

**ENTITY** 2023 Audit Programs

June 30, 2023

**INSURANCE AND SELF INSURANCE**

<b>PROCEDURE</b>	<b>OBJ.</b>	<b>DONE BY</b>	<b>W/P REF</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>Audit Objectives and Related Assertions:</b>					
<b>A. Claims paid in the period are recorded correctly as to account, amount and period and are disbursed in accordance with the Entity's policies and procedures for claims settlement. (5,6,7,8)</b>					
<b>B. Reserves for claim losses represent a reasonable estimate of the Entity's liability for claims filed and incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims. (1,2,3,4)</b>					
<b>C. Insurance (self-insurance) revenues, transfers, expenditures, assets, liabilities and fund equity (net position) are properly classified and described in the fund financial statements and related disclosures are adequate. (9,10,11,12,13)</b>					
<b>Audit Procedures:</b>					
A. Inquire about the Entity's policies and procedures for administering and financing insurance claims, including whether insurance policies are carried for complete coverage of some or all risks, or only for excess liabilities.					
B. Prepare a workpaper to summarize amount and type of significant coverage. Review coverage to:	C				
1. Determine if reasonable and current.					
2. Determine significant areas in which risk is retained.					
C. If a single fund is used to account for risk financing activities, determine whether self-insurance is properly recorded in the General Fund or as an Internal Service Fund rather than a Custodial Fund.					
D. If a separate insurance fund has been established, consider analytical procedures, such as comparing claims disbursements/expenditures and other fund transactions (i.e., employee contributions, insurance premiums and administrative fees) to the prior period actual and relate to the number of covered employees (if applicable).	A				

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E.	Review charges by the insurance fund to other funds and determine if they are in accordance with GASB 10 (GASB Codification, Section C50.124-131).	A				
	1. If a Governmental Fund is used, may use any method to allocate loss expenditures/expenses to other funds of the Entity. Transactions that constitute reimbursements of the Governmental Fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund should be reported as expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of the expenditure/expense in the Governmental Fund.					
	2. If an Internal Service Fund is used, may use any basis considered appropriate to charge other funds as long as the total charge is either calculated in accordance with the criteria of GASB Codification, Section C50.110-114 or is based on an actuarial method or historical cost information and adjusted over a reasonable period of time. If latter method is used (actuarial method or historical cost information method), an additional charge may be made to other funds that represents a reasonable provision for expected future catastrophic losses. Charges (billings) should be recognized as revenue by the internal service fund and as expenditures/expenses by the other funds.					
	3. For either the General Fund, a Special Revenue Fund or an Internal Service Fund, billings in excess of the accrual should be accounted for as transfers.					
F.	Review estimates of losses from claims with a responsible official and determine if properly recorded as an expenditure/expense and liability. Estimates should include:	B				
	1. Reported claims meeting the criteria of GASB Codification, Section C50.110-118.					
	2. Incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims meeting the criteria of GASB Codification, Section C50.113-114. Determine that the basis used to estimate IBNR claims is reasonable.					
	3. If the Entity participates in a public entity risk pool and is subject to a supplemental premium assessment, an accrual should be made if the likelihood of such assessment meets criteria of GASB Codification, Section C50.132.					

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<p>4. If the Entity participates in a public entity risk pool but is not subject to a supplemental premium assessment, review economic viability of pool with responsible official and determine if liability should be recorded based on certain conditions.</p> <p>5. If the Entity participates in a public entity risk pool, inquire of a responsible official about the Entity's plans for continuing its participation in the pool. If the Entity has plans to terminate its membership, determine if additional liabilities should be recorded based on terms of the agreement to participate.</p> <p>G. If the Entity has a self-funded health insurance plan, including self-funded deductibles:</p> <p>1. Obtain a copy of the actuarial report required by Code of Iowa Chapter 509A.15. If an actuarial report was not obtained because the Entity qualified for a waiver under Chapter 509A.15(4) of the Code of Iowa, obtain documentation the waiver was properly requested from the Iowa Insurance Division.</p> <p>2. Examine the report to determine the reasonableness of reserves. Determine if an additional liability should be recorded in the Entity's financial statements.</p> <p>3. Determine if a copy of the actuarial opinion an annual financial report was filed with the Iowa Insurance Commission within 90 days of year-end.</p> <p>H. If an outside administrator or service company is used:</p> <p>1. Obtain a copy of the annual report on the status of the program.</p> <p>4. Review report for estimates of liabilities for claims filed and IBNR claims.</p> <p>5. Compare report with prior periods and discuss any unusual variances with a responsible official.</p> <p>6. Compare amounts in report with recorded estimated liabilities.</p> <p>7. Determine if unexpended balances on hand with the outside administrator/service company should be included in the Entity's cash balance.</p>	B				
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<p>I. Determine the adequacy of financial statement presentation and disclosures.</p> <p>1. Financial statement presentation considerations should include:</p> <p>a. If a single fund is used to record risk financing activities, should be a General Fund, a Special Revenue Fund or an Internal Service Fund.</p> <p>b. Loss liabilities for governmental and special revenue funds should be recognized using the modified accrual basis of accounting (i.e., current portion recorded as an expenditure and fund liability and long-term portion recorded in the entity wide statements).</p> <p>c. Loss liabilities for an Internal Service Fund (or other proprietary funds) should be recorded as a fund liability of the Internal Service Fund (or other proprietary funds).</p> <p>d. For Internal Service Funds, any amount in net position that arose from an optional additional charge for catastrophic losses should be reported as designated.</p> <p>e. If the Entity participates in a public entity risk pool in which there is no transfer of risk to the pool or pool participants, contributions to the pool should be reported as either deposits (if not expected to pay claims) or as reductions of claims liability (if used to pay claims) in accordance with GASB 10 (GASB Codification, Section C50.135) and Statement of Position (SOP) 98-7.</p> <p>f. If the Entity made contributions to a public entity risk pool with transfer or pooling of risk:</p> <p>1) Determine contributions are recorded as deposits if a return of those contributions is probable.</p> <p>2) If not probable, then determine contributions are recorded as prepaid insurance to be allocated as expenditures/ expenses over future periods, or alternatively, in governmental funds, as expenditures in the period made.</p>	C				

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