## CARROLL COUNTY, IOWA

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

JUNE 30, 2023

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## Officials

## (Before January, 2023)

Name	Title	Term Expires
Scott Johnson Dean Schettler Eugene Meiners Stephanie Hausman Richard Ruggles	Board of Supervisors	January, 2025 January, 2023 January, 2025 January, 2023 January, 2025
Kourtney Payer	County Auditor	January, 2025
Lisa Wagner	County Treasurer	January, 2023
Ashten Wittrock	County Recorder	January, 2023
Ken Pingrey	County Sheriff	January, 2025
John Werden	County Attorney	January, 2023
Cindy Heuton	County Assessor	January, 2028
(A	After January, 2023)	
Scott Johnson Mike Andersen Eugene Meiners Stephanie Hausman Richard Ruggles	Board of Supervisors	January, 2025 January, 2027 January, 2025 January, 2027 January, 2025
Kourtney Payer	County Auditor	January, 2025
Lisa Wagner	County Treasurer	January, 2027
Ashten Wittrock	County Recorder	January, 2027
Ken Pingrey	County Sheriff	January, 2025
John Werden	County Attorney	January, 2027
Cindy Heuton	County Assessor	January, 2028

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KENNETH P. TEGELS CHRISTOPHER J. NELSON DAVID A. GINTHER DUSTIN T. VEENSTRA FAITH E. HINRICHS

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Officials of Carroll County

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Carroll 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Carroll 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> 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 Carroll County, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Carroll 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 judgement 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 judgement 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 Carroll 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 judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Carroll 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) and the Schedule of County Contributions on pages 3 through 3h and on pages 45 through 50 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 Carroll County's basic financial statements. We previously audited, in accordance with the standards referred to in the third paragraph of this report, the financial statements for the three years ended June 30, 2022 (which are not presented herein) and expressed unmodified opinions on those financial statements. The financial statements for the six years ended June 30, 2019 (which are not presented herein), were audited by other auditors, whose reports 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

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In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated August 12, 2024 on our consideration of Carroll 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering Carroll County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Atlantic, Iowa August 12, 2024

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

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

#### 2023 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Governor signed Senate File 619 on June 16, 2021 which significantly changed mental health funding. The County was required to transfer the remaining fund balance of the Special Revenue, Mental Health Fund to the Carroll Mental Health Region prior to June 30, 2022.
- Revenues of the County's governmental activities increased 3.0%, or approximately \$704,000, during fiscal year 2023. Capital grants, contributions and restricted interest decreased approximately \$2,147,000, operating grants, contributions and restricted interest increased approximately \$381,000, charges for service decreased approximately \$62,000 and property and other county tax increased approximately \$808,000.
- Governmental activities expenses decreased 0.6%, or approximately \$116,000, during fiscal year 2023. Roads and transportation expenses decreased approximately \$2,256,000, non-program expenses increased approximately \$1,784,000 and administration expenses increased approximately \$420,000.
- Governmental activities net position increased 8.9%, or approximately \$5,241,000, during fiscal year 2023.

#### USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report consists of a series of financial statements and other information, as follows:

Management's Discussion and Analysis introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the County's financial activities.

The Government-wide Financial Statements consist of a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These provide information about the activities of Carroll County as a whole and present an overall view of the County's finances.

The Fund Financial Statements tell how governmental and business type activities services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements report Carroll 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 Carroll 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, and the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) and related contributions.

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 which helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

The County's governmental and business type 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. The County's business type activities include the wastewater treatment systems, which is financed primarily by user charges.

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

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

2) Proprietary funds account for the County's Enterprise, Mt. Carmel Sewer and Maple River Sewer Funds and the 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 governmental fund financial statements.

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of financial position. The analysis that follows focuses on the changes in net position.

Net Position of Governmental and Business Type Activities (Expressed in Thousands)										
	Acti	nmental vities e 30,	Acti	ss Type vities e 30,	Total Activities June 30, 2023 2022					
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 30,140 59,588	\$ 28,167 57,686	\$ 35 720	\$ 32 746	\$ 30,175 60,308	\$28,199 _58,432				
Total assets	89,728	85,853	755	778	90,483	86,631				
Deferred outflows of resources	985	921	bud does		985	921				
Long-term liabilities Other liabilities	12,096 2,970	11,492 2,109	210 10	223 2	12,306 2,980	11,715 				
Total liabilities	15,066	13,601	220	225	15,286	_13,826				
Deferred inflows of resources	11,253	14,020			11,253	_14,020				
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	49,173 12,361 2,860	46,601 10,235 2,317	510  25	524  29	49,683 12,361 2,885	47,125 10,235 2,346				
Total net position	<u>\$ 64,394</u>	\$ 59,153	<u>\$ 535</u>	<u>\$ 553</u>	\$ 64,929	\$59,706				

Net position of Carroll County's governmental activities increased 8.9% (approximately \$59.2 million compared to approximately \$64.4 million). The largest portion of the County's net position is invested in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings and equipment), less related debt. The debt related to the investment in capital assets is liquidated with resources other than capital assets. This net position category increased 5.5%, or approximately \$2,572,000.

Restricted net position represents resources subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation on how they can be used. This net position category increased approximately \$2,126,000, or 20.8%. This increase is primarily due to an increase in the amounts held at year end in the Special Revenue, Local Option Sales Tax and Secondary Roads Funds.

Unrestricted governmental activities net position - the part of governmental activities net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation or other legal requirements - increased from a surplus of approximately \$2,317,000 at June 30, 2022 to approximately \$2,860,000 at the end of this year, an increase of 23.4%. This increase is due to an increase in the net pension liability.

Changes in Ne	t Pos	sition of ( Exp	Gov ess	ernmenta ed in Tho	al a	nd Busine ands)	ess '	Туре Ас	tivi	ties		
		Governmental Business Type Activities Activities Year Ended Year Ended June 30, June 30,				es led	Total Activities Year Ended June 30,					
		2023	_	2022		2023		2022		2023		2022
Revenues:												
Program revenues:	ф											
Charges for service	\$	3,327	\$	3,389	\$	49	\$	53	\$	3,376	\$	3,442
Operating grants and		5.055		<b>7</b> 40 4								
contributions		5,875		5,494						5,875		5,494
Capital grants and		1.010		0.160								
contributions		1,013		3,160						1,013		3,160
General revenues:												
Property and other county		0.440		0.641						0.440		
tax		9,449		8,641						9,449		8,641
Tax increment financing		2164		53						0.164		53
American Rescue Plan Act		2,164		332						2,164		332
Penalty and interest on		40		4.4						40		
property tax State tax credits		49		44						49		44
		561		585						561		585
Local option sales tax		1,599		1,409						1,599		1,409
Unrestricted investment earnings		351		0.5						251		0.7
Loss on sale of assets	(			85		m ==			,	351		85
Other general revenues	(	27)		165					(	27)		465
Total revenues		24,361		465 23,657		49		53		24.410		465
Total Tevenues		24,301		23,037		49		33		24,410		23,710
Program expenses:												
Public safety and legal												
services		4,626		4,250						4,626		4,250
Physical health and social		.,		.,						1,020		7,230
services		806		800						806		800
Mental health				553								553
County environment and												555
education		1,437		1,267						1,437		1,267
Roads and transportation		5,869		8,125						5,869		8,125
Governmental services to		,		,						-,007		0,120
residents		484		494				M M		484		494
Administration		3,154		2,734						3,154		2,734
Non-programs		2,295		511						2,295		511
Interest on long-term debt		449		502						449		502
Sewer				pr ==		67		73		67		73
Total expenses		19,120		19,236		67		73		19,187		19,309
Change in net position		5,241		4,421	(	18)	(	20)		5,223		4,401
Net position beginning of year		59,153		54,732	`	553	•	573				-
										59,706		55,305
Net position end of year	\$	64,394	\$	59,153	\$	535	\$	553	\$	64,929	\$	59,706

Carroll County's governmental activities net position increased approximately \$5,241,000 during the year. Revenues for governmental activities increased approximately \$704,000 compared to the prior year, with capital grants and contributions decreasing approximately \$2,147,000 over the prior year. The decrease in capital grants and contributions is primarily the result of less road and bridge projects paid for by the Iowa Department of Transportation. The County's operating grants and contributions increased approximately \$381,000 and property and other county tax increased approximately \$808,000.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was approximately \$19.1 million compared to approximately \$19.2 million last year. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities on page 6, the amount taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was approximately \$8.9 million because some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefitted from the programs (approximately \$3,327,000) or by other governments and organizations which subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (approximately \$6,888,000). Overall, the County's governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and charges for service, decreased in fiscal year 2023 from approximately \$12,043,000 to approximately \$10,215,000, principally due to a decrease in road and bridge projects paid for by the Iowa Department of Transportation. The County paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with taxes (some of which could only be used for certain programs) and with other revenues, such as interest and general entitlements.

#### INDIVIDUAL MAJOR FUND ANALYSIS

As Carroll County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$14.84 million, an increase of approximately \$1,853,000 over last year's total of approximately \$12.99 million. The following are the major reasons for the changes in fund balances of the major funds from the prior year:

- General Fund revenues increased approximately \$3,200,000, primarily due to the receipt of federal grants for ARPA. Expenditures increased approximately \$2,763,000 due to increased spending in non-program and County environment and education functions. The ending fund balance decreased approximately \$334,000.
- The Special Revenue, Rural Services Fund ending fund balance decreased approximately \$41,000 over the prior year to approximately \$873,000. The amount of local option sales tax (LOST) revenue allocated for rural services was approximately \$800,000, an increase of approximately \$95,000 over the prior year. Rural Services Fund expenditures increased approximately \$66,000 compared to the prior year.
- Special Revenue, Local Option Sales Tax Fund transfers out decreased approximately \$762,000 compared to the prior year. Transfers were made to the General Fund in fiscal year 2023 to offset a decrease to the General supplemental tax levy rates. The Local Option Sales Tax Fund balance increased approximately \$227,000 to approximately \$2,361,000.

- Special Revenue, Secondary Roads Fund revenue increased approximately \$1,061,000. Expenditures decreased approximately \$412,000 over the prior year, primarily due to a decrease in road and bridge projects. The Secondary Roads Fund balance increased approximately \$1,857,000 to approximately \$8,022,000 at year end.
- Debt Service Fund revenues decreased approximately \$4,000. Expenditures increased approximately \$4,000.

#### BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, Carroll County amended its budget three times. The first amendment was made in October, 2022 and resulted in an increase in budgeted disbursements of approximately \$472,000, related primarily to reporting of Election Equipment purchase, Cell Phone Booster Project, Merchants Park contribution, Jail food preparation costs, IT Department salaries.

The second amendment was made in March, 2023. This amendment was made to increase budgeted disbursements approximately \$476,000. This was primarily due to Ambulance Department Employee Health Insurance, IT Data Processing Equipment, Courthouse Utility Costs, GIS Salaries, County Property Insurance, Conservation Salaries, Conservation Repairs and Maintenance, Sheriff Department Overtime, and Manning Trail Project Contribution.

The third amendment was made in May, 2023. This amendment resulted in an increase in budgeted disbursements of approximately \$141,000, related primarily due to Conservation Department Gas and Repairs, Jail Department Salaries, Public Health pass-thru account.

The County's receipts were approximately \$470,000 more than budgeted. Property and other county tax receipts were approximately \$297,000 more than budgeted, intergovernmental receipts were approximately \$345,000 less than budgeted, use of money and property receipts were approximately \$221,000 more than budgeted and miscellaneous receipts were approximately \$356,000 more than budgeted.

Total disbursements were approximately \$5,740,000 less than the final amended budget. Actual disbursements for County environment and education, capital projects and non-program were approximately \$976,000, \$1,892,000 and \$1,890,000, respectively, less than budgeted.

In the County environment and education function, disbursements were approximately \$976,000 less than budgeted primarily due to Trail Project not being completed.

Capital projects function disbursements were approximately \$1,892,000 less than the amount budgeted, primarily due to Secondary Road project not being completed, Trail Project not being completed, and Ambulance Equipment purchases fewer than projected.

Non-program function disbursements were approximately \$1,890,000 less than budgeted primary due to Courthouse HVAC/Remodel Project not being completed and fewer IEDA Housing Program applicants.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### **Capital Assets**

At June 30, 2023, Carroll County had approximately \$60.3 million invested in a broad range of capital assets for governmental and business type activities, including public safety equipment, buildings, park facilities, roads and bridges. This is a net increase of approximately \$1,876,000, or 3.2%, over last year.

Capital Assets of Governmental and Bu (Expressed In	ısiness Τy Γhousands	pe Activities	s at Ye	ear End		
	June 30,					
	-	2023		2022		
Governmental Activities:						
Land	\$	1,919	\$	1,919		
Buildings		15,587		15,991		
Improvements other than buildings		4,468		4,499		
Equipment and vehicles		5,541		5,099		
Infrastructure		28,292		29,342		
Construction in progress Business Type Activities:		3,781		836		
Land		26		26		
Infrastructure		694	·	720		
Total	<u>\$</u>	60,308	\$	58,432		

The County had governmental activities depreciation expense of approximately \$2,940,000 and business type activities depreciation expense of approximately \$26,000 in fiscal year 2023 and total accumulated depreciation of approximately \$47,748,000 and \$349,000, respectively at June 30, 2023.

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

#### Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2023, Carroll County had approximately \$10,415,000 of general obligation bonds, compared to \$11,085,000 at June 30, 2022.

The Constitution of the State of Iowa limits the amount of general obligation debt counties can issue to 5% of the assessed value of all taxable property within the County's corporate limits. Carroll County's constitutional debt limit is approximately \$86.3 million. Additional information about the County's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Carroll County's elected and appointed officials and citizens considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2024 budget, tax rates and the fees charged for various County activities. One of those factors is the economy. Unemployment in the County in June, 2023 was approximately 2.5% compared to the State of Iowa of 2.9%. This is an increase from the prior year, which was 2.6%.

These indicators were taken into account when adopting the budget for fiscal year 2024. Amounts available for appropriation in the operating budget are approximately \$10.1 million, an increase of 7.4% from the final fiscal year 2023 budget. This is due to ARPA funding not being expended and capital projects not being completed. Budgeted disbursements are approximately \$33.5 million, a 8% increase from the final fiscal year 2023 budget. The County added no major new programs or initiatives to the fiscal year 2024 budget.

If these estimates are realized, the County's budgetary operating balance is expected to decrease approximately \$4,866,018 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 Carroll County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Carroll County Auditor's Office, 114 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Carroll, IA 51401.

## Statement of Net Position

## June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities			iness Type ctivities	 Total
Assets					
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments County Treasurer Conservation Foundation Receivables: Property tax:	\$	14,286,155 414,462	\$	33,120	\$ 14,319,275 414,462
Delinquent Succeeding year Interest and penalty on property tax Accounts, net of allowance for doubtful		6,877 10,564,000 102,354		  	6,877 10,564,000 102,354
accounts of \$103,588 Accrued interest Internal balances Due from other funds		501,756 3,782 210,084 34,642	(	1,487  210,084)	503,243 3,782  34,642
Due from other governments Inventories Prepaid insurance Capital assets not being depreciated		786,255 2,961,262 268,585 5,700,129		  25,500	786,255 2,961,262 268,585 5,725,629
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) Total assets		53,887,548 89,727,891		694,677 544,700	 54,582,225 90,272,591
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension related deferred outflows		985,048			 985,048
Liabilities					
Accounts payable Accrued interest payable Salaries and benefits payable Due to other governments Unearned revenue Long-term liabilities:		1,471,144 35,699 31,429 11,112 1,420,575		10,149    	1,481,293 35,699 31,429 11,112 1,420,575
Portion due or payable within one year: General obligation bonds Compensated absences Portion due or payable after one year:		690,000 353,942		 	690,000 353,942
General obligation bonds Compensated absences Net pension liability Total liabilities		9,725,000 98,893 1,228,355 15,066,149		  10,149	 9,725,000 98,893 1,228,355 15,076,298

(continued next page)

## Statement of Net Position - continued

## June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable property tax revenue Pension related deferred inflows Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 10,564,000 <u>689,191</u> 11,253,191	\$ 	\$ 10,564,000 <u>689,191</u> 11,253,191
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	49,172,677	510,093	49,682,770
Supplemental levy purposes	127,971		127,971
Rural services purposes	828,532		828,532
Secondary roads purposes	7,857,131		7,857,131
Debt service	109,756		109,756
Capital projects	51,416		51,416
Opioid abatement	101,698		101,698
Other purposes	3,284,063	BAX BAI	3,284,063
Unrestricted	2,860,355	24,458	2,884,813
Total net position	\$ 64,393,599	<u>\$ 534,551</u>	<u>\$ 64,928,150</u>

#### Statement of Activities

#### Year ended June 30, 2023

				Program Revenues
		Expenses		harges for Service
Functions/Programs:				
Governmental activities:  Public safety and legal services Physical health and social services County environment and education Roads and transportation Governmental services to residents Administration Non-program Interest on long-term debt Total governmental activities	\$	4,625,892 805,826 1,437,227 5,868,947 483,876 3,154,437 2,294,523 449,334 19,120,062	\$	1,848,616 103,864 381,998 35,741 506,798 9,665 439,916  3,326,598
Business type activities: Sewer		67,535	***************************************	49,306
Total	<u>\$</u>	19,187,597	<u>\$</u>	3,375,904

#### General Revenues:

Property and other county tax levied for:
General purposes
Debt service
Penalty and interest on property tax
State tax credits and replacements
Local option sales tax
American Rescue Plan Act
Unrestricted investment earnings

Loss on sale of assets

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position beginning of year

Net position end of year

See notes to financial statements.

One	Program rating Grants,		ues pital Grants,	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
Co	ontributions d Restricted Interest	Co	ontributions d Restricted Interest		vernmental Activities		ness Type ctivities		Total
\$	20,015 388,587 242,267 5,202,196 3,720 17,740  5,874,525	\$	1,012,986   1,012,986	\$( ( ( 	2,757,261) 313,375) 812,962) 381,976 26,642 3,127,032) 1,854,607) 449,334) 8,905,953)	\$	    	\$( ( ( -(	2,757,261) 313,375) 812,962) 381,976 26,642 3,127,032) 1,854,607) 449,334) 8,905,953)
	<b>1</b>					_(	18,229)	_(_	18,229)
\$	5,874,525	<u>\$</u>	1,012,986	(	8,905,953)	(	18,229)	(	8,924,182)
				(	8,379,493 1,069,970 48,884 560,955 1,599,306 2,164,269 350,611 26,626)		    6 	_(_	8,379,493 1,069,970 48,884 560,955 1,599,306 2,164,269 350,617 26,626) 14,146,868
					5,240,909		18,223)		5,222,686
					59,152,690	(	552,774		59,705,464
					64,393,599	\$	534,551	\$	64,928,150

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

	_	General		Special Revenue Rural Services
Assets				
Cash, cash equivalents, and pooled investments: County Treasurer Conservation Foundation Receivables: Property tax:	\$	4,054,606 	\$	742,142 
Delinquent Succeeding year Interest and penalty on property tax Accounts Opioid settlement		5,835 6,501,000 102,354 118,198		2,960,000   
Accrued interest Due from other funds Due from other governments Inventories Prepaid insurance		3,782 33,825 137,800  265,330		 133,969  
Non-current assets: Advances to other funds				
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	11,222,730	<u>\$</u>	3,836,115
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances				
Liabilities: Accounts payable Salaries and benefits payable Due to other funds Due to other governments Unearned revenue Total liabilities	\$	553,328 29,696 4,083 7,734 1,420,575 2,015,416	\$	1,633 1,418   3,051
Deferred inflows of resources: Unavailable revenues: Succeeding year property tax Other Total deferred inflows of		6,501,000 225,350		2,960,000 <u>4</u>
resources		6,726,350		2,960,004

(continued next page)

	Special ocal Option Sales Tax		venue Secondary Roads		Debt Service		Nonmajor		Total
\$	2,030,713	\$	4,921,076 	\$	108,718 	\$	1,146,363 414,462	\$	13,003,618 414,462
<u>\$</u>	12,830 120,494  197,254 2,361,291	<u> </u>	3,659  4,083 393,992 2,961,262 3,255  8,287,327	<u> </u>	1,038 1,103,000       1,212,756	\$	363,478  817   1,925,120	<u> </u>	6,877 10,564,000 102,354 121,857 363,478 3,782 51,555 786,255 2,961,262 268,585 197,254 28,845,339
\$	   	\$	262,160   3,378  265,538	\$		\$	565,924 315   566,239	\$	1,383,045 31,429 4,083 11,112 1,420,575 2,850,244
			 		1,103,000 1,038 1,104,038		363,478 363,478		10,564,000 589,870 11,153,870
						-			

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds - continued

## June 30, 2023

		General		Special Revenue Rural Services
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	\$		\$	
Prepaid insurance		265,330		
Restricted for:				
Supplemental levy purposes		169,058		
Rural services purposes				873,060
Secondary roads purposes Debt service				
Opioid abatement				~~
Other purposes		bas bas		
Assigned for:		. <b></b>		
County Attorney fine collections		28,594		
Capital projects and equipment		20,574		
Unassigned		2,017,982		
Total fund balances		2,480,964		873,060
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund	-			
balances	<u>\$</u>	11,222,730	<u>\$</u>	3,836,115

Special cal Option Sales Tax	nue econdary Roads	<u></u>	Debt Service	****	Nonmajor		Total
\$ 	\$ 2,961,262 3,255	\$		\$		\$	2,961,262 268,585
2,361,291	5,057,272  		  108,718 		   101,698 617,815		169,058 873,060 5,057,272 108,718 101,698 2,979,106
 2,361,291	   8,021,789		108,718		275,890  995,403		28,594 275,890 2,017,982 14,841,225
\$ 2,361,291	\$ 8,287,327	\$	1,212,756	<u>\$</u>	1,925,120	<u>\$</u>	28,845,339

## Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet -Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023

Total governmental fund balances (page 8)	\$	14,841,225
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 \$107,335,199 and the accumulated depreciation is \$47,747,522.		59,587,677
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current year expenditures, and therefore, are recognized as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.		589,870
The Internal Service Fund is used by management to charge the costs of the partial self funding of the County's health insurance benefit plan to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Fund are included with governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		1,210,859
Pension related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds, as follows:  Deferred outflows of resources  Deferred inflows of resources  \$	985,048 689,191)	295,857
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, compensated absences payable, net pension liability and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the government funds.	_(	12,131,889)
Net position of governmental activities (page 5)	<u>\$</u>	64,393,599

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

## Year ended June 30, 2023

	General	Special Revenue Rural Services
Revenues:		
Property and other county tax	\$ 5,773,33	33 \$ 2,623,599
Local option sales tax		799,653
Interest and penalty on property tax	41,18	
Intergovernmental	3,222,74	
Licenses and permits	39,97	
Charges for service Use of money and property	2,366,84	
Miscellaneous	325,41	
Total revenues	52,07 11,821,56	$\frac{73}{52} = \frac{1,550}{3,630,232}$
Expenditures:	11,021,30	5,050,252
Operating:		
Public safety and legal services	4,498,69	
Physical health and social services	995,86	
County environment and education	1,398,86	
Roads and transportation	 	25,000
Governmental services to residents Administration	645,11	
Non-program	2,110,44	
Debt service	2,294,52	2.5
Capital projects		· ·
Total expenditures	11,943,50	1,005,712
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over		
(under) expenditures	_(121,94	2,624,520

(continued next page)

	Special	Reve	enue					
Loc	cal Option	S	Secondary		Debt			
S	ales Ťax		Roads		Service		Nonmajor	Total
				-		_		
ф		ф		Φ.	4 4 4 9 9 9 9			
\$		\$		\$	1,069,970	\$		\$ 9,466,902
	799,653		PA 199					1,599,306
							7M hai	41,180
	5,074		5,389,329		71,087		151,966	9,044,310
			8,600					49,890
							165,207	2,532,055
	2,170						57,219	384,803
	1,320		611,094				379,538	1,045,575
<del> </del>	808,217		6,009,023		1,141,057		753,930	24,164,021
	84,525						pa ma	5,389,894
								995,865
	20,000		and the				87,672	1,680,575
			6,611,879		ted Jul			6,636,879
	112,041						2,300	759,451
	42,929						2,500	2,153,376
								2,294,523
					1,121,350			1,121,350
	100,000		483,659		1,121,550		695,377	1,279,036
	359,495		7,095,538		1,121,350	_	785,349	 22,310,949
	557,175		7,072,230		1,141,550		100,549	 44,310,343
	448,722	_(_	<u>1,086,515</u> )		19,707	_(	31,419)	 1,853,072

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

## Year ended June 30, 2023

	General	Special Revenue Rural Services
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Transfers out Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ 200,000 ( 412,550) ( 212,550)	\$ ( 2,665,921) ( 2,665,921)
Change in fund balances	( 334,493)	( 41,401)
Fund balances beginning of year	2,815,457	914,461
Fund balances end of year	<u>\$ 2,480,964</u>	\$ 873,060

Special Revenue									
Local Option Secondary				Debt					
	Sales Ťax		Roads		Service	]	Nonmajor		Total
\$		\$	2,943,471	\$		\$	156,466	\$	3,299,937
(	221,466)				ton su			(	3,299,937)
(	221 <u>,466</u> )		2,943,471				156,466		
	227,256		1,856,956		19,707		125,047		1,853,072
	2,134,035		6,164,833		89,011		870,356		12,988,153
\$	2,361,291	\$	8,021,789	\$	108,718	\$	995,403	\$	14,841,225

# 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 11)			\$	1,853,072
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:				
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. Capital outlay expenditures and contributed capital assets exceeded depreciation expense in the current year, as follows:  Expenditures for capital assets Depreciation expense	\$	4,867,633 2,939,568)		1,928,065
In the Statement of Activities, the loss on the disposition of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds report the proceeds from the disposition as an increase financial resources			(	26,626)
Proceeds from issuing long-term liabilities provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of long-term liabilities is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Current year repayments exceeded issuances, as follows: Principal paid				670,000
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 and other			(	111,283)
The current year County IPERS contributions are reported as expenditure in the governmental funds but are reported as deferred outflows of reso in the Statement of Net Position				662,562
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 governmental funds, as follows:  Compensated absences Pension income Interest on long-term debt	(	45,661) 168,824 2,016		125,179
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 change in net position of the Internal Service Fund is reported with governmental activities.				139,940
Change in net position of governmental activities (page 6)			\$	5,240,909

See notes to financial statements.

## Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2023

	Business Type Activities				
	Enterprise No. 1 E				
		t. Carmel Sewer	Ma	aple River Sewer	
Assets					
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments Receivables:	\$	23,078	\$	10,042	
Accounts		495		992	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u> </u>	<u>259,362</u>		460,815	
Total assets		282,935		471,849	
Liabilities					
Current liabilities:		7.046		2 2 2 2	
Accounts payable  Due to other funds		7,846		2,303	
Long-term liabilities:		7,665		5,165	
Advances from other funds		115,756		81,498	
Total liabilities		131,267		88,966	
	•			00,200	
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets		135,941		374,152	
Restricted for employee health		4.5.50.5			
Unrestricted		15,727		8,731	
Total net position	\$	151,668	\$	382,883	

	iness Type ctivities		overnmental Activities
	cuvines		Internal
Eı	nterprise		Service -
		]	Employee
	Total		oup Health
\$	33,120	\$	1,282,537
	1,487		16,421
	720,177 754,784		, 
	754,784		1,298,958
	10,149		88,099
	12,830		
	197 254		
	197,254 220,233	<b></b>	88,099
	510,093		
			1,210,859
	24,458		
\$	534,551	\$	1,210,859

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

## Year ended June 30, 2023

	Business	Type Activities
	H	Enterprise
	Mt. Carme Sewer	Maple River Sewer
Operating revenues: Reimbursements from operating funds Reimbursements from others Reimbursements from employees Charges for service Special assessments Total operating revenues	\$ 20,7: 4 21,1:	<u>41</u>
Operating expenses:     Medical claims     Administrative fees     Interest expense     Depreciation     Miscellaneous     Total operating expenses	1,2' 9,4' 14,9' 25,7	95 16,665 40 24,266
Operating income (loss)	( 4,5	47) ( 13,682)
Non-operating revenues Interest income Total non-operating revenues		4     2       4     2
Net income (loss)	( 4,5	43) ( 13,680)
Net position beginning of year	156,2	396,563
Net position end of year	<u>\$ 151,6</u>	<u> </u>

	ness Type ctivities	Governmenta Activities	1
En	terprise	Internal Service -	
	Total	Employee Group Health	l
\$		\$ 2,036,34 28,566 281,094	8
	48,066 1,240 49,306	2,346,000	
		2,227,669 3,594	9
	2,169 26,160 39,206	 	
	67,535	2,231,263	3
(	18,229)	114,743	3
	6	25,197 25,197	77
(	18,223)	139,940	)
•	552,774	1,070,919	<u>)</u>
\$	534,551	\$ 1,210,859	)

## Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

## Year ended June 30, 2023

	Business Type Activities				
		Enter			
	Mt. Carmel Sewer			ole River Sewer	
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from operating fund reimbursements Cash received from employees and others Cash received from sewer fees Cash paid to suppliers for services Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	21,248 7,104) 14,144	\$	29,893 24,242) 5,651	
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest on investments		4		2	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Principal paid on interfund loan Interest paid on interfund loan Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(	7,589) 1,27 <u>5</u> ) 8,86 <u>4</u> )	(	5,114) 894) 6,008)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5,284	(	355)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		17,794		10,397	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	23,078	\$	10,042	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:  Operating income (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:  Depreciation  Interest expense  (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	\$(	4,547) 9,495 1,275 85 7,836	\$(	13,682) 16,665 894 1,750 24	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	14,144	<u>\$</u>	5,651	

See notes to financial statements.

Business Type Activities  Enterprise  Total		Governmental Activities Internal Service - Employee Group Health		
\$	51,141 31,346) 19,795	\$ 2,036,344 293,241  ( 2,269,712 59,873	)	
	6	25,197		
(	12,703) 2,169)			
	14,872)			
	4,929	85,070		
	28,191	1,197,467		
\$	33,120	<u>\$ 1,282,537</u>		
\$(	18,229)	\$ 114,743		
	26,160 2,169 1,835 7,860	( 16,421) ( 38,449)		
\$	19,795	\$ 59.873		

## Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Custodial Funds

June 30, 2023

#### Assets

Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments: County Treasurer Other County officials Receivables:	\$	1,884,626 59,772
Property tax:     Delinquent     Succeeding year     Accounts     Special assessments Due from other funds Due from other governments Prepaid expenditures     Total assets		39,185 27,070,000 15,604 22,995 292 55,631 9,655 29,157,760
Liabilities		
Accounts payable Due to other funds Due to other governments Trusts payable Compensated absences Total liabilities		4,729 34,934 1,073,147 7,035 6,735 1,126,580
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable property tax revenue	_	27,070,000
Net position		
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	<u>\$</u>	961,180

### Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Custodial Funds

### Year ended June 30, 2023

Additions: Property and other county tax E911 surcharge State tax credits Office fees and collections Auto licenses, use tax and postage Assessments Trusts Miscellaneous Total additions	\$	28,241,367 270,665 1,843,699 1,112,729 10,593,964 6,282 452,527 62,861 42,584,094
Deductions:    Agency Remittances:    To other funds    To other governments    Trusts paid out    Total deductions		1,006,642 41,296,932 448,944 42,752,518
Change in net position	(	168,424)
Net position beginning of year		1,129,604
Net position end of year	<u>\$</u>	961,180

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

The Carroll County Conservation Foundation has been incorporated under Chapter 504A of the Code of Iowa to receive donations for the benefit of the Carroll County Conservation Board. The financial transactions of this component unit have been reported as a Special Revenue Fund.

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: Carroll County Assessor's Conference Board, Carroll County Emergency Management Commission and County Joint 911 Service Board. Financial transactions of these organizations are included in the County's financial statements only to the extent of the County's fiduciary relationship with the organization and, as such, are reported in the Custodial Funds of the County.

In addition, the County Board of Supervisors are members of or appoint representatives to: West Central Iowa Sheltered Workshop (WESCO), Carroll County Solid Waste Management Commission, Region XII Council of Governments, Youth Emergency Services (Y.E.S.), Ambulance Board and Conservation Board.

#### 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 units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are supported by property tax, intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions.

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

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

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

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

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - 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 and major individual enterprise 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 Local Option Sales Tax Fund is used to account for local option sales tax authorized by referendum and used in accordance with the referendum.

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

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

The County reports the following major proprietary funds:

Enterprise Funds - Sewer Funds are utilized to account for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of governmental facilities and services that are supported by user charges.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 Enterprise Funds is charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for Enterprise Funds include the cost of sales and services, interest and depreciation on capital assets. The principal operating revenues of the County's Internal Service Fund is reimbursements from operating funds and employees. Operating expenses for the Internal Service Fund 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. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and</u> Fund Balance/Net Position

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

<u>Cash, Cash Equivalents and Pooled Investments</u> - The cash balances of most County funds are pooled and invested. Interest earned on investments is recorded in the General Fund unless otherwise provided by law. Investments are stated at fair value except for the investment in the Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust and non-negotiable certificates of deposit which are stated at amortized cost.

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, all short-term cash investments that are highly liquid are 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.

<u>Property Tax Receivable</u> - Property tax in governmental funds is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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

Property tax revenue recognized in these funds become due and collectible in September and March of the fiscal year with a 1½% per month penalty for delinquent payments; is based on January 1, 2021 assessed property valuations; is for the tax accrual period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 and reflects the tax asking contained in the budget certified by the County Board of Supervisors in March 2022.

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

Accounts Receivable - Accounts receivable are shown at the amount expected to be collected after determining the allowance for doubtful accounts based on current year delinquent balances.

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.

<u>Due from/Advances to and Due to/Advances from Other Funds</u> - During the course of its operations, the County has numerous transactions between funds. To the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of June 30, 2023, balances of interfund amounts receivable or payable have been recorded in the fund financial statements.

<u>Due from Other Governments</u> - Due from other governments represents amounts due from the State of Iowa, various shared revenues, grants and reimbursements from other governments.

<u>Inventories</u> - 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.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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

Asset Class	Amount		
Infrastructure	\$	50,000	
Land and buildings		25,000	
Land improvements		10,000	
Intangibles		50,000	
Equipment and vehicles		5,000	

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

	Estimated
	Useful
	Lives
Asset Class	(In Years)
	,
Buildings	30 - 50
Land improvements	10 - 30
Infrastructure	15 - 65
Intangibles	5 - 20
Equipment	2 - 40
Vehicles	4 - 10

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

<u>Due to Other Governments</u> - Due to other governments represents taxes and other revenues collected by the County and payments for services which will be remitted to other governments.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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

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

Compensated Absences - County employees accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused vacation and sick leave hours for subsequent use or for payment upon termination, death or retirement. A liability is recorded when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental fund financial statements only for employees who have resigned or retired. The compensated absences liability has been computed based on rates of pay in effect 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.

<u>Long-Term Liabilities</u> - 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.

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

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - 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 receivable 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 receivable that will not be recognized until the year for which it is levied, unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and the unamortized portion of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan assets.

<u>Fund Balance</u> - In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> - Amounts which cannot be spent because they are in a nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

<u>Restricted</u> - 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.

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

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

<u>Unassigned</u> - All amounts not included in the preceding classifications.

<u>Net Position</u> - The net position of the Enterprise, Sewer Funds is designated for the operation and maintenance of the sewer facilities. The net position of the Internal Service, Employee Group Health Fund is designated for anticipated future catastrophic losses of the County.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### E. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting</u>

The budgetary comparison and related disclosures are reported as Required Supplementary Information.

#### NOTE 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 investments in the Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust (IPAIT) which are valued at an amortized cost of \$200,496. There were no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals for the IPAIT investments. The County's investment in IPAIT is unrated.

<u>Interest rate risk</u>. The County's investment policy limits the investment of operating funds (funds expected to be expended in the current budget year or within 15 months of receipt) to instruments that mature within 397 days. Funds not identified as operating funds may be invested in investments with maturities longer than 397 days, but the maturities shall be consistent with the needs and use of the County.

<u>Credit risk</u>. The investment in the Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust is unrated.

<u>Concentration of credit risk</u>. The County places no limit on the amount which may be invested in any one issuer.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 3 - DUE FROM/ADVANCES TO AND DUE TO/ADVANCES FROM OTHER FUNDS

The detail of interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	Custodial: County Recorder	\$ 33,825
Special Revenue: Local Option Sales Tax	Enterprise: Mt. Carmel Sewer Maple River Sewer	7,665 5,165 12,830
Special Revenue: Secondary Roads	General	4,083
Special Revenue: County Recorder's Records	Custodial:	
Management	County Recorder	817
Total		<u>\$ 51,555</u>

These balances result from the time lag between the dates interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded in the accounting system and payments between funds are made.

Not included above, and not expected to be repaid within one year, are interfund advances of \$115,756, with interest rates ranging from 1% to 3.375% over 25 years, and \$81,498, with an interest rate of 1.00% over 15 years, due from the Enterprise, Mt. Carmel Sewer and Maple River Sewer Funds, respectively, to the Special Revenue, Local Option Sales Tax Fund for repayment of long term interfund loans. The interfund advances will be repaid from user fees. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Enterprise, Mt. Carmel Sewer and Maple River Sewer Funds repaid \$12,703 on these advances.

### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

### NOTE 4 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

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

Transfer to	<u>Transfer from</u>	 Amount
General	Special Revenue: Local Option Sales Tax	\$ 200,000
Special Revenue:		
Secondary Roads	General	277,550
	Special Revenue: Rural Services	 2,665,921 2,943,471
Special Revenue:	Special Revenue:	
Tax Increment Financing	Local Option Sales Tax	21,466
Capital Projects	General	 135,000
Total		\$ 3,299,937

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

### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

### NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental activities capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	Balance End of Year
Governmental activities: Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,919,381	\$	\$	\$ 1,919,381
Construction in progress	836,020	3,734,502	789,774	3,780,748
Total capital assets not				
being depreciated	2,755,401	<u>3,734,502</u>	<u>789,774</u>	5,700,129
Capital assets being depreciated:	10.222.020			
Buildings	19,323,038	-		19,323,038
Improvements other than buildings	4,705,832			4705 022
Equipment and vehicles	13,459,088	1,133,131	514,735	4,705,832 14,077,484
Infrastructure, road network	61,100,705	789,774	514,755	61,890,479
Infrastructure, other	1,638,237	,00,,7,1		1,638,237
Total capital assets being				1,000,207
depreciated	100,226,900	1,922,905	514,735	101,635,070
Less accumulated depreciation for		404.004		
Buildings	3,332,277	404,224		3,736,501
Improvements other than buildings	206,391	21 210		227 (00
Equipment and vehicles	8,360,489	31,218 664,672	488,109	237,609
Infrastructure, road network	32,960,043	1,803,049	400,109	8,537,052 34,763,092
Infrastructure, other	436,863	36,405		473,268
Total accumulated				175,200
depreciation	45,296,063	<u>2,939,568</u>	488,109	47,747,522
// / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /				
Total capital assets being	54.000.005	( 1 01 6 660)	25.52.5	
depreciated, net	54,930,837	(1,016,663)	<u>26,626</u>	<u>53,887,548</u>
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 57,686,238	\$ 2,717,839	\$ 816,400	\$ 59,587,677
	<u>= 01,000,230</u>	<u>w 291119007</u>	<u>\$\psi\0,700</u>	<u>Ψ 27,201,011</u>

### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

### NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS - continued

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions:

Governmental activities:	
Public safety and legal services	\$ 411,029
Physical health and social services	325
County environment and education	153,052
Roads and transportation	2,322,000
Governmental service to residents	9,729
Administration	43,433
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$2,939,568</u>

Business type activities capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	Balance End of Year
Business type activities: Capital assets not being depreciated: Land	\$ 25,500	) \$	\$	\$ 25,500
Capital assets being depreciated: Infrastructure	1,044,140	)		1,044,140
Less accumulated depreciation for: Infrastructure	323,303	26,160		349,463
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	720,837	( 26,160)		694,677
Business type activities capital assets, net	\$ 746,337	\$( 26,160)	\$	<u>\$ 720,177</u>
Total depreciation expense - business type activities				<u>\$ 26,160</u>

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 6 - DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS

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

Fund	Description	 Amount
General	Services	\$ 7,734
Special Revenue: Secondary Roads	Services	 3,378
Total for governmental fund	S	\$ 11,112
Custodial: County Sheriff Schools Corporations Auto License and Use Tax All Other	Collections	\$ 17,395 65,017 42,956 939,947 7,832
Total for custodial funds		\$ 1,073,147

### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

	General Obligation Bonds	Compensated Absences	Net Pension Liability	Total
Balance beginning of year Increases Decreases	\$ 11,085,000  670,000	\$ 407,174 346,242 300,581	\$ 1,228,355	\$ 11,492,174 1,574,597 970,581
Balance end of year	\$ 10,415,000	\$ 452,835	\$ 1,228,355	<u>\$ 12,096,190</u>
Due within one year	\$ 690,000	\$ 353,942	\$	<u>\$ 1,043,942</u>

#### Bonds Payable

On October 30, 2019, the County issued \$8,950,000 of general obligation bonds, Series 2019, with an interest rate of 5.00% per annum. The bonds were issued to provide funds to help defray the costs associated with the jail project. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid \$310,000 of principle and \$401,250 of interest on the bonds. The bonds mature in fiscal year 2039.

On October 14, 2020, the County issued \$3,375,000 of general obligation refunding bonds, Series 2020, with interest rates ranging from 1.00-2.00% per annum. The bonds were issued to refund the Motorola ISICS Radio System Lease. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid \$360,000 of principle and \$49,200 of interest on the bonds. The bonds mature in fiscal year 2030.

### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

### NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES - Continued

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

		Jail Project		Motorola	a ISICS Radi	o System
		d October 30.	2019	Issue	, 2020	
Year Ending	Interest		_	Interest		
June 30,	Rates	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Principal</u>	Interest
2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029-2033 2034-2038 2039	5.00% 5.00% 5.00% 5.00% 5.00% 5.00% 5.00%	\$ 325,000 345,000 360,000 380,000 395,000 2,295,000 2,935,000 680,000 \$7,715,000	\$ 385,750 369,500 352,250 334,250 315,250 1,259,250 624,500 34,000 \$3,674,750	2.00% 2.00% 2.00% 2.00% 1.00%	\$ 365,000 370,000 380,000 385,000 395,000   \$2,700,000	\$ 42,000 34,700 27,300 19,700 12,000 12,100  \$ 147,800
					Totals	
Year Ending June 30,				Principal	Interest	Total
2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029-2033 2034-2038 2039				\$ 690,000 715,000 740,000 765,000 790,000 3,100,000 2,935,000 680,000	404,200 379,550 353,950 327,250 1,271,350 624,500 34,000	1,119,200 1,119,550 1,118,950 1,117,250 4,371,350 3,559,500 714,000
				\$10,415,000	<u>\$3,822,550</u>	<u>\$14,237,550</u>

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### **NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN**

<u>Plan Description</u> - 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 P.O. Box 9117, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9117 or at <a href="https://www.ipers.org">www.ipers.org</a>.

IPERS benefits are established under Iowa Code chapter 97B and the administrative rules thereunder. Chapter 97B and the administrative rules are the official plan documents. The following brief description is provided for general informational purposes only. Refer to the plan documents for more information.

Pension Benefits - A Regular member may retire at normal retirement age and receive monthly benefits without an early-retirement reduction. Normal retirement age is age 65, any time after reaching age 62 with 20 or more years of covered employment or when the member's years of service plus the member's age at the last birthday equals or exceeds 88, whichever comes first. These qualifications must be met on the member's first month of entitlement to benefits. Members cannot begin receiving retirement benefits before age 55. The formula used to calculate a Regular member's monthly IPERS benefit includes:

- A multiplier based on years of service.
- The member's highest five-year average salary, except members with service before June 30, 2012 will use the highest three-year average salary as of that date if it is greater than the highest five-year average salary.

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

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

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

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN - Continued

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

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

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

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

In fiscal year 2023, pursuant to the required rate, Regular members contributed 6.29% of covered payroll and the County contributed 9.44% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 15.73%. The Sheriff, deputies and the County each contributed 8.76% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 17.52%. Protection occupation members contributed 6.21% of covered payroll and the County contributed 9.31% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 15.52%.

The County's contributions to IPERS for the year ended June 30, 2023 totaled \$662,562.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN - Continued

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense (Income), Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At June 30, 2023, the County reported a liability of \$1,228,355 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 0.032512%, which was a decrease of 0.515941% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized pension expense (income) of \$(168,824). 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 Changes of assumptions	\$	289,641 1,699	\$	28,955 145,681
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS' investments Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and the County's				333,438
proportionate share of contributions County contributions subsequent to the		31,146		181,117
measurement date		662,562		W M
	\$	985,048	\$	689,191

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN - Continued

The \$662,562 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 Ended June 30,	<u>A</u> 1	mount
2024 2025 2026 2027 2028	\$( ( 	339,839) 268,583) 459,512) 706,462 5,233)
	<u>\$(</u>	<u>366,705</u> )

There were no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> - 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.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN - Continued

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 <u>Rate of Return</u>
Domestic equity	22.0%	3.57%
International equity	17.5	4.79
Global smart beta equity	6.0	4.16
Core plus fixed income	20.0	1.66
Public credit	4.0	3.77
Cash	1.0	0.77
Private equity	13.0	7.57
Private real assets	8.5	3.55
Private credit	8.0	3.63
Total	100%	

<u>Discount Rate</u> - 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%)	Rate	
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 3,974,968	\$	1,228,355	\$(	1,186,919)

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN - Continued

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

<u>Payables to IPERS</u> - 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.

#### NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Carroll 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 professional 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 \$328,122.

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.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

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 risk pool or reinsurance coverage since the Pool's inception.

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

The County also carries commercial insurance purchased from other insurers for coverage associated with workers compensation and employee blanket bond in the amount of \$5,000,000 and \$20,000, 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.

#### NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

The Internal Service, Employee Group Health Fund was established to account for the partial self-funding of the County's health insurance benefit plan. The plan is funded by both employee and County contributions and is administered through a service agreement with Wellmark. The agreement is subject to automatic renewal provisions. The County assumes liability for claims up to the individual stop loss limitation of \$50,000. Claims in excess of coverage are insured through purchase of stop loss insurance.

Monthly payments of service fees and plan contributions to the Employee Group Health Fund are recorded as expenditures from the operating funds. Under the administrative services agreement, monthly payments of service fees and claims processed are paid to Wellmark from the Employee Group Health Fund. The County's contribution for the year ended June 30, 2023 was \$2,036,344.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN - Continued

Accounts payable from the Employee Group Health Fund at June 30, 2023 total \$88,099, which is for incurred but not reported (IBNR) and reported but not paid claims. The amounts are based on actuarial estimates of the amounts necessary to pay prior year and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophic losses. That reserve was \$1,210,859 at June 30, 2023 and is reported as a designation of the Internal Service, Employee Group Health Fund net position. A liability has been established based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, which requires a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates it is probable a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Settlements have not exceeded the stop-loss coverage in any of the past three years. A reconciliation of changes in the aggregate liability for claims for the current year is as follows:

Estimated unpaid claims beginning of year	\$	126,548
Incurred claims (including claims incurred but not reported at June 30, 2023)		2,227,669
Payments on claims during the year		2,266,118
Estimated unpaid claims end of year	<u>\$</u>	88,099

### NOTE 11 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT 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 Carroll 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	0
receiving benefit payments Active employees	8
Active employees	104
Total	112

Net OPEB Obligation: Management of the County considers any OPEB obligation, which may exist, to be immaterial. Therefore, no OPEB liability has been recorded in these financial statements.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 12 - TAX ABATEMENTS

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

Tax Abatements of Other Entities - Other entities within the County provided tax abatements for urban renewal and economic development projects pursuant to Chapters 15 and 403 of the Code of Iowa.

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

<u>Entity</u>	Tax Abatement Program	nount of Abated
City of Manning	Urban renewal and economic	
City of Coon Rapids	development projects Urban renewal and economic	\$ 4,205
City of Cooli Rapids	development projects	20,596
City of Templeton	Urban renewal and economic	•
City of Halbur	development projects Urban renewal and economic	20,568
City of Halour	development projects	1,293
City of Carroll	Urban renewal and economic	ŕ
City of Arcadia	development projects Urban renewal and economic	2,905
Oity of Filoadia	development projects	1,660

#### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 13 - HOSPITAL REVENUE BONDS

The County has issued a total of \$6.0 million of Hospital Revenue Bonds under the provisions of Chapter 419 of the Code of Iowa, of which \$5.2 million is outstanding at June 30, 2023. The bonds and related interest are payable solely from the revenues of the St. Anthony Regional Hospital and the bond principal and interest do not constitute liabilities of the County.

#### NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### Construction

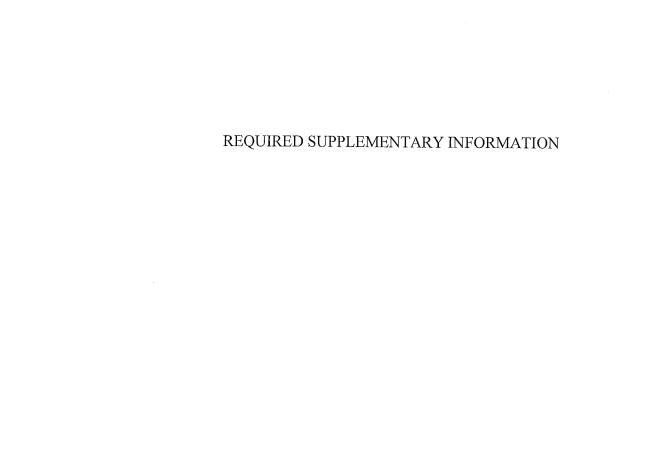
The County has entered into contracts totaling approximately \$6,830,000, primarily for HVAC replacement and interior building improvement and for bridge replacement and road paving to be completed during fiscal year 2024. As of June 30, 2023, the County has incurred \$3,780,748 on these projects. The projects will be financed with existing funds. contributions and debt proceeds.

<u>Subsequent Events</u>
The County has evaluated all subsequent events through August 12, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

#### NOTE 15 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 for employees. The 457 Plan, available to all County employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights must be held in trust of the exclusive benefit of plan participants and beneficiaries. These funds are invested and held by Valic and Nationwide and do not constitute a liability of the County.



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

### Required Supplementary Information

Year ended June 30, 2023

	Actual	Less Funds not Required to be Budgeted	Net
Receipts: Property and other County tax Interest and penalty on property tax Intergovernmental Licenses and permits Charges for service Use of money and property Miscellaneous Total receipts	\$ 11,051,923 41,180 8,916,217 48,179 2,553,486 395,401 1,072,360 24,078,746	\$ 8,719  6,072 177,990 192,781	\$ 11,051,923 41,180 8,907,498 48,179 2,553,486 389,329 894,370 23,885,965
Disbursements: 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 Capital projects Total disbursements	$\begin{array}{c} 5,366,730 \\ 1,004,808 \\ 1,478,777 \\ 7,248,570 \\ 758,532 \\ 2,216,258 \\ 2,124,772 \\ 1,121,350 \\ \hline 710,232 \\ 22,030,029 \end{array}$	74,032        74,032	5,366,730 1,004,808 1,404,745 7,248,570 758,532 2,216,258 2,124,772 1,121,350 710,232 21,955,997
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over (under) disbursements	2,048,717	118,749	1,929,968
Other financing sources, net			
Change in balances	2,048,717	118,749	1,929,968
Balance beginning of year	11,369,363	376,676	10,992,687
Balance end of year	<u>\$ 13,418,080</u>	<u>\$ 495,425</u>	<u>\$ 12,922,655</u>

	Budgeted Original	Am	ounts Final		Final to Net Variance
\$	10,755,050	\$	10,755,050	\$	296,873 41,180
	8,900,240		9,252,340	(	344,842)
	47,200		47,200	,	979
	2,546,153 168,449		2,654,639 168,449	(	101,153)
	532,880		538,315		220,880 356,055
	22,949,972		23,415,993		469,972
	5,592,935 1,062,404 2,263,453 7,353,950 723,224 2,157,952 3,730,000 1,121,350 2,601,848		5,951,079 1,076,390 2,380,893 7,353,950 836,422 2,359,005 4,015,000 1,121,350 2,601,848		584,349 71,582 976,148 105,380 77,890 142,747 1,890,228  1,891,616
	26,607,116		27,695,937		5,739,940
(	3,657,144)	(	4,279,944)		6,209,912
	3,000		3,000		3,000)
(	3,654,144)	(	4,276,944)		6,206,912
	9,457,803		9,457,803		1,534,884
<u>\$</u>	5,803,659	<u>\$</u>	5,180,859	\$	7,741,796

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule -Budget to GAAP Reconciliation

### Required Supplementary Information

Year ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Fund Types						
		Cash Accrual Basis Adjustments			Modified Accrual Basis		
Revenues	\$	24,078,746	\$(	85,275)	\$	24,164,021	
Expenditures		22,030,029		280,920	···	22,310,949	
Net		2,048,717	(	195,645)		1,853,072	
Beginning fund balances		11,369,363		1,618,790		12,988,153	
Ending fund balances	\$	13,418,080	<u>\$</u>	1,423,145	<u>\$</u>	14,841,225	

#### Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Budgetary Reporting

June 30, 2023

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

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

Formal and legal budgetary control is based upon nine major classes of expenditures known as functions, not by fund. These nine functions are: public safety and legal services, physical health and social services, county environment and education, roads and transportation, governmental services to residents, administration, non-program, debt service and capital projects. Function disbursements required to be budgeted include disbursements for the General Fund, the Special Revenue Funds, the Debt Service Fund and the Capital Projects Funds. Although the budget document presents function disbursements by fund, the legal level of control is at the aggregated function level, not by fund. Legal budgetary control is also based upon the appropriation to each office or department. During the year, three budget amendments increased budgeted disbursements by \$1,088,821. 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 E911 System by the Joint E911 Service Board and for Emergency Management Services by the County Emergency Management Commission.

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

# Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System For the Last Nine Years

### Required Supplementary Information

	******	2023	_	2022		2021		2020
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	(	0.032512%	0.	548453%*	0.	055398%	0.	053399%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	1,228,000	\$(	1,893,000)	\$	3,892,000	\$	3,092,000
County's covered payroll	\$	6,465,000	\$	6,278,000	\$	6,077,000	\$	5,928,000
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		18.99%		(30.15)%		64.04%		52.16%
IPERS' net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)		91.40%		100.81%		82.90%		85.45%

Note: 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. Amounts reported are rounded.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

<sup>\*</sup> Overall plan net pension asset

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
0.053838%	0.057296%	0.058641%	0.053890%	0.048499%
\$ 3,407,000	\$ 3,817,000	\$ 3,690,000	\$ 2,662,000	\$ 1,923,000
\$ 5,619,000	\$ 5,634,000	\$ 5,483,000	\$ 5,258,000	\$ 5,026,000
60.63%	67.75%	67.30%	50.63%	38.26%
83.62%	82.21%	81.82%	85.19%	87.61%

### Schedule of County Contributions

### Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System For the Last Ten Years

### Required Supplementary Information

		2023		2022		2021		2020
Statutorily required contribution	\$	663,000	\$	605,000	\$	594,000	\$	580,000
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	_(_	663,000)	_(_	605,000)	_(_	594,000)	_(_	580,000)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$</u>		\$		\$		\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	7,101,000	\$	6,465,000	\$	6,278,000	\$	6,077,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		9.34%		9.36%		9.46%		9.54%

Note: Amounts reported are rounded.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	570,000	\$	514,000	\$	509,000	\$	502,000	\$	487,000	\$	464,000
_(_	570,000)	_(_	514,000)	_(_	509,000)	_(_	502,000)	_(_	487,000)		464,000)
<u>\$</u>		\$		\$	Pt M	\$		<u>\$</u>		<u>\$</u>	proc style
\$	5,928,000	\$	5,619,000	\$	5,634,000	\$	5,483,000	\$	5,258,000	\$	5,026,000
	9.62%		9.15%		9.16%		9.26%		9.23%		9.10%

### Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pension Liability

Year Ended June 30, 2023

#### Changes of benefit terms:

There are no significant changes in benefit terms.

#### Changes of assumptions:

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

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

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

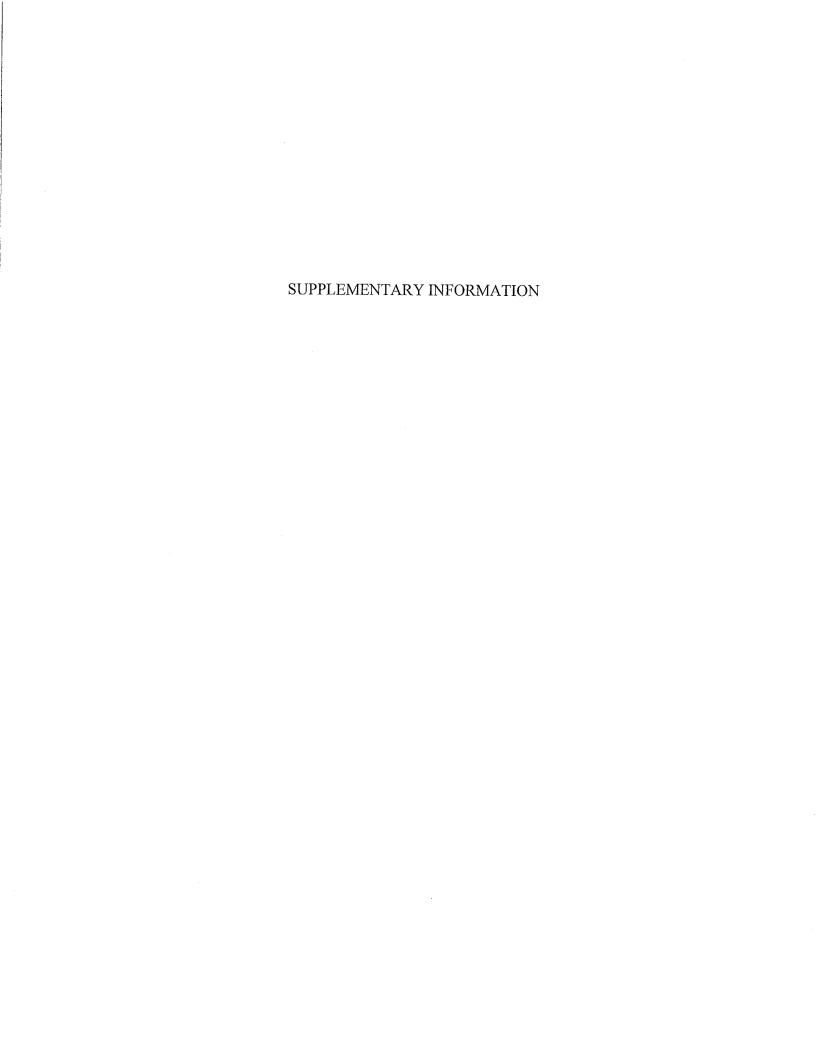
- Changed mortality assumptions to the RP-2014 mortality tables with mortality improvements modeled using Scale MP-2017.
- Adjusted retirement rates.
- Lowered disability rates.
- Adjusted the probability of a vested Regular member electing to receive a deferred benefit.
- Adjusted the merit component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

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

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

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

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



## Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds

## June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Resource County				
	8	cement & ection	Recorder's Records <u>Management</u>		
Assets					
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments County Treasurer Conservation Foundation Receivables: Opioid settlement	\$	31,295	\$	39,177	
Due from other funds				817	
Total assets	\$	31,295	\$	<u>39,994</u>	
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances					
Liabilities: Accounts payable Salaries and benefits payable	\$		\$	 315	
Total liabilities				315	
Deferred inflows of resources: Unavailable revenues: Other		<b>W</b>			
Total deferred inflows of resources					
Fund balances: Restricted for: Opioid abatement Other purposes Assigned for:		31,295		 39,679	
Capital projects and equipment Total fund balances		31,295		39,679	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	31,295	\$	39,994	

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

	<del></del>	Special Revenue	<u> </u>					
Go	Local vernment Opioid patement	Conservation Foundation		Drainage Districts		Capital Projects	Total	
\$	101,698 	\$ 414,462	\$	80,963	\$	893,230	\$	1,146,363 414,462
	363,478							363,478 817
\$	465,176	<u>\$ 414,462</u>	<u>\$</u>	80,963	<u>\$</u>	893,230	<u>\$</u>	1,925,120
\$	 	\$	\$		\$	565,924  565,924	\$	565,924 315 566,239
	363,478			<b>20 to</b>				363,478
	363,478		_	## W				363,478
	101,698	414,462		80,963		51,416 <u>275,890</u> <u>327,306</u>		101,698 617,815 275,890
ф	101,698	414,462	Ф.	80,963	<u> </u>		Φ.	995,403
\$	465,176	<u>\$ 414,462</u>	<u> 7</u>	80,963	<u>\$</u>	893,230	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,925,120</u>

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

## Year ended June 30, 2023

		Revenue
	Resource Enhancement & Protection	County Recorder's Records <u>Management</u>
Revenues: Intergovernmental Charges for service Use of money and property Miscellaneous Total revenues	\$ 11,787 	\$ 3,473 55  3,528
Expenditures: Operating: County environment and education Governmental services to residents Capital projects Total expenditures	13,640   13,640	2,300 
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	( 1,723)	1,228
Other financing sources: Transfers in Total other financing sources		
Change in fund balances	( 1,723)	1,228
Fund balances beginning of year	33,018	38,451
Fund balances end of year	<u>\$ 31,295</u>	\$ 39,679

	Special R				
Tax Increment Financing	Local Government Opioid Abatement	Conservation Foundation	Drainage Districts	Capital Projects	Total
\$   	\$ 150 101,548 101,698	\$ 6,072 177,990 184,062	\$ 8,719    8,719	\$ 131,460 161,734 50,812 100,000 444,006	\$ 151,966 165,207 57,219 379,538 753,930
  		63,438	10,594   10,594	695,377 695,377	87,672 2,300 <u>695,377</u> 785,349
21,466 21,466 21,466	101,698	120,624	( 1,875)	135,000 135,000	156,466 156,466
<u></u>	5) \$ 101,698	293,838 \$ 414,462	<u>82,838</u> <u>\$ 80,963</u>	<u>443,677</u> \$ 327,306	<u>870,356</u> \$ 995,403

## Combining Schedule of Fiduciary Net Position Custodial Funds

## June 30, 2023

		Count	es			
		County Sheriff	County Recorder		Agricultural Extension Education	
Assets						
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments: County Treasurer Other County officials Receivables: Property tax:	\$	24,430	\$	35,342	\$	1,110
Delinquent Succeeding year Accounts Special assessments Due from other funds Due from other governments Prepaid expenditures		  		    	-	270 269,000    
Total assets		24,430		35,342		270,380
Liabilities						
Accounts payable Due to other funds Due to other governments Trusts payable Compensated absences		17,395 7,035		34,934 408 	***************************************	1,110  
Total liabilities		24,430		35,342	<u></u>	1,110
Deferred Inflows of Resources Unavailable property tax revenue Total deferred inflows of resources						269,000 269,000
Net Position Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	<u>\$</u>		\$		\$	270

(continued next page)

County Assessor	Schools	Community Colleges	Corporations Townships	Auto License and Use Tax
\$ 355,498	\$ 65,017	\$ 4,774 	\$ 42,956 \$ 1,520 	\$ 939,947 
434 403,000 	17,146 16,075,000 	1,363 1,238,000 	19,972 8,719,000 363,000	 
758,932	16,157,163	1,244,137	<u>8,781,928</u> <u>364,520</u>	939,947
147	 	 	 	<u></u>
  6,735	65,017	4,774  	42,956 1,520	939,947  
6,882	65,017	4,774	42,956 1,520	939,947
<u>403,000</u> 403,000	<u>16,075,000</u> <u>16,075,000</u>	1,238,000 1,238,000	8,719,000     363,000       8,719,000     363,000	
<u>\$ 349,050</u>	\$ 17,146	<u>\$ 1,363</u>	<u>\$ 19,972</u> <u>\$</u>	\$

### Combining Schedule of Fiduciary Net Position - Continued Custodial Funds

## June 30, 2023

		E911 Service Commission		Emergency Management Services		City Special Assessments	
Assets							
Cash, cash equivalents and pooled investments: County Treasurer Other County officials Receivables: Property tax:	\$	230,373	\$	45,164 	\$	697 	
Delinquent Succeeding year Accounts Special assessments Due from other funds		15,604		 		  22,995	
Due from other funds Due from other governments Prepaid expenditures		55,631 9,655					
Total assets		311,263		45,164		23,692	
Liabilities							
Accounts payable Due to other funds Due to other governments Trusts payable Compensated absences		2,937   		90    		   	
Total liabilities		2,937		90			
Deferred Inflows of Resources Unavailable property tax revenue Total deferred inflows of resources							
Net Position Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	<u>\$</u>	308,326	\$	45,074	<u>\$</u>	23,692	

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

	Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication	_	Advance Tax	Recorder's Electronic Transfer Fee		Drain #23	 Total
\$		\$	52,907 	\$ 249	\$	144,394 	\$ 1,884,626 59,772
	3,000		52,907	  292  541		     144,394	 39,185 27,070,000 15,604 22,995 292 55,631 9,655 29,157,760
	20  20 20		   			1,555     1,555	 4,729 34,934 1,073,147 7,035 6,735 1,126,580
	3,000 3,000						 <u>27,070,000</u> <u>27,070,000</u>
<u>\$</u>		<u>\$</u>	52,907	<u>\$ 541</u>	<u>\$</u>	142,839	\$ 961,180

## Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Custodial Funds

## Year ended June 30, 2023

		County	es			
		County Sheriff		County Lecorder	Ē	gricultural xtension ducation
Additions:						
Property and other county tax	\$		\$		\$	273,242
E911 surcharge State tax credits						10.460
Office fees and collections		510,478		499,127		18,462
Auto licenses, use tax and postage						
Assessments Trusts		450.505				
Miscellaneous		452,527				
Total additions		963,005		499,127		291,704
Deductions:						
Agency remittances: To other funds		495,977		145,042		
To other governments		18,084		354,085		291,677
Trusts paid out Total deductions		<u>448,944</u> <u>963,005</u>		499,127		291,677
Changes in net position						27
Net position beginning of year						243
Net position end of year	<u>\$</u>		<u>\$</u>		\$	<u>270</u>

(continued next page)

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	County Assessor	Schools	Community Colleges	Corporations	Townships	Auto License and Use Tax
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29,592      75	717,869    	51,809	1,012,385     	13,317	\$   10,593,964   10,593,964
<u>397,236</u> <u>15,524</u> <u>1,232</u> <u>18,026</u> <u></u> <u>\$ 349,050</u> <u>\$ 17,146</u> <u>\$ 1,363</u> \$ 19,972 \$ \$	470,055 ( 48,186) 397,236	16,489,281 1,622 15,524	1,260,850 131 1,232	11,228,035 1,946 18,026	332,930	365,623 10,228,341  10,593,964 

# Combining Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Continued Custodial Funds

## Year ended June 30, 2023

		E911 Service mmission	Emergency Management Services		City Special <u>Assessments</u>	
Additions: Property and other county tax E911 surcharge State tax credits Office fees and collections Auto licenses, use tax and postage Assessments Trusts Miscellaneous Total additions	\$	270,665     270,665	\$	     57,224 57,224	\$	6,282  6,282
Deductions:     Agency remittances:     To other funds     To other governments     Trusts paid out     Total deductions		311,223  311,223		67,257  67,257		10,823  10,823
Changes in net position	(	40,558)	(	10,033)	(	4,541)
Net position beginning of year	•••	348,884		55,107		28,233
Net position end of year	<u>\$</u>	308,326	\$	45,074	\$	23,692

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

	Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication	Tax Sale <u>Redemption</u>		Advance Tax		Recorder's Electronic Transfer Fee		Drain #23	Total	
\$	2,898  265     3,163	\$  99,651    99,651	\$	53,610	\$	3,473     3,473	\$	5,562 5,562	\$	28,241,367 270,665 1,843,699 1,112,729 10,593,964 6,282 452,527 62,861 42,584,094
	3,163  3,163	99,651  99,651 	(	57,603 57,603 3,993) 56,900	(	3,595 3,595 122) 663	(	70,279  70,279 64,717) 207,556	(	1,006,642 41,296,932 448,944 42,752,518 168,424) 1,129,604
<u>\$</u>		\$	<u>\$</u>	<u>52,907</u>	<u>\$</u>	541	\$	142,839	<u>\$</u>	<u>961,180</u>

# Schedule of Revenues by Source and Expenditures by Function - All Governmental Fund Types

## For the Last Ten Years

		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019
Revenues:										
Property and other										
County tax	\$	9,466,902	\$	8,584,281	\$	9,108,838	\$	8,181,455	\$	6,689,570
Tax increment financing				53,006	•	149,840	_	143,280	Ψ	134,284
Local option sales tax		1,599,306		1,409,464		1,363,842		1,244,018		1,137,767
Interest and penalty on		44.400								, ,
property tax		41,180		37,025		61,338		11,280		35,141
Intergovernmental		9,044,310		6,441,545		6,396,457		6,327,987		5,287,390
Licenses and permits Charges for service		49,890		50,798		47,845		38,982		93,141
Use of money and		2,532,055		2,340,967		2,048,177		1,687,538		1,886,132
property		384,803		139,931		154,475		329,169		277 507
Miscellaneous		1,045,575		840,068		686,640		540,993		277,597 538,333
		1,0 10,010	_	010,000		000,040		340,993		336,333
Total	\$	24,164,021	\$	19,897,085	\$	20,017,452	\$	18,504,702	\$	16,079,355
									<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Draw on Atomora										
Expenditures: Operating:										
Public safety and										
legal services	\$	5,389,894	\$	4,892,315	\$	4,786,992	Φ	4 222 792	ф	2 000 106
Physical health and	Ψ	3,367,674	Ψ	4,092,313	Φ	4,700,992	Ф	4,222,783	\$	3,980,126
social services		995,865		935,643		925,228		996,377		1,051,101
Mental health				552,728		725,544		651,038		519,321
County environment				,		, 20,5		051,050		317,321
and education		1,680,575		1,383,576		1,336,185		1,314,689		1,237,187
Roads and transportatio	n	6,636,879		5,972,707		5,188,994		6,966,235		7,259,432
Governmental services										, ,
to residents		759,451		647,135		569,167		692,393		635,630
Administration		2,153,376		2,050,784		1,917,732		2,237,758		1,926,766
Non-program Debt service		2,294,523		511,010		96,684		59,528		46,290
Capital projects		1,121,350		1,119,596		4,659,807		620,499		
Capital projects		1,279,036		2,964,528		7,623,663		3,813,565		691,318
Total	<u>\$</u> _2	22,310,949	\$ 2	21,030,022	\$ 2	27,829,996	<u>\$</u>	21,574,865	\$	17,347,171

	2018		2017	_	2016	_	2015		2014
\$	6 586 000	Ф	6 520 262	Ф	6 504 222	ø	( 220 702	Φ	£ 050 010
Φ	6,586,099 133,574	\$	6,539,362 134,984	\$	6,504,332	\$	6,239,703	\$	5,870,310
	1,047,944		1,050,978		43,572 997,138		1,092,056		1,055,930
	31,058		34,078		25,083		28,032		22,003
	5,224,009		6,070,045		5,725,819		4,957,337		4,886,510
	34,071		75,115		56,463		55,213		44,451
	1,901,778		1,667,531		1,861,073		1,801,281		1,634,638
	197,347		205,433		211,263		225,710		231,421
	444,294		427,387		520,405		566,244		499,422
\$_	15,600,174	<u>\$</u>	16,204,913	<u>\$_</u>	15,945,148	<u>\$</u>	14,965,576	\$	14,244,685
\$	3,723,918	\$	3,582,051	\$	3,590,421	\$	3,569,328	\$	3,344,865
	1,015,456		1,048,616		1,121,709		1,193,588		1,075,949
	710,410		912,665		1,003,072		1,392,640		964,464
	1,236,059		1,151,127		1,192,122		1,097,888		1,704,753
	5,867,193		5,679,227		6,000,217		4,825,381		4,986,582
	592,290		521,945		507,629		484,554		552,602
	1,759,581		1,652,469		1,540,685		1,524,872		1,583,014
	62,756		55,947				-,0 - 1,0 / 2		1,000,014
	80,961		60,583		50,583		40,000		
	163,540		1,625,398		1,807,914		391,296	_	1,228,060
<u>\$ 1</u>	5,212,164	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>6,290,028</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	6,814,352	<u>\$ 1</u>	4,519,547	<b>\$</b> 1	15,440,289

# 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 Public Health: SNAP Cluster: State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Total U.S. Department of Agriculture	10.561	5883CH02	\$ 15,558 15,558
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Passed through Iowa Economic Development Authority: Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	14.228	21-HSGB-001	130,254 130,254
U.S. Department of Transportation: Passed through Iowa Department of Transportation: Highway Planning and Construction Total U.S. Department of Transportation	20.205	NRT-C014(170)-9G-14	10,440 10,440
U.S. Department of Treasury: COVID-19, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Total U.S. Department of Treasury	21.027	FY23	2,169,344 2,169,344

(continued next page)

#### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards - Continued

#### Year ended June 30, 2023

Grantor/Program	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Program Expenditures	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:				
Passed through Iowa Department of Human Services: Aging Cluster:				
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B,				
Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044		\$ 47,814	
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public			+ 1,,011	
Health Emergency Preparedness (PHÉP) Aligned	02.074			
Cooperative Agreements	93.074	5000T440	90,232	
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	5883I412	8,931	
Human Services Administrative Reimbursements:				
Title IV-E Prevention and Family Services and	02.450			
Programs (A)	93.472	5883CH02	452	
Refugee and Entrant Assistance, State				
Administered Programs	93.566	5883CH02	55	
CCDF Cluster:				
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of				
the Child Care and Development Fund	93.596	5883CH02	3,642	
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658	5883CH02	3,311	
Adoption Assistance	93.659	5883CH02	1,839	
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	5883CH02	4,166	
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	5883CH02	266	
Medicaid Cluster:			_**	
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	5883CH02	17,835	
Cancer Prevention and Control Programs for			- 1,000	
State, Territorial and Tribal Organizations	93.898	5883NB05	694	
Total U.S. Department of Health and				
Human Services			179,237	
Total				
Total			<u>\$ 2,504,833</u>	

<u>Basis of Presentation</u> -The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Carroll 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. <u>Code of Federal Regulations</u>, Part 200, <u>Uniform Administrative</u> Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Carroll County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in financial position or cash flows of Carroll County.

<u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> - 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.

<u>Indirect Cost Rate</u> - Carroll 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.

# Gronewold, Bell, Kyhnn & Co. P.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

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KENNETH P, TEGELS
CHRISTOPHER J. NELSON
DAVID A. GINTHER
DUSTIN T. VEENSTRA
FAITH E. HINRICHS

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 Carroll County, Iowa

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 <u>Governmental Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Carroll 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 August 12, 2024.

### Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Carroll 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 Carroll County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Carroll 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 deficiency described in Part II of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2023-001 to be a material weakness.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described in Part II of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2023-002 through 2023-004 to be significant deficiencies.

#### Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Comments involving statutory and other legal matters about the County's operations for the year ended June 30, 2023 are based exclusively on knowledge obtained from procedures performed during our audit of the financial statements of the County. Since our audit was based on tests and samples, not all transactions that might have had an impact on the comments were necessarily audited. The comments involving statutory and other legal matters are not intended to constitute legal interpretations of those statutes.

#### Carroll County's Responses to the Findings

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Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Carroll County's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Carroll County's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Atlantic, Iowa August 12, 2024

# Gronewold, Bell, Kyhnn & Co. P.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS

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

To the Officials of Carroll County, Iowa

## Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Carroll 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 Carroll County's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2023. Carroll County's major federal program is identified in Part I of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, Carroll 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 Carroll County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Carroll 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 Carroll 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 Carroll 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 judgement made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Carroll County's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgement 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 Carroll 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 Carroll 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 Carroll 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 that we identified during the audit.

## Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or 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.

#### To the Officials of Carroll County, Iowa

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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

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.

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.

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Atlantic, Iowa August 12, 2024

## 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) Significant deficiencies 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) The audit did not disclose any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over the major program.
- (e) An unmodified opinion was issued on compliance with requirements applicable to the major program.
- (f) The audit did not disclose any audit findings which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, Section 200.516.
- (g) The major program was Assistance Listing Number 21.027 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) Carroll County did not qualify as a low-risk auditee.

## Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year ended June 30, 2023

Part II: Findings Related to the Financial Statements

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES:

2023-001 Carroll County Ambulance Department

<u>Criteria</u> - An effective internal control system provides for internal controls related to reconciling ambulance service billings, collections, and receivables to ensure the accuracy of ambulance service collections and receivables. Also, effective internal control systems provide for written documentation of the independent approval of accounts receivable written off as uncollectible.

Condition - The Ambulance Department bills for services provided. The majority of collections for those services are remitted directly to the County Treasurer's Office. The County Treasurer's Office prepares a receipt for accounting and sends a copy of each receipt to the Ambulance Department. The Ambulance Department records each receipt in its computer system. During the year, the County Treasurer's Office attempted to reconcile the collections recorded in the Ambulance Department's accounts receivable system with the actual collections recorded by the County Treasurer in total each month, but unexplained variances existed.

In addition, written documentation of the independent approval of accounts receivable written off as uncollectible is not maintained. Also, accounts receivable balances and receipts from the collection agency are not reconciled by the Ambulance Department.

<u>Cause</u> - Policies have not been established and procedures have not been implemented to reconcile ambulance service billings, collections and receivables and require independent approval of write-offs.

<u>Effect</u> - This condition could result in unrecorded or misstated ambulance service revenues, improper or unauthorized adjustments and write-offs and misstated receivable balances.

Recommendation - A reconciliation of ambulance service billings, collections and receivables should be prepared monthly and compared to County Treasurer's records. Variances should be researched, and explanations of variances should be included for the reconciling items. An independent person should review the reconciliations and monitor receivables. The review should be documented by the signature or initials of the reviewer and the date of the review. The Ambulance Department should maintain written documentation of the independent approval of accounts receivable which are written off. Also, collection agency receipts should be recorded, and accounts receivable balances reconciled by the Ambulance Department.

Response - The Ambulance Department will work with the County Treasurer's Office to meet and correct all recommendations to the best of our ability.

<u>Conclusion</u> - Response accepted.

## Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year ended June 30, 2023

#### Part II: Findings Related to the Financial Statements - Continued

#### 2023-002 County Sheriff

<u>Criteria</u> - 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.

<u>Condition</u> - Two employees collect cash, record deposits and reconcile daily cash receipts. There is no evidence of independent review of the bank reconciliations.

<u>Cause</u> - The Sheriff's Office has a limited number of employees and procedures have not been designed to adequately segregate duties or provide compensating controls through additional oversight of transactions and processes.

<u>Effect</u> - Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the County's ability to prevent or detect and correct misstatements, errors or misappropriation on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned function.

<u>Recommendation</u> - The Sheriff's Office should review its operating procedures to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. The Office should utilize current personnel, including elected officials, to provide additional control through review of financial transactions, reconciliations and reports.

<u>Response</u> - We are hoping to hire another full-time office administrator to improve internal controls.

Conclusion - Response accepted.

#### 2023-003 County Recorder

<u>Criteria</u> - 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.

<u>Condition</u> - All three individuals in the Recorder's Office collect cash, prepare the deposit and prepare the monthly bank reconciliations.

#### Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year ended June 30, 2023

## Part II: Findings Related to the Financial Statements - Continued

<u>Cause</u> - The Recorder's Office has a limited number of employees and procedures have not been designed to adequately segregate duties or provide compensating controls through additional oversight of transactions and processes.

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

<u>Recommendation</u> - The Recorder's office should review its operating procedures to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. The Office should utilize current personnel, including elected officials, to provide additional control through review of financial transactions, reconciliations and reports.

<u>Response</u> - The Recorder's Office will continue to identify ways to segregate duties as best as possible with our limited number of employees.

<u>Conclusion</u> - Response accepted.

#### 2023-004 Approval of Payroll

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

<u>Condition</u> - The Sheriff, Community Center, Veteran Affairs, Home Care Aides and Attorney departments do not submit timesheets.

Procedures do not exist for properly documenting and controlling vacation, sick leave, and compensatory time. The County Auditor's Office tracks vacation, sick leave and compensatory time for each employee; however, some departments submit leave usage to the County Auditor's office only at year end. In addition, there is no evidence of an immediate supervisor's approval for leave time prior to taking leave.

For the employees selected for testing, the County could not provide approval of wages or authorized form for direct deposits of paychecks.

<u>Cause</u> - Policies have not been established and procedures have not been implemented to require all employees and departments, including salaried employees, to prepare timesheets or to require timesheets and leave taken be reviewed and approved by supervisory personnel. The County has not established procedures for properly documenting and controlling leave time with the Auditor's Office. The County has not established procedures for properly maintaining approved wages and authorized direct deposit forms.

#### Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year ended June 30, 2023

## Part II: Findings Related to the Financial Statements - Continued

<u>Effect</u> - The lack of a documented supervisory review process increases the probability staff errors in recording hours or leave will go undetected.

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

The lack of maintaining payroll documentation increases the probability of payroll transactions errors.

<u>Recommendation</u> - Timesheets should be submitted to the County Auditor's office prior to the processing of payroll each pay period. Timesheets should be signed by the employee and supervisor prior to submission. Timesheets should support all hours worked and taken as vacation, sick leave, compensatory time, holiday hours and personal days. Also, leave time should be approved prior to taking leave.

The Board of Supervisors should adopt a policy which requires the submittal of timesheets to the County Auditor's Office for payroll processing along with support for vacation, sick leave, compensatory time, holiday hours, and personal days. This would help prevent and mitigate payroll errors and would ensure the County Auditor's Office has sufficient support to comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act for County employees.

Payroll documentation should be maintained by the County Auditor's office.

<u>Response</u> - The Board will pass a policy regarding submittal of timesheets and leave reports to ensure compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act and the County Auditor's office will maintain all payroll documentation.

<u>Conclusion</u> - Response accepted.

#### INSTANCES OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

Part III: Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards

#### INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES:

No matters were noted.

#### INSTANCES OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

No matters were noted.

# Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

## Year ended June 30, 2023

Part IV:	Other Findings Related to Required Sta	atutory Reporting					
2023-A	Certified Budget: Disbursements during the year ended June 30, 2023 did not exceed the amounts budgeted.						
2023-В	Questionable Expenditures: No expenditures were noted that meet the requirements of public purpose as defined in an Attorney General's opinion dated April 25, 1979.						
2023-С	<u>Travel Expense</u> : No expenditures of County money for travel expenses of spouses of County officials or employees were noted.						
2023-D	Business Transactions: Business transactions between the County and County officials and/or employees are detailed as follows:						
	Name, Title and Business Connection	Description	Ar	nount			
	Stephanie Hausman, Supervisors, daughter of Kenneth Snyder, owner and employee of Carroll Cleaning Supply	Supplies	\$	10,160			
	In accordance with Chapter 331.342 Carroll Cleaning Supply may represent to competitively bid.	(2)(j) of the Code of Iowa, the transfer a conflict of interest since the	ansactic service	ons with es were			
2023-E	Restricted Donor Activity: No transposition of the Code of Iowa.	actions were noted between the (ricted donors in compliance with	County, Chapte	County er 68B			
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 that coverage is adequate for current operations.						
2023-G	Board Minutes: No transactions wer approved in the Board minutes but w	e found that we believe should here not.	ave bee	n			
2023-Н	Deposits and Investments: The Courrequired by Chapter 12B.10B of the depositories has been approved by that June 30, 2023 at one financial instinaming official depositories.	Code of Iowa and a resolution na e County. However, the County	ming o held de	fficial			
	Recommendation: The County should depositories that includes all financial	ld adopt a new resolution naming l institutions in which the Count	g officia y has de	l eposits.			
	Response: We will adopt a new resolution	lution naming official depositori	es as rec	quired.			
	Conclusion: Response accepted.						

#### Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year ended June 30, 2023

## Part IV: Other Findings Related to Required Statutory Reporting - Continued

- 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 <u>Annual Urban Renewal Report</u>: The Annual Urban Renewal Report was properly approved and certified to the Iowa Department of Management on or before December 1 and no exceptions were noted.
- 2023-K Tax Increment Financing (TIF): No instances of non-compliance with the division of taxes in accordance with Chapter 403.19(6)(a)(1) of the Code of Iowa were noted.
- Economic Development: During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County paid \$82,400 to the Carroll Area Development Corporation. The County Board of Supervisors has documented the public benefits received from this expenditure, however, it is disclosed here for public information.

According to Chapter 15A of the Code of Iowa and an Attorney General's opinion dated August 28, 1986, government financing of economic development may, in appropriate circumstances, serve a public purpose. The opinion advises the governing body to evaluate the public benefits to be obtained and discusses the specific criteria to be considered in documenting public purpose.

<u>Recommendation</u>: The Board should continue to evaluate and document the public purpose served by these expenditures before authorizing further payments.

<u>Response</u>: We will continue to evaluate and document the public purpose in the future.

Conclusion: Response accepted.

Fund Transfers: In accordance with Chapter 545-2.1 of the Administrative Code of Iowa, a fund transfer resolution must be completed for all transfers between funds and must include a clear statement of reason or purpose for the transfer, the name of the fund from which the transfer is originating, the name of the fund into which the transfer is to be received, and the dollar amount to be transferred. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the County did not include a clear statement of reason or purpose for all transfers.

<u>Recommendation</u>: The County should comply with the Administrative Code of Iowa and complete an accurate fund transfer resolution for all transfers between funds.

<u>Response</u>: The County will work to comply with the Code requirements regarding fund transfer requirements.

Conclusion: Response accepted.