OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0004

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

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Ernest Ruben
FOR RELEASE March 31, 2022 515/281-5834

Auditor of State Rob Sand today released an audit report on Dallas County, Iowa.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

The County's revenues totaled $50,798,294 for the year ended June 30, 2021, a 5.2% increase over the prior year. Expenses for County operations for the year ended June 30, 2021 totaled $41,989,337, a 2.9% increase over the prior year. The increase in the revenues is due primarily to an increase in federal grants related to the pandemic, an increase in local option sales tax revenue and a decrease in property taxes due to an increase in taxable valuations offset by a decrease in debt service tax due to a reduction in outstanding debt. The increase in expenses is due primarily to an increase in expenses related to the new law enforcement center, which was opened in fiscal year 2021.

AUDIT FINDINGS:

Sand reported eight findings related to the receipt and expenditure of taxpayer funds. They are found on pages 90 through 98 of this report. The findings address issues such as lack of segregation of duties and material amounts of receivables and payables not properly recorded in the County's financial statements. Sand provided the County with recommendations to address each of these findings.

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

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

# # #

DALLAS COUNTY

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

JUNE 30, 2021

Dallas County

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0004

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

March 24, 2022

Officials of Dallas County
Adel, Iowa

Dear Board Members:

I am pleased to submit to you the financial and compliance audit report for Dallas County for the year ended June 30, 2021. The audit was performed pursuant to Chapter 11.6 of the Code of Iowa and in accordance with U.S. auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards.

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

Sincerely,

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

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Table of Contents
(Continued)

Dallas County

Officials

(Before January 2021)

Name	Title	Term Expires
Mark Hanson	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2021
Kim Chapman	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Brad Golightly	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Julia Helm	County Auditor	Jan 2021
Mitchell Hambleton	County Treasurer	Jan 2023
Chad C. Airhart	County Recorder	Jan 2023
Chad Leonard	County Sheriff	Jan 2021
Charles Sinnard	County Attorney	Jan 2023
Steve C. Helm	County Assessor	Jan 2022

(After January 2021)

Name	Title	Term Expires
Kim Chapman	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Brad Golightly	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Mark Hanson	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Julia Helm	County Auditor	Jan 2025
Mitchell Hambleton	County Treasurer	Jan 2023
Chad C. Airhart	County Recorder	Jan 2023
Chad Leonard	County Sheriff	Jan 2025
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Officials of Dallas 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 Dallas County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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 Dallas County as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in its financial position and, where applicable, its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of a Matter

As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, Dallas County adopted new accounting guidance related to Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Budgetary Comparison Information, the Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of County Contributions and the Schedule of Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios and Notes on pages 8 through 15 and 58 through 67 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 Dallas County's basic financial statements. We previously audited, in accordance with the standards referred to in the third paragraph of this report, the financial statements for the nine years ended June 30, 2020 (which are not presented herein) and expressed unmodified opinions on those financial statements. The supplementary information included in Schedules 1 through 9, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards required by Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), 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 24, 2022 on our consideration of Dallas County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the 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 Dallas County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Marlys Gaston

Marlys K. Gaston, CPA
Chief Deputy Auditor of State

March 24, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This discussion and analysis of Dallas County's financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which follow.

2021 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASBS) No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, during fiscal year 2021. The beginning net position for fiduciary (custodial) funds was restated by $4,232,569, to retroactively report in accordance with the GASBS.
- Revenues of the County's governmental activities increased approximately $2,492,000 over fiscal year 2020 to fiscal year 2021, or 5.2%. Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest increased approximately $378,000, charges for service increased approximately $1,063,000 and operating grants, contributions and restricted interest increased approximately $2,125,000.
- Program expenses of the County's governmental activities were 2.9%, or approximately $1,192,000, more in fiscal year 2021 than in fiscal year 2020. Mental health function expenses decreased approximately $581,000, or 16.7%, from fiscal year 2020. Public safety and non-program expenses increased approximately $1,294,000 and $363,000, or 8.9% and 49.0% respectively, over fiscal year 2020.
- The County's net position at June 30, 2021 increased 8.3%, or approximately $8,809,000, over June 30, 2020.

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 Dallas 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 Dallas 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 Dallas County acts solely as an agent or custodian for the benefit of those outside of County government (Custodial Funds).

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

Required Supplementary Information further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the County's budget for the year, the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability and related contributions, as well as presenting the Schedule of Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability, Related Ratios and Notes.

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

REPORTING DALLAS COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Government-wide Financial Statements

One of the most important questions asked about Dallas County's finances is, "Is Dallas 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 three kinds of funds:

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

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

2) Proprietary Funds account for the County's Internal Service, Professional Services and Employee Group Health Funds. Internal Service Funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions.

   The required financial statements for proprietary funds include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position and a Statement of Cash Flows.

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

   The required financial statements for fiduciary funds include a Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

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. The analysis that follows focuses on the changes in the net position of governmental activities.

Net Position of Governmental Activities		
	June 30,	
	2021	2020
Current and other assets	$ 76,335,818	69,528,641
Capital assets	103,695,715	103,958,922
Total assets	180,031,533	173,487,563
Deferred outflows of resources	3,649,436	3,300,451
Long-term liabilities	37,171,793	36,242,044
Other liabilities	3,604,764	5,221,357
Total liabilities	40,776,557	41,463,401
Deferred inflows of resources	27,409,228	28,638,386
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	79,845,715	78,503,922
Restricted	15,961,992	13,598,009
Unrestricted	19,687,477	14,584,296
Total net position	$ 115,495,184	106,686,227

Dallas County's combined net position (which is the County's bottom line) increased $8,808,957, an 8.3% increase.

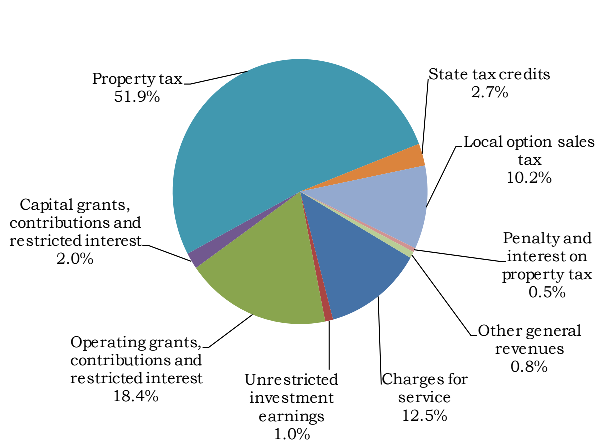
The largest portion of Dallas County's net position is invested in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings and equipment), less the related debt. The debt related to the investment in capital assets is liquidated with resources other than capital assets. This net position category increased approximately $1.3 million, or 1.7%, over the prior year.

Restricted net position represents resources subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation on how they may be used. This net position category increased approximately $2.4 million, or 17.4% over the prior year, primarily due to increased funds on hand at year end in the Special Revenue, Mental Health, Rural Services and Secondary Roads funds and the Capital Projects Fund.

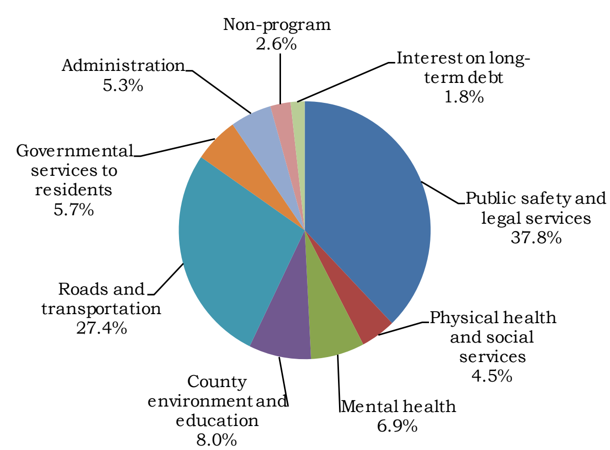
Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation or other legal requirements – increased from approximately $14,584,000 at June 30, 2020 to approximately $19,687,000 at the end of this year, an increase of 35.0%. This increase is primarily due to an increase in General Fund balance available at year end.

Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities		
	Year ended June 30,	
	2021	2020
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for service	$ 6,363,818	5,300,519
Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest	9,366,671	7,241,181
Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest	1,006,556	628,208
General revenues:		
Property tax	26,343,316	27,722,503
Penalty and interest on property tax	272,044	97,285
State tax credits	1,374,182	1,506,284
Local option sales tax	5,169,425	4,597,863
Unrestricted investment earnings	500,481	781,707
Other general revenues	401,801	430,919
Total revenues	50,798,294	48,306,469
Program expenses:		
Public safety and legal services	15,823,318	14,528,919
Physical health and social services	1,889,157	1,834,587
Mental health	2,901,708	3,483,042
County environment and education	3,371,079	3,369,960
Roads and transportation	11,524,648	11,438,628
Governmental services to residents	2,400,172	2,243,635
Administration	2,234,263	2,352,612
Non-program	1,102,725	739,943
Interest on long-term debt	742,267	806,448
Total expenses	41,989,337	40,797,774
Change in net position	8,808,957	7,508,695
Net position beginning of year	106,686,227	99,177,532
Net position end of year	$ 115,495,184	106,686,227

Revenues by Source



Expenses by Program



For the year ended June 30, 2021, governmental activities revenues totaled $50,798,294, an increase of $2,491,825 over fiscal year 2020. Property and other county tax revenue, the County's largest revenue source, decreased approximately $1,379,000, or 5.0%. The decrease in property tax revenues is due to a decrease in the debt service levy offset by an overall decrease in the county-wide levy rate offset by an increase in property valuations. Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest increased approximately $2,125,000, primarily due to an increase in federal grants related to the pandemic.

The mental health function expenses decreased due to payments to the mental health region decreasing as determined by the Region's Board. The public safety and legal services expenses increased due to an increase in sheriff purchases to set up the new jail and increased staffing when the new jail became operational during fiscal year 2021.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was $41,989,337 compared to $40,797,774 last year, an increase of $1,191,563. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities on page 19, the amount taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was approximately $25.3 million because some of the cost was paid by those directly benefitting from the programs (approximately $6.4 million) or by other governments and organizations which subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (approximately $10.4 million).

Dallas County's county-wide property tax levy rates decreased from $6.50145 to $6.08340 per $1,000 of taxable valuation for fiscal year 2021. The general basic levy rate for fiscal year 2021 decreased from $3.17300 to $3.01466 per $1,000 of taxable valuation for fiscal year 2021. The rural services tax levy rate for fiscal year 2021 increased from $2.33828 to $2.38109 per $1,000 of taxable valuation. The mental health levy decreased from $0.36917 to $0.36259 per $1,000 of taxable valuation. The debt service levy decreased from $0.62100 to $0.32506 per $1,000 of taxable valuation. The total county-wide taxable property valuation increased approximately $320,698,642 or approximately 5.3%, over the prior year.

MAJOR FUND ANALYSIS AND HIGHLIGHTS

As Dallas County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $39,989,530, which is greater than the fiscal year 2020 combined fund balance of $31,512,203.

The General Fund's ending fund balance increased $1,477,699 to $17,865,465, primarily due to an increase in federal grants related to the pandemic allocated to the County for public safety and public health payroll. Expenditures increased approximately $564,000, or 2.5%. Of the ending fund balance, approximately $426,000 is committed for County farm and approximately $1.2 million is committed for other County purposes.

The Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund balance at year end increased approximately $543,000 over the prior year to approximately $505,000. The increase was due primarily to a decrease in expenditures of approximately $634,000 from the prior year due to a decrease in payments to the mental health regional fiscal agent for services provided.

The Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund ended fiscal year 2021 with a $2,976,499 balance, an increase of $1,262,245 over the prior year ending balance. The rural services tax levy rate increased from $2.33828 to $2.38109 per $1,000 of taxable valuation while property valuations increased approximately 8.6%. The majority of the property tax is transferred to the Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund. The balance is used for rural contributions for libraries and sanitary disposal projects.

The Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund ended fiscal year 2021 with a balance of $6,632,449 a 17.0% increase compared to the fiscal year 2020 balance of $5,667,747. Revenues increased approximately $351,000, or 7.0%, due to an increase in road use tax revenues. Expenditures decreased 1.4%, or approximately $144,000, from the prior year primarily due to a decrease in capital projects costs.

The Debt Service Fund ended fiscal year 2021 with a fund balance of $507,852 compared to the fiscal year 2020 balance of $425,546, a 19.3% increase. Debt Service Fund revenues totaled approximately $2,405,000, a decrease of 43.2% from the prior year. Expenditures totaled approximately $2,323,000, a decrease of $1,811,749 from the prior year.

The Capital Projects Fund ended fiscal year 2021 with a fund balance of $8,121,920 compared to the fiscal year 2020 balance of $3,875,531, a 109.6% increase, due to the County providing funding for related ongoing and future construction projects. Revenues increased approximately $441,000 due to an increase in bike trail grants and donations. Expenditures decreased approximately $8,493,000, or 77.4%, primarily due to less construction costs in the current year related to the law enforcement center.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of fiscal year 2021, Dallas County amended the operating budget two times. The first amendment was made in November 2020 to increase budgeted disbursements approximately $4,798,000, primarily in the public safety and capital projects functions. Budgeted disbursements increased as the Board of Supervisors budgeted certain previously assigned and unspent funds for equipment and for the law enforcement center project. The second amendment was made in May 2021 to increase budgeted disbursements approximately $3,437,000 for various increases in services and costs made throughout the year, including an increase in road and transportation and capital projects.

Actual disbursements for the year totaled $42,963,811 which was $13,376,050 under budgeted disbursements. Capital projects disbursements were approximately $7.7 million under budget because certain capital project for trails and building renovations were not completed as planned. Public safety and legal services disbursements were approximately $2.1 million under budget due to carrying forward of capital equipment purchases. Actual receipts for fiscal year 2021 were $49,937,399, which was $5,449,756 more than the final budget.

The County exceed the amount budgeted in the debt service function. In addition, the County did not appropriate the budget to each County office and department until October 2020 which resulted in disbursements exceeding all County departments.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2021, Dallas County had $103,695,715 invested in a variety of capital assets, including public safety equipment, buildings, park facilities, roads and bridges. This compares to $103,958,922 at the end of fiscal year 2020. The County's net capital assets decreased $263,207, or 0.3%, from the prior year.

Capital Assets of Governmental Activities at Year End

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Land	$ 7,080,170	6,813,409
Intangibles, road network	953,380	953,380
Construction in progress	323,623	24,805,008
Buildings and improvements	47,172,074	24,577,147
Equipment and vehicles	8,274,058	7,226,320
Intangibles	329,459	422,824
Infrastructure	39,562,951	39,160,834
Total	$ 103,695,715	103,958,922
This year's major additions included:		
Law enforcement center equipment		$ 790,699
Infrastructure		666,410
Bike trail expansion		1,487,113
Courthouse remodel and building		309,929
Secondary Roads equipment		1,155,674
Sheriff vehicles		312,658
Total		$ 4,722,483

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

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2021, Dallas County had $23,914,307 of outstanding debt versus $25,548,011 last year, a net decrease of $1,633,704.

Outstanding Debt of Governmental Activities at Year-End

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
General obligation capital loan notes	$ 23,850,000	25,455,000
Drainage district warrants	64,307	93,011
Total	$ 23,914,307	25,548,011

The net change in outstanding debt is primarily due to scheduled payments on the County's general obligation notes and a decrease in drainage warrants. Article XI, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa limits the amount of general obligation debt counties can issue to 5% of the actual value of all taxable property within the County's corporate limits. Dallas County's outstanding general obligation debt is significantly below its constitutional debt limit ($11,374,111,432 X .05 = $568,705,572). 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

Dallas County's elected and appointed officials and citizens considered numerous issues when setting the fiscal year 2022 budget, tax rates and the fees charged for various County activities. One of those factors is the economy. In an ongoing effort to maintain County services without raising tax levies, the Dallas County Board of Supervisors is committed to limiting disbursement increases and using any excess fund balances to provide services.

Dallas County is the fastest growing county in Iowa. It was ranked 4th in the nation for growth between 2010 and 2020 with a 50.7% increase in population. The unemployment rate in Dallas County stands at 3.4% as of June 30, 2021, compared to last year's rate of 6.1%, the State average of 4.0% and the national average of 5.9%. The decrease in the unemployment rate from the prior year is due to COVID-19 impact on employees. Budgeted disbursements for the fiscal year 2022 operating budget are approximately $49.7 million, an increase of about $6.7 million in spending over the prior year's actual disbursements, primarily due to an increase in capital projects function for renovation of old jail and courthouse exterior projects. The budget estimates a total ending fund balance of approximately $23.5 million at the close of fiscal year 2022.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of Dallas 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 Rob Tietz at the Operations Administration Office, 902 Court Street, Adel, Iowa 50003.

Dallas County

Basic Financial Statements

Dallas County

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments	$ 45,584,399
Receivables:	
Property tax:	
Delinquent	12,376
Succeeding year	26,591,000
Interest and penalty on property tax	21,289
Accounts	343,691
Accrued interest	97,507
Drainage assessments	63,665
Due from other governments	2,316,657
Inventories	380,265
Prepaid items	924,969
Capital assets not being depreciated	8,357,173
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	95,338,542
Total assets	180,031,533
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension related deferred outflows	3,225,666
OPEB related deferred outflows	423,770
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,649,436
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	1,558,359
Accrued interest payable	64,311
Salaries and benefits payable	1,131,450
Due to other governments	850,644
Long-term liabilities:	
Portion due or payable within one year:	
General obligation capital loan notes	1,640,000
Drainage district warrants	64,307
Compensated absences	644,283
Total OPEB liability	138,192
Portion due or payable after one year:	
General obligation capital loan notes	22,210,000
Compensated absences	1,042,318
Net pension liability	9,703,550
Total OPEB liability	1,729,143
Total liabilities	40,776,557
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Unavailable property tax revenue	26,591,000
Pension related deferred inflows	617,870
OPEB related deferred inflows	200,358
Total deferred inflows of resources	27,409,228
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	79,845,715
Restricted for:	
Supplemental levy purposes	226,589
Mental health	683,549
Rural services purposes	2,976,789
Secondary roads purposes	6,337,291
Drainage district purposes	92,059
Debt service	444,687
Capital projects	1,525,262
Other purposes	3,675,766
Unrestricted	19,687,477
Total net position	$ 115,495,184

See notes to financial statements.

Dallas County

Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2021

		Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Service	Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs:					
Governmental activities:					
Public safety and legal services	$ 15,823,318	1,669,458	2,012,857	-	(12,141,003)
Physical health and social services	1,889,157	48,038	664,406	-	(1,176,713)
Mental health	2,901,708	-	953,940	-	(1,947,768)
County environment and education	3,371,079	450,334	306,274	343,629	(2,270,842)
Roads and transportation	11,524,648	76,772	5,353,758	662,927	(5,431,191)
Governmental services to residents	2,400,172	2,874,470	32,833	-	507,131
Administration	2,234,263	151,932	28,713	-	(2,053,618)
Non-program	1,102,725	1,092,814	-	-	(9,911)
Interest on long-term debt	742,267	-	13,890	-	(728,377)
Total	$ 41,989,337	6,363,818	9,366,671	1,006,556	(25,252,292)
General Revenues:					
Property and other county tax levied for:					
General purposes					24,092,995
Debt service					2,250,321
Penalty and interest on property tax					272,044
State tax credits					1,374,182
Local option sales tax					5,169,425
Unrestricted investment earnings					500,481
Gain on disposition of capital assets					192,779
Miscellaneous					209,022
Total general revenues					34,061,249
Change in net position					8,808,957
Net position beginning of year					106,686,227
Net position end of year					$ 115,495,184

See notes to financial statements.

Dallas County

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2021

	General	Special: Mental Health	Special: Rural Services
Assets			
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:			
County Treasurer	$ 18,848,840	600,293	2,771,962
Conservation Foundation	-	-	-
Receivables:			
Property tax:			
Delinquent	9,765	1,175	290
Succeeding year	19,226,000	1,922,000	3,191,000
Interest and penalty on property tax	21,289	-	-
Accounts, net of allowance for doubtful ambulance accounts of $198,775	182,934	-	-
Accrued interest	91,666	-	-
Drainage assessments	-	-	-
Due from other governments	405,795	231,019	210,266
Inventories	-	-	-
Prepaid items	220,798	956	-
Total assets	$ 39,007,087	2,755,443	6,173,518

Revenue				
Secondary Roads	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
5,836,570	507,651	8,386,207	2,930,245	39,881,768
-	-	-	425,151	425,151
-	1,146	-	-	12,376
-	2,252,000	-	-	26,591,000
-	-	-	-	21,289
113	-	70	-	183,117
-	201	535	1,862	94,264
-	-	-	63,665	63,665
628,065	-	28,250	21,262	1,524,657
380,265	-	-	-	380,265
460,511	-	-	1,571	683,836
7,305,524	2,760,998	8,415,062	3,443,756	69,861,388

(Continued on next page)

Dallas County

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
(continued)
June 30, 2021

	General	Special: Mental Health	Special: Rural Services
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 207,134	1,336	5,374
Salaries and benefits payable	841,676	45,511	-
Due to other governments	696,721	49,076	355
Total liabilities	1,745,531	95,923	5,729
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Unavailable revenues:			
Succeeding year property tax	19,226,000	1,922,000	3,191,000
Other	170,091	232,046	290
Total deferred inflows of resources	19,396,091	2,154,046	3,191,290
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	-	-	-
Prepaid items	220,798	956	-
Restricted for:			
Supplemental levy purposes	161,677	-	-
Mental health purposes	-	504,518	-
Rural services purposes	-	-	2,976,499
Secondary roads purposes	-	-	-
Drainage district purposes	-	-	-
Conservation purposes	132,568	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-
Forfeitures	-	-	-
Wetland bank maintenance	-	-	-
Other purposes	256,028	-	-
Committed for:			
County conservation	840,426	-	-
County farm	426,265	-	-
County care facility	182,937	-	-
Jail commissary	199,642	-	-
Assigned for:			
Capital projects	-	-	-
Departmental purposes	648,717	-	-
Equipment	1,245,331	-	-
Unassigned	13,551,076	-	-
Total fund balances	17,865,465	505,474	2,976,499
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 39,007,087	2,755,443	6,173,518

See notes to financial statements.

Revenue Secondary Roads	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
317,157	-	264,892	220	796,113
180,087	-	-	-	1,067,274
96,092	-	-	-	842,244
593,336	-	264,892	220	2,705,631
-	2,252,000	-	-	26,591,000
79,739	1,146	28,250	63,665	575,227
79,739	2,253,146	28,250	63,665	27,166,227
380,265	-	-	-	380,265
460,511	-	-	1,571	683,836
-	-	-	-	161,677
-	-	-	-	504,518
-	-	-	-	2,976,499
5,791,673	-	-	-	5,791,673
-	-	-	92,701	92,701
-	-	-	1,548,331	1,680,899
-	507,852	-	-	507,852
-	-	1,497,012	-	1,497,012
-	-	-	137,590	137,590
-	-	-	1,365,129	1,365,129
-	-	-	234,549	490,577
-	-	-	-	840,426
-	-	-	-	426,265
-	-	-	-	182,937
-	-	-	-	199,642
-	-	6,624,908	-	6,624,908
-	-	-	-	648,717
-	-	-	-	1,245,331
-	-	-	-	13,551,076
6,632,449	507,852	8,121,920	3,379,871	39,989,530
7,305,524	2,760,998	8,415,062	3,443,756	69,861,388

Dallas County

Dallas County

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

June 30, 2021

Total governmental fund balances (page 23)		$ 39,989,530
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. The cost of capital assets, excluding Internal Service Funds, is $166,852,550 and the accumulated depreciation/amortization is $63,507,233.		103,345,317
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.		575,227
The Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of various services to individual departments and funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		5,255,953
Pension and OPEB related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds, as follows:		
Deferred outflows of resources	$ 3,430,471	
Deferred inflows of resources	(769,137)	2,661,334
Long-term liabilities, including general obligation capital loan notes payable, drainage district warrants payable, compensated absences payable, net pension liability, total OPEB liability and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		(36,332,177)
Net position of governmental activities (page 18)		$ 115,495,184

See notes to financial statements.

Dallas County

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

Year ended June 30, 2021

	General	Special Mental Health	 Rural Services
Revenues:			
Property and other county tax	$ 18,931,055	2,276,943	2,993,923
Local option sales tax	2,326,241	-	2,843,184
Interest and penalty on property tax	297,289	-	-
Intergovernmental	4,244,696	1,061,806	125,994
Licenses and permits	266,551	-	-
Charges for service	3,936,960	-	-
Use of money and property	534,807	-	-
Miscellaneous	371,424	-	-
Total revenues	30,909,023	3,338,749	5,963,101
Expenditures:			
Operating:			
Public safety and legal services	14,279,208	-	-
Physical health and social services	1,820,228	-	-
Mental health	-	2,796,010	-
County environment and education	2,583,164	-	217,308
Roads and transportation	-	-	57,632
Governmental services to residents	2,300,209	-	-
Administration	2,000,753	-	-
Non-program	5,614	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-
Total expenditures	22,989,176	2,796,010	274,940
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	7,919,847	542,739	5,688,161
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	8,421	-	-
Transfers out	(6,565,420)	-	(4,425,916)
Sale of capital assets	114,851	-	-
Drainage warrants issued	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(6,442,148)	-	(4,425,916)
Change in fund balances	1,477,699	542,739	1,262,245
Fund balances beginning of year	16,387,766	(37,265)	1,714,254
Fund balances end of year	$ 17,865,465	505,474	2,976,499

See notes to financial statements.

Special Revenue: Secondary Roads	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
-	2,270,655	-	-	26,472,576
-	-	-	-	5,169,425
-	-	-	-	297,289
5,325,323	120,777	715,336	27,002	11,620,934
200	-	-	-	266,751
-	-	3,821	36,307	3,977,088
2,336	13,890	13,477	45,994	610,504
27,426	-	145,505	215,442	759,797
5,355,285	2,405,322	878,139	324,745	49,174,364
-	-	-	15,370	14,294,578
-	-	-	-	1,820,228
-	-	-	-	2,796,010
-	-	-	15,015	2,815,487
9,915,077	-	-	-	9,972,709
-	-	-	2,552	2,302,761
-	-	-	-	2,000,753
-	-	-	-	5,614
-	2,323,016	-	41,444	2,364,460
18,542	-	2,481,750	-	2,500,292
9,933,619	2,323,016	2,481,750	74,381	40,872,892
(4,578,334)	82,306	(1,603,611)	250,364	8,301,472
5,491,336	-	5,850,000	-	11,349,757
-	-	-	(358,421)	(11,349,757)
51,700	-	-	-	166,551
-	-	-	9,304	9,304
5,543,036	-	5,850,000	(349,117)	175,855
964,702	82,306	4,246,389	(98,753)	8,477,327
5,667,747	425,546	3,875,531	3,478,624	31,512,203
6,632,449	507,852	8,121,920	3,379,871	39,989,530

Dallas County

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

Year ended June 30, 2021

Change in fund balances - Total governmental funds (page 27)		$ 8,477,327
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	$ 4,584,079	
Capital assets contributed by the Iowa Department of Transportation	662,927	
Depreciation/amortization expense	(5,397,490)	(150,484)
In the Statement of Activities, the gain on the disposition of capital assets is reported, whereas the governmental funds reports the proceeds from the disposition as an increase in financial resources.		26,228
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.		
Property tax	(154,505)	
Other	(261,386)	(415,891)
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 repayments exceeded issuances, as follows:		
Issued	(9,304)	
Repaid	1,643,008	1,633,704
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.		1,399,327
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	(109,042)	
Interest on long-term debt	(20,815)	
Pension expense	(1,831,367)	
OPEB expense	(112,186)	(2,073,410)
The Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of various services to individual departments and funds. The decrease in net position of the Internal Service Funds is included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		(87,844)
Change in net position of governmental activities (page 19)		$ 8,808,957

See notes to financial statements.

Dallas County

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2021

		Internal Service
Assets		
Cash and pooled investments	$	5,277,480
Accounts receivable		160,574
Accrued interest receivable		3,243
Prepaid expenditures		241,133
Due from other governments		792,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		350,398
Total assets		6,824,828
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
OPEB related deferred outflows		25,426
Pension related deferred outflows		193,539
Total deferred outflows		218,965
Liabilities		
Accounts payable		762,246
Salaries and benefits payable		64,176
Due to other governments		8,400
Long-term liabilities:		
Portion due or payable within one year:		
Compensated absences		63,106
Total OPEB liability		8,292
Portion due or payable after one year:		
Compensated absences		146,568
Net pension liability		582,213
Total OPEB liability		103,748
Total liabilities		1,738,749
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable revenues:		
OPEB related deferred inflows		12,021
Pension related deferred inflows		37,070
Total deferred outflows		49,091
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets		350,398
Unrestricted		4,905,555
Total net position	$	5,255,953

See notes to financial statements.

Dallas County

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds

Year ended June 30, 2021

		Internal Service
Operating revenues:		
Reimbursements from operating funds and other governmental units		$ 5,909,060
Reimbursements from employees and others		742,295
Miscellaneous		38,785
Total operating revenues		6,690,140
Operating expenses:		
Medical claims	$ 3,247,098	
Administrative and other fees	440,081	
Central services	811,948	
Information technology	1,315,625	
Operations administration	369,833	
Human resources	489,621	
Depreciation	161,829	6,836,035
Operating loss		(145,895)
Non-operating revenues:		
Interest income		58,051
Net loss		(87,844)
Net position beginning of year		5,343,797
Net position end of year		$ 5,255,953

See notes to financial statements.

Dallas County

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Internal Service
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from operating funds and other reimbursements	$ 6,601,560
Cash paid for personal services	(3,009,616)
Cash paid to suppliers for services	(3,480,151)
Net cash provided by operating activities	111,793
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Purchase of equipment	(22,878)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest on investments	60,731
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	149,646
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year	5,127,834
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	$ 5,277,480
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating loss	$ (145,895)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation/amortization	161,829
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable and due from other governments	(88,580)
Prepaid insurance	(12,156)
Deferred inflows of resources	(20,940)
Accounts payable and due to other governments	120,126
Salaries and benefits payable	(5,573)
Compensated absences	47,305
Net pension liability	133,704
Deferred inflows of resources	(88,750)
Total OPEB liability	10,723
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 111,793

See notes to financial statements.

Dallas County

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

June 30, 2021

Assets	
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:	
County Treasurer	$ 8,048,084
Other County officials	335,739
Receivables:	
Property tax:	
Delinquent	131,871
Succeeding year	220,201,000
Accounts	260,568
Special assessments	279,048
Due from other governments	275,061
Prepaid insurance	6,740
Total assets	229,538,111
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	383,403
Salaries and benefits payable	74,651
Due to other governments	6,214,108
Trusts payable	499,848
Compensated absences	82,121
Total liabilities	7,254,131
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable Property Tax Revenue	220,201,000
Net Position	
Resticted for individuals, organizations and other governments	$ 2,082,980

See notes to financial statements.

Dallas County

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Additions:	
Property and other county tax	$ 205,896,815
911 surcharge	521,639
State tax credits	11,260,175
Office fees and collections	4,530,282
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	43,500,605
Assessments	5,718
Trusts	2,989,837
Miscellaneous	3,576,570
Total additions	272,281,641
Deductions:	
Agency remittances:	
To other funds	3,196,659
To other governments	268,244,734
Trusts paid out	2,989,837
Total deductions	274,431,230
Changes in net position	(2,149,589)
Net position beginning of year, as restated	4,232,569
Net Position end of year	$ 2,082,980

See notes to financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

Blended Component Units – The following component units are entities which are legally separate from the County, but are so intertwined with the County they are, in substance, the same as the County. They are reported as part of the County and blended into the appropriate funds.

Eighty-four drainage districts have been established pursuant to Chapter 468 of the Code of Iowa for the drainage of surface waters from agricultural and other lands or the protection of such lands from overflow. Although these districts are legally separate from the County, they are controlled, managed, and supervised by the Dallas County Board of Supervisors. The drainage districts are reported as a Special Revenue Fund. Financial information of the individual drainage districts can be obtained from the Dallas County Auditor's Office.

The Dallas County Conservation Foundation has been incorporated under Chapter 504A of the Code of Iowa to receive donations for the benefit of the Dallas County Conservation Board. These donations are to be used to purchase items not included in the County's budget. The financial activity of the component unit has been blended as a Special Revenue Fund of the County.

Jointly Governed Organizations – The County participates in several jointly governed organizations that provide goods or services to the citizenry of the County but do not meet the criteria of a joint venture since there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. The County Board of Supervisors are members of or appoint representatives to the following boards and commissions: Dallas County Assessor's Conference Board, Dallas County Emergency Management Commission, the Dallas County Joint 911 Service Board, and the Heart of Iowa Community Services Region. 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 Custodial Funds of the County.

The County also participates in the North Dallas Regional Solid Waste Planning Commission and the Dallas County Housing Trust, jointly governed organizations established pursuant to Chapters 28E and 504A, respectively, of the Code of Iowa.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements – The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the County and its component units. 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.

Unrestricted net position consists of net position not meeting the definition of the preceding categories. Unrestricted net position often has constraints on resources 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, proprietary 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 funds are accounted for in this fund. From the fund are paid the general operating expenditures, the fixed charges and the capital improvement costs not paid from other funds.

Special Revenue:

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

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

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

The Debt Service Fund is utilized to account for property tax and other revenues to be used for the payment of interest and principal on the County's general long-term debt.

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

Additionally, the County reports the following funds:

Proprietary Fund – An Internal Service Fund is utilized to account for the financing of goods or services purchased by one department of the County and provided to other departments or agencies on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary Funds – Custodial 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, proprietary fund 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 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 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 lease agreements 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.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the County's Internal Service Funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for Internal Service Funds include the cost of services and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance/Net Position

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

Cash, 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 the investment in the Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust which is valued at amortized cost and non-negotiable certificates of deposit which are stated at amortized cost.

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, all short-term cash investments that are highly liquid are cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and, at the day of purchase, have a maturity date no longer than three months.

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 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 reported as a deferred inflow of resources in both the government-wide and fund financial statements and will not be recognized as revenue until the year for which 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, 2019 assessed property valuations; is for the tax accrual period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021 and reflects the tax asking contained in the budget certified by the County Board of Supervisors in March 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property, furniture and equipment and intangibles acquired after July 1, 1980 are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value. Acquisition value is the price that would have been paid to acquire a capital asset with equivalent service potential. The costs of normal maintenance and repair that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Intangible assets follow the same capitalization policies as tangible capital assets and are reported with tangible assets in the appropriate capital asset class. Reportable capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost in excess of the following thresholds and estimated useful lives in excess of two years.

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

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other tangible and intangible property, plant, equipment, the right to use leased equipment and infrastructure are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful lives (In Years)
Buildings	10 - 50
Other improvements	10 - 35
Infrastructure	20 - 65
Equipment	2 - 50
Vehicles	3 - 20
Intangibles	3 - 20

Deferred Outflows of Resources – Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position applicable to a future year(s) which will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred outflows of resources consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension and OPEB expense. the unamortized portion of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan assets 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, proprietary fund 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 on June 30, 2021. 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 and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities or proprietary fund Statement of Net Position.

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

Pensions – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS) and additions to/deductions from IPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by IPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions, are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. The net pension liability attributable to the governmental activities will be paid primarily by the General Fund and the Special Revenue, Mental Health, Rural Services and Secondary Roads Funds.

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources – Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position applicable to a future year(s) which will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. 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. Deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements consist of property tax receivable and other receivables not collected within sixty days after year end and succeeding year property tax receivable that will not be recognized until the year for which it is levied.

Deferred inflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position consist of succeeding year property tax which will not be recognized until the year for which it is levied, and unrecognized items not yet charged to pension and OPEB expense.

Fund Balance – 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.

Committed – Amounts which can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints formally imposed by the Board of Supervisors through ordinance or resolution approved prior to year-end. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Supervisors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same action it employed to commit those amounts.

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

Unassigned – All amounts not included in the preceding classifications.

Net Position – The net position of the Internal Service, Employee Group Health Fund is designated for anticipated future catastrophic losses of the County.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The budgetary comparison and related disclosures are reported as Required Supplementary Information. During the year ended June 30, 2021, disbursements exceeded the amount budgeted in the debt service function. In addition, the Board of Supervisors, by resolution, did not approve appropriations for each of the different County offices and departments until October 2020. As a result, disbursements exceeded the amounts appropriated for all County departments.

(2) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Pooled Investments

The County's deposits in banks at June 30, 2021 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.

At June 30, 2021, the County had investments in drainage warrants of $64,307.

(3) Interfund Transfers

The detail of interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Transfer to	Transfer from	Amount
General	Special Revenues:	
	Courthouse Restoration	$ 3,379
	Economic Development	137
	Conservation Foundation	4,905
		8,421
Special Revenue:		
Secondary Roads	General	1,065,420
	Special Revenue:	
	Rural Services	4,425,916
		5,491,336
Capital Projects	General	5,500,000
	Special Revenue:	
	Conservation Foundation	350,000
		5,850,000
Total		$ 11,349,757

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, 2021 was as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Balance End of Year
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	$ 6,813,409	266,761	-	7,080,170
Intangibles, road network	953,380	-	-	953,380
Construction in progress	24,805,008	2,514,787	(26,996,172)	323,623
Total capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	32,571,797	2,781,548	(26,996,172)	8,357,173
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings	36,904,487	23,836,472	-	60,740,959
Improvements other than buildings	1,108,494	-	-	1,108,494
Equipment and vehicles	17,471,641	2,806,168	(705,183)	19,572,626
Equipment and vehicles - internal service	1,573,176	22,878	(37,444)	1,558,610
Intangibles	1,013,088	-	-	1,013,088
Infrastructure, road network and other	73,154,921	2,905,289	-	76,060,210
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	131,225,807	29,570,807	(742,627)	160,053,987
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings	12,970,424	1,199,904	-	14,170,328
Improvements other than buildings	465,410	41,641	-	507,051
Equipment and vehicles	10,734,670	1,559,407	(645,111)	11,648,966
Equipment and vehicles - internal service	1,083,827	161,829	(37,444)	1,208,212
Intangibles	590,264	93,365	-	683,629
Infrastructure, road network and other	33,994,087	2,503,172	-	36,497,259
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	59,838,682	5,559,318	(682,555)	64,715,445
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	71,387,125	24,011,489	(60,072)	95,338,542
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 103,958,922	26,793,037	(27,056,244)	103,695,715

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to the following functions:

Governmental activities:	
Public safety and legal services	$ 1,669,120
Physical health and social services	15,493
Mental health	66,492
County environment and education	737,441
Roads and transportation	2,567,862
Governmental services to residents	69,765
Administration	433,145
Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities	$ 5,559,318

(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, 2021 is as follows:

Fund	Description	Amount
General	Services	$ 696,721
Special Revenue:		
Mental Health	Services	49,076
Rural Services	Services	355
Secondary Roads	Services	96,092
Total for government funds		$ 842,244
Agency:		
Heart of Iowa Mental Health Region Collections		$ 248,381
County Assessor		30,882
Schools		513,412
Community Colleges		17,747
Corporations		292,859
City Special Assessments		54,356
Auto License and Use Tax		4,741,741
All other		314,730
Total for agency funds		$ 6,214,108

(6) Long-Term Liabilities

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2021 is as follows:

	General Obligation Capital Loan Notes	Drainage District Warrants	Compensated Absences	Net Pension Liability	Total OPEB Liability	Total
Balance beginning of year	$ 25,455,000	93,011	1,530,254	7,475,146	1,688,633	36,242,044
Increases	-	9,304	765,013	2,228,404	358,066	3,360,787
Decreases	1,605,000	38,008	608,666	-	179,364	2,431,038
Balance end of year	$ 23,850,000	64,307	1,686,601	9,703,550	1,867,335	37,171,793
Due within one year	$ 1,640,000	64,307	644,283	-	138,192	2,486,782

Drainage Warrants

Drainage warrants are warrants which are legally drawn on drainage district funds but are not paid for lack of funds, in accordance with Chapter 74 of the Code of Iowa. The warrants bear interest at rates in effect at the time the warrants are first presented. Warrants will be paid as funds are available.

Drainage warrants are paid from the Special Revenue, Drainage Districts Fund solely from drainage assessments against benefited properties.

General Obligation Capital Loan Notes

A summary of the County's June 30, 2021 general obligation capital loan note indebtedness is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Communication Equipment and Refunding Issued Nov 17, 2015 Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Law Enforcement Center Capital Loan Notes Series 2017A Issued Dec 1, 2017 Interest Rates	Principal	Interest
2022	2.00%	$ 500,000	52,300	2.60-3.05%	$ -	234,073
2023	2.00	510,000	42,300	2.60-3.05	-	234,072
2024	2.00	525,000	32,100	2.60-3.05	-	234,073
2025	2.00	535,000	21,600	2.60-3.05	-	234,072
2026	2.00	545,000	10,900	2.60-3.05	-	234,073
2027-2031		-	-	2.60-3.05	-	1,170,362
2032-2036		-	-	2.60-3.05	6,645,000	841,808
2037		-	-	2.60-3.05	1,535,000	46,818
Total		$ 2,615,000	159,200		$ 8,180,000	3,229,351

Year Ending June 30,	Refunding Capital Loan Notes Series 2017B Issued Dec 1, 2017 Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Law Enforcement Center Capital Loan Notes Series 2018A Issued Jun 21, 2018 Interest Rates	Principal	Interest
2022	3.00%	$ 135,000	24,777	3.00%	$ 1,005,000	361,565
2023	3.00	150,000	20,728	3.00	1,040,000	331,415
2024	1.75	155,000	16,228	3.00	1,070,000	300,215
2025	1.90	155,000	13,515	3.00	1,100,000	268,115
2026	2.10	155,000	10,570	3.00	1,135,000	235,115
2027-2031	2.20-2.30	325,000	11,110	3.00	6,205,000	643,825
2032-2036		-	-	3.10-3.20	425,000	13,600
2037		-	-		-	-
Total		$ 1,075,000	96,928		$ 11,980,000	2,153,850

Year Ending June 30,	Total Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 1,640,000	672,715	2,312,715
2023	1,700,000	628,515	2,328,515
2024	1,750,000	582,616	2,332,616
2025	1,790,000	537,302	2,327,302
2026	1,835,000	490,658	2,325,658
2027-2031	6,530,000	1,825,297	8,355,297
2032-2036	7,070,000	855,408	7,925,408
2037	1,535,000	46,818	1,581,818
Total	$ 23,850,000	5,639,329	29,489,329

On November 17, 2015, the County issued $7,125,000 of general obligation capital loan notes with an interest rate of 2.00% per annum. The notes were issued to provide funds to pay costs of acquisition and installation of peace office communication equipment and other emergency services communication equipment and system and refunding of outstanding indebtedness. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the County paid principal of $495,000 and interest of $62,200 on the notes.

On December 1, 2017, the County issued $8,180,000 of general obligation capital loan notes with interest rates ranging from 2.60% to 3.05% per annum. The notes were issued to help pay for designing and constructing a new law enforcement center. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the County paid interest of $234,073 on the notes.

On December 1, 2017, the County issued $1,570,000 of general obligation refunding capital loan notes with interest rates ranging from 1.75% to 3.00% per annum. The notes were issued to refund outstanding indebtedness. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the County paid principal of $130,000 and interest of $28,678 on the notes.

On June 21, 2018, the County issued $14,720,000 of general obligation capital loan notes with interest rate range of 3.00 to 3.20 % per annum. The notes were issued to help pay for design and construction of a new law enforcement center. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the County paid principal of $980,000 and interest of $390,965 on the notes.

(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 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 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 or 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.

<u>Disability and Death Benefits</u> – 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.

<u>Contributions</u> – 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 2021, pursuant to the required rate, Regular members contributed 6.29% of covered payroll and the County contributed 9.44% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 15.73%. The Sheriff, deputies and the County each contributed 9.26% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 18.52%. Protection occupation members contributed 6.41% of covered payroll and the County contributed 9.61% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 16.02%.

The County's contributions to IPERS for the year ended June 30, 2021 totaled $1,488,646.

<u>Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u> – At June 30, 2021, the County reported a liability of $9,703,500 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 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, 2020, the County's proportion was 0.138134%, which was an increase of 0.009044% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the County recognized pension expense of $1,948,262. At June 30, 2021, 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	$ 52,046	253,399
Changes of assumptions	674,605	210,249
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS' investments	830,760	-
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and its proportionate share of contributions	179,609	154,222
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,488,646	-
Total	$ 3,225,666	617,870

$1,488,646 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, 2022. 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
2022	$ 134,210
2023	213,110
2024	292,193
2025	487,898
2026	(8,261)
Total	$ 1,119,150

There were no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumption applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an economic assumption study dated March 24, 2017 and a demographic assumption study dated June 28, 2018.

Mortality rates used in the 2020 valuation were based on the RP-2014 Employee and Healthy Annuitant Tables with MP-2017 generational adjustments.

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

Asset Class	Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	22.0%	4.43%
International equity	17.5	5.15
Global smart beta equity	6.0	4.87
Core plus fixed income	28.0	(0.29)
Public credit	4.0	2.29
Cash	1.0	(0.78)
Private equity	11.0	6.54
Private real assets	7.5	4.48
Private credit	3.0	3.11
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed employee contributions will be made at the contractually required rate and contributions from the County will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, IPERS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on IPERS' investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 18,934,834	9,703,550	1,965,575

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, 2021.

(8) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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

Retired participants must be age 55 or older at retirement. At June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	12
Active employees	287
Total	299

Total OPEB Liability – The County's total OPEB liability of $1,867,335 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and the entry age normal actuarial cost method, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Rate of inflation (effective June 30, 2021)	3.25% per annum.
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2021)	3.25% per annum, including inflation.
Discount rate (effective June 30, 2021)	2.19% compounded annually, including inflation.
Healthcare cost trend rate (effective June 30, 2021)	8.00% initial rate decreasing by .5% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.19% which reflects the index rate for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher as of the measurement date.

Mortality rates are from the SOA Public Plan 2010 tables. Annual retirement probabilities are based on varying rates by age and turnover probabilities mirror those used by IPERS.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Total OPEB liability beginning of year	$ 1,688,633
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	131,467
Interest	46,589
Differences between expected and actual experiences	(41,172)
Changes in assumptions	180,010
Benefit payments	(138,192)
Net changes	178,702
Total OPEB liability end of year	$ 1,867,335

Changes of assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 2.66% in fiscal year 2020 to 2.19% in fiscal year 2021.

Sensitivity of the County's Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (1.19%) or 1% higher (3.19%) than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease (1.19%)	Discount Rate (2.19%)	1% Increase (3.19%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 2,019,331	1,867,335	1,723,144

Sensitivity of the County's Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower (7.00%) or 1% higher (9.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (7.00%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (8.00%)	1% Increase (9.00%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 1,625,556	1,867,335	2,158,759

OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2021, the County recognized OPEB expense of $257,539. At June 30, 2021, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following resources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 193,828	(190,313)
Changes in assumptions	229,942	(10,045)
Total	$ 423,770	(200,358)

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

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2022	$ 79,483
2023	40,851
2024	67,708
2025	12,232
2026	23,138
	$ 223,412

(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 785 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, 2021 were $450,709.

The Pool uses reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements to reduce its exposure to large losses. The Pool retains general, automobile, police professional, and public officials' liability risks up to $500,000 per claim. Claims exceeding $500,000 are reinsured through reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements up to the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the County's risk-sharing certificate. Property and automobile physical damage risks are retained by the Pool up to $250,000 each occurrence, each location. Property risks exceeding $250,000 are reinsured through reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements up to the amount of risk-sharing protection provided by the County's risk-sharing certificate.

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

The County does not report a liability for losses in excess of reinsurance or excess risk-sharing recoveries unless it is deemed probable such losses have occurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, at June 30, 2021, no liability has been recorded in the County's financial statements. As of June 30, 2021, 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 $500,000, 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 Internal Service, Employee Group Health Fund was established to account for the partial self-funding of the County's health insurance benefit plan. The plan is funded by both employee and County contributions and is administered through a service agreement with First Administrators. The agreement is subject to automatic renewal provisions. The County assumes liability for claims up to the individual stop loss limitation of $50,000. Claims in excess of coverage are insured through purchase of stop loss insurance.

Monthly payments of service fees and plan contributions to the Employee Group Health Fund are recorded as expenditures from the operating funds. Under the administrative services agreement, monthly payments of service fees and claims processed are paid to First Administrators from the Employee Group Health Fund. The County's contribution for the year ended June 30, 2021 was $2,964,588.

Amounts payable from the Employee Group Health Fund at June 30, 2021 total $680,755, which is for incurred but not reported (IBNR) and reported but not paid claims. The amounts are based on actuarial estimates of the amounts necessary to pay prior year and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophic losses. That reserve was $4,554,961 at June 30, 2021 and is reported as a designation of the Internal Service, Employee Group Health Fund net position. A liability has been established based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, which requires a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates it is probable a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Settlements have not exceeded the stop-loss coverage in any of the past three years. A reconciliation of changes in the aggregate liability for claims for the current year is as follows:

Unpaid claims beginning of year	$ 473,727
Incurred claims (including claims incurred but not reported at June 30, 2021)	3,247,098
Payments on claims during the fiscal year	(3,040,070)
Unpaid claims end of year	$ 680,755

(11) Economic Development Agreements

The County has entered into a development agreement with Tyson Fresh Meats (developer). The County agreed to pay the developer a maximum of $574,000 for the construction and expansion of the company's pork processing facilities in the Dallas County Development Urban Renewal Area. The developer agrees the construction is to be completed no later than December 31, 2020. Starting October 15, 2021 and every October 15 thereafter during the term, the developer shall submit documentation to the satisfaction of the County, to demonstrate the completed project is part of the Company's business operations. The agreement requires five annual payments as a percentage of incremental property tax revenues the County earns from the property. The first payment, starting June 1, 2023 will be 75% of incremental property tax revenues and each succeeding year after being reduced by 15% for up to five years, provided the developer is in compliance with the terms of the agreement.

(12) Tax Abatements

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

Tax Abatements of Other Entities

Other entities within the County also provided tax abatements for urban renewal and economic development projects pursuant to Chapters 15 and 403 of the Code of Iowa. Additionally, the City of Anywhere offered an urban revitalization tax abatement program pursuant to Chapter 404 of the Code of Iowa. With prior approval by the governing body, this program provides for an exemption of taxes based on a percentage of the actual value added by improvements.

Property tax revenues of the County were reduced by the following amounts for the year ended June 30, 2021 under agreements entered into by the following entities:

Entity	Tax Abatement Program	Amount of Tax Abated
City of Clive	Other tax abatement projects	$ 3,149
City of Dallas Center	Other tax abatement projects	7,646
City of De Soto	Urban renewal and economic development projects	8,983
City of Perry	Urban renewal and economic development projects	3,674
	Other tax abatement projects	6,121
City of Van Meter	Urban renewal and economic development projects	14,272
City of Waukee	Urban renewal and economic development projects	23,189
City of West Des Moines	Urban renewal and economic development projects	121,726

(13) County Farm Lease

The County owns the Dallas County Farm (Farm). Effective July 1, 2020, the County entered into a three-year lease with Des Moines Area Community College (DMACC) whereby DMACC operates the Farm. The County is to receive $67,040 in land and building rent annually.

(14) County Financial Information Included in the Heart of Iowa Community Services Region

Heart of Iowa Community Services Region, a jointly governed organization formed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa includes the following member counties: Audubon County, Dallas County, Greene County and Guthrie County. The financial activity of the County's Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund is included in the Heart of Iowa Mental Health Region for the year ended June 30, 2021, as follows:

Revenues:		
Property and other county tax		$ 2,276,943
Intergovernmental revenues:		
State tax credits	$ 121,018	
Payments from regional fiscal agent	940,425	1,061,443
Miscellaneous		363
Total revenues		3,338,749
Expenditures:		
Services to persons with:		
Mental illness		509,380
General administration:		
Direct administration	450,191	
Distribution to regional fiscal agent	1,836,439	2,286,630
Total expenditures		2,796,010
Excess of expenditures over revenues		542,739
Fund balance beginning of the year		(37,265)
Fund balance end of the year		$ 505,474

(15) COVID-19

In March 2020, the COVID–19 outbreak was declared a global pandemic. The disruption to businesses across a range of industries in the United States continues to evolve. The full impact to local, regional and national economies, including that of Dallas County, remains uncertain.

To date, the outbreak has not created a material disruption to the operations of Dallas County. However, the extent of the financial impact of COVID-19 will depend on future developments, including the spread of the virus, duration and timing of the economic recovery. Due to these uncertainties, management cannot reasonably estimate the potential impact to Dallas County.

(16) Accounting Change/Restatement

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, was implemented during fiscal year 2021. The new requirements change the definition of fiduciary activity and establish new financial reporting requirements for state and local governments which report fiduciary activity.

The restatements to retroactively report the change in net position, are as follows:

	Fiduciary Activities
Net position June 30, 2020, as previously reported	$ -
Change to implement GASBS No. 84	4,232,569
Net position July 1, 2020, as restated	$ 4,232,569

(17) Prospective Accounting Change

Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued Statement No. 87, Leases. This statement will be implemented during fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. The revised requirements of this statement will require reporting of certain potentially significant lease assets and liabilities that are not currently reported.

Required Supplementary Information

Dallas 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, 2021

	Actual	Less Funds not Required to be Budgeted	Net
Receipts:			
Property and other county tax	$ 31,611,271	-	31,611,271
Interest and penalty on property tax	297,289	-	297,289
Intergovernmental	11,566,669	237	11,566,432
Licenses and permits	264,929	-	264,929
Charges for service	3,970,669	-	3,970,669
Use of money and property	622,733	9,574	613,159
Miscellaneous	1,265,405	191,755	1,073,650
Total receipts	49,598,965	201,566	49,397,399
Disbursements:			
Public safety and legal services	14,236,001	-	14,236,001
Physical health and social services	1,854,813	-	1,854,813
Mental health	2,790,284	-	2,790,284
County environment and education	2,967,713	15,015	2,952,698
Roads and transportation	9,907,691	-	9,907,691
Governmental services to residents	2,354,751	-	2,354,751
Administration	2,031,433	-	2,031,433
Non-program	5,149	-	5,149
Debt service	2,365,509	41,444	2,324,065
Capital projects	4,506,926	-	4,506,926
Total disbursements	43,020,270	56,459	42,963,811
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over (under) disbursements	6,578,695	145,107	6,433,588
Other financing sources, net	(296,251)	(345,601)	49,350
Change in balances	6,282,444	(200,494)	6,482,938
Balance beginning of year	34,024,475	718,346	33,306,129
Balance end of year	$ 40,306,919	517,852	39,789,067

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Budgeted Amounts		Final to Net
Original	Final	Variance
30,272,044	30,272,044	1,339,227
158,000	158,000	139,289
7,898,662	8,227,862	3,338,570
180,750	180,750	84,179
2,898,625	2,849,625	1,121,044
778,066	778,066	(164,907)
1,376,100	1,481,296	(407,646)
43,562,247	43,947,643	5,449,756
14,802,807	16,291,781	2,055,780
2,004,189	2,073,571	218,758
3,281,513	3,379,874	589,590
2,825,094	3,760,111	807,413
9,703,774	10,698,395	790,704
2,317,487	3,034,840	680,089
2,241,249	2,434,765	403,332
150,500	151,100	145,951
2,322,916	2,323,016	(1,049)
8,455,000	12,192,408	7,685,482
48,104,529	56,339,861	13,376,050
(4,542,282)	(12,392,218)	18,825,806
50,000	50,000	(650)
(4,492,282)	(12,342,218)	18,825,156
25,174,620	33,606,513	(300,384)
20,682,338	21,264,295	18,524,772

Dallas County

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budget to GAAP Reconciliation

Required Supplementary Information

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Funds		
	Cash Basis	Accrual Adjustments	Modified Accrual Basis
Revenues	$ 49,598,965	(424,601)	49,174,364
Expenditures	43,020,270	(2,147,378)	40,872,892
Net	6,578,695	1,722,777	8,301,472
Other financing sources, net	(296,251)	472,106	175,855
Beginning fund balances	34,024,475	(2,512,272)	31,512,203
Ending fund balances	$ 40,306,919	(317,389)	39,989,530

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

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

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

Formal and legal budgetary control is based upon ten major classes of expenditures known as functions, not by fund. These ten functions are: public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, mental health, county environment and education, roads and transportation, governmental services to residents, administration, non-program, debt service and capital projects. Function disbursements required to be budgeted include disbursements for the General Fund, the Special Revenue Funds, the Debt Service Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. Although the budget document presents function disbursements by fund, the legal level of control is at the aggregated function level, not by fund. Legal budgetary control is also based upon the appropriation to each office or department. During the year, two budget amendments increased budgeted disbursements by $8,235,332. The budget amendments are reflected in the final budgeted amounts.

In addition, annual budgets are similarly adopted in accordance with the Code of Iowa by the appropriate governing body as indicated: for the County Extension Office by the County Agricultural Extension Council, for the County Assessor by the County Conference Board, for the 911 System by the Joint 911 Service Board and for Emergency Management Services by the County Emergency Management Commission.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, disbursements exceeded the amount budgeted in the debt service function. In addition, disbursements were not appropriated until October 2020 resulting in disbursements exceeding the amounts appropriated for all County departments.

Dallas County

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

	2021	2020	2019	2018
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.138134%	0.129090%	0.130866%	0.142952%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 9,704	7,475	8,281	9,522
County's covered payroll	$ 14,844	14,219	13,607	13,369
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	65.37%	52.57%	60.86%	71.22%
IPERS' net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.90%	85.45%	83.62%	82.21%

* 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.

2017	2016	2015
0.141174%	0.128206%	0.119569%
8,885	6,334	4,742
12,784	11,788	11,318
69.50%	53.73%	41.90%
81.82%	85.19%	87.61%

Dallas County

Schedule of County Contributions

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

Required Supplementary Information

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Statutorily required contribution	$ 1,489	1,414	1,364	1,236
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(1,489)	(1,414)	(1,364)	(1,236)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	-	-	-
County's covered payroll	$ 15,772	14,844	14,219	13,607
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.44%	9.53%	9.59%	9.08%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
1,216	1,152	1,081	1,041	973	933
(1,216)	(1,152)	(1,081)	(1,041)	(973)	(933)
-	-	-	-	-	-
13,369	12,784	11,788	11,318	10,776	10,951
9.10%	9.01%	9.17%	9.20%	9.03%	8.52%

Changes of benefit terms:

There are no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dallas County

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

For the Last Five Years
Required Supplementary Information

		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Service cost	$	131,467	120,616	94,371	102,364	42,557
Interest cost		46,589	62,306	54,182	54,099	34,944
Difference between expected and actual experiences		(41,172)	(168,497)	312,808	(131,012)	224,545
Changes in assumptions		180,010	103,039	20,065	(30,141)	7,253
Benefit payments		(138,192)	(165,207)	(100,456)	(113,339)	(64,633)
Net change in total OPEB liability		178,702	(47,743)	380,970	(118,029)	244,666
Total OPEB liability beginning of year		1,688,633	1,736,376	1,355,406	1,473,435	1,228,769
Total OPEB liability end of year	$	1,867,335	1,688,633	1,736,376	1,355,406	1,473,435
Covered-employee payroll	$	16,452,212	15,111,424	14,469,527	14,052,888	13,512,392
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		11.35%	11.17%	12.00%	9.65%	10.90%

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

Changes of benefit terms:

There were no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions:

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

Year ended June 30, 2021: 2.19%
Year ended June 30, 2020: 2.66%
Year ended June 30, 2019: 3.51%
Year ended June 30, 2018: 3.87%
Year ended June 30, 2017: 3.56%
Year ended June 30, 2016: 2.92%

Dallas County

Supplementary Information

Dallas County

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2021

	Special			
	Wetland Bank Maintenance	County Sheriff Forfeiture	Sheriff Federal Forfeiture	County Attorney Forfeiture
Assets				
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:				
County Treasurer	$ 1,365,129	66,103	24,656	25,789
Conservation Foundation	-	-	-	-
Receivables:				
Accrued interest	-	-	-	-
Drainage assessments	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	-	10,000	-	11,262
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 1,365,129	76,103	24,656	37,051
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ -	220	-	-
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Unavailable revenues:				
Other	-	-	-	-
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-
Restricted for:				
Drainage district purposes	-	-	-	-
Conservation purposes	-	-	-	-
Forfeitures	-	75,883	24,656	37,051
Wetland bank maintenance	1,365,129	-	-	-
Other purposes	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	1,365,129	75,883	24,656	37,051
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 1,365,129	76,103	24,656	37,051

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Revenue					
County Recorder's Records Management	Resource Enhancement and Protection	Conservation Conditional Use	Drainage Districts	Conservation Foundation	Total
45,391	189,083	1,121,393	92,701	-	2,930,245
-	-	-	-	425,151	425,151
-	75	1,787	-	-	1,862
-	-	-	63,665	-	63,665
-	-	-	-	-	21,262
1,571	-	-	-	-	1,571
46,962	189,158	1,123,180	156,366	425,151	3,443,756
-	-	-	-	-	220
-	-	-	63,665	-	63,665
1,571	-	-	-	-	1,571
-	-	-	92,701	-	92,701
-	-	1,123,180	-	425,151	1,548,331
-	-	-	-	-	137,590
-	-	-	-	-	1,365,129
45,391	189,158	-	-	-	234,549
46,962	189,158	1,123,180	92,701	425,151	3,379,871
46,962	189,158	1,123,180	156,366	425,151	3,443,756

Dallas County

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

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Special			
	Wetland Bank Maintenance	County Sheriff Forfeiture	Sheriff Federal Forfeiture	County Attorney Forfeiture
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ 3,850	-	-	-
Charges for service	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property	15,828	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	11,510	-	12,177
Total revenues	19,678	11,510	-	12,177
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Public safety and legal services	-	15,370	-	-
County environment and education	-	-	-	-
Governmental services to residents	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	-	15,370	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	19,678	(3,860)	-	12,177
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Drainage warrants issued	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Change in fund balances	19,678	(3,860)	-	12,177
Fund balances beginning of year	1,345,451	79,743	24,656	24,874
Fund balances end of year	$ 1,365,129	75,883	24,656	37,051

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Revenue							
Courthouse Restoration	County Recorder's Records Management	Economic Development	Resource Enhancement and Protection	Conservation Conditional Use	Drainage Districts	Conservation Foundation	Total
-	-	-	22,915	-	237	-	27,002
-	36,307	-	-	-	-	-	36,307
-	-	-	1,748	18,844	2,719	6,855	45,994
-	-	-	-	-	62,417	129,338	215,442
-	36,307	-	24,663	18,844	65,373	136,193	324,745
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,370
-	-	-	-	-	8,586	6,429	15,015
-	2,552	-	-	-	-	-	2,552
-	-	-	-	-	41,444	-	41,444
-	2,552	-	-	-	50,030	6,429	74,381
-	33,755	-	24,663	18,844	15,343	129,764	250,364
(3,379)	-	(137)	-	-	-	(354,905)	(358,421)
-	-	-	-	-	9,304	-	9,304
(3,379)	-	(137)	-	-	9,304	(354,905)	(349,117)
(3,379)	33,755	(137)	24,663	18,844	24,647	(225,141)	(98,753)
3,379	13,207	137	164,495	1,104,336	68,054	650,292	3,478,624
-	46,962	-	189,158	1,123,180	92,701	425,151	3,379,871

Dallas County

Dallas County

Combining Schedule of Net Position
Internal Service Funds

June 30, 2021

		Professional Services	Employee Group Health	Total
Assets				
Cash and pooled investments	$	204,719	5,072,761	5,277,480
Accounts receivable		862	159,712	160,574
Accrued interest receivable		-	3,243	3,243
Prepaid expenditures		241,133	-	241,133
Due from other governments		792,000	-	792,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		350,398	-	350,398
Total assets		1,589,112	5,235,716	6,824,828
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
OPEB related deferred outflows		25,426	-	25,426
Pension related deferred outflows		193,539	-	193,539
Total deferred outflows of resources		218,965	-	218,965
Liabilities				
Accounts payable		81,491	680,755	762,246
Salaries and benefits payable		64,176	-	64,176
Due to other governments		8,400	-	8,400
Long-term liabilities:				
Portion due or payable within one year:				
Compensated absences		63,106	-	63,106
Total OPEB liability		8,292	-	8,292
Portion due or payable after one year:				
Compensated absences		146,568	-	146,568
Net pension liability		582,213	-	582,213
Total OPEB liability		103,748	-	103,748
Total liabilities		1,057,994	680,755	1,738,749
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenues:				
OPEB related deferred inflows		12,021	-	12,021
Pension related deferred inflows		37,070	-	37,070
Total deferred outflows of resources		49,091	-	49,091
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets		350,398	-	350,398
Unrestricted		350,594	4,554,961	4,905,555
Total net position	$	700,992	4,554,961	5,255,953

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Dallas County

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Professional Services	Employee Group Health	Total
Operating revenues:			
Reimbursements from operating funds and other governmental units	$ 2,944,472	2,964,588	5,909,060
Reimbursements from employees and others	-	742,295	742,295
Miscellaneous	38,785	-	38,785
Total operating revenues	2,983,257	3,706,883	6,690,140
Operating expenses:			
Medical claims	-	3,247,098	3,247,098
Administrative and other fees	-	440,081	440,081
Central services	811,948	-	811,948
Information technology	1,315,625	-	1,315,625
Operations administration	369,833	-	369,833
Human resources	489,621	-	489,621
Depreciation	161,829	-	161,829
Total operating expenses	3,148,856	3,687,179	6,836,035
Operating income (loss)	(165,599)	19,704	(145,895)
Non-operating revenues:			
Interest income	-	58,051	58,051
Net income (loss)	(165,599)	77,755	(87,844)
Net position beginning of year	866,591	4,477,206	5,343,797
Net position end of year	$ 700,992	4,554,961	5,255,953

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Dallas County

Combining Schedule of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Professional Services	Employee Group Health	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from operating funds and other reimbursements	$ 3,049,596	3,551,964	6,601,560
Cash paid for personal services	(3,009,616)	-	(3,009,616)
Cash paid to suppliers for services	-	(3,480,151)	(3,480,151)
Net cash provided by operating activities	39,980	71,813	111,793
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Purchase of equipment	(22,878)	-	(22,878)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest on investments	-	60,731	60,731
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	17,102	132,544	149,646
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year	187,617	4,940,217	5,127,834
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	$ 204,719	5,072,761	5,277,480
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	$ (165,599)	19,704	(145,895)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation/amortization	161,829	-	161,829
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable and due from other governments	66,339	(154,919)	(88,580)
Prepaid insurance	(12,156)	-	(12,156)
Deferred outflows of resources	(20,940)	-	(20,940)
Accounts payable and due to other governments	(86,902)	207,028	120,126
Salaries and benefits payable	(5,573)	-	(5,573)
Compensated absences	47,305	-	47,305
Net pension liability	133,704	-	133,704
Deferred inflows of resources	(88,750)		(88,750)
Total OPEB liability	10,723	-	10,723
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 39,980	71,813	111,793

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Dallas County

Combining Schedule of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

June 30, 2021

	County Offices	Heart of Iowa Mental Health Region	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools
Assets					
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:					
County Treasurer	$ -	30,065	1,676	1,254,260	513,412
Other County officials	335,739	-	-	-	-
Receivables:					
Property tax:					
Delinquent	-	-	194	791	60,769
Succeeding year	-	-	384,000	1,508,000	123,065,000
Accounts	13,503	813	-	-	-
Special assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	-	148,606	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	6,249	-
Total assets	$ 349,242	179,484	385,870	2,769,300	123,639,181
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	$ -	175,337	-	192,085	-
Salaries and benefits payable	-	-	-	64,296	-
Due to other governments	280,665	248,381	1,676	30,882	513,412
Trusts payable	68,577	-	-	-	-
Compensated absences	-	-	-	76,332	-
Total liabilities	349,242	423,718	1,676	363,595	513,412
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenues	-	-	384,000	1,508,000	123,065,000
Net Position					
Restricted for indviduals, organizations and other governments	$ -	(244,234)	194	897,705	60,769

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	City Special Assessments	Auto License and Use Tax	Other	Total
17,747	292,859	3,450	54,356	4,535,962	1,344,297	8,048,084
-	-	-	-	-	-	335,739
2,058	54,683	59	11,847	-	1,470	131,871
4,539,000	83,663,000	602,000	-	-	6,440,000	220,201,000
-	-	-	-	205,779	40,473	260,568
-	-	-	279,048	-	-	279,048
-	-	-	-	-	126,455	275,061
-	-	-	-	-	491	6,740
4,558,805	84,010,542	605,509	345,251	4,741,741	7,953,186	229,538,111
-	-	-	-	-	15,981	383,403
-	-	-	-	-	10,355	74,651
17,747	292,859	3,450	54,356	4,741,741	28,939	6,214,108
-	-	-	-	-	431,271	499,848
-	-	-	-	-	5,789	82,121
17,747	292,859	3,450	54,356	4,741,741	492,335	7,254,131
4,539,000	83,663,000	602,000	-	-	6,440,000	220,201,000
2,058	54,683	59	290,895	-	1,020,851	2,082,980

Dallas County

Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

Year ended June 30, 2021

	County Offices	Heart of Iowa Mental Health Region	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools
Additions:					
Property and other county tax	$ -	-	374,901	1,526,048	115,480,076
911 surcharge	-	-	-	-	-
State tax credits	-	-	20,029	81,640	6,225,623
Drivers license fees	-	-	-	-	-
Office fees and collections	4,530,282	-	-	-	-
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	-	-	-	-	-
Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Trusts	1,170,914	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	3,287,550	-	1	-
Total additions	5,701,196	3,287,550	394,930	1,607,689	121,705,699
Deductions:					
Agency remittances:					
To other funds	1,941,285	-	-	-	-
To other governments	2,588,997	4,072,216	396,746	1,746,830	122,237,312
Trusts paid out	1,170,914	-	-	-	-
Total deductions	5,701,196	4,072,216	396,746	1,746,830	122,237,312
Changes in net position	-	(784,666)	(1,816)	(139,141)	(531,613)
Net position beginning of year, as restated	-	540,432	2,010	1,036,846	592,382
Net position end of year	$ -	(244,234)	194	897,705	60,769

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	City Special Assessments	Auto License and Use Tax	Other	Total
3,970,941	78,487,856	592,287	-	-	5,464,706	205,896,815
-	-	-	-	-	521,639	521,639
212,069	4,401,392	24,384	-	-	295,038	11,260,175
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,530,282
-	-	-	-	43,500,605	-	43,500,605
-	-	-	5,718	-	-	5,718
-	-	-	-	-	1,818,923	2,989,837
-	6,788	-	-	-	282,231	3,576,570
4,183,010	82,896,036	616,671	5,718	43,500,605	8,382,537	272,281,641
-	-	-	-	1,255,374	-	3,196,659
4,201,728	83,286,318	618,176	239,925	42,245,231	6,611,255	268,244,734
-	-	-	-	-	1,818,923	2,989,837
4,201,728	83,286,318	618,176	239,925	43,500,605	8,430,178	274,431,230
(18,718)	(390,282)	(1,505)	(234,207)	-	(47,641)	(2,149,589)
20,776	444,965	1,564	525,102	-	1,068,492	4,232,569
2,058	54,683	59	290,895	-	1,020,851	2,082,980

Dallas County

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

For the Last Ten Years

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Revenues:				
Property and other county tax	$ 26,472,576	27,605,073	25,565,244	23,751,147
Local option sales tax	5,169,425	4,597,863	3,582,443	-
Interest and penalty on property tax	297,289	82,693	165,469	151,495
Tax increment financing	-	-	-	24,418
Intergovernmental	11,620,934	9,112,507	9,486,853	8,083,102
Licenses and permits	266,751	186,181	285,211	237,429
Charges for service	3,977,088	3,400,868	3,254,768	3,254,403
Use of money and property	610,504	1,048,946	1,411,277	803,919
Miscellaneous	759,797	562,057	924,441	1,486,038
Total	$ 49,174,364	46,596,188	44,675,706	37,791,951
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Public safety and legal services	$ 14,294,578	13,515,562	12,626,438	11,984,812
Physical health and social services	1,820,228	1,836,677	2,110,989	2,662,329
Mental health	2,796,010	3,429,565	4,201,629	2,762,717
County environment and education	2,815,487	3,106,043	4,757,905	4,567,353
Roads and transportation	9,972,709	9,645,776	9,692,022	7,361,528
Governmental services to residents	2,302,761	2,271,552	2,125,484	2,245,448
Administration	2,000,753	1,965,694	1,979,347	1,792,648
Non-program	5,614	113,392	45,866	193,051
Debt service	2,364,460	4,170,805	4,157,321	2,999,604
Capital projects	2,500,292	11,463,307	13,758,352	7,266,688
Total	$ 40,872,892	51,518,373	55,455,353	43,836,178

See accompanying independent auditor’s report.

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
22,307,584	20,557,779	19,297,992	18,774,955	19,141,260	18,439,134
-	-	-	-	-	-
138,110	147,056	146,484	152,944	152,413	201,385
102,700	97,087	100,956	98,441	109,529	128,211
9,677,530	9,646,964	10,884,066	9,555,277	8,483,422	10,356,247
216,902	195,827	177,553	171,694	142,434	124,719
3,578,091	3,246,569	2,894,320	2,688,187	2,895,612	2,537,582
386,429	301,534	315,240	318,975	299,663	625,957
855,121	836,507	652,133	691,317	647,448	679,094
37,262,467	35,029,323	34,468,744	32,451,790	31,871,781	33,092,329
10,369,948	9,801,775	9,420,387	8,362,939	7,635,590	7,535,107
3,332,045	3,183,651	3,014,152	2,889,683	2,872,561	2,791,212
2,992,986	2,596,836	3,294,070	2,373,144	2,490,442	4,803,000
3,839,669	3,824,009	3,514,414	3,038,226	2,837,183	3,179,353
6,953,472	6,672,732	6,490,035	7,738,509	7,615,842	6,867,019
2,143,512	1,984,473	2,298,557	1,842,953	1,749,461	1,748,738
1,596,818	1,670,842	1,863,375	1,551,918	1,512,103	1,671,751
3,340	14,298	11,249	17,363	111,511	45,728
2,571,032	2,110,476	1,887,573	1,815,875	1,748,125	1,701,369
2,942,981	9,371,884	3,076,076	396,233	2,402,316	1,880,891
36,745,803	41,230,976	34,869,888	30,026,843	30,975,134	32,224,168

Dallas County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended June 30, 2021

Grantor/Program	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Program Expenditures
Direct:			
U.S. Department of the Interior:			
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15.226	FY21	$ 2,263
Indirect:			
US Department of Agriculture:			
Iowa Department of Human Services:			
Human Services Administrative Reimbursements:			
SNAP Cluster:			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	FY21	32,560
Iowa Department of Public Health:			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	5880NU14	5,808
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	5881NU14	11,756
			50,124
U.S. Department of Transportation:			
Iowa Department of Transportation:			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:			
Highway Planning and Construction (Federal-Aid Highway Program)	20.205	TAP-R-C025(114)--8T-25	118,053
Recreation Trail Program	20.219	NRT-C025(103)--9G-25	1,440
Recreation Trail Program	20.219	NRT-C025(111)--9G-25	4,007
Recreation Trail Program	20.219	NRT-CO25(112)--9G-25	263,198
			386,698
Iowa Department of Public Safety:			
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	PAP 21-402-M0AL, Task 03-00-00	17,459
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	PAP 20-405d-M60T, Task 09-00-00	8,099
U.S. Department of the Treasury:			
Iowa Department of Revenue:			
COVID-19, Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	FY21	1,648,300
U.S. Election Assistance Commission:			
Iowa Secretary of State:			
COVID-19, HAVA Election Security Grants	90.404	325-11320-HAVACARES	31,000
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Iowa Department of Public Health:			
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	5881BT08	115,487
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	5881I423	12,009
COVID-19, Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	5881I423	11,894
COVID-19, Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	5885BT425	82,929
			106,832
Public Health Emergency Response: Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response	93.354	5885BT477	12,923
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Iowa Department of Human Services:			
Human Services Administrative Reimbursements:			
Title IV-E Prevention Program	93.090	FY21	1,651
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658	FY21	8,534
Adoption Assistance	93.659	FY21	4,174
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	FY21	7,789
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	FY21	690
CCDF Cluster:			
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	93.596	FY21	7,143
Medicaid Cluster:			
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	FY21	28,212

Dallas County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended June 30, 2021

Grantor/Program	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Program Expenditures
Indirect: (Continued)			
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:			
Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management:			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	FEMA 4421 DRIA	151,445
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	FEMA 4557 DRIA	50,270
			201,715
Total Indirect:			2,636,830
Total			$ 2,639,093

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Basis of Presentation – The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Dallas County under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principals and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Dallas County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in financial position or cash flows of Dallas County.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Expenditures reported in the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Indirect Cost Rated – Dallas County has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

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

To the Officials of Dallas 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 Dallas County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 24, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Dallas County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Dallas County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Dallas 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 have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, we identified 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 Part II of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items II-A-21 through II-D-21 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 Part II of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items II-E-21 and II-F-21 to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Dallas 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of non-compliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of non-compliance or other matters which are described in Part IV of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Comments involving statutory and other legal matters about the County's operations for the year ended June 30, 2021 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.

Dallas County's Responses to the Findings

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

Marlys Gaston

Marlys K. Gaston, CPA
Chief Deputy Auditor of State

March 24, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Officials of Dallas County:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Dallas County, Iowa's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. Dallas County's major federal programs are identified in Part I of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for Dallas County's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the audit requirements of Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether non-compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Dallas County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Dallas County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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

Marlys Gaston

Marlys K. Gaston, CPA
Chief Deputy Auditor of State

March 24, 2022

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

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

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

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

(d) No material weaknesses in internal control over the major program was noted.

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

(f) The audit disclosed no audit findings which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, Section 200.516.

(g) The major program was Assistance Listing Number 21.019 – COVID-19, Coronavirus Relief Fund.

(h) The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs was $750,000.

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

Part II: Findings Related to the Financial Statements:

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES:

II-A-21 Segregation of Duties – County Recorder
(2021-001)

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 County Recorder's office may have control over the following areas for which no compensating controls exist:

(1) All incoming mail is not opened by an employee who is not authorized to make entries to the accounting records.

(2) Generally, one individual may have control over collecting, depositing, posting, maintaining receivable records and daily reconciling of receipts for which no compensating controls exist

(3) 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.

Cause – The County Recorder has 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 Recorder'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 – We realize segregation of duties is difficult with a limited number of office employees. However, the County Recorder should review the operating procedures of the office to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. The County Recorder should utilize current personnel, including elected officials and personnel from other County offices, to provide additional control through review of financial transactions, reconciliations, and reports. Such reviews should be performed by independent persons to the extent possible and the reviews should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review.

Response – We will review procedures in order to segregate duties as much as possible with current staff.

With a small staff the Recorder's Office has sought to obtain maximum internal controls and have multiple layers of checks and balances to ensure there are no errors or misappropriation. Every member of our staff has access to make accounting entries and we cannot eliminate that. Not any one person does every step in collecting, depositing, posting, maintaining receivable records or reconciling. We have layers of checks and balances in recording, indexing, proofing and reconciling daily and monthly. The employee that prepares the reconciliation is not a check signer, but does, as all of our employees do, handle cash. We will seek a review of the monthly reconciliation by an independent third party associated with the county.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

II-B-21 Segregation of Duties – County Sheriff
(2021-002)

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 County Sheriff's office may have control over commissary disbursement claims processing, check writing, check signing and final approval.

Cause – The County Sheriff's office has 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 Sheriff'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 – We realize segregation of duties is difficult with a limited number of office employees. However, the County Sheriff should review the operating procedures for the commissary account to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. The County Sheriff should utilize current personnel, including personnel from other County offices, to provide additional control through review of financial transactions, reconciliations and reports. Such reviews should be performed by independent persons and should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review.

Response – The County Sheriff's office reviewed the current operating procedures and formalized separation of duties to the best of our ability with the current staff we have.

Conclusion – Response acknowledged. The County Sheriff's office should utilize current personnel, including elected officials, to provide additional control through review of financial transactions, reconciliations and reports.

II-C-21 Segregation of Duties – Conservation Foundation
(2021-003)

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 Foundation's financial statements.

Condition – For the Conservation Foundation, the responsibilities for collection, deposit preparation, cash disbursement and bank reconciliation functions are not properly segregated and there is no independent review of these duties. In addition, there is no independent review of bank reconciliations.

Cause – County Conservation Board employees maintain the books and records for the Conservation Foundation. The County Conservation Department has 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 Conservation Foundation Board'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 – We realize segregation of duties is difficult with a limited number of office employees. However, the County Conservation Department and the Conservation Foundation Board should review its operating procedures to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances utilizing currently available personnel, including Board members.

Response – The Dallas County Conservation Foundation (DCCF) and the Dallas County Conservation Board (DCCB) are two totally different entities. The Dallas County Conservation Foundation is not a County government department. The DCCF has NO paid employees, yet you continue to reference limited number of employees. The employees in the office are staff for the DCCB. The checkbook ledger shows expenses and revenues are reviewed annually by the DCCF Board. In addition, to this, continued communication throughout the year on the funds within the Conservation Foundation, is ongoing with the Chair of the Conservation Foundation.

Conclusion – Response acknowledged. Although the funds held by the Foundation are not County funds, the Foundation is part of the County's reporting entity because the organization exists to support the County's Conservation Department. Proper internal controls should be in place to safeguard the donations and other assets the Foundation is entrusted with. The Foundation should continue to review operating procedures to obtain the maximum internal control possible, including using Board members more frequently than just annually to review transactions and reconciliations. This would help strengthen internal controls and allow for more timely resolution if errors or discrepancies are identified.

II-D-21 Financial Reporting
(2021-004)

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 – During the audit, we identified material amounts of receivables, prepaids, payables, and deferred inflows of resources not properly recorded in the County's financial statements. Adjustments were subsequently made by the County to properly report these amounts in the financial statements.

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, prepaids, payables, and deferred inflows of resources are identified and properly reported in the County's financial statements.

Response – The County Operations Department has procedures in place to review all transactions during the accrual period to ensure they are recorded correctly. We will add another layer of review to ensure we catch any errors submitted to Operations by department heads.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

II-E-21 County Sheriff Commissary Account
(2021-005)

Criteria – An effective internal control system provides for internal controls related to ensuring bank and book balances are reconciled monthly.

Condition – Bank to book reconciliations are not performed for the commissary account.

Cause – Procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure the commissary account is reconciled monthly.

Effect – Lack of bank to book reconciliations can result in unrecorded transactions, undetected errors and the opportunity for misappropriation.

Recommendation – The County Sheriff should establish procedures to ensure monthly bank reconciliations are performed for the commissary account.

Response – The Sheriff's Office intends to start doing the bank reconciliations for the commissary account by hand. Sheriff Leonard will review, initial and date the completed bank reconciliations as part of his review.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

II-F-21 (2021-006) Segregation of Duties – County Treasurer

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 County Treasurer's motor vehicle department have the ability to void receipts in ARTS (DOT system), including individuals who perform daily balancing. No independent review of voided receipts is performed.

Cause – The County Treasurer's office has 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 Treasurer'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 – We realize segregation of duties is difficult with a limited number of office employees. However, the County Treasurer should review the operating procedures for the void receipts in ARTS (DOT system) to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. The County Treasurer should utilize current personnel, including personnel from other County offices, to provide additional control through review of monthly void reports. Such reviews should be performed by independent persons and should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review.

Response – The County Treasurer's office had procedures in place to review the voided receipts in ARTS as part of our normal daily and monthly processes. That review, however, did not require the review of an independent person on those transactions that the reviewer had performed. We immediately enacted the requirement of two persons reviewing all the monthly ARTS void reports. That review will be denoted by the signatures and dates of both reviews.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

Part III: Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards:

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCY:

No material weaknesses in internal control over the major federal programs were noted.

Part IV: Other Findings Related to Required Statutory Reporting:

IV-A-21 Certified Budget – During the year ended June 30, 2021 disbursements exceeded the amount budgeted in the debt service function. In addition, the Board of Supervisors, by resolution, did not approve appropriations for each of the different County offices and departments until October 2020. As a result, disbursements exceeded the amounts appropriated for all County departments prior to that appropriation.

Recommendation – The budget should have been amended in accordance with Chapter 331.435 of the Code of Iowa before disbursements were allowed to exceed the budget.

Chapter 331.434(6) of the Code of Iowa states "The board shall appropriate, by resolution, the amount deemed necessary for each of the different county officers and departments during the fiscal year." Such appropriations should be made for the ensuing fiscal year.

Response – The County will make an effort to amend the budget prior to exceeding the budget and procedures will be established to ensure appropriations are approved by resolution prior to the start of the ensuing fiscal year.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

IV-B-21 Questionable Expenditures – No expenditures we believe may not meet the requirements of public purpose as defined in an Attorney General's opinion dated April 25, 1979 were noted.

IV-C-21 Travel Expense – No expenditures of County money for travel expenses of spouses of County officials or employees were noted.

IV-D-21 Business Transactions – No business transactions between the County and County officials or employees were noted.

IV-E-21 Restricted Donor Activity – No transactions were noted between the County, County officials or County employees and restricted donors in compliance with Chapter 68B of the Code of Iowa.

IV-F-21 Bond Coverage – Surety bond coverage of County officials and employees is in accordance with statutory provisions. The amount of coverage should be reviewed annually to ensure the coverage is adequate for current operations.

IV-G-21 Board Minutes – No transactions were found that we believe should have been approved in the Board minutes but were not.

IV-H-21 Deposits and Investments – No instances of noncompliance with the deposit and investment provisions of Chapters 12B and 12C of the Code of Iowa and the County's investment policy were noted.

IV-I-21 Resource Enhancement and Protection Certification – The County properly dedicated property tax revenue to conservation purposes as required by Chapter 455A.19(1)(b) of the Code of Iowa in order to receive the additional REAP funds allocated in accordance with subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3).

IV-J-21 Annual Urban Renewal Report – The Annual Urban Renewal Report was properly approved and certified to the Iowa Department of Management on or before December 1 and no exceptions were noted.

IV-K-21 Cash Basis Annual Financial Report – The County's cash basis Annual Financial Report (AFR) was completed and published as required. However, the beginning cash balance for all funds do not agree with County records.

Recommendation – The County's cash basis AFR should be amended to include the beginning balances for all funds which agree with County records.

Response – The County will amend the cash basis AFR to include the beginning cash balances of all funds and a reconciliation will be performed to ensure balances agree with County records.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

IV-L-21 911 Service Board Budget – In accordance with the Iowa Department of Management budget submittal form, budgets for the 911 Service Board should be adopted and certified on or before March 15 of each year. The budget for the 911 Service Board was not adopted until April 16, 2020. In addition, during the year ended June 30, 2021, disbursements exceeded the amounts budgeted.

Recommendation – The Board should implement procedures to ensure budgets are adopted and certified on or before March 15. In addition, the budget should have been amended before disbursements were allowed to exceed the budget.

Response – The Board will implement procedures to ensure budgets are adopted and certified on or before March 15. Procedures have been implemented to ensure the budget is amended prior to disbursements exceeding the budget.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

Staff

This audit was performed by:

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