



OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Mary Mosiman, CPA
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0004

Telephone (515) 281-5834 Facsimile (515) 242-6134

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE

March 24, 2017

Contact: Andy Nielsen
515/281-5834

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

The County had local tax revenue of \$11,092,262 for the year ended June 30, 2016, which included \$769,235 in tax credits from the state. The County forwarded \$7,969,731 of the local tax revenue to the townships, school districts, cities and other taxing bodies in the County.

The County retained \$3,122,531 of the local tax revenue to finance County operations, a 3.2% increase over the prior year. Other revenues included charges for service of \$918,986, operating grants, contributions and restricted interest of \$4,060,195, local option sales tax of \$254,284, unrestricted investment earnings of \$18,792 and other general revenues of \$53,318.

Expenses for County operations for the year ended June 30, 2016 totaled \$8,360,122, a 13.0% increase over the prior year. Expenses included \$4,389,526 for roads and transportation, \$1,191,588 for public safety and legal services and \$869,578 for physical health and social services.

Expenses increased primarily due to an increase in roadway construction and maintenance expenses.

A copy of the audit report is available for review in the County Auditor's Office, in the Office of Auditor of State and on the Auditor of State's web site at <https://auditor.iowa.gov/reports/1610-0080-B00F>.

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RINGGOLD COUNTY
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS

JUNE 30, 2016

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Ringgold County

Officials

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Royce Dredge	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2017
Kraig Pennington	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2017
Paul Diekstra	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2019
Amanda Waske	County Auditor	Jan 2017
Debra Cannon	County Treasurer	Jan 2019
Kisha Martin	County Recorder	Jan 2019
Mike Sobotka	County Sheriff	Jan 2017
Clint Spurrier	County Attorney	Jan 2019
Neil Morgan	County Assessor	(Retired Mar 2016)
Melinda England	County Assessor	Jan 2022

Ringgold County



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Officials of Ringgold County:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ringgold County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ringgold County as of June 30, 2016, 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 Funding Progress for the Retiree Health Plan on pages 9 through 15 and 48 through 55 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 Ringgold 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 three years ended June 30, 2015 (which are not presented herein) and expressed unmodified opinions on those financial statements. The financial statements for the six years ended June 30, 2012 (which are not presented herein) were audited by other auditors who 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 March 6, 2017 on our consideration of Ringgold County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Ringgold County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.


MARY MOSIMAN, CPA
Auditor of State

March 6, 2017

Ringgold County

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Ringgold 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, 2016. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which follow.

2016 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Revenues of the County's governmental activities decreased 4.1%, or approximately \$362,000, from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016. Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest decreased approximately \$ 980,000, operating grants, contributions and restricted interest increased approximately \$661,000 and charge for services decreased \$192,000. Property tax revenue increased approximately \$95,000.
- Program expenses of the County's governmental activities were 13.0%, or approximately \$960,000, more in fiscal year 2016 than in fiscal year 2015. Roads and transportation expenses increased approximately \$999,000, county environment and education increased \$100,000, mental health expenses also increased approximately \$100,000 while administration expenses decreased approximately \$116,000, public safety and legal services expenses decreased approximately \$59,000 and physical health and social services expenses decreased approximately \$49,000.
- The County's net position increased 0.5%, or approximately \$68,000, over the June 30, 2015 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 Ringgold 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 Ringgold 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 Ringgold County acts solely as an agent or custodian for the benefit of those outside of County government (Agency Funds).

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

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

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

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. 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. The fiduciary funds include Agency Funds that account for 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. Ringgold County's combined net position increased from a year ago, increasing from approximately \$14.16 million to approximately \$14.23 million. The analysis that follows focuses on the net position of governmental activities.

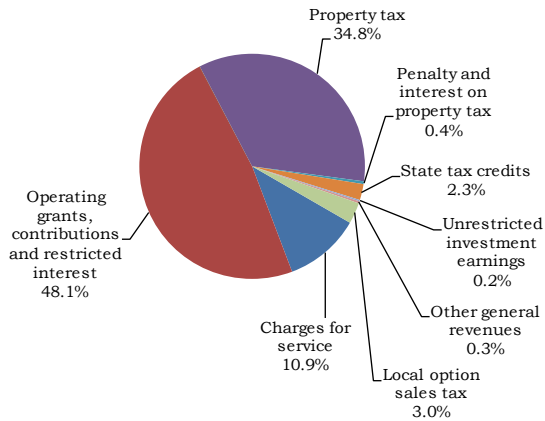
Net Position of Governmental Activities		
(Expressed in Thousands)		
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Current and other assets	\$ 8,967	9,654
Capital assets	13,033	12,413
Total assets	22,000	22,067
Deferred outflows of resources	312	289
Long-term liabilities	4,195	4,248
Other liabilities	414	358
Total liabilities	4,609	4,606
Deferred inflows of resources	3,473	3,588
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	10,592	9,608
Restricted	4,403	4,848
Unrestricted	(765)	(294)
Total net position	\$ 14,230	14,162

The net position of Ringgold County's governmental activities increased .5% (approximately \$14.16 million compared to \$14.23 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 which can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation or other legal requirements – decreased from approximately \$(294,000) at June 30, 2015 to approximately \$(765,000) at the end of this year due primarily to an increase in the net pension liability.

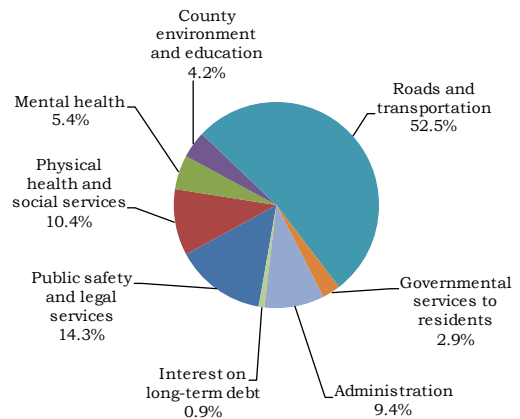
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Year ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for service	\$ 919	1,111
Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest	4,060	3,399
Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest	-	980
General revenues:		
Property tax	2,933	2,838
Penalty and interest on property tax	31	25
State tax credits	190	188
Local option sales tax	254	230
Unrestricted investment earnings	19	13
Other general revenues	22	6
Total revenues	8,428	8,790
Program expenses:		
Public safety and legal services	1,192	1,251
Physical health and social services	870	919
Mental health	451	351
County environment and education	351	251
Roads and transportation	4,389	3,390
Governmental services to residents	242	258
Administration	787	903
Non-program	-	12
Interest on long-term debt	78	65
Total expenses	8,360	7,400
Change in net position	68	1,390
Net position beginning of year	14,162	12,772
Net position end of year	\$ 14,230	14,162

Revenues by Source



Expenses by Program



The County decreased the County-wide property tax levy from \$7.64116 to \$7.6151 per \$1,000 of taxable valuation for fiscal year 2016. The rural services tax levy rate remained the same at \$3.95 per \$1,000 of taxable valuation. The taxable valuation of the property increased approximately 3%, or approximately \$8.9 million.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was approximately \$8.4 million compared to approximately \$7.4 million last year. Some of the cost was paid by those directly benefited from the programs (approximately \$919,000) or by other governments and organizations which subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (approximately \$4,060,000). Overall, the County's governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and charges for service, decreased in fiscal year 2016 from approximately \$5,490,000 to approximately \$4,979,000, principally due to significantly less road construction contributed by the Iowa Department of Transportation in fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015.

INDIVIDUAL MAJOR FUND ANALYSIS

As Ringgold County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of approximately \$5.0 million, a decrease of approximately \$1.2 million from last year's total of approximately \$6.2 million. The decrease in fund balance is primarily attributable to the County incurring increased expenditures for road maintenance. The following are the major reasons for the changes in fund balances of the major funds from the prior year:

- General Fund revenues decreased 3.1%, or approximately \$112,000, due in part to an overall decrease of 10.6% in charge for services. Reimbursement for prisoner room and board decreased approximately \$30,000 due to housing fewer prisoners for other counties. Expenditures increased 0.3% compared to the prior year. The ending fund balance decreased approximately \$114,000 from the prior year to approximately \$1,375,000.
- The Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund revenues totaled approximately \$243,000, which is similar to the prior year. For the year, expenditures totaled approximately \$178,000, an increase of 51% over the prior year. The increase in expenditures is primarily due to increased costs for a residential care facility. The Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund balance at year end increased approximately \$65,000 over the prior year to approximately \$309,000.
- The Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with a balance of approximately \$321,000, a decrease of 10.5% compared to the June 30, 2015 balance of approximately \$359,000. Revenues increased about 3.6% due to an increase in property tax. Expenditures increased due to the County purchase of a skid loader and brush cutter.
- Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund expenditures increased approximately \$1,909,000 over the prior year, due principally to an increase in roadway repairs and gravel for roads. The County also purchased approximately \$752,000 in road equipment in fiscal year 2016 which did not occur in fiscal year 2015. The County received approximately \$3,027,000 of road use tax revenue from the State of Iowa. The Secondary Roads Fund ending balance decreased approximately \$1,188,000, or 35.6%, from the prior year.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, Ringgold County amended its budget four times. The first amendment in September 2015 resulted in an increase in the Conservation Department budget due to receipt of donations for construction of the Nature Center. The second amendment in January 2016 was due to an increase in road use tax funds which resulted in an increase in budgeted disbursements for Secondary Roads for material and equipment purchases. The third amendment in April 2016 increased budgeted disbursements for the physical health and social services function due to receipt of grants for various projects. In addition, budgeted disbursements increased for the county environment and education function due to receipt of a grant and Nature Center donations and the governmental services to residents function increased to cover additional election costs, data processing services and courthouse safety supplies. The fourth budget amendment in May 2016 increased budgeted disbursements for secondary roads, county environment and education function, physical health and social services function and administration function. The increase in budgeted disbursements for all functions combined was \$1,208,315.

Total disbursements were \$773,304 less than the amended budget. Actual disbursements for the public safety and legal services function, capital projects function and mental health function were \$329,254, \$99,059 and \$91,360, respectively, less than budgeted. This was primarily due to disbursements being less than expected due to less spending in each area mentioned above as well as county environment and education function.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2016, Ringgold County had approximately \$13.0 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including public safety equipment, buildings, park facilities, roads and bridges. This is an increase of approximately \$621,000, or 5.0%, over last year.

Capital Assets of Governmental Activities at Year End		
(Expressed in Thousands)		
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Land	\$ 23	23
Construction in progress	133	-
Buildings and improvements	2,803	2,843
Equipment and vehicles	2,639	2,034
Infrastructure	7,435	7,513
Total	<u>\$ 13,033</u>	<u>12,413</u>
This year's major additions included (in thousands):		
Election equipment	\$ 64	
Conservation equipment	41	
Conservation Nature Center	133	
Secondary roads equipment	752	
Sheriff vehicle and equipment	59	
Culvert replacement	351	
Total	<u>\$ 1,400</u>	

The County had depreciation/amortization expense of \$889,616 in fiscal year 2016 and total accumulated depreciation/amortization of \$6,441,972 at June 30, 2016. More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2016, Ringgold County had approximately \$2,441,000 of capital lease purchase agreement debt and general obligation bonds outstanding, compared to \$2,805,000 at June 30, 2015.

Outstanding Debt of Governmental Activities at Year-End		
(Expressed in Thousands)		
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Capital lease purchase agreements	\$ 691	920
General obligation bonds	1,750	1,885
Total	\$ 2,441	2,805

The Constitution of the State of Iowa limits the amount of general obligation debt counties can issue to 5% of the assessed value of all taxable property within the County's corporate limits. Ringgold County's outstanding general obligation debt is significantly below its constitutional debt limit of approximately \$27.4 million. Additional information about the County's long-term debt is presented in Note 6 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

Ringgold County's elected and appointed officials and citizens considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2017 budget, tax rates and the fees charged for various county services. One of those factors is the economy. Unemployment in the County now stands at 3.6% versus 3.1% a year ago. This compares with the State's unemployment rate of 4.0% and the national rate of 4.9%.

Another factor taken into consideration are the property valuations. While costs continue to increase, the slight increase in valuations received each year is not enough to offset the expenditures. Additional revenue sources have been explored.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of Ringgold 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 Ringgold County Auditor's Office, 109 West Madison Street, Mount Ayr, Iowa 50854.

Ringgold County

Basic Financial Statements

Exhibit A

Ringgold County
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2016

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments	\$ 4,709,330
Cash held by health plan trustee	58,963
Receivables:	
Property tax:	
Delinquent	1,451
Succeeding year	3,138,000
Interest and penalty on property tax	1,133
Accounts	103,276
Due from other governments	693,955
Inventories	208,148
Prepaid expense	52,637
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>13,033,401</u>
Total assets	<u>22,000,294</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension related deferred outflows	<u>311,884</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	346,170
Accrued interest payable	4,880
Salaries and benefits payable	49,057
Due to other governments	14,709
Long-term liabilities:	
Portion due or payable within one year:	
Capital lease purchase agreements	306,491
General obligation bonds	135,000
Compensated absences	74,364
Portion due or payable after one year:	
Capital lease purchase agreements	384,999
General obligation bonds	1,615,000
Compensated absences	96,221
Net pension liability	1,400,802
Net OPEB liability	<u>182,000</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,609,693</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable property tax revenue	3,138,000
Pension related deferred inflows	<u>334,836</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>3,472,836</u>
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	10,591,911
Restricted for:	
Supplemental levy purposes	315,483
Mental health purposes	449,704
Rural services purposes	315,544
Secondary roads purposes	2,371,996
Public safety and legal services	100,460
Other purposes	849,458
Unrestricted	<u>(764,907)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 14,229,649</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Ringgold County
Statement of Activities
Year ended June 30, 2016

	Program Revenues			Governmental Activities
	Expenses	Charges for Service	Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	
Functions/Programs:				
Governmental activities:				
Public safety and legal services	\$ 1,191,588	311,292	114,933	(765,363)
Physical health and social services	869,758	403,362	190,537	(275,859)
Mental health	450,709	-	299,200	(151,509)
County environment and education	351,169	4,222	245,808	(101,139)
Roads and transportation	4,389,526	59,627	3,193,246	(1,136,653)
Governmental services to residents	242,246	116,806	569	(124,871)
Administration	787,350	23,677	15,902	(747,771)
Interest on long-term debt	77,776	-	-	(77,776)
	<u>\$ 8,360,122</u>	<u>918,986</u>	<u>4,060,195</u>	<u>(3,380,941)</u>
General Revenues:				
Property and other county tax levied for general purposes				2,932,700
Penalty and interest on property tax				30,578
State tax credits and replacements				189,831
Local option sales tax				254,284
Unrestricted investment earnings				18,792
Miscellaneous				22,740
Total general revenues				<u>3,448,925</u>
Change in net position				67,984
Net position beginning of year				14,161,665
Net position end of year				<u>\$ 14,229,649</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Ringgold County
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2016

			Special Mental Health
	General		
Assets			
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments	\$ 1,210,974	322,879	
Cash held by health plan trustee	58,963	-	
Receivables:			
Property tax:			
Delinquent	994	125	
Succeeding year	2,014,000	222,000	
Interest and penalty on property tax	1,133	-	
Accounts	97,595	-	
Due from other governments	43,647	-	
Inventories	-	-	
Prepaid expenditures	52,637	-	
Total assets	\$ 3,479,943	545,004	
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 53,265	7,214	
Salaries and benefits payable	29,358	211	
Due to other governments	5,975	6,617	
Total liabilities	88,598	14,042	
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Unavailable revenue:			
Succeeding year property tax	2,014,000	222,000	
Other	2,127	125	
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,016,127	222,125	
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	-	-	
Prepaid expenditures	52,637	-	
Restricted for:			
Supplemental levy purposes	273,017	-	
Mental health purposes	158,436	308,837	
Rural services purposes	-	-	
Secondary roads purposes	-	-	
Conservation land acquisition	4,043	-	
Public safety and legal services	60,040	-	
Other purposes	-	-	
Unassigned	827,045	-	
Total fund balances	1,375,218	308,837	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 3,479,943	545,004	

See notes to financial statements.

Revenue			
Rural Services	Secondary Roads	Nonmajor	Total
323,196	1,965,674	886,607	4,709,330
-	-	-	58,963
332	-	-	1,451
902,000	-	-	3,138,000
-	-	-	1,133
-	182	5,499	103,276
-	605,525	44,783	693,955
-	208,148	-	208,148
-	-	-	52,637
1,225,528	2,779,529	936,889	8,966,893
-	234,637	51,054	346,170
1,793	17,695	-	49,057
-	2,117	-	14,709
1,793	254,449	51,054	409,936
902,000	-	-	3,138,000
332	380,623	-	383,207
902,332	380,623	-	3,521,207
-	208,148	-	208,148
-	-	-	52,637
-	-	-	273,017
-	-	-	467,273
321,403	-	-	321,403
-	1,936,309	-	1,936,309
-	-	-	4,043
-	-	40,420	100,460
-	-	845,415	845,415
-	-	-	827,045
321,403	2,144,457	885,835	5,035,750
1,225,528	2,779,529	936,889	8,966,893

Ringgold County

Ringgold County

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

June 30, 2016

Total governmental fund balances (page 21)		\$ 5,035,750
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 assets is \$19,475,373 and the accumulated depreciation/amortization is \$6,441,972.		13,033,401
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.		383,207
Pension related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds, as follows:		
Deferred outflows of resources	\$ 311,884	
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>(334,836)</u>	(22,952)
Long-term liabilities, including capital lease purchase agreements payable, bonds payable, compensated absences payable, other postemployment benefits payable, net pension liability and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		<u>(4,199,757)</u>
Net position of governmental activities (page 18)		<u><u>\$ 14,229,649</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

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

Year ended June 30, 2016

	General	Special Mental Health
Revenues:		
Property and other county tax	\$ 1,823,619	225,409
Local option sales tax	-	-
Interest and penalty on property tax	29,651	-
Intergovernmental	890,782	16,433
Licenses and permits	5,043	-
Charges for service	589,555	-
Use of money and property	41,329	-
Miscellaneous	51,458	975
Total revenues	3,431,437	242,817
Expenditures:		
Operating:		
Public safety and legal services	961,148	-
Physical health and social services	890,776	-
Mental health	293,884	178,165
County environment and education	302,146	-
Roads and transportation	-	-
Governmental services to residents	331,843	-
Administration	791,297	-
Capital projects	-	-
Debt service	-	-
Total expenditures	3,571,094	178,165
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(139,657)	64,652
Other financing sources (uses):		
Capital lease purchase agreement	72,267	-
Transfers in	2,044	-
Transfers out	(48,306)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	26,005	-
Change in fund balances	(113,652)	64,652
Fund balances beginning of year	1,488,870	244,185
Fund balances end of year	\$ 1,375,218	308,837

See notes to financial statements.

Revenue			
Rural Services	Secondary Roads	Nonmajor	Total
882,428	-	-	2,931,456
-	-	254,284	254,284
-	-	-	29,651
41,419	3,076,559	115,415	4,140,608
-	1,435	-	6,478
-	49	17,988	607,592
-	199	1,480	43,008
-	27,474	185,703	265,610
923,847	3,105,716	574,870	8,278,687
126,923	-	90,802	1,178,873
-	-	17,910	908,686
-	-	-	472,049
45,812	-	162,207	510,165
87,862	4,399,093	-	4,486,955
-	-	-	331,843
-	-	250	791,547
-	350,941	-	350,941
-	293,015	196,940	489,955
260,597	5,043,049	468,109	9,521,014
663,250	(1,937,333)	106,761	(1,242,327)
-	-	-	72,267
-	749,451	-	751,495
(701,145)	-	(2,044)	(751,495)
(701,145)	749,451	(2,044)	72,267
(37,895)	(1,187,882)	104,717	(1,170,060)
359,298	3,332,339	781,118	6,205,810
321,403	2,144,457	885,835	5,035,750

Ringgold County

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

Year ended June 30, 2016

Change in fund balances - Total governmental funds (page 25) \$ (1,170,060)

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/amortization expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. Capital outlay expenditures exceeded depreciation/amortization expense in the current year, as follows:

Expenditures for capital assets	\$ 1,523,447	
Depreciation/amortization expense	<u>(889,616)</u>	633,831

In the Statement of Activities, the loss on the disposition of capital assets is reported whereas, the governmental funds report the proceeds from the disposition as an increase in financial resources (13,220)

Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the County's year end, they are not considered available revenues and are recognized as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds, as follows:

Property tax	1,244	
Other	<u>148,175</u>	149,419

Proceeds from issuing long-term liabilities provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of long-term liabilities is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Current year issuances and repayments are as follows:

Issued	(72,267)	
Repaid	<u>435,986</u>	363,719

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. 252,326

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	(7,546)	
Other postemployment benefits	(58,100)	
Pension expense	(82,667)	
Interest on long-term debt	<u>282</u>	<u>(148,031)</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities (page 19) \$ 67,984

See notes to financial statements.

Ringgold County
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
June 30, 2016

Assets

Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:

County Treasurer	\$ 662,388
Other county officials	14,229

Receivables:

Succeeding year property tax	7,304,000
Accounts	8,089

Due from other governments	32,312
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Total assets	8,021,018
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Liabilities

Accounts payable	5,163
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Salaries and benefits payable	2,502
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Due to other governments	7,967,360
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Trusts payable	37,896
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Compensated absences	8,097
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Total liabilities	8,021,018
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Net position	\$ -
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See notes to financial statements.

Ringgold County

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Ringgold 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, Ringgold 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. The County has no component units which meet the Governmental Accounting Standards Board criteria.

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: County Assessor's Conference Board, County Emergency Management Commission and County Joint E-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: the Wayne, Ringgold and Decatur County Solid Waste Management Commission and the Southern Iowa Rural Water Association.

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. 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/amortization and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

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

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

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

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Special Revenue:

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

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

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

Additionally, the County reports the following funds:

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

Under the terms of grant agreements, the County funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the 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 Equity

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

Cash, Cash Equivalents 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 except for non-negotiable certificates of deposit which are valued at amortized cost.

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

Property tax revenue recognized in these funds become due and collectible in September and March of the fiscal year with a 1½% per month penalty for delinquent payments; is based on January 1, 2014 assessed property valuations; is for the tax accrual period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016 and reflects the tax asking contained in the budget certified by the County Board of Supervisors in March 2015.

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

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

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

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property, equipment and vehicles, intangibles and infrastructure assets acquired after July 1, 1980 (e.g., roads, bridges, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and similar items which are immovable and of value only to the County), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at 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. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with initial, individual costs in excess of the following thresholds and estimated useful lives in excess of two years.

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

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

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives (In Years)
Buildings	40 - 50
Building improvements	20 - 50
Infrastructure	30 - 50
Intangibles	5 - 20
Equipment	2 - 35
Vehicles	3 - 10

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 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, 2016. 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 governmental activities Statement of Net Position.

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

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

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 represent the amount of assets that have been recognized but the related revenue has not been recognized since the assets are not collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Deferred inflows of resources consist of property tax receivable and other receivables not collected within sixty days after year end.

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

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

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

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

Unassigned – All amounts not included in the preceding classifications.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The budgetary comparison and related disclosures are reported as Required Supplementary Information. During the year ended June 30, 2016 disbursements in certain departments exceeded the amounts appropriated.

(2) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Pooled Investments

The County's deposits in banks at June 30, 2016 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, 2016 is as follows:

Transfer to	Transfer from	Amount
General	Special Revenue: Sheriff's Commissary	\$ 2,044
Special Revenue: Secondary Roads	General Special Revenue: Rural Services	48,306 701,145
Total		<u>\$ 751,495</u>

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

(4) Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Balance End of Year
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 23,210	-	-	23,210
Construction in progress	-	133,327	-	133,327
Total capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	23,210	133,327	-	156,537
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings	3,684,429	-	-	3,684,429
Improvements other than buildings	46,551	41,250	-	87,801
Equipment and vehicles	4,972,656	1,009,386	(363,902)	5,618,140
Infrastructure, road network	9,577,525	350,941	-	9,928,466
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	18,281,161	1,401,577	(363,902)	19,318,836
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings	870,700	77,051	-	947,751
Improvements other than buildings	17,745	3,613	-	21,358
Equipment and vehicles	2,938,886	379,912	(339,225)	2,979,573
Infrastructure, road network	2,064,250	429,040	-	2,493,290
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	5,891,581	889,616	(339,225)	6,441,972
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	12,389,580	511,961	(24,677)	12,876,864
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$12,412,790</u>	<u>645,288</u>	<u>(24,677)</u>	<u>13,033,401</u>

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to the following functions:

Governmental activities:	
Public safety and legal services	\$ 96,379
Mental health	14,907
County environment and education	18,795
Roads and transportation	739,084
Governmental services to residents	3,176
Administration	17,275
Total depreciation/amortization expense	<u>\$ 889,616</u>

The County has acquired six motor graders and election equipment under capital lease purchase agreements. The cost of the equipment was \$1,675,492 and the accumulated depreciation/amortization at June 30, 2016 was \$486,768.

(5) Due to Other Governments

The County purchases services from other governmental units and also acts as a fee and tax collection agent for various governmental units. Tax collections are remitted to those governments in the month following collection. A summary of amounts due to other governments at June 30, 2016 is as follows:

Fund	Description	Amount
General	Services	\$ 5,975
Special Revenue:		
Mental Health	Services	6,617
Secondary Roads	Services	2,117
Total for governmental funds		<u>\$ 14,709</u>
Agency:		
County Assessor	Collections	\$ 314,283
Schools		4,176,796
Community Colleges		245,813
Corporations		748,920
Townships		162,824
Auto License and Use Tax		131,263
County Hospital		1,206,748
All other		980,713
Total for agency funds		<u>\$ 7,967,360</u>

(6) Long-Term Liabilities

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Capital Lease Purchase Agreements	General Obligation Bonds	Compen- sated Absences	Net Pension Liability	Net OPEB Liability	Total
Balance beginning of year	\$ 920,209	1,885,000	163,039	1,156,251	123,900	4,248,399
Increases	72,267	-	130,252	244,551	58,100	505,170
Decreases	300,986	135,000	122,706	-	-	558,692
Balance end of year	<u>\$ 691,490</u>	<u>1,750,000</u>	<u>170,585</u>	<u>1,400,802</u>	<u>182,000</u>	<u>4,194,877</u>
Due within one year	\$ 306,491	135,000	74,364	-	-	515,855

Capital Lease Purchase Agreement for Vote Tabulation Equipment

On April 6, 2015, the County entered into a capital lease purchase agreement for vote tabulation systems equipment, hardware, software and training and technical support services for \$72,267 with no interest. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under the agreement in effect at June 30, 2016:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2017	24,089
2018	24,089
Present value of net minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 48,178</u>

Payments under the capital lease purchase agreement totaled \$24,089 for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Capital Lease Purchase Agreement for Motor Graders

On October 30, 2013, the County entered into a capital lease purchase agreement for six Caterpillar 140M2 motor graders for Secondary Roads with a historical cost of \$1,611,972. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments, including interest at 1.97% per annum, and the present value of net minimum lease payments under the agreement in effect at June 30, 2016:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2017	293,015
2018	293,015
2019	73,254
Total minimum lease payments	659,284
Less amount representing interest	15,972
Present value of net minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 643,312</u>

Payments under the capital lease purchase agreement totaled \$293,015 for the year ended June 30, 2016.

General Obligation Bonds Payable

A summary of the County's June 30, 2016 general obligation bond indebtedness is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	County Jail Issued November 18, 2010			
	Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	2.75%	\$ 135,000	58,565	193,565
2018	2.75	140,000	54,853	194,853
2019	2.85	145,000	51,002	196,002
2020	3.05	150,000	46,870	196,870
2021	3.25	150,000	42,295	192,295
2022-2026	3.4-3.75	845,000	129,980	974,980
2027	3.80	185,000	7,030	192,030
Total		<u>\$ 1,750,000</u>	<u>390,595</u>	<u>2,140,595</u>

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the County retired \$135,000 of general obligation bonds.

(7) Pension Plan

Plan Description – IPERS membership is mandatory for employees of the County, except for those covered by another retirement system. Employees of the County are provided with pensions through a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS). IPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which is available to the public by mail at 7401 Register Drive, 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 2016, pursuant to the required rate, Regular members contributed 5.95% of covered payroll and the County contributed 8.93% for a total rate of 14.88%. The Sheriff, deputies and the County each contributed 9.88% of covered payroll for a total rate of 19.76%. Protection occupation members contributed 6.56% of covered payroll and the County contributed 9.84% for a total rate of 16.40%.

The County’s contributions to IPERS for the year ended June 30, 2016 were \$252,326.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2016, the County reported a liability of \$1,400,802 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015 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, 2015, the County’s proportion was 0.0283535%, which was a decrease of 0.0008013% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the County recognized pension expense of \$82,667. At June 30, 2016, 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	\$ 21,087	13,742
Changes of assumptions	38,426	9,613
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS’ investments	-	152,184
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and the County’s proportionate share of contributions	45	159,297
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	252,326	-
Total	<u>\$ 311,884</u>	<u>334,836</u>

\$252,326 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, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2016	\$ (105,276)
2017	(105,276)
2018	(105,276)
2019	45,967
2020	(5,417)
Total	<u>\$ (275,278)</u>

There were no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Rate of inflation (effective June 30, 2014)	3.00% per annum.
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2010)	4.00 to 17.00% average, including inflation. Rates vary by membership group.
Long-term investment rate of return (effective June 30, 1996)	7.50% compounded annually, net of investment expense, including inflation.
Wage growth (effective June 30, 1990)	4.00% per annum, based on 3.00% inflation and 1.00% real wage inflation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies with dates corresponding to those listed above.

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

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

Asset Class	Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Core plus fixed income	28%	2.04%
Domestic equity	24	6.29
International equity	16	6.75
Private equity/debt	11	11.32
Real estate	8	3.48
Credit opportunities	5	3.63
U.S. TIPS	5	1.91
Other real assets	2	6.24
Cash	1	(0.71)
	<u>100%</u>	

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

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 7.50%, as well as what the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1% lower (6.50%) or 1% higher (8.50%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,768,691	1,400,802	247,280

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, 2016.

(8) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description – The County operates a single-employer health benefit plan which provides medical/prescription drug benefits for employees, retirees and their spouses. There are 65 active and no retired members in the plan. Retired participants must be age 55 or older at retirement.

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

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

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

The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost for the year ended June 30, 2016, the amount actually contributed to the plan and changes in the County's net OPEB obligation:

Annual required contribution	\$ 58,000
Interest on net OPEB obligation	5,000
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(4,900)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	58,100
Contributions made	<u>-</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	58,100
Net OPEB obligation beginning of year	<u>123,900</u>
Net OPEB obligation end of year	<u>\$ 182,000</u>

For calculation of the net OPEB obligation, the actuary has set the transition day as July 1, 2012. The end of year net OPEB obligation was calculated by the actuary as the cumulative difference between the actuarially determined funding requirements and the actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the County made no contributions to the retiree medical plan.

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

Year Ended June 30,	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2014	\$ 22,800	0.00	\$ 101,100
2015	22,800	0.00	123,900
2016	58,100	0.00	182,000

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of July 1, 2015, the most recent actuarial valuation date for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016, the actuarial accrued liability was \$394,000, with no actuarial value of assets, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$394,000. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was approximately \$2,675,000 and the ratio of the UAAL to covered payroll was 14.7%. As of June 30, 2016, there were no trust fund assets.

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

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

As of the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation date, the unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 4% discount rate based on the County's funding policy. The projected annual medical trend rate is 9%. The ultimate medical trend rate is 5%. The medical trend rate is reduced 0.5% each year until reaching the 5% ultimate trend rate. An inflation rate of 3% is assumed for the purpose of this computation.

Mortality rates are from the RPH-2015 Total Dataset Mortality Table, fully generational using Scale MP-2015. Annual retirement probabilities were based on the assumption each general employee will retire at age 61 or upon meeting the minimum age/service requirement, whichever is later. Each special service employee is assumed to retire at age 58 or upon meeting the minimum age/service requirement, whichever is later.

Projected claim costs of the medical plan are \$846 per month for retirees less than age 65. The salary increase rate was assumed to be 3% per year. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll expense on an open basis over 30 years.

(9) Risk Management

The County is a member of the Iowa Communities Assurance Pool, as allowed by Chapter 331.301 of the Code of Iowa. The Iowa Communities Assurance Pool (Pool) is a local government risk-sharing pool whose 746 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, 2016 were \$105,275.

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

The Pool's intergovernmental contract with its members provides that in the event a casualty claim, property loss or series of claims or losses exceeds the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the County's risk-sharing certificate, or in the event a casualty claim, property loss or series of claims 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, 2016, no liability has been recorded in the County's financial statements. As of June 30, 2016, settled claims have not exceeded the risk pool or reinsurance coverage since the Pool's inception.

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

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

(10) Employee Health Insurance Plan

The County partially self-funds the County's health insurance benefit plan. The plan is funded by both employee and County contributions and is administered by Employee Benefits System.

The cash balance held by Employee Benefits System reported in the General Fund was \$58,963 at June 30, 2016.

(11) Ringgold County Financial Information Included in the County Rural Offices of Social Services Region

County Rural Offices of Social Services Region (CROSS), 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: Decatur County, Clarke County, Lucas County, Marion County, Monroe County, Wayne County and Ringgold County. The financial activity of Ringgold County's Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund is included in the CROSS Mental Health Region for the year ended June 30, 2016, as follows:

Revenues:		
Property and other county tax		\$ 225,409
Intergovernmental:		
State tax credits	\$ 14,502	
Other	1,931	16,433
Miscellaneous		975
Total revenues		<u>242,817</u>
Expenditures:		
Services to persons with:		
Mental illness	144,640	
Intellectual disabilities	13,748	158,388
General administration:		
Direct administration	9,703	
Distribution to regional fiscal agent	10,074	19,777
Total expenditures		<u>178,165</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures		64,652
Fund balance beginning of year		<u>244,185</u>
Fund balance end of year		<u>\$ 308,837</u>

(12) New Accounting Pronouncement

The County adopted fair value guidance as set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. The Statement sets forth guidance for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities reported in the financial statements. Adoption of the guidance did not have a significant impact on amounts reported or disclosed in the financial statements.

Ringgold County

Required Supplementary Information

Ringgold 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, 2016

	Actual	Budgeted Amounts		Final to
		Original	Final	Net Variance
Receipts:				
Property and other county tax	\$ 3,285,220	3,340,680	3,340,680	55,460
Interest and penalty on property tax	29,651	25,100	25,100	(4,551)
Intergovernmental	4,056,804	3,386,238	3,935,148	(121,656)
Licenses and permits	6,738	4,200	4,200	(2,538)
Charges for service	619,388	510,817	533,315	(86,073)
Use of money and property	41,441	15,200	24,100	(17,341)
Miscellaneous	249,896	40,550	247,759	(2,137)
Total receipts	8,289,138	7,322,785	8,110,302	(178,836)
Disbursements:				
Public safety and legal services	1,194,412	1,523,936	1,523,936	329,524
Physical health and social services	912,281	871,488	931,409	19,128
Mental health	471,270	562,630	562,630	91,360
County environment and education	465,023	303,322	549,738	84,715
Roads and transportation	4,283,255	3,482,402	4,347,262	64,007
Governmental services to residents	265,832	279,090	280,090	14,258
Administration	792,523	827,657	863,775	71,252
Debt service	489,955	489,956	489,956	1
Capital projects	350,941	450,000	450,000	99,059
Total disbursements	9,225,492	8,790,481	9,998,796	773,304
Deficiency of receipts under disbursements	(936,354)	(1,467,696)	(1,888,494)	(952,140)
Balance beginning of year	5,704,647	4,801,337	4,801,337	(903,310)
Balance end of year	\$ 4,768,293	3,333,641	2,912,843	(1,855,450)

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Ringgold County
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budget to GAAP Reconciliation

Required Supplementary Information

Year ended June 30, 2016

	Governmental Funds		
	Cash Basis	Accrual Adjust- ments	Modified Accrual Basis
Revenues	\$ 8,289,138	(10,451)	8,278,687
Expenditures	9,225,492	295,522	9,521,014
Net	(936,354)	(305,973)	(1,242,327)
Other financing sources, net	-	72,267	72,267
Beginning fund balance	5,704,647	501,163	6,205,810
Ending fund balance	\$ 4,768,293	267,457	5,035,750

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Ringgold County

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

June 30, 2016

The 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 Agency Funds and appropriates the amount deemed necessary for each of the different County offices and departments. The budget may be amended during the year utilizing similar statutorily prescribed procedures. Encumbrances are not recognized on the cash basis budget and appropriations lapse at year end.

Formal and legal budgetary control is based upon ten major classes of expenditures known as functions, not by fund. These ten functions are: public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, mental health, county environment and education, roads and transportation, governmental services to residents, administration, non-program, debt service and capital projects. Function disbursements required to be budgeted include disbursements for the General Fund 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, four budget amendments increased budgeted disbursements by \$1,208,315. The budget amendment is 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 E-911 System by the Joint E-911 Service Board and for Emergency Management Services by the County Emergency Management Commission.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, disbursements did not exceed the amounts budgeted by function. However, disbursements in certain departments exceeded the amounts appropriated.

Ringgold County

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

	2016	2015
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0283535%	0.0291548%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,401	1,156
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,462	2,524
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	56.90%	45.80%
IPERS' net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	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.

Ringgold County

Schedule of County Contributions

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

Required Supplementary Information

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 252	222	231	230
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(252)	(222)	(231)	(230)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,770	2,462	2,524	2,572
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.10%	9.02%	9.15%	8.94%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
212	188	174	161	147	138
(212)	(188)	(174)	(161)	(147)	(138)
-	-	-	-	-	-
2,516	2,552	2,506	2,454	2,365	2,294
8.43%	7.37%	6.94%	6.56%	6.22%	6.02%

Ringgold County

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Pension Liability

Year ended June 30, 2016

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.

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

Changes of assumptions:

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

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

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

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

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

Ringgold County

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

Required Supplementary Information

Year Ended June 30,	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
2013	Jul 1, 2012	-	\$ 594	594	0.0%	\$ 2,546	23.3%
2014	Jul 1, 2012	-	594	594	0.0	2,523	23.5
2015	Jul 1, 2012	-	594	594	0.0	2,403	24.7
2016	Jul 1, 2015	-	394	394	0.0	2,675	14.7

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

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Ringgold County

Supplementary Information

Ringgold County
 Combining Balance Sheet
 Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2016

	County Recorder's Records Management	REAP	Public Health Estate	Jail Local Option Sales Tax	Civil Service Commission	K-9 Unit
Assets						
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments	\$ 3,075	95,957	-	653,974	-	364
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	499	-	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-	44,783	-	-
Total assets	\$ 3,075	95,957	-	699,256	-	364
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ -	-	-	2,174	-	-
Fund balances:						
Restricted for:						
Public safety and legal services	-	-	-	-	-	364
Other purposes	3,075	95,957	-	697,082	-	-
Total fund balances	3,075	95,957	-	697,082	-	364
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 3,075	95,957	-	699,256	-	364

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Special Revenue									
Sheriff's Commissary	D A R E	Sheriff's Special	Sheriff's Forfeiture	Sheriff's Reserves	Nature Center Trust	Public Health Endowment	Supplemental Environmental Projects	Total	
14,875	189	7,283	-	17,709	80,732	4,949	7,500	886,607	
-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,499	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,783	
14,875	189	7,283	-	17,709	85,732	4,949	7,500	936,889	
-	-	-	-	-	48,880	-	-	51,054	
14,875	189	7,283	-	17,709	-	-	-	40,420	
-	-	-	-	-	36,852	4,949	7,500	845,415	
14,875	189	7,283	-	17,709	36,852	4,949	7,500	885,835	
14,875	189	7,283	-	17,709	85,732	4,949	7,500	936,889	

Ringgold County

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

Year ended June 30, 2016

	County Recorder's Records Management	REAP	Public Health Estate	Jail Local Option Sales Tax	Civil Service Commission	K-9 Unit
Revenues:						
Local option sales tax	\$ -	-	-	254,284	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	11,254	-	104,161	-	-
Charges for service	1,307	-	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property	116	4	-	1,359	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	395
Total revenues	1,423	11,258	-	359,804	-	395
Expenditures:						
Operating:						
Public safety and legal services	-	-	-	44,746	4	14,556
Physical health and social services	-	-	9,909	-	-	-
County environment and education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration	-	-	-	250	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	196,940	-	-
Total expenditures	-	-	9,909	241,936	4	14,556
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,423	11,258	(9,909)	117,868	(4)	(14,161)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in fund balances	1,423	11,258	(9,909)	117,868	(4)	(14,161)
Fund balances beginning of year	1,652	84,699	9,909	579,214	4	14,525
Fund balances end of year	\$ 3,075	95,957	-	697,082	-	364

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Special Revenue								
Sheriff's Commissary	D A R E	Sheriff's Special	Sheriff's Forfeiture	Sheriff's Reserves	Nature Center Trust	Public Health Endowment	Supplemental Environmental Projects	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,284
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,415
10,188	-	265	-	6,228	-	-	-	17,988
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,480
-	-	-	2,113	-	175,845	7,350	-	185,703
10,188	-	265	2,113	6,229	175,845	7,350	-	574,870
8,244	-	675	18,845	3,732	-	-	-	90,802
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,001	-	17,910
-	-	-	-	-	162,207	-	-	162,207
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,940
8,244	-	675	18,845	3,732	162,207	8,001	-	468,109
1,944	-	(410)	(16,732)	2,497	13,638	(651)	-	106,761
(2,044)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,044)
(100)	-	(410)	(16,732)	2,497	13,638	(651)	-	104,717
14,975	189	7,693	16,732	15,212	23,214	5,600	7,500	781,118
14,875	189	7,283	-	17,709	36,852	4,949	7,500	885,835

Ringgold County
 Combining Schedule of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
 Agency Funds

June 30, 2016

	County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools
Assets				
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:				
County Treasurer	\$ -	1,056	117,564	52,796
Other County officials	14,229	-	-	-
Receivables:				
Succeeding year property tax Accounts	-	83,000	206,000	4,124,000
Due from other governments	68	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Total assets	\$ 14,297	84,056	323,564	4,176,796
Liabilities				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 4,617	-	163	-
Salaries and benefits payable	-	-	1,605	-
Due to other governments	6,362	84,056	314,283	4,176,796
Trusts payable	3,318	-	-	-
Compensated absences	-	-	7,513	-
Total liabilities	\$ 14,297	84,056	323,564	4,176,796

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	Hospital	Other	Total
2,813	15,920	1,824	131,263	15,748	323,404	662,388
-	-	-	-	-	-	14,229
243,000	733,000	161,000	-	1,191,000	563,000	7,304,000
-	-	-	-	-	8,021	8,089
-	-	-	-	-	32,312	32,312
245,813	748,920	162,824	131,263	1,206,748	926,737	8,021,018
-	-	-	-	-	383	5,163
-	-	-	-	-	897	2,502
245,813	748,920	162,824	131,263	1,206,748	890,295	7,967,360
-	-	-	-	-	34,578	37,896
-	-	-	-	-	584	8,097
245,813	748,920	162,824	131,263	1,206,748	926,737	8,021,018

Ringgold County

Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Agricultural			
	County Offices	Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools
Assets and Liabilities				
Balances beginning of year	\$ 18,401	80,104	274,745	4,027,375
Additions:				
Property and other county tax	-	84,723	209,954	4,200,387
E-911 surcharge	-	-	-	-
State tax credits	-	5,885	14,578	296,263
Drivers license fees	-	-	-	-
Office fees and collections	247,193	-	-	-
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	-	-	-	-
Assessments	-	-	-	-
Trusts	5,701	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	645	-
Total additions	252,894	90,608	225,177	4,496,650
Deductions:				
Agency remittances:				
To other funds	142,535	-	-	-
To other governments	107,174	86,656	176,358	4,347,229
Trusts paid out	7,289	-	-	-
Total deductions	256,998	86,656	176,358	4,347,229
Balances end of year	\$ 14,297	84,056	323,564	4,176,796

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	Hospital	Other	Total
213,931	732,736	162,069	136,102	1,197,947	915,365	7,758,775
246,979	732,210	166,709	-	1,213,607	535,758	7,390,327
-	-	-	-	-	205,874	205,874
15,674	147,520	7,589	-	87,752	4,143	579,404
-	-	-	23,080	-	-	23,080
-	-	-	-	-	-	247,193
-	-	-	1,747,595	-	-	1,747,595
-	-	-	-	-	9,995	9,995
-	-	-	-	-	35,567	41,268
-	-	-	-	-	202,173	202,818
262,653	879,730	174,298	1,770,675	1,301,359	993,510	10,447,554
-	-	-	60,282	-	-	202,817
230,771	863,546	173,543	1,715,232	1,292,558	982,138	9,975,205
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,289
230,771	863,546	173,543	1,775,514	1,292,558	982,138	10,185,311
245,813	748,920	162,824	131,263	1,206,748	926,737	8,021,018

Ringgold County

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

For the Last Ten Years

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenues:				
Property and other county tax	\$ 2,931,456	2,837,838	2,703,566	2,581,133
Local option sales tax	254,284	230,466	226,837	224,611
Interest and penalty on property tax	29,651	24,531	26,313	26,438
Intergovernmental	4,140,608	4,320,091	4,133,756	5,038,423
Licenses and permits	6,478	5,160	4,610	5,613
Charges for service	607,592	692,795	758,571	716,704
Use of money and property	43,008	19,881	20,026	21,471
Miscellaneous	265,610	253,576	161,392	239,980
Total	\$ 8,278,687	8,384,338	8,035,071	8,854,373
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Public safety and legal services	\$ 1,178,873	1,200,676	1,174,204	1,317,511
Physical health and social services	908,686	936,530	896,133	985,391
Mental health	472,049	347,648	563,550	470,707
County environment and education	510,165	284,962	230,047	311,143
Roads and transportation	4,486,955	3,133,951	5,383,357	3,281,386
Governmental services to residents	331,843	261,746	246,865	249,057
Administration	791,547	905,990	804,890	608,423
Non-program	350,941	10,995	10,124	9,522
Debt service	-	195,555	193,315	196,940
Capital projects	489,955	-	-	-
Total	\$ 9,521,014	7,278,053	9,502,485	7,430,080

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Modified Accrual Basis					
2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
3,129,305	2,795,341	2,536,414	2,922,551	2,378,667	1,956,741
290,821	477,731	245,188	-	-	-
26,580	27,057	28,652	25,387	23,318	25,247
4,773,717	5,564,334	3,986,194	5,998,642	2,953,366	3,166,022
6,680	7,438	4,890	4,648	4,063	3,990
543,814	507,240	463,787	457,122	463,708	445,510
8,433	19,262	34,244	28,865	70,008	97,606
128,532	243,959	106,450	614,571	748,897	626,826
8,907,882	9,642,362	7,405,819	10,051,786	6,642,027	6,321,942
1,349,881	918,043	921,523	891,050	886,922	874,604
1,179,005	1,125,980	839,200	773,597	692,498	627,573
823,627	752,826	679,565	736,701	770,648	845,620
278,757	371,171	219,286	270,747	255,199	218,889
1,990,568	4,094,781	2,586,503	2,554,590	2,675,684	2,270,960
260,265	295,467	261,091	257,093	238,969	224,146
610,429	603,908	624,025	1,165,004	1,151,770	951,928
11,076	12,821	11,558	12,580	11,078	12,461
194,690	156,449	42,680	42,680	42,680	42,681
1,534,527	2,315,063	761,939	2,075,840	35,430	299,780
8,232,825	10,646,509	6,947,370	8,779,882	6,760,878	6,368,642

Ringgold County



OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Mary Mosiman, CPA
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0006

Telephone (515) 281-5834 Facsimile (515) 242-6134

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 Ringgold County:

We have audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ringgold County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 6, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility a material misstatement of the County's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items (A) and (B) to be material weaknesses.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Ringgold 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 which 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, 2016 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.


Ringgold County's Responses to the Findings

Ringgold County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. Ringgold 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 Ringgold County during the course of our audit. Should you have any questions concerning any of the above matters, we shall be pleased to discuss them with you at your convenience.


MARY MOSIMAN, CPA
Auditor of State

March 6, 2017

Ringgold County
Schedule of Findings
Year ended June 30, 2016

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) One individual has control over opening and listing mail receipts, collecting, depositing, posting and daily reconciling of receipts.	Conservation Board, Ag Extension, County Sheriff, County Recorder, Public Health Department, Engineer’s Office and County Treasurer
(2) Bank accounts were not reconciled by an individual who does not sign checks, handle or record cash. Bank reconciliations were not reviewed periodically by an independent person for propriety.	County Sheriff
(3) The person who signs checks was not independent of the person preparing checks, approving disbursements and recording cash disbursements.	County Recorder

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.

Effect – Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the County’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.

Ringgold County
Schedule of Findings
Year ended June 30, 2016

Responses –

Conservation Board – The Ringgold County Conservation Board will do our best with only one full time employee to mitigate all deposit and money handling to avoid any questions of authenticity.

Recorder – As only two people are in our office, we do take turns daily, with one of us doing the deposits for the day and opening the mail.

Sheriff – For Item 1, it is near impossible to complete this with limited staff, but we will continue to look at ways to segregate duties as much as possible. For Item 2, we will begin reviewing and signing off on reconciliation of the bank and garnishment accounts.

Ag Extension – At this time we are unable to segregate duties with our current staffing levels.

Engineer – The limited number of office employees make resolving this issue difficult. We have implemented a process where revenues received or collected in our office are reviewed and approved by the Engineer (by initialing and dating on each) prior to each being taken to the Treasures' Office for deposit, posting, and reconciliation by the Treasurer's/Auditor's Offices.

Treasurer – The normal routine is for the two Deputies to process the mail daily. We will make an effort to have the Treasurer open the mail. If one person is absent we will have one person open the mail and the other person will process any mail transactions.

Public Health – At this time we are unable to segregate duties with our current staffing levels.

Conclusions – Responses acknowledged. The various officers should consider using personnel from other offices to provide additional control through review of financial transactions and reports.

(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 - Material amounts of receivables, capital asset additions and capital asset deletions were not properly recorded in the County's financial statements. In addition, we found the County did not properly include a lease purchase agreement in financial statements. Adjustments were subsequently made by the County to properly include these amounts in the financial statements.

Ringgold County
Schedule of Findings
Year ended June 30, 2016

Cause – County policies do not require and procedures have not been established to require independent review of year end cut-off transactions to ensure the County’s financial statements are accurate and reliable.

Effect – Lack of policies and procedures resulted in County employees not detecting the errors in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. As a result, material adjustments to the County’s financial statements were necessary.

Recommendation – The County should establish procedures to ensure all receivables, capital asset activity and lease purchase agreements are identified and properly reported in the County’s financial statements.

Response – We will implement a checks and balances system with all departments to correct the error.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

(C) Public Health Nurse

Criteria – An effective internal control system provides for internal controls related to reconciling nursing service billings, collections and receivables to ensure the accuracy of nursing service collections and receivables.

Condition – Reconciliations of nursing service billings, collections and receivables were not prepared each month.

Cause – Policies have not been established and procedures have not been implemented to reconcile nursing service billings, collections and receivables. Public Health nurses are not familiar with this reconciliation process.

Effect – This condition could result in unrecorded or misstated nursing service revenues and receivables.

Recommendation – A reconciliation of nursing service billings, collections and receivables should be prepared monthly.

Response – We will review our administrative policies and add this additional information to our monthly reports beginning with the January 2017 report.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

(D) Timesheets

Criteria – An effective internal control system provides for internal controls related to preparation of timesheets by all employees. Timesheets support all hours worked and taken as vacation, sick leave, compensatory time, holiday hours and personal days and provide an accurate record of hours worked. Supervisory review of timesheets can help ensure the accuracy of recorded hours worked.

Condition – The County E-911 Coordinator does not prepare and file timesheets.

Ringgold County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2016

Cause – Policies have not been established and procedures have not been implemented to require all employees of the E-911 Board, including salaried employees, to prepare timesheets or to require timesheets be reviewed and approved by supervisory personnel or the Board.

Effect – Lack of timesheets for salaried personnel increases the risk of inaccurate leave records and the potential to pay for hours not worked. The lack of a documented supervisory review process increases the probability staff errors in recording hours or leave will go undetected.

When an employee retires or otherwise leaves employment and claims a payout, the County needs support to provide assurance the claim is proper. Without maintaining detailed records, the County may not have the ability to support the claim. In addition, without detailed records, the County may not have the support necessary to ensure compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Recommendation – Timesheets should be prepared by all personnel, salaried as well as hourly, and should be submitted to the County Auditor's office prior to the processing of payroll each pay period. The timesheets should be signed by the employee and supervisor prior to submission. The timesheets should support all hours worked and taken as vacation, sick leave, compensatory time, holiday hours and personal days.

Response – The Board of Supervisors is working with the E-911 Board to ensure steps are taken to ensure timesheets are properly completed and submitted.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

Ringgold County
Schedule of Findings
Year ended June 30, 2016

Other Findings Related to Required Statutory Reporting:

- (1) Certified Budget – Disbursements during the year ended June 30, 2016 did not exceed the amounts budgeted by function. However, disbursements for general relief and pioneer cemetery departments exceeded the amounts appropriated.

Recommendation – The County should closely monitor budgets and appropriations and take action to amend appropriations before the appropriated amount is exceeded.

Response – The County has implemented processes within the accounting software and discussed with department heads to avoid this occurring in the future.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

- (2) Questionable Expenditures – During the year June 30, 2016, the County spent \$164 to purchase Christmas cards. This expenditure may not meet the requirements of public purpose as defined in an Attorney General’s opinion dated April 25, 1979 since the public benefits to be derived have not been clearly documented. According to the opinion, it is possible for such disbursements to meet the test of serving a public purpose under certain circumstances, although such items will certainly be subject to a deserved close scrutiny. The line to be drawn between a proper and an improper purpose is very thin.

Recommendation – The County should determine and document the public purpose served by this expenditure prior to authorizing any further payments. If this practice is continued, the County should establish written policies and procedures, including the requirement for proper documentation.

Response – The County Attorney is aware of the error and said it will not occur in the future.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

- (3) Travel Expense – No expenditures of County money for travel expenses of spouses of County officials or employees were noted.

Ringgold County
 Schedule of Findings
 Year ended June 30, 2016

- (4) Business Transactions – Business transactions between the County and County officials or employees are detailed as follows:

Name, Title and Business Connection	Transaction Description	Amount
Gregg Cannon, Husband of County Treasurer Debra Cannon	Lawn mowing service	\$ 1,705
Gregg Cannon, Husband of County Treasurer Debra Cannon, owner of Cannon Port A John Rentals	Portable toilet rental for County parks	630
Royce Dredge, County Supervisor, Owner of Dredge Feed Services	Fencing materials	97
Frank Gunsolley, Father of County Engineer, Zach Gunsolley and owner of Diagonal Building Products	Playground maintenance	89

In accordance with Chapter 331.342(2)(j) of the Code of Iowa, the transactions with Dredge Feed Services and Diagonal Building Products do not appear to represent a conflict of interest since transactions with each individual were less than \$1,500 during the fiscal year.

The transactions with Gregg Cannon may represent conflicts of interest as the cumulative transactions were greater than \$1,500 and were not competitively bid.

Recommendation – The County should consult legal counsel to determine the disposition of these matters.

Response – Action has already taken place relating to the Department which exceeded this threshold. Due to the increased amount of rain which fell last year additional mowing was required. Moving forward, the Department Head will request bids to account for the chance they may go over \$1,500.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

- (5) Bond Coverage – Surety bond coverage of County officials and employees is in accordance with statutory provisions.
- (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).

Ringgold County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2016

- (9) Fringe Benefits not Included in Taxable Income – The vehicles provided to the County Engineer and the only full-time employee of the Conservation Department, which are used for commuting, are not included as taxable fringe benefits.

Recommendation – Per IRS Publication 15-B, a fringe benefit is a form of pay for the performance of services, which includes allowing an employee to use a business vehicle to commute to and from work. There are various rules for computing how much of the benefit should be included in the employee's taxable income, such as the general valuation rule or the commuting rule. Under the commuting rule, the value of the vehicle provided to an employee for commuting is determined by multiplying each one-way commute, which is from home to work or from work to home, by \$1.50. The commuting rule may be used if the following requirements are met: 1) the vehicle provided is for use in the County's trade or business and, for bona fide noncompensatory business reasons, the County requires the employee to commute in the vehicle, 2) there is a written policy under which the employee is not allowed to use the vehicle for personal purposes other than for commuting or de minimis personal use, 3) the employee does not use the vehicle for personal purposes other than commuting and de minimis personal use or 4) if the vehicle is an automobile, the employee who uses it for commuting is not a control employee. The fringe benefit of providing vehicles to the County Engineer and the employee of the Conservation Department should be included as taxable income.

Response – The Auditor is currently working with the County Attorney to implement this requirement as soon as possible.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

- (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, 2016 for the County Extension Office did not exceed the amount budgeted.

Ringgold County

Staff

This audit was performed by:

Michelle B. Meyer, CPA, Manager
Karen J. Kibbe, Senior Auditor II
Christopher M. Anderson, Assistant Auditor
Tylor I. Cook, Assistant Auditor
Sarah K. Nissen, Assistant Auditor

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew E. Nielsen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "A".

Andrew E. Nielsen, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State