

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0006

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NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE

March 9, 2020

Contact: Marlys Gaston
515/281-5834

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

The County's revenues totaled \$7,651,558 for the year ended June 30, 2019, a 20.5% increase over the prior year. Expenses for County operations for the year ended June 30, 2019 totaled \$7,463,249, a 20.5% increase over the prior year. The significant increase in revenues is primarily due to an increase in property tax and road use tax collected and an increase in various fees collected for services provided. The significant increase in the expenses is due primarily to road construction during fiscal year 2020.

AUDIT FINDINGS:

Sand reported four findings related to the receipt and expenditure of taxpayer funds. They are found on pages 76 through 80 of this report. The findings address a lack of segregation of duties, material audit adjustments due to a lack of maintaining current infrastructure records, 911 Services Board disbursements exceeding the budgeted amount and noncompliance with policies regarding 4-H Club bank accounts. Sand provided the County with recommendations to address each of these findings.

Two of the four findings discussed above are repeated from the prior year. The County Board of Supervisors and elected officials have a fiduciary responsibility to provide oversight of the County's operations and financial transactions. Oversight is typically defined as the "watchful and responsible care" a governing body exercises in its fiduciary capacity.

A copy of the audit report is available for review on the Auditor of State's web site at <https://auditor.iowa.gov/audit-reports>.

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IDA COUNTY
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
JUNE 30, 2019

Ida County



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Telephone (515) 281-5834 Facsimile (515) 281-6518

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

February 11, 2020

Officials of Ida County
Ida Grove, Iowa

Dear Board Members:

I am pleased to submit to you the financial and compliance audit report for Ida County, Iowa, for the year ended June 30, 2019. The audit was performed pursuant to Chapter 11.6 of the Code of Iowa and in accordance with U.S. auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards.

I appreciate the cooperation and courtesy extended by the officials and employees of Ida County throughout the audit. If I or this office can be of any further assistance, please contact me or my staff at 515-281-5834.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rob Sand". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

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Ida County

Officials

(Before January 2019)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Rhett Leonard	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2019
Raymond Drey	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2021
Creston Schubert	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2021
Lorna Steenbock	County Auditor	Jan 2021
Traci Riessen	County Treasurer	Jan 2019
Julie Phillips	County Recorder	Jan 2019
Wade Harriman	County Sheriff	Jan 2021
Meghann Cosgrove-Whitmer	County Attorney	Jan 2019
Joseph L. Cronin	County Assessor	Jan 2022

(After January 2019)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Raymond Drey	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2021
Creston Schubert	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2021
Rhett Leonard	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Lorna Steenbock	County Auditor	Jan 2021
Traci Riessen	County Treasurer	Jan 2023
Julie Phillips	County Recorder	Jan 2023
Wade Harriman	County Sheriff	Jan 2021
Meghann Cosgrove-Whitmer	County Attorney	Jan 2023
Joseph L. Cronin	County Assessor	Jan 2023

Ida County



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Officials of Ida County:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the discretely presented component unit and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ida County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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, the discretely presented component unit and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ida County as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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 Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability, Related Ratios and Notes on pages 8 through 14 and 54 through 61 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.

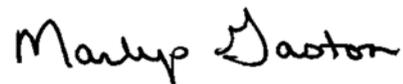
Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Ida 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, 2018 (which are not presented herein) and expressed unmodified opinions on those financial statements. The supplementary information included in Schedules 1 through 5 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 February 11, 2020 on our consideration of Ida County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Ida County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marlys K. Gaston". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Marlys K. Gaston, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State

February 11, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Ida 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, 2019. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which follow.

2019 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Revenues of the County's governmental activities increased approximately \$1,304,000, or 20.5%. Property tax revenues increased approximately \$267,000, charges for services increased approximately \$271,000 and operating grants, contributions and restricted interest increased approximately \$272,000.
- Program expenses of the County's governmental activities were 20.5%, or approximately \$1,272,000, more in fiscal year 2019 than in fiscal year 2018. Roads and transportation expenses increased approximately \$860,000 while public safety and legal services and interest on long-term debt increased approximately \$154,000 and \$252,000, respectively.
- The County's net position increased less than 1.0%, or approximately \$188,000, over the June 30, 2018 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 Ida 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 Ida 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 Ida 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 Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability, Related Ratios and Notes.

Supplementary Information provides detailed information about the nonmajor governmental and the individual Agency Funds.

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 which 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 and 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 911 surcharge, 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 governmental fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of financial position. Ida County's combined net position remained consistent at approximately \$19.6. The analysis that follows focuses on the changes in the net position of governmental activities.

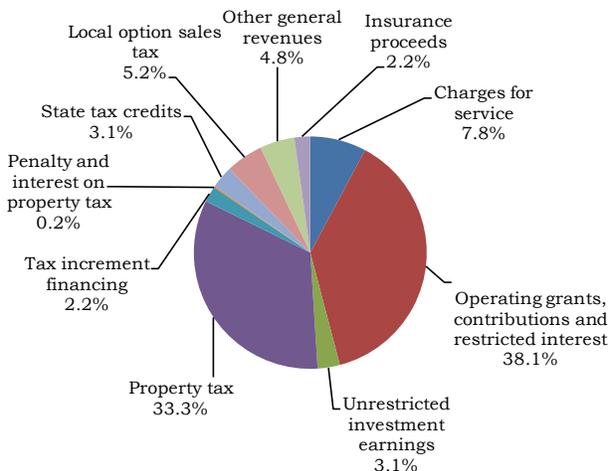
Net Position of Governmental Activities		
(Expressed in Thousands)		
	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 23,306	17,657
Capital assets	22,284	15,497
Total assets	45,591	33,154
Deferred outflows of resources	558	599
Long-term liabilities	19,425	11,008
Other liabilities	3,334	280
Total liabilities	22,759	11,288
Deferred inflows of resources	3,792	3,056
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	14,586	15,039
Restricted	5,644	5,268
Unrestricted	(632)	(898)
Total net position	\$ 19,597	19,409

Net position of Ida County's governmental activities increased less than 1.0% (approximately \$19.597 million compared to approximately \$19.409 million). The largest portion of the County's net position is invested in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, intangibles, buildings and equipment), less the related debt. The debt related to the investment in capital assets is liquidated with resources other than capital assets. Restricted net position 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 that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation or other legal requirements – increased from a deficit of approximately \$898,000 at June 30, 2018 to a deficit of approximately \$632,000 at the end of this year. The increase in unrestricted net position is primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

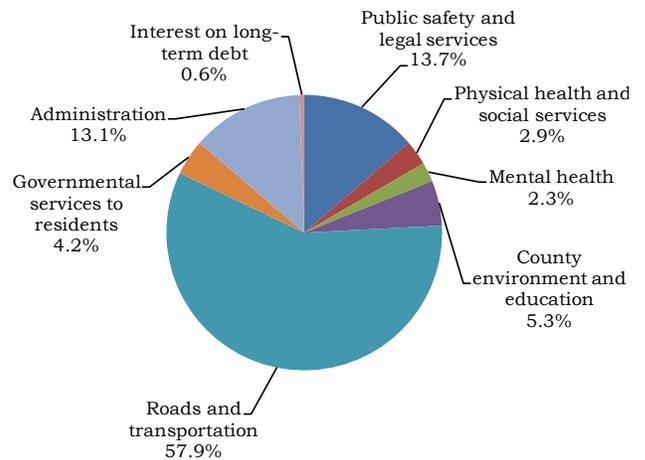
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for service	\$ 600	499
Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest	2,914	2,642
Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest	-	1
General revenues:		
Property tax	2,548	2,281
Tax increment financing	166	159
Penalty and interest on property tax	17	20
State tax credits	235	232
Local option sales tax	397	345
Unrestricted investment earnings	235	81
Insurance proceeds	170	-
Other general revenues	369	88
Total revenues	7,651	6,348
Program expenses:		
Public safety and legal services	986	832
Physical health and social services	208	213
Mental health	168	230
County environment and education	380	350
Roads and transportation	4,175	3,272
Governmental services to residents	304	303
Administration	941	942
Interest on long-term debt	301	49
Total expenses	7,463	6,191
Change in net position	188	157
Net position beginning of year	19,409	19,252
Net position end of year	\$ 19,597	19,409

Revenues by Source



Expenses by Program



Taxable valuations increased approximately 5.5% for county-wide levies. General and rural services basic rates increased while the mental health rate decreased from fiscal year 2018. As a result, property tax revenue increased approximately \$267,000 in fiscal year 2019.

INDIVIDUAL MAJOR FUND ANALYSIS

As Ida County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of approximately \$16.3 million, an increase of more than \$2,004,000 above last year's total of approximately \$14.3 million. The following are the major reasons for the changes in fund balances of the major funds from the prior year:

- General Fund revenues increased approximately \$482,000, or 21.5%, over the prior year. Property tax revenues increased approximately \$252,000 due to an increase in taxable valuations and charges for service revenues increased approximately \$113,000 due to an increase in various fees from the County Recorder, County Sheriff, County Attorney and from Zoning Petitions. General Fund expenditures increased approximately \$206,000, or 8.9%, when compared to the prior year. The ending fund balance increased \$109,787 over the prior year to \$950,147.
- The County has continued to look for ways to effectively manage the cost of mental health services. Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund expenditures totaled approximately \$168,000 for the year, a decrease of 27.0%, or approximately \$62,000. Revenues totaled approximately \$149,000, a decrease of 25.2%, or approximately \$50,200, from the previous fiscal year due to a decrease in the amount paid to the fiscal agent. The Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund balance at year end decreased \$55,974 from the prior year to \$36,926.
- Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund revenues increased approximately \$112,000, due primarily to an increase in property and other county tax revenue. Total expenditures increased approximately \$34,000 when compared to the prior year. The ending fund balance decreased \$12,997 from the prior year to \$560,535.
- Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund revenues increased approximately \$410,000, or 15.6%, over the prior year, primarily due to an increase in road use tax revenues and approximately \$179,000 in insurance reimbursements related to damage to an excavator. Total expenditures increased approximately \$757,000 over the prior year, an increase of 25.8%, due to an increase in road maintenance, including snow/ice removal. The Secondary Roads Fund ending balance increased \$512,566 over the prior year to \$4,310,128.
- Special Revenue, Ida County Urban Renewal Fund revenues increased approximately \$6,300, or 3.6%, over the prior year. The ending fund balance increased \$181,957 over the prior year balance to a deficit \$250,388.
- During the year ended June 30, 2019, the County issued \$8,630,000 of general obligation bonds for the purpose of undertaking urban renewal projects in the Ida County Urban Renewal Area consisting of constructing highway, bridge and culvert improvements. The ending fund balance of the Capital Projects Fund increased by \$1,526,756 over the prior year to \$9,931,286.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

In fiscal year 2019, Ida County amended its budget two times. The first amendment was made in September 2018 and resulted in an increase in budgeted disbursements for debt service and capital project functions by \$457,606 and \$8,410,350, respectively. The amendment was to account for the receipt of bond proceeds and budgeting expenses for road projects. The second amendment was made in May 2019 and resulted in an increase in budgeted disbursement for county environment & education, administration and the capital project functions by \$6,000, \$27,000 and \$9,000,000, respectively, while the physical health and social services function was decreased by \$33,000. The second amendment was to account for additional bond proceeds received to be used for additional road and bridge projects. Also, unexpected expenses arose for planning and zoning, data processing and economic development.

The County's receipts were \$199,038 less than budgeted, a variance of 2.8%.

Total disbursements were \$14,893,660 less than budgeted. Actual disbursements for the capital projects, roads and transportation, debt service, administration and physical health and social services functions were \$14,219,570, \$282,354, \$142,972, \$126,230 and \$65,528, respectively, less than budgeted. The roads and transportation and capital projects functions had budgeted for several secondary road projects which were not completed. The debt service function budgeted \$457,606 for debt interest; however, the urban renewal area was not able to generate enough TIF revenue to pay the full amount. There will be \$142,793 payment due in fiscal year 2020. The administration function was less than budgeted due to a decrease in insurance rates for real property and workers compensation premiums. The physical health and social services function was less than budgeted due to a part-time employee being budgeted for and that position did not get filled.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2019, Ida County had approximately \$22.3 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 approximately \$6,787,000, or 43.8%, over last year.

Capital Assets of Governmental Activities at Year End		
(Expressed in Thousands)		
	June 30,	
	2019	2018
Land	\$ 242	242
Construction in progress	7,427	521
Buildings	569	616
Equipment and vehicles	2,065	1,678
Infrastructure	11,981	12,440
Total	\$ 22,284	15,497
This year's major additions include (in thousands):		
Construction in progress - Infrastructure	\$	6,905
Vehicles		746
Trailers and other equipment		104
Total	\$	7,755

The County had depreciation expense of \$1,204,270 in fiscal year 2019 and total accumulated depreciation of \$11,745,163 at June 30, 2019. More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2019, Ida County had \$17,630,000 of general obligation bonds outstanding compared to \$9,000,000 of general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2018. Additional information about the County's long-term debt is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Outstanding Debt of Governmental Activities at Year-End (Expressed in Thousands)		
	June 30,	
	2019	2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 17,630	9,000

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

Ida County's elected and appointed officials and citizens considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2020 budget, tax rates and certified taxes as follows:

No new services were added to the fiscal year 2020 budget. Levy rates (expressed in \$/\$1,000 of taxable valuation) for fiscal years 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Levy Rate	2020	2019	Percentage Change
General basic	\$ 3.44770	3.44350	0.12%
Mental health	0.30500	0.25650	18.91%
Rural services basic	1.54730	1.45000	6.71%
Total	\$ 5.30000	5.15000	2.91%

Budgeted disbursements in the fiscal year 2020 operating budget are approximately \$24.8 million, which is a 3.8% decrease from the fiscal year 2019 final budget of approximately \$25.8 million. Total taxable valuations increased approximately \$64.7 million. The general basic, mental health and rural services basic rates increased from fiscal year 2019.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of Ida 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 the Ida County Auditor's Office, 401 Moorehead Street, Ida Grove, Iowa, 51445-0236.

Basic Financial Statements

Ida County

Ida County
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Primary Government	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Ida County Conservation Foundation
Assets		
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 18,468,847	40,479
Restricted cash and pooled investments	301,047	-
Receivables:		
Succeeding year property tax	2,886,000	-
Succeeding year tax increment financing	601,000	-
Accounts	256,340	-
Accrued interest	26,847	-
Due from other governments	262,261	-
Inventories	449,818	-
Prepaid insurance	54,252	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	22,284,365	-
Total assets	45,590,777	40,479
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension related deferred outflows	547,266	-
OPEB related deferred outflows	10,332	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	557,598	-
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	3,184,511	-
Accrued interest payable	34,765	-
Salaries and benefits payable	100,208	-
Due to other governments	14,538	-
Long-term liabilities:		
Portion due or payable within one year:		
Compensated absences	41,273	-
Estimated liability for closure and postclosure care	14,960	-
Portion due or payable after one year:		
General obligation bonds	17,630,000	-
Compensated absences	22,438	-
Estimated liability for closure and postclosure care	270,832	-
Net pension liability	1,251,612	-
Total OPEB liability	194,216	-
Total liabilities	22,759,353	-
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable property tax revenue	2,886,000	-
Unavailable tax increment financing revenue	601,000	-
Pension related deferred inflows	256,009	-
OPEB related deferred inflows	48,644	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,791,653	-
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	14,585,651	-
Restricted for:		
Mental health purposes	36,926	-
Rural services purposes	560,545	-
Secondary roads purposes	4,274,296	-
Other purposes	655,346	40,479
Debt service	117,096	-
Unrestricted	(632,491)	-
Total net position	\$ 19,597,369	40,479

See notes to financial statements.

Ida County
Statement of Activities
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Program Revenues		
Expenses	Charges for Service	Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	
Functions/Programs:			
Primary Government:			
Governmental activities:			
Public safety and legal services	\$ 986,405	57,731	8,453
Physical health and social services	208,437	7,598	80,608
Mental health	167,640	-	-
County environment and education	379,851	149,833	55,221
Roads and transportation	4,175,033	78,398	2,769,106
Governmental services to residents	304,420	187,754	-
Administration	940,953	51,847	1,000
Nonprogram	-	66,982	-
Interest on long-term debt	300,510	-	-
Total primary government	\$ 7,463,249	600,143	2,914,388
Component Unit:			
Ida County Conservation Foundation	\$ 4,275	-	25,792
General Revenues:			
Property and other county tax levied for general purposes			
Tax increment financing			
Penalty and interest on property tax			
State tax credits			
Local option sales tax			
Unrestricted investment earnings			
Insurance proceeds			
Miscellaneous			
Total general revenues			
Change in net position			
Net position beginning of year			
Net position end of year			
See notes to financial statements.			

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
Primary Government	Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Ida County Conservation Foundation
(920,221)	
(120,231)	
(167,640)	
(174,797)	
(1,327,529)	
(116,666)	
(888,106)	
66,982	
<u>(300,510)</u>	
<u>(3,948,718)</u>	
	<u>21,517</u>
2,548,829	-
165,580	-
17,037	-
234,520	-
397,223	-
234,700	-
170,340	-
<u>368,798</u>	-
<u>4,137,027</u>	-
188,309	21,517
<u>19,409,060</u>	<u>18,962</u>
<u>\$ 19,597,369</u>	<u>40,479</u>

Ida County
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

	Special		
	General	Mental Health	Rural Services
Assets			
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 955,229	36,926	542,065
Restricted cash and pooled investments	-	-	-
Receivables:			
Succeeding year property tax	2,026,000	179,000	681,000
Succeeding year tax increment financing	-	-	-
Accounts	229,949	-	199
Accrued interest	26,847	-	-
Due from other governments	26,928	-	34,122
Advance to other fund	-	-	-
Inventories	-	-	-
Prepaid insurance	34,273	-	1,209
Total assets	3,299,226	215,926	1,258,595
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 26,293	-	16,294
Salaries and benefits payable	45,762	-	756
Due to other governments	14,148	-	-
Advance from other fund	-	-	-
Total liabilities	86,203	-	17,050
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Unavailable revenues:			
Succeeding year property tax	2,026,000	179,000	681,000
Succeeding year tax increment financing	-	-	-
Other	236,876	-	10
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,262,876	179,000	681,010
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	-	-	-
Prepaid insurance	34,273	-	1,209
Restricted for:			
Mental health purposes	-	36,926	-
Rural services purposes	-	-	559,326
Secondary roads purposes	-	-	-
Landfill closure and postclosure care	-	-	-
Conservation land acquisition purposes	1,171	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-
Capital Projects	-	-	-
Other purposes	135,293	-	-
Assigned for:			
Legal services	61,423	-	-
Public safety	1,561	-	-
Courthouse maintenance	39,877	-	-
Computer equipment	39,172	-	-
Conservation	330	-	-
Unassigned	637,047	-	-
Total fund balances	950,147	36,926	560,535
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 3,299,226	215,926	1,258,595

See notes to financial statements.

Revenue				
Secondary Roads	Ida County Urban Renewal	Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
3,625,689	-	12,874,761	434,177	18,468,847
-	-	-	301,047	301,047
-	-	-	-	2,886,000
-	601,000	-	-	601,000
26,192	-	-	-	256,340
-	-	-	-	26,847
200,780	-	-	431	262,261
250,388	-	-	-	250,388
449,818	-	-	-	449,818
18,579	-	-	191	54,252
<u>4,571,446</u>	<u>601,000</u>	<u>12,874,761</u>	<u>735,846</u>	<u>23,556,800</u>
198,449	-	2,943,475	-	3,184,511
49,501	-	-	4,189	100,208
268	-	-	122	14,538
-	250,388	-	-	250,388
<u>248,218</u>	<u>250,388</u>	<u>2,943,475</u>	<u>4,311</u>	<u>3,549,645</u>
-	-	-	-	2,886,000
-	601,000	-	-	601,000
13,100	-	-	-	249,986
<u>13,100</u>	<u>601,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,736,986</u>
449,818	-	-	-	449,818
18,579	-	-	191	54,252
-	-	-	-	36,926
-	-	-	-	559,326
3,841,731	-	-	-	3,841,731
-	-	-	301,047	301,047
-	-	-	-	1,171
-	-	-	151,861	151,861
-	-	9,931,286	-	9,931,286
-	-	-	278,436	413,729
-	-	-	-	61,423
-	-	-	-	1,561
-	-	-	-	39,877
-	-	-	-	39,172
-	-	-	-	330
-	(250,388)	-	-	386,659
<u>4,310,128</u>	<u>(250,388)</u>	<u>9,931,286</u>	<u>731,535</u>	<u>16,270,169</u>
<u>4,571,446</u>	<u>601,000</u>	<u>12,874,761</u>	<u>735,846</u>	<u>23,556,800</u>

Ida County

Ida County

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

June 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances (page 21) \$ 16,270,169

**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 \$34,029,528 and the accumulated depreciation is \$11,745,163. 22,284,365

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. 249,986

Pension and OPEB 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	557,598	
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>(304,653)</u>	252,945

Long-term liabilities, including general obligation bonds payable, the estimated liability for closure and postclosure care, compensated absences payable, net pension liability and total OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. (19,460,096)

Net position of governmental activities (page 17) \$ 19,597,369

See notes to financial statements.

Ida County

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

Year ended June 30, 2019

	Special		
	General	Mental Health	Rural Services
Revenues:			
Property and other county tax	\$ 1,827,415	136,121	585,293
Tax increment financing	-	-	-
Local option sales tax	-	-	397,223
Penalty and interest on property tax	17,037	-	-
Intergovernmental	292,800	12,471	38,253
Licenses and permits	2,903	-	-
Charges for service	366,028	-	1,037
Use of money and property	122,540	-	-
Miscellaneous	90,324	-	124
Total revenues	2,719,047	148,592	1,021,930
Expenditures:			
Operating:			
Public safety and legal services	959,123	-	-
Physical health and social services	208,737	-	-
Mental health	-	167,640	-
County environment and education	292,685	-	94,869
Roads and transportation	-	-	-
Governmental services to residents	292,033	-	-
Administration	764,845	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-
Total expenditures	2,517,423	167,640	94,869
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	201,624	(19,048)	927,061
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	4,678	-	14,774
Transfers out	(96,515)	-	(954,832)
General obligation bond proceeds	-	-	-
Premium on general obligation bonds issued	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(91,837)	-	(940,058)
Change in fund balances	109,787	(19,048)	(12,997)
Fund balances beginning of year	840,360	55,974	573,532
Fund balances end of year	\$ 950,147	36,926	560,535

See notes to financial statements.

Revenue				
Secondary Roads	Ida County Urban Renewal	Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
-	-	-	-	2,548,829
-	165,580	-	-	165,580
-	-	-	-	397,223
-	-	-	-	17,037
2,794,106	16,377	-	12,349	3,166,356
14,970	-	-	-	17,873
-	-	-	2,581	369,646
-	-	99,550	12,026	234,116
221,099	-	-	67,472	379,019
3,030,175	181,957	99,550	94,428	7,295,679
-	-	-	-	959,123
-	-	-	-	208,737
-	-	-	-	167,640
-	-	-	18,249	405,803
3,696,037	-	-	-	3,696,037
-	-	-	4,500	296,533
-	-	125,084	40,257	930,186
-	-	-	314,685	314,685
-	-	7,309,435	-	7,309,435
3,696,037	-	7,434,519	377,691	14,288,179
(665,862)	181,957	(7,334,969)	(283,263)	(6,992,500)
1,178,428	-	-	-	1,197,880
-	-	(131,759)	(14,774)	(1,197,880)
-	-	8,626,450	3,550	8,630,000
-	-	367,034	151	367,185
1,178,428	-	8,861,725	(11,073)	8,997,185
512,566	181,957	1,526,756	(294,336)	2,004,685
3,797,562	(432,345)	8,404,530	1,025,871	14,265,484
4,310,128	(250,388)	9,931,286	731,535	16,270,169

Ida County

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

Year ended June 30, 2019

Change in fund balances - Total governmental funds (page 25) \$ 2,004,685

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. Depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay expenditures and contributed capital assets in the current year, as follows:

Expenditures for capital assets	\$ 7,991,393	
Depreciation expense	<u>(1,204,270)</u>	6,787,123

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. (11,306)

Proceeds from long-term liabilities provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. (8,630,000)

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. 223,334

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	243	
Interest on long-term debt	14,175	
Adjustment to estimated costs for landfill closure and postclosure care	5,090	
OPEB expense	(22,280)	
Pension expense	<u>(182,755)</u>	<u>(185,527)</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities (page 19) \$ 188,309

See notes to financial statements.

Ida County
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds

June 30, 2019

Assets

Cash and pooled investments:	
County Treasurer	\$ 949,195
Other County officials	31,000
Receivables:	
Succeeding year property tax	11,267,000
Accounts	7,682
Due from other governments	56,712
Prepays	16,488
Total assets	12,328,077

Liabilities

Accounts payable	23,674
Salaries and benefits payable	58,515
Due to other governments	12,172,620
Compensated absences	73,268
Total liabilities	12,328,077

Net position	\$ -
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See notes to financial statements.

Ida County

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Ida 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, Ida 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 Ida 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 relationship with the County.

Discretely Presented Component Unit – The Ida County Conservation Foundation (Foundation) has been incorporated under the provisions of the Iowa Nonprofit Corporation Act to operate exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes dedicated to protecting and enhancing the natural resources for the residents of Ida County. In accordance with criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the Foundation meets the definition of a component unit which should be discretely presented. Based on these criteria, the economic resources received or held by the Foundation are substantially for the direct benefit of the Ida County Conservation Board.

Ida County Public Safety and Communications Commission – Ida County is a member of the Ida County Public Safety and Communications Commission (the Commission) established pursuant to Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa. The Commission plans for County-wide law enforcement and communications within the boundaries of the County, including all rural areas and participating municipalities. The Commission can contract with any and all public agencies which wish to enter into contracts with the Commission for the provision of law enforcement, communications and public safety services. The Commission furnishes law enforcement services, emergency communications and such other services as may be necessary to protect the rights and property of all citizens of any public agency contracting with the Commission. The Commission's Board is comprised of three representatives selected by and from the Ida County Board of Supervisors and one representative selected by each participating municipality. The Commission is funded primarily by assessments made against each participating member. The County's participating share cannot be less than 43% of the annual budget. The County has an ongoing financial responsibility to the Commission for its continued existence. Membership in the Commission for the year ended June 30, 2019 included five municipalities and the County. During the year ended June 30, 2019, Ida County contributed \$768,756 and the municipalities contributed \$709,210 to support the Commission. Financial transactions of the Commission are included in the County's financial statements only to the extent of the County's fiduciary relationship with the Commission and, as such, are reported as part of the Other Agency Funds of the County.

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: Ida County Assessor's Conference Board, Ida County Emergency Management Commission, Ida County Public Safety Commission and Ida County Joint 911 Service 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 established pursuant to Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa: West Central Iowa Sheltered Workshop, Siouxland Regional 12 Transit, Regional 12 Landfill, Third Judicial District Department of Corrections, Mid Sioux Community Action Agency, Northwest Iowa Multicounty Regional Detention Center and Rolling Hills Community Services Region.

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.

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, transfers from the General Fund and the Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund and other revenues to be used for secondary roads construction and maintenance.

The Ida County Urban Renewal Fund is used to account for revenues from the tax authorized by ordinance in the urban renewal district and used to pay indebtedness incurred for urban renewal projects.

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

Additionally, the County reports fiduciary/agency funds which 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 program. 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. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance/Net Position

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

Cash and Pooled Investments – 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.

Property Tax Receivable – 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 and tax increment financing receivables represent 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 and tax increment financing receivables have been recorded, the related revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources in both the government-wide and fund financial statements and will not be recognized as revenue until the year for which they are levied.

Property tax revenue recognized in these funds become due and collectible in September and March of the fiscal year with a 1½% per month penalty for delinquent payments; is based on January 1, 2017 assessed property valuations; is for the tax accrual period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 and reflects the tax asking contained in the budget certified by the County Board of Supervisors in March 2018.

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, furniture and equipment and intangibles acquired after July 1, 1980 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 acquisition value. Acquisition value is the price that would have been paid to acquire a capital asset with equivalent service potential. 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.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Infrastructure	\$ 50,000
Intangibles	50,000
Land and buildings	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
Infrastructure	10 - 65
Intangibles	10 - 65
Equipment and vehicles	5 - 12

Deferred Outflows of Resources – Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position applicable 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 and OPEB expense and contributions from the County after the measurement date but before the end of the County’s reporting period.

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

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

Compensated Absences – County employees accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused vacation and sick leave 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, 2019. The compensated absences liability attributable to the governmental activities will be paid primarily by the General Fund and the Special Revenue, Mental Health, Rural Services and Secondary Roads Funds.

Long-Term Liabilities – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the 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. The net pension liability attributable to the governmental activities will be paid primarily by the General Fund and the Special Revenue Mental Health, Rural Services and Secondary roads Funds.

Total OPEB Liability – For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expense, information has been determined based on Ida County’s actuary report. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The total OPEB liability attributable to the governmental activities will be paid primarily by the General Fund and the Special Revenue, Mental Health, Rural Services and Secondary Roads Funds.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position applicable 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 represents 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 in the fund financial statements consist of property tax receivable and other receivables not collected within sixty days after year end and succeeding year property tax and tax increment financing receivables that will not be recognized until the year for which they are levied.

Deferred inflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position consist of succeeding year property tax and tax increment financing receivables that will not be recognized until the year for which they are levied, unrecognized items not yet charged to pension and OPEB expense and the unamortized portion of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan assets.

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.

Assigned – Amounts the Board of Supervisors intend to use for specific purposes.

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, 2019 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. 72.

(3) Interfund Transfers

The detail of interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Transfer to	Transfer from	Amount
General Basic	Capital Projects	\$ 4,678
Special Revenue: Rural Services	Special Revenue: Landfill Closure/Postclosure	14,774
Secondary Roads	General	96,515
	Special Revenue: Rural Services	954,832
	Capital Projects	127,081
		<u>1,178,428</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,197,880</u>

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

(4) Interfund Assets/Liabilities

The detail of advances to/from is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Special Revenue: Secondary Roads	Special Revenue: Ida County Urban Renewal	<u>\$ 250,388</u>

The advance to/from other funds resulted from borrowing funds from the Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund for urban renewal project costs. The borrowing will be repaid with tax increment financing collections.

(5) Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follow:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Balance End of Year
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 241,692	-	-	241,692
Construction in progress	521,591	7,337,036	(431,232)	7,427,395
Total capital assets not being depreciated	763,283	7,337,036	(431,232)	7,669,087
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,987,250	-	-	1,987,250
Equipment and vehicles	6,033,409	849,845	-	6,883,254
Infrastructure, road network	17,254,193	235,744	-	17,489,937
Total capital assets being depreciated	25,274,852	1,085,589	-	26,360,441
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,371,534	46,670	-	1,418,204
Equipment and vehicles	4,354,854	463,734	-	4,818,588
Infrastructure, road network	4,814,505	693,866	-	5,508,371
Total accumulated depreciation	10,540,893	1,204,270	-	11,745,163
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	14,733,959	(118,681)	-	14,615,278
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 15,497,242</u>	<u>7,218,355</u>	<u>(431,232)</u>	<u>22,284,365</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions:

Governmental activities:	
Public safety and legal services	\$ 44,899
County environment and education	33,881
Roads and transportation	1,082,862
Governmental services to residents	7,475
Administration	35,153
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,204,270</u>

(6) 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, 2019 is as follows:

Fund	Description	Amount
General	Services	\$ 14,148
Special Revenue:		
Secondary Roads	Services	268
Nonmajor	Services	122
Total for governmental funds		<u>\$ 14,538</u>
Agency:		
County Offices	Collections	\$ 31,211
Agricultural Extension Education		150,614
County Assessor		709,081
Schools		7,193,633
Community Colleges		548,034
Corporations		2,833,365
Townships		262,241
Auto License and Use Tax		243,394
All other		201,047
Total for agency funds		<u>\$ 12,172,620</u>

(7) Long-Term Liabilities

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	General Obligaton Bonds	Compensated Absences	Estimated Liability for Closure and Postclosure Care	Net Pension Liability	Total OPEB Liability	Total
Balance beginning of year	\$ 9,000,000	63,954	290,882	1,468,856	184,298	11,007,990
Increases	8,630,000	5,404	-	-	9,918	8,645,322
Decreases	-	5,647	5,090	217,244	-	227,981
Balance end of year	<u>\$ 17,630,000</u>	<u>63,711</u>	<u>285,792</u>	<u>1,251,612</u>	<u>194,216</u>	<u>19,425,331</u>
Due within one year	\$ -	41,273	14,960	-	-	56,233

Bonds Payable

A summary of the County's June 30, 2019 general obligation bonded indebtedness is as follows:

General Obligation Urban Renewal Bond Series, 2018A Issued April 25, 2018					General Obligation Urban Renewal Bond Series, 2019A Issued June 1, 2019				
Year ending June 30,	Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Total	Year ending June 30,	Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	3.000%	\$ -	285,485	285,485	2020	2.000%	\$ -	249,293	249,293
2021	3.000	-	285,485	285,485	2021	2.000	-	257,150	257,150
2022	3.000	170,000	285,485	455,485	2022	2.000	155,000	257,150	412,150
2023	3.000	475,000	280,385	755,385	2023	2.000	255,000	254,050	509,050
2024	3.000	485,000	266,135	751,135	2024	2.000	455,000	248,950	703,950
2025-2029	3.000	2,660,000	1,103,275	3,763,275	2025-2029	2.000-4.000	3,200,000	1,018,300	4,218,300
2030-2034	3.000-3.300	3,095,000	672,890	3,767,890	2030-2034	3.000	3,745,000	466,800	4,211,800
2035-2037	3.375-3.550	2,115,000	150,045	2,265,045	2035	3.000	820,000	24,600	844,600
		<u>\$ 9,000,000</u>	<u>3,329,185</u>	<u>12,329,185</u>			<u>\$ 8,630,000</u>	<u>2,776,293</u>	<u>11,406,293</u>

Total			
Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ -	534,778	534,778
2021	-	542,635	542,635
2022	325,000	542,635	867,635
2023	730,000	534,435	1,264,435
2024	940,000	515,085	1,455,085
2025-2029	5,860,000	2,121,575	7,981,575
2030-2034	6,840,000	1,139,690	7,979,690
2035-2037	2,935,000	174,645	3,109,645
	<u>\$ 17,630,000</u>	<u>6,105,478</u>	<u>23,735,478</u>

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the County issued \$8,630,000 of general obligation bonds.

(8) 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 PO 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, except members with service before June 30, 2012 will use the highest three-year average salary as of that date 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 more than 22 years of service 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 – 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 percentage point. 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 2019, pursuant to the required rate, Regular members contributed 6.29% of covered payroll and the County contributed 9.44% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 15.73%. The Sheriff, deputies and the County each contributed 9.76% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 19.52%. Protection occupation members contributed 6.81% of covered payroll and the County contributed 10.21% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 17.02%.

The County's contributions to IPERS for the year ended June 30, 2019 totaled \$223,334.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$1,251,612 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 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, 2018, the County’s proportion was 0.019778%, which was a decrease of 0.002273% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized pension expense of \$182,755. At June 30, 2019, 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	\$ 17,197	49,927
Changes of assumptions	279,155	106,887
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS' investments	-	60,812
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and the County's proportionate share of contributions	27,580	38,383
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	223,334	-
Total	<u>\$ 547,266</u>	<u>256,009</u>

\$223,334 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, 2020. 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
2020	\$ 100,142
2021	44,423
2022	(44,906)
2023	(24,284)
2024	(7,452)
Total	<u>\$ 67,923</u>

There were no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Rate of inflation (effective June 30, 2017)	2.60% per annum.
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2017)	3.25 to 16.25% average, including inflation. Rates vary by membership group.
Long-term investment rate of return (effective June 30, 2017)	7.00% compounded annually, net of investment expense, including inflation.
Wage growth (effective June 30, 2017)	3.25% per annum, based on 2.60% inflation and 0.65% real wage inflation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an economic assumption study dated March 24, 2017 and a demographic assumption study dated June 28, 2018.

Mortality rates used in the 2018 valuation were based on the RP-2014 Employee and Healthy Annuitant Tables with MP-2017 generational adjustments.

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
Domestic equity	22.0%	6.01%
International equity	15.0	6.48
Global smart beta equity	3.0	6.23
Core plus fixed income	27.0	1.97
Public credit	3.5	3.93
Public real assets	7.0	2.91
Cash	1.0	(0.25)
Private equity	11.0	10.81
Private real assets	7.5	4.14
Private credit	3.0	3.11
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. 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.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, 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 (6.00%) or 1% higher (8.00%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,663,214	1,251,612	67,871

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

Payables to IPERS – All legally required County contributions and legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages were remitted by the County to IPERS by June 30, 2019.

(9) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description – The County administers a single-employer benefit plan which provides medical, prescription drug and dental benefits for employees, retirees and their spouses. Group insurance benefits are established under Iowa Code Chapter 509A.13. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

OPEB Benefits – Individuals who are employed by Ida County and are eligible to participate in the group health plan are eligible to continue healthcare benefits upon retirement. Retirees under age 65 pay the same premium for the medical, prescription drug and dental benefits as active employees, which results in an implicit rate subsidy and an OPEB liability.

Retired participants must be age 55 or older at retirement. At June 30, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	<u>43</u>
Total	<u>43</u>

Total OPEB Liability – The County's total OPEB liability of \$194,216 was measured as of June 30, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and the entry age normal actuarial cost method, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Rate of inflation (effective June 30, 2019)	2.60% per annum.
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2019)	3.25% per annum, including inflation.
Discount rate (effective June 30, 2019)	3.51% compounded annually, including inflation.
Healthcare cost trend rate (effective June 30, 2019)	8.50% initial rate decreasing by .5% annually to an ultimate rate of 5.00%.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.51% which reflects the index rate for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher as of the measurement date.

Mortality rates are from the SOA RPH-2018 total dataset mortality table fully generational using Scale MP-2018. Annual retirement probabilities are based on varying rates by age and turnover probabilities mirror those used by IPERS.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study with dates corresponding to those listed above.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Total OPEB liability beginning of year	<u>\$ 184,298</u>
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	19,377
Interest	7,882
Differences between expected and actual experiences	(22,625)
Changes in assumptions	<u>5,284</u>
Net changes	<u>9,918</u>
Total OPEB liability end of year	<u><u>\$ 194,216</u></u>

Changes of assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.87% in fiscal year 2018 to 3.51% in fiscal year 2019.

Sensitivity of the County's Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (2.51%) or 1% higher (4.51%) than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease (2.51%)	Discount Rate (3.51%)	1% Increase (4.51%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 209,648	194,216	179,895

Sensitivity of the County's Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower (7.50%) or 1% higher (9.50%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (7.50%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (8.50%)	1% Increase (9.50%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 169,492	194,216	223,928

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$22,280. At June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following resources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	(48,644)
Changes in assumptions	10,332	-
Total	\$ 10,332	(48,644)

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2020	\$ (4,979)
2021	(4,979)
2022	(4,979)
2023	(4,979)
2024	(4,979)
Thereafter	(13,417)
	<u>\$ (38,312)</u>

(10) 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 778 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 Pool are recorded as expenditures from its operating funds at the time of payment to the Pool. The County's contributions to the Pool for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$95,664.

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 \$500,000 per claim. Claims exceeding \$500,000 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 member'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, 2019, no liability has been recorded in the County's financial statements. As of June 30, 2019, 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.

(11) Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

To comply with federal and state regulations, the County is required to complete a monitoring system plan and a closure/postclosure care plan and to provide funding necessary to effect closure and postclosure care, including the proper monitoring and care of the landfill after closure. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements have established closure and thirty-year postclosure care requirements for all municipal solid waste landfills that receive waste after October 9, 1993. State governments are primarily responsible for implementation and enforcement of those requirements and have been given flexibility to tailor requirements to accommodate local conditions that exist. The effect of the EPA requirement is to commit landfill owners to perform certain closing functions and postclosure monitoring functions as a condition for the right to operate the landfill in the current period. The EPA requirements provide that when a landfill stops accepting waste, it must be covered with a minimum of twenty-four inches of earth to keep liquid away from the buried waste. Once the landfill is closed, the owner is responsible for maintaining the final cover, monitoring ground water and methane gas, and collecting and treating leachate (the liquid that drains out of waste) for thirty years.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 18 requires landfill owners to estimate total landfill closure and postclosure care costs and recognize a portion of these costs each year based on the percentage of estimated total landfill capacity used that period. Estimated total costs consist of four components: (1) the cost of equipment and facilities used in postclosure monitoring and care, (2) the cost of final cover (material and labor), (3) the cost of monitoring the landfill during the postclosure period and (4) the cost of any environmental cleanup required after closure. Estimated total cost is based on the cost to purchase those services and equipment currently and is required to be updated annually for changes due to inflation or deflation, technology, or applicable laws or regulations.

These costs for the Ida County Landfill have been estimated at \$284,240 and a provision for this liability has been made in the County's Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2019. This amount is based on what it would cost to perform all postclosure care during the year ended June 30, 2019. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology or changes in regulations. The Ida County Landfill closed during fiscal year 2008 at 100% capacity.

To comply with state regulations, the County is required to complete a closure plan detailing how the transfer station will comply with proper disposal of all solid waste and litter at the site, cleaning the transfer station building, including the rinsing of all surfaces that have come in contact with solid waste or washwater, cleaning of all solid waste transport vehicles that will remain on site, including the rinsing of all surfaces that have come in contact with solid waste, and the removal and proper management of all washwater in the washwater management system.

To comply with state regulations, the County is required to maintain a closure account as financial assurance for the closure costs. The effect of the state requirement is to commit landfill owners to perform certain closing functions as a condition for the right to operate the transfer station.

As of June 30, 2019, the total closure care costs for the transfer station have been estimated at \$1,552 and a provision for this liability has been made in the County's Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2019.

Chapter 455B.306(9)(b) of the Code of Iowa requires permit holders of municipal solid waste landfills to maintain separate closure and postclosure care accounts to accumulate resources for the payment of closure and postclosure care costs. The County has accumulated resources to fund these liabilities and, at June 30, 2019, assets totalling \$301,047 are restricted for these purposes. They are reported as restricted cash and pooled investments in the Balance Sheet for the Special Revenue, Landfill Closure/Postclosure and Transfer Station Closure Funds and in the Statement of Net Position.

(12) Public Health Services Agreement

In February 2006, an agreement was entered into between Horn Memorial Hospital, the County and the Ida County Board of Health for the purpose of consolidating services offered by the Hospital and the Board of Health. In the agreement, the Hospital agreed to provide public health nursing services and home care services for and on behalf of the Board of Health to the residents of the County. Under the agreement, the Board of Health shall continue as an organizational entity and shall continue to act in compliance with Chapter 137 of the Code of Iowa and Chapter 79 of the Iowa Administrative Code, where applicable. The agreement was effective July 1, 2006 and will continue year to year unless terminated.

The home health, public health and homemakers' services provided will be under the administrative control of the Hospital. All services rendered under the terms of the agreement are to be funded by the Hospital, except where residents of the County may be unable to pay for said services, in which case the Hospital may submit monthly claims for reimbursements for services and fees to the County for payment. In addition, the County agreed to pay the Hospital an annual fee of \$85,000 for public health services, which will be paid in quarterly increments beginning July 1, 2006. An annual cost of living increase, as determined by the cost of living index for Social Security benefits, will be provided for each following year. During fiscal year 2019, the County paid \$105,745 pursuant to this agreement.

The Hospital is to perform all duties delegated to it by the Board of Health in good faith, including duties that may be imposed upon the Board of Health by statute or administrative rule, provided the Hospital shall receive adequate compensation for those additional duties or services.

(13) Ida County Public Safety and Communications Commission

The County participates in the Ida County Public Safety and Communications Commission, 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 for the Commission is for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Ida County Public Safety and Communications Commission					Total
	Operating	Confiscated Property	Sherriff's K-9	Sheriff's Reserve Deputy	Sheriff's DARE	
Additions:						
Contributions from governmental units:						
Ida County	\$ 768,756	-	-	-	-	768,756
Ida Grove	396,396	-	-	-	-	396,396
Holstein	117,969	-	-	-	-	117,969
Arthur	37,752	-	-	-	-	37,752
Galva	48,193	-	-	-	-	48,193
Battle Creek	108,900	-	-	-	-	108,900
	<u>1,477,966</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>1,477,966</u>
Prisoner fees:						
Boarding fees	20,403	-	-	-	-	20,403
Work release fees	2,250	-	-	-	-	2,250
	<u>22,653</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>22,653</u>
Miscellaneous:						
Refunds	6,034	-	-	-	-	6,034
Donations	-	-	4,615	-	-	4,615
Confiscated property	-	440	-	-	-	440
Miscellaneous	52,552	-	-	-	650	53,202
Total miscellaneous	<u>58,586</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>4,615</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>64,291</u>
Total additions	<u>1,559,205</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>4,615</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>1,564,910</u>
Deductions:						
Salaries and wages	833,443	-	-	-	-	833,443
Benefits	324,165	-	-	-	-	324,165
Iowa system rental	6,657	-	-	-	-	6,657
Postage and mailing	1,762	-	-	-	-	1,762
Office supplies	12,462	-	-	-	-	12,462
Mileage and subsistence	3,341	-	-	-	-	3,341
Education and training	15,065	-	-	5	-	15,070
Uniform allowance	4,683	-	-	-	-	4,683
Insurance	26,925	-	-	-	-	26,925
Equipment, supplies and maintenance	115,614	-	-	-	-	115,614
Motor vehicle	91,637	-	-	-	-	91,637
Motor vehicle supplies	62,424	-	-	-	-	62,424
Telephone and fax	7,679	-	-	-	-	7,679
Radio equipment repairs and maintenance	2,650	-	-	-	-	2,650
Jail food and provisions	24,254	-	-	-	-	24,254
Jail supplies	2,976	-	-	-	-	2,976
Medical supplies	6,011	-	-	-	-	6,011
Improvements	3,846	-	-	-	-	3,846
K-9 supplies	-	-	9,013	-	-	9,013
Miscellaneous	3,381	-	-	-	520	3,901
Total deductions	<u>1,548,975</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,013</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>1,558,513</u>
Change in balance	10,230	440	(4,398)	(5)	130	6,397
Balance beginning of year	<u>31,623</u>	<u>2,140</u>	<u>4,557</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>39,007</u>
Balance end of year	<u>\$ 41,853</u>	<u>2,580</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>45,404</u>

(14) Development Agreements and Establishment of Urban Renewal Area

The County entered into development agreements to assist in urban renewal projects and established an urban renewal area, as follows:

In November 2006, pursuant to the Enterprise Zone Program established under Chapters 15E.191 to 15E.198 of the Code of Iowa, the County entered into a private development agreement with Maple River Energy, LLC for construction of a 5 million gallon per year biodiesel and soybean processing plant. The County agreed to provide a 100% abatement of Maple River Energy, LLC property tax for ten years and to rebate 75% of the property tax paid by Maple River Energy, LLC for an additional ten years, which will begin in year eleven. The County also agreed to pay up to \$362,000 for expenses related to road improvements to support the project. On July 12th, 2012, The Board amended the agreement, reassigning authorization for financial assistance from Maple River Energy, LLC to Sioux Valley Investments and on November 29, 2012 the Board approved an agreement for Private Development with American Natural Soy, which is a part of Sioux Valley Investments. On February 28, 2013, the Board authorized financial assistance for American Natural Processors (American Natural Soy) for a ten year abatement of taxes for assessment years 2014 to 2023 and a 75% tax increment financing rebate of for assessment years 2024 to 2034. As of June 30, 2018, the County has satisfied their commitment related to the road project.

In March 2007, pursuant to the Enterprise Zone Program established under Chapters 15E.191 to 15E.198 of the Code of Iowa, the County entered into a private development agreement under the authority of Chapter 403 of the Code of Iowa with Platinum Ethanol, LLC for construction of a dry mill, corn-processing ethanol plant facility at an amount of not less than \$160,000,000. The County has adopted Ida County Urban Renewal Plan #1, which encompasses the development property. The County will provide a 100% abatement of Platinum Ethanol, LLC property tax for ten years. The County also agreed to rebate 75% of the property tax paid by Platinum Ethanol, LLC for an additional ten years, which will begin in fiscal year 2020. The County agreed to pay up to \$350,000 for expenses related to road improvements to support the project. On December 15, 2010, the County amended the agreement to include an additional \$150,000 in expenses related to road improvements, for a total of \$500,000. On August 26, 2013, the Board of Supervisors approved an assignment and consent of financial assistance from Platinum Ethanol, LLC to Flint Hills Resources Arthur LLC. As of June 30, 2014, the County had met its obligation related to road improvements. Platinum Ethanol, LLC will make nineteen annual payments in the amount of \$25,000 to the County, beginning no later than January 30, 2010, and continuing for eighteen additional years on the anniversary of the first payment, for a total of \$475,000, to be used by the County for County improvement projects. As of June 30, 2019, the County has received cumulative contributions totaling \$250,000.

In 2014, the Enterprise Zone Program and Chapters 15E.191 through 15E.198 were repealed. However, since the County awarded the development agreements under this program prior to July 1, 2014, the businesses are eligible to continue to claim incentives pursuant to the original agreements.

(15) Tax Abatements

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 77 defines tax abatements as a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments.

County Tax Abatements

The County provides tax abatements for urban renewal and economic development projects through abatement of property valuations and through the use of tax increment financing as provided for in Chapters 15A, Chapters 15E.191 through 15E.198 (Enterprise Zone Program repealed in 2014) and 403 of the Code of Iowa. For these types of projects, the County enters into agreements with developers which require the County, after developers meet the terms of the agreements, to reduce the taxable valuation for the period of time and/or rebate a portion of the property tax paid by the developers, to pay the developers an economic development grant or to pay the developers a predetermined dollar amount. The County also agreed to pay a portion of the costs related to road improvements to support the development projects.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County abated \$162,762 of property tax was diverted from the County under the urban renewal and economic development projects.

Tax Abatements of Other Entities

Property tax revenues of the County were reduced by the following amounts for the year ended June 30, 2019 under agreements entered into by the following entities:

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Tax Abatement Program</u>	<u>Amount of Tax Abated</u>
City of Holstein	Urban renewal and economic development projects	\$ 10,293

(16) County Financial Information Included in the Rolling Hills Community Services Region

Rolling Hills Community Services Region, a jointly governed organization formed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa which became effective July 10, 2014, includes the following member counties: Buena Vista County, Calhoun County, Carroll County, Cherokee County, Crawford County, Sac County and Ida County. The financial activity of the County's Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund is included in the Rolling Hills Community Services Region for the year ended June 30, 2019, as follows:

Revenues:		
Property and other county tax	\$	136,121
Intergovernmental:		
State tax credits		<u>12,471</u>
Total revenues		148,592
Expenditures:		
General administration:		
Distribution to regional fiscal agent		<u>167,640</u>
Excess of expenditures over revenues		(19,048)
Fund balance beginning of year		<u>55,974</u>
Fund balance end of year	\$	<u>36,926</u>

(17) Deficit Fund Balance

At June 30, 2019, the Special Revenue, Ida County Urban Renewal Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$250,388 due to an advance from another fund spent for urban renewal purposes. The deficit will be eliminated with future tax increment financing revenues.

(18) Construction Commitment

The County has entered into several contracts totaling \$14,971,032 for roadway paving. As of June 30, 2019, costs of \$6,596,517 on the project have been incurred. The \$8,375,515 balance remaining on the contract at June 30, 2019 will be paid as work on the project progresses.

(19) Prospective Accounting Change

Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. This statement will be implemented for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. The revised requirements of this statement will enhance the consistency and comparability of fiduciary activity reporting by state and local governments by establishing specific criteria for identifying fiduciary activities and clarifying whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities.

Ida County

Required Supplementary Information

Ida 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, 2019

	Actual	Budgeted Amounts		Final to
		Original	Final	Actual Variance
Receipts:				
Property and other county tax	\$ 3,101,169	3,057,578	3,057,578	43,591
Interest and penalty on property tax	17,037	20,000	20,000	(2,963)
Intergovernmental	3,136,983	3,468,549	3,468,549	(331,566)
Licenses and permits	9,873	5,250	5,250	4,623
Charges for service	377,338	240,725	240,725	136,613
Use of money and property	235,282	27,045	27,045	208,237
Miscellaneous	373,356	232,853	232,853	140,503
Total receipts	7,251,038	7,052,000	7,052,000	199,038
Disbursements:				
Public safety and legal services	948,325	975,474	975,474	27,149
Physical health and social services	200,956	299,484	266,484	65,528
Mental health	167,640	167,640	167,640	-
County environment and education	412,330	433,505	439,505	27,175
Roads and transportation	3,412,846	3,695,200	3,695,200	282,354
Governmental services to residents	296,160	298,842	298,842	2,682
Administration	798,782	898,012	925,012	126,230
Debt services	314,634	-	457,606	142,972
Capital projects	4,371,780	1,181,000	18,591,350	14,219,570
Total disbursements	10,923,453	7,949,157	25,817,113	14,893,660
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over (under) disbursements	(3,672,415)	(897,157)	(18,765,113)	15,092,698
Other financing, sources, net	8,868,400	-	17,867,956	(8,999,556)
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over (under) disbursements and other financing uses	5,195,985	(897,157)	(897,157)	6,093,142
Balance beginning of year	13,573,909	3,435,536	3,435,536	10,138,373
Balance end of year	\$ 18,769,894	2,538,379	2,538,379	16,231,515

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Ida County

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budget to GAAP Reconciliation
Required Supplementary Information

Year ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Funds		
	Cash Basis	Accrual Adjustments	Modified Accrual Basis
Revenues	\$ 7,251,038	44,641	7,295,679
Expenditures	10,923,453	3,364,726	14,288,179
Net	(3,672,415)	(3,320,085)	(6,992,500)
Other financing sources, net	8,868,400	128,785	8,997,185
Beginning fund balances	13,573,909	691,575	14,265,484
Ending fund balances	<u>\$ 18,769,894</u>	<u>(2,499,725)</u>	<u>16,270,169</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Ida County

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

June 30, 2019

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 discretely presented 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 eight 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 and the Special Revenue Funds. 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 \$17,867,956. 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 911 System by the Joint 911 Service Board and for Emergency Management Services by the County Emergency Management Commission.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, disbursements did not exceed the amounts budgeted.

Ida County

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

Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System
For the Last Five Years*
(In Thousands)

Required Supplementary Information

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.019778%	0.022051%	0.022623%	0.020571%	0.019153%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,252	1,469	1,424	1,016	760
County's covered payroll	\$ 2,224	2,112	2,099	1,990	1,930
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	56.29%	69.55%	67.84%	51.06%	39.38%
IPERS' net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	83.62%	82.21%	81.82%	85.19%	87.61%

* In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, the amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30 of the preceding fiscal year.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Ida County

Schedule of County Contributions

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

Required Supplementary Information

	2018	2018	2017	2016
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 223	203	195	193
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(223)	(203)	(195)	(193)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-
County's covered payroll	\$ 2,327	2,224	2,112	2,099
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.58%	9.13%	9.23%	9.19%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
184	178	182	164	143	138
(184)	(178)	(182)	(164)	(143)	(138)
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,990	1,930	2,010	1,910	1,880	1,953
9.25%	9.22%	9.05%	8.59%	7.61%	7.07%

Ida County

Note to Required Supplementary Information – Pension Liability

Year ended June 30, 2019

Changes of benefit terms:

Legislation enacted in 2010 modified benefit terms for 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.

Changes of assumptions:

The 2018 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a demographic assumption study dated June 28, 2018:

- Changed mortality assumptions to the RP-2014 mortality tables with mortality improvements modeled using Scale MP-2017.
- Adjusted retirement rates.
- Lowered disability rates.
- Adjusted the probability of a vested Regular member electing to receive a deferred benefit.
- Adjusted the merit component of the salary increase assumption.

The 2017 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of an experience study dated March 24, 2017:

- Decreased the inflation assumption from 3.00% to 2.60%.
- Decreased the assumed rate of interest on member accounts from 3.75% to 3.50% per year.
- Decreased the discount rate from 7.50% to 7.00%.
- Decreased the wage growth assumption from 4.00% to 3.25%.
- Decreased the payroll growth assumption from 4.00% to 3.25%.

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 (unfunded actuarial liability) 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.

Ida County

Schedule of Changes in the County's
Total OPEB Liability, Related Ratios and Notes

For the Last Two Years
Required Supplementary Information

	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 19,377	18,446
Interest cost	7,882	7,379
Difference between expected and actual experiences	(22,625)	(36,362)
Changes in assumptions	5,284	7,168
Net change in total OPEB liability	9,918	(3,369)
Total OPEB liability beginning of year	184,298	187,667
Total OPEB liability end of year	\$ 194,216	184,298
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,988,225	1,925,642
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.8%	9.6%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Notes to Schedule of Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Changes in benefit terms:

There were no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period.

Year ended June 30, 2019	3.51%
Year ended June 30, 2018	3.87%
Year ended June 30, 2017	3.58%

Ida County

Supplementary Information

Ida County
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

	County Recorder's Records Management	Resource Enhancement and Protection	Special Self-Funding Insurance
Assets			
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 12,745	40,030	210,638
Restricted cash and pooled investments	-	-	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-
Prepays	-	191	-
Total assets	\$ 12,745	40,221	210,638
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Salaries and benefits payable	\$ -	-	4,189
Due to other governments	-	-	122
Total liabilities	-	-	4,311
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable:			
Prepays	-	191	-
Restricted for:			
Landfill closure and postclosure care	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-
Other purposes	12,745	40,030	206,327
Total fund balances	12,745	40,221	206,327
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 12,745	40,221	210,638

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

<u>Revenue</u>				
Confiscated Funds - County Attorney	Landfill Closure/ Postclosure	Transfer Station Closure	Debt Service	Total
18,903	-	-	151,861	434,177
-	298,735	2,312	-	301,047
431	-	-	-	431
-	-	-	-	191
<u>19,334</u>	<u>298,735</u>	<u>2,312</u>	<u>151,861</u>	<u>735,846</u>
-	-	-	-	4,189
-	-	-	-	122
-	-	-	-	4,311
-	-	-	-	191
-	298,735	2,312	-	301,047
-	-	-	151,861	151,861
<u>19,334</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>278,436</u>
<u>19,334</u>	<u>298,735</u>	<u>2,312</u>	<u>151,861</u>	<u>731,535</u>
<u>19,334</u>	<u>298,735</u>	<u>2,312</u>	<u>151,861</u>	<u>735,846</u>

Ida County

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

Year ended June 30, 2019

	County Recorder's Records Management	Resource Enhancement and Protection	Special Self-Funding Insurance
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	\$ -	9,721	-
Charges for service	2,581	-	-
Use of money and property	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	9,082	58,390
Total revenues	2,581	18,803	58,390
Expenditures:			
Operating:			
County environment and education	-	18,249	-
Governmental services to residents	4,500	-	-
Administration	-	-	40,257
Debt service	-	-	-
Total expenditures	4,500	18,249	40,257
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,919)	554	18,133
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers out	-	-	-
General obligation bond proceeds	-	-	-
Premium on general obligation bonds issued	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-
Change in fund balances	(1,919)	554	18,133
Fund balances beginning of year	14,664	39,667	188,194
Fund balances end of year	\$ 12,745	40,221	206,327

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Revenue					
Confiscated Funds - County Attorney	Landfill Closure/ Postclosure	Transfer Station Closure	Debt Service	Total	
2,628	-	-	-	12,349	
-	-	-	-	2,581	
-	6,787	-	5,239	12,026	
-	-	-	-	67,472	
2,628	6,787	-	5,239	94,428	
-	-	-	-	18,249	
-	-	-	-	4,500	
-	-	-	-	40,257	
-	-	-	314,685	314,685	
-	-	-	314,685	377,691	
2,628	6,787	-	(309,446)	(283,263)	
-	(14,774)	-	-	(14,774)	
-	-	-	3,550	3,550	
-	-	-	151	151	
-	(14,774)	-	3,701	(11,073)	
2,628	(7,987)	-	(305,745)	(294,336)	
16,706	306,722	2,312	457,606	1,025,871	
19,334	298,735	2,312	151,861	731,535	

Ida County
 Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
 Agency Funds

June 30, 2019

	County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools
Assets				
Cash and pooled investments:				
County Treasurer	\$ -	614	403,855	23,633
Other County officials	31,000	-	-	-
Receivables:				
Succeeding year property tax	-	150,000	317,000	7,170,000
Accounts	211	-	584	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-
Prepays	-	-	-	-
Total assets	\$ 31,211	150,614	721,439	7,193,633
Liabilities				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ -	-	666	-
Salaries and benefits payable	-	-	5,399	-
Due to other governments	31,211	150,614	709,081	7,193,633
Compensated absences	-	-	6,293	-
Total liabilities	\$ 31,211	150,614	721,439	7,193,633

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	Other	Total
2,034	13,365	241	243,394	262,059	949,195
-	-	-	-	-	31,000
546,000	2,820,000	262,000	-	2,000	11,267,000
-	-	-	-	6,887	7,682
-	-	-	-	56,712	56,712
-	-	-	-	16,488	16,488
548,034	2,833,365	262,241	243,394	344,146	12,328,077
-	-	-	-	23,008	23,674
-	-	-	-	53,116	58,515
548,034	2,833,365	262,241	243,394	201,047	12,172,620
-	-	-	-	66,975	73,268
548,034	2,833,365	262,241	243,394	344,146	12,328,077

Ida County

Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds

Year ended June 30, 2019

Assets and Liabilities	County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools
Balances beginning of year	\$ 39,201	169,750	560,300	6,673,792
Additions:				
Property and other county tax	-	138,736	296,024	6,718,467
911 surcharge	-	-	-	-
State tax credits	-	14,451	25,563	562,911
Drivers license fees	-	-	-	-
Office fees and collections	159,168	-	-	-
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	-	-	-	-
Trusts	198,976	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	3,804	-
Total additions	<u>358,144</u>	<u>153,187</u>	<u>325,391</u>	<u>7,281,378</u>
Deductions:				
Agency remittances:				
To other funds	166,948	-	-	-
To other governments	132,629	172,323	164,252	6,761,537
Trusts paid out	66,557	-	-	-
Total deductions	<u>366,134</u>	<u>172,323</u>	<u>164,252</u>	<u>6,761,537</u>
Balances end of year	<u>\$ 31,211</u>	<u>150,614</u>	<u>721,439</u>	<u>7,193,633</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	Other	Total
566,012	2,363,688	268,245	230,937	635,665	11,507,590
507,527	2,571,104	246,288	-	7,880	10,486,026
-	-	-	-	28,789	28,789
47,946	330,903	18,504	-	791	1,001,069
-	-	-	16,723	-	16,723
-	-	-	-	10	159,178
-	-	-	3,109,273	-	3,109,273
-	-	-	-	-	198,976
-	-	-	-	1,803,531	1,807,335
555,473	2,902,007	264,792	3,125,996	1,841,001	16,807,369
-	-	-	108,780	-	275,728
573,451	2,432,330	270,796	3,004,759	2,132,520	15,644,597
-	-	-	-	-	66,557
573,451	2,432,330	270,796	3,113,539	2,132,520	15,986,882
548,034	2,833,365	262,241	243,394	344,146	12,328,077

Ida County

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

For the Last Ten Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Revenues:				
Property and other county tax	\$ 2,548,829	2,281,500	2,217,838	2,167,753
Tax increment financing	165,580	158,881	170,748	167,439
Local option sales tax	397,223	345,286	346,720	298,681
Interest and penalty on property tax	17,037	19,883	20,541	13,830
Intergovernmental	3,166,356	2,891,115	3,093,858	2,870,076
Licenses and permits	17,873	7,845	33,912	27,284
Charges for service	369,646	255,667	276,136	430,693
Use of money and property	234,116	69,554	24,150	19,545
Miscellaneous	379,019	244,516	254,801	285,495
Total	\$ 7,295,679	6,274,247	6,438,704	6,280,796
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Public safety and legal services	\$ 959,123	832,031	818,736	746,171
Physical health and social services	208,737	213,145	218,171	261,267
Mental health	167,640	229,605	229,217	249,935
County environment and education	405,803	345,845	426,715	347,439
Roads and transportation	3,696,037	2,938,763	2,792,739	3,478,971
Governmental services to residents	296,533	291,340	268,812	318,643
Administration	930,186	855,675	756,415	677,670
Nonprogram	-	-	-	-
Debt service	314,685	6,423	-	-
Capital projects	7,309,435	116,253	107,324	152,864
Total	\$ 14,288,179	5,829,080	5,618,129	6,232,960

* Fiscal year 2014 amounts reported include a prior period adjustment made in 2015 to reflect the amount owed to the County's Iowa Department of Transportation Farm to Market account.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2015	2014*	2013	2012	2011	2010
2,313,691	2,280,230	2,536,759	2,452,762	2,598,602	2,585,205
175,014	126,364	133,390	123,736	131,673	104,264
295,104	256,677	273,495	292,918	276,709	111,477
14,941	15,138	15,201	16,391	17,587	18,177
2,869,542	2,445,172	2,298,616	2,528,670	2,511,521	2,488,046
17,303	20,055	16,610	14,678	15,439	16,969
243,639	243,101	232,967	266,671	214,234	206,147
13,273	15,609	13,396	13,036	12,845	19,763
317,070	136,273	134,768	166,353	268,084	161,042
6,259,577	5,538,619	5,655,202	5,875,215	6,046,694	5,711,090
705,210	699,164	675,389	644,365	622,251	618,674
255,549	245,432	235,067	226,956	259,742	292,453
344,855	238,438	239,098	805,189	692,743	585,229
337,740	328,472	-	279,603	286,912	269,543
3,490,268	2,744,088	2,800,607	2,600,475	2,374,426	2,644,571
242,600	232,860	237,855	221,132	227,452	242,777
714,929	617,341	607,175	645,931	571,705	562,824
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
580,354	1,026,513	115,471	115,161	272,514	552,796
6,671,505	6,132,308	4,910,662	5,538,812	5,307,745	5,768,867



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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 Ida 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, the discretely presented component unit and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ida County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 11, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Ida 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 Ida County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Ida County's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the 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 have not been identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items (A) and (B) we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Ida 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 the accompanying Schedule of Findings.

Comments involving statutory and other legal matters about the County's operations for the year ended June 30, 2019 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.

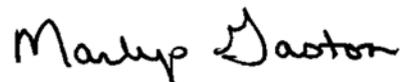
Ida County's Responses to the Findings

Ida County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. Ida 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 Ida 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.



Marlys K. Gaston, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State

February 11, 2020

Ida County
Schedule of Findings
Year ended June 30, 2019

Findings Related to the Financial Statements:

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES:

(A) Segregation of Duties

Criteria – Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control. A good system of internal control provides for adequate segregation of duties so no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to completion. In order to maintain proper internal control, duties should be segregated so the authorization, custody and recording of transactions are not under the control of the same employee. This segregation of duties helps prevent losses from employee error or dishonesty and maximizes the accuracy of the County’s financial statements.

Condition – Generally, one or two individuals in the offices identified may have control over the following areas for which no compensating controls exist:

	<u>Applicable Offices</u>
(1) Responsibilities for collection, deposit preparation and reconciliation functions are not segregated from those for recording and accounting for cash receipts.	Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff and Ag Extension
(2) Investment custody and accounting functions are not segregated and evidence of a review of investments by an independent person did not exist.	Treasurer
(3) Preparing bank reconciliations, handling cash and recording cash functions are not segregated. Bank reconciliations are not reviewed by an independent person for propriety.	Recorder, Sheriff and Ag Extension
(4) The change fund is shared among employees and is not verified by surprise counts.	Treasurer, Recorder
(5) Mail is opened by personnel having access to accounting records.	Treasurer, Recorder and Ag Extension
(6) Current and delinquent tax reconciliations are reconciled but are not reviewed by an independent person.	Treasurer

Cause – The County offices noted above have a limited number of employees and procedures have not been designed to adequately segregate duties or provide compensating controls through additional oversight of transactions and processes.

Ida County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2019

Effect – Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect each County office’s ability to prevent or detect and correct misstatements, errors or misappropriation on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Recommendation – Each official should review the control activities of their office to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. The official should utilize current personnel, including elected officials, to provide additional control through review of financial transactions, reconciliations and reports.

Responses –

Sheriff – We will attempt to follow the recommendation of the State Auditor’s Office.

Recorder – We will try to segregate duties as best we can with our small staff.

Treasurer – We try to segregate duties to the best of our ability with our limited staff.

Ag Extension – We will try to comply with auditor’s request and recommendations.

Conclusions – Responses accepted.

(B) Financial Reporting

Criteria – A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting 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 of the financial statements on a timely basis. Properly designed policies and procedures and implementation of the policies and procedures are an integral part of ensuring the reliability and accuracy of the County’s financial statements.

Condition – The County did not prepare and submit the fiscal year 2019 infrastructure report to the Iowa County Engineer’s Association (ICEA) reporting system, including beginning balances additions, deletions and fiscal year end balances (maintained by the ICEA). While this is not a legally required report, the report serves as a listing of all the County’s reported infrastructure and summarizes the infrastructure activity for the fiscal year for financial reporting purposes.

Cause – County policies and procedures have not been established to ensure the County Engineer prepares the report.

Effect – The lack of policies and procedures resulted in County not maintaining records for changes to their infrastructure. As a result, material adjustments to the County’s financial statements were necessary.

Ida County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2019

Recommendation – The County should establish policies and procedures to ensure the ICEA infrastructure report is prepared, including beginning balances, additions, deletions and fiscal year end balances.

Response – The County will enhance its procedures for preparation of the report.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

Ida County
Schedule of Findings
Year ended June 30, 2019

Other Findings Related to Required Statutory Reporting:

- (1) Certified Budget – Disbursements during the year ended June 30, 2019 did not exceed the amounts budgeted.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Travel Expense – No expenditures of County money for travel expenses of spouses of County officials or employees were noted.
- (4) Business Transactions – No business transactions between the County and County officials or employees were noted.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Board Minutes – No transactions were found that we believe should have been approved in the Board minutes but were not.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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).
- (9) Financial Assurance – The County has demonstrated financial assurance for closure and postclosure care by establishing local government dedicated funds as provided in Chapter 567-113.14(6) of the Iowa Administrative Code. Total estimated costs for postclosure care are \$284,240 and total estimated costs for transfer station closure care is \$1,552. The balance restricted for landfill closure and postclosure care and transfer station closure care at June 30, 2019 is \$301,047. Therefore, the closure and postclosure care costs are fully funded at June 30, 2019.
- (10) 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, 2019 for the Ida County Extension Office did not exceed the amount budgeted.

Ida County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2019

Several 4-H Clubs maintain bank accounts separate from the County Extension Council's accounting records. While the 4-H Clubs are subject to oversight by Iowa State University and the County Extension office, the transactions and resulting balances of the Clubs were not reflected in the Extension Council's accounting system and have not been included in the annual budget, monthly financial reports or annual financial reports as required by the County Extension office.

Recommendation – In accordance with County Extension policy, and to strengthen internal control and increase operating efficiencies, the financial transactions of the 4-H Club separate accounts should be integrated with the County Extension's account records under the Extension District's EIN. The financial activity should be included in the County Extension's accounting records, monthly financial reports and the annual financial reports.

Response – We have reviewed the above recommendation; however, we will allow the 4-H Clubs to retain their own funds at the banks of their choice. They will pay the bills that are incurred by the club/organization and they will deposit all incoming funds. We will also have the 4-H clubs bring their Treasurer's book into the office to be audited by the Extension Council, two times a year.

Conclusion – Response acknowledged. In accordance with Iowa State University and County Extension policy, the financial transactions of the 4-H Club separate accounts should be integrated with the County Extension's account records under the Extension District's EIN. The financial activity should be included in the County Extension's accounting records, monthly financial reports and the annual financial reports.

- (11) Annual Urban Renewal Report – The Annual Urban Renewal Report was properly approved and certified to the Iowa Department of Management on or before December 1, 2018.
- (12) 911 Services Board Budget – Disbursements for the 911 Services Board Operating Fund exceeded the amount budgeted by approximately \$1,400.

Recommendation – The budget should have been amended by the 911 Services Board in accordance with Chapter 24.9 of the Code of Iowa before disbursements were allowed to exceed the budget.

Response – The 911 Services Board will monitor this more closely in the future and ensure amendments are made in accordance with Chapter 24.9 of the Code of Iowa.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

Ida County

Staff

This audit was performed by:

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