on the comments were necessarily audited. The comments involving statutory and other legal matters are not intended to constitute legal interpretations of those statutes.

Mills County's Responses to the Findings

Mills County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Mills County's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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.

We would like to acknowledge the many courtesies and assistance extended to us by personnel of Mills County during the course of our audit. Should you have any questions concerning any of the above matters, we shall be pleased to discuss them with you at your convenience.

Mary Mosiman
MARY MOSIMAN, CPA
Auditor of State

Warren Jenkins
WARREN G. JENKINS, CPA
Chief Deputy Auditor of State

May 11, 2016

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance
for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance
Required by OMB Circular A-133

Mills County

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE

STATE OF IOWA

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Mary Mosiman, CPA
Auditor of State

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133

To the Officials of Mills County:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Mills County, Iowa's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015. Mills County's major federal programs are identified in Part I of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Mills County's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether non-compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Mills County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Mills County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of Mills County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered Mills County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal programs to determine the auditing procedures appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal programs and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Mills County's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we identified a deficiency in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item III-A-15, we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Mills County's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Mills County's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion it.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mary Mosiman

MARY MOSIMAN, CPA
Auditor of State

Warren Jenkins

WARREN G. JENKINS, CPA
Chief Deputy Auditor of State

May 11, 2016

Part I: Summary of the Independent Auditor's Results:

(a) Unmodified opinions were issued on the financial statements.

(b) A significant deficiency and material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting were disclosed by the audit of the financial statements.

(c) The audit did not disclose any non-compliance which is material to the financial statements.

(d) A significant deficiency in internal control over the major programs was disclosed by the audit of the financial statements.

(e) An unmodified opinion was issued on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program.

(f) The audit disclosed audit findings which are required to be reported in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Section .510(a).

(g) The major programs were as follows:

- CFDA Number 93.074 – Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Aligned Cooperative Agreements
- CFDA Number 97.036 – Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

(h) The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs was $300,000.

(i) Mills County did not qualify as a low-risk auditee.

Part II: Findings Related to the Financial Statements:

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES:

II-A-15 Segregation of Duties – During our review of internal control, the existing control activities are evaluated in order to determine incompatible duties, from a control standpoint, are not performed by the same employee. This segregation of duties helps to prevent losses from employee error or dishonesty and, therefore, maximizes the accuracy of the County's financial statements. Generally, one or two individuals in the offices identified may have control over the following areas for which no compensating controls exist:

		Applicable Offices
(1)	Incoming mail is not opened by an employee who is not authorized to make entries to the accounting records.	Treasurer and Recorder
(2)	Bank accounts are not reconciled at the end of each month by an individual who does not sign checks, handle or record cash. Bank reconciliations are not reviewed by an independent person.	Treasurer, Recorder and Ag Extension
(3)	Checks are not signed by an individual who does not otherwise participate in the preparation of the checks and other cash receipt and disbursement functions. The checks and the supporting documentation are not reviewed for propriety prior to signing.	Recorder
(4)	Collection, deposit preparation and reconciliation functions are not segregated from the recording and accounting for cash receipts.	Recorder and Conservation
(5)	Depositing, reconciling and recording of receipts is done by the change fund custodian. Additionally, the change fund is not the responsibility of one individual.	Treasurer

Recommendation – We realize segregation of duties is difficult with a limited number of office employees. However, each official should review the operating procedures of their office to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances utilizing currently available staff, including elected officials and personnel from other County Offices. Evidence of review of reconciliations should be documented by the signature or initials of the independent reviewer and the date of review.

Responses –

Treasurer – Due to a change in employees, the incoming mail is currently opened and tracked through deposit by a clerk who does not make entries to the accounting records.

Mills County currently has 12 bank accounts which are reconciled daily online and monthly with the paper statements. Only one of those is a checking account. Since I as Treasurer reconcile the account, I try to have one of the two deputies write/sign checks. On occasion, in their absence, I have to sign checks.

I prepare the daily deposit after review of the day's work in the tax and motor vehicle departments. I am also responsible for the change fund. These two tasks could/would be completed by a deputy in my absence.

As the official in the Treasurer's Office, I have tried to assign duties to my deputies and clerks so segregation of duties is done as much as possible. This only seems to be a challenge when an employee is absent whether scheduled or unscheduled. We realize the importance of this as the check and balance system is necessary in our line of work.

Recorder – With a small staff of two full time and one part-time, it is very difficult to completely segregate duties, especially when one person is absent. We will have another office review our monthly reconciliation. We will try to utilize our part-time employee to implement as much segregation of duties as possible.

Ag Extension – The Council Treasurer reviews the bank reconciliations on a monthly basis and the full Council reviews the report during the meeting. We will ask the Council Treasurer to initial and date the reconciliation report in the future.

Conservation – Due to limited staffing, our options are limited. However, we will review office procedures and attempt to maximize the best internal control, and whenever possible, use other personnel, including elected officials to add control measures. We are currently trying the use of Employee A to empty the camp post, Employee B to record the camping money and Employee C to deposit the money. This may not work in all situations due to limited staffing on weekends, but will try our best in most situations.

Conclusions – Responses accepted.

II-B-15 Financial Reporting – During the audit, we identified material amounts of receivables, payables and capital asset additions not recorded in the County's financial statements. Adjustments were subsequently made by the County to properly include these amounts in the financial statements.

Additionally, material errors in accrual classification of receivables and payables were identified and subsequently corrected by the County.

Recommendation – The County should implement procedures to ensure all receivables, payables and capital asset additions are included in the County's financial statements and accrual classifications are proper.

Response – The County will continue to try and put practices in place to make sure all of these are included for accrual purposes and the financial report.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

II-C-15 Bank Reconciliations – Reconciliations of the Treasurer's general ledger account to the bank were not performed monthly, which resulted in variances between the accounts at June 30, 2015. The resulting variances were not properly investigated and resolved in a timely manner.

Recommendation – Monthly bank reconciliations should be performed and variances between book and bank balances should be investigated and resolved in a timely manner to improve financial accountability and control. In addition, the reconciliations should be reviewed by an independent person and should be documented by the signature or initials of the independent reviewer and the date of review.

Response – I have worked with our software support staff to gain a better understanding of how the program works and investigate variances between the bank and book balances. As a result, we are redeeming warrants daily and reconciling online banking with the Banking/Investment program daily. It was discovered the posting steps were not being done correctly or completely thus causing some of the differences. I intend to have the County Auditor's office review the reconciliations going forward.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

II-D-15 Tax Reconciliation - A delinquent tax reconciliation was not completed or prepared timely.

Recommendation – A delinquent tax reconciliation should be prepared as soon after year end as possible to ensure the property tax billing, collection, posting and recording system is working properly. Also, this would ensure any problems or errors would be identified and resolved timely.

Response – I am working to gain a better understanding of the reports available to prepare an accurate delinquent tax reconciliation on a monthly basis so a fiscal year-end report can be completed in a timely manner.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

Part III: Findings and Questioned Costs For Federal Awards:

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCY:

CFDA Number 97.036: Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)
Pass-through Agency Number: FEMA-IA-DR1998, FEMA-IA-DR4181
Federal Award Year: 2011, 2014
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Passed through the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

III-A-15
(2015-001) Secondary Roads Department Project Files – Project files for FEMA projects were incomplete. Items missing included claims, invoices or other documentation to support expenditures. Timesheets supporting FEMA worksheets did not document which FEMA disaster project should be charged for hours incurred. Procedures were not in place to verify the accuracy of the force account labor and equipment charges.

Recommendation – The County should establish policies and procedures to ensure project files for FEMA are up to date and include all required documentation. Claims, invoices or other documentation to support project expenditures should be maintained, including the verification of force account labor and correct equipment charges. The timesheets supporting FEMA worksheets should also document the project to be charged for hours incurred.

Response – Department head agrees with the recommendation. We have implemented better procedures, which were evident in documentation on file for the 2014 event. The comments above are in reference to a flood event in 2011.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

Part IV: Other Findings Related to Required Statutory Reporting:

IV-A-15 Certified Budget – Disbursements during the year ended June 30, 2015 did not exceeded the amounts budgeted by function.

IV-B-15 Questionable Expenditures – No expenditures we believe may not meet the requirements of public purpose as defined in an Attorney General's opinion dated April 25, 1979 were noted.

IV-C-15 Travel Expense – No expenditures of County money for travel expenses of spouses of County officials or employees exceeded set reimbursement rate.

IV-D-15 Business Transactions – Business transactions between the County and County officials or employees are detailed as follows:

Name, Title and Business Connection	Transaction Description	Amount
Mike Lynes, husband of Public Health Supervisor, Independent contractor	Family centered services	$ 1,370
Karen O'Dell, sister of Public Health Administrator, Independent contractor	Training instruction	735

In accordance with Chapter 331.342(10) of the Code of Iowa, these transactions do not appear to represent conflicts of interest since the total cumulative transactions with each individual were less than $1,500 during the fiscal year.

IV-E-15 Bond Coverage – Surety bond coverage of County officials and employees is in accordance with statutory provisions. The amount of coverage should be reviewed annually to ensure the coverage is adequate for current operations.

IV-F-15 Board Minutes – No transactions were found that we believe should have been approved in the Board minutes but were not.

IV-G-15 Deposits and Investments – No instances of non-compliance with the deposit and investment provisions of Chapters 12B and 12C of the Code of Iowa and the County's investment policy were noted.

IV-H-15 Resource Enhancement and Protection Certification – The County properly dedicated property tax revenue to conservation purposes as required by Chapter 455A.19(1)(b) of the Code of Iowa in order to receive the additional REAP funds allocated in accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3).

IV-I-15 County Extension Office – The County Extension Office is operated under the authority of Chapter 176A of the Code of Iowa and serves as an agency of the State of Iowa. This fund is administered by an extension council separate and distinct from County operations and, consequently, is not included in Exhibits A or B.

Disbursements during the year ended June 30, 2015 for the County Extension Office did not exceed the amount budgeted.

IV-J-15 Tax Increment Financing (TIF) – For the year ended June 30, 2015, the County Auditor did not prepare a reconciliation for each urban renewal area within each City reconciling TIF receipts with total outstanding TIF debt.

Recommendation – In accordance with Chapter 403.19(6)(a)(1) of the Code of Iowa, the County Auditor is, "to provide for the division of taxes in each subsequent year without further certification until the amount of the loans, advances, indebtedness, or bonds is paid to the special fund." To assist in meeting this requirement, the County Auditor should prepare a reconciliation of each urban renewal area's TIF receipts and TIF debt certified.

Response – The Auditor will make sure these reconciliations are done on the proper forms.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

IV-K-15 Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Indebtedness Certification – Chapter 403.19 of the Code of Iowa provides a municipality shall certify loans, advances, indebtedness and bonds (indebtedness) to the County Auditor. Such certification makes it a duty of the County Auditor to provide for the division of property tax to repay the certified indebtedness and, as such, the County Auditor shall provide available TIF incremental property tax in subsequent fiscal years without further certification until the amount of certified indebtedness is paid by the County. Indebtedness incurred is to be certified by the County Auditor and then the divided property tax is to be used to pay the principal of and the interest on the certified indebtedness.

The County collected TIF revenues in excess of the amount of debt issued and certified and used those excess proceeds to fund a road project.

Recommendation – The County should consult TIF legal counsel to determine the propriety of the County's TIF certifications.

Response – Legal counsel will be contacted in the future as opposed to trying to interpret on our own.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

IV-L-15 Tax Increment Financing – LMI Set Aside – The County's development agreement provides for a 37.2% set aside for low and moderate income (LMI) housing assistance. As of June 30, 2015, the County has not set aside any funds for LMI housing assistance.

Recommendation – The County should consult legal counsel to determine the disposition of this matter.

Response – The County is in the process of trying to get this issue figured out.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

IV-M-15 Annual Urban Renewal Report – The Annual Urban Renewal Report was certified to the Iowa Department of Management on or before December 1. However, the amount of TIF debt outstanding was understated.

Recommendation – The County should ensure the debt amounts reported on the Levy Authority Summary are accurate and agree with the County's records.

Response – There was some confusion in stating the information on the Annual Urban Renewal Report. The County was deducting the amount of the total payments made by the borrower and from the tax increment financing payments and using that balance instead of only subtracting off the County payment toward the tax increment financing indebtedness. The Auditor has been working with the auditors to correct this information in the report.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

Staff

This audit was performed by:

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