

## STATE APPEAL BOARD

In Re:	Story County	)	
	Budget Appeal	)	Order
		)	
	FY 1999-2000	)	June 25, 1999

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**BEFORE STATE AUDITOR, RICHARD D. JOHNSON; STATE TREASURER, MICHAEL L. FITZGERALD; AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT, CYNTHIA P. EISENHAUER:**

A hearing on the above captioned matter was held pursuant to the provisions of Section 331.436 and Chapter 24 of the Code of Iowa, on April 14, 1999. The hearing was before a panel consisting of Ronald J. Amosson, Executive Secretary to the State Appeal Board and presiding officer; Stephen E. Larson, Executive Officer II, Office of the State Treasurer; and Katherine L. Rupp, Senior Auditor II, Office of the State Auditor.

The spokespersons for the petitioners were Dave Deyoe, farmer, and Barbara Finch, President of the Story County Farm Bureau. The county was represented by Jack Whitmer, Chairperson of the Story County Board of Supervisors, Jane Halliburton, County Supervisor, and Rod Reynolds, Assistant County Attorney for Story County.

Upon consideration of the specific objections raised by the petitioners, the testimony presented to the hearing panel at the public hearing, the additional information submitted to the hearing panel both before and after the hearing and after a public meeting to consider the matter. The State Appeal Board has voted to reduce in part and sustain in part Story County's fiscal year 2000 budget as described herein.

### PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The FY2000 Story County proposed budget summary was published on February 25, 1999 in the Ames Daily Tribune, Nevada Journal and Tri-County Times. The required public hearing was held on March 11, 1999 and the budget was adopted on that same date.

A petition protesting the certified FY2000 Story County budget was filed with the Story County Auditor on March 23, 1999, and was received by the State Appeal Board on March 25, 1999. On the petition document, the petitioners stated they protested the budget because they objected to the "utilization of the local option sales tax" and "specific spending increases and excessive ending fund balances".

The reasons outlined by the petitioners were that the local option sales tax and services tax ballot, approved by a majority of the voters in the unincorporated area of the county, stated that the revenues were to be "allocated in the unincorporated area" of the county. The reasons listed for the second objection were that the county was increasing expenditures, spending in county management and public safety are increasing excessively and an excessive fund balance in the mental health fund.

## DISCUSSION

### PETITIONERS

Dave Deyoe, Barbara Finch and Jon Mueller, representatives of the local and state Farm Bureau organization, presented the petitioners' objections to the fiscal year 2000 Story County budget. Mr. Deyoe gave the petitioners' opening statement where he outlined their requests to the State Appeal Board.

1. Deposit all of the Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) revenues in the rural services basic fund, and reduce the rural services basic property tax rate to reflect the transfer.
2. Reduce land use and animal control expenditures from Service Area 6 to their FY99 level.
3. The expenditures noted in number 2 be funded out of the General Fund and reduce the rural services basic property tax rate to reflect the transfer.
4. Reduce the transfer to the secondary road fund by \$300,000 and reduce the rural services basic property tax rate to reflect the reduction.
5. Reduce the mental health property tax levy to zero.
6. Reduce central services program expenditures in Service Area 9 to their FY99 levels.
7. Reduce the budgeted ending fund balance of the rural services basic fund to reflect the under-estimation of LOST revenues.

The petitioners explained their appeal in greater detail and a summary of those comments are as follows:

## Local Option Sales Tax (LOST)

The ballot authorizing the LOST states unequivocally that the **“Revenues from the sales and services tax are to be allocated in the unincorporated area...”** and there are two critical elements to the language. The first element says *where* the money has to be expended. The second element says *how* the revenue has to be expended. In years past, the county has deposited 100% of the revenue in the general basic fund, which has violated the terms of the ballot. With this practice, we believe that the money has not been dedicated for property tax relief. The only way to affect the unincorporated area of Story County is to deposit the revenue in the rural services fund or the secondary road fund, or some other fund that is geographically restricted.

The petitioners stated that upon review of Chapter 331.424, it limits the levy not the levy rate. The levy limit is expressed in terms of a rate equivalent. The rural services fund levy needs to be reduced by \$337,000 to reduce taxes plus the L.O.S.T. revenues. In addition, the county has circumvented the property tax relief by increasing rural services fund expenditures by \$968,000 from the FY99 budget.

## LAND USE, ANIMAL CONTROL AND SECONDARY ROADS

The petitioners identified the following items which they believe support their requests. The summary is as follows:

1. The City of Ames works with the county on land development and the rural residents would prefer an end to land use development because it can result in annexation, condemnation or restrictions on ag land. Land development benefits all county residents and land use is not intended to benefit the rural residents of the county. For these reasons, land use should be reduced to \$241,687, and paid for out of the general fund. This reduction would bring it back to the FY99 level.
2. The increase in animal control should be reduced \$118,148, and this reduction would bring the proposed expenditure back to the FY 1999 level. Animal control should be paid for out of the General Fund because it benefits all residents of the County.
3. Transfers to secondary road fund should be reduced by \$300,000 because the county budgeted \$868,000 for capital projects in the road fund. The new road construction should be reduced to reflect the change in the transfer. The county did not meet the burden of proof to justify the increase in transfers.

## EXPENDITURES

General fund expenditures and transfers are slated to decrease \$1.8 million compared to the FY99 budget, which is a decrease of 11%. The Code of Iowa states that "only general services can be paid out of the general fund, and only rural services can be paid from the rural services fund." Story County, for the first time in ten years, will deposit in the rural services basic fund revenues received from the local option sales tax. However, the county will circumvent the tax relief because rural service fund expenditures will be increasing in fiscal year 2000 by 59%. These attempts undermine the local option sales tax and will continue to deprive rural residents of the revenue to be used for property tax relief.

The county, through Supervisor Jack Whitmer, has acknowledged publicly in the Ames Tribune that an effort has been made to keep the tax rates "the same as last year." This means that county department spending has been moved around on the ledger sheet, and the petitioners believe that the State Appeal Board should not condone this budgeting scheme.

Ms. Barbara Finch addressed issue(s) related to the county over-budgeting mental health expenditures, excessive cash reserves and the Central Services Program budget. A summary of Ms. Finch's remarks follows:

1. Story County has over-budgeted expenditures for mental health. This creates a systemic problem in which the county deficit-spends each and every year, and becomes increasingly reliant on large ending balances to make the budget balance. This pattern of over-estimating mental health expenditures can be seen in the last four years.
2. The argument the county uses is that the state bills are routinely tardy. We reject that argument for the following two reasons.
  - ◆ If the county can't pay FY99 bills in the year they are due, it must surely pay them in FY 2000. Just like it paid FY 98 bills in FY 99 and FY 97 bills in FY 98. It should not affect the budget cycle each and every year.
  - ◆ The magnitude of these billings does not come close to justifying the extent to which the county is over-budgeting. The only way the issue would ever be a problem would be if the state were to fix the problem. Then it would only be a problem for one year, because after that, each year's billing would be paid in the appropriate year.

3. No request is made that budgeted expenditures are to be reduced and we are not opposed to some cushion being included in the budget. However, the county builds in cushion everywhere in the budget and they do this by over-estimating expenditures, under-estimating revenues, under-estimating cash balances , and overstating the likelihood of impending doom.
4. Central Services Program expenditures have been allocated a 39% increase over re-estimated FY 99, and an increase of 47% compared to FY 98.
5. Ending fund balance in the rural services fund be reduced to \$80,000 from \$160,000, because actual cash reserves are greater than the county budgeted because LOST revenues are understated. We are not asking for the LOST estimates to be raised, only that it be considered in the fund balance reserves. Also, that the general fund balance be reduced to \$1.6 million rather than \$2 million due to the county under-estimating ending fund balances.

#### CLOSING COMMENTS

At the conclusion of the public hearing and after the public hearing, the petitioners responded to Story County's presentation related to LOST as follows:

The LOST revenues can be spent for general county betterment in the unincorporated area. The county can spend funds on secondary roads, waste authorities, weed eradication, aviation authority, and E911 signs and maps. Expenditures that can be made out of the rural services fund are those that can meet the definition of general county betterment.

Reference was made to Chapter 4.7 of the Iowa Code, which provides a way for resolving conflicting code language. If a specific law is irreconcilable with the general law, the specific law is followed. The Iowa Code also states that if there are conflicts, the conflicting provisions shall be construed such that both provisions have meaning. The specific overrides the general only when the differences are irreconcilable.

#### **STORY COUNTY RESPONSE**

The County response was provided by Chairperson Jack Whitmer of the Story County Board of Supervisors, who was assisted by Assistant County Attorney Rod Reynolds.

Chairperson Jack Whitmer began the county presentation and stressed the following:

1. A team of Story County citizens, staff, and elected officials prepared various exhibits, which are being submitted to the State Appeal Board. The Story County budget is complex, is \$33 million in size and unless a person spends enough time working and studying the budget, it is very difficult to judge the validity of any part of the budget.
2. The County has two central themes when budgeting:
  - ◆ Follow the letter of the law and achieve the spirit of the law that ensures that the process is open, well documented, systematic and results in a final budget that is reasonable, responsible and in the interest of the public welfare.
  - ◆ To achieve the goal of providing stability in all programs, levies and promises from year to year.
3. Responding to the petitioner(s) petition and the objection(s) will require a two-part response. The responses describe the process, intent of the local option sales tax, actual outcomes and an analysis of the specific language on the ballot. Jane Halliburton, Story County Supervisor, then presented responses along with Rod Reynolds, Assistant County Attorney.

#### LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX (LOST)

In 1987 Story County voters were the first voters in the State of Iowa to approve the utilization of a local option sales tax in the unincorporated areas of the county. The general wording on the ballot came from the Secretary of State's Office and was accepted at the time as the only authorized phrasing available. The "general county betterment" was clearly described in the campaign as an alternative mechanism to fund important traditional needs such as human services, previously funded by federal revenue sharing, or emerging needs like economic development and an Enhanced 911 emergency response system.

Since 1987, the effect of the Local Option Sales Tax has been direct property tax relief through significant reductions in property tax rates for Story County property owners. If you look at our exhibits, you will be able to see under "Levy Rate Comparisons" chart information in which the residents in the unincorporated portion of the county who pay the combined rate have seen reductions of \$.60 to \$.70 per thousand dollars of valuation per year. Indirect property tax relief continues under ASSET services, which is a program for our citizens that funds important needs ranging from child care, to elderly services, medication, and

transportation. These services have to be countywide and availability of services for a rural resident is mandatory.

Assistant County Attorney Rod Reynolds stated that a "general provision should not modify a specific provision and is contrary to the Code of Iowa." Iowa Code Section 4.7 states that a "general provision that conflicts with a special or local provision shall be construed if possible so that effect is given to both." If the conflict is irreconcilable, the special or local provision prevails as an exception to the general provision. The term "general county betterment" should be interpreted like "general county services" per Section 331.321(1) of the Iowa Code. "General county services are primarily intended to benefit all residents of a county".

A definition of "general" in Webster's Dictionary, the court case of Scott County Property Taxpayers v Scott County and the State Appeal Board's decision in Dickinson County were all cited in support of the county position against the objections of the petitioners. In addition, Chapter 422B.1(5) of the Iowa Code allows the county to spend LOST revenues for the specific purpose or purposes identified in the ballot.

#### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE AREA

The county stated that the required managed care plans and mental health fund implementation began in FY97. The new law allowed the county to make a one-time transfer into the mental health fund and future allocations can not exceed that amount. However, access to services which had previously been limited by legal settlement were now available to any qualified person. Services which may have been previously accessible only to Story County clients are now essentially part of an open enrollment plan statewide. The County has a history and the credentials to support an outstanding mental health program and that our balance is based on estimated needs.

The county responded to the petitioners' concerns on billing by saying that the lag time of 3 to 9 months creates budget difficulties.

On the mental health fund balance, the county officials felt that this trend is moving in the right direction and the balance being proposed is necessary and responsible. The MH/DD Services Fund ratio varies significantly during the first three years, but declines from an actual ratio of 77.7% in FY98 to a projected ratio of 20.3% for FY00. With the new managed care plan, and now with enough actual experience, the county will be able to stabilize this ratio between 15-30% in future years.

## LAND USE:

The change in land use is not an increase, but just moving funds from one fund to another. Cities provide for their own planning and zoning. The County may work and plan with cities but have no authority over their domain.

## FUND BALANCES

Rural Services Fund is normal in actual variations ranging from 11.8% in FY95 to 28.1% in FY98. The Secondary Road Fund ratios will vary because adverse weather conditions and contractual schedules are accepted as authentic external forces.

The General Fund has declined from 35% in FY95 to 22.2% in FY99 and is projected at 15.4% for FY2000. This shows that the County is moving in the right direction. The Mental Health Fund started at 77.7% and is budgeted at 20.3% for FY2000. The County has enough actual experience under the new statutes to be able to stabilize this ratio between 15% and 30%.

## CLOSING COMMENTS

Various exhibits have been submitted to support our positions in the protest that was filed. The budget provided is for a continuation of quality programs in addition to providing for the first year debt service payment for the proposed Story County Justice Center, in which the levy rate for FY00 is the same as FY99. The county officials are responsible to ensure that quality, timely and appropriate public services are available, and each of the appealed items are critical factors in the total budgeting process and final budget. We request that the State Appeal Board sustain the budget as certified.

Various representatives within the community of Story County spoke either in support of the county or the petitioners.

## FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Local Option Sales Tax ballot language specifies that the revenues were to be allocated in the unincorporated area of the county.

In Scott county Taxpayers Association v Scott County, 473 N.W.2d 28(Iowa 1991), the Scott County ballot did not state the revenues were to be allocated to the unincorporated area.



2. Section 422B.10 outlines the method for determining the amount of LOST revenues to be allocated to cities and counties. Section 422B.10(6) allows the county to spend the moneys received for any lawful purpose.
3. Iowa Code section 422B.1(5) requires the state commissioner of elections to "establish by rule the form for the ballot proposition, which shall be uniform throughout the state." This section also requires that the ballot proposition "shall contain a statement as to the specific purpose or purposes for which the revenue shall otherwise be expended." 721-21.800(3), Iowa Administrative Code, requires that the county board of supervisors provide to the county commissioner of elections, the information to be used on the ballot.
4. The County's proposed FY00 budget for LOST revenues totals \$1.3 million, with \$520,000 budgeted in The General Basic Fund and \$780,000 in the Rural Services Basic Fund.
5. The Iowa Code does not specify that land use and animal control expenditures be paid from either the General fund or the Rural Services Fund. The County may determine which fund will be used according to the statutory requirements of each fund.
6. Story County reduced the Mental Health Tax Levy Rate from 1.2311 (FY99) to .41606 for fiscal year 2000, which is a reduction of .81504 or 66%. The reduction is from \$2.5 million (FY99) to \$899,000 for fiscal year 2000, which is a reduction of \$1.6 million or 64%.

#### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The State Appeal Board has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal, pursuant to Iowa Code sections 24.28 and 331.436.

## ORDER

Based on the financial position of the County, information provided by the entities involved, and in reviewing the historical data and Iowa Code, the State Appeal Board orders the following action:

### **General Fund:**

Remove the Local Option Sales Tax revenue from the General Fund.

Reduce property taxes by \$320,000, which represents the County's budgeted increase in fund balance after the property tax increase. Even with this reduction, the ending fund balance is estimated to be 43% of continuing expenditures. See Attached exhibits.

Sustain the budgeted Central Services Program expenditures.

### **Rural Services Fund:**

Sixty percent of LOST revenue is currently deposited in the Rural Services Fund to reduce property taxes. All LOST revenues are to be deposited in the Rural Services Fund in compliance with the ballot proposition, which requires the LOST revenue to be "allocated in the unincorporated area of the county". The balance of forty percent is to be used for "general county betterment". The county authority under the Iowa Code is to distribute the monies received from LOST for any lawful purposes.

No reduction in the land use and animal control expenditures is ordered.

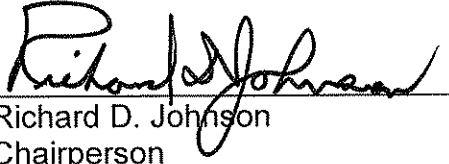
Reduce transfers out to Secondary Roads Fund by \$300,000. The county has not demonstrated the increase was necessary, reasonable and in the interest of the public welfare.

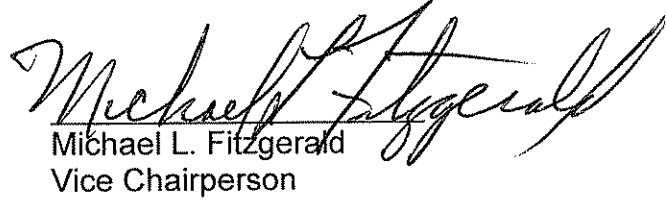
A reduction in property taxes of \$300,000 is ordered to correspond to the reduction in transfers.

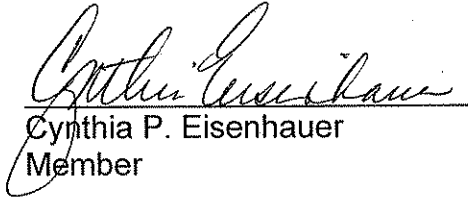
**Mental Health Fund:**

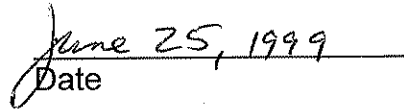
No reduction in taxes is ordered due to the County's actions to reduce mental health property taxes by \$1.6 million.

**STATE APPEAL BOARD**

  
Richard D. Johnson  
Chairperson

  
Michael L. Fitzgerald  
Vice Chairperson

  
Cynthia P. Eisenhauer  
Member

  
Date

Story County  
Fiscal 2000 Budget Protest  
General Fund Analysis

Exhibit A

**Property Taxes Levied:**

Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied	Dollar Change Prior Year	Percent Change Prior Year	Percent Change from 1995	Net Current Property Taxes
1995	\$ 10,350,733				\$ 9,815,005
1996	11,044,005	693,272	6.698%	6.698%	9,296,466
1997	6,405,317	(4,638,688)	-42.002%	-38.117%	(1) 6,072,186
1998	6,948,109	542,792	8.474%	-32.873%	6,518,475
1999	7,974,293	1,026,184	14.769%	-22.959%	7,586,209
2000	9,201,967	1,227,674	15.395%	-11.098%	8,800,779
2000 - Alt	8,881,967	907,674	11.383%	-14.190%	(2) 8,480,779

- (1) Beginning in FY97, mental health is budgeted in the MH-DD Services Fund.  
(2) Reduce taxes by \$320,000 which represents the budgeted increase in fund balance.

**Other County Tax (Includes LOST)**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts
1995	1,090,444	1,103,126	1.163%	County
1996	1,198,055	1,146,710	-4.286%	County
1997	1,118,052	1,325,573	18.561%	County
1998	1,232,223	1,580,827	28.291%	County
1999	1,562,099	1,395,032	-10.695%	Estimated (1)
2000	555,110	595,388	7.256%	Estimated (2)
2000 - Alt 1	35,110	35,110	0.000%	County (3)

- (1) Estimated LOST from Dept. of Revenue and Finance of \$1,359,922 and Other County taxes from FY 2000 budget of \$35,110.  
(2) Estimated LOST from Dept. of Revenue and Finance of \$1,359,922 with 3% growth suggested from Dept of Revenue and Finance at 40% for General County Betterment and Other County taxes from FY 2000 budget of \$35,100.  
(3) Transfer all LOST to Rural Services Fund.

**Non-tax Receipts**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts	Transfers In
1995	\$ 5,773,515	5,907,357	2.318%	County	\$ -
1996	4,863,885	7,176,287	47.542%	County	800
1997	3,168,450	4,853,056	53.168%	County	688,422
1998	3,307,822	4,214,328	27.405%	County	594
1999	4,178,038	5,407,843	29.435%	Estimated (1)	-
2000	3,752,139	4,856,581	29.435%	Estimated (1)	107,200

- (1) Estimated at 129.435% of budget which is the average of 1995 through 1998.

Story County  
Fiscal 2000 Budget Protest  
General Fund Analysis

Exhibit A

**Disbursements**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts	Transfers Out
1995	\$ 17,964,728	15,926,938	-11.343%	County	\$ 1,203,940
1996	17,481,650	16,067,336	-8.090%	County	905,745
1997	11,143,009	11,663,556	4.672%	County	4,204,410
1998	11,400,801	11,449,181	0.424%	County	873,566
1999	13,007,435	12,360,731	-4.972%	Estimated (1)	842,072
2000	13,136,854	12,483,716	-4.972%	Estimated (1)	971,958
2000 - Alt.	12,616,854	11,989,569	-4.972%	Estimated (1) (2)	971,958

(1) Estimated at 95.0282% of budget which is the average of 1995 through 1998.

(2) Move General County Betterment expenditures to Rural to correspond to LOST transfer.

**Fund Balances**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Difference	% Budgeted Balance to Disbursements	% Actual Balance to Disbursements
1995	\$ 2,835,390	5,731,039	(2,895,649)	15.783%	35.983%
1996	2,149,806	6,378,221	(4,228,415)	12.298%	39.697%
1997	1,142,099	3,449,492	(2,307,393)	10.249%	29.575%
1998	2,297,004	3,440,969	(1,143,965)	20.148%	30.054%
1999	1,699,812	4,627,250	(2,927,438)	13.068%	37.435%
2000	2,024,224	5,531,524	(3,507,300)	15.409%	44.310%
2000 - Alt 1	1,704,224	5,145,393	(3,441,169)	13.508%	42.916%

**Story County  
Fiscal 2000 Budget Protest  
Rural Services Fund Analysis**

Exhibit B

**Property Taxes Levied:**

Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied	Dollar Change Prior Year	Percent Change Prior Year	Percent Change from 1995	Net Current Property Taxes
1995	\$ 1,476,821				\$ 1,373,458
1996	1,536,693	59,872	4.054%	4.054%	1,430,253
1997	1,597,502	60,809	3.957%	8.172%	1,473,811
1998	1,664,777	67,275	4.211%	12.727%	1,559,773
1999	1,727,317	62,540	3.757%	16.962%	1,619,208
2000	1,782,365	55,048	3.187%	20.689%	1,660,014
2000 - Alt 1	1,482,365	(244,952)	-14.181%	0.375%	1,360,014

(1) Levied amount reduced by \$300,000

**Other County Tax (Includes LOST)**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts
1995	6,370	6,623	3.972%	County
1996	6,221	5,020	-19.306%	County
1997	6,622	5,862	-11.477%	County
1998	82	5,956	7163.415%	County
1999	5,100	4,647	-8.890%	Estimated (1)
2000	785,100	845,079	7.640%	Estimated (2)
2000 - Alt 1	1,305,100	1,405,367	7.683%	Estimated (3)

(1) Estimated at 91.11% of budget which is the average of 1995 through 1997.

(2) Estimated LOST from Dept of Revenue and Finance at 1999 level with 3% growth suggested from Dept of Revenue and Finance at 60% for property tax relief and Other County taxes from 1999 estimated.

(3) Estimated LOST per Dept of Revenue and Finance at 1999 level with 3% increase and Other County taxes from 1999 estimated actual.

**Non-tax Receipts**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts	Transfers In
1995	\$ 73,888	94,523	27.927%	County	
1996	94,907	216,641	128.267%	County	1,373
1997	118,810	117,013	-1.512%	County	
1998	114,123	131,395	15.135%	County	
1999	111,913	125,084	11.769%	Estimated (1)	-
2000	143,759	160,678	11.769%	Estimated (1)	

(1) Estimated at 111.769% of budget which is the average of 1995 through 1998 excluding 1996.

**Story County  
Fiscal 2000 Budget Protest  
Rural Services Fund Analysis**

Exhibit B

<b>Disbursements</b>						
Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts	Transfers Out	
1995	\$ 392,331	420,338	7.139%	County	\$ 1,157,364	
1996	388,858	382,561	-1.619%	County	1,230,933	
1997	503,203	480,601	-4.492%	County	1,143,378	
1998	516,761	506,288	-2.027%	County	1,111,027	
1999	582,258	578,584	-0.631%	Estimated (1)	1,040,000	
2000	909,818	904,077	-0.631%	Estimated (1)	1,691,979	
2000 - Alt 1	1,429,818	1,420,796	-0.631%	Estimated (1) (2)	1,391,979	

(1) Estimated at 99.369% of budget which is the average of 1995 through 1998.

(2) Reduce transfers out to secondary roads by \$300,000 and transfer disbursements for county betterment from general fund of \$520,000.

<b>Fund Balances</b>						
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Difference	% Budgeted Balance to Disbursements	% Actual Balance to Disbursements	
1995	\$ 80,946	49,798	31,148	6.820%	3.156%	
1996	63,510	89,591	(26,081)	5.265%	5.553%	
1997	22,400	62,298	(39,898)	1.466%	3.836%	
1998	53,483	142,107	(88,624)	3.427%	8.787%	
1999	217,368	272,462	(55,094)	11.601%	16.833%	
2000	243,146	342,177	(99,031)	10.741%	13.181%	
2000 - Alt 1	243,146	385,746	(142,600)	8.617%	13.714%	

**Story County  
Fiscal 2000 Budget Protest  
Secondary Road Fund Analysis**

Exhibit C

**Non-tax Receipts**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts	Transfers In
1995	\$ 2,228,000	2,661,163	19.442%	County	\$ 1,444,113
1996	2,174,000	2,803,665	28.963%	County	1,527,283
1997	2,438,000	3,274,483	34.310%	County	1,450,068
1998	2,447,500	2,636,613	7.727%	County	1,434,593
1999	2,634,402	2,837,962	7.727%	Estimated (1)	1,382,072
2000	2,782,543	2,997,550	7.727%	Estimated (1)	2,056,737
2000 - Alt 1	2,782,543	2,997,550	7.727%	Estimated (1) (2)	1,756,737

(1) Estimated at 107.727% which is the 1998 percentage. County budgeted revenues more accurately.

(2) Reduce transfers in by \$300,000.

**Disbursements**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts	Transfers Out
1995	\$ 5,006,327	3,879,636	-22.505%	County	
1996	5,205,167	4,257,230	-18.211%	County	1,374
1997	4,727,884	3,372,175	-28.675%	County	
1998	5,324,897	5,740,236	7.800%	County	594
1999	5,216,909	4,440,737	-14.878%	Estimated (1)	
2000	5,247,355	4,466,654	-14.878%	Estimated (1)	

(1) Estimated at 85.122% of budget which is the average of 1995 through 1998.

**Fund Balances**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Difference	% Budgeted Balance to Disbursements	% Actual Balance to Disbursements
1995	\$ 239,448	2,197,700	(1,958,252)	4.783%	56.647%
1996	95,201	2,270,044	(2,174,843)	1.829%	53.322%
1997	100,000	3,622,420	(3,522,420)	2.115%	107.421%
1998	729,482	1,952,796	(1,223,314)	13.699%	34.019%
1999	979,180	1,732,093	(752,913)	18.769%	39.005%
2000	1,000,000	2,319,727	(1,319,727)	19.057%	51.934%
2000 - Alt 1	700,000	2,019,727	(1,319,727)	13.340%	45.218%



**Story County  
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Exhibit D

**Property Taxes Levied:**

Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied	Dollar Change Prior Year	Percent Change Prior Year	Percent Change from 1997	Net Current Property Taxes
1995					
1996					
1997	3,598,382				(1) 3,411,245
1998	3,066,575	(531,807)	-14.779%	-14.779%	2,924,677
1999	2,499,633	(566,942)	-18.488%	-30.535%	2,341,785
2000	899,327	(1,600,306)	-64.022%	-75.007%	751,634

(1) Beginning in FY97, mental health is budgeted in the MH-DD Services Fund.

**Non-tax Receipts**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts	Transfers In
1995					
1996					
1997	3,526,733	3,931,377	11.474%	County	1,779,298
1998	4,405,157	4,787,366	8.676%	County	-
1999	4,882,819	5,367,200	9.920%	Estimated (1)	
2000	4,878,901	5,362,893	9.920%	Estimated (1)	
2000-Alt	4,878,901	5,362,893	9.920%	Estimated (1)	

(1) Estimated at 109.9201%, the average of fiscal 1997 and 1998.

**Disbursements**

Fiscal Year	Budget	Actual/Estimated	Percent Difference	Source of Actual Amounts	Transfers Out
1995	\$ 6,432,862	5,632,199	-12.446%	County	(2)
1996	6,922,123	5,924,173	-14.417%	County	(2)
1997	7,117,195	6,069,550	-14.720%	County	
1998	7,165,288	6,056,831	-15.470%	County	
1999	7,836,674	6,715,305	-14.309%	Estimated (1)	
2000	8,085,825	6,928,804	-14.309%	Estimated (1)	

(1) Estimated at 85.69075% of budget which is the average of 1995 through 1998

(2) Budget and Actual amounts taken from the General Fund - Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Service Area

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Exhibit D

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<b>Fund Balances</b>					
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Budget	Actual/ Estimated	Difference	% Budgeted Balance to Disbursements	% Actual Balance to Disbursements
1995					
1996					
1997	797,175	3,052,370			
1998	1,873,543	4,707,582	(2,834,039)	26.147%	77.724%
1999	2,569,250	5,701,262	(3,132,012)	32.785%	84.900%
2000	1,640,222	4,886,985	(3,246,763)	20.285%	70.531%

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