OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0006

Telephone (515) 281-5834

NEWS RELEASE

		Contact: Brian Brustkern
FOR RELEASE	March 18, 2025	515/281-5834

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

The County's revenues totaled $23,665,283 for the year ended June 30, 2023, a 19.5% decrease from the prior year. Expenses for County operations for the year ended June 30, 2023 totaled $18,497,061, a 6.3% decrease from the prior year. The significant decrease in the revenues is primarily due to decreased FEMA and CDBG reimbursements. The significant decrease in expenses is primarily due to projects related to the March 2019 flooding nearing completion.

AUDIT FINDINGS:

Sand reported eleven findings relating to the receipt and expenditure of taxpayer funds. They are found on pages 95 through 103 of this report. The findings address issues such as a lack of segregation of duties, adjustments needed to properly record receivables and payables in the County's financial statements, lack of current and delinquent property tax reconciliations, disbursements exceeding budgeted amounts and noncompliance with Chapter 403 of the Code of Iowa pertaining to the proper use of tax increment financing revenues. Sand provided the County with recommendations to address each of these findings.

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

A copy of the audit report is available for review on the Auditor of State's website at Audit Reports – Auditor of State.

# # #

MILLS COUNTY

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

JUNE 30, 2023

Mills County

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE

STATE OF IOWA

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0006

Telephone (515) 281-5834

February 14, 2025

Officials of Mills County
Glenwood, Iowa

Dear Board Members:

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

Sincerely,

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

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(Continued)

Mills County

Officials

(Before January 2023)

Name	Title	Term Expires
Richard Crouch	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2023
Lonnie Mayberry	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Carol Vinton	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Carol Robertson	County Auditor	Jan 2025
Jill Ford	County Treasurer	Jan 2023
Lu Anne Christiansen	County Recorder	Jan 2023
Travis Oetter	County Sheriff	Jan 2025
Naeda Elliott	County Attorney	(Resigned Oct 2022)
DeShawne Bird-Sell (Appointed Dec 2022)	County Attorney	Nov 2024
Christina Govig	County Assessor	Jan 2028

(After January 2023)

Name	Title	Term Expires
Lonnie Mayberry	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Carol Vinton	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2025
Richard Crouch	Board of Supervisors	Jan 2027
Carol Robertson	County Auditor	Jan 2025
Jill Ford	County Treasurer	Jan 2027
Lu Anne Christiansen	County Recorder	Jan 2027
Travis Oetter	County Sheriff	Jan 2025
DeShawne Bird-Sell	County Attorney	Nov 2024
Christina Govig	County Assessor	Jan 2028

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Officials of Mills 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 Mills 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 Mills 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 Mills 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, Mills County adopted new accounting guidance related to Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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 Mills 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 the Mills 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 Mills 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 15 and 62 through 74 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 Mills County's basic financial statements. We previously audited, in accordance with the standards referred to in the third paragraph of this report, the financial statements for the nine years ended June 30, 2022 (which are not presented herein) and expressed unmodified opinions on those financial statements. The supplementary information included in Schedules 1 through 6, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards required by Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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 6 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 14, 2025 on our consideration of Mills County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 Mills County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Brian R. Brustkern, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State

February 14, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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

2023 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASBS) No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs), during fiscal year 2023. The implementation for this standard revised certain asset and liability accounts related to SBITAs, however had no effect on the beginning net position for governmental activities.

- 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 Mental Health Region prior to June 30, 2022.

- Revenues of the County's governmental activities decreased 19.5%, or approximately $5,743,000, from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023. Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest decreased approximately $3,240,000 due to less FEMA and CDBG reimbursements as projects from the March 2019 flooding near completion.

- Program expenses of the County's governmental activities decreased 6.3%, or approximately $1,254,000, in fiscal year 2023 compared to fiscal year 2022. County environment and education expenses decreased approximately $1,618,000, or 53.2%, and administration expenses decreased approximately $372,000, or 12.2%. Both decreases were primarily due to decreased expenses related to the March 2019 flooding. Roads and transportation expenses increased approximately $659,000 due to the purchase of new equipment.

- The County's net position increased 10.4%, or approximately $5,168,000, from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 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 Mills County as a whole and present an overall view of the County's finances.

The Fund Financial Statements tell how governmental services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements report Mills County's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the most significant funds. The remaining financial statements provide information about activities for which Mills County acts solely as an agent or custodian for the benefit of those outside of County government (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. In addition, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards provides details of various federal programs benefiting the County.

REPORTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

The County's governmental activities are presented in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. Governmental activities include public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, 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, and 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 governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs.

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

2) 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 drainage districts, emergency management services and the County Assessor, to name a few.

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

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of financial position. Mills County's net position at the end of fiscal year 2023 totaled approximately $54.7 million. The analysis that follows focuses on the changes in the net position of governmental activities.

Net Position of Governmental Activities

	June 30,	
	2023	2022 (Not Restated)
Current and other assets	$ 28,149,983	28,726,621
Capital assets	52,024,117	48,036,372
Total assets	80,174,100	76,762,993
Deferred outflows of resources	936,899	924,264
Long-term liabilities	11,812,806	10,570,348
Other liabilities	2,230,161	1,870,247
Total liabilities	14,042,967	12,440,595
Deferred inflows of resources	12,326,066	15,672,918
Net position:		
Invested in capital assets	45,678,775	41,051,567
Restricted	9,824,028	10,119,195
Unrestricted	(760,837)	(1,597,018)
Total net position	$ 54,741,966	49,573,744

Net position of Mills County's governmental activities increased 10.4% (approximately $54.7 million compared to approximately $49.6 million).

The largest portion of the County's net position is invested in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings and equipment), less the related debt. The debt related to the investment in capital assets is liquidated with resources other than capital assets. This net position category increased approximately $4,627,000, or 11.3%, over the prior year. This increase is primarily due to infrastructure contributed by the Iowa Department of Transportation.

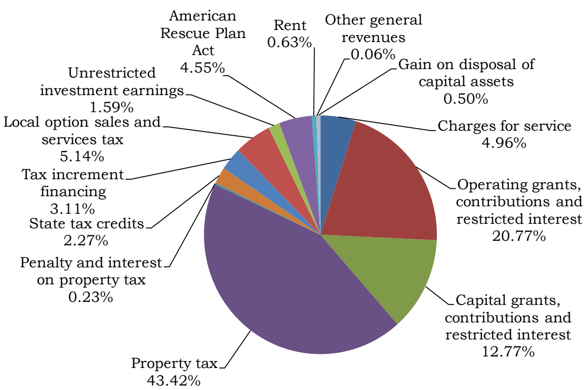
Restricted net position represents resources subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation on how they can be used. This net position category decreased approximately $295,000, or 2.9%, from the prior year.

Unrestricted net position, the part of net position which can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation or other legal requirements, increased from a deficit balance of approximately $1,597,000 at June 30, 2022 to a deficit of approximately $761,000 at the end of this year. The deficit is attributed to the County reporting the net pension liability and total OPEB liability and for issuing debt for communication equipment not capitalized by the County.

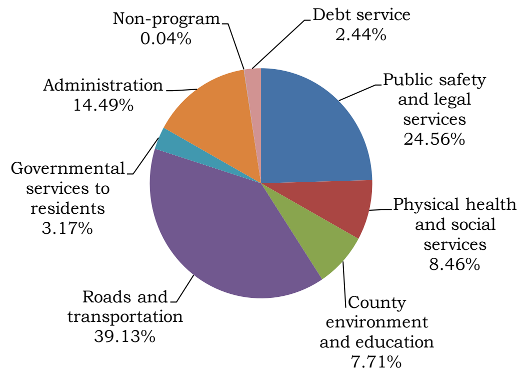
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities

	Year ended June 30,	
	2023	2022 (Not Restated)
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for service	$ 1,173,531	1,347,242
Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest	4,914,369	8,154,842
Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest	3,021,272	6,090,850
General revenues:		
Property tax	10,280,994	10,983,543
Penalty and interest on property tax	53,361	3,638
State tax credits	537,145	584,015
Tax increment financing	735,727	404,468
Local option sales and services tax	1,215,365	1,078,929
Unrestricted investment earnings	377,294	166,936
Rent	148,015	-
Gain on disposal of capital assets	117,527	-
American Rescue Plan Act	1,076,232	515,765
Other general revenues	14,451	78,503
Total revenues	23,665,283	29,408,731
Program expenses:		
Public safety and legal services	4,543,048	4,178,125
Physical health and social services	1,565,496	1,585,024
Mental health	-	407,422
County environment and education	1,425,340	3,043,770
Roads and transportation	7,239,180	6,579,817
Governmental services to residents	585,522	612,604
Administration	2,679,769	3,051,972
Non-program	8,183	11,129
Debt service	450,523	281,375
Total expenses	18,497,061	19,751,238
Change in net position	5,168,222	9,657,493
Net position beginning of year	49,573,744	39,916,251
Net position end of year	$ 54,741,966	49,573,744

Revenue by Source



Expenses by Program



Mills County decreased the rural services property tax levy rate by $0.17789 per $1,000 taxable valuation for fiscal year 2023 and decreased the county-wide property tax levy rate $0.92776 per $1,000 of taxable valuation for the fiscal year 2023. The general supplemental levy rate decreased $0.42862 per $1,000 of taxable valuation from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023. The county-wide assessed property taxable valuation increased $30,696,146 from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023 and the rural assessed property taxable valuation increased $9,529,810 from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023. The debt service levy rate decreased $0.02892 per $1,000 of taxable valuation. The general basic levy remained at $3.50000 per $1,000 of taxable valuation. These changes resulted in an overall decrease in property revenue of approximately $703,000, or 6.4%, from the prior year.

Charges for service decreased approximately $174,000, or 12.9%. Operating grants, contributions and restricted interest decreased approximately $3,240,000, or 39.7%, due to less FEMA and CDBG reimbursements related to projects from the March 2019 flooding. Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest decreased approximately $3,070,000, or 50.4%, due to less contributed capital from the Iowa Department of Transportation for infrastructure projects.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was approximately $18.5 million compared to approximately $19.8 million last year. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities on page 21, the amount taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was approximately $9.4 million because some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (approximately $1,174,000) or by other governments and organizations which subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (approximately $7,936,000). Overall, the County's governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and fees for service, decreased in fiscal year 2023 from approximately $15,593,000 to approximately $9,109,000, primarily due to decreased federal funds.

INDIVIDUAL MAJOR FUND ANALYSIS

As Mills County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of approximately $13.2 million, a decrease of approximately $400,000 from last year's total of approximately $13.6 million. The following are the major reasons for the changes in fund balances of the major funds from the prior year.

The General Fund, the operating fund for Mills County, ended fiscal year 2023 with a balance of $5,569,225. This is a decrease of $306,985 from the fiscal year 2022 ending balance. Revenues decreased approximately $4,826,000 from fiscal year 2022, primarily due to a decrease in CDBG grant funding and flood recovery funds received for Spring 2019 flood damages received in 2022. Expenditures decreased approximately $2,895,000 from fiscal year 2022, primarily due to a decrease in county environment and education expenditures for property acquisitions related to the CDBG disaster resiliency project.

The Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund ended fiscal year 2023 with a fund balance of $1,300,176 compared to the fiscal year 2022 ending fund balance of $1,221,965. Revenues decreased $111,355 from fiscal year 2022, with property and other county tax decreasing approximately $115,000 as a result of the decreased property tax levy rate. Expenditures decreased approximately $142,000 from fiscal year 2022 due to less vehicle and vehicle upfit purchases.

The Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund ended fiscal year 2023 with a fund balance of $3,370,482 compared to the fiscal year 2022 ending fund balance of $4,238,563. Secondary Roads Fund revenues decreased $530,159 from the fiscal year 2022 amounts due to a decrease in FEMA receipts. Expenditures increased $1,608,583 over fiscal year 2022, primarily due to the purchase of an excavator, motor graders and dump trailers and also work on the Bunge Avenue project.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, Mills County amended its budget three times. The first amendment was made on November 1, 2022 and resulted in an increase in budgeted intergovernmental receipts from CDBG flood buyout reimbursements. Disbursements in the public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, and administration functions increased due to an increase in insurance and labor relations costs, increase from part time position in auditor’s office to full time and expenditures related to CDBG flood buyout expenditures. The second amendment was made on May 2, 2023 and resulted in an increase to miscellaneous receipts for various grants. Disbursements in the public safety and legal services, county environment and education, roads and transportation and administration functions increased as a result of multiple employees going from part time to full time, consulting services, increase in insurance costs, increases in road projects and equipment costs and the purchase of three deputy vehicles. The third amendment was made on May 23, 2023 and resulted in an increase in public safety and legal services and administration functions for replacing a sheriff’s department vehicle due to hail damage, an increase in expenses for medical examiner and FICA for a part time position moving to full time.

The County’s actual receipts were $826,501 more than the amended budget, a variance of 4.0%. The County received $223,324 more than budgeted for use of money and property revenues primarily related to the increase in interest rates.

Total actual disbursements were $4,860,350 less than the amended budget, a variance of 18.3%. Actual disbursements for the county environment and education and administration functions were under the amended budget by $658,422 and $2,635,390, respectively. This was primarily due to capital and disaster recovery projects wrapping up in 2023.

Even with the budget amendments, the County exceeded the budgeted amount in the capital projects function for the year ended June 30, 2023.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2023, Mills County had approximately $52.0 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including public safety equipment, buildings, park facilities, roads and bridges. This is a net increase (including additions and deletions) of $3,927,338, or 8.2%, over last year.

Capital Assets of Governmental Activities at Year End

	June 30,	
	2023	2022 (As Restated) *
Land	$ 4,214,120	4,214,120
Intangibles, road network	933,140	933,140
Construction in progress	4,453,992	1,073,351
Buildings	13,283,205	13,520,744
Improvements other than buildings	112,950	115,577
Equipment and vehicles	5,286,745	4,330,156
Right-to-use leased equipment	5,848	16,982
Right-to-use subscription asset	40,071	60,107
Infrastructure, other	23,694,046	23,832,302
Total	$ 52,024,117	48,096,479
This year's major additions included:		
Secondary roads, public health, IT and conservation vehicles and equipment	$ 1,805,023	
Capital assets contributed by other entities	2,628,776	
Bridge project	722,582	
Courthouse improvements	38,529	
Fiber network improvements	580,945	
Jail control/intercom improvements	59,090	
Secondary roads garage shed	159,064	
Total	$ 5,994,009	

* Beginning capital assets were restated to implement GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements.

The County had depreciation/amortization expense of $2,029,482 in fiscal year 2023 and total accumulated depreciation/amortization of $16,606,988 at June 30, 2023.

More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note 5 to financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2023, Mills County had $8,668,147 of long-term debt outstanding compared to $9,582,991 of outstanding long-term debt at June 30, 2022, as shown below.

Outstanding Debt of Governmental Activities at Year End			
		June 30,	
		2023	2022 (As Restated)
Lease agreements	$	6,010	17,193
Subscription liability		40,369	60,107
Equipment purchase agreement		41,768	55,691
General obligation bonds		7,345,000	7,985,000
General obligation urban renewal revenue bonds		1,235,000	1,465,000
Total	$	8,668,147	9,582,991

The Constitution of the State of Iowa limits the amount of general obligation debt counties can issue to 5% of the assessed value of all taxable property within the County's corporate limits. Mills County's constitutional debt limit is approximately $88.6 million. Additional information about the County's long-term debt is presented in Note 8 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

Mills County's elected and appointed officials and citizens considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2024 budget, tax rates and fees charged for various County activities. One of those factors is the economy. Unemployment in the County now stands at 2.9% versus 2.2% 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. Revenues in the operating budget are $20,429,454, a decrease of 1.8% from the final fiscal year 2023 budget. Property tax slightly increased due to an increase in property tax rates for fiscal year 2024. Intergovernmental receipts decreased as a result of the County's various grant programs. Mills County will use these receipts to finance programs we currently offer and offset the effect we expect inflation to have on program costs. Budgeted disbursements are expected to decrease approximately $2,585,000 from the final fiscal year 2023 budget, primarily due to an anticipated decrease in administration disbursements. 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 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 Mills County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Amber Farnan by email at afarnan@millscountyiowa.gov, by mail at the Mills County Auditor's Office, 418 Sharp Street, Glenwood, Iowa 51534 or by telephone at 712-527-3146.

Mills County

Basic Financial Statements

Mills County

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments	$ 14,680,181
Receivables:	
Property tax:	
Delinquent	25,805
Succeeding year	10,126,000
Succeeding year tax increment financing	845,000
Interest and penalty on property tax	69,537
Accounts	34,685
Accrued interest	112,707
Opioid settlement	300,863
Due from other governments	713,933
Lease receivable	570,804
Inventories	566,273
Prepaid insurance	104,195
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	9,601,252
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	42,422,865
Total assets	80,174,100
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension related deferred outflows	894,024
OPEB related deferred outflows	42,875
Total deferred outflows of resources	936,899
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	479,546
Accrued interest payable	19,203
Salaries and benefits payable	288,436
Due to other governments	50,227
Unearned revenues	1,392,749
Long-term liabilities:	
Portion due or payable within one year:	
Lease agreements	6,010
IT subscription liability	20,034
Equipment purchase agreement	13,923
General obligation bonds	655,000
General obligation urban renewal bonds	235,000
Compensated absences	327,249
Total OPEB liability	28,480
Portion due or payable after one year:	
IT subscription liability	20,335
Equipment purchase agreement	27,845
General obligation bonds	6,690,000
General obligation urban renewal bonds	1,000,000
Compensated absences	417,626
Net pension liability	1,907,006
Total OPEB liability	464,298
Total liabilities	14,042,967

	Governmental Activities
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Lease related	570,804
Unavailable property tax revenue	10,126,000
Unavailable tax increment financing revenues	845,000
Pension related deferred inflows	600,138
OPEB related deferred inflows	184,124
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,326,066
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	45,678,775
Restricted for:	
Supplemental levy purposes	2,062,191
Rural services purposes	1,244,686
Secondary roads purposes	3,065,755
Debt service	1,066,013
Capital projects	93,482
Opioid abatement	384,132
Other purposes	1,907,769
Unrestricted	(760,837)
Total net position	$ 54,741,966

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Mills County

Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2023

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Service	Program Revenues: Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	Program Revenues: Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs:					
Governmental activities:					
Public safety and legal services	$ 4,543,048	190,022	159,936	-	(4,193,090)
Physical health and social services	1,565,496	142,959	732,762	-	(689,775)
County environment and education	1,425,340	156,761	84,558	-	(1,184,021)
Roads and transportation	7,239,180	189,306	3,464,951	3,021,272	(563,651)
Governmental services to residents	585,522	359,331	-	-	(226,191)
Administration	2,679,769	122,772	472,162	-	(2,084,835)
Non-program	8,183	12,380	-	-	4,197
Interest on long-term debt	450,523	-	-	-	(450,523)
Total	$ 18,497,061	1,173,531	4,914,369	3,021,272	(9,387,889)
General Revenues:					
Property and other county tax levied for:					
General purposes					9,464,133
Debt service					816,861
Penalty and interest on property tax					53,361
Tax increment financing					735,727
State tax credits and replacements					537,145
Local option sales and services tax					1,215,365
American Rescue Plan Act					1,076,232
Unrestricted investment earnings					377,294
Rent					148,015
Gain on sale of capital assets					117,527
Miscellaneous					14,451
Total general revenues					14,556,111
Change in net position					5,168,222
Net position beginning of year					49,573,744
Net position end of year					$ 54,741,966

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

		Special Revenue	
	General	Rural Services	Secondary Roads
Assets			
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments	$ 6,928,838	1,305,651	2,719,617
Receivables:			
Property tax:			
Delinquent	16,038	7,709	-
Succeeding year	5,983,000	3,398,000	-
Succeeding year tax increment financing	-	-	-
Interest and penalty on property tax	69,537	-	-
Accounts	33,143	-	-
Accrued interest	112,707	-	-
Opioid settlement	-	-	-
Advance to other funds	-	-	-
Due from other governments	261,745	29,192	330,610
Lease receivable	-	-	-
Inventories	-	-	566,273
Prepaid insurance	104,195	-	-
Total assets	$ 13,509,203	4,740,552	3,616,500
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 163,219	6,905	156,953
Salaries and benefits payable	173,266	24,806	88,804
Due to other governments	47,010	2,956	261
Advance from other funds	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	1,392,749	-	-
Total liabilities	1,776,244	34,667	246,018
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Unavailable revenues:			
Succeeding year property tax	5,983,000	3,398,000	-
Succeeding year tax increment financing	-	-	-
Other	180,734	7,709	-
Lease related	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,163,734	3,405,709	-
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	-	-	566,273
Prepaids	104,195	-	-
Loan receivable	-	-	-
Restricted for:			
Supplemental levy purposes	2,010,567	-	-
Rural services purposes	-	1,300,176	-
Secondary roads purposes	-	-	2,804,209
Drainage warrants/drainage improvement certificates	-	-	-
Conservation land acquisition/capital improvements	164,988	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-
Opioid abatement	-	-	-
Other purposes	-	-	-
Unassigned	3,289,475	-	-
Total fund balances	5,569,225	1,300,176	3,370,482
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 13,509,203	4,740,552	3,616,500

See notes to financial statements.

Nonmajor	Total
3,040,887	13,994,993
2,058	25,805
745,000	10,126,000
845,000	845,000
-	69,537
-	33,143
-	112,707
300,863	300,863
93,481	93,481
92,386	713,933
570,804	570,804
-	566,273
-	104,195
5,690,479	27,556,734
129,023	456,100
1,560	288,436
-	50,227
93,481	93,481
-	1,392,749
224,064	2,280,993
745,000	10,126,000
845,000	845,000
302,921	491,364
570,804	570,804
2,463,725	12,033,168
-	566,273
-	104,195
93,481	93,481
-	2,010,567
-	1,300,176
-	2,804,209
5,968	5,968
-	164,988
1,083,158	1,083,158
1	1
83,269	83,269
1,736,813	1,736,813
-	3,289,475
3,002,690	13,242,573
5,690,479	27,556,734

Mills County

Mills County

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

June 30, 2023

Total governmental fund balances (page 23)		$ 13,242,573
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 $68,631,105 and the accumulated depreciation/amortization is $16,606,988.		52,024,117
Other long-term assets are not available to pay current year expenditures and, therefore, are recognized as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.		491,364
The Internal Service Fund is used by management to charge the costs of 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 in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		663,284
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	$ 936,899	
Deferred inflows of resources	(784,262)	152,637
Long-term liabilities, including general obligation bonds payable, general obligation urban renewal bonds payable, compensated absences payable, lease agreements payable, equipment purchase agreement payable, IT subscription 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.		(11,832,009)
Net position of governmental activities (page 19)		$ 54,741,966

See notes to financial statements.

Mills 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	$ 6,183,089	3,284,642	-
Tax increment financing	-	-	-
Local option sales and services tax	-	-	-
Interest and penalty on property tax	62,679	-	-
Intergovernmental	2,741,444	195,523	3,884,945
Licenses and permits	3,173	213,567	121,761
Charges for service	448,813	-	37,458
Use of money and property	391,612	-	-
Miscellaneous	338,011	46	28,243
Total revenues	10,168,821	3,693,778	4,072,407
Expenditures:			
Operating:			
Public safety and legal services	3,890,965	795,002	-
Physical health and social services	1,588,136	82,252	-
County environment and education	661,948	289,725	-
Roads and transportation	-	-	7,198,275
Governmental services to residents	627,310	1,396	-
Administration	3,506,418	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-
Capital projects	20,000	-	722,722
Total expenditures	10,294,777	1,168,375	7,920,997
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(125,956)	2,525,403	(3,848,590)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	-	2,980,509
Transfers out	(181,029)	(2,447,192)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(181,029)	(2,447,192)	2,980,509
Change in fund balances	(306,985)	78,211	(868,081)
Fund balances beginning of year	5,876,210	1,221,965	4,238,563
Fund balances end of year	$ 5,569,225	1,300,176	3,370,482

See notes to financial statements.

Nonmajor	Total
817,084	10,284,815
735,727	735,727
1,215,365	1,215,365
-	62,679
77,688	6,899,600
-	338,501
2,858	489,129
133,697	525,309
150,051	516,351
3,132,470	21,067,476
-	4,685,967
-	1,670,388
671,935	1,623,608
-	7,198,275
-	628,706
-	3,506,418
1,322,698	1,322,698
-	742,722
1,994,633	21,378,782
1,137,837	(311,306)
-	2,980,509
(352,288)	(2,980,509)
(352,288)	-
785,549	(311,306)
2,217,141	13,553,879
3,002,690	13,242,573

Mills County

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

Year ended June 30, 2023

Change in fund balances - Total governmental funds (page 27)		$ (311,306)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation/amortization expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. Capital outlay expenditures and contributed capital assets exceeded deprecation/amortization expense in the current year, as follows:		
Expenditures for capital assets	$ 3,210,817	
Capital assets contributed by the Iowa Department of Transportation	2,628,776	
Depreciation/amortization expense	(2,029,482)	3,810,111
In the Statement of Activities, the gain on the disposition of capital assets is reported, whereas the governmental funds report the proceeds from the disposition as an increase in financial resources.		117,527
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	(3,821)	
Other	(84,089)	(87,910)
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.		914,844
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.		631,013
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	(111,036)	
OPEB expense	(20,625)	
Pension expense	159,860	
Interest on long term debt	2,175	30,374
The Internal Service Fund is used by management to charge the costs of partial self-funding of the County's employee health insurance benefit plan to individual funds. The change in net position of the Internal Service Fund is reported with governmental activities.		63,569
Change in net position of governmental activities (page 21)		$ 5,168,222

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2023

		Internal Service - Employee Group Health
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	685,188
Accounts receivable		1,542
Total assets		686,730
Liabilities		
Accounts payable		23,446
Net Position		
Restricted for employee health	$	663,284

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

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

Year ended June 30, 2023

		Internal Service - Employee Group Health
Operating revenues:		
Reimbursements from operating funds	$	185,955
Reimbursements from insurance		1,542
Total operating revenues		187,497
Operating expenses:		
Medical claims		123,928
Operating income		63,569
Net position beginning of year		599,715
Net position end of year	$	663,284

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2023

	Internal Service - Employee Group Health
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from operating fund reimbursements	$ 185,955
Cash paid to suppliers for services	(105,773)
Net cash provided by operating activities	80,182
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year	605,006
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	$ 685,188
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	$ 63,569
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	(1,542)
Accounts payable	18,155
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 80,182

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

June 30, 2023

Assets		
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:		
County Treasurer	$	8,471,179
Other County officials		111,035
Receivables:		
Property tax:		
Delinquent		53,943
Succeeding year		21,515,000
Special assessments		62,778
Due from other governments		232,421
Total assets		30,446,356
Liabilities		
Accounts payable		134,220
Stamped warrants payable		4,321
Salaries and benefits payable		9,596
Due to other governments		836,847
Trusts payable		86,337
Compensated absences		24,186
Total liabilities		1,095,507
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable revenues		21,515,000
Net Position		
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	$	7,835,849

See notes to financial statements.

Mills County

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

June 30, 2023

Additions:	
Property and other county tax	$ 22,577,638
911 surcharge	289,697
State tax credits	1,178,440
Office fees and collections	537,998
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	7,202,404
Assessments	1,990,460
Trusts	667,066
Miscellaneous	2,023,162
Total additions	36,466,865
Deductions:	
Agency remittances:	
To other funds	475,884
To other governments	33,604,049
Trusts paid out	667,302
Total deductions	34,747,235
Change in net position	1,719,630
Net position beginning of year	6,116,219
Net position end of year	$ 7,835,849

See notes to financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

Jointly Governed Organizations – The County participates in several jointly governed organizations that provide goods or services to the citizenry of the County but do not meet the criteria of a joint venture since there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. The County Board of Supervisors are members of or appoint representatives to the following boards and commissions: Mills County Assessor's Conference Board, Mills County Emergency Management Commission, Mills County Joint 911 Service Board and Rolling Prairie Case Management Board. Financial transactions of these organizations are included in the County's financial statements only to the extent of the County's fiduciary relationship with the organization and, as such, are reported in the Custodial Funds of the County.

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

B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

Unrestricted net position consists of net position not meeting the definition of the preceding categories. Unrestricted net position 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 the Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund and other revenues to be used for secondary roads construction and maintenance.

Additionally, the County reports the following funds:

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 are stated at fair value except for the investment in non-negotiable certificates of deposit which are stated at amortized cost.

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, all short-term cash investments that are highly liquid are 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 and tax increment financing receivables represent taxes certified by the Board of Supervisors to be collected in the next fiscal year for the purposes set out in the budget for the next fiscal year. By statute, the Board of Supervisors is required to certify its budget in March of each year for the subsequent fiscal year. However, by statute, the tax asking and budget certification for the following fiscal year becomes effective on the first day of that year. Although the succeeding year property tax and tax increment financing receivables have been recorded, the related revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources in both the government-wide and fund financial statements and will not be recognized as revenue until the year for which they are levied.

Property tax revenue recognized in these funds become due and collectible in September and March of the fiscal year with a 1½% per month penalty for delinquent payments; is based on January 1, 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 – Interest and penalty 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.

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

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

Advance to and Advance from Other Funds – During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Debt Service Fund borrowed funds from the Capital Projects Fund and a balance was still owed at June 30, 2023. Therefore, the balances of the interfund activity have been recorded in the fund financial statements.

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

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

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property, furniture and equipment and intangibles acquired after July 1, 1980 are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost (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.

Asset Class	Amount
Infrastructure	$ 50,000
Intangibles, road network	50,000
Right-to-use subscription assets	50,000
Land, buildings and improvements	25,000
Equipment and vehicles	5,000
Right-to-use leased assets	5,000

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

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

Leases – **County as Lessee** – Mills County is the lessee for a noncancellable lease of equipment. The County has recognized a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The County recognized lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease liability at the present value of the payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how Mills County determines the discount rate it used to discount the expected lease payments to present value, lease term and lease payments.

> Mills County uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the County generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
>
> The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and a purchase option price that the County is reasonably certain to exercise.

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

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

County as Lessor – Mills County is a lessor for a noncancellable lease of farmland and fiber optic cables. 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 Mills County determines the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, lease term and lease receipts.

> Mills 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.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA) – Mills County has entered into a contract that conveys control of the right to use information technology software. The County has recognized an IT subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use IT subscription asset in the government-wide financial statements. The County recognized IT subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of $50,000, or more.

At the commencement of the IT subscription term, the County initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the IT subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The right-to-use an IT subscription asset is initially measured as the sum of the initial IT subscription liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the commencement date, plus capitalization implementation costs less any incentives received from the SBITA vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term. Subsequently, the right-to-use IT subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to IT subscription arrangements include how Mills County determines the discount rate it uses to discount the expected payments to present value, term and payments.

> Mills County uses the interest rate charged by the IT subscription vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the vendor is not provided, the County generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.
>
> The IT subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the subscription. Payments included in the measurement of the liability are composed of fixed payments.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its IT subscription and will remeasure the right-to-use IT subscription asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the subscription liability.

Right-to-use IT subscription assets are reported with other capital assets and IT subscription liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

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

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

Unearned Revenue – Although certain revenues are measurable, they are not available. Available means collected withing 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 unpent 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 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, 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 and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expense, information has been determined based on Mills 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) which will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Although, certain revenues are measurable, they are not available. Available means collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Deferred inflows of resources in the governmental fund financial statements represent the amount of assets that have been recognized, but the related revenue has not been recognized since the assets are not collected within the current year or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements consist of property tax receivable and other receivables not collected within sixty days after year end and succeeding year property tax and tax increment financing receivables that will not be recognized until the year for which they are levied.

Deferred inflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position consist of succeeding year property tax and tax increment financing receivables that will not be recognized until the year for which they are levied, unrecognized items not yet charged to pension 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.

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 capital projects function.

(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:		
Secondary Roads	General	181,029
	Special Revenue:	
	Rural Services	2,447,192
	Local Option Sales and Services Tax	352,288
Total		$ 2,980,509

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

(4) Advance to and Advance from Other Funds

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Capital Projects	Debt Service	$ 93,481

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Debt Service Fund borrowed $277,295 from the Capital Projects Fund to make the necessary debt service payments on the County's general obligation debt.

(5) Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Restated, Balance Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Balance End of Year
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	$ 4,214,120	-	-	4,214,120
Intangibles, road network	933,140	-	-	933,140
Construction in progress	1,073,351	5,176,574	1,795,933	4,453,992
Total capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	6,220,611	5,176,574	1,795,933	9,601,252
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings	16,258,087	85,763	37,350	16,306,500
Improvements other than buildings	228,225	-	-	228,225
Equipment and vehicles	11,085,391	1,805,023	356,662	12,533,752
Right-to-use leased buildings	10,319	-	10,319	-
Right-to-use leased equipment	23,987	-	-	23,987
Right-to-use subscription asset	60,107	-	-	60,107
Infrastructure	29,154,700	722,582	-	29,877,282
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	56,820,816	2,613,368	404,331	59,029,853
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings	2,737,343	317,077	31,125	3,023,295
Improvements other than buildings	112,648	2,627	-	115,275
Equipment and vehicles	6,755,235	817,770	325,998	7,247,007
Right-to-use leased assets	17,324	11,134	10,319	18,139
Right-to-use subscription asset	-	20,036	-	20,036
Infrastructure	5,322,398	860,838	-	6,183,236
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	14,944,948	2,029,482	367,442	16,606,988
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	41,875,868	583,886	36,889	42,422,865
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 48,096,479	5,760,460	1,832,822	52,024,117

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to the following functions:

Governmental activities:	
Public safety and legal services	$ 336,868
Physical health and social services	10,515
County environment and education	76,713
Roads and transportation	1,441,197
Governmental services to residents	2,602
Administration	161,587
Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities	$ 2,029,482

(6) Lease Receivable

The County owns farmland. Effective March 1, 2023, the County entered into two five-year lease agreements with citizens to rent the farmland. The County is to receive land rent annually, in varying amounts, with an implicit rate of 3.00%. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County received principal of $1,797 and interest of $5,483.

On July 5, 2022, the County entered into a lease agreement for renting of the County's fiber optic cables. The agreement requires quarterly payments of $11,963 over 5 years, with an implicit rate of 3.00%. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County received principal of $41,677 and interest of $6,175.

Governmental activities future principal and interest lease receivables as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Land			Fiber Optics		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 68,304	10,756	79,060	$ 42,941	4,911	47,852
2025	73,004	8,656	81,660	44,244	3,608	47,852
2026	78,235	6,415	84,650	45,587	2,265	47,852
2027	87,017	3,963	90,980	46,970	882	47,852
2028	84,502	1,268	85,770	-	-	-
	$ 391,062	31,058	422,120	$ 179,742	11,666	191,408

Year Ending June 30,	Total		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 111,245	15,667	126,912
2025	117,248	12,264	129,512
2026	123,822	8,680	132,502
2027	133,987	4,845	138,832
2028	84,502	1,268	85,770
	$ 570,804	42,724	613,528

(7) 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	$ 47,010
Special Revenue:		
Rural Services	Services	2,956
Secondary Roads	Services	261
Total for governmental funds		$ 50,227
Custodial:		
Schools	Collections	$ 117,542
Community Colleges		11,009
Corporations		40,395
Auto License and Use Tax		613,484
All other		54,417
Total for custodial funds		$ 836,847

(8) Long-Term Liabilities

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

	Lease Agreements	Subscription Liability	General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Urban Renewal Bonds	Direct Borrowing Equipment Purchase Agreement	Compensated Absences	Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Total OPEB Liability	Total
Balance beginning of year, as restated	$ 17,193	60,107	7,985,000	1,465,000	55,691	633,839	(1,178,884)	413,625	9,451,571
Increases	-	-	-	-	-	383,333	3,085,890	106,175	3,575,398
Decreases	11,183	19,738	640,000	230,000	13,923	272,297	-	27,022	1,214,163
Balance end of year	6,010	40,369	7,345,000	1,235,000	41,768	744,875	1,907,006	492,778	11,812,806
Due within one year	$ 6,010	20,034	655,000	235,000	13,923	327,249	-	28,480	1,285,696

Lease Agreements

On April 26, 2019, the County entered into a lease agreement for a copier for the Public Health department. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $11,167. The agreement requires monthly payments of $342 over 60 months with an initial payment made May 26, 2019, with an implicit interest rate of 3.00% and the final payment due April 25, 2024. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid principal of $3,940 and interest of $166.

On October 9, 2018, the County entered into a lease agreement for a copier for the Sheriff's Office. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $12,820. The agreement requires monthly payments of $443 over 63 months with an initial payment made October 9, 2018, with an implicit interest rate of 3.00% and the final payment due December 1, 2023. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid principal of $5,153 and interest of $163.

Future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Copier - Public Health Principal	Copier - Public Health Interest	Copier - Public Health Total	Copier - Sheriff's Office Principal	Copier - Sheriff's Office Interest	Copier - Sheriff's Office Total
2024	$ 3,375	45	3,420	$ 2,635	23	2,658

Year Ending June 30,	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total Total
2024	$ 6,010	68	6,078

IT Subscription Liability

On April 17, 2018, the County entered into an IT subscription license and services information technology agreement with Pictometry International Corporation for geographic information system software. An initial IT subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $117,727. The agreement requires annual payments of $20,090 over the first 3 years and $20,640 over the next 3 years with an initial payment made July 15, 2019 for $20,090, with an interest rate of 1.50% and final payment due July 1, 2024. During the year ended June 30, 2023, principal and interest paid were $19,738 and $902, respectively. Future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Pictometry Principal	Pictometry Interest	Pictometry Total
2024	$ 20,034	606	20,640
2025	20,335	305	20,640
	$ 40,369	911	41,280

General Obligation Bonds

On October 26, 2016, the County issued $4,580,000 of general obligation refunding bonds, with interest rates ranging from 2.05% to 3.00% per annum, for a crossover refunding of $4,380,000 of general obligation bonds dated September 1, 2013. The bonds were called on June 1, 2020. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid principal of $325,000 and interest of $87,115 on the bonds.

On December 29, 2016, the County issued $5,390,000 of general obligation county communication equipment bonds, with interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 3.40% per annum, for the purpose of purchasing public safety and emergency services communication equipment for the County and other governmental entities in Mills County. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid principal of $315,000 and interest of $124,855 on the bonds.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Refunding Issued Oct 26, 2016 Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Communication Equipment Issued Dec 29, 2016 Interest Rates	Principal	Interest
2024	2.00%	$ 330,000	77,365	3.00%	$ 325,000	115,405
2025	2.00	340,000	70,765	3.00	335,000	105,655
2026	2.00	345,000	63,965	3.00	340,000	95,605
2027	2.00	350,000	57,065	3.00	355,000	85,405
2028	2.05	360,000	50,065	3.00	365,000	74,755
2029-2033	2.05-2.45	1,910,000	134,168	3.00-3.40	1,990,000	199,410
Total		$ 3,635,000	453,393		$ 3,710,000	676,235

Year Ending June 30,	Total Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 655,000	192,770	847,770
2025	675,000	176,420	851,420
2026	685,000	159,570	844,570
2027	705,000	142,470	847,470
2028	725,000	124,820	849,820
2029-2033	3,900,000	333,578	4,233,578
Total	$ 7,345,000	1,129,628	8,474,628

General Obligation Urban Renewal Bonds

On October 23, 2018, the County issued $2,250,000 of general obligation road improvement urban renewal bonds for the purpose of paying a portion of costs on an urban renewal project within the Highway 34/I-29 urban renewal area, consisting of the construction and improving county roads, with interest rates from 3.00% to 3.05% per annum. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid principal of $230,000 and interest of $44,567 on the urban renewal bonds.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation urban renewal bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Issued Oct 23, 2018			
	Interest Rates	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	3.05%	$ 235,000	37,668	272,668
2025	3.05	240,000	30,500	270,500
2026	3.05	245,000	23,180	268,180
2027	3.05	255,000	15,708	270,708
2028	3.05	260,000	7,930	267,930
Total		$ 1,235,000	114,986	1,349,986

Equipment Purchase Agreement – Direct Borrowing

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the County entered into an interest free equipment purchase agreement to purchase two storage servers. The agreement is payable over 5 years with annual installments of $13,923, with the final payment of $13,922 due by June 30, 2026. In the event of a default, certain remedies, including the payment of the remaining principal balance, may be required. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid principal of $13,923.

Future equipment purchase payments as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Storage Servers
2024	$ 13,923
2025	13,923
2026	13,922
Total	$ 41,768

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions – 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 were $631,013.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense (Reduction), Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2023, the County reported a liability of $1,907,006 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 0.050475%, which was a decrease of 0.291006% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized pension expense (reduction) of $(159,860). 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	$ 222,109	34,883
Changes of assumptions	2,058	95,880
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS' investments	-	322,091
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and the County's proportionate share of contributions	38,844	147,284
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	631,013	-
Total	$ 894,024	600,138

$631,013 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	$ (337,925)
2025	(259,380)
2026	(446,927)
2027	713,107
2028	(6,002)
Total	$ (337,127)

There were no non-employer contributing entities to 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:

Asset Class	Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
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	100.0%	

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

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (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)	$ 4,695,609	1,907,006	(546,813)

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 and prescription drug 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 Mills 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 and prescription drug 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	4
Active employees	124
Total	128

Total OPEB Liability – The County's total OPEB liability of $492,778 was measured as of June 30, 2023 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022 rolled forward to June 30, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2022 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, 2023)	2.60% per annum.
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2023)	3.25% per annum, including inflation.
Discount rate (effective June 30, 2023)	4.13% compounded annually, including inflation.
Healthcare cost trend rate (effective June 30, 2023)	7.00% initial rate decreasing by .5% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13% which reflects the index rate for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher as of the measurement date.

Mortality rates are from the SOA Pub-2010 headcount weighted mortality table fully generational using Scale MP-2021. Annual retirement probabilities are based on varying rates by age and turnover probabilities mirror those used by IPERS.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Total OPEB liability beginning of year	$ 413,625
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	59,466
Interest	18,830
Differences between expected and actual experiences	27,879
Changes in assumptions	(1,376)
Benefit payments	(25,646)
Net changes	79,153
Total OPEB liability end of year	$ 492,778

Changes of assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 4.09% in fiscal year 2022 to 4.13% in fiscal year 2023.

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 (3.13%) or 1% higher (5.13%) than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 528,185	492,778	459,523

Sensitivity of the County's Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower (6.00%) or 1% higher (8.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 433,049	492,778	563,823

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 $20,625. 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	$ 25,091	151,424
Changes in assumptions	17,784	32,700
Total	$ 42,875	184,124

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	$ (32,025)
2025	(23,191)
2026	(23,192)
2027	(24,571)
2028	(15,490)
Thereafter	(22,780)
	$ (141,249)

(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 $218,544.

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 claim, property loss or series of claims or losses exhausts the Pool's funds and any excess risk-sharing recoveries, then payment of such claims or losses shall be the obligation of the respective individual member against whom the claim was made or the loss was incurred.

The County does not report a liability for losses in excess of reinsurance or excess risk-sharing recoveries unless it is deemed probable such losses have occurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, at June 30, 2023, no liability has been recorded in the County's financial statements. As of June 30, 2023, settled claims have not exceeded the 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 Group Health Fund

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 County contributions and is administered through a service agreement with Secure Benefits Systems. The agreement is renewable on an annual basis. The deductible for single and family coverage for a calendar year was $500 and $1,000, respectively. After the deductible is met, the County will pay directly or reimburse any eligible employee for 60% (80% of any in-network physician) of any additional claims for services covered by the contract, but subject to the deductible or co-insurance provisions of the contract. An employee's maximum payment during any calendar year for deductibles and co-insurance was $1,000 for single coverage and $2,000 for family coverage. After an employee has reached the maximum deductible and co-insurance, the County will pay directly or reimburse the employee for 100% of any additional claims for services covered by the contract, but subject to deductible or co-insurance provisions of the contract, up to $6,350 for single coverage and $12,700 for family coverage.

Monthly payments of service fees and plan contributions to the Employee Group Health Fund are recorded as expenditures from the operating funds. Under the administrative service agreement, monthly payments of service fees and claims processed are paid to Secure Benefits Systems from the Employee Group Health Fund. The County's contribution to the fund for the year ended June 30, 2023 was $185,955.

The amounts payable from the Employee Group Health Fund at June 30, 2023 for incurred but not reported (IBNR) and reported but not paid claims has not been determined since the County has not obtained and it is not required to obtain an actuarial opinion. These amounts are not expected to be material to the financial statements.

(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.

County Tax Abatements

The County provides tax abatements for urban renewal and economic development projects with tax increment financing as provided for in Chapters 15A and 403 of the Code of Iowa. For these types of projects, the County enters into agreements with developers which require the County, after developers meet the terms of the agreements, to 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. No other commitments were made by the County as part of these agreements.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, $80,376 of property tax was diverted from the County under the County's urban renewal development agreement.

(14) Accounting Change

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA), was implemented during fiscal year 2023. The new requirements require the reporting of certain right-to-use subscription-based IT arrangements and liabilities which were previously not reported. The result of these changes had no effect on the beginning net position.

	Capital Assets	Long-term Liabilities IT Subscription Liability
Balances June 30, 2022, as previously reported	$ 48,036,372	-
Change to implement GASBS No. 96	60,107	60,107
Balances July 1, 2022, as restated	$ 48,096,479	60,107

Mills County

Required Supplementary Information

Mills County

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

Required Supplementary Information

Year ended June 30, 2023

	Actual	Funds not Required to be Budgeted	Net
Receipts:			
Property and other county tax	$ 12,223,644	-	12,223,644
Interest and penalty on property tax	62,679	-	62,679
Intergovernmental	7,603,806	-	7,603,806
Licenses and permits	331,446	-	331,446
Charges for service	489,741	-	489,741
Use of money and property	428,449	-	428,449
Miscellaneous	496,265	-	496,265
Total receipts	21,636,030	-	21,636,030
Disbursements:			
Public safety and legal services	4,792,073	-	4,792,073
Physical health and social services	1,636,706	-	1,636,706
County environment and education	1,499,946	400	1,499,546
Roads and transportation	7,500,119	-	7,500,119
Governmental services to residents	626,656	-	626,656
Administration	3,550,437	-	3,550,437
Debt service	1,322,698	-	1,322,698
Capital projects	742,722	-	742,722
Total disbursements	21,671,357	400	21,670,957
Deficiency of receipts under disbursements	(35,327)	(400)	(34,927)
Balance beginning of year	14,030,320	6,368	14,023,952
Balance end of year	$ 13,994,993	5,968	13,989,025

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Budgeted Amounts		Final to Actual
Original	Final	Variance
12,166,032	12,166,032	57,612
26,734	26,734	35,945
6,890,524	7,393,868	209,938
212,400	212,400	119,046
476,070	476,070	13,671
205,125	205,125	223,324
265,865	329,300	166,965
20,242,750	20,809,529	826,501
5,143,378	5,353,469	561,396
2,016,362	2,070,781	434,075
2,153,850	2,157,968	658,422
7,353,569	7,879,651	379,532
730,312	730,312	103,656
5,544,921	6,185,827	2,635,390
1,543,299	1,543,299	220,601
610,000	610,000	(132,722)
25,095,691	26,531,307	4,860,350
(4,852,941)	(5,721,778)	5,686,851
10,724,635	10,724,635	3,299,317
5,871,694	5,002,857	8,986,168

Mills 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	$ 21,636,030	(568,554)	21,067,476
Expenditures	21,671,357	(292,575)	21,378,782
Net	(35,327)	(275,979)	(311,306)
Beginning fund balances	14,030,320	(476,441)	13,553,879
Ending fund balances	$ 13,994,993	(752,420)	13,242,573

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Mills 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 the blended component unit, 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, three budget amendments increased budgeted disbursements by $1,435,616. The budget amendments are reflected in the final budgeted amounts.

In addition, annual budgets are similarly adopted in accordance with the Code of Iowa by the appropriate governing body as indicated: for the County 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 amount budgeted in the capital projects function.

Mills 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)		0.50475%	0.341481% **	0.063806%	0.063314%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$	1,907	(1,179)	4,482	3,666
County's covered payroll	$	6,557	6,339	6,126	6,167
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		29.08%	-18.60%	73.16%	59.45%
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
	0.063629%	0.067529%	0.66446%	0.66662%	0.67327%
	4,027	4,498	4,182	3,293	2,670
	5,876	5,828	5,519	5,450	5,290
	68.53%	77.18%	75.77%	60.42%	50.47%
	83.62%	82.21%	81.82%	85.19%	87.61%

Mills 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	$	631	615	598	581
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution		(631)	(615)	(598)	(581)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$	-	-	-	-
County's covered payroll	$	6,760	6,557	6,339	6,126
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		9.33%	9.38%	9.43%	9.48%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	588	532	530	502	500	478
	(588)	(532)	(530)	(502)	(500)	(478)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6,167	5,876	5,828	5,519	5,450	5,290
	9.53%	9.05%	9.09%	9.10%	9.17%	9.04%

Mills County

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.

Mills County

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

For the Last Six Years
Required Supplementary Information

		2023	2022	2021	2020
Service cost	$	59,466	67,669	63,340	57,786
Interest cost		18,830	12,204	14,202	19,265
Difference between expected and actual experiences		27,879	(96,645)	(40,996)	(78,573)
Changes in assumptions		(1,376)	(40,450)	14,820	5,925
Benefit payments		(25,646)	(37,320)	(27,355)	(22,443)
Net change in total OPEB liability		79,153	(94,542)	24,011	(18,040)
Total OPEB liability beginning of year		413,625	508,167	484,156	502,196
Total OPEB liability end of year	$	492,778	413,625	508,167	484,156
Covered-employee payroll	$	6,635,252	6,372,214	6,522,403	5,600,608
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		7.4%	6.5%	7.8%	8.6%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

	2019	2018
	53,399	43,805
	18,484	17,358
	-	(67,467)
	11,039	5,629
	(9,817)	(22,396)
	73,105	(23,071)
	429,091	452,162
	502,196	429,091
	5,663,498	5,485,228
	8.9%	7.8%

Changes in benefit terms:

There were no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

The 2022 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a new actuarial opinion dated June 30, 2022:

Changed mortality assumptions to the SOA Pub-2010 headcount weighted mortality table fully generational using Scale MP-2021.

The 2020 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a new actuarial opinion dated June 30, 2020:

Changed mortality assumptions to the SOA Pub-2010 headcount weighted mortality table fully generational using Scale MP-2019.

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	4.13%
Year ended June 30, 2022	4.09%
Year ended June 30, 2021	2.19%
Year ended June 30, 2020	2.66%
Year ended June 30, 2019	3.51%
Year ended June 30, 2018	3.87%
Year ended June 30, 2017	3.58%

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

Supplementary Information

Mills County

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

	Special			
	Local Option Sales and Services Tax	Resource Enhancement and Protection	County Recorder's Records Management	Urban Renewal Revenue
Assets				
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments	$ 1,235,282	51,875	14,785	918,868
Receivables:				
Property tax:				
Delinquent	-	-	-	-
Succeeding year	-	-	-	-
Succeeding year tax increment financing	-	-	-	845,000
Opioid settlement	-	-	-	-
Lease	-	-	-	-
Advance to other funds	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	92,386	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 1,327,668	51,875	14,785	1,763,868
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 128,759	-	-	-
Salaries and benefits payable	-	-	-	-
Advance from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	128,759	-	-	-
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Unavailable revenues:				
Succeeding year property tax	-	-	-	-
Succeeding year tax increment financing	-	-	-	845,000
Other	-	-	-	-
Lease related	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	845,000
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Loan receivable	-	-	-	-
Restricted for:				
Drainage warrants/drainage improvement certificates	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	918,868
Capital projects	-	-	-	-
Opioid abatement	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	1,198,909	51,875	14,785	-
Total fund balances	1,198,909	51,875	14,785	918,868
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 1,327,668	51,875	14,785	1,763,868

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Revenue							
County Conservation	Drainage District	Local Government Opioid Abatement	Fiber Revenues	Impact Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total
338,539	5,968	83,269	54,512	80,017	257,771	1	3,040,887
-	-	-	-	-	2,058	-	2,058
-	-	-	-	-	745,000	-	745,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	845,000
-	-	300,863	-	-	-	-	300,863
391,062	-	-	179,742	-	-	-	570,804
-	-	-	-	-	-	93,481	93,481
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,386
729,601	5,968	384,132	234,254	80,017	1,004,829	93,482	5,690,479
264	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,023
1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560
-	-	-	-	-	93,481	-	93,481
1,824	-	-	-	-	93,481	-	224,064
-	-	-	-	-	745,000	-	745,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	845,000
-	-	300,863	-	-	2,058	-	302,921
391,062	-	-	179,742	-	-	-	570,804
391,062	-	300,863	179,742	-	747,058	-	2,463,725
-	-	-	-	-	-	93,481	93,481
-	5,968	-	-	-	-	-	5,968
-	-	-	-	-	164,290	-	1,083,158
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	83,269	-	-	-	-	83,269
336,715	-	-	54,512	80,017	-	-	1,736,813
336,715	5,968	83,269	54,512	80,017	164,290	93,482	3,002,690
729,601	5,968	384,132	234,254	80,017	1,004,829	93,482	5,690,479

Mills County

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

Year ended June 30, 2023

				Special
	Local Option Sales and Services Tax	Resource Enhancement and Protection	County Recorder's Records Management	Urban Renewal Revenue
Revenues:				
Property and other county tax	$ -	-	-	-
Local option sales and services tax	1,215,365	-	-	-
Tax increment financing	-	-	-	735,727
Intergovernmental	-	10,391	-	24,550
Charges for service	-	-	2,858	-
Use of money and property	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	1,215,365	10,391	2,858	760,277
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
County environment and education	610,970	11,000	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	469,728
Total expenditures	610,970	11,000	-	469,728
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	604,395	(609)	2,858	290,549
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(352,288)	-	-	-
Change in fund balances	252,107	(609)	2,858	290,549
Fund balances beginning of year	946,802	52,484	11,927	628,319
Fund balances end of year	$ 1,198,909	51,875	14,785	918,868

See accompanying independent auditor’s report.

Revenue							
County Conservation	Drainage District	Local Government Opioid Abatement	Fiber Revenues	Impact Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total
-	-	-	-	-	817,084	-	817,084
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,215,365
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	735,727
-	-	-	-	-	42,747	-	77,688
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,858
79,185	-	-	54,512	-	-	-	133,697
-	-	70,034	-	80,017	-	-	150,051
79,185	-	70,034	54,512	80,017	859,831	-	3,132,470
49,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	671,935
-	-	-	-	-	852,970	-	1,322,698
49,965	-	-	-	-	852,970	-	1,994,633
29,220	-	70,034	54,512	80,017	6,861	-	1,137,837
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(352,288)
29,220	-	70,034	54,512	80,017	6,861	-	785,549
307,495	5,968	13,235	-	-	157,429	93,482	2,217,141
336,715	5,968	83,269	54,512	80,017	164,290	93,482	3,002,690

Mills County

Combining Schedule of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

June 30, 2023

	County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools
Assets				
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments:				
County Treasurer	$ -	1,917	591,889	117,542
Other County officials	111,035	-	-	-
Receivables:				
Property tax:				
Delinquent	-	673	1,160	34,722
Succeeding year	-	241,000	525,000	15,016,000
Special assessments	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 111,035	243,590	1,118,049	15,168,264
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	-	-	133,545	-
Stamped warrants payable	-	-	-	-
Salaries and benefits payable	-	-	9,596	-
Due to other governments	24,698	1,917	-	117,542
Trusts payable	86,337	-	-	-
Compensated absences	-	-	24,186	-
Total liabilities	$ 111,035	1,917	167,327	117,542
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenues	$ -	241,000	525,000	15,016,000
Net Position				
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	$ -	673	425,722	34,722

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	Drainage Districts	City Special Assessments	Other	Total
11,009	40,395	2,998	613,484	6,262,199	643	829,103	8,471,179
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,035
3,860	12,345	1,176	-	-	-	7	53,943
1,412,000	3,864,000	455,000	-	-	-	2,000	21,515,000
-	-	-	-	-	62,778	-	62,778
-	-	-	-	182,379	-	50,042	232,421
1,426,869	3,916,740	459,174	613,484	6,444,578	63,421	881,152	30,446,356
-	-	-	-	-	-	675	134,220
-	-	-	-	4,321	-	-	4,321
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,596
11,009	40,395	2,998	613,484	-	643	24,161	836,847
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,337
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,186
11,009	40,395	2,998	613,484	4,321	643	24,836	1,095,507
1,412,000	3,864,000	455,000	-	-	-	2,000	21,515,000
3,860	12,345	1,176	-	6,440,257	62,778	854,316	7,835,849

Mills County

Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

Year ended June 30, 2023

	County Offices	Agricultural Extension Education	County Assessor	Schools
Additions:				
Property and other county tax	$ -	259,518	446,959	16,069,115
911 surcharges	-	-	-	-
State tax credits	-	13,581	23,353	737,354
Office fees and collections	535,400	-	-	-
Auto licenses, use tax and postage	-	-	-	-
Assessments	-	-	-	-
Trusts	667,066	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	40	-
Total additions	1,202,466	273,099	470,352	16,806,469
Deductions:				
Agency remittances:				
To other funds	232,712	-	-	-
To other governments	302,452	273,148	863,232	16,809,003
Trusts paid out	667,302	-	-	-
Total deductions	1,202,466	273,148	863,232	16,809,003
Changes in net position	-	(49)	(392,880)	(2,534)
Net position beginning of year	-	722	818,602	37,256
Net position end of year	$ -	673	425,722	34,722

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax	Drainage Districts	City Special Assessments	Other	Total
1,509,450	3,766,776	503,356	-	-	-	22,464	22,577,638
-	-	-	-	-	-	289,697	289,697
67,636	313,903	22,475	-	-	-	138	1,178,440
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,598	537,998
-	-	-	7,202,404	-	-	-	7,202,404
-	-	-	-	1,729,995	64,074	196,391	1,990,460
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667,066
-	-	-	-	1,367,587	-	655,535	2,023,162
1,577,086	4,080,679	525,831	7,202,404	3,097,582	64,074	1,166,823	36,466,865
-	-	-	243,172	-	-	-	475,884
1,577,582	4,080,461	525,941	6,959,232	1,236,900	11,563	964,535	33,604,049
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667,302
1,577,582	4,080,461	525,941	7,202,404	1,236,900	11,563	964,535	34,747,235
(496)	218	(110)	-	1,860,682	52,511	202,288	1,719,630
4,356	12,127	1,286	-	4,579,575	10,267	652,028	6,116,219
3,860	12,345	1,176	-	6,440,257	62,778	854,316	7,835,849

Mills 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	$ 10,284,815	10,987,758	10,341,730	9,895,606
Tax increment financing	735,727	404,468	648,403	515,402
Local option sales and services tax	1,215,365	1,078,929	1,066,207	851,356
Interest and penalty on property tax	62,679	66,641	92,102	27,154
Intergovernmental	6,899,600	12,262,326	18,538,786	7,912,161
Licenses and permits	338,501	265,861	917,177	548,930
Charges for service	489,129	534,024	540,151	476,727
Use of money and property	525,309	242,527	319,601	287,622
Miscellaneous	516,351	342,030	456,183	444,673
Total	$ 21,067,476	26,184,564	32,920,340	20,959,631
Expenditures:				
Operating:				
Public safety and legal services	$ 4,685,967	4,521,598	4,297,139	3,713,341
Physical health and social services	1,670,388	1,771,816	1,743,658	2,208,394
Mental health	-	450,436	374,848	275,734
County environment and education	1,623,608	4,547,945	12,011,087	1,681,133
Roads and transportation	7,198,275	6,309,590	8,346,945	9,467,708
Governmental services to residents	628,706	665,503	675,144	585,576
Administration	3,506,418	3,532,318	3,747,798	2,486,285
Debt service	1,322,698	1,128,488	1,212,038	1,340,716
Capital projects	742,722	282,059	383,392	504,669
Total	$ 21,378,782	23,209,753	32,792,049	22,263,556

See accompanying independent auditor’s report.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
10,560,141	8,980,757	7,671,724	7,722,247	7,624,136	7,177,383
428,068	372,942	364,305	161,342	268,005	331,333
728,308	601,806	643,362	584,360	619,091	681,917
57,062	48,683	64,784	54,095	60,206	55,716
5,760,921	5,473,533	5,084,348	5,597,956	4,987,426	4,768,950
185,363	316,849	327,843	214,365	269,393	145,625
501,053	496,126	516,350	434,180	454,886	440,482
172,173	132,354	120,254	99,667	107,617	99,148
1,069,084	382,297	251,967	242,923	271,703	196,523
19,462,173	16,805,347	15,044,937	15,111,135	14,662,463	13,897,077
4,068,024	3,448,741	3,298,526	3,167,497	2,921,757	2,605,007
2,090,923	2,118,573	1,592,938	1,723,112	1,643,560	1,573,212
313,895	441,846	397,124	491,072	2,064,325	190,359
1,739,420	1,363,054	1,213,925	1,350,658	814,524	1,658,505
6,018,775	4,853,258	5,658,872	5,075,898	4,555,966	4,647,326
538,717	535,830	491,575	534,660	519,112	478,780
2,011,619	1,820,808	1,504,490	1,401,177	1,336,065	1,169,434
1,296,099	1,079,267	634,356	538,533	535,436	522,265
3,249,037	710,543	3,055,015	1,233,204	1,775,918	4,415,035
21,326,509	16,371,920	17,846,821	15,515,811	16,166,663	17,259,923

Mills County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended June 30, 2023

Grantor/Program	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Program Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture:			
Passed through Iowa Department of Human Services:			
Human Services Administrative Reimbursements:			
SNAP Cluster:			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	00002129047	$ 14,625
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			14,625
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:			
Passed through Iowa Economic Development Authority:			
National Disaster Resilience Competition	14.272	13-NDRI-008	309,931
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			309,931
U.S. Department of the Interior:			
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	15.226	FY23	12,167
Total U.S. Department of the Interior			12,167
U.S. Department of Justice:			
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922	FY23	6,863
Passed through Iowa Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy:			
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	20-JAG-446475	19,717
Total U.S. Department of Justice			26,580
U.S. Department of Transporation:			
Passed through Iowa Department of Public Safety:			
Highway Safety Cluster:			
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	PAP 22-402-M0PT, Task 87-30-00	364
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	PAP-23-402,M0PT, Task 57-00-00	4,531
			4,895
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	PAP-23-405d-M6OT, Task 00-57-00	868
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			5,763
U.S. Department of the Treasury:			
COVID-19, CORNAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS	21.027	FY23	1,076,232
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			1,076,232
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Passed through Connections Area Agency on Aging, Inc.:			
Special Program for the Aging - Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044	FY23	8,154
Passed through Iowa Department of Public Health:			
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	5881BT07-E2	231,994
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	5883I461	8,551
COVID-19, Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	5885BT465	20,354
			28,905
National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	93.889	5881BHP15-E2	108,375

Mills County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended June 30, 2023

Grantor/Program	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Program Expenditures
Passed through Iowa Department of Human Services:			
Human Services Administrative Reimbursements:			
Guardianship Assistance	93.090	00002129047	3
Title IV-E Prevention Program	93.472	00002129047	433
Refugee and Entrant Assistance State/Replacement Designee Administered Programs	93.566	00002129047	41
CCDF Cluster:			
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	93.596	00002129047	3,365
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658	00002129047	3,083
Adoption Assistance	93.659	00002129047	1,708
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	00002129047	3,865
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	00002129047	253
Medicaid Cluster:			
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	00002129047	16,738
Passed through Prevent Child Abuse Iowa:			
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	ACFS 21-058	10,635
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	ACFS 21-058	1,130
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	ACFS 21-046	13,500
Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	93.669	ACFS 21-058	1,455
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			433,637
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:			
Passed through Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division:			
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	HMPG 4421 DRIA	155,619
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			155,619
Total			$ 2,034,554

Basis of Presentation – The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Mills County under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2023. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Mills County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in financial position or cash flows of Mills County.

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

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

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

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

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

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

To the Officials of Mills County:

We have audited, in accordance with 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 Mills 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 14, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in Part II of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, 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 Part II of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs 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 deficiency described in Part II of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2023-004 to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Mills 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 Part IV of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Comments involving statutory and other legal matters about Mills 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 Mills County. Since our audit was based on tests and samples, not all transactions that might have had an impact on the comments were necessarily audited. The comments involving statutory and other legal matters are not intended to constitute legal interpretations of those statutes.

Mills County's Responses to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Mills County's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Mills 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 Mills County during the course of our audit. Should you have any questions concerning any of the above matters, we shall be pleased to discuss them with you at your convenience.

Brian R. Brustkern, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State

February 14, 2025

Mills County

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Rob Sand
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State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0006

Telephone (515) 281-5834

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

To the Officials of Mills County:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

We have audited Mills County, Iowa's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on Mills County's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2023. Mills County's major federal program is identified in Part I of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, Mills County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the audit requirements of Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Mills County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Mills County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Mills County's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Mills County's compliance based on our audit. 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, Government Auditing Standards and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Mills County's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Mills County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing other such procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- Obtain an understanding of Mills County's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Mills County's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weakness. However, as discussed below, we did identify a deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2023-005 to be a significant deficiency.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Mills County's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Mills County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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

Brian R. Brustkern, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State

February 14, 2025

Mills County

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year ended June 30, 2023

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

(a) Unmodified opinions were issued on the financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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

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

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

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

(f) The audit disclosed an audit finding which is required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, Section 200.516.

(g) The major program was Assistance Listing Number 21.027 – COVID-19, CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS.

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

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

Part II: 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:

		Applicable Offices
(1)	Incoming mail is not opened by an employee who is not authorized to make entries to the accounting records. That independent opener should list checks received in the mail, then forward the mail on to the accounting personnel for processing. Later, the independent mail opener should trace receipts from the listing to proper recording in the accounting records and proper deposit.	Treasurer
(2)	Bank accounts are not reconciled at the end of each month by an individual who does not sign checks, handle or record cash.	Treasurer
(3)	Collection, deposit preparation and reconciliation functions are not segregated from the recording and accounting for cash receipts.	Conservation
(4)	Depositing, reconciling and recording of receipts is done by the change fund custodian. Additionally, the change fund is not the responsibility of one individual.	Treasurer

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

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

Recommendation – Each official should review the control activities of their office to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. The official should utilize current personnel, including elected officials, to provide additional control through review of financial transactions, reconciliations and reports. These independent reviews should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review.

Responses –

Treasurer – Everyone in the office is in accounting at some point. We do list all checks and when they clear on spread sheet. We try to have one person do the deposit and the other one check it the next day. We have changed to paperless balancing everyone tries to initial what part of the accounting they have done.

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

Conclusions – Responses acknowledged. Each office should continue to review and monitor control activities to obtain the maximum internal control possible.

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 of receivables and payables were not properly recorded in the County's financial statements. In addition, material errors in the accrual classification of receivables and payables were identified. Adjustments were subsequently made by the County to properly include and classify 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 and accrual classifications to ensure the County's financial statements are accurate and reliable.

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

Recommendation – The County should establish procedures to ensure all receivables and payables are identified and properly reported in the County's financial statements and should ensure all accrual classifications are proper.

Responses –

Treasurer – The County will make sure the receivables and payables are identified, coded and properly reported in the County's financial statements.

Auditor – I will work with the Treasurer's office to create procedures to address this issue.

Conclusions – Responses accepted.

2023-003 Square Payment System

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 dishonest and maximizes the accuracy of the County's financial statements.

Condition – The County uses a Square Payments Processing System at the Conservation Department in order to process credit card payments. Use of Square presents significant risks as it allows users to change the bank account assigned to the device at any time, through the Square Dashboard. Users can also transfer money from the Square account to a Cash App. Cash App is a mobile payment service developed by Square, Inc., allowing users to transfer money to one another using a mobile phone application.

Payments collected through the Conservation's Square Payment Processing System are not reconciled to deposit and accounting records and are not reviewed by an independent person for accuracy nor completeness.

Cause – County policies do not require and procedures have not been established to require receipts received per the Square Dashboard to be compared to the deposit and accounting records by an independent person.

Effect – Anyone with access to the Square account would have the ability to change the bank account assigned to the device and would have the ability to transfer funds. In addition, without review, the County could find that reimbursements from the Square System are not to the agreed upon terms nor for the required amount.

Recommendation – The County should implement a policy and written procedures for usage of these types of electronic payment systems. A reconciliation of the Square Payment System's daily activity on the Square Dashboard to the deposit detail and accounting records should be performed. In addition, someone independent from the collection process should be reviewing the Square Dashboard and the reconciliations. This review should be documented by the signature or initials of the independent reviewer and the date of the review.

Response – I will work on a policy and procedure for these types of payments and work with Conservation on reconciliation of daily activities and increase the internal controls.

Furthermore, if we are still utilizing Square, I will see if there is a more secure payment method for the County to use.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

2023-004 Current and 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 – The County did not have procedures in place to ensure current and delinquent tax reconciliations by tax district were prepared timely. In addition, amounts on the delinquent tax reconciliation were not supported.

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

Effect – Since current and delinquent property tax reconciliations were not performed timely or supported, misstatements of current and 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 – Current and delinquent property tax reconciliations should be prepared timely and amounts on the reconciliations should be supported.

Response – I have struggled with this since I took office as there were no notes or information on how to do it. I have visited with other Treasurer's about their reporting form. The state auditor in 2021 was able to find a form from a different county, but I have had trouble finding items I need to put on the form. I think a simpler form would be better, but I think 2024 is now correct.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

INSTANCES OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

Part III: Findings and Questioned Costs For Federal Awards:

INSTANCE OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCY:

Assistance Listing Number 21.027: COVID-19, CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

Federal Award Year: 2021
Prior Year Finding Number: N/A
U.S. Department of Treasury

2023-005 Project and Expenditure Report

Criteria – The Uniform Guidance, Part 200.303, requires the auditee establish and maintain effective internal control over the federal award which provides reasonable assurance the auditee is managing the federal award in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms of the federal award. The County is required to submit an annual Project and Expenditure Report. This report is a report on projects funded, expenditures, and contracts and subawards equal to or greater than $50,000 and other information.

The Compliance and Reporting Guidance, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, requires the annual report be submitted to the U.S. Treasury by April 30.

Condition – The Annual Project and Expenditure Report for the Coronavirus State and Local Recovery funds due April 30, 2023 could not be located. Therefore, we were unable to determine if the report was submitted as required.

Cause – County procedures have not been established to ensure documentation of the report being submitted is maintained.

Effect – The lack of established policies and procedures resulted in the County not being in compliance with requirements of the Compliance and Reporting Guidance.

Recommendation – The County should establish policies and procedures to ensure documentation of reports being submitted is maintained to confirm the County is in compliance with requirements of the Compliance and Reporting Guidance.

Response – I am developing a project board that will include a listing of all reports due throughout the year, which will assist this office is ensuring all reports are completed on time.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

Part IV: 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 capital projects function.

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.

Response – I will review the budget monthly and make amendments as 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 Expense – No expenditures of County money for travel expenses of spouses of County officials or employees exceeded set reimbursement rate.

2023-D Business Transactions – Business transactions between the County and County officials or employees are detailed as follows:

Name, Title and Business Connection	Transaction Description	Amount
Carol Vinton, Board of Supervisors, nephew is owner of Vinton Enterprises	Residential repairs and dump trucking	$ 4,333
DeShawne Bird Sell, County Attorney owner of Sell Law PLC	Legal fees	736
Lonnie Mayberry, Board of Supervisors, owner of Land Surveying Services Inc.	Services for wood lath work	180
Lacey Jackson, granddaughter of County Auditor	Election worker	98
Breckyn Petersen, daughter of Accounts Payable Clerk	Election worker	75
Ami Petersen, Accounts Payable Clerk, husband is owner of De'Sign Avenue	Printed election signs	65

These transactions do not appear to represent conflicts of interest in accordance with Chapter 331.342(2)(j) of the Code of Iowa, since the total transactions with each individual were less than $6,000 during the fiscal year.

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

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.

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 Annual Urban Renewal Report – The Annual Urban Renewal Report was properly approved and certified to the Department of Management on or before December 1. However, the reported total tax increment financing debt outstanding was understated, and revenues were not properly broken out between revenue types.

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

Response – I will double check all figures and ensure that all amounts reported and/or certified match what is reported to the State.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

2023-K Tax Increment Financing (TIF) – For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County Auditor did not prepare a reconciliation for each urban renewal area within each City which reconciles TIF receipts with total outstanding TIF debt.

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

Response – Each year after the Urban Renewal Report is submitted, I will prepare the reconciliation for each TIF district and distribute them to the correct taxing authority. A copy of this reconciliation will be placed in a binder that is kept in the Auditor's office.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

2023-L Tax Increment Financing – LMI Set Aside – The County's development agreement provides for a 37.2% set aside for low and moderate income (LMI) housing assistance. As of June 30, 2023, the County has not set aside any funds for LMI housing assistance. Per Chapter 403.22(3)(d) of the Code of Iowa, the County may use any other sources which are legally available to provide LMI assistance.

Recommendation – The County should investigate alternatives to comply with the LMI set aside requirement per Chapter 403.22(3) of the Code of Iowa. If necessary, other potential sources of funds may be used to meet the low and moderate income family housing assistance requirement.

Response – If not already done, I will ensure an LMI fund is set up for each project and transfer LMI funds to them as we pay out on each development agreement on or about December 1 and June 1 of each year.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

2023-M Tax Increment Financing – During the year ended June 30, 2008, the County entered into a development agreement with Oak Ranch Development, LLC that called for the County to make two payments a year starting on December 1, 2009 for 11 fiscal years ending on June 1, 2020 or until the total amount of principal and interest has been paid, whichever occurs first. The County continued to collect TIF for this agreement in fiscal year 2021, 2022, and 2023 after the agreement had ended. Per discussion with County personnel, TIF collections continued in order to meet the LMI set aside requirement, noted in Comment 2023-L above. The County also made two additional payments to the developer in fiscal year 2021 after the agreement ended.

Recommendation – As noted in Comment 2023-L, because the development agreement ended, the County should investigate alternatives to comply with the LMI set-aside utilizing other potential sources of funds. Also, because the period of the development agreement ended, the County should seek reimbursement from the developer for any payments made after the agreement ended.

Response – If the reimbursement was not made prior, I will work with the developer to get those funds reimbursed. Additionally, I have created timelines for each TIF district with clear end dates and maximum TIF dollars allowed.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

2023-N Tax Increment Financing – Chapter 403.19 of the Code of Iowa allows a municipality may certify loans, advances, indebtedness and bonds (indebtedness) to the County Auditor which qualify for reimbursement from incremental property tax. The County Auditor provides for the division of property tax to repay the certified indebtedness and provides available incremental property tax in subsequent fiscal years without further certification by the county until the amount of certified indebtedness is paid.

The County entered into a development agreement in November 2021 for a total of $1,800,000. This agreement was not certified by the County on the County's TIF debt certification form.

Recommendation – The County should review its procedures to ensure TIF debt is properly certified.

Response – I will ensure that TIF debt is certified correctly and copies of TIF certs kept with each TIF binder. I will send the certification to each developer, so they also have a copy.

Conclusion – Response accepted.

Staff

This audit was performed by:

Brian R. Brustkern, CPA, Deputy
Jennifer L. Wall, CPA, Director
Prem Gobin, Senior Auditor II
Taylor A. Hepp, Senior Auditor II
Ronica H. Drury, Staff Auditor
Christopher L. Poague, Staff Auditor
David R. Roszak, Staff Auditor