



OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Rob Sand
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NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Brian Brustkern
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FOR RELEASE

March 10, 2025

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

The County's revenues totaled \$13,931,454 for the year ended June 30, 2023, a 7.4% increase over the prior year. Expenses for County operations for the year ended June 30, 2023 totaled \$12,666,367, a 9.7% increase. The significant increase in revenue is due primarily to an increase in contributions from the Iowa Department of Transportation for road infrastructure. The significant increase in the expenses is due primarily to an increase in administration expenses using ARPA funding and secondary roads purchase of a road grader.

AUDIT FINDINGS:

Sand reported eight findings related to the receipt and expenditure of taxpayer funds. They are found on pages 80 through 86 of this report. The findings address issues such as lack of segregation of duties, material amounts of accounts receivable and capital asset additions not properly recorded in the County's financial statements, lack of preparation of monthly bank to book reconciliations and lack of preparation of delinquent property tax reconciliations. Sand provided the County with recommendations to address each of these findings.

Five of the findings pertaining to the County are repeated from the prior year. The County Board of Supervisors 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 website at [Audit Reports – Auditor of State](#).

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
JUNE 30, 2023

Montgomery County



OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0006
Telephone (515) 281-5834

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

February 10, 2025

Officials of Montgomery County
Montgomery, Iowa

Dear Board Members:

I am pleased to submit to you the financial and compliance audit report for Montgomery County, Iowa, for the year ended June 30, 2023. 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 Montgomery County throughout the audit. If I or this office can be of any further assistance, please contact me or my staff at 515-281-5834.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rob Sand". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

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Montgomery County

Officials

(Before January 2023)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Michael Olson	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Mark Peterson	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Charla Schmid	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Randy Cooper	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Donna Robinson	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Jill Ozuna	County Auditor	Nov 2022
Jackie Porter	County Treasurer	Nov 2022
Carleen Bruning	County Recorder	Jan 2023
Jon Spunaugle	County Sheriff	Jan 2025
Drew Swanson	County Attorney	Jan 2023
Sharon Dalton	County Assessor	Jan 2028

(After January 2023)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Randy Cooper	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Donna Robinson	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Michael Olson	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2027
Mark Peterson	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2027
Charla Schmid	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2027
Jill Ozuna	County Auditor	Jan 2025
Jackie Porter	County Treasurer	Jan 2027
Carleen Bruning	County Recorder	Jan 2027
Jon Spunaugle	County Sheriff	Jan 2025
Drew Swanson	County Attorney	Jan 2027
Sharon Dalton	County Assessor	Jan 2028



**OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Officials of Montgomery County:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Montgomery County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Montgomery County as of June 30, 2023 and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Montgomery County, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Montgomery County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Montgomery County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Montgomery County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Budgetary Comparison Information, the Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), the Schedule of County Contributions and the Schedule of Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability, Related Ratios and Notes on pages 8 through 14 and 54 through 66 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who 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 GAAS, 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 Montgomery 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, 2022 (which are not presented herein) and expressed unmodified opinions on those financial statements. The supplementary information included in Schedules 1 through 5 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the supplementary information in Schedules 1 through 5 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 10, 2025 on our consideration of Montgomery County’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County’s internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Montgomery County’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Brian R. Brustkern, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State

February 10, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Montgomery County provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis of its financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the County's financial statements, which follow.

2023 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Governor signed Senate File 619 on June 16, 2021 which significantly changed mental health funding. The County was required to transfer the remaining fund balance of the Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund to the Southwest Iowa MHDS Mental Health Region prior to June 30, 2022.
- Revenues of the County's governmental activities increased 7.4%, or approximately \$964,000, from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023. The significant increase in revenue is primarily due to an increase in capital contributions from the Iowa Department of Transportation for road infrastructure.
- Program expenses of the County's governmental activities increased 9.7%, or approximately \$1,118,000, from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023. Administration expenses increased approximately \$610,000, roads and transportation expenses increased approximately \$377,000 and public safety and legal services increased approximately \$282,000, while mental health function expenses decreased approximately \$246,000.
- The County's net position increased 3.4%, or approximately \$1,265,000, during fiscal year 2023.

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 Montgomery 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 Montgomery 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 Montgomery 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 (asset) 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 Custodial Funds.

REPORTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

The County's governmental activities are presented in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. Governmental activities include public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, 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 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 government 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) A proprietary fund accounts for the County's Internal Service, Employee Group Health Fund. 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 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 (Expressed in Thousands)		
	June 30,	
	2023	2022
Current and other assets	\$ 16,251	18,348
Capital assets	35,564	35,969
Total assets	51,815	54,317
Deferred outflows of resources	618	600
Long-term liabilities	6,315	6,366
Other liabilities	761	1,880
Total liabilities	7,076	8,246
Deferred inflows of resources	6,793	9,372
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	30,556	30,064
Restricted	7,012	6,559
Unrestricted	996	676
Total net position	\$ 38,564	37,299

Montgomery County’s combined net position of governmental activities increased 3.4% (approximately \$38.6 million compared to approximately \$37.3 million).

The largest portion of the County’s net position is invested in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, intangibles, buildings and equipment), less the related debt. The debt related to the investment in capital assets is liquidated with resources other than capital assets. This net position category increased 1.6%, or approximately \$492,000 from the prior year.

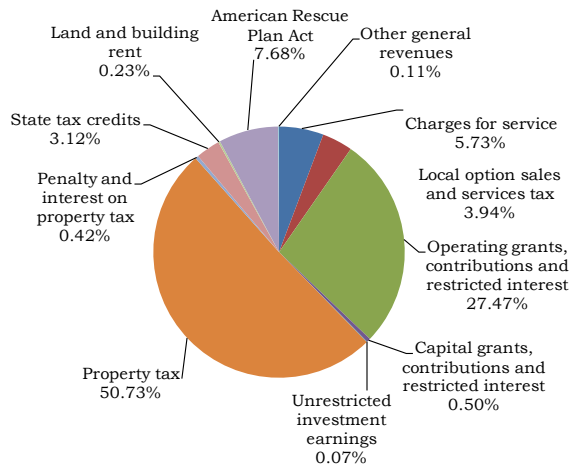
Restricted net position represents resources subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation on how they can be used. This net position category increased approximately \$453,000, or 6.9%, over the prior year. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the amount held in the Special Revenue, Secondary Roads 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 \$676,000 at June 30, 2022 to approximately \$996,000 at the end of this year, an increase of 47.3%. This increase is due to an increase in the net pension liability.

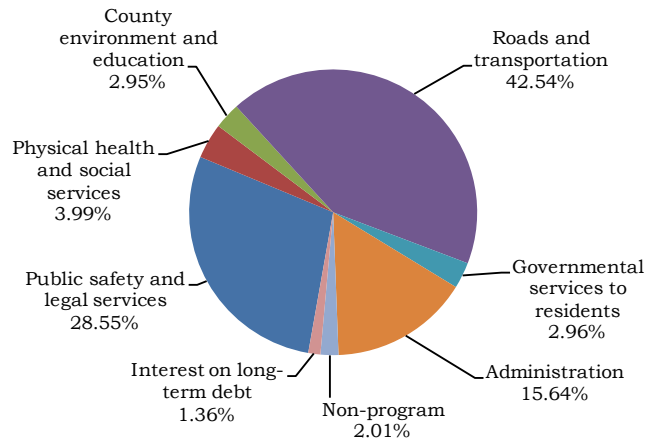
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Year ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for service	\$ 736	694
Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest	3,531	3,865
Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest	1,142	-
General revenues:		
Property tax	6,522	6,605
Penalty and interest on property tax	54	46
State tax credits	401	432
Local option sales and services tax	506	570
American Rescue Plan Act	987	498
Unrestricted investment earnings	9	9
Land and building rent	29	29
Gain on disposition of capital assets	-	75
Other general revenues	14	144
Total revenues	13,931	12,967
Program expenses:		
Public safety and legal services	3,616	3,334
Physical health and social services	505	432
Mental health	-	246
County environment and education	374	371
Roads and transportation	5,388	5,011
Governmental services to residents	375	371
Administration	1,981	1,371
Non-program	255	167
Interest on long-term debt	172	245
Total expenses	12,666	11,548
Change in net position	1,265	1,419
Net position beginning of year	37,299	35,880
Net position end of year	\$ 38,564	37,299

Revenues by Source



Expenses by Program



Montgomery County's governmental activities net position increased approximately \$1,265,000 during the year. The increase is primarily due to an increase in capital grants, contributions and restricted interest from the Iowa Department of Transportation for road infrastructure assets.

The County decreased property tax rates for fiscal year 2023 an average of 6.9%, primarily as a result of eliminating the mental health levy rate. This decrease was offset by an increase in property valuations across the county. As a result, property tax revenue decreased approximately \$83,000 in FY23. Based on increases in the total levy rate, property tax revenue is budgeted to increase approximately \$357,000 next year.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was approximately \$12.7 million compared to approximately \$11.5 million last year. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities on page 19, the amount taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was approximately \$7.3 million because some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (approximately \$736,000) or by other governments and organizations which subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (approximately \$4,674,000). Overall, the County's governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and charges for service, increased in fiscal year 2023 from approximately \$4,559,000 to approximately \$5,409,000.

INDIVIDUAL MAJOR FUND ANALYSIS

As Montgomery County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of approximately \$8.7 million, an increase of approximately \$400,000 from last year's total of approximately \$8.3 million. The following are the major reasons for the changes in fund balance of the major funds from the prior year:

- General Fund revenues increased approximately \$435,000, or 8%, over the prior year, primarily due to the receipt of federal grants for ARPA. Expenditures increased approximately \$631,000, or 11.7%, as the County used the ARPA funds for various projects. The ending fund balance decreased approximately \$224,000, or 7.9%, to approximately \$2,614,000.
- There were no significant changes in revenues, expenditures and fund balance of the Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund.
- Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund revenues increased approximately \$177,000, or 5%. Expenditures increased approximately \$399,000, or 10.7% over the prior year, primarily due to the purchase of equipment during the fiscal year. The ending fund balance increased approximately \$674,000, or 15.2%, to approximately \$5,112,000.
- There were no significant changes in revenues, expenditures and fund balance of the Debt Service Fund.
- There were no significant changes in revenues, expenditures and fund balance of the Capital Projects Fund.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Montgomery County amended its budget one time during fiscal year 2023. The amendment was made in May 2023. This amendment had no adjustments to budgeted receipts, but budgeted disbursements increased approximately \$1,439,000.

The County's receipts were \$96,536 less than budgeted, a variance of less than 1%.

Total disbursements were \$1,651,703 less than the amended budget. Actual disbursements for the roads and transportation, capital projects and public safety functions were \$500,533, \$499,265 and \$241,739, respectively, less than budgeted. This was primarily due to the emergency watershed project costing less than anticipated, roads projects costing less than anticipated and Sheriff payroll costs being less than anticipated, respectively.

The County exceeded the budgeted amounts in the administration and debt service functions prior to the budget amendment. In addition, disbursements in certain departments exceeded amounts appropriated at year end.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2023, Montgomery County had approximately \$35.6 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including public safety equipment, buildings and roads and bridges. This is a net decrease (including additions and deletions) of approximately \$405,000, or 1.1%, from last year.

Capital Assets of Governmental Activities at Year End (Expressed in Thousands)		
	June 30,	
	2023	2022
Land	\$ 682	682
Intangibles, road network	213	213
Construction in progress	281	159
Buildings and improvements	7,175	7,411
Equipment and vehicles	6,247	6,488
Intangibles	11	22
Infrastructure	20,955	20,995
Total	\$ 35,564	35,969
This year's major additions included:		
Secondary roads motor grader	375	
Information technology network and server upgrades	286	
Jail control system and camera system	133	
Secondary roads dump truck	129	
Secondary roads snow removal equipment	101	
Law enforcement center garage addition	72	
Vehicles and other equipment	181	
Total	\$ 1,277	

The County had depreciation expense of \$2,550,724 in fiscal year 2023 and total accumulated depreciation of \$19,125,000 at June 30, 2023. More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2023, Montgomery County had \$5,110,000 of general obligation bonds outstanding, compared to \$6,005,000 at June 30, 2022.

The Constitution of the State of Iowa limits the amount of general obligation debt counties can issue to 5% of the assessed value of all taxable property within the County's corporate limits. Montgomery County's outstanding general obligation debt is significantly below its constitutional debt limit of approximately \$45.9 million. Additional information about the County's long-term debt is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

Montgomery County's elected and appointed officials and citizens considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2024 budget, tax rates and fees for the various County activities. One of those factors is the economy. Unemployment in the County now stands at 2.8% versus 2.6% a year ago. This compares with the State's unemployment rate of 2.9% and the national rate of 3.6%.

These indicators were taken into account when adopting the budget for fiscal year 2024. Amounts available for appropriation (i.e., actual beginning balance plus next year budgeted revenues) in the operating budget are approximately \$21,745,000, an increase of 20.9% over the final fiscal year 2023 budget (Budgeted CY beginning balance plus CY Budgeted final revenues). Property tax receipts (benefiting from a rate increase) are expected to lead this increase. Montgomery County will use these increases in receipts to finance programs we currently offer and offset the effect we expect inflation to have on program costs. Budgeted disbursements are expected decrease approximately \$369,000. Decreased costs associated with ARPA projects represent the largest decrease. The County has added no major new programs or initiatives to the fiscal year 2024 budget.

If these estimates are realized, the County's budgetary operating balance is expected to decrease approximately \$1,325,000 by the close of fiscal year 2024.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of Montgomery 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 Jill Ozuna at the Montgomery County Auditor's Office, by mail at 105 E. Coolbaugh Street, PO Box 469, Red Oak, Iowa 51566, or by telephone at (712) 623-5127.

Basic Financial Statements

Montgomery County
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments	\$ 8,459,239
Cash held by health plan trustee	122,042
Receivables:	
Property tax:	
Delinquent	10,397
Succeeding year	6,338,000
Interest and penalty on property tax	31,722
Accounts	34,603
Opioid settlement	322,871
Accrued interest	2,814
Due from other governments	330,529
Lease receivable	14,313
Inventories	472,269
Prepaid items	111,823
Capital assets not depreciated	1,175,971
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>34,388,288</u>
Total assets	<u>51,814,881</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension related deferred outflows	612,980
OPEB related deferred outflows	<u>4,837</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>617,817</u>

Montgomery County
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	243,708
Accrued interest payable	10,923
Salaries and benefits payable	129,450
Due to other governments	6,776
Unearned revenues	370,383
Long-term liabilities:	
Portion due or payable within one year:	
General obligation bonds	940,000
Compensated absences	177,706
OPEB Liability	12,036
Portion due or payable after one year:	
General obligation bonds	4,170,000
Compensated absences	86,254
Net pension liability	852,605
OPEB liability	75,884
Total liabilities	7,075,725
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Lease related	14,313
Unavailable property tax revenue	6,338,000
Pension related deferred inflows	434,307
OPEB related deferred inflows	6,520
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,793,140
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	30,556,303
Restricted for:	
Supplemental levy purposes	762,040
Rural services purposes	327,412
Secondary roads purposes	5,035,182
Public safety purposes	74,753
Courthouse repair	123,886
County fair	38,345
Debt service	175,660
Opioid abatement	322,871
Other purposes	151,908
Unrestricted	995,473
Total net position	\$ 38,563,833

See notes to financial statements.

Montgomery County

Montgomery County
Statement of Activities
Year ended June 30, 2023

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Service	Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	
Functions/Programs:					
Governmental activities:					
Public safety and legal services	\$ 3,615,543	185,994	109,350	49,870	(3,270,329)
Physical health and social services	505,052	33,801	115,503	-	(355,748)
County environment and education	374,454	31,917	12,616	-	(329,921)
Roads and transportation	5,387,466	9,470	3,263,444	1,092,260	(1,022,292)
Governmental services to residents	375,449	198,381	-	-	(177,068)
Administration	1,981,438	38,146	30,357	-	(1,912,935)
Non-program	255,199	237,927	149	-	(17,123)
Interest on long-term debt	171,766	-	-	-	(171,766)
Total	\$ 12,666,367	735,636	3,531,419	1,142,130	(7,257,182)
General Revenues:					
Property and other county tax levied for:					
General purposes					\$ 5,510,702
Debt service					1,011,642
Penalty and interest on property tax					54,014
State tax credits and replacements					401,389
Local option sales and services tax					506,254
American Rescue Plan Act					986,536
Unrestricted investment earnings					8,717
Land and building rent					29,197
Miscellaneous					13,818
Total general revenues					8,522,269
Change in net position					1,265,087
Net position beginning of year					37,298,746
Net position end of year					\$ 38,563,833

See notes to financial statements.

Montgomery County

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue		
	General	Rural Services	Secondary Roads
Assets			
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:			
County Treasurer	\$ 3,021,034	536,840	4,463,698
Conservation Foundation	-	-	-
Receivables:			
Property tax:			
Delinquent	8,275	5	-
Succeeding year	3,684,000	1,699,000	-
Interest and penalty on property tax	31,722	-	-
Accounts	-	-	34,603
Opioid settlement	-	-	-
Accrued interest	2,814	-	-
Due from other governments	42,325	-	288,043
Lease receivable	14,313	-	-
Inventories	-	-	472,269
Prepaid items	60,906	-	50,917
Total assets	\$ 6,865,389	2,235,845	5,309,530
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 66,806	6,931	154,971
Salaries and benefits payable	70,315	17,417	41,718
Due to other governments	5,739	-	1,037
Unearned revenues	370,383	-	-
Total liabilities	513,243	24,348	197,726
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Unavailable revenues:			
Succeeding year property tax	3,684,000	1,699,000	-
Other	39,693	5	-
Lease related	14,313	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,738,006	1,699,005	-
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	-	-	472,269
Prepaid items	60,906	-	50,917
Restricted for:			
Supplemental levy purposes	576,820	141,080	-
Rural services purposes	-	371,412	-
Secondary roads purposes	-	-	4,588,618
Conservation land acquisition	532	-	-
Public safety purposes	74,753	-	-
Courthouse repair	123,886	-	-
County fair	38,345	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-
Opioid abatement	-	-	-
Other purposes	-	-	-
Committed for shooting range	58	-	-
Unassigned	1,738,840	-	-
Total fund balances	2,614,140	512,492	5,111,804
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 6,865,389	2,235,845	5,309,530

See notes to financial statements.

Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
184,466	102,044	143,810	8,451,892
-	-	7,347	7,347
2,117	-	-	10,397
955,000	-	-	6,338,000
-	-	-	31,722
-	-	-	34,603
-	-	322,871	322,871
-	-	-	2,814
-	-	161	330,529
-	-	-	14,313
-	-	-	472,269
-	-	-	111,823
1,141,583	102,044	474,189	16,128,580
-	-	-	228,708
-	-	-	129,450
-	-	-	6,776
-	-	-	370,383
-	-	-	735,317
955,000	-	-	6,338,000
2,086	-	307,900	349,684
-	-	-	14,313
957,086	-	307,900	6,701,997
-	-	-	472,269
-	-	-	111,823
-	-	-	717,900
-	-	-	371,412
-	-	-	4,588,618
-	-	-	532
-	-	-	74,753
-	-	-	123,886
-	-	-	38,345
184,497	-	-	184,497
-	102,044	-	102,044
-	-	14,971	14,971
-	-	151,318	151,318
-	-	-	58
-	-	-	1,738,840
184,497	102,044	166,289	8,691,266
1,141,583	102,044	474,189	16,128,580

Montgomery County

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

June 30, 2023

Total governmental fund balances (page 21) \$ 8,691,266

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. The cost of capital assets is \$54,689,259 and the accumulated depreciation is \$19,125,000. 34,388,288

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. 349,684

The Internal Service Fund is used by management to charge the costs of the partial self-funding of the County's health insurance benefit plan to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Fund are included with governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position. 107,042

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	\$ 617,817	
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>(440,827)</u>	176,990

Long-term liabilities, including bonds 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. (6,325,408)

Net position of governmental activities (page 17) \$ 37,387,862

See notes to financial statements.

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

Year ended June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue		
	General	Rural Services	Secondary Roads
Revenues:			
Property and other county tax	\$ 3,687,418	1,822,118	-
Local option sales and services tax	75,442	-	430,812
Interest and penalty on property tax	47,398	-	-
Intergovernmental	1,603,298	69,392	3,173,250
Licenses and permits	4,653	-	2,655
Charges for service	321,159	2,930	-
Use of money and property	35,691	-	-
Miscellaneous	74,671	5,791	99,781
Total revenues	5,849,730	1,900,231	3,706,498
Expenditures:			
Operating:			
Public safety and legal services	2,472,125	532,670	-
Physical health and social services	443,979	-	-
County environment and education	308,626	50,409	-
Roads and transportation	-	355,318	4,012,015
Governmental services to residents	405,328	1,848	-
Administration	2,363,795	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	100,735
Total expenditures	5,993,853	940,245	4,112,750
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(144,123)	959,986	(406,252)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	-	1,080,000
Transfers out	(80,000)	(1,015,000)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(80,000)	(1,015,000)	1,080,000
Change in fund balances	(224,123)	(55,014)	673,748
Fund balances beginning of year	2,838,263	567,506	4,438,056
Fund balances end of year	\$ 2,614,140	512,492	5,111,804

See notes to financial statements.

Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor	Total
1,011,461	-	-	6,520,997
-	-	-	506,254
-	-	-	47,398
59,084	-	-	4,905,024
-	-	-	7,308
-	-	1,818	325,907
-	2,361	2	38,054
-	-	129,774	310,017
<u>1,070,545</u>	<u>2,361</u>	<u>131,594</u>	<u>12,660,959</u>
-	-	38,460	3,043,255
-	-	89,360	533,339
-	-	4,135	363,170
-	-	-	4,367,333
-	-	3,596	410,772
-	-	-	2,363,795
1,070,469	-	-	1,070,469
-	-	-	100,735
<u>1,070,469</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>135,551</u>	<u>12,252,868</u>
<u>76</u>	<u>2,361</u>	<u>(3,957)</u>	<u>408,091</u>
-	-	15,000	1,095,000
-	-	-	(1,095,000)
-	-	15,000	-
76	2,361	11,043	408,091
184,421	99,683	155,246	8,283,175
<u>184,497</u>	<u>102,044</u>	<u>166,289</u>	<u>8,691,266</u>

Montgomery County

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

Year ended June 30, 2023

Change in fund balances - Total governmental funds (page 25) \$ 408,091

***Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of
Activities are different because:***

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. Depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay expenditures in the current year, as follows:

Expenditures for capital assets	\$ 1,051,144	
Capital assets contributed by the Iowa Department of Transportation	1,083,697	
Capital assets contributed by the County Joint E911 Service Board	49,870	
Depreciation expense	(2,550,724)	(366,013)

In the Statement of Activities, the loss on disposition of capital assets is reported, whereas the governmental funds report the proceeds from the disposition as an increase in financial resources. (39,042)

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

Property tax	1,347	
Other	(80,495)	(79,148)

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. 895,000

The current year County IPERS contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds but are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position. 406,669

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	8,820	
OPEB expense	1,001	
Pension expense	111,110	
Interest on long-term debt	3,703	124,634

The Internal Service Fund is used by management to charge the costs of the partial self-funding of the County's health insurance benefit plan to individual funds. The change in net position of the Internal Service Fund is reported with governmental activities. (85,104)

Change in net position of governmental activities (page 19) **\$ 1,265,087**

See notes to financial statements.

Montgomery County
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2023

	<u>Internal Service - Employee Group Health</u>
Assets	
Cash held by health plan trustee	\$ 122,042
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	<u>15,000</u>
Net Position	
Restricted for employee health	<u>\$ 107,042</u>

See notes to financial statements.

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

June 30, 2023

		<u>Internal Service - Employee Group Health</u>
Operating revenues:		
Reimbursements from operating funds		\$ 973,596
Reimbursements from employees		165,452
Reimbursements from others		<u>35,348</u>
Total operating revenues		1,174,396
Operating expenses:		
Partially self funded medical claims	\$ 200,235	
Insurance premiums	1,029,496	
Administrative and other fees	<u>29,918</u>	<u>1,259,649</u>
Operating loss		(85,253)
Non-operating revenues:		
Interest income		<u>149</u>
Net income		(85,104)
Net position beginning of year		<u>192,146</u>
Net position end of year		<u>\$ 107,042</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Montgomery County
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2023

	<u>Internal Service - Employee Group Health</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from operating fund reimbursements	\$ 973,596
Cash received from employees and others	200,800
Cash paid to suppliers for services	<u>(1,244,649)</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	(70,253)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest on investments	<u>149</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(70,104)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year	<u>192,146</u>
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	<u>\$ 122,042</u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities	
Operating loss	\$ (85,253)
Adjustment to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Increase in accounts payable	<u>15,000</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>\$ (70,253)</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Montgomery County
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

June 30, 2023

Assets

Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:	
County Treasurer	\$ 2,021,336
Other County officials	53,307
Receivables:	
Property tax:	
Delinquent	51,600
Succeeding year	15,538,000
Accounts	9,255
Special Assessments	31,402
Due from other governments	45,066
Prepaid items	8,162
	<hr/>
Total assets	17,758,128

Liabilities

Accounts payable	9,921
Salaries and benefits payable	5,450
Due to other governments	956,337
Trusts payable	87,579
Compensated absences	15,704
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	1,074,991

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Unavailable property tax revenue	15,538,000
	<hr/>

Net Position

Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	1,145,137
	<hr/>

See notes to financial statements.

Montgomery County
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2023

Additions:	
Property and other county tax	\$ 15,779,722
911 surcharge	131,741
Intergovernmental	871,615
State tax credits	1,168,702
Drivers license fees	39,272
Office fees and collections	398,825
Electronic transaction fees	5,030
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	3,987,891
Assessments	6,260
Trusts	410,302
Miscellaneous	<u>33,401</u>
Total additions	<u>22,832,761</u>
Deductions:	
Agency remittances:	
To other funds	356,879
To other governments	21,955,345
Trusts paid out	<u>470,843</u>
Total deductions	<u>22,783,067</u>
Change in net position	49,694
Net position beginning of year	<u>1,095,443</u>
Net position end of year	<u>\$ 1,145,137</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Montgomery County

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Montgomery 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, Montgomery 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 Montgomery County (the primary government) and its component unit. The component unit discussed below is included in the County's reporting entity because of the significance of its operational or financial relationship with the County.

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

The Montgomery County Conservation Foundation was incorporated under Chapter 504A of the Code of Iowa to enhance the delivery of services related to informing and educating the public on natural resources, conservation and recreation. Donations received are to be used to purchase items which are 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: Montgomery County Assessor’s Conference Board, Montgomery County Emergency Management Agency and County Joint 911 Service Board. Financial transactions of these organizations are included in the County’s financial statements only to the extent of the County’s fiduciary relationship with the organization and, as such, are reported in the Custodial Funds of the County.

In addition, the County is involved in the following jointly governed organizations: Alcohol and Drug Assistance Agency, Fourth Judicial District, Southwest Iowa Planning Council, Red Oak Industrial Foundation, West Central Development Corporation, Sanitary Landfill, Waubonsie Mental Health Center, Nishna Productions, Golden Hills – Resource Conservation and Development, Southwest Iowa Juvenile Detention Center and Southwest Iowa MHDS. Financial transactions of these organizations are not included in the County’s financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

Restricted net position results when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

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

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

Fund Financial Statements – Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, 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 fund are accounted for in this fund. From the fund are paid the general operating expenditures, the fixed charges and the capital improvement costs not paid from other funds.

Special Revenue:

The 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 Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund and other revenues to be used for secondary roads 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 considered to be available when they are collectible within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year. For this purpose, the County considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after year end.

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

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, principal and interest on long-term debt, claims and judgments and compensated absences are recorded as expenditures only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under 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 Fund is 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 in non-negotiable certificates of deposit are stated at amortized cost.

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, all short-term cash investments that are highly liquid are considered to be 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 is certified by the County Board of Supervisors. Delinquent property tax receivable represents unpaid taxes for the current and prior years. The succeeding year property tax receivable represents taxes certified by the Board of Supervisors to be collected in the next fiscal year for the purposes set out in the budget for the next fiscal year. By statute, the Board of Supervisors is required to certify its budget in March of each year for the subsequent fiscal year. However, by statute, the tax asking and budget certification for the following fiscal year becomes effective on the first day of that year. Although the succeeding year property tax receivable has been recorded, the related revenue is 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, 2021 assessed property valuations; is for the tax accrual period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 and reflects the tax asking contained in the budget certified by the County Board of Supervisors in March 2022.

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

Opioid Settlement Receivable – The County will receive payments from certain prescription drug companies and pharmaceutical distributors engaged in misleading and fraudulent conduct in the marketing and sale of opioids and failure to monitor for, detect and prevent diversion of the drugs. The County is required to use these funds for activities to remediate the opioid crisis and treat or mitigate opioid use disorder and related disorders through prevention, harm reduction and recovery services.

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 are tangible and intangible assets, which include property, furniture and equipment and infrastructure are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost (except for intangible right-to-use lease assets, the measurement of which is discussed under “Leases” below) 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 initial, individual costs in excess of the following thresholds and estimated useful lives in excess of two years.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Infrastructure	\$ 50,000
Intangibles	50,000
Land, buildings and improvements	25,000
Equipment and vehicles	5,000
Right-to-use leased assets	50,000
Right-to-use SBITA	100,000

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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful lives (In Years)</u>
Buildings	40 - 50
Building improvements	20 - 50
Infrastructure	30 - 50
Equipment	2 - 20
Intangibles	2 - 20
Vehicles	3 - 10
Right-to-use leased assets	2 - 20
Right-to-use SBITA	2 - 20

Leases – County as Lessor – Montgomery County is a lessor for a noncancellable lease of farmland. The County recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments include how the County determines the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, lease term and lease receipts.

Montgomery County uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

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

Unearned Revenue – Although certain revenues are measurable, they are not available. Available means collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Unearned revenue in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements represents the amount of assets that have been recognized, but the related revenue has not been recognized since the County has not made a qualifying expenditure. Unearned revenue consists of unspent American Rescue Plan Act proceeds.

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, sick leave and compensatory time hours for subsequent use or for payment upon termination, death or retirement. A liability is recorded when incurred in the government-wide, 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 at June 30, 2023. The compensated absences liability attributable to the governmental activities will be paid primarily by the General Fund and the Special Revenue, Rural Services and Secondary Roads Funds.

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 (asset), 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, Rural Services and Secondary Roads Funds.

Total OPEB Liability – For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expense, information has been determined based on Montgomery 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, 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) while will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Although certain revenues are measurable, they are not available. Available means collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Deferred inflows of resources in the governmental fund financial statements represents the amount of assets that have been recognized, but the related revenue has not been recognized since the assets are not collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements consist of property tax receivable and other receivables not collected within sixty days after year end and succeeding year property tax 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 receivable that will not be recognized until the year for which it is levied, 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 deferred amounts related to leases.

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 Supervisions 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.

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, 2023, disbursements exceeded the amount budgeted in the administration and debt service functions prior to amendment and disbursements in certain departments exceeded the amounts appropriated.

(2) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Pooled Investments

The County's deposits in banks at June 30, 2023 were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by the State Sinking Fund in accordance with Chapter 12C of the Code of Iowa. This chapter provides for additional assessments against the depositories to ensure there will be no loss of public funds.

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

The County had no investments meeting the disclosure requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72.

(3) Interfund Transfers

The detail of interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Transfer to	Transfer from	Amount
Special Revenue:		
Flood and Erosion	Special Revenue:	
	Rural Services	\$ 15,000
Secondary Roads	General	80,000
	Special Revenue:	
	Rural Services	1,000,000
		1,080,000
		\$ 1,095,000

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, 2023 was as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Balance End of Year
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 681,859	-	-	681,859
Intangibles, road network	212,998	-	-	212,998
Construction in progress	158,955	1,282,251	1,160,092	281,114
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,053,812	1,282,251	1,160,092	1,175,971
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	6,975,302	-	-	6,975,302
Improvements other than buildings	2,585,372	-	-	2,585,372
Equipment and vehicles	13,189,477	1,072,460	655,568	13,606,369
Intangibles	87,556	-	-	87,556
Infrastructure, road network	29,180,992	1,077,697	-	30,258,689
Total capital assets being depreciated	52,018,699	2,150,157	655,568	53,513,288
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,756,409	138,563	-	1,894,972
Improvements other than buildings	393,213	96,825	-	490,038
Equipment and vehicles	6,701,649	1,187,081	528,921	7,359,809
Intangibles	65,667	10,945	-	76,612
Infrastructure, road network	8,186,259	1,117,310	-	9,303,569
Total accumulated depreciation	17,103,197	2,550,724	528,921	19,125,000
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	34,915,502	(400,567)	126,647	34,388,288
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 35,969,314	881,684	1,286,739	35,564,259

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions:

Governmental activities:		
Public safety and legal services		\$ 805,924
Physical health and social services		1,772
County environment and education		26,461
Roads and transportation		1,548,314
Governmental services to residents		1,570
Administration		<u>166,683</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities		<u>\$ 2,550,724</u>

(5) County Farm Lease Receivable

The County owns the Montgomery County Farm. Effective March 1, 2021, the County entered into a three-year lease with a local farmer whereby the farmer operates the Farm. The County is to receive \$14,599 in rent semi-annually with an implicit rate of 2.0%. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County received principal of \$27,789 and interest of \$1,408.

Year Ending June 30,	Farm Land			
	Interest Rate	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	2.00%	\$ 14,313	286	<u>14,599</u>

(6) Due to Other Governments

The County purchases services from other governmental units and also acts as a fee and tax collection agent for various governmental units. Tax collections are remitted to those governments in the month following collection. A summary of amounts due to other governments at June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Fund	Description	Amount
General	Services	\$ 5,739
Special Revenue:		
Secondary Roads	Services	<u>1,037</u>
Total for governmental funds		<u>\$ 6,776</u>
Custodial:		
County Offices	Collections	\$ 18,122
Agricultural Extension Education		2,069
County Assessor		372,654
Schools		95,532
Community Colleges		6,513
Corporations		60,499
Townships		1,841
Auto License and Use Tax		348,512
County Hospital		20,705
All other		<u>29,890</u>
Total for custodial funds		<u>\$ 956,337</u>

(7) Long-Term Liabilities

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds	Compensated Absences	Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Total OPEB Liability	Total
Balance beginning of year	\$ 6,005,000	272,780	(1,110,668)	88,699	5,255,811
Increases	-	348,968	1,963,273	11,257	2,323,498
Decreases	895,000	357,788	-	12,036	1,264,824
Balance end of year	\$ 5,110,000	263,960	852,605	87,920	6,314,485
Due within one year	\$ 940,000	177,706	-	12,036	1,129,742

General Obligation Bonds

On February 22, 2018, the County issued \$5,755,000 of general obligation emergency services communication bonds, with interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 4.00% per annum, for the purpose of purchasing emergency services communication equipment for the County. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid principal of \$570,000 and interest of \$115,800 on the bonds.

On March 3, 2022, the County issued \$2,310,000 of general obligation refunding bonds, Series 2023, for the current refunding of \$2,330,000 of the general obligation refunding bonds issued March 5, 2015. The bonds bear interest at 2.00% per annum and mature June 1, 2029. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid principal of \$325,000 and interest of \$57,493 on the bonds.

A summary of the County's June 30, 2023 general obligation bonded indebtedness is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation Refunding Bonds Issued Mar 3, 2022			General Obligation Emergency Services Communication Bonds Issued Feb 22, 2018		
	Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Interest Rates	Principal	Interest
2024	2.00%	\$ 350,000	39,700	3.00%	\$ 590,000	98,700
2025	2.00	350,000	32,700	3.00	605,000	81,000
2026	2.00	360,000	25,700	3.00	625,000	62,850
2027	2.00	365,000	18,500	3.00	645,000	44,100
2028	2.00	360,000	11,200	3.75	660,000	24,750
2029	2.00	200,000	4,000		-	-
Total		\$ 1,985,000	131,800		\$ 3,125,000	311,400

Year Ending June 30,	Total		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 940,000	138,400	1,078,400
2025	955,000	113,700	1,068,700
2026	985,000	88,550	1,073,550
2027	1,010,000	62,600	1,072,600
2028	1,020,000	35,950	1,055,950
2029	200,000	4,000	204,000
Total	\$ 5,110,000	443,200	5,553,200

(8) County Emergency Management Commission – Construction Note – Direct Borrowing

Montgomery County Emergency Management Agency is operated under the authority of Chapter 29C.9 of the Code of Iowa and serves as an agency of the State of Iowa. This agency is administered by the Montgomery County Emergency Management Commission separate and distinct from County operations and, consequently, is not included in Exhibits A or B.

On September 21, 2017, the Montgomery County Emergency Management Commission authorized a \$525,000 bank loan for 10 years at 3.85% interest to be used for the construction of an office and equipment storage facility. The loan requires monthly payments of \$3,859 through January 2028. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Emergency Management Commission paid \$50,000 principal and interest. Total outstanding principal on the bank loan at June 30, 2023 was \$359,386. The Emergency Management Commission does not have the same Home Rule powers granted to cities and counties and, consequently, its powers come expressly from Chapter 29C of the Code of Iowa.

Based on a review of Chapter 29C of the Code of Iowa and the Attorney General’s letter of advice dated December 11, 2017, the Commission did not have statutory authority to enter into this loan obligation. A finding and recommendation pertaining to this noncompliance was provided in the 2018 audit report, including that the Commission should work with members for future borrowing needs.

(9) 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 and protection occupation member's monthly IPERS benefit includes:

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

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

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

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

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

In fiscal year 2023, 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 8.76% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 17.52%. Protection occupation members contributed 6.21% of covered payroll and the County contributed 9.31% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 15.52%.

The County's contributions to IPERS for the year ended June 30, 2023 totaled \$406,669.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2023, the County reported a liability of \$852,605 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022 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, 2022, the County's proportion was 0.022567%, which was a decrease of 0.299154% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized pension expense of \$111,110. At June 30, 2023, 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	\$ 162,617	18,907
Changes of assumptions	1,098	82,378
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS' investments	-	198,364
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and the County's proportionate share of contributions	42,596	134,658
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	406,669	-
Total	<u>\$ 612,980</u>	<u>434,307</u>

\$406,669 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, 2024. 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
2024	\$ (217,958)
2025	(165,555)
2026	(274,122)
2027	436,742
2028	(7,103)
Total	<u>\$ (227,996)</u>

There were no non-employer contributing entities at IPERS.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of a quadrennial experience study covering the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021.

Mortality rates used in the 2022 valuation were based on the PubG-2010 mortality tables with mortality improvements modeled using Scale MP-2021.

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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity	22.0%	3.57%
International equity	17.5	4.79
Global smart beta equity	6.0	4.16
Core plus fixed income	20.0	1.66
Public credit	4.0	3.77
Cash	1.0	0.77
Private equity	13.0	7.57
Private real assets	8.5	3.55
Private credit	8.0	3.63
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

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

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 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 (asset)	\$ 2,557,766	852,605	(647,022)

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, 2023.

(10) 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 Montgomery 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, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	3
Active employees	<u>76</u>
Total	<u>79</u>

Total OPEB Liability – The County's total OPEB liability of \$87,920 was measured as of June 30, 2023 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2023 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, 2022)	3.00% per annum.
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2022)	2.50% per annum, including inflation.
Discount rate (effective June 30, 2022)	2.06% compounded annually, including inflation.
Healthcare cost trend rate (effective June 30, 2022)	6.00% initial rate decreasing by .50% annually to an ultimate rate of 5.00%.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.06% 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 RP 2014 annuitant distinct mortality table adjusted to 2006 with MP 2021 generational projection of future mortality improvement. Annual retirement probabilities are based on varying rates by age and turnover probabilities mirroring those used by IPERS.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Total OPEB liability beginning of year	\$ 88,699
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	9,361
Interest	1,896
Differences between expected and actual experiences	-
Changes in assumptions	-
Benefit payments	<u>(12,036)</u>
Net changes	<u>(779)</u>
Total OPEB liability end of year	<u>\$ 87,920</u>

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 (1.06%) or 1% higher (3.06%) than the current discount rate.

	<u>1% Decrease (1.06%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (2.06%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (3.06%)</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 93,147	87,920	83,053

Sensitivity of the County’s Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
 – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower (4.50%) or 1% higher (6.50%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates.

	Healthcare		
	1% Decrease (4.50%)	Cost Trend Rate (5.50%)	1% Increase (6.50%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 80,275	87,920	96,954

OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$1,001. At June 30, 2023, 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	\$ 1,914	6,520
Changes in assumptions	2,923	
Total	\$ 4,837	6,520

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
2024	\$ (223)
2025	(223)
2026	(184)
2027	(3)
2028	(3)
Thereafter	(1,047)
	<u>\$ (1,683)</u>

(11) 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 800 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, employment practices liability, public officials liability, cyber liability and law enforcement liability. 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, 2023 were \$175,727.

The Pool uses reinsurance and excess risk-sharing agreements to reduce its exposure to large losses. The Pool retains general, automobile, employment practices, law enforcement, cyber, 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 claims, 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, 2023, no liability has been recorded in the County's financial statements. As of June 30, 2023, settled claims have not exceeded the risk pool or reinsurance coverage since the Pool's inception.

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

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

(12) 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 Employee Benefit Systems. The agreement is subject to automatic renewal provisions. The County assumes a liability for the difference between the employee deductible (\$500 for single and \$1,000 for family) and the County deductible on the policy (\$5,000 for single and \$10,000 for family).

Administrative service fees and plan contributions are paid monthly from the County’s operating funds to a separate account administered by Employee Benefit Systems. The County records the plan assets and related liabilities of the Employee Group Health Fund as an Internal Service Fund. The County’s contribution for the year ended June 30, 2023 was \$973,596.

(13) 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 provided tax abatements for urban renewal and economic development projects pursuant to Chapters 15 and 403 of the Code of Iowa. For these types of projects, the other entities enter into agreements with developers which require the other entities, after developers meet the terms of the agreements, to rebate a portion of the property tax paid by the developers, to pay the developers an economic development grant or to pay the developers a predetermined dollar amount.

Property tax revenues of the County were reduced by the following amounts for the year ended June 30, 2023 under agreements entered into by the following entities:

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Tax Abatement Program</u>	<u>Amount of Tax Abated</u>
City of Red Oak	Urban renewal and economic development projects	\$ 17,962

Required Supplementary Information

Montgomery 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, 2023

	Actual	Less Funds not Required to be Budgeted	Net
Receipts:			
Property and other county tax	\$ 7,066,632	-	7,066,632
Penalty and interest on property tax	47,318	-	47,318
Intergovernmental	4,510,511	-	4,510,511
Licenses and permits	7,308	-	7,308
Charges for service	316,743	-	316,743
Use of money and property	40,386	-	40,386
Miscellaneous	277,197	6,407	270,790
Total receipts	<u>12,266,095</u>	<u>6,407</u>	<u>12,259,688</u>
Disbursements:			
Public safety and legal services	3,713,027	-	3,713,027
Physical health and social services	538,635	-	538,635
County environment and education	373,115	4,135	368,980
Roads and transportation	4,502,180	-	4,502,180
Governmental services to residents	422,460	-	422,460
Administration	2,385,773	-	2,385,773
Debt service	1,070,469	-	1,070,469
Capital projects	100,735	-	100,735
Total disbursements	<u>13,106,394</u>	<u>4,135</u>	<u>13,102,259</u>
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over (under) disbursements	<u>(840,299)</u>	<u>2,272</u>	<u>(842,571)</u>
Change in balances	(840,299)	2,272	(842,571)
Balance beginning of year	<u>9,299,538</u>	<u>5,075</u>	<u>9,294,463</u>
Balance end of year	<u>\$ 8,459,239</u>	<u>7,347</u>	<u>8,451,892</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Budgeted Amounts		Final to
Original	Final	Actual
		Variance
6,910,213	6,910,213	(156,419)
24,700	24,700	(22,618)
4,939,234	4,939,234	428,723
13,850	13,850	6,542
325,915	325,915	9,172
67,371	67,371	26,985
74,941	74,941	(195,849)
<u>12,356,224</u>	<u>12,356,224</u>	<u>96,536</u>
3,862,266	3,954,766	241,739
616,146	627,816	89,181
451,849	453,659	84,679
4,798,713	5,002,713	500,533
515,204	523,004	100,544
1,401,039	2,422,213	36,440
1,069,791	1,169,791	99,322
600,000	600,000	499,265
<u>13,315,008</u>	<u>14,753,962</u>	<u>1,651,703</u>
<u>(958,784)</u>	<u>(2,397,738)</u>	<u>1,748,239</u>
(958,784)	(2,397,738)	1,748,239
<u>5,622,696</u>	<u>5,622,696</u>	<u>3,671,767</u>
<u>4,663,912</u>	<u>3,224,958</u>	<u>5,226,934</u>

Montgomery County
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budget to GAAP Reconciliation
 Required Supplementary Information
 Year ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Funds		
	Cash Basis	Accrual Adjustments	Modified Accrual Basis
Revenues	\$ 12,266,095	394,864	12,660,959
Expenditures	13,106,394	(853,526)	12,252,868
Net	(840,299)	1,248,390	408,091
Other financing sources (uses), net	-	-	-
Beginning fund balances	9,299,538	(1,016,363)	8,283,175
Ending fund balances	\$ 8,459,239	232,027	8,691,266

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Montgomery County

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

June 30, 2023

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, the Internal Service Fund 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 nine major classes of expenditures known as functions, not by fund. These nine functions are: public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, 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, one budget amendment increased budgeted disbursements by \$1,438,954. The budget amendment is reflected in the final budgeted amounts.

In addition, annual budgets are similarly adopted in accordance with the Code of Iowa by the appropriate governing body as indicated: for the County 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, 2023, disbursements exceeded the amounts budgeted in the administration and debt service functions prior to amendment and disbursements in certain departments exceeded the amounts appropriated.

Montgomery County

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

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

Required Supplementary Information

	2023	2022	2021	2020
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.022567%	0.321721% **	0.035122%	0.033891%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 853	(1,111)	2,467	1,962
County's covered payroll	\$ 3,973	3,979	3,797	3,820
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	21.47%	-27.92%	64.97%	51.36%
IPERS' net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	91.40%	100.81%	82.90%	85.45%

* 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.

** Overall plan net pension asset.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
0.035982%	0.037843%	0.037679%	0.035904%	0.033257%
2,277	2,521	2,371	1,774	1,319
3,768	3,527	3,405	3,321	3,191
60.43%	71.48%	69.63%	53.42%	41.34%
83.62%	82.21%	81.82%	85.19%	87.61%

Montgomery County
Schedule of County Contributions
Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System
For the Last Ten Years
(In Thousands)

Required Supplementary Information

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 407	372	376	362
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(407)	(372)	(376)	(362)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-
County's covered payroll	\$ 4,370	3,973	3,979	3,797
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.31%	9.36%	9.45%	9.53%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
367	344	322	312	306	294
(367)	(344)	(322)	(312)	(306)	(294)
-	-	-	-	-	-
3,820	3,768	3,527	3,405	3,321	3,191
9.61%	9.13%	9.13%	9.16%	9.21%	9.21%

Montgomery County

Montgomery County

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Pension Liability (Asset)

Year ended June 30, 2023

Changes of benefit terms:

There are no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes of assumptions:

The 2022 valuation incorporated the following refinements after a quadrennial experience study:

- Changed mortality assumptions to the PubG-2010 mortality tables with mortality improvements modeled using Scale MP-2021.
- Adjusted retirement rates for Regular members.
- Lowered disability rates for Regular members.
- Adjusted termination rates for all membership groups.

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.

Montgomery County

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

For the Past Six Years
Required Supplementary Information

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Service cost	\$ 9,361	9,133	7,084	6,911
Interest cost	1,896	1,926	3,485	3,438
Difference between expected and actual experiences	-	(6,910)	-	3,234
Changes in assumptions	-	422	-	3,576
Benefit payments	(12,036)	(13,495)	(10,882)	(7,502)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(779)	(8,924)	(313)	9,657
Total OPEB liability beginning of year	88,699	97,623	97,936	88,279
Total OPEB liability end of year	\$ 87,920	88,699	97,623	97,936
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,000,163	3,902,598	3,812,508	3,719,520
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
6,021	5,874
3,048	2,988
-	(3,442)
-	1,501
<u>(6,717)</u>	<u>(7,862)</u>
2,352	(941)
<u>85,927</u>	<u>86,868</u>
<u>88,279</u>	<u>85,927</u>
3,567,565	3,480,551
2.5%	2.5%

Montgomery County

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB Liability

Year ended June 30, 2023

Changes in benefit terms:

There were no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

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

Year ended June 30, 2023	2.06%
Year ended June 30, 2022	2.06%
Year ended June 30, 2021	3.50%
Year ended June 30, 2020	3.50%
Year ended June 30, 2019	3.44%
Year ended June 30, 2018	3.44%
Year ended June 30, 2017	4.50%

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Supplementary Information

Montgomery County
 Combining Balance Sheet
 Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

				Special
	County Recorder's Records Management	Flood and Erosion	Seized and Forfeited Property - County Sheriff	
Assets				
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:				
County Treasurer	\$ 11,330	56,719	21,149	
Conservation Foundation	-	-	-	
Opioid settlement	-	-	-	
Due from other governments	161	-	-	
	\$ 11,491	56,719	21,149	
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ -	-	-	
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Unavailable revenues:				
Other	-	-	-	
Fund balances:				
Restricted for:				
Opioid abatement	-	-	-	
Other purposes	11,491	56,719	21,149	
Total fund balances	11,491	56,719	21,149	
	\$ 11,491	56,719	21,149	

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Revenue				
K-9	Local Government Opioid Abatement	Conservation Foundation		Total
54,612	-	-		143,810
-	-	7,347		7,347
-	322,871	-		322,871
-	-	-		161
<u>54,612</u>	<u>322,871</u>	<u>7,347</u>		<u>474,189</u>
-	-	-		-
-	307,900	-		307,900
-	14,971	-		14,971
<u>54,612</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,347</u>		<u>151,318</u>
<u>54,612</u>	<u>14,971</u>	<u>7,347</u>		<u>166,289</u>
<u>54,612</u>	<u>14,971</u>	<u>7,347</u>		<u>166,289</u>

Montgomery County

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

Year ended June 30, 2023

	County Recorder's Records Management	Flood and Erosion	Special Seized and Forfeited Property - County Sheriff
Revenues:			
Charges for service	\$ 1,818	-	-
Use of money and property	2	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	6,850
Total revenues	1,820	-	6,850
Expenditures:			
Operating:			
Public safety and legal services	-	-	1,050
Physical health and social services	-	-	-
County environment and education	-	-	-
Governmental services to residents	3,596	-	-
Total expenditures	3,596	-	1,050
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,776)	-	5,800
Other financing sources:			
Transfers in	-	15,000	-
Changes in fund balances	(1,776)	15,000	5,800
Fund balances beginning of year	13,267	41,719	15,349
Fund balances end of year	\$ 11,491	56,719	21,149

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

<u>Revenue</u>			
	Local Government Opioid Abatement	Conservation Foundation	Total
	-	-	1,818
	-	-	2
	26,389	6,407	129,774
	26,389	6,407	131,594
	37,410	-	38,460
	-	89,360	89,360
	-	4,135	4,135
	-	-	3,596
	37,410	4,135	135,551
	(11,021)	2,272	(3,957)
	-	-	15,000
	(11,021)	2,272	11,043
	65,633	5,075	155,246
	54,612	7,347	166,289

Montgomery County
Combining Schedule of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

June 30, 2023

	County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools	Community Colleges
Assets					
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:					
County Treasurer	\$ -	2,069	692,346	95,532	6,513
Other County officials	53,307	-	-	-	-
Receivables:					
Property tax:					
Delinquent	-	390	814	19,209	1,261
Succeeding year	-	174,000	362,000	8,354,000	578,000
Accounts	-	-	-	-	-
Special assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	-	-	4,920	-	-
Total assets	\$ 53,307	176,459	1,060,080	8,468,741	585,774
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Salaries and benefits payable	-	-	3,386	-	-
Due to other governments	18,122	2,069	372,654	95,532	6,513
Trusts payable	35,185	-	-	-	-
Compensated absences	-	-	8,101	-	-
Total liabilities	\$ 53,307	2,069	384,141	95,532	6,513
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable Revenues	-	174,000	362,000	8,354,000	578,000
Net Position					
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	\$ -	390	313,939	19,209	1,261

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	County Hospital	911 Service	Other	Total
54,947	1,841	348,512	20,705	605,030	193,841	2,021,336
-	-	-	-	-	-	53,307
26,017	-	-	3,907	-	2	51,600
4,125,000	204,000	-	1,740,000	-	1,000	15,538,000
-	-	-	-	9,255	-	9,255
5,552	-	-	-	-	25,850	31,402
-	-	-	-	45,066	-	45,066
-	-	-	-	-	3,242	8,162
4,211,516	205,841	348,512	1,764,612	659,351	223,935	17,758,128
-	-	-	-	9,843	78	9,921
-	-	-	-	135	1,929	5,450
60,499	1,841	348,512	20,705	-	29,890	956,337
-	-	-	-	-	52,394	87,579
-	-	-	-	-	7,603	15,704
60,499	1,841	348,512	20,705	9,978	91,894	1,074,991
4,125,000	204,000	-	1,740,000	-	1,000	15,538,000
26,017	-	-	3,907	649,373	131,041	1,145,137

Montgomery County
Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

Year ended June 30, 2023

	County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools	Community Colleges
Additions:					
Property and other county tax	\$ -	186,357	388,036	8,784,654	585,952
911 surcharges	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
State tax credits	-	12,636	26,631	505,556	33,006
Drivers license fees	-	-	-	-	-
Office fees and collections	398,775	-	50	-	-
Electronic transaction fees	-	-	-	-	-
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	-	-	-	-	-
Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Trusts	245,558	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	6,165	120	-	5,628	359
Total additions	<u>650,498</u>	<u>199,113</u>	<u>414,717</u>	<u>9,295,838</u>	<u>619,317</u>
Deductions:					
Agency remittances:					
To other funds	226,280	-	-	-	-
To other governments	172,495	199,078	414,643	9,293,705	619,139
Trusts paid out	251,723	-	-	-	-
Total deductions	<u>650,498</u>	<u>199,078</u>	<u>414,643</u>	<u>9,293,705</u>	<u>619,139</u>
Changes in net position	-	35	74	2,133	178
Net position beginning of year	-	355	313,865	17,076	1,083
Net position end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>313,939</u>	<u>19,209</u>	<u>1,261</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	County Hospital	911 Service	Other	Total
3,656,306	223,811	-	1,865,077	33,698	55,831	15,779,722
-	-	-	-	131,741	-	131,741
-	-	-	-	-	871,615	871,615
454,983	9,349	-	126,440	-	101	1,168,702
-	-	39,272	-	-	-	39,272
-	-	-	-	-	-	398,825
-	-	-	-	5,030	-	5,030
-	-	3,987,891	-	-	-	3,987,891
-	-	-	-	-	6,260	6,260
-	-	-	-	-	164,744	410,302
7,398	-	-	1,201	10,401	2,129	33,401
4,118,687	233,160	4,027,163	1,992,718	180,870	1,100,680	22,832,761
-	-	130,599	-	-	-	356,879
4,114,438	233,162	3,896,564	1,992,367	186,880	832,874	21,955,345
-	-	-	-	-	219,120	470,843
4,114,438	233,162	4,027,163	1,992,367	186,880	1,051,994	22,783,067
4,249	(2)	-	351	(6,010)	48,686	49,694
21,768	2	-	3,556	655,383	82,355	1,095,443
26,017	-	-	3,907	649,373	131,041	1,145,137

Montgomery County

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

For the Last Ten Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Revenues:				
Property and other county tax	\$ 6,520,997	6,609,202	6,739,140	6,740,833
Local option sales and services tax	506,254	569,676	477,634	418,499
Interest and penalty on property tax	47,398	47,667	75,232	32,140
Intergovernmental	4,905,024	4,372,883	5,563,515	4,937,814
Licenses and permits	7,308	12,296	12,300	14,530
Charges for service	325,907	384,279	349,401	311,286
Use of money and property	38,054	50,223	62,748	172,996
Miscellaneous	310,017	196,733	130,603	150,088
Total	\$ 12,660,959	12,242,959	13,410,573	12,778,186
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Public safety and legal services	\$ 3,043,255	2,887,360	2,724,894	2,641,393
Physical health and social services	533,339	488,673	495,003	490,433
Mental health	-	246,298	250,074	245,802
County environment and education	363,170	410,677	341,598	392,646
Roads and transportation	4,367,333	3,996,730	3,847,853	4,091,478
Governmental services to residents	410,772	413,856	433,996	409,666
Administration	2,363,795	1,735,594	1,343,016	1,152,069
Nonprogram	-	-	2,861	-
Debt service	1,070,469	1,136,030	1,252,993	1,259,937
Capital projects	100,735	58,793	1,176,874	4,018,135
Total	\$ 12,252,868	11,374,011	11,869,162	14,701,559

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
6,153,218	5,659,669	5,526,013	5,489,833	5,448,722	5,220,237
350,051	362,429	356,194	398,799	398,227	350,974
47,810	47,337	40,578	46,332	49,498	48,454
4,654,594	3,853,706	3,841,739	3,623,075	3,420,388	3,450,069
9,236	8,655	11,246	8,447	6,630	5,530
289,881	315,402	300,400	317,137	305,331	295,058
70,360	114,299	94,156	89,732	59,936	75,023
84,792	113,455	121,903	187,975	246,887	156,710
11,659,942	10,474,952	10,292,229	10,161,330	9,935,619	9,602,055
2,689,051	2,516,049	2,423,677	2,165,968	2,048,645	2,001,202
494,813	469,046	554,497	515,032	413,092	427,954
214,725	235,382	395,215	321,464	1,201,470	334,111
420,121	422,492	424,322	404,359	421,962	306,317
4,442,650	4,665,554	4,229,299	4,565,097	4,272,031	3,736,927
390,370	430,846	428,395	383,970	372,691	383,574
1,676,488	1,293,229	1,520,338	1,381,443	1,017,804	944,416
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,261,820	597,022	509,530	522,746	450,098	409,240
985,536	3,269,997	640,609	200,026	32,295	203,706
12,575,574	13,899,617	11,125,882	10,460,105	10,230,088	8,747,447



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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 Montgomery County:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Montgomery County, Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 10, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Montgomery County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are 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 Montgomery County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Montgomery County's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that 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 that a material misstatement of the County's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2023-001 through 2023-003 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2023-004 and 2023-005 to be significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Comments involving statutory and other legal matters about Montgomery County's operations for the year ended June 30, 2023 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.

Montgomery County's Responses to Findings

Government Auditing Standards require the auditor to perform limited procedures on Montgomery County's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. Montgomery County's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

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 Montgomery County during the course of our audit. Should you have any questions concerning any of the above matters, we shall be pleased to discuss them with you at your convenience.



Brian R. Brustkern, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State

February 10, 2025

Montgomery County
Schedule of Findings
Year ended June 30, 2023

Findings Related to the Financial Statements:

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES:

2023-001 Segregation of Duties

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

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

	<u>Applicable Offices</u>
(1) Receipts – opening and listing mail receipts, collecting, depositing, posting and daily reconciling.	Public Health, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff and Conservation Foundation
(2) Bank reconciliations are not prepared by someone who does not sign checks, handle or record cash.	Sheriff and Conservation Foundation
(3) Investments – investing, custody and accounting.	Treasurer
(4) Disbursements – check or warrant writing, signing, posting, reconciling and final approval.	General Assistance, Recorder, Sheriff and Conservation Foundation

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

Effect – Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect each County office’s and the Conservation Foundation’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.

Montgomery County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2023

Recommendation – We realize segregation of duties is difficult with a limited number of office employees and volunteers. However, each official of the County and management of the Conservation Foundation should review the operating procedures of their office to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. The official should utilize current personnel and volunteers, including elected officials, personnel from other offices and board members 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 review should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review.

Responses –

County Treasurer – We try to maintain segregation of duties although challenges arise that are not within our control. We are always striving for improvement of policies and procedures. Small offices do not have the opportunity to utilize more than two individuals at a time. We are constantly striving to train more individuals to ensure accountability.

County Sheriff – The initial receipt listing is periodically reconciled unannounced to ensure all incoming funds are recorded. Checking account balances are randomly reviewed to ensure all deposits and checks written are validated. We will try to segregate as much as possible.

County Recorder – We segregate duties as much as possible and continually look for ways to improve and monitor this situation. I will have my clerk sign the monthly checks as a segregation of duties.

Conservation Foundation – During our quarterly meetings, we will have each member (5) sign the statements and reconciliations.

General Assistance – General Assistance is an office of one employee. I rely on the Public Health department to review all the transactions that are made on each payee account and sign and date the documentation once they've reviewed.

Public Health – One person opens the mail and records and another person prepares the deposit.

Conclusions – Responses acknowledged. County officials and management of the Conservation Foundation should continue to review their operating procedures to obtain the maximum internal control where possible. Controls implemented should be documented by signatures, initials or other support to document segregation of duties within the offices.

Montgomery County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2023

2023-002 Financial Reporting

Criteria – A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements of the financial statements on a timely basis. Properly designed policies and procedures and implementation of the policies and procedures are an integral part of ensuring the reliability and accuracy of the County's financial statements.

Condition – Material amounts capital asset, infrastructure additions, accounts receivable, delinquent tax receivable and interest and penalty receivable were not properly recorded in the County's financial statements. Adjustments were subsequently made by the County to properly include 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 capital asset additions and receivables are identified and are properly reported in the County's financial statements.

Responses – The Board of Supervisors will follow through with the recommendation by the Auditors. The Secondary Roads Department will ensure that all financial reporting for capital assets and infrastructure is completed timely and accurately to the extent possible. The County Treasurer will ensure every effort to provide continuous improvements for the financial reporting process. The County Treasurer's goal is to establish control features to ensure accuracy and accountability.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

2023-003 Bank Reconciliations

Criteria – An effective internal control system provides for internal controls related to ensuring proper accounting for all funds by maintaining appropriate accounting records and reconciling book and bank balances. Bank reconciliations can help ensure the accuracy of recorded amounts.

Condition – Monthly reconciliations of book to bank balances were not prepared by the County Treasurer's Office.

Cause – Policies have not been designed and procedures have not been implemented to ensure bank reconciliations are prepared.

Montgomery County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2023

Effect – Lack of preparation of bank reconciliations increases the risk misstatements may not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis in the normal course of operations.

Recommendation – To improve financial accountability and control, the monthly reconciliations of the book and bank balances should be prepared. Reconciliations should be reviewed by an independent person and the review should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review. The bank reconciliation review should include evidence the bank balances and reconciling items were verified by the independent reviewer.

Response – The Treasurer’s Office has split duties to ensure bank reconciliations are completed timely. Each month one individual verifies the bank statements to the Solutions software to reconcile each account. The Treasurer verifies account reconciliations are completed. The Treasurer completes the spreadsheet to ensure accuracy. The spreadsheet, bank statements, and software bank reconciliations are shared with the Auditor’s Office for the last step of verification/accuracy.

Conclusion – Response acknowledged. Although monthly system generated reconciliation listings were printed for each bank account, monthly bank reconciliations of book to bank balances were not completed. Monthly reconciliations of book to bank balance should be prepared. Reconciliations should be reviewed by an independent person and the review should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review.

2023-004

Delinquent Property Tax Reconciliations

Criteria – An effective internal control system provides for internal controls related to reconciling current and delinquent property tax collections to tax billings and amounts becoming or remaining delinquent to ensure the accuracy of current and delinquent property tax collections and receivables.

Condition – Delinquent tax reconciliations were not prepared.

Cause – Policies have not been established and procedures have not been implemented to reconcile delinquent property tax to ensure the accuracy of property tax collections and receivables.

Effect – Since delinquent property tax collections were not reconciled, misstatements of delinquent property tax collections and/or receivables may not have been prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis in the normal course of operations.

Recommendation – Delinquent property tax reconciliations should be prepared, independently reviewed, and differences investigated and resolved in a timely manner.

Montgomery County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2023

Response – This report was run correctly. The Treasurer downloads the application as instructed in the manual. The software populates everything including the years and date it was ran. The Treasurer does not change the report. IT is downloaded to the files until it is saved to a folder. Solutions software doesn't allow an option to populate the year. The Solutions software didn't have the correct year populated. The Treasurer didn't change it.

Conclusion – Response acknowledged. The County should prepare a reconciliation of current and delinquent property tax collections to tax billings and amounts becoming or remaining delinquent.

2023-005 Reconciliation of Public Health Billings, Collections and Delinquent Accounts

Criteria – An effective internal control system provides for internal controls related to reconciling billings, collections, receivables and maintaining delinquent account listings to ensure the accuracy of collections, receivables and delinquent accounts.

Condition – Monthly reconciliations of billings, collections, receivables and delinquent account listings were not prepared.

Cause – Policies have not been established and procedures have not been implemented to reconcile billings, collections and receivables and maintain delinquent account listings.

Effect – The condition could result in unrecorded or misstated revenues and receivables.

Recommendation – The Public Health Department should develop procedures to reconcile billings, collections and receivables. A listing of delinquent accounts should be prepared on a monthly basis. The Department should designate an independent person to review the reconciliations and monitor delinquents. The review of the reconciliations should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review.

Response – The County will prepare a monthly listing of delinquent accounts and a monthly reconciliation of billings, collections, receivables and delinquent accounts.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

INSTANCES OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

Montgomery County
Schedule of Findings
Year ended June 30, 2023

Other Findings Related to Required Statutory Reporting:

2023-A Certified Budget – Disbursements during the year ended June 30, 2023 exceeded the amount budgeted in the administration and debt service functions prior to amendment and disbursements in certain departments exceeded the amounts appropriated.

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 authorizes the Board of Supervisors, by resolution, to increase or decrease appropriations of one office or department by increasing or decreasing the appropriation of another office or department as long as the function budget is not increased. Such increases or decreases should be made before disbursements are allowed to exceed the appropriation.

Response – Board of Supervisors will thoroughly review month-end expense reports and do a budget amendment if needed.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

2023-B 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.

2023-C Travel Expenses – No expenditures of County money for travel expenses of spouses of County officials or employees were noted.

2023-D Business Transactions – No business transactions between the County and County officials or employees were noted.

2023-E Restricted Donor Activity – No transactions were noted between the County, County officials, County employees and restricted donors in compliance with Chapter 68B of the Code of Iowa.

2023-F 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.

2023-G Board Minutes – No transactions were found that we believe should have been approved in the Board minutes but were not.

2023-H 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.

Montgomery County

Schedule of Findings

Year ended June 30, 2023

2023-I 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).

2023-J Electronic Check Retention – Chapter 554D.114 of the Code of Iowa allows the County to retain cancelled checks in an electronic format and requires retention in this manner to include an image of both the front and back of each cancelled check. The image of the back of each cancelled check was not obtained for accounts maintained by the County Treasurer's Office.

Recommendation – The County Treasurer's Office should obtain and retain an image of both the front and back of each cancelled check as required.

Response – The Treasurer requested the bank to add the image of the back of checks to banking statements. This has been corrected as of January 2025 banking statements as requested.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

2023-K Annual Financial Report – Chapter 331.403 of the Code of Iowa requires counties to prepare an annual financial report showing for each County fund the financial condition as of June 30. Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1985, the annual financial report is required to be prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County's GAAP basis Annual Financial Report included material errors. Revenues, expenditures, assets, liabilities and fund balance were reported inaccurately for the General Funds, Special Revenue Funds and Debt Service Fund.

Recommendation – The County should establish procedures to ensure the annual financial reports submitted materially agree to County records.

Response – The County will establish and follow procedures to ensure financial reporting is prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

Montgomery County

Staff

This audit was performed by:

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