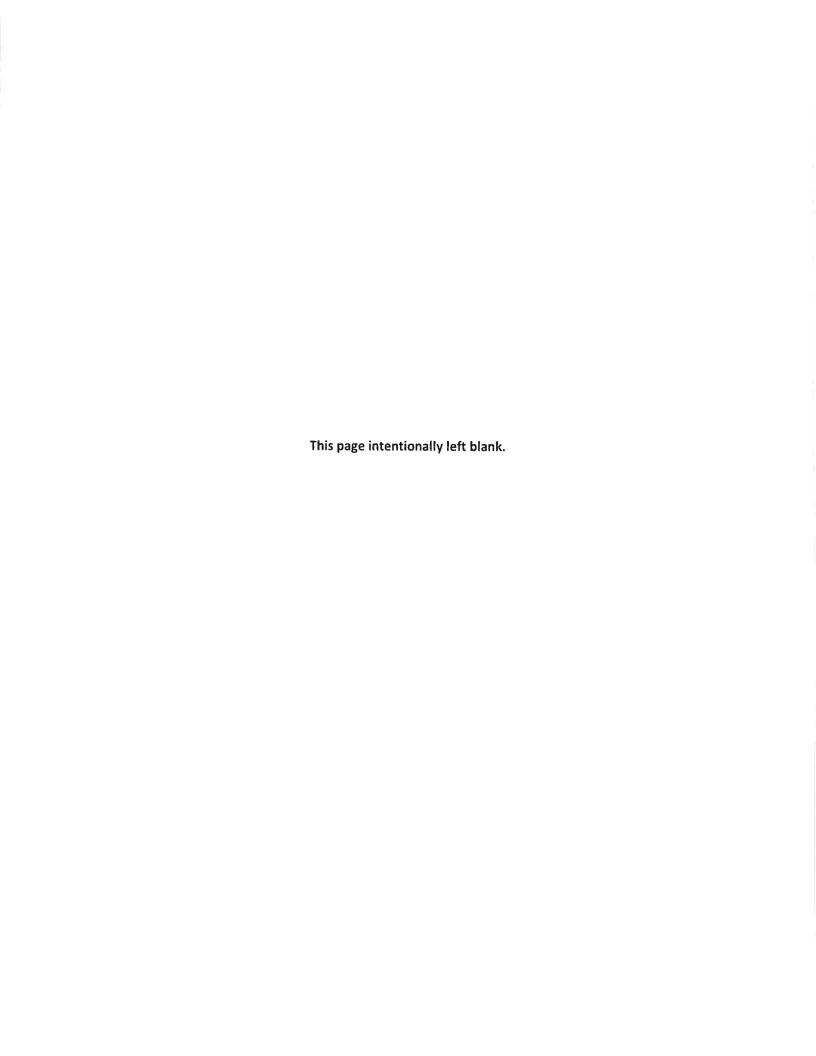
Leelanau County Road Commission

Year Ended December 31, 2022

Financial Statements





LEELANAU COUNTY ROAD COMMISSION

ELECTED OFFICERS & PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS

Garth Greenan Chair

Jim Calhoun Vice-chair

John Popa *Member*

Greg Mikowski *Member*

Robert Joyce *Member*

ROAD COMMISSION STAFF

Brendan Mullane *Manager*

Craig Brown

Engineer Tech

Dave Priest **Superintendent**

Susan Boyd Finance Manager

Michael Mack
Foreman - Maple City Garage

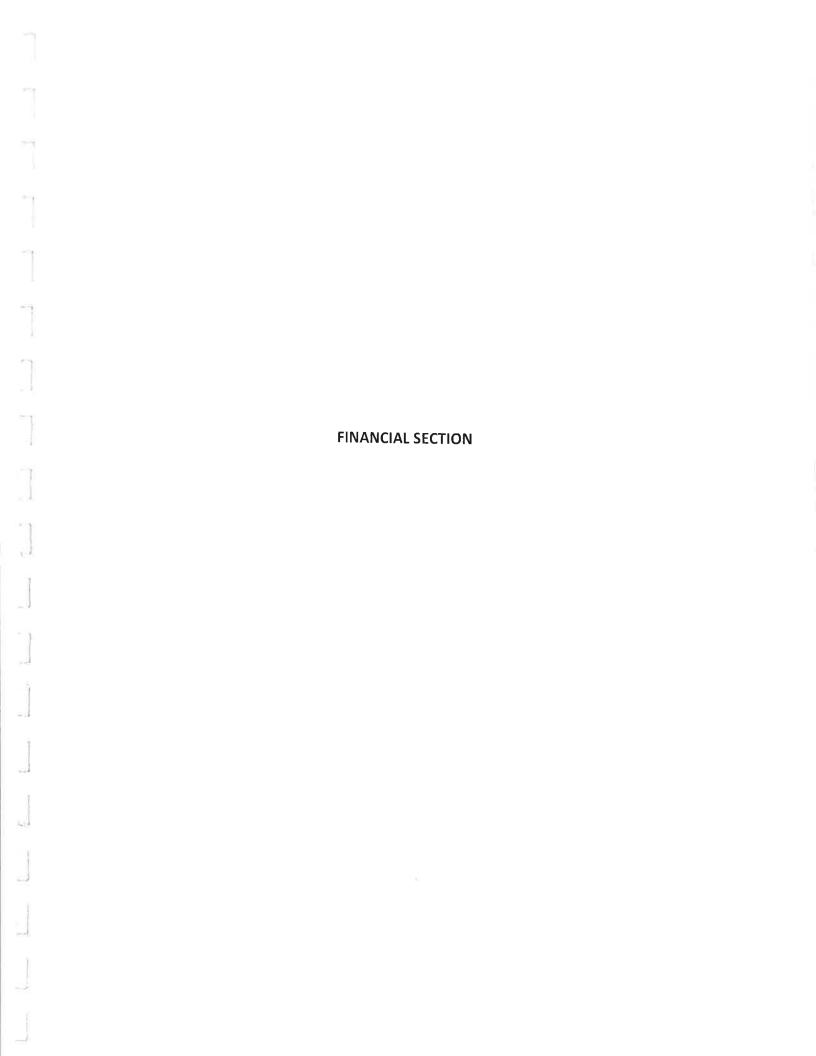
Linda Kuhn **Administrative Assistant**

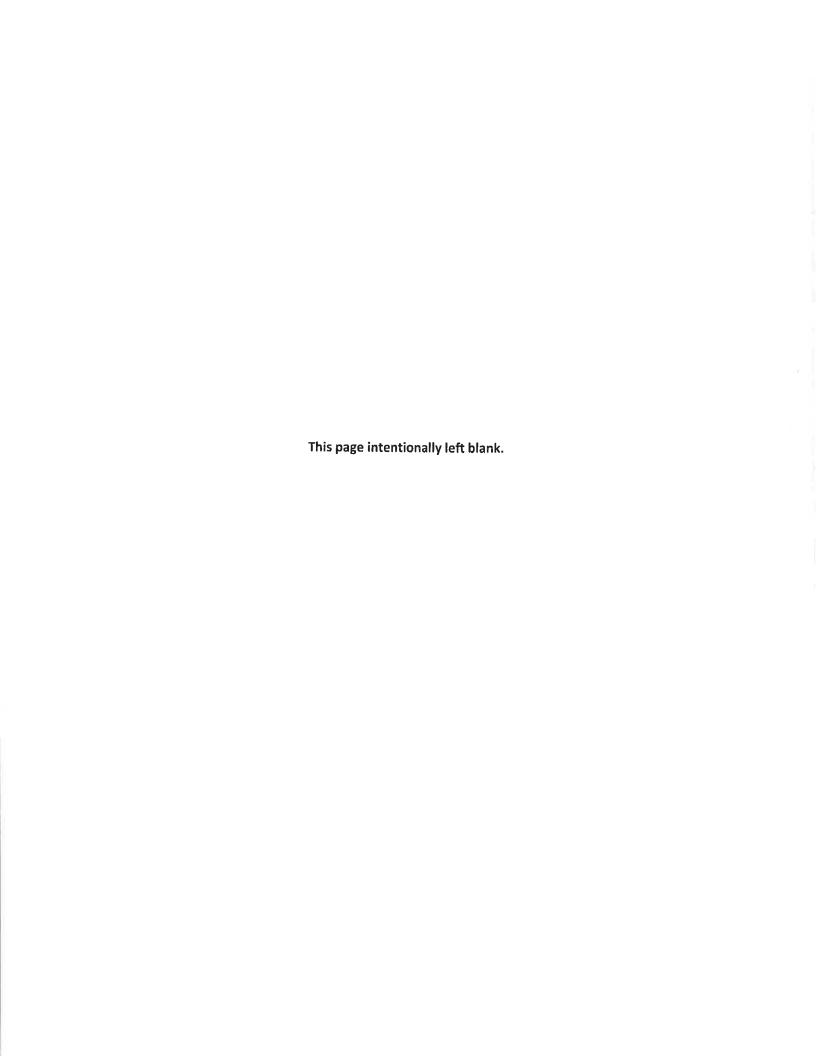
Tim Trudell

Fleet and Facilities Manager

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

May 22, 2023

Members of the Board of County Road Commissioners Leelanau County Road Commission Suttons Bay, Michigan

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Leelanau County Road Commission (the "Road Commission"), a discretely presented component unit of Leelanau County, Michigan, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Road Commission's financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Road Commission as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Independent Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Road Commission and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 the Road Commission'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.

Independent Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the Road Commission's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
raise substantial doubt about the Road Commission'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 and the schedules for the pension plan, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the 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 the Road Commission's financial statements. The operating fund schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the operating fund schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 22, 2023, on our consideration of the Road Commission'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 Road Commission's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Road Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rehmann Loharn LLC

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Leelanau County Road Commission (the "Road Commission), we offer the readers of the Road Commission's financial statement this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Road Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Financial Highlights

- Net position, over time, enable governmental agencies to determine their overall fiscal position. As shown on the Road Commission's condensed statement of net position, the Road Commission's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities by \$39,931,870 at the end of the fiscal year. There was a decrease of \$233,427 in net position during 2022.
- The general fund had a decrease in fund balance for the year of \$1,403,062. Total fund balance at December 31, 2022 was \$1,499,721.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to provide a basic of understanding the Road Commission's basic financial statements. These statements comprise three components: (1) government-wide financial statements (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in additional to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The statement of net position presents information on all the Road Commission's assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an indicator of the Road Commission's overall fiscal position.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Road Commission's net position changed during the most recent fiscal period. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to 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 only result in cash flows in past or future fiscal periods (for instance, depreciation expense associated with capital assets).

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Road Commission, like other units of state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The activity of the Road Commission is accounted for in a governmental fund (i.e., general fund).

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Governmental funds. The general fund is used to account for essentially the same function reported in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the general fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal period. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of the fund is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for the fund with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the general fund balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures and change in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the general fund and the government-wide statements.

The Road Commission adopts an annual appropriated budget for the general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided herein to demonstrate compliance with that budget.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Road Commission's financial statements.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information. This is limited to this management's discussion and analysis and the schedules for the MERS pension plan immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The Road Commission's net position decreased during the fiscal year by \$233,427, ending the year at \$39,931,870. The following condensed statement of net position shows the composition of the Road Commission's net position at December 31:

	Net Position					
		2022		2021		
Current and other assets	\$	4,089,963	\$	5,797,857		
Capital assets, net		38,422,130		37,233,594		
Total assets		42,512,093		43,031,451		
Deferred outflows of resources		731,504				
Other liabilities		868,952		685,643		
Long-term liabilities		884,065		77,246		
Total liabilities		1,753,017		762,889		
Deferred inflows of resources	-	1,558,710		2,103,265		
Net position:						
Investment in capital assets		38,422,130		37,233,594		
Restricted		<i>a</i>		57,061		
Unrestricted		1,509,740		2,874,642		
Total net position	\$	39,931,870	\$	40,165,297		

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Road Commission's change in net position was a combination of various revenue sources and expense categories as shown in the following table.

	Change in Net Position					
		2022		2021		
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	1,164,693	\$	1,508,756		
Operating grants and contributions		6,220,794	·	5,750,453		
General revenues:		, ,		-,, -,,		
Property taxes		1,458,880		1,410,435		
Gain on sale of capital assets		65,339		161,973		
Interest and rents		3,586		190		
Total revenues		8,913,292		8,831,807		
Expenses:						
Public works	_	9,146,719		7,539,279		
Change in net position		(233,427)		1,292,528		
Net position:		(,,		1,232,320		
Beginning of year	9	40,165,297		38,872,769		
End of year	\$	39,931,870	<u>\$</u>	40,165,297		

Charges for services decreased by \$344,063, or 22.8%, from the prior year levels. The change was primarily due to an increase in State funds for Transportation Work Authorization (TWA) projects for shoreline restoration work along State Highway M-22 in fiscal 2021.

Operating grants and contributions increased by \$470,341 from the prior year amount. The reason for the increase was a 3.25% increase in MTF receipts and an increased amount for township agreements.

There were several sales of old road equipment during 2021 that lead to a significant increase in gain on sale of capital assets for that year. In 2022 this line item reverted to a more normal balance.

The government-wide expense increase of \$1,607,440 is mostly attributable to increases in pension expense over the prior year.

Financial Analysis of the Road Commission's General Fund

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the fund balance of the general fund decreased by \$1,403,062, as compared to an increase of \$387,177 in fund balance for the prior year. Total revenues were \$8,734,478, an increase of \$14,644 as compared to last year. Total expenditures for 2022 amounted to \$10,202,879, an increase of \$1,708,249 from the prior year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Expenditures for local roads increased by \$1,285,074 during 2022 due to more HMA projects scheduled for local roads rather than primary. These projects also included two township cost share projects (The Chalets & Sugar Bay Lane). Local maintenance expenditures were higher for chip sealing projects, drainage, tree work, pavement marking and snow removal. These categories typically vary from year to year with type of projects planned.

The amount expended for state trunkline non-maintenance projects decreased by \$490,522 from the prior year because these projects are based on MDOT activity. These expenditures are authorized by MDOT and are offset by corresponding revenue.

Equipment (net) increased by \$240,542 over 2021 levels, attributable to high cost repairs to equipment, building maintenance costs incurred for repair of the parking garage wall (\$44,300), exterior painting (\$20,900), and shop modifications (\$16,860). Offsetting insurance refunds were significantly less than the previous year. Fuel prices were 13% to 72% higher than the previous year for 10 out of 12 months.

Capital outlay (net) expenditures were \$655,107 higher than in 2021, due to unscheduled purchases of two previously leased Kenworth trucks for transporting emulsion for chip sealing (\$301,128) and two used street sweepers (\$181,800). These were unbudgeted capital purchases but were purchases of opportunity that both greatly improved efficiency of operations. A Volvo loader (\$274,707) that was included in the 2023 capital budget was delivered in December 2022 and was reclassified as a 2022 capital purchase even though it was not available for use until early 2023.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Amendment of the original general fund budget related to revenue came to a decrease of \$160,500 for 2022. During the year, there was an increase in appropriations between the original and final amended budget of \$858,184. The reasons for these amendments are as follows:

Budgeted revenues for Michigan Transportation Fund revenues was decreased by \$335,000 from the original budget because of decreasing receipts that were below those of the previous year. The budget was adjusted anticipating that this trend would continue through the end of the year.

The charges for services revenue budget was increased during 2022 in the amount of \$181,500 to account for authorized work done for MDOT non maintenance projects. This revenue is contingent upon projects approved by MDOT through the year and is offset by corresponding expenditures. An adjustment of \$79,000 was made to record a state audit refund.

The expenditure budget for local roads preservation increased by \$200,000 over the original budget due to higher overhead and fringe benefit allocations.

The budgeted expenditures for state trunkline non-maintenance projects increased by \$120,000 to account for actual activity as authorized by MDOT. This was offset by an increase in revenue.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The equipment (net) budget increased by \$310,000 during the year, attributable to higher repair costs, building maintenance costs, and higher fuel costs throughout most of the year.

The capital outlay (net) expenditures budget was increased by \$228,184, due to the purchases of two Kenworth trucks and two used street sweepers netted against budgeted capital that was not purchased.

The reasons for significant variances between actual revenues and expenditures and the final amended budget were as follows:

Revenue from Michigan Transportation Funds (MTF) was budgeted at \$5,340,020. Actual revenue came in above that final budget at \$5,838,076. The reason for this variance was that MTF revenue has been historically lower in the last quarter of the year and budget adjustments were made based on that assumption. However, both November and December payments (62% above October) were higher.

The most significant budget to actual variance was for maintenance of the County's roads, which came in over the final amended budget by \$158,851 and \$142,311 for primary and local roads, respectively. The main reason for this variance was a higher expense for allocation of fringe benefits and overhead.

Actual expenses for capital outlay (net) ended up over the final amended budget by \$417,958. This overage was caused by the reclassification of a capital purchase, budgeted for 2023 (\$274,707), that was delivered in December 2022 causing a variance between budgeted and actual depreciation.

Capital Assets

The Road Commission's capital assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to \$38,422,130 (net of accumulated depreciation). Investments in capital assets include land, infrastructure, land improvements, buildings, equipment, and yard and storage. The net increase in the Road Commission's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$1,188,536. Major capital asset events during the year included the purchase of a Schulte Flex Arm mower, a John Deere 6120M tractor, a quad axle dump trailer, two Kenworth trucks, two GMC Sierra pick ups, two Western Star plow trucks, two used Pelican street sweepers, and a Volvo L110H loader.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

	Capital Assets						
	(Net of Depreciation)						
		2022		2021			
Land	\$	37,276	\$	37,276			
Infrastructure - not being depreciated		17,993,284		17,449,757			
Construction in progress		4,352		=			
Buildings		798,548		876,310			
Road equipment		3,320,753		2,632,362			
Shop equipment		85,816		34,888			
Office equipment		1,757		2,538			
Engineering equipment		2,701		4,110			
Yard and storage		65,069		77,224			
Infrastructure - being depreciated	-	16,112,574		16,119,129			
Total capital assets, net	\$	38,422,130	\$	37,233,594			

Additional information regarding the Road Commission's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt

The Road Commission's long-term debt is comprised of compensated absences representing sick and vacation pay due to employees. Liabilities for compensated absences totaled \$103,653 and \$77,246 in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Additional information regarding the Road Commission's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Based on MDOT revenue forecasts for MTF receipts, there is only a little over 2% increase projected for 2023. However, millage receipts are projected to increase by 11% and permit activity also continues to increase, particularly with utility permitting. The approved 2023 budget reflects a conservative 3.4% increase in revenue overall. The expenditures for most road materials increased only moderately with the exception of road gravel which increased by 57% over last year. Fuel costs have been relatively stable for the past few months. Monthly payments that were previously allocated for additional funding for the Road Commission's defined benefit pension liability remain in the budget but at a third of the previous year's amount with the remaining \$20,000 deposited monthly to a separate bank account established for facility construction/upgrades.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Road Commission finances for all those with an interest in Leelanau County Road Commission's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information, may be addressed to the Leelanau County Road Commission administrative offices at 10550 E. Eckerle Road, Suttons Bay, Michigan 49682.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$ 554,315	
Receivables, net	2,951,924	
Inventory	540,237	
Prepaid items	43,487	
Capital assets not being depreciated	18,034,912	
Capital assets being depreciated, net	20,387,218	
Total assets	42,512,093	
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred pension amounts	731,504	
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	407,695	
Advances and deposits	461,257	
Long-term debt:	,01,23,	
Due within one year	80,788	
Due in more than one year	22,865	
Net pension liability (due in more than one year)	780,412	
Total liabilities	1,753,017	
Deferred inflows of resources		
Property taxes levied for subsequent year	1,558,710	
Net position		
Investment in capital assets	38,422,130	
Unrestricted	1,509,740	
Total net position	\$ 39,931,870	

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Pro	gram	Revenue	c
	RI UIII	IZEVEITUE	3

				•								
Functions/Programs	Expenses		Expenses		Charges for Services		_		C	Operating Grants and Ontributions		Net (Expense) Revenue
Primary government Governmental activities: Public works	\$	9,146,719	\$	1,164,693	\$	6,220,794	\$	(1,761,232)				
General revenues: Property taxes Gain on sale of capital assets Interest and rents							-	1,458,880 65,339 3,586				
Total general revenues								1,527,805				
Change in net position								(233,427)				
Net position, beginning of year							s	40,165,297				
Net position, end of year							\$	39,931,870				

Balance Sheet	
General Fund	
December 31, 2022	*
Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 554,315
Receivables:	Ţ 00 1,510
Property taxes	1,558,710
Michigan Transportation Fund	1,016,997
State trunkline maintenance	185,851
Sundry accounts	190,366
Inventory:	150,500
Road materials	438,415
Equipment, parts and materials	101,822
Prepaid items	43,487
Total assets	\$ 4,089,963
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 343,129
Accrued liabilities	64,566
Advances and deposits	461,257
Total liabilities	868,952
Deferred inflows of resources	
Unavailable revenue - local road projects	162,580
Property taxes levied for subsequent year	1,558,710
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,721,290
Fund balance	
Nonspendable	583,724
Unassigned	915,997
Total fund balance	1,499,721
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	\$ 4,089,963

Reconciliation

Fund Balance for the General Fund to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2022

Net position of governmental activities

December 31, 2022	
Fund balance - General Fund	\$ 1,499,721
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the fund statement.	
Capital assets not being depreciated	18,034,912
Capital assets being depreciated, net	20,387,218
Because the focus of governmental funds is on short-term financing, some assets will not be available to pay for current-period expenditures. Those assets (such as certain receivables) are offset by deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds, and thus are not included in fund balance.	
Unavailable amounts due from other governments	162,580
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the fund statement.	
Compensated absences	(103,653)
Certain pension-related amounts, such as the net pension liability and deferred amounts, are not due and payable in the current period or do not represent current financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Net pension liability	(780,412)
Deferred outflows of resources related to the net pension liability	731,504

\$ 39,931,870

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balance

General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Property taxes \$ 1,458,880 Permits and licenses 85,697 State sources: 5,838,076 Economic Development Fund 40,906 Contributions from local units 228,337 Charges for services 1,075,626 Other revenues 6,956 Total revenues 8,734,478 Expenditures 2133,801 Local road 2,133,801 Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures 10,202,879 Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783 Fund balance, end of year \$1,499,721	Revenues		
Permits and licenses 85,697 State sources: 385,697 Michigan Transportation Fund 5,838,076 Economic Development Fund 40,906 Contributions from local units 228,337 Charges for services 1,075,626 Other revenues 6,956 Total revenues Expenditures Current: Primary road Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline mon-maintenance 2138,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783			4 450 000
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Charges for services Other revenues 1,075,626 6,956 Other revenues 6,956 Total revenues 8,734,478 Expenditures 2 Current: 7 Primary road 2,133,801 Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources (1,468,401) Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	·		
Other revenues 6,956 Total revenues 8,734,478 Expenditures Current: Primary road 2,133,801 Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources 65,339 Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783			
Total revenues 8,734,478 Expenditures Current: Primary road 2,133,801 Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Froceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	-		
Expenditures 8,734,478 Current: 700,190 Primary road 2,133,801 Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources 65,339 Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783		-	6,956
Expenditures Current: Primary road 2,133,801 Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	Total revenues		Q 721 170
Current: Primary road 2,133,801 Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783		-	0,734,476
Primary road 2,133,801 Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	Expenditures		
Local road 5,424,756 State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 7711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	Current:		
Local road5,424,756State trunkline maintenance770,190State trunkline non-maintenance218,403Administrative expense (net)296,278Equipment expense (net)711,891Capital outlay (net)647,560Total expendituresRevenues under expenditures(1,468,401)Other financing sourcesProceeds from sale of capital assets65,339Net change in fund balance(1,403,062)Fund balance, beginning of year2,902,783			2.133.801
State trunkline maintenance 770,190 State trunkline non-maintenance 218,403 Administrative expense (net) 296,278 Equipment expense (net) 711,891 Capital outlay (net) 647,560 Total expenditures 10,202,879 Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783			
State trunkline non-maintenance Administrative expense (net) Equipment expense (net) Capital outlay (net) Total expenditures Revenues under expenditures Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets Net change in fund balance Fund balance, beginning of year 218,403 296,278 211,891 2647,560 271,891 271,89			
Administrative expense (net) Equipment expense (net) Capital outlay (net) Total expenditures Revenues under expenditures Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets Proceeds from sale of capital assets Net change in fund balance Fund balance, beginning of year 296,278 711,891 647,560 (1,468,401) (1,468,401) 65,339			
Equipment expense (net) Capital outlay (net) Total expenditures Revenues under expenditures Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets Net change in fund balance Fund balance, beginning of year Total expenditures (1,468,401) (1,403,062) Fund balance, cord of year Total expenditures (1,468,401) (1,403,062)	Administrative expense (net)		
Total expenditures Revenues under expenditures Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets Net change in fund balance Fund balance, beginning of year 647,560 (1,468,401) (1,468,401) (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783			
Total expenditures Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets A comparison of the change in fund balance Fund balance, beginning of year Fund balance, and of year Fund balance, and of year	Capital outlay (net)		
Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783			
Revenues under expenditures (1,468,401) Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	Total expenditures		10,202,879
Other financing sources Proceeds from sale of capital assets Net change in fund balance Fund balance, beginning of year Fund balance, and of year (1,403,062)			
Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	Revenues under expenditures		(1,468,401)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets 65,339 Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783			
Net change in fund balance (1,403,062) Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783			
Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	Proceeds from sale of capital assets		65,339
Fund balance, beginning of year 2,902,783	Net change in fund halance		
Fund halance, and of years	Net change in fund balance		(1,403,062)
Fund halance and of years	Fund balance, beginning of year		2 902 783
Fund balance, end of year \$ 1,499,721			2,302,703
	Fund balance, end of year	\$	1,499,721

Reconciliation of Net Change in Fund Balance of the General Fund to Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net change in fund	balance -	General Fund
--------------------	-----------	--------------

\$ (1,403,062)

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital assets purchased/constructed3,995,263Depreciation expense(2,806,727)Proceeds from the sale of capital assets(65,339)Gain on sale of capital assets65,339

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Change in unavailable amounts due from other governments 113,475

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.

Change in the net pension asset/liability and related deferred amounts (105,969)

Change in the accrual for compensated absences (26,407)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ (233,427)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balance

Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual	(Ur	tual Over Ider) Final Budget
Revenues		buaget		buuget		Actual		Budget
Property taxes	\$	1,455,560	\$	1,455,560	\$	1,458,880	\$	3,320
Permits and licenses	,	67,000	۲	80,000	7	85,697	7	5,697
State sources:		0.,500		30,000		03,037		3,037
Michigan Transportation Fund		5,675,020		5,340,020		5,838,076		498,056
Economic Development Fund		39,750		39,750		40,906		1,156
Contributions from local units		360,509		342,509		228,337		(114,172)
Charges for services		828,000		1,009,500		1,075,626		66,126
Other revenues		7,000		5,000	(6,956		1,956
Total revenues		8,432,839		8,272,339	(<u>.</u>	8,734,478	-	462,139
Expenditures								
Preservation and maintenance:								
Primary road:								
Preservation				9		4,352		4,352
Maintenance		1,970,868		1,970,868		2,129,449		158,581
Local road:								,
Preservation		1,966,500		2,166,500		2,127,763		(38,737)
Maintenance		3,154,682		3,154,682		3,296,993		142,311
Total preservation and maintenance	-	7,092,050	12	7,292,050		7,558,557		266,507
State trunkline maintenance		700,000		700,000		770,190		70,190
State trunkline non-maintenance		100,000		220,000		218,403		(1,597)
Administrative expense (net)		344,816		344,816		296,278		(48,538)
Equipment expense (net)		421,410		731,410		711,891		(19,519)
Capital outlay (net)		1,418		229,602		647,560		417,958
Total expenditures	_	8,659,694	-	9,517,878	_	10,202,879		685,001
Revenues under expenditures		(226,855)		(1,245,539)		(1,468,401)		(222,862)
Other financing sources								
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		60,000		65,000		65,339		339
Net change in fund balance		(166,855)		(1,180,539)		(1,403,062)		(222,523)
Fund balance, beginning of year		2,902,783	_	2,902,783		2,902,783		<u> </u>
Fund balance, end of year	\$	2,735,928	\$	1,722,244	\$	1,499,721	\$	(222,523)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Leelanau County Road Commission (the "Road Commission") conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental units. The following is a summary of the significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The Road Commission is a discretely presented component unit of the County of Leelanau, Michigan. The Road Commission controls the expenditure of revenues from the State distribution of gas and weight taxes, reimbursements from the Department of State Highways for work done by the County on State trunklines, Federal Transportation funds, and contributions from other local units of government for work performed by the Road Commission. The Road Commission is a discretely presented component unit of the County because it is an entity for which the County is considered to be financially accountable.

The Road Commission, as a component unit of the County, is required by Public Act 51 of the State of Michigan, to have a separate audit performed of its operations. These audited financial statements have been prepared to meet this State requirement.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the Road Commission. There is only one fund reported in the government-wide financial statements, the general fund.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. 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 or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for the general operating fund (governmental fund). The general operating fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

Notes to Financial Statements

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) 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 taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements (general fund balance sheet and general fund statement of revenues, expenditures and change in fund balance) 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 period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences not expected to be paid in the current year and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

State and federal revenue, charges for services, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental fund:

The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all the financial resources of the Road Commission.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Road Commission's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

General Budgetary Policies - The Finance Manager is responsible for submitting the proposed operating budget for the following fiscal year to the Board of Road Commissioners. The Board, during its review holds public hearings to obtain public comments. The budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.

Budget Transfers and Amendments - The Finance Manager authorizes all budgetary transfers. Supplemental appropriations, when required to provide for additional expenditures, are matched by additional anticipated revenues or an appropriation of available fund balance and must be approved by the Board. All budget amendments are approved by the Board of Road Commissioners.

Notes to Financial Statements

Budgetary Basis of Accounting - The budgets are adopted on a modified accrual basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The budget for the general operating fund is adopted on a categorical basis, and in accordance with the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act as prescribed by the State of Michigan. These are the legal levels of budgetary control. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed lineitem budgets.

Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Equity

Deposits

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposit accounts, deposits held by Leelanau County, and money market deposits.

Accounts Receivable

All receivables are recorded at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible. Uncollectible balances at year-end are considered by management to be immaterial.

Taxes Receivable

Property taxes are levied each December 1st on the taxable valuation of property located in the County as of the preceding December 31st. There were 0.4958 mills levied on the taxable value of property for road maintenance purposes in 2021, net of amounts for incorporated cities and villages (statutorily distributed based on SEV).

Although the County's 2022 ad valorem tax is levied and collectible on December 1, 2022, it is the Road Commission's policy to recognize revenues from the current tax levy in the subsequent year when the proceeds of this levy are budgeted and made available for the financing of the Road Commission's operations in the governmental fund financial statements. The tax receivable is offset by deferred inflows of resources.

Inventory

Inventory, consisting of various operating parts, supplies and road material, is determined on the first-in first-out method. Inventory items are charged to road construction and maintenance, equipment repairs, and operations as used.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future years and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, equipment and infrastructure assets (roads, bridges and similar items) are reported in the government-wide statements (statement of net position). Capital assets are defined by the Road Commission as assets, with an individual cost of more than \$5,000, or as determined by management, with an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition cost at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are recorded as capital expenditures at the time of purchase in the fund financial statements and are subsequently capitalized on the government-wide statements.

The Uniform Accounting Procedures prescribed for Michigan County Road Commissions provide for recording depreciation in the general fund as a charge to various expense accounts and a credit to the depreciation contra expense account. Accordingly, the annual depreciation expense does not affect the available operating fund balance of the general fund.

Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful lives (ranging from four to fifty years) of the assets, using the sum-of-the-years digits method for road equipment and straight-line method for all other capital assets and infrastructure as follows:

ž.	Years
Land improvements and buildings	10-50
Road equipment	5-8
Shop equipment	5-10
Office equipment	4-10
Engineering equipment	4-10
Yard and storage	30-50
Infrastructure - roads	8-20

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Road Commission reports deferred outflows of resources related to its pension plan.

Notes to Financial Statements

Advances and Deposits

Advances and deposits payable are reported in the Road Commission's government-wide and General Fund financial statements for amounts paid by citizen's for driveway inspections prior to having construction work done. These deposits will be returned to the appropriate citizen once the Road Commission engineer has inspected the completed work.

Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits depending on the date of hire. All accrued vacation and sick pay benefits are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. The Road Commission allows employees to accumulate vacation and sick leave in varying amounts, depending on time of service and other factors.

Employees accrue personal time off based on a scale of longevity and is payable upon termination, death or retirement. During the year, balances of accumulated sick time were frozen and replaced with the aforementioned personal time off. Upon death or retirement, employees are paid for 50% of their accumulated sick hours at their current rate of pay.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues, which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that are reported as deferred inflows of resources. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources are reported in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements for property taxes levied during the year that were intended to finance future periods.

Notes to Financial Statements

Fund Equity

The Road Commission reports nonspendable fund balance for amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restricted fund balance is reported when externally imposed constraints are placed on the use of resources by grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Committed fund balance is reported for amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of County Road Commissioners (the government's highest level of decision-making authority). A formal resolution of the Board of County Road Commissioners is required to establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment. The Road Commission reports assigned fund balance for amounts that are constrained by the Road Commission's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Board of County Road Commissioners has delegated the authority to assign fund balance to the Road Commission Manager or his/her designee. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund.

When the Road Commission incurs an expenditure for purposes for which various fund balance classifications can be used, it is the Road Commission's policy to use restricted fund balance first, then committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and finally unassigned fund balance.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to/deductions from the plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan. 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.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures at the date of the financial statements and during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements

2. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER BUDGET

P.A. 621 of 1978, provides that a local unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Road Commission incurred certain expenditures which were in excess of amounts appropriated as follows:

	Amended			
	Budget	Actual		Variance
Preservation and maintenance:				
Primary road:				
Preservation	\$	\$ 4,352	Ś	4,352
Maintenance	1,970,868	2,129,449	,	158,581
Local road:		, ,		
Maintenance	3,154,682	3,296,993		142,311
State trunkline maintenance	700,000	770,190		70,190
Capital outlay (net)	229,602	647,560		417,958

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Road Commission's deposits, presented as cash and investments in the statement of net position, consisted of the following:

Deposits and investments

Deposits held with Leelanau County	\$	554,215
Cash on hand	N ame	100
Total	\$	554,315

Deposit Risk

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the market rate of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in market interest rates. State law limits the allowable investments and the maturities of some of the allowable investments as identified under "statutory authority" below. The Road Commission's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk. State law limits investments to specific government securities, certificates of deposits and bank accounts with qualified financial institutions, commercial paper with specific maximum maturities and ratings when purchased, bankers acceptances of the Road Commission's specific financial institutions, qualified mutual funds, and qualified external investment pools as identified in "statutory authority" below. The Road Commission's investment policy does not allow investments in banker acceptances or mutual funds.

Notes to Financial Statements

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Road Commission's deposits may not be returned. State law does not require, and the Road Commission does not have, a policy for deposit custodial risk. As of year-end, none of the bank balance of \$19,842, excluding amounts held by the County, was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. Deposits of the Road Commission held by Leelanau County may be partially covered by federal depository insurance. The amount of federal depository insurance is determined for the County as a whole and cannot be separately identified for the Road Commission.

Statutory Authority

Statutes authorize the Road Commission to invest funds in the following:

- Bonds, securities, other obligations and repurchase agreements of the United States, or an agency or instrumentality of the United States
- Certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts or depository receipts of a qualified financial institution
- Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the two highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and that matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase
- Bankers acceptances of United States banks
- Obligations of the-State of Michigan and its political subdivisions that, at the time of purchase are rated as investment grade by at least one standard rating service
- Mutual funds registered under the investment company act of 1940 with the authority to purchase only investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by a public corporation
- External investment pools as authorized by Public Act 20 as amended through 12/31/97

Notes to Financial Statements

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 37,276	\$ =	\$ -	\$ 37,276
Infrastructure - roads	17,449,757	543,527	3	17,993,284
Construction in progress	©	4,352		4,352
Total capital assets not being depreciated	17,487,033	547,879	=======	18,034,912
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	52,064	<u>=</u>	2	52,064
Buildings	2,044,352	17,770	<u> </u>	2,062,122
Road equipment	12,802,893	1,770,235	(414,861)	14,158,267
Shop equipment	186,180	75,143		261,323
Office equipment	10,730		2	10,730
Engineering equipment	27,210	22	<u> </u>	27,210
Yard and storage	601,188	=	-	601,188
Infrastructure - roads	33,154,526	1,584,236	(1,338,705)	33,400,057
Total capital assets being depreciated	48,879,143	3,447,384	(1,753,566)	50,572,961
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(52,064)	5	2*	(52,064)
Buildings	(1,168,042)	(95,532)	160	(1,263,574)
Road equipment	(10,170,531)	(1,081,844)	414,861	(10,837,514)
Shop equipment	(151,292)	(24,215)	{ €	(175,507)
Office equipment	(8,192)	(781)	, ž	(8,973)
Engineering equipment	(23,100)	(1,409)	() = ((24,509)
Yard and storage	(523,964)	(12,155)	626	(536,119)
Infrastructure - roads	(17,035,397)	(1,590,791)	1,338,705	(17,287,483)
Total accumulated depreciation	(29,132,582)	(2,806,727)	1,753,566	(30,185,743)
Capital assets being depreciated, net	19,746,561	640,657)/#3	20,387,218
Total capital assets, net	\$ 37,233,594	\$ 1,188,536	\$ -	\$ 38,422,130

Depreciation expense of \$2,806,727 was charged to public works in 2022.

Non-depreciable roads infrastructure included in the table above consists of land improvements which are not expected to be replaced during road repairs or resurfacing, including excavating, grading, graveling, and shoulder restoration costs. As the estimated useful life for these costs is not readily determinable, they have been classified as non-depreciable.

Notes to Financial Statements

5. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

		Beginning Balance	Additions		ns Reductions		Ending Balance		Due Within One Year	
Compensated absences	\$	77,246	\$	166,869	\$	(140,462)	\$	103,653	\$	80,788

6. PENSION PLAN

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information About the Plan

Plan Description. The Road Commission participates in the Municipal Employees' Retirement System (MERS) of Michigan, a defined benefit pension plan providing certain retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. MERS is an agent multiple-employer, statewide public employee pension plan established by the Michigan Legislature under Public Act 135 of 1945 and administered by a nine member Retirement Board. Public Act 427 of 1984, as amended, establishes and amends the benefit provisions of the participants in MERS. MERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained accessing the MERS website at www.mersofmich.com.

Benefits Provided. Pension benefits are calculated as final average compensation (based on a 5 year period) and multipliers at 2.0%. Participants are considered to be fully vested in the plan after 10 years. Normal retirement age is 60 with early retirement at age 50 with 25 years of service or age 55 with 15 years of service. The plan is closed to new entrants.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. At the December 31, 2021 valuation date, plan membership consisted of the following:

Total membership	60
Active employees	8
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	12
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	40

Contributions. The employer is required to contribute amounts at least equal to the actuarially determined rate, as established by the MERS Retirement Board. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. In addition, the employer may establish contribution rates to be paid by its covered employees.

Notes to Financial Statements

Monthly required employer contributions were \$5,674 during the year ended December 31, 2022, while employees contributed 4.0% to the plan.

Net Pension Liability. The Road Commission's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation

2.50%

Salary increases

3.00% in the long-term

Investment rate of return

7.00%, net of investment and administrative

expense including inflation

The base mortality tables used are constructed as described below and are based on amount weighted sex distinct rates:

- Pre-retirement mortality based on 100% of Pub-2010 Juvenile Mortality Tables for ages 0-17, 100% of PubG-2010 Employee Mortality Tables for Ages 18-80, and 100% of PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Tables for ages 81-120
- Non-disabled retired plan members and beneficiaries mortality based on 106% of Pub-2010 Juvenile Mortality Tables for ages 0-17, 106% of PubG-2010 Employee Mortality Tables for Ages 18-49, and 106% of PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Tables for ages 50-120
- Disabled retired plan members mortality based on 100% of Pub-2010 Juvenile Mortality Tables for ages 0-17, and 100% of PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Tables for ages 18-120

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study of 2014 2018.

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Expected Money- Weighted Rate of Return
Global equity	60.0%	4.50%	2.70%
Global fixed income	20.0%	2.00%	0.40%
Private investments	20.0%	7.00%	1.40%
	100.0%		
Inflation			2.50%
Administrative expenses netted above			0.25%
Investment rate of return			7.25%

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability as of December 31, 2022 was 7.25% (down from 7.60% at December 31, 2021). The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and employee contributions will be made at the rates agreed upon for employees and the actuarially determined rates for employers. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to pay all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to Financial Statements

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)

The components of the change in the net pension liability (asset) are summarized as follows:

	To	otal Pension Liability (a)	an Fiduciary let Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)		
Balances at December 31, 2021	\$	8,398,364	\$ 9,103,130	\$	(704,766)	
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		35,268	72)		35,268	
Interest		585,945	# 3		585,945	
Differences between expected and		,			,	
actual experience		79,301	17.0		79,301	
Changes in assumptions		260,108	5 4 5		260,108	
Employer contributions		· ·	434,424		(434,424)	
Employee contributions		S.	15,909		(15,909)	
Net investment loss		1941	(943,994)		943,994	
Benefit payments, including refunds of			, , ,		,	
employee contributions		(667,988)	(667,988)			
Administrative expense		128	(16,714)		16,714	
Other changes		14,181	:#X		14,181	
Net changes		306,815	(1,178,363)		1,485,178	
Balances at December 31, 2022	\$	8,705,179	\$ 7,924,767	\$	780,412	

Changes in Assumptions. In 2022, amounts reported as changes of assumptions resulted from a decrease in the assumed rate of return from 7.35% to 7.00%.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net pension liability of the Road Commission, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the Road Commission's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (6.25%) or 1% higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

19	% Decrease (6.25%)	Disc	Current count Rate (7.25%)	Increase 8.25%)
\$	1,604,208	\$	780,412	\$ 71.257

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Plan financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Road Commission recognized pension expense of \$540,393. The Road Commission reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments

\$ 731,504

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	1	Amount
2023	\$	64,377
2024		135,037
2025		212,995
2026		319,095
Total	\$	731,504

Payable to the Pension Plan. At December 31, 2022, the Road Commission reported no amount due for outstanding contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The Road Commission's defined contribution pension provides pension benefits for employees hired after July 1, 2014. New employees are added to the defined contribution plan after hire. Employees vest immediately upon contribution. Plan members are required to contribute 4% of their annual salary. The Road Commission contributes a matching percentage. Employer contributions were \$93,126 and employee contributions were \$42,771 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Plan is administered by MERS, and is not considered a fiduciary activity of the Road Commission under GASB Statement No. 84.

Notes to Financial Statements

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Road Commission offers all its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code, Section 457. The assets of the plan were held in trust, (custodial account or annuity contract) as described in IRC Section 457(g) for the exclusive benefit of the participants (employees) and their beneficiaries. The custodian thereof for the exclusive benefit of the participants holds the custodial account for the beneficiaries of this Section 457 plan, and the assets may not be diverted to any other use. The administrators are agents of the employer (Leelanau County Road Commission) for the purposes of providing direction to the custodian of the custodial account from time to time for the investment of the funds held in the account, transfer of assets to or from the account and all other matters. The Road Commission remits withholdings from participants to the administrator and retains no liability. The 457 deferred compensation plan is not considered a fiduciary activity of the Road Commission under GASB Statement No. 84.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Road Commission is exposed to various risks related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The Road Commission is a member of the Michigan County Road Commission Self-insurance Pool (the "Pool"). The insurance coverage includes, but is not limited to, general liability, auto, property insurance, stop loss protection, errors and omissions, trunk line liability and an umbrella policy. The amount the Road Commission pays annually is determined by the Administrator of the Pool and is based on miles of roads, population and prior claim history of the Road Commission. In addition to premiums paid, the Road Commission is responsible for the first \$1,000 of legal expense incurred per occasion. All other risk is transferred to the Pool.

8. CONTINGENCIES

The Road Commission contracts with the State of Michigan to perform state highway maintenance functions for the State. The cost of the maintenance is then billed to the State of Michigan who reimburses the Road Commission for the costs incurred. These cost reimbursement contract expenditures are subject to audit at some future date by the State of Michigan. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the State of Michigan cannot be determined until the State completes its annual audit of its maintenance agreement with the Road Commission. The audit adjustment is accounted for as an adjustment of the current year's revenues.

9. CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) to be a global pandemic. The pandemic has resulted in operational challenges for the Road Commission as it determines the impact on employees, vendors, and taxpayers, and the appropriate method for providing services. At this time, management does not believe that any ongoing negative financial impact related to the pandemic, if any, would be material to the Road Commission.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information

MERS Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios

				Year Ended (Dece	mber 31,		
		2022		2021		2020		2019
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$	35,268	\$	41,551	\$	54,944	\$	68,404
Interest		585,945		597,879		570,287		594,840
Differences between expected and						-		•
actual experience		79,301		69,882		93,371		(40,985)
Changes in assumptions		260,108		148,779		233,994		. ,
Benefit payments, including refunds				•		•		
of employee contributions		(667,988)		(621,797)		(557,063)		(498,590)
Other changes		14,181		5,120		6,581		(19,432)
Net change in total pension liability		306,815		241,414	-	402,114		104,237
Total pension liability, beginning of year	-	8,398,364	-	8,156,950		7,754,836		7,650,599
Total pension liability, end of year	-	8,705,179	_	8,398,364		8,156,950		7,754,836
Plan fiduciary net position								
Employer contributions		434,424		258,708		750,000		600,000
Employee contributions		15,909		18,550		25,117		30,146
Net investment income (loss)		(943,994)		1,148,640		942,181		853,664
Benefit payments, including refunds						•		,
of employee contributions		(667,988)		(621,797)		(557,063)		(498,590)
Administrative expense		(16,714)		(13,203)		(14,596)		(14,728)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		(1,178,363)		790,898		1,145,639		970,492
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning of year	-	9,103,130	_	8,312,232	_	7,166,593	_	6,196,101
Plan fiduciary net position, end of year	_	7,924,767	_	9,103,130	_	8,312,232		7,166,593
Road Commission's net pension liability (asset)	\$	780,412	\$	(704,766)	\$	(155,282)	\$	588,243
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage								
of total pension liability		91.0%		108.4%		101.9%		92.4%
Covered payroll	\$	407,253	\$	463,750	\$	627,925	\$	753,650
Road Commission's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll		191.6%		-152.0%		-24./%		/8.1%

	Year Ended December 31,										
	2018		2017		2016		2015				
\$	75,638	\$	87,575	\$	101 036	ن	00.042				
~	588,250	ų		Ą	101,926	\$	98,043				
	300,230		581,951		538,670		516,891				
	(94,551)		(145,676)		144,554		-				
	€		3		359,724		7.				
	/430.035\		(074 045)		4						
	(428,935)		(371,949)		(333,051)		(295,302)				
_	(19,578)		(38,702)		(40,145)		(38,703)				
	120,824		113,199		771,678		280,929				
	7,529,775		7,416,576		6,644,898		6,363,969				
	7,650,599		7,529,775		7,416,576		6,644,898				
		_	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	7,410,370	_	0,044,020				
	630,000		582,000		486,000		473,484				
	34,603		38,677		43,676		49,761				
	(252,496)		709,362		527,239		(67,576)				
	(428,935)		(371,949)		(222.054)		(205 200)				
	(12,244)				(333,051)		(295,302)				
	(29,072)		(11,195)	_	(10,399)	-	(9,827)				
	(23,072)		946,895		713,465		150,540				
	6,225,173		5,278,278	_	4,564,813	-	4,414,273				
_	6,196,101		6,225,173		5,278,278		4,564,813				
\$	1,454,498	\$	1,304,602	\$	2,138,298	\$	2,080,085				
	81.0%		82.7%		71.2%		68.7%				
\$	874,715	\$	966,929	\$	1,197,106	\$	1,153,314				
	160 704		424.651		470.5						
	166.3%		134.9%		178.6%		180.4%				

Required Supplementary Information

MERS Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan Schedule of Contributions

Year Ended December 31,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 67,764	\$ 434,424	\$ (366,660)	\$ 407,253	106.7%
2021	138,488	258,708	(120,220)	463,750	55.8%
2020	128,196	750,000	(621,804)	627,925	119.4%
2019	150,504	600,000	(449,496)	753,650	79.6%
2018	183,732	630,000	(446,268)	874,715	72.0%
2017	214,116	582,000	(367,884)	966,929	60.2%
2016	175,188	486,000	(310,812)	1,197,106	40.6%
2015	323,484	473,484	(150,000)	1,153,314	41.1%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

MERS Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Notes to the Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31 of the preceding year.

GASB 68 was implemented in fiscal year 2015. This schedule is being built prospectively. Ultimately, 10 years of data will be presented.

Changes in Assumptions. In 2016, amounts reported as changes in assumptions resulted primarily from adjustments to the mortality table to reflect longer lifetimes, decreases in the assumed rate of return, and changes in asset smoothing.

In 2020, amounts reported as changes in assumptions resulted primarily from a decrease in the assumed rate of return from 7.75% to 7.35%, and a decrease in the assumed rate of wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.00%.

In 2021, amounts reported as changes in assumptions related to updated demographic assumptions, including adjustments to the following actuarial assumptions: mortality, retirement, disability, and termination rates.

In 2022, amounts reported as changes of assumptions resulted from a decrease in the assumed rate of return from 7.35% to 7.00%.

Notes to Schedule of Contributions

GASB 68 was implemented in fiscal year 2015. This schedule is being built prospectively. Ultimately, 10 years of data will be presented.

Valuation Date

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of the December 31 that is 12 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates (2022, based on the 12/31/2020 actuarial valuation):

Actuarial cost method

Entry-age normal

Amortization method

Level percent of payroll, closed

Remaining amortization

period

14 years, closed to new hires

Asset valuation method

5-year smooth market

Inflation

2.50%

Salary increases

3.00% in the long-term

Investment rate of return

7.35%, net of investment and administrative expense including

inflation

Normal retirement age

Age 60

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

MERS Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Notes to Schedule of Contributions (Concluded)

Mortality

Pre-retirement mortality based on 100% of Pub-2010 Juvenile Mortality Tables for ages 0-17, 100% of PubG-2010 Employee Mortality Tables for Ages 18-80, and 100% of PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Tables for ages 81-120

Non-disabled retired plan members and beneficiaries mortality based on 106% of Pub-2010 Juvenile Mortality Tables for ages 0-17, 106% of PubG-2010 Employee Mortality Tables for Ages 18-49, and 106% of PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Tables for ages 50-120

Disabled retired plan members mortality based on 100% of Pub-2010 Juvenile Mortality Tables for ages 0-17, and 100% of PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Tables for ages 18-120

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

General Operating Fund

Schedule of Revenues By Component For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Primary Road Funds	Local Road Funds	County Road Commission Funds	Total
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ =	\$ =	\$ 1,458,880	\$ 1,458,880
Permits and licenses	21,424	64,273	A	85,697
State sources:				
Michigan transportation funds:				
Engineering	6,728	3,272	*	10,000
Snow removal	83,718	251,152		334,870
Urban	98,664	46,438	-	145,102
Allocation	3,598,416	1,749,688	5	5,348,104
	3,787,526	2,050,550	:	5,838,076
Economic development funds:				
Forest road		40,906		40,906
Contributions from local units:				
Township contributions	· ·	228,337	¥	228,337
Charges for services:				
State trunkline maintenance	₩X	1	770,190	770,190
State trunkline non-maintenance	3	.e.	218,403	218,403
Salvage sales	*	3=3	8,097	8,097
Other	4	•	78,936	78,936
			1,075,626	1,075,626
Other:				
Interest earned	-	36	3,586	3,586
Other	<u> </u>	-	3,370	3,370
			6,956	6,956
Total revenues	\$ 3,808,950	\$ 2,384,066	\$ 2,541,462	\$ 8,734,478

General Operating Fund

Schedule of Expenditures By Component For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Primary Road Funds	Local Road Funds	ounty Road ommission Funds	Total
Expenditures				· arias	TOtal
Preservation	\$	4,352	\$ 2,127,763	\$ *	\$ 2,132,115
Maintenance		2,129,449	3,296,993	+	5,426,442
State trunkline maintenance		2		770,190	770,190
State trunkline non-maintenance		×	S <u>2</u> 0	218,403	218,403
Administrative expense (net)		83,639	212,639	ķ	296,278
Equipment expense (net)		192,359	392,380	127,152	711,891
Capital outlay (net)	_	356,158	 245,943	 45,459	 647,560
Total expenditures	\$	2,765,957	\$ 6,275,718	\$ 1,161,204	\$ 10,202,879

General Operating Fund

Schedule of Change in Fund Balance By Component For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Primary Road Funds		Local Road Funds		County Road Commission Funds		Total	
Total revenues	\$	3,808,950	\$	2,384,066	\$	2,541,462	\$	8,734,478
Total expenditures	8	2,765,957		6,275,718		1,161,204		10,202,879
Revenues over (under) expenditures		1,042,993		(3,891,652)	_	1,380,258	_	(1,468,401)
Other financing sources (uses) Proceeds from sale of capital assets Interfund transfers	:====	36,028 (1,079,021)	_	24,724 3,866,928		4,587 (2,787,907)		65,339
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(1,042,993)		3,891,652		(2,783,320)		65,339
Net change in fund balance		S		(2)		(1,403,062)		(1,403,062)
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	(<u>a</u>)	_	•		2,902,783	<u>-</u>	2,902,783
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$</u>		\$		\$	1,499,721	\$	1,499,721

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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

May 22, 2023

Members of the Board of County Road Commissioners Leelanau County Road Commission Suttons Bay, Michigan

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the *Leelanau County Road Commission* (the "Road Commission"), a discretely presented component unit of Leelanau County, Michigan, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Road Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 22, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Road Commission'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 the Road Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Road Commission's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we did identify 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2022-001 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 the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2022-002 and -003 to be significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Leelanau County Road Commission's Responses to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Road Commission's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Road Commission's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Road Commission's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rehmann Loham LLC

Schedule of Findings and Responses

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Finding 2022-001: Material Audit Adjustments

Finding Type. Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Criteria. Management is responsible for maintaining its accounting records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Condition. During our audit, we identified and proposed material adjustments (which were approved and posted by management) to adjust the Road Commission's general ledger to the appropriate balances. These material adjustments included entries to adjust accounts payable and capital outlay expenditures for one capital asset item that was received during the fiscal year that was not recorded in the proper accounting period. While not individually material, additional adjustments were also made related to deferred inflows of resources and revenue for a township contribution, and to inventory balances.

Cause. This condition was the result of internal controls not detecting all adjustments necessary to properly state year-end balances.

Effect. As a result of this condition, the Road Commission's accounting records were initially misstated by amounts material to the financial statements.

Recommendation. We recommend that the Road Commission reconcile all general ledgers to subsidiary detail at least on an annual basis in order to have a more accurate financial picture throughout the year.

View of Responsible Officials. The loader was not an oversight. It was a budgeted capital item for fiscal year 2023 that was delivered before the end of the year but was not in use until February 2023. It was the auditor's determination that it should be accrued as of December 31, 2022.

Schedule of Findings and Responses

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Finding 2022-002: Segregation of Incompatible Dutles/Independent Review and Approval

Finding Type. Significant Deficiency in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Criteria. Management is responsible for establishing effective internal controls to safeguard the Road Commission's assets, and to prevent or detect misstatements to the financial statements. Ideally, no single individual should ever be able to authorize a transaction, record the transaction in the accounting records, and maintain custody of the assets resulting from the transaction. Effectively, proper segregation of duties is intended to prevent an individual from committing an act of fraud or abuse and being able to conceal it. In establishing appropriate internal controls, careful consideration must be given to the cost of a particular control and the related benefits to be received. Accordingly, management must make the difficult decision of what degree of risk it is willing to accept, given the Road Commission's unique circumstances.

Condition. As is the case with many organizations of similar size, the Road Commission lacks a sufficient number of accounting personnel in order to ensure a complete segregation of duties within its accounting function. We also noted that certain manual journal entries tested did not bear evidence of independent review and approval.

Cause. This condition was the result of the Road Commission's limited resources, and the small size of its accounting staff.

Effect. While we are not aware of any actual misstatements caused by this condition, the Road Commission was nevertheless exposed to an increased risk that misstatements, whether caused by error or fraud, could occur and not be detected or prevented.

Recommendation. While there are no easy answers to the challenge of balancing the costs and benefits of internal controls and the segregation of duties, we would nevertheless encourage management and the Board to actively seek ways to further strengthen the Road Commission's internal control structure by requiring as much independent review, reconciliation, and approval of accounting functions by qualified individuals as possible, including that all manual journal entries be reviewed by an individual other than the preparer.

View of Responsible Officials. The Road Commission is aware of the weaknesses in this area and feels that the strong oversight and involvement of the Board provides necessary control.

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Finding 2022-003: Support for Inventory Balances (Repeat Comment)

Finding Type. Significant Deficiency in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Criteria. Management is responsible for maintaining its accounting records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Condition. During testing of inventory balances, it was noted that the Sand and Gravel inventory units per the inventory reconciliation were significantly different than the amounts reported from the inventory tracking system. Variance were noted between posted amounts and the material usage sheet total, and material usage sheets also lacked detailed usage records for the products.

Cause. This condition was the result of a lack of procedures in place to more accurately measure use of road materials inventories.

Effect. As a result of this condition, the Road Commission's road materials inventory records initially did not agree to general balances by amounts that were significant to the financial statements.

Recommendation. We recommend that the Road Commission implement procedures to more accurately account for the usage of road materials. We further recommend that inventory balances in the accounting records be reconciled to inventory tracking records and that significant variances be investigated.

View of Responsible Officials. Estimation of remaining stockpiles of gravel and sand has been general on an ongoing basis and that in combination with outgoing also estimated, makes it an inexact science. Measurement of stockpiles by a drone service has been discussed as well as the purchase of a scale system. Since stockpiles are now very low, additions to inventory will be recorded at delivered weight which will be more accurate. As inventories are used, staff will have to monitor remaining inventory on a weekly/monthly basis contingent upon operational activity to ensure that accurate amounts are being recorded against projects.