

**PARK COUNTY
LIVINGSTON, MONTANA**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

OLNESS & ASSOCIATES, P. C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

**2810 CENTRAL AVENUE, SUITE B
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PARK COUNTY

ORGANIZATION

June 30, 2017

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Steven Caldwell	Board Chairperson
Bill Berg	Commissioner
Clint Tinsley	Commissioner

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Maritza Reddington	County Clerk and Recorder
Kevin Larkin	County Treasurer
Scott Hamilton	County Sheriff
Bruce Becker	County Attorney
Jo Newhall	County Superintendent
June Little	Clerk of District Court
Linda Cantin	Justice of the Peace
Albert Jenkins	County Coroner
Sue Martin	Public Administrator
Martha Miller	County Auditor

OLNESS & ASSOCIATES, P. C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of County Commissioners
Park County
Livingston, Montana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Park County, Montana (the government) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the government's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility 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; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the government, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, pension plan information and the schedule of funding progress-other post-employment benefits identified in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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 basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the government's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic 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 December 13, 2017, on our consideration of the government'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 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 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 government's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

O'Neil & Associates, PC

Billings, Montana
December 13, 2017

PARK COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Park County's management offers readers of the county's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of its financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here, in conjunction with the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net position for Park County was \$27,892,930.
- The County's total net position increased 25 percent as a result of this year's operations. Net position of the governmental activities increased \$5,526,219 or 26 percent, while net position of the business-type activities decreased \$82,819 or 7 percent.
- Governmental activities revenues of \$17,745,890 were \$5,531,262 more than the \$12,214,628 in expenses before transfers out. The total cost of governmental activities expenses increased over the prior year by \$120,384 or 1 percent.
- In the business-type activities, revenues and expenses increased \$5,854 (1 percent) and \$61,318 (5 percent), respectively.
- General fund fund balance reported an increase this year of \$10,195, or 1 percent.

USING THIS AUDIT REPORT

This audit report consists of a series of financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide information about the activities of the government as a whole and present a longer-term view of the county's finances. For governmental activities, fund statements tell how these services were financed in the short term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the government's operations in more detail than the all-inclusive, government-wide statements by providing information about the most significant funds. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the government acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of county government.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis provided here is intended to serve as an introduction to Park County's basic financial statements. The county basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Park County's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (pages 10 and 11) report information about the government as a whole. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements also report net position and changes in it. Over time, increases or decreases in the county's net position is one indicator of its financial condition. The reader will need to consider other non-financial factors, such as changes in the property tax base and the condition of our capital assets, to assess overall health.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, Park County's finances are divided into two categories:

Governmental activities: Basic services are reported here, including general government, public safety, public works, public health, social and economic services, conservation of natural resources, and culture and recreation. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities: The County charges fees to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. Solid waste services are reported here.

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. Park County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements, and to help it control and manage money for particular purposes. All of the county's funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds: Basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information

PARK COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

helps the reader to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds are described in reconciliations (pages 13 and 15).

Proprietary Funds: The County charges fees to customers for the services it provides – whether to outside customers or to other units of the government – and these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the enterprise funds (a component of proprietary funds) are the same as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide statements, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows, for proprietary funds. The county has 2 enterprise funds, Landfill and Refuse, which deal with solid waste. Internal service funds (the other component of proprietary funds) report activities that provide supplies and services to other departments of the government. The county has no internal service funds.

Fiduciary Funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are *not* included in the government-wide financial statements because these assets are not available to finance Park County operations. The county is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

THE GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE

Net position: Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The following schedules provide summaries of changes in net position of the county's governmental and business-type activities.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Current and other assets	\$ 13,633,748	\$ 14,186,613	\$ 2,285,398	\$ 2,722,362	\$ 15,919,146	\$ 16,908,975
Capital assets	22,093,775	15,411,025	760,843	879,798	22,854,618	16,290,823
Total assets	35,727,523	29,597,638	3,046,241	3,602,160	38,773,764	33,199,798
Deferred outflows-pension plans	2,041,734	910,844	42,019	15,040	2,083,753	925,884
Other liabilities	321,439	30,280	-	23,630	321,439	53,910
Long-term liabilities outstanding	10,010,344	8,063,459	1,990,707	2,550,569	12,001,051	10,614,028
Total liabilities	10,331,783	8,093,739	1,990,707	2,574,199	12,322,490	11,593,822
Deferred inflows-pension plans	628,945	1,132,433	13,152	34,240	642,097	1,166,673
Net position (deficit):						
Net investment in capital assets	21,266,672	14,618,236	760,843	879,798	22,027,515	15,498,034
Restricted	12,062,093	12,436,204	156,157	-	12,218,250	12,436,204
Unrestricted	(6,520,236)	(5,772,130)	167,401	128,963	(6,352,835)	(5,643,167)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 26,808,529	\$ 21,282,310	\$ 1,084,401	\$ 1,008,761	\$ 27,892,930	\$ 22,291,071

A large portion of the County's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. We use these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the county's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Restricted net position in the governmental and business-type activities, \$12,218,250, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

At the end of the fiscal year, net position was \$26,808,529 for the governmental activities and \$1,084,401 for the business-type activities, or a total of \$27,892,930.

The County's total net position increased 25 percent as a result of this year's operations. Net position of the governmental activities increased \$5,526,219 or 26 percent, while net position of the business-type activities decreased \$82,819 or 7 percent. The increase in net position for the governmental activities is directly related to the completion of the Gardiner Gateway project and the federal government turning the assets from the project over to the county as part of closing out the Federal Lands Access Program grant.

PARK COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

CHANGES IN NET POSITION:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 908,687	\$ 909,402	\$ 1,084,311	\$ 1,073,797	\$ 1,992,998	\$ 1,983,199
Operating grants and contributions	1,145,499	1,126,020	4,471	4,959	1,149,970	1,130,979
Capital grants and contributions	6,724,851	88,875	-	-	6,724,851	88,875
General revenues:						
Taxes	6,154,581	6,194,165	-	-	6,154,581	6,194,165
Licenses and permits	41,514	40,913	-	-	41,514	40,913
Intergovernmental	2,431,937	2,704,039	-	-	2,431,937	2,704,039
Interest	148,247	134,828	18,300	28,081	166,547	162,909
Miscellaneous	143,098	113,804	3,288	40	146,386	113,844
Gain/loss on disposal of capital assets	47,476	41,379	-	(2,361)	47,476	39,018
Total revenues	17,745,890	11,353,425	1,110,370	1,104,516	18,856,260	12,457,941
Expenses:						
General government	3,259,278	3,370,593	-	-	3,259,278	3,370,593
Public safety	3,584,320	3,519,229	-	-	3,584,320	3,519,229
Public works	3,141,646	2,625,688	-	-	3,141,646	2,625,688
Public health	602,316	621,555	-	-	602,316	621,555
Social and economic services	351,481	394,952	-	-	351,481	394,952
Culture and recreation	786,977	1,441,656	-	-	786,977	1,441,656
Housing and community development	53,954	50,413	-	-	53,954	50,413
Other current charges	352,678	-	-	-	352,678	-
Landfill	-	-	121,196	123,248	121,196	123,248
Refuse facility	-	-	1,077,036	1,013,666	1,077,036	1,013,666
Interest on long-term debt	18,752	17,946	-	-	18,752	17,946
Intergovernmental	63,226	52,212	-	-	63,226	52,212
Total expenses	12,214,628	12,094,244	1,198,232	1,136,914	13,412,860	13,231,158
Change in net position before transfers	5,531,262	(740,819)	(87,862)	(32,398)	5,443,400	(773,217)
Transfers	(5,043)	(2,376)	5,043	2,376	-	-
Change in net position	5,526,219	(743,195)	(82,819)	(30,022)	5,443,400	(773,217)
Net position, beginning	21,282,310	22,025,505	1,008,761	1,038,783	22,291,071	23,064,288
Prior period adjustment	-	-	158,459	-	158,459	-
Net position, ending	\$ 26,808,529	\$ 21,282,310	\$ 1,084,401	\$ 1,008,761	\$ 27,892,930	\$ 22,291,071

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the major (most significant) funds. To be reported as a major fund, a fund must meet each of the two following criteria. Governments may choose to report other governmental and enterprise funds as major funds, even though they do not meet this test. The General Fund is always reported as a major fund.

Total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element total for all funds of that category or type (that is, total governmental or total enterprise funds).

The same element that met the 10 percent criterion is at least 5 percent of the corresponding element total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Governmental Funds

Park County has six governmental funds that are reported as major funds in fiscal year 2017. These are: General, Road, Public Safety (Law Enforcement), Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Road/Bridge CIP and the General Capital Improvement funds.

- *General Fund:* This is the primary operating fund for Park County and includes the Commissioners, Justice of the Peace, Clerk and Recorder, Elections Administration, Auditor, Treasurer, County Attorney, Building Maintenance, Public Administrator, School Superintendent, Mail/copier Services, Juvenile Detention, Coroner, Sanitarian, Health Department, Extension, Public Works, Veteran

PARK COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Services, Mental Health Services, County Parks, Historical Research, Accounting, Human Resources, Information Technology, and Geographic Information Systems.

Besides taxes and charges for services, General fund revenue sources include a Local Option Tax, which amounted to \$762,587 in fiscal year 2017, an increase of 8.6% over the prior year. Revenues increased 5.4% by \$164,745 and expenditures increased 3.1% by \$104,264 over the prior fiscal year. Transfers in from Permissive Medical Levy, Road and Enterprise funds amounted to \$364,368, a decrease of \$8,849 from 2017.

- *Road Fund:* This fund accounts for costs related to the maintenance and reconstruction of county roads. Revenues in 2017 decreased by \$234,557. The reduction in Secure Rural School Forest Reserve funding from the federal government contributed to the 21.4% decrease in revenues. A 1.9% increase in tax revenue and a 14.5% increase in state entitlement payments did not offset the decrease in Forest Reserve funds.

Transfers included \$400,000 from PILT, a 16.7% decrease of \$80,115 since 2016 had an additional one time project, and \$61,628 from the Permissive Medical Levy fund, an increase of 4.6%. In an effort to lessen the impact in the Forest Reserve funding cut, expenditures were cut mid-year and decreased \$136,820 or 10.6% over the prior year. Transfer out include \$29,974 transferred to the General fund for the Road share of the Public Works Director. Transfers out also include \$220,923 for the Brackett Creek Road CIP work and \$55,482 to cover capital purchases in the Road & Bridge Capital Improvement funds. The Road fund has a deficit fund balance of \$63,627 due to a liability incurred for an interfund loan in 2010 for the purchase of road graders.

- *Public Safety:* The Public Safety fund accounts for activities for Law Enforcement: the Sheriff's Office, detention center, civil clerk, concealed weapons licensing, and the community service program. Revenues for fiscal year 2017 increased \$29,392, or 1.9% over the prior year. Tax revenues were up \$11,900 from 2016, or 0.9%. Transfers in from other funds increased \$139,881 or 24.8%. The largest share of transfers in, \$494,577, was from PILT. The 40.4% increase in the transfer from PILT was necessary to help cover the small revenue increase and maintain the fund balance.

The Public Safety fund's expenditures increased by 2.1% or \$46,191. With the decrease in revenues and increase in transfers in, the ending fund balance increased \$67,952 or 15.2%.

- *Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT):* PILT funds are received annually from the federal government in lieu of taxes on federal property within the county. The majority of appropriations from PILT are transfers out to other funds in order to finance their operations, such as Law Enforcement, General, Road, Planning and Fair funds. PILT is also used to pay for operating costs of certain public safety services, litigation expenses, motor pool maintenance, Commissioners' special projects, and support of the city/county dispatch.

In fiscal year 2017, the amount that the county received for PILT was \$1,349,565, a \$40,904 or 3.1% increase from the prior fiscal year excluding 2016 federal sequestration funds of \$99,358. The amount transferred to other funds was \$1,015,012, a 9.4% decrease. The net change in fund balance from the prior fiscal year was a decrease of \$91,733, for an ending fund balance of \$790,049. Transfers out were decreased \$105,320, from \$1,120,332 in 2016 in order to slow the decrease in PILT reserves.

- *Road/Bridge CIP Fund:* In 2017, a new fund appears in the list of major funds. There was a capital outlay of \$365,203 to replace a grader. \$80,892 was transferred in and the balance is a payable that will be paid off with an InterCap loan in 2018. The future loan payments will be made out of the Road fund.
- *General Capital Improvement Fund:* This fund represents the amount awarded to the county from a 1999 law suit settlement plus interest. Use of this fund is restricted by resolutions passed by the county Commissioners. Revenue consists of interest. Besides investment interest, annual payments are received for loans made from the fund. In fiscal year 2010, the fund loaned \$650,000 to the Road fund for road graders, and in 2015 it loaned \$53,441 to the Cooke City Fire District for equipment purchases. In 2017, a new loan was entered into with the Cooke City Water District for \$20,000 for a hydraulic analysis.

Whereas earlier resolutions by the Board of County Commissioners restricted expenditures for only specific purposes, Resolution No. 1145, signed in November 2012, allowed interest from the BN fund to be expended on capital improvement projects. In fiscal year 2017, \$611,441 was expended for a number of capital improvement projects, including: a loan payment for a new building for Search and Rescue, a county cash match for an Airport grant, and the Mill Creek, Main Boulder and Gardiner Gateway Federal Lands Access Project grant matches. Additionally, \$55,000 was transferred to the Landfill for monitoring and cleanup costs. The ending fund balance was \$9,109,496, a decrease of \$485,252 over the prior year.

Enterprise Funds

The county's waste disposal system has been in transition since 2012. The Park County Transfer Station no longer accepts refuse or recycling; all refuse activities have moved to the city of Livingston Transfer Station. In the fall of 2016 the Park County landfill was closed. All landfill jobs have been eliminated. Net position for the refuse facility fund decreased \$99,918 mainly due to current year depreciation.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Final budget compared to actual results. Other financing sources and uses include transfers in from and out to other funds. Actual

PARK COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

revenues for the General Fund before other financing sources were 98% of budget. Other financing sources were 100% of the final budget. Total actual revenues including transfers in were \$63,825, 1.84% under budget. General fund tax revenues were 3% under budget, or \$60,436; local option taxes, which are collected in the General fund, were 8.9% more than budgeted. Investment earnings went up in 2017. During 2017, there were unanticipated revenues for the facility dispatch remodel (\$38,980), pass through funds for the Gardiner Resort Tax (\$53,730), the final grant receipts for the Cooke City Museum CTEP program (\$14,150), mini grant awards for the Tobacco fund (\$5,635), and an early donation revenue receipt for the new Windrider free local bus service being implemented in 2018 (\$3,000).

General Fund actual expenditures were 98% of appropriations, or \$60,415 under budget. The health department administered more immunizations which were reimbursed. The facilities expenditures were higher than anticipated. The IT department had additional software licensing expenditures. The election department had to cover a ballot reprint as defined by the Montana Secretary of State. Those and some smaller overages were offset by other departments spending under their appropriations. The net change in the General fund und balance was an increase of \$10,195.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets: Park County's net investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2017 totaled \$22,027,515. This investment includes land, construction in progress, buildings, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment. There was a significant increase due to the completion of the Gardiner Gateway project. Park County contributed 13.42% to the multiyear federally funded project, and assets from the project became Park County property in 2017. See the notes to financial statements for changes in capital assets.

Long Term Debt: Debt service funds are used to account for the payment of interest and principal on long term debt.

State statute limits the amount of county indebtedness to 2.5 percent of the total assessed value of taxable property. The 2017 market value of property in the County was \$2,444,352,470, and the statutory limit of county indebtedness was \$61,108,812. As of June 30, 2017 Park County had at total of \$827,103 in outstanding notes, of which \$752,274 is long term. Park County's total debt increased \$34,314 during the fiscal year. Park County applied for additional funding from the Montana Board of Investments through its Intercomp program to cover the county portion of the 911 Dispatch remodel and switchgear equipment for the City/County Complex. There were some reductions by regularly scheduled principal payments on existing debt.

CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS, DECISIONS, OR CONDITIONS

The 2016 recertified taxable value of property in Park County, less the value of the Tax Increment Financing Districts, was used during fiscal year 2017 financial period of tax collections. The rate increased 2.0% from \$39,312,486 in fiscal year 2016 to \$40,095,241 in fiscal year 2017. The value of newly taxable property county-wide was \$1,021,058, which accounts for a portion of that increase. The original 2016 certified taxable value provided by the Department of Revenue for the county was \$40,478,250, and it was modified after the 2017 budget was completed but before tax bills were produced. There was a late protest and settlement with Northwestern Energy that affected the 2016 taxable value. It should also be noted that 2015 was a reassessment year for the Montana Department of Revenue, who is required by state law to conduct periodic reappraisals of property in the interest of equal taxation. The next reassessment will occur in 2017 for fiscal year 2018.

A Tax Increment Financing District (TIF) is a vehicle by which a targeted economic development district can set aside incremental increases in tax revenues above a base year for specific uses, generally allied to infrastructure. These increases in tax revenue are not available to other affected taxing bodies. There are 2 TIF's in Park County, both of which are within the City of Livingston. The downtown TIF expires 2018, and the west end TIF expires 2025 when the related infrastructure bonds are paid.

County general mills are split among the General, Bridge, Weed Control, Fair, Airport, District Court, Comprehensive Insurance, Senior Citizens, Law Enforcement, Planning and Museum Funds at the commissioners' discretion, with certain restrictions. The growth in the number of authorized mills for these aggregate mills went from 88.05 in fiscal year 2016 to 89.03 in fiscal year 2017. Calculations were done according to Montana Code Annotated, Title 15, Section 10, Part 420, which limits the growth in mills to one half the average of inflation over the prior 3 years. From fiscal years 2010 through 2013 the Commissioners levied county general mills below the maximum allowed, for a total of 4.61 mills. This reflected a concerted effort on the part of the Commissioners to give a measure of relief to the taxpayers of the County in light of the recent economic recession. Based on a change in the state's understanding and explanation of mill carryforward, the carryforward mills discussed in previous annual financial reports and budgets are not available. The commissioners levied the full amount authorized in fiscal year 2017.

With the increase in value of a county mill and the increase in number of mills authorized to be levied, tax revenues for the county general mills were expected to increase 4.1%, from \$3,461,346 in fiscal year 2016 to \$3,603,779 that was budgeted in fiscal year 2017. If the DOR recertification of taxable value due to Northwestern Energy had occurred before the budget was complete, the expected tax revenues would have been \$3,569,658, or a 3.1% increase. The actual property tax revenue received was \$3,523,942. Since the Commission elected not to have the budget amended, however, actual tax revenues were 2.2% less than budgeted. If the County had elected to revise the budget the actual tax revenues would have been 1.3% less than budgeted.

PARK COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) funds are received annually from the federal government in lieu of taxes on federal property within the county and continue to be a major source of operating funds. The majority of appropriations from PILT are transfers out to other funds in order to finance their operations, such as Law Enforcement, General, Road, Planning, and Fair funds. PILT is also used to pay for operating costs of motor pool maintenance, litigation expenses, commissioners' special projects, and certain Public Safety services such as support of the city/county dispatch. In fiscal year 2017 the county received \$1,349,565 for the 2017 PILT from the federal government, or a 3.2% increase. Expenditures in 2017 were \$1,458,958 or 10.2% less than the prior year. The net change in fund balance from the prior fiscal year was a decrease of \$91,733, for an ending fund balance of \$790,049. The county is in the process of evaluating the demands on the PILT fund and reducing the demands on the PILT reserve.

In light of the most recent Consumer Price Index statistics indicating a Cost of Living Adjustment of 1.5% and in an effort to equalize pay increases, the county's Compensation Board recommended that elected officials receive a \$.25 per hour increase to their base salary. Wages for eligible county employees were also adjusted at the same rate.

Grants financed a number of projects during the year, including some capital projects which will continue into subsequent fiscal years. Recurring grants are discussed as well.

- A growth policy grant was completed in 2017, and the county received a \$28,000 grant. Park County contributed \$12,000 in 2016 for an overall cost of \$40,000. The growth policy was a comprehensive look at the county now and into the future, and it involved a lot of community meetings and feedback to develop the plan. Park County received an award for the plan process and open engagement.
- Park County and the City of Livingston submitted an FAA grant project to the U.S. Department of Transportation for a Mission Field Runway Rehabilitation project. In 2017, the project received \$129,826 in federal funds out of a total of \$155,000 to complete the project. The Montana Department of Transportation Aeronautics Division helped fund the project with a \$6,663 grant.
- A CTEP grant for the Cooke City Museum received \$14,145 revenue in fiscal year 2017 to complete the project.
- Park County and neighboring Sweet Grass County have entered into a joint agreement for improvement on the Main Boulder River Road which straddles both counties. The projects costs of \$6.5 million will be provided by the Federal Lands Access Program and contributions from both counties. Park County paid \$462,460 in 2017 to complete the Park County match commitments.
- Another FLAP project underway is the Gardiner Gateway project, which is intended to reduce congestion, improve safety, provide parking, and improve drainage on several roads in Gardiner, the north entrance to Yellowstone National Park. Of the total estimated cost of \$15.7 million, Park County has cash and in kind matches of \$819,820 through 2017. The project was completed in 2017, and the assets turned over to the county. Park County was reimbursed \$31,493 from the federal government for engineering work related to the project, but initially paid for by the county.
- In 2017, Park County was awarded a grant to assist with Crisis Intervention and Jail Diversion, receiving \$16,886. Additionally, the Montana Mental Health Trust paid \$9,897 to support the same program.
- The Sheriff's Department received a three year COPS grant to assist in hiring an additional deputy. The grant will provide \$125,000 over three years to defray the personnel cost. The COPS grant reimbursed \$12,071 in 2017.
- A new Mill Creek Federal Lands Access Program award was started in 2016 for a project that will require Park County match funding of 13.42%, or \$262,529, for a total project cost of \$1,693,721. There were no match payments in 2017 with the remainder due in 2018.
- The Tom Miner Creek Road Capital Improvements project will total \$2,098,467, and the remaining payment of \$306,808 from Park County will be due in 2018. There has been a proposal submitted to adjust the scope of the project to \$2,461,559 and the 2018 payment may need to be adjusted up to \$320,000 if the proposal is accepted.
- There are multiple on-going grants which help fund the Health Department annually. In 2017, \$173,838 in state grants funded Maternal Child Health, Public Health Preparedness, Asthma, Tobacco and Women, Infant and Child programs.
- The federal government awarded grants through its Homeland Security programs. The 911 communication system was replaced and partially funded \$124,346 through a grant. The North Hill Tower communication project received \$116,618 in funding, and the Pre Disaster Mitigation plan received \$5,424 in 2017.
- The Victim Witness position and program received \$26,206 in 2017.
- The Disaster and Emergency Services position receives partial funding annually. In 2017, the DES position and program received \$38,689. The DES department also distributed a federal grant for \$8,250 to fire agencies within the county.
- Various Weed grants account for \$44,177 in 2017, along with a Southwest Juvenile Detention grant for \$5,758. A GIS (Geographic Information System) grant for \$6,115 from the Montana Land Information Act was distributed through the Montana State Library to update the county's land designations and boundaries. Angel Line also received grant funds in the amount of \$3,300 in 2017.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Park County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Park County Finance Office, 414 E. Callender Street, Livingston, MT 59047.

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and equivalents	\$ 3,309,492	\$ 385,472	\$ 3,694,964
Investments	9,335,000	-	9,335,000
Receivables:			
Taxes/assessments	277,412	258,503	535,915
Resort tax	43,753	-	43,753
CDBG	221,661	-	221,661
Governments	361,118	-	361,118
Other	1,619	-	1,619
Inventories	82,075	-	82,075
Prepays	1,618	-	1,618
Restricted assets:			
Cash and equivalents	-	292,718	292,718
Investments	-	1,348,705	1,348,705
Capital assets:			
Capital assets not being depreciated-land and construction in progress	770,057	52,528	822,585
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	21,323,718	708,315	22,032,033
Total assets	<u>35,727,523</u>	<u>3,046,241</u>	<u>38,773,764</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension plans	<u>2,041,734</u>	<u>42,019</u>	<u>2,083,753</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable-vendors	321,439	-	321,439
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year:			
Notes	74,829	-	74,829
Compensated absences	46,540	5,911	52,451
Due in more than one year:			
Notes	752,274	-	752,274
Compensated absences	418,863	53,199	472,062
Landfill closure/postclosure costs payable	-	1,485,266	1,485,266
Other post-employment benefits	2,726,826	205,245	2,932,071
Net pension liability	5,991,012	241,086	6,232,098
Total liabilities	<u>10,331,783</u>	<u>1,990,707</u>	<u>12,322,490</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension plans	<u>628,945</u>	<u>13,152</u>	<u>642,097</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)			
Net investment in capital assets	21,266,672	760,843	22,027,515
Restricted for:			
General government	900,165	-	900,165
Public safety	812,205	-	812,205
Public works	373,600	-	373,600
Public health	74,946	-	74,946
Social and economic services	58,674	-	58,674
Culture and recreation	428,483	-	428,483
Housing and community development	221,661	-	221,661
Capital projects	9,192,359	-	9,192,359
Landfill closure/postclosure costs	-	156,157	156,157
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(6,520,236)</u>	<u>167,401</u>	<u>(6,352,835)</u>
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 26,808,529</u>	<u>\$ 1,084,401</u>	<u>\$ 27,892,930</u>

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 3,259,278	\$ 375,494	\$ 264,778	\$ -	\$ (2,619,006)	\$ -	\$ (2,619,006)
Public safety	3,584,320	274,135	273,563	240,964	(2,795,658)	-	(2,795,658)
Public works	3,141,646	120,113	362,231	6,448,337	3,789,035	-	3,789,035
Public health	602,316	79,311	210,595	-	(312,410)	-	(312,410)
Social and economic services	351,481	9,405	13,932	-	(328,144)	-	(328,144)
Culture and recreation	786,977	50,229	20,400	35,550	(680,798)	-	(680,798)
Housing and community development	53,954	-	-	-	(53,954)	-	(53,954)
Other current charges	352,678	-	-	-	(352,678)	-	(352,678)
Interest on long-term debt	18,752	-	-	-	(18,752)	-	(18,752)
Intergovernmental	63,226	-	-	-	(63,226)	-	(63,226)
Total governmental activities	12,214,628	908,687	1,145,499	6,724,851	(3,435,591)	-	(3,435,591)
Business-type activities:							
Landfill	121,196	84,978	-	-	-	(36,218)	(36,218)
Refuse Facility	1,077,036	999,333	4,471	-	-	(73,232)	(73,232)
Total business-type activities	1,198,232	1,084,311	4,471	-	-	(109,450)	(109,450)
Total	\$ 13,412,860	\$ 1,992,998	\$ 1,149,970	\$ 6,724,851	(3,435,591)	(109,450)	(3,545,041)
General revenues:							
Property taxes					6,154,581	-	6,154,581
Licenses and permits					41,514	-	41,514
Intergovernmental					2,431,937	-	2,431,937
Unrestricted investment earnings					148,247	18,300	166,547
Miscellaneous					143,098	3,288	146,386
Gain on disposal of capital assets					47,476	-	47,476
Transfers					(5,043)	5,043	-
Total general revenues and transfers					8,961,810	26,631	8,988,441
Change in net position					5,526,219	(82,819)	5,443,400
Net position - beginning					21,282,310	1,008,761	22,291,071
Prior period adjustments					-	158,459	158,459
Net position - ending					\$ 26,808,529	\$ 1,084,401	\$ 27,892,930

PARK COUNTY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2017

	General	Road	Public Safety	PILT	Road/Bridge CIP	General Capital Improvement	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 665,517	\$ 27,047	\$ 496,007	\$ 289,909	\$ -	\$ 65,406	\$ 1,765,606	\$ 3,309,492
Investments	-	-	-	500,000	-	8,835,000	-	9,335,000
Receivables:								
Taxes/assessments	57,941	25,341	72,517	-	-	-	121,613	277,412
Governments	117,776	-	19,740	140	-	54,474	168,988	361,118
Resort tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,753	43,753
CDBG	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,661	221,661
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,619	1,619
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	154,616	-	154,616
Inventories	-	63,942	-	-	-	-	18,133	82,075
Prepaid items	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	368	1,618
Total assets	\$ 842,484	\$ 116,330	\$ 588,264	\$ 790,049	\$ -	\$ 9,109,496	\$ 2,341,741	\$ 13,788,364
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable-vendors	\$ 900	\$ -	\$ 231	\$ -	\$ 282,409	\$ -	\$ 37,899	\$ 321,439
Due to other funds	-	154,616	-	-	-	-	-	154,616
Total liabilities	900	154,616	231	-	282,409	-	37,899	476,055
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Unavailable revenue-taxes/assessments	57,941	25,341	72,517	-	-	-	121,613	277,412
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)								
Nonspendable:								
Prepaid items	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	368	1,618
Inventory	-	63,942	-	-	-	-	18,133	82,075
Noncurrent portion of interfund receivable	-	-	-	-	-	78,074	-	78,074
Restricted for:								
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-	845,008	845,008
Public safety	-	-	515,516	-	-	-	207,983	723,499
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,677	248,677
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,007	69,007
Social and economic services	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,655	53,655
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	406,313	406,313
Housing and community development	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,661	221,661
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	9,031,422	82,863	9,114,285
Committed for:								
General government	-	-	-	790,049	-	-	-	790,049
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,561	28,561
Unassigned	782,393	(127,569)	-	-	(282,409)	-	-	372,415
Total fund balances (deficits)	783,643	(63,627)	515,516	790,049	(282,409)	9,109,496	2,182,229	13,034,897
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	\$ 842,484	\$ 116,330	\$ 588,264	\$ 790,049	\$ -	\$ 9,109,496	\$ 2,341,741	\$ 13,788,364

PARK COUNTY
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2017

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

Total fund balances, governmental funds	\$ 13,034,897
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	22,093,775
Deferred inflows of resources related to taxes and assessments are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.	277,412
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	2,041,734
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(628,945)
Long-term liabilities, such as notes payable, compensated absences, the net pension liability and other post-employment benefits, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not included in the funds.	<u>(10,010,344)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 26,808,529</u>

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General	Road	Public Safety	PILT	Road/Bridge CIP	General Capital Improvement	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES								
Taxes/assessments	\$ 1,868,335	\$ 445,156	\$ 1,338,380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,465,316	\$ 6,117,187
Fines and forfeitures	115,007	-	-	-	-	-	10,994	126,001
Licenses and permits	26,260	14,579	675	-	-	-	3,046	44,560
Intergovernmental	590,077	374,622	165,339	1,349,565	-	-	1,273,694	3,753,297
Charges for services	418,481	25,314	94,344	-	-	-	237,827	775,966
Investment earnings	11,839	-	-	4,000	-	126,189	6,219	148,247
Miscellaneous	75,323	3,474	18,967	5,662	-	-	104,775	208,201
Total revenues	3,105,322	863,145	1,617,705	1,359,227	-	126,189	4,101,871	11,173,459
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	2,634,465	-	-	96,969	-	-	436,314	3,167,748
Public safety	111,870	-	2,025,070	259,599	-	-	618,084	3,014,623
Public works	105,160	1,224,775	-	3,380	-	464,866	704,753	2,502,934
Public health	329,577	-	-	15,000	-	-	262,079	606,656
Social and economic services	162,547	-	-	56,000	-	-	102,341	320,888
Culture and recreation	3,199	-	-	-	-	-	750,538	753,737
Housing and community development	48,954	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	53,954
Other current charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,678	352,678
Debt service:								
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,195	67,195
Interest and other charges	-	4,593	-	-	-	-	14,159	18,752
Capital outlay	11,517	-	217,970	-	365,203	5,850	812,243	1,412,783
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,226	63,226
Total expenditures	3,407,289	1,229,368	2,243,040	435,948	365,203	470,716	4,183,610	12,335,174
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(301,967)	(366,223)	(625,335)	923,279	(365,203)	(344,527)	(81,739)	(1,161,715)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Long-term debt issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,509	101,509
Sale of capital assets	-	142,951	37,206	-	-	-	-	180,157
Transfers in	364,368	496,713	703,609	-	80,982	-	729,965	2,375,637
Transfers out	(52,206)	(306,379)	(47,528)	(1,015,012)	-	(140,725)	(818,830)	(2,380,680)
Total other financing sources (uses)	312,162	333,285	693,287	(1,015,012)	80,982	(140,725)	12,644	276,623
Net change in fund balances	10,195	(32,938)	67,952	(91,733)	(284,221)	(485,252)	(69,095)	(885,092)
Fund balances (deficits) - beginning	773,448	(30,689)	447,564	881,782	1,812	9,594,748	2,251,324	13,919,989
Fund balances (deficits) - ending	\$ 783,643	\$ (63,627)	\$ 515,516	\$ 790,049	\$ (282,409)	\$ 9,109,496	\$ 2,182,229	\$ 13,034,897

PARK COUNTY
 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
 GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (885,092)
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p> <p>This is the amount by which capital outlay (\$1,412,783) exceeded depreciation (\$1,081,239) in the current period.</p>	
	331,544
<p>The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales and trade-ins) is to decrease net position.</p>	
	(132,681)
<p>Donated capital assets.</p>	
	6,483,887
<p>Governmental funds do not present revenues that are not available to pay current obligations. In contrast, such revenues are reported in the statement of activities when earned.</p>	
	41,068
<p>Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits is reported as pension expense.</p>	
	(146,686)
<p>Governmental funds report debt proceeds as current financial resources. In contrast, the statement of activities treats such issuance of debt as a liability. Governmental funds report repayment of principal as an expenditure. In contrast, the statement of activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. This is the amount by which long-term debt issued exceeded debt repayments.</p>	
	(34,314)
<p>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:</p>	
Compensated absences	4,293
Other post-employment benefits	(135,800)
	(131,507)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 5,526,219

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities		
	Landfill	Refuse Facility	Total Enterprise Funds
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 82,773	\$ 302,699	\$ 385,472
Receivables:			
Taxes/assessments	29,586	228,917	258,503
Total current assets	<u>112,359</u>	<u>531,616</u>	<u>643,975</u>
Non-current assets:			
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	292,718	-	292,718
Investments	1,348,705	-	1,348,705
	<u>1,641,423</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,641,423</u>
Capital assets:			
Land	-	52,528	52,528
Buildings and improvements	54,241	397,007	451,248
Equipment and furniture	598,875	1,636,758	2,235,633
Less: accumulated depreciation	(578,239)	(1,400,327)	(1,978,566)
	<u>74,877</u>	<u>685,966</u>	<u>760,843</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>1,716,300</u>	<u>685,966</u>	<u>2,402,266</u>
Total assets	<u>1,828,659</u>	<u>1,217,582</u>	<u>3,046,241</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension plans	-	42,019	42,019
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Compensated absences	-	5,911	5,911
Non-current liabilities:			
Compensated absences	-	53,199	53,199
Landfill closure/postclosure costs payable	1,485,266	-	1,485,266
Net pension liability	-	241,086	241,086
Other post-employment benefits	-	205,245	205,245
Total non-current liabilities	<u>1,485,266</u>	<u>499,530</u>	<u>1,984,796</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,485,266</u>	<u>505,441</u>	<u>1,990,707</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension plans	-	13,152	13,152
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	74,877	685,966	760,843
Restricted:			
Landfill closure/postclosure	156,157	-	156,157
Unrestricted	112,359	55,042	167,401
Total net position	<u>\$ 343,393</u>	<u>\$ 741,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,084,401</u>

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities		
	Landfill	Refuse Facility	Total Enterprise Funds
REVENUES			
Charges for services	\$ 2,518	\$ 16,635	\$ 19,153
Assessment revenue	82,460	982,698	1,065,158
Total operating revenues	84,978	999,333	1,084,311
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personal services	-	339,679	339,679
Supplies	-	53,016	53,016
Purchased services	47,169	544,042	591,211
Fixed charges	30,332	50,367	80,699
Depreciation	43,695	89,932	133,627
Total operating expenses	121,196	1,077,036	1,198,232
Operating loss	(36,218)	(77,703)	(113,921)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES			
Interest and investment revenue	18,300	-	18,300
Miscellaneous revenue	-	3,288	3,288
Operating grants and contributions	-	4,471	4,471
Total non-operating revenues	18,300	7,759	26,059
Loss before transfers	(17,918)	(69,944)	(87,862)
Transfers in	55,000	-	55,000
Transfers out	(19,983)	(29,974)	(49,957)
Change in net position	17,099	(99,918)	(82,819)
Net position - beginning	167,835	840,926	1,008,761
Prior period adjustments	158,459	-	158,459
Net position - ending	\$ 343,393	\$ 741,008	\$ 1,084,401

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities		
	Landfill	Refuse Facility	Total Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	\$ 84,537	\$ 978,854	\$ 1,063,391
Cash paid to employees	-	(340,614)	(340,614)
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(101,131)	(647,425)	(748,556)
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>(16,594)</u>	<u>(9,185)</u>	<u>(25,779)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Repayment of interfund loan	(490,741)	-	(490,741)
Cash received from miscellaneous sources	-	3,288	3,288
Cash paid for operating transfers out	(19,983)	(29,974)	(49,957)
Cash received from operating transfers in	55,000	-	55,000
Cash paid for landfill closure/postclosure care costs	(444,064)	-	(444,064)
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	<u>(899,788)</u>	<u>(26,686)</u>	<u>(926,474)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash paid for capital assets	-	(14,672)	(14,672)
Net cash used by capital financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,672)</u>	<u>(14,672)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Net change in investments	854,939	-	854,939
Interest received	18,300	-	18,300
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>873,239</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>873,239</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(43,143)	(50,543)	(93,686)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning (Landfill includes restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$418,634)	418,634	353,242	771,876
Cash and cash equivalents - ending (Landfill includes restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$292,718)	<u>\$ 375,491</u>	<u>\$ 302,699</u>	<u>\$ 678,190</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating loss	\$ (36,218)	\$ (77,703)	\$ (113,921)
Adjustment to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:			
Depreciation	43,695	89,932	133,627
Other post-employment benefits	-	(4,838)	(4,838)
Pensions	-	(2,762)	(2,762)
Increase in taxes/assessments receivable	(441)	(20,479)	(20,920)
Decrease in accounts payable	(23,630)	-	(23,630)
Increase in compensated absences	-	6,665	6,665
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>\$ (16,594)</u>	<u>\$ (9,185)</u>	<u>\$ (25,779)</u>

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
June 30, 2017

	External Investment Trust Fund	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,145,785	\$ 2,158,731
Investments	60,394	-
Taxes/assessments receivable	-	901,521
	3,206,179	\$ 3,060,252
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	-	\$ 1,776,010
Due to special districts	-	63,914
Due to state	-	365,449
Due to schools	-	458,586
Due to cities/towns	-	396,293
	-	\$ 3,060,252
NET POSITION		
Net position held in trust for external participants	\$ 3,206,179	

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	External Investment Trust Fund
ADDITIONS	
Contributions	\$ 7,246,312
Interest	20,090
Total additions	7,266,402
DEDUCTIONS	
Distribution of investments	7,500,467
Change in net position	(234,065)
Net position - beginning	3,440,244
Net position - ending	\$ 3,206,179

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the government have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations).

The government's significant accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the government has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities. The government has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the government are such that exclusion would cause the government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. Based on the criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the government has no component units.

Related Organizations - The Board of County Commissioners is responsible for appointing members of the boards of other organizations, but the government's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or identifiable activity. Program revenues include 1) charges for services which report fees and other charges provided by a given function or identifiable activity 2) operating grants and contributions and 3) capital grants and contributions. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund financial statements are provided for governmental, proprietary and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. 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 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 and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, 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. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required by law or administrative action to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is always reported as a major fund in the governmental fund statements.

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted by law or administrative action to expenditure for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The following special revenue funds are reported as major.

The road fund accounts for resources accumulated from property taxes and state entitlement and payments made for the maintenance, repair and construction of county-owned roads.

The public safety fund accounts for resources accumulated from property taxes, state entitlement and charges for services and payments made for providing law enforcement and public safety services.

The PILT fund accounts for resources accumulated from the federal government for payments in lieu of taxes. Payments made from the fund are at the discretion of the Board of County Commissioners.

The road/bridge CIP fund accounts for financial resources earmarked or segregated for the acquisition and construction of major capital expenditures on behalf of the road and bridge funds.

The general capital improvement fund accounts for financial resources earmarked or segregated for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and other project-oriented activities.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The landfill and refuse facility funds account for the activities of the government's landfill and sanitation services.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The government's investment trust fund accounts for the external portion of the cash management pool, which represents resources that belong to legally separate entities.

Agency funds are custodial in nature and are used to account for assets that the government holds for others in an agency capacity.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash and Investments

The County maintains and controls an investment pool consisting of funds belonging to the government and also of funds held by the County Treasurer belonging to legally separate entities, such as school districts, fire and water districts and other special districts. The investment pool is managed by the County Treasurer and overseen by the Board of County Commissioners. The investment pool is not registered with the SEC. The County Treasurer is responsible for setting the investment policies for the pool, reviewing and monitoring investments to ensure the County's investment policies are met and ensuring investments are in compliance with State statute.

School districts and other legally separate districts within the County hold their funds with the County Treasurer. The districts have, at their option, elected to participate in the County's investment pool. 16% of the investment pool belongs to these districts.

Allowable investments include direct obligations of the United States Government, repurchase agreements, savings or time deposits in a state or national bank, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, or credit unions insured by the FDIC, FSLIC, or NCUA and the State Short Term Investment Pool (STIP). STIP is an investment program managed and administered under the direction of the Montana Board of Investments (MBOI) as authorized by the Unified Investment Program. The STIP portfolio is reported at fair value versus amortized cost.

The pool unit value is fixed at \$1 for purchases and redemptions. Income is automatically reinvested in additional units. The government did not provide or obtain any legally binding guarantees to support the value of the units. The pool does not include any involuntary participants.

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investments are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Recurring fair value measurements are those that Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements require or permit in the statement of net position at the end of each reporting period. The government had no nonrecurring fair value measurements. Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Cash on hand, demand, savings and time deposits, STIP and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition are considered cash equivalents.

Investment income from the pool is allocated to individual funds of the County and to the external participants based on the fund or participant's cash and investment balance at the end of each month. The net change in fair value of the pool is also allocated to individual funds of the County and to the external participants based on the fund or participant's cash and investment balance at the end of the year. The government does not charge an administrative fee to all participants in the pool or individual investment accounts.

Receivables and Payables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e. the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e. the non-current portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." In governmental fund financial statements, advances between funds are offset by an amount reported as nonspendable fund balance to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

Receivables from and payables to external parties are reported separately and are not offset in the proprietary fund financial statements and business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements, unless a right of offset exists.

Most property taxes are levied in September of each fiscal year, based on assessments as of the prior January 1. Real property taxes are billed as of November 1 and are payable in two payments, November 30 and May 31. Unpaid taxes become delinquent on December 1 and June 1. Most personal property taxes are due and payable on January 1 and become delinquent February 1. Property taxes are maintained and collected by the County Treasurer. No allowance is made for uncollectible taxes as they are not considered significant.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost. Inventories are recorded as expenses when consumed rather than when purchased. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Restricted Assets

The government is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to a trust to finance the closure and postclosure care costs of its landfill. The amount is reported as restricted assets.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The government has elected not to report major infrastructure assets retroactively. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 for machinery and equipment, \$10,000 for buildings and improvements and \$25,000 for infrastructure and an estimated useful life in excess of 5 years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value, which is determined as of the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of enterprise funds is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. There was no capitalized interest for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Depreciation on capital assets is calculated on the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Land improvements	10-15
Infrastructure	50
Buildings	40-100
Machinery and equipment	5-30

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Collections Not Capitalized

Certain collections of historic artifacts and works of art are not reported in the accompanying financial statements. These assets have not been capitalized because they meet all of the conditions that qualify them as collections that are not required to be capitalized. These conditions are the collections are held for public exhibition or education in the furtherance of public service, not held for financial gain; the collections are protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; and any sale proceeds are expected to be used to acquire other items for the collections.

Compensated Absences

Liabilities associated with accumulated vacation and sick leave are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

Employees earn vacation leave ranging from 15 to 24 days per year depending on the individual's years of service. Accumulated vacation is restricted under State statute to a maximum accumulation of two times the amount earned annually. Sick leave is accumulated at 12 days per year with no limitations on the amount that may be accumulated. Upon retirement or resignation, an employee is eligible for 100 percent of the accumulated vacation leave and 25 percent of the accumulated sick leave.

Long-term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond issuance costs are recognized as an expense in the period incurred. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The government reports decreases in net position that relate to a future period(s) as deferred outflows of resources in a separate section of its statement of net position. Deferred outflows of resources are related to the government's pension plans and consist of differences between expected and actual results, changes in actuarial assumptions, differences between actual and expected contributions and contributions made to the pension plans subsequent to the measurement date. No deferred outflows of resources affect the governmental funds financial statements in the current year.

The government's statements of net position and its governmental fund balance sheet report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element reflects an increase in net position that applies to a future period(s). Deferred inflows of resources are reported in the government's statement of net position for actual pension plan investment earnings in excess of the expected amounts and differences between actual and expected contributions included in determining pension expense. In the governmental funds, the only deferred inflow of resources is for revenues that are not considered available. The government will not recognize the related revenues until they are available under the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, unavailable revenues from property taxes are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.

Net Position

In the government-wide statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

Net investment in capital assets - consists of capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation), plus capital-related deferred outflows of resources, less capital-related borrowings and deferred inflows of resources.

Restricted - consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted - any portion of net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted."

Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

It is the government's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Fund Balance

In the fund statements, governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by the government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., governing body). The government establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned fund balance - amounts the government intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority.

Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

The governing body has, by resolution, authorized the finance director and/or commissioners to assign fund balance. There was no assigned fund balance.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the government considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the government considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the governing body has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Deficit Fund Equity

The road/bridge CIP fund had a deficit fund balance \$282,409 as of June 30, 2017. The deficit occurred because the fund purchased a motor grader at year-end. The deficit is expected to be eliminated from contributions from the road and or bridge funds.

The road fund had a deficit fund balance of \$63,627 as of June 30, 2017. The deficit in the road fund occurred because the fund paid off a motor grader loan in the prior year. The deficit is expected to be eliminated over time with the collection of property taxes.

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

The government's cash, cash equivalents and investments are reported as follows:

Governmental activities	\$ 12,644,492
Business-type activities	2,026,895
Fiduciary funds	<u>5,364,910</u>
	<u>\$ 20,036,297</u>

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total carrying value of cash, cash equivalents and investments as of June 30, 2017, consisted of the following:

	Cash/Cash Equivalents	Investments	Total
Cash on hand	\$ 3,430	\$ -	\$ 3,430
Cash in banks:			
Demand deposits	1,458,451	-	1,458,451
Savings deposits	158,510	-	158,510
Time deposits	-	3,060,394	3,060,394
U.S. Government securities	-	7,683,705	7,683,705
Broker money market	292,719	-	292,719
Short-term Investment Program (STIP)	7,379,088	-	7,379,088
	<u>\$ 9,292,198</u>	<u>\$ 10,744,099</u>	<u>\$ 20,036,297</u>

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2017, \$876,101 of the government's bank balance of \$3,565,435 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and collateral held by the pledging bank's trust department not in the government's name	<u>\$ 876,101</u>
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State statutes require that the government obtain securities for the uninsured portion of deposits as follows: 1.) securities equal to 50% of such deposits if the institution in which the deposits are made has a net worth to total assets ratio of 6% or more, or 2.) 100% if the ratio of net worth to total assets is less than 6%. State statutes do not specify in whose custody or name the collateral is to be held. The amount of collateral held for the government's deposits as of June 30, 2017, exceeded the amount required by state statute.

Fair value measurements are as follows at June 30, 2017:

Investments	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 7,638,800	<u>\$ 7,638,800</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
State Short-Term Investment Program (STIP)	7,380,306			
	<u>\$ 15,019,106</u>			

Debt securities categorized as Level 1 are valued based on prices quoted in active markets for those securities. The government had no investments categorized as Level 2 or 3 inputs.

The STIP investments are purchased in accordance with the statutorily mandated "Prudent Expert Principle". This pool is managed to preserve principal, while obtaining money market type returns and 24-hour liquidity. Funds may be invested for one or more days and redeemed with one business days' notice. The government's STIP ownership is represented by shares. Share prices are fixed at \$1.00 per share for transactional purposes. The STIP investment portfolio consists of securities with maximum maturity of 2 years or less. The portfolio is reported at fair value for financial reporting purposes. STIP income is distributed on the first calendar day of each month. Shareholders have the option to automatically reinvest their distribution income in additional shares.

Interest Rate Risk. The government does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. However, under state statute, an investment may not have a maturity date exceeding 5 years, except when the investment is used in an escrow account to refund an outstanding bond issue in advance.

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Credit Risk. Allowable investments include direct obligations of the United States Government, repurchase agreements, savings or time deposits in a state or national bank, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, or credit unions insured by the FDIC, FSLIC, or NCUA and the State Short Term Investment Pool (STIP). The STIP portfolio is reported on at fair value versus amortized cost. The government has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. The Short-Term Investment Pool (STIP) maintained by the State of Montana has certain investments in derivatives. GASB requires the nature of the underlying securities and market, credit and legal risks be disclosed. Reference to the audit of the State of Montana would identify the level of risk associated with STIP.

Investments made by the government are summarized below. The investments that are represented by specific identifiable investment securities are categorized in the following manner: Category 1-Insured or registered, with securities held by the government or its agent in the government's name; Category 2-Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the government's name; Category 3-Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the government's name.

	Custodial Credit Risk Category			Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	1	2	3		
U.S. government securities	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ 6,183,705	\$ 7,683,705	\$ 7,638,800
Broker money market	292,719	-	-	292,719	292,719
	<u>\$ 1,792,719</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,183,705</u>	7,976,424	7,931,519
Uncategorized: STIP				<u>7,379,088</u>	<u>7,380,306</u>
				<u>\$ 15,355,512</u>	<u>\$ 15,311,825</u>

Following is the condensed schedule of changes in net position for the investment pool for the year ended June 30, 2017:

	Internal	External	Total
Net position - beginning of year	\$ 18,611,446	\$ 3,440,244	\$ 22,051,690
Contributions from participants	19,069,352	7,246,312	26,315,664
Investment earnings/change in fair value	175,522	20,090	195,612
Distributions to participants	<u>(21,026,202)</u>	<u>(7,500,467)</u>	<u>(28,526,669)</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 16,830,118</u>	<u>\$ 3,206,179</u>	<u>\$ 20,036,297</u>

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2016	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2017
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 622,193	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 622,193
Construction-in-progress	356,531	129,408	(338,075)	147,864
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>978,724</u>	<u>129,408</u>	<u>(338,075)</u>	<u>770,057</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings/improvements	7,010,762	213,316	-	7,224,078
Improvements other than buildings	4,549,011	25,550	-	4,574,561
Machinery and equipment	6,662,264	871,032	(529,136)	7,004,160
Infrastructure	4,604,377	6,995,439	-	11,599,816
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>22,826,414</u>	<u>8,105,337</u>	<u>(529,136)</u>	<u>30,402,615</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings/improvements	(3,050,659)	(128,433)	-	(3,179,092)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,101,440)	(230,861)	-	(1,332,301)
Machinery and equipment	(3,943,819)	(497,658)	396,455	(4,045,022)
Infrastructure	(298,195)	(224,287)	-	(522,482)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,394,113)</u>	<u>(1,081,239)</u>	<u>396,455</u>	<u>(9,078,897)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>14,432,301</u>	<u>7,024,098</u>	<u>(132,681)</u>	<u>21,323,718</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 15,411,025</u>	<u>\$ 7,153,506</u>	<u>\$ (470,756)</u>	<u>\$ 22,093,775</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 99,478
Public safety	267,032
Public works	641,847
Public health	3,393
Social and economic	15,696
Culture and recreation	53,793
Total depreciation-governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,081,239</u>

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Balance July 1, 2016	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2017
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 52,528	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,528
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>52,528</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,528</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and systems	299,952	-	-	299,952
Improvements other than buildings	136,624	14,672	-	151,296
Machinery and equipment	2,235,633	-	-	2,235,633
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>2,672,209</u>	<u>14,672</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,686,881</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and systems	(87,033)	(9,948)	-	(96,981)
Improvements other than buildings	(65,542)	(7,073)	-	(72,615)
Machinery and equipment	(1,692,364)	(116,606)	-	(1,808,970)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,844,939)</u>	<u>(133,627)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,978,566)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>827,270</u>	<u>(118,955)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>708,315</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 879,798</u>	<u>\$ (118,955)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 760,843</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to business-type activities as follows:

Business-type activities:	
Landfill	\$ 43,695
Refuse facility	<u>89,932</u>
Total depreciation-business-type activities	<u>\$ 133,627</u>

Interfund Transfers, Receivables and Payables

Interfund transfers consisted of the following:

	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Total
Governmental activities:			
General	\$ 364,368	\$ (52,206)	\$ 312,162
Road	496,713	(306,379)	190,334
Public safety	703,609	(47,528)	656,081
PILT	-	(1,015,012)	(1,015,012)
Road/bridge CIP	80,982	-	80,982
General capital improvement	-	(140,725)	(140,725)
Nonmajor governmental funds	729,965	(818,830)	(88,865)
	<u>\$ 2,375,637</u>	<u>\$ (2,380,680)</u>	<u>\$ (5,043)</u>
Business-type activities:			
Landfill	\$ 55,000	\$ -	\$ 55,000
Refuse facility	(19,983)	(29,974)	(49,957)
	<u>\$ 35,017</u>	<u>\$ (29,974)</u>	<u>\$ 5,043</u>

Transfers are normal recurring amounts used to fund operations of various governmental and business-type activities. Resources transferred from the general capital improvement fund to the landfill fund were used to fund the closure/postclosure trust fund and monitoring.

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interfund balances as of June 30, 2017, consisted of the following:

	Due from funds	Due to funds	Long-term Portion
Governmental activities:			
Road		\$ (154,616) 1	\$ (78,074)
General capital improvement	\$ 154,616 1		78,074

1. Interfund loan for equipment purchases

Operating Leases

The government leases equipment under noncancelable operating leases. Total rental expenses for operating leases were \$10,952 for the year ended June 30, 2017. Scheduled minimum rental payments for succeeding years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year ending June 30,	
2018	\$ 21,904
2019	21,904
2020	21,904
2021	21,904
2022	10,952
	<u>\$ 98,568</u>

Long-Term Debt

Notes payable currently outstanding are as follows:

	Original Amount	Term	Interest Rate	Payment	Balance June 30, 2017
Durapatcher-2011	\$ 77,500	10 yr	1.63%	Annual	\$ 31,000
Dispatch and equipment-2017 *	325,000	7 yr	2.50%	Semi-annual	101,509
Search and rescue building-2013 *	700,000	15 yr	2.50%	Semi-annual	694,594
					<u>\$ 827,103</u>

* Loan through Montana Board of Investments. Interest adjusted each March to a maximum of 15 percent.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for notes payable are as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 74,829	\$ 19,139	\$ 93,968
2019	82,014	18,136	100,150
2020	82,965	16,148	99,113
2021	83,930	14,176	98,106
2022	77,160	12,099	89,259
2023-2027	359,845	32,016	391,861
2028	66,360	1,242	67,602
	<u>\$ 827,103</u>	<u>\$ 112,956</u>	<u>\$ 940,059</u>

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2016	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2017	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Notes payable	\$ 792,789	\$ 101,509	\$ (67,195)	\$ 827,103	\$ 74,829
Compensated absences	469,696	-	(4,293)	465,403	46,540
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 1,262,485</u>	<u>\$ 101,509</u>	<u>\$ (71,488)</u>	<u>\$ 1,292,506</u>	<u>\$ 121,369</u>
Business-type activities:					
Compensated absences	\$ 52,445	\$ 6,665	\$ -	\$ 59,110	\$ 5,911
Business-type activity long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 52,445</u>	<u>\$ 6,665</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 59,110</u>	<u>\$ 5,911</u>

For the governmental activities, notes payable are generally liquidated by various governmental funds and compensated absences are liquidated from where the terminated employee was paid from.

Landfill Postclosure

The landfill was officially closed in the fall of 2016. A final cover was placed on the landfill site in accordance with state and federal regulations. The government is required to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. The postclosure care costs will be paid on an annual basis and will reduce the postclosure care liability. \$1,485,266 is reported as a landfill postclosure care liability as of June 30, 2017. Actual postclosure care costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. If additional postclosure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws and regulations), these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or from future tax revenue.

In prior years, the government was required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to a trust to finance postclosure care costs and corrective action. The government is in compliance with the requirements, and, as of June 30, 2017, \$1,641,423 had been set aside for this purpose and is restricted and reported on the statement of net position as "restricted assets." The government expects that future inflation costs will be paid from interest earnings on these annual contributions. However, if interest earnings are inadequate or additional postclosure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws and regulations), these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or from future tax revenue.

The following changes occurred in the closure and postclosure care liability during the year ended June 30, 2017:

Balance July 1, 2016	Additions	Retirements	Prior Period Adjustment	Balance June 30, 2017
<u>\$ 2,087,789</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (444,064)</u>	<u>\$ (158,459)</u>	<u>\$ 1,485,266</u>

NOTE 4. OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; professional liability (i.e., errors and omissions); workers compensation (i.e., employee injuries); medical insurance costs; and environmental damages. A variety of methods is used to provide insurance for these risks. Policies, transferring all risks of loss, except for relatively small deductible amounts, are purchased for theft, damage or destruction of assets, professional liabilities and employee medical costs. The government participates in a state-wide public risk pool, MACO, for workers' compensation coverage. The government pays monthly premiums for its employee injury insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of the pool provides that it will be self-sustaining through member premiums. There are no deductibles or maximum coverage limits in the plan. The government also participates in MACO's Joint Powers Insurance Authority which offers insurance for other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. Given lack of coverage available, the government has no coverage for potential losses from environmental damages.

Interlocal Agreements

The City of Livingston and Park County entered into an agreement to fund a library for City and County residents. The City maintains the library accounting records and includes the financial activities of the library in its financial statements. The County contributed \$208,168 during fiscal year 2017.

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The City of Livingston and Park County entered into agreements for the City-County Law Enforcement Dispatch Center and ambulance services. The City provides dispatch and ambulance services to the County. The County contributed \$255,605 and \$214,916, respectively, during fiscal year 2017 for these services.

The City-County Airport is owned and operated jointly by the City of Livingston and Park County. The operation of the airport is accounted for by the County. The airport is administered by a five-member board, consisting of the two City-appointed members, two County-appointed members and one member-at-large appointed by the Airport Board. The budget is approved by the controlling members. The Airport Board exercises control over the airport's normal operations.

Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments resulted from correcting the beginning of the year closure/postclosure care liability.

Commitments and Contingencies

At year-end, the government had commitments outstanding, in the form of contracts, of approximately \$264,000, primarily for construction projects.

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the government expects such amounts, if any to be immaterial.

The government is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the government's counsel the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

Retirement Plans

Plan Description

The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) Defined Benefit Retirement Plan (DBRP), administered by the Montana Public Employee Retirement Administration (MPERA), is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing plan established July 1, 1945, and governed by Title 19, chapters 2 and 3, MCA. The PERS-DBRP provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. All new members are initially members of the PERS-DBRP and have a 12-month window during which they may choose to remain in the PERS-DBRP or join the PERS-DCRP by filing an irrevocable election. Members may not be participants of both the defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans. Benefits are established by state law and can only be amended by the Legislature. Benefits are based on eligibility, years of service, and highest average compensation. Member rights are vested after five years of service. Additional information pertaining to membership, benefit structure, and prior years' actuarial valuations, as well as links to applicable statutes and administrative rules, may be obtained by visiting the PERS web site at mpera.mt.gov.

The Sheriffs' Retirement System (SRS), administered by the Montana Public Employee Retirement Administration (MPERA), is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit plan established July 1, 1974, and governed by Title 19, chapters 2 & 7, MCA. This plan provides retirement benefits to all Department of Justice criminal and gambling investigators hired after July 1, 1993, all detention officers hired after July 1, 2005, and to all Montana sheriffs. Benefits are established by state law and can only be amended by the Legislature. The SRS provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Benefits are based on eligibility, years of service and highest average compensation. Member rights are vested after five years of service. Additional information pertaining to membership, benefit structure, and prior years' actuarial valuations, as well as links to applicable statutes and administrative rules, may be obtained by visiting the SRS web site at mpera.mt.gov.

Pension Benefits

Public Employees Retirement System

Plan members hired prior to July 1, 2011 are eligible to retire at age 60 with 5 years of membership service, age 65 regardless of years of membership service or any age with 30 years of membership service. Benefits are calculated as follows: 1) if less than 25 years of membership service, 1.785% of the member's highest average compensation (HAC) multiplied by years of service credit or 2) if 25 years of membership service or more, 2% of HAC multiplied by years of service credit.

Plan members hired on or after July 1, 2011 are eligible to retire at age 65 with 5 years of membership service or age 70 regardless of years of membership service. Benefits are calculated as follows: 1) if less than 10 years of membership service, 1.5% of the member's HAC multiplied by years of service credit, 2) if between 10 and 30 years of membership service, 1.785 of HAC multiplied by years of service credit, or 3) if 30 years of membership service or more, 2% of HAC multiplied by years of service credit.

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Plan members hired prior to July 1, 2011 are eligible for early retirement at age 50 with 5 years of membership service or any age under age 60 with 25 years of membership service. Plan members hired on or after July 1, 2011 are eligible for early retirement at age 55 with 5 years of membership service. Benefits are actuarially reduced.

For members who have been retired at least 12 months, a Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA) will be made each year equal to 1). 3% for members hired prior to July 1, 2007, 2). 1.5% for members hired between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2013 or, 3). Members hired on or after July 1, 2013: a). 1.5% for each year PERS is funded at or above 90%; b). 1.5% is reduced by .1% for each 2% PERS is funded below 90%; and c). 0% whenever the amortization period for PERS is 40 years or more.

Sheriff's Retirement System

SRS provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Members with 20 years of membership service are eligible to retire. Retirement benefits are determined as 2.5 percent of the member's highest average compensation (HAC) multiplied by years of service credit. For plan members hired prior to July 1, 2011, HAC is determined during any consecutive 36 months. For plan members hired on or after July 1, 2011, HAC is determined during any consecutive 60 months. For plan members hired on or after July 1, 2013, HAC is determined on 110% annual cap on compensation. Members age 50 with 5 years of membership service are eligible for early retirement. Retirement benefits are determined using HAC and years of service credit at early retirement, reduced to the actuarial equivalent.

A member who leaves service may withdraw contributions made. Upon receipt of a refund of contributions, a member's vested right to a monthly benefit is forfeited.

For retired members who have been retired at least 12 months, a Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA) will be made each year equal to a maximum of 1.5% for members hired on or after July 1, 2007 and 3% for members hired prior to July 1, 2007.

Member and Employer Contributions

Public Employees Retirement System

All members contribute 7.9% of their compensation. Interest is credited to member accounts at the rates determined by the Board. All member contributions will be decreased to 6.9% on January 1 following the actuary valuation results that project the amortization period to drop below 25 years. Member contributions are made through an "employer pick-up" arrangement that results in deferral of taxes on the contributions.

Employers contributed 8.1% of each member's compensation. This was temporarily increased from 6.9% on July 1, 2013. Beginning July 1, 2014, employer contributions will increase an additional 0.1% a year over 10 years, through 2024. The employer additional contributions terminates on January 1 following actuary valuation results that show the amortization period of the PERS-DBRP has dropped below 25 years and would remain below 25 years following the reductions of both the additional employer and member contributions rates. The State's General Fund contributes an additional .37% of earned compensation. Effective July 1, 2013, contributions are also made to the system from the Coal Tax Fund. Beginning July 1, 2013, employers are required to make contributions on working retirees' compensation. Member contributions for working retirees are not required.

Sheriff's Retirement System

Members contribute 9.245% of their compensation. Interest is credited at rates determined by the Board. Member contributions are made through an "employer pick-up" arrangement that results in deferral of taxes on the contributions. Employers contribute 10.115% of each member's compensation. The rate increased from 9.535% to 9.825% on July 1, 2007 and to 10.115% on July 1, 2009.

Beginning July 1, 2013, employers of retirees who return to work in a position working less than 480 hours contribute 10.115% of the working retiree's compensation.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the government recorded a liability of \$3,444,108 (PERS) and \$2,787,990 (SRS) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

PERS has a special funding situation in which the State of Montana is legally responsible for making contributions directly to PERS on behalf of the government. Due to the existence of this special funding situation, the government is required to report the portion of the State of Montana's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability. The government's and State of Montana's proportionate share of the net pension liability are presented below:

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Net Pension Liability June 30, 2016	
	PERS	SRS
Employer proportionate share	\$ 3,444,108	\$ 2,787,990
State of Montana proportionate share associated with employer	42,083	-
Total	\$ 3,486,191	\$ 2,787,990

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015. The government's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the government's contributions received by PERS, and SRS during the measurement period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016, relative to the total employer contributions received from all PERS and SRS participating employers. At June 30, 2017, the government's proportion was .2022 and 1.587 percent for PERS and SRS, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the government recognized \$172,352 (PERS) and \$357,450 (SRS) for its proportionate share of the pension expense. The government also recognized grant revenue of \$63,869 (PERS) for the support provided by the State of Montana for its proportionate share of the pension expense that is associated with the government. Total pension expense recognized was \$236,221 and \$357,450 for PERS and SRS, respectively.

At June 30, 2017, the government reported its proportionate share of PERS and SRS deferred outflows and inflows of resources from the following sources:

	PERS		SRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 18,583	\$ 11,400	\$ 9,908	\$ 2,063
Changes in assumptions	-	-	1,206,577	449,275
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	324,022	-	152,314	-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	-	176,491	-	2,868
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date	257,675	-	114,674	-
	\$ 600,280	\$ 187,891	\$ 1,483,473	\$ 454,206

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the government's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	PERS	SRS
2018	\$ 15,687	\$ 162,029
2019	15,687	162,029
2020	184,130	234,801
2021	115,701	206,416
2022	-	152,186

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Actuarial Assumptions

For each of the retirement plans, the total pension liability in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	PERS	SRS
Investment rate of return, net of investment and administrative expenses	7.75%	7.75%
Salary increases	4.00%	4.00%
Inflation	3.00%	3.00%

Mortality rates for the PERS and SRS retirement plans are based on the RP-2000 Combined Employee and Annuitant Mortality Tables projected to 2015 with scale AA.

The long-term expected return on pension plan assets is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared for the PERS and SRS plans. The most recent PERS and SRS analysis, performed for the period covering fiscal years 2003 through 2009, is outlined in a report dated June 2010, which is located on the MPERA website. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including rates of return adopted by similar public sector systems, and by using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were 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 then adding expected inflation. The assumption is intended to be a long term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years. Best estimates are presented as the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the PERS' and SRS' target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016, and are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	PERS		SRS	
	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash equivalents	2.6%	4.00%	2.6%	4.00%
Domestic equity	36.0%	4.55%	36.0%	4.55%
Foreign equity	18.0%	6.35%	18.0%	6.35%
Fixed income	23.4%	1.00%	23.4%	1.00%
Private equity	12.0%	7.75%	12.0%	7.75%
Real estate	8.0%	4.00%	8.0%	4.00%
	<u>100.0%</u>		<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount Rate

Public Employees Retirement System

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating plan members, employers, and nonemployer contributing entities will be made based on the Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rates under Montana Code Annotated. The State contributes 0.1% of salaries for local governments and 0.37% for governments. In addition, the State contributes coal severance tax and interest money from the general fund. The interest is contributed monthly and the severance tax is contributed quarterly. Based on those assumptions, the PERS' fiduciary net position was projected to be adequate to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members through the year 2117. 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. No municipal bond rate was incorporated in the discount rate.

Sheriff's Retirement System (SRS)

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 5.93%, which is a blend of the assumed long-term expected rate of return of 7.75% on System's investments and a municipal bond index rate of 3.01%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating plan members, employers, and non-employer contributing entities will be made based on the Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rates under Montana Code Annotated. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be adequate to make all the projected future benefit payments of

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

current plan members after 2056. Therefore, the portion of future projected benefit payments after 2056 are discounted at the municipal bond index rate.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the employer's PERS proportionate share net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower (6.75%) or 1.00% higher (8.75%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
Net pension liability-PERS	\$ 4,497,654	\$ 3,444,108	\$ 2,105,880

The following presents the employer's SRS proportionate share net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.93%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower (4.93%) or 1.00% higher (6.93%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (4.93%)	Current Discount Rate (5.93%)	1% Increase (6.93%)
Net pension liability-SRS	\$ 3,970,721	\$ 2,787,990	\$ 1,825,483

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Plan Description. The government provides postemployment health care benefits in accordance with Montana Code Annotated, Title 2, Chapter 18, Section, 704 to the following employees and dependents who elect to continue coverage and pay administratively established premiums: (1) employees and dependents who retire under applicable retirement provisions, and (2) surviving dependents of deceased employees. Retirement eligibility is determined based on the minimum of (1) reaching age 50 with at least 5 years of membership service or (2) reaching 25 years of membership at any age.

Funding Policy. The required contribution is based on pay-as-you-go financing requirements.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation. The government's annual other post-employment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the components of the government's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the changes on the government's net OPEB obligation to the post-employment benefit plan:

The following table shows the components of the government's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the changes on the government's net OPEB obligation to the postemployment benefit plan:

Annual required contribution	\$ 155,897
Interest on net OPEB obligation	119,047
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(93,370)
Annual OPEB cost	181,574
Contributions made	(50,612)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	130,962
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	2,801,109
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$ 2,932,071

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2017 and the preceding two years are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Annual OPEB Cost (AOC)	Percentage of Annual AOC Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation (NOO)
2017	\$ 181,574	0%	\$ 2,932,071
2016	181,074	0%	2,801,109
2015	179,068	0%	2,645,940

Funded Status and Funding Progress. As of July 1, 2016, the Plan was 0% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$1,266,043 and the actuarial value of assets is \$0, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$1,266,043.

Assumptions About Employees and Members: Based on the historical average retirement age of the covered group, active plan members were assumed to retire at age 65 or the first year thereafter in which the member would qualify for benefits. Marital status as of the calculation date was assumed to continue throughout retirement. Life expectancy was based on the RP2000 Healthy Combined Mortality Table projected to 2015 with Scale AA. The probability of remaining employed until the assumed retirement age and employees' expected future working lifetimes were developed using non-group-specific age-based turnover data from GASB Statement No. 45.

Assumptions About Healthcare Costs: The 2015 health insurance premiums for retirees were used to calculate the present value of total benefits to be paid. The expected rate of increase in health insurance premiums initially used a select rate of 8%, with reduction to the ultimate rate of 4.5% after 8 years.

Other Assumptions and Methods: The inflation rate was assumed to be 2.50 percent. Based on the historical and expected returns of the government's investments, the investment rate of return was assumed to be 4.25 percent. The value of plan assets was set at market value. The projected unit credit funding method was used in the actuarial valuation. The UAAL is amortized over a thirty-year period as a level percent of projected payroll on an open basis. Payroll was assumed to grow over the long-term at the same rate as inflation.

Future Implementation of GASB Pronouncements

The GASB has issued the following pronouncements:

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The provisions in Statement No. 75 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

GASB Statement No. 81, Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016.

GASB Statement No. 82, Pension Issues—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016, except for the requirements of paragraph 7 in a circumstance in which an employer's pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. In that circumstance, the requirements of paragraph 7 are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017.

GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 85, Omnibus 2017. The provisions of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017.

GASB Statement No. 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis
	Original	Final			
REVENUES					
Taxes/assessments	\$ 1,813,961	\$ 1,813,961	\$ 1,868,335	\$ -	\$ 1,868,335
Fees and fines	140,000	140,000	115,007	-	115,007
Licenses and permits	22,500	22,500	26,260	-	26,260
Intergovernmental	619,409	619,409	530,679	59,398	590,077
Charges for services	381,888	381,888	418,481	-	418,481
Investment earnings	4,000	4,000	11,839	-	11,839
Miscellaneous	124,605	124,605	75,323	-	75,323
Total revenues	<u>3,106,363</u>	<u>3,106,363</u>	<u>3,045,924</u>	<u>59,398</u>	<u>3,105,322</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	2,589,055	2,589,055	2,601,695	32,770	2,634,465
Public safety	117,430	117,430	108,995	2,875	111,870
Public works	99,914	99,914	92,009	13,151	105,160
Public health	377,905	377,905	323,471	6,106	329,577
Social and economic services	158,548	158,548	160,890	1,657	162,547
Culture and recreation	1,000	1,000	360	2,839	3,199
Housing and community development	48,954	48,954	48,954	-	48,954
Capital outlay	15,500	15,500	11,517	-	11,517
Total expenditures	<u>3,408,306</u>	<u>3,408,306</u>	<u>3,347,891</u>	<u>59,398</u>	<u>3,407,289</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(301,943)</u>	<u>(301,943)</u>	<u>(301,967)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(301,967)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	367,754	367,754	364,368	-	364,368
Transfers out	(61,250)	(61,250)	(52,206)	-	(52,206)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>306,504</u>	<u>306,504</u>	<u>312,162</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>312,162</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 4,561</u>	<u>\$ 4,561</u>	10,195	-	10,195
Fund balance - beginning			<u>773,448</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>773,448</u>
Fund balance - ending			<u>\$ 783,643</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 783,643</u>

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL

Road Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual Amounts
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Taxes/assessments	\$ 451,629	\$ 451,629	\$ 445,156
Licenses and permits	15,000	15,000	14,579
Intergovernmental	645,802	645,802	374,622
Charges for services	24,500	24,500	25,314
Miscellaneous	500	500	3,474
Total revenues	<u>1,137,431</u>	<u>1,137,431</u>	<u>863,145</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Public works	1,292,783	1,292,783	1,224,775
Debt service:			
Principal	5,625	5,625	-
Interest and other charges	6,200	6,200	4,593
Total expenditures	<u>1,304,608</u>	<u>1,304,608</u>	<u>1,229,368</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(167,177)</u>	<u>(167,177)</u>	<u>(366,223)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Sale of capital assets	20,000	20,000	142,951
Transfers in	462,426	462,426	496,713
Transfers out	<u>(278,224)</u>	<u>(278,224)</u>	<u>(306,379)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>204,202</u>	<u>204,202</u>	<u>333,285</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 37,025</u>	<u>\$ 37,025</u>	(32,938)
Fund balance - beginning			<u>(30,689)</u>
Fund balance - ending			<u>\$ (63,627)</u>

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
Public Safety Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts
	Original	Final	
REVENUES			
Taxes/assessments	\$ 1,356,021	\$ 1,356,021	\$ 1,338,380
Licenses and permits	1,500	1,500	675
Intergovernmental	148,486	148,486	165,339
Charges for services	64,500	64,500	94,344
Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	18,967
Total revenues	<u>1,580,507</u>	<u>1,580,507</u>	<u>1,617,705</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Public safety	2,202,236	2,202,236	2,025,070
Capital outlay	170,125	170,125	217,970
Total expenditures	<u>2,372,361</u>	<u>2,372,361</u>	<u>2,243,040</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(791,854)</u>	<u>(791,854)</u>	<u>(625,335)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Sale of capital assets	15,000	15,000	37,206
Transfers in	751,008	751,008	703,609
Transfers out	<u>(39,538)</u>	<u>(39,538)</u>	<u>(47,528)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>726,470</u>	<u>726,470</u>	<u>693,287</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (65,384)</u>	<u>\$ (65,384)</u>	67,952
Fund balance - beginning			<u>447,564</u>
Fund balance - ending			<u>\$ 515,516</u>

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
PILT Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual Amounts
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,308,761	\$ 1,308,761	\$ 1,349,565
Investment earnings	7,500	7,500	4,000
Miscellaneous	900	900	5,662
Total revenues	<u>1,317,161</u>	<u>1,317,161</u>	<u>1,359,227</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General government	64,750	64,750	96,969
Public safety	259,605	259,605	259,599
Public works	3,400	3,400	3,380
Public health	15,000	15,000	15,000
Social and economic services	56,000	56,000	56,000
Housing and community development	-	-	5,000
Capital outlay	<u>2,285</u>	<u>2,285</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>401,040</u>	<u>401,040</u>	<u>435,948</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>916,121</u>	<u>916,121</u>	<u>923,279</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES			
Transfers out	<u>(1,051,003)</u>	<u>(1,051,003)</u>	<u>(1,015,012)</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(1,051,003)</u>	<u>(1,051,003)</u>	<u>(1,015,012)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (134,882)</u>	<u>\$ (134,882)</u>	<u>(91,733)</u>
Fund balance - beginning			<u>881,782</u>
Fund balance - ending			<u>\$ 790,049</u>

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Money may not be disbursed, expended or obligated except pursuant to an appropriation for which working capital is or will be available. The final budget is legally enacted by the governing body by the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in September or within 30 calendar days of receiving certified taxable values from the department of revenue, after holding public hearings as required by state statute. Budgeted fund expenditures/expenses are limited by state law to budgeted amounts. Budgets may be amended for circumstances described by state law. The budgeted amounts as shown in the financial statements are as originally adopted or as revised by legal budget transfers and amendments, if applicable. All appropriations, except for construction-in-progress, lapse at year-end. The government does not utilize a formal encumbrance accounting system.

The difference between budget and actual results for the general fund are related to the on-behalf pension revenue and expense.

PARK COUNTY
 SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
 PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS OF MONTANA
 For the Year Ended June 30,

<u>Public Employees Retirement System:</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contributions	\$ 257,675	\$ 212,925	\$ 209,627
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	<u>257,675</u>	<u>212,925</u>	<u>209,627</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,061,934	\$ 2,421,961	\$ 2,388,307
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	8.42%	8.79%	8.78%
<u>Sheriffs' Retirement System:</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contributions	\$ 114,674	\$ 116,115	\$ 110,946
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	<u>114,674</u>	<u>116,115</u>	<u>110,946</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,130,640	\$ 1,120,309	\$ 1,093,721
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.14%	10.36%	10.14%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS OF MONTANA
For the Year Ended June 30,

<u>Public Employees Retirement System:</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2022%	0.2047%	0.2242%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the employer	\$ 3,444,108	\$ 2,860,745	\$ 2,793,286
State of Montana's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the employer	<u>42,083</u>	<u>35,139</u>	<u>34,110</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,486,191</u>	<u>\$ 2,895,884</u>	<u>\$ 2,827,396</u>
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,421,961	\$ 2,388,307	\$ 2,559,683
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	142.20%	119.78%	109.13%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.71%	78.40%	79.87%
<u>Sheriffs' Retirement System:</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability	1.5870%	1.6073%	1.5860%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the employer	\$ 2,787,990	\$ 1,549,455	\$ 660,064
State of Montana's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,787,990</u>	<u>\$ 1,549,455</u>	<u>\$ 660,064</u>
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,120,309	\$ 1,093,721	\$ 1,025,736
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	248.86%	141.67%	64.35%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	63.00%	75.40%	87.24%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION-PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Public Employees Retirement System

Changes of Benefit Terms:

The following changes to the plan provision were made as identified:

2013 Legislative Changes:

Working Retirees - House Bill 95 - PERS, SRS, and FURS, effective July 1, 2013:

- The law requires employer contributions on working retiree compensation.
- Member contributions are not required.
- Working retiree limitations are not impacted. PERS working retirees may still work up to 960 hours a year, without impacting benefits.

Highest Average Compensation (HAC) Cap - House Bill 97, effective July 1, 2013:

- All PERS members hired on or after July 1, 2013 are subject to a 110% annual cap on compensation considered as part of a member's highest or final average compensation.
- All bonuses paid to PERS members on or after July 1, 2013 will not be treated as compensation for retirement purposes.

House Bill 454 - Permanent Injunction Limits Application of the GABA Reduction passed under HB 454 Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA) - for PERS. After the member has completed 12 full months of retirement, the member's benefit increases by the applicable percentage (provided below) each January, inclusive of all other adjustments to the member's benefit.

- 3% for members hired prior to July 1, 2007
- 1.5% for members hired on or after July 1, 2007 and before July 1, 2013
- Members hired on or after July 1, 2013:
 - a) 1.5% each year PERS is funded at or above 90%;
 - b) 1.5% is reduced by 0.1% for each 2% PERS is funded below 90%; and,
 - c) 0% whenever the amortization period for PERS is 40 years or more.

2015 Legislative Changes:

General Revisions - House Bill 101, effective January 1, 2016:

Second Retirement Benefit - for PERS:

1. Applies to PERS members who return to active service on or after January 1, 2016. Members who retire before January 1, 2016, return to PERS-covered employment, and accumulate less than 2 years of service credit before retiring again:
 - Refund of member's contributions from second employment plus regular interest (currently 0.25%);
 - No service credit for second employment;
 - Start same benefit amount the month following termination; and
 - GABA starts again in the January immediately following second retirement.
2. For members who retire before January 1, 2016, return to PERS-covered employment and accumulate two or more years of service credit before retiring again:
 - Member receives a recalculated retirement benefit based on laws in effect at second retirement; and,
 - GABA starts in the January after receiving recalculated benefit for 12 months.

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION-PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

3. For members who retire on or after January 1, 2016, return to PERS-covered employment and accumulate less than 5 years of service credit before retiring again:
 - Refund of member's contributions from second employment plus regular interest (currently 0.25%);
 - No service credit for second employment;
 - Start same benefit amount the month following termination; and,
 - GABA starts again in the January immediately following second retirement.
4. For members who retire on or after January 1, 2016, return to PERS-covered employment and accumulate five or more years of service credit before retiring again:
 - Member receives same retirement benefit as prior to return to service;
 - Member receives second retirement benefit for second period of service based on laws in effect at second retirement; and,
 - GABA starts on both benefits in January after member receives original and new benefit for 12 months.

Revise DC Funding Laws - House Bill 107, effective July 1, 2015:

Employer Contributions and the Defined Contribution Plan – for PERS and MUS-RP:

The PCR was paid off effective March 2016 and the contributions of 2.37%, .47%, and the 1.0% increase previously directed to the PCR are now directed to the Defined Contribution or MUS-RP member's account.

Changes in actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

The following addition was adopted in 2014 based on implementation of GASB Statement 68:

- Administrative expense as a percent of payroll is equal to 0.27%.

There were no changes following the 2013 economic experience study.

Sheriffs' Retirement System:

Changes of Benefit Terms:

The following changes to the plan provision were made as identified:

2015 Legislative Changes:

- None

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods:

The following change to the actuarial assumptions was adopted in 2016:

- SRS Discount rate used to measure the TPL: 5.93 percent, which is a blend of the assumed long-term expected rate of return of 7.75% on pension plan investments and a municipal bond index rate of 3.01%.

The following change to the actuarial assumptions was adopted in 2015:

- SRS Discount rate used to measure the TPL: 6.86 percent, which is a blend of the assumed long-term expected rate of return of 7.75% on pension plan investments and a municipal bond index rate of 3.80%.

The following additions were adopted in 2014 based on implementation of GASB Statement 68:

- Administrative expense as percent of payroll: 0.17%
- SRS Discount rate used to measure the TPL: 7.75 percent, which is the assumed long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments.

PARK COUNTY
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION-PENSION PLAN INFORMATION
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

The following change to the actuarial assumptions was adopted in 2013:

- SRS Discount rate used to measure the TPL: 6.68 percent, which is a blend of the assumed long-term expected rate of return of 7.75% on pension plan investments and the municipal bond index rate.

There were no changes following the 2013 Economic Experience study.

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage of pay, open
Remaining amortization period	28 years
Asset valuation method	4 year smoothed market
Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	4%
Investment rate of return	7.75%, net of pension plan investment expense and including inflation

PARK COUNTY
 SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS-OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UALL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UALL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
6/30/2017	\$ -	\$ 1,266,043	\$ 1,266,043	-	\$ 4,441,956	0.285019
6/30/2016	-	1,126,242	1,126,242	-	4,260,869	0.264322
6/30/2015	-	971,953	971,953	-	4,138,952	0.234831

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Award/Pass- through Grantor's Number	Program or Award Amount	Balance July 1, 2016	Receipts	Expenditures	Returned to Grantor/ Other	Balance June 30, 2017	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
<u>U.S. Department of Transportation:</u>									
Direct Programs:									
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	DOT-FA16NM-2005	\$ 155,000	\$ -	\$ 127,426	\$ 127,139	\$ (287)	\$ -	\$ -
Subtotal				-	127,426	127,139	(287)	-	-
Passed through the Montana Department of Transportation:									
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	STPE 34(35)	63,854	-	11,064	14,145	-	(3,081)	-
Subtotal				-	11,064	14,145	-	(3,081)	-
Passed through the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks:									
Recreational Trails Program	20.219	2014-34	32,371	(32,371)	32,371	-	-	-	-
Subtotal				(32,371)	32,371	-	-	-	-
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				(32,371)	170,861	141,284	(287)	(3,081)	-
<u>U.S. Department of Justice:</u>									
Direct Program:									
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710	2016UMWX0184	125,000	-	2,943	12,071	-	(9,128)	-
Subtotal				-	2,943	12,071	-	(9,128)	-
Passed through the Montana Board of Crime Control:									
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	15-W03-91832	25,060	(7,167)	7,167	-	-	-	-
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	16-W03-91942	26,206	-	18,551	26,206	-	(7,655)	-
Subtotal				(7,167)	25,718	26,206	-	(7,655)	-
Passed through Gallatin County:									
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	15-G01-91998	24,766	-	24,766	24,766	-	-	-
Subtotal				-	24,766	24,766	-	-	-
Total U.S. Department of Justice				(7,167)	53,427	63,043	-	(16,783)	-
<u>U.S. Department of Homeland Security:</u>									
Passed through the Montana Department of Military Affairs - Disaster & Emergency Services Division:									
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2015-SS-00005	172,000	-	116,618	116,618	-	-	-
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2016-SS-00006	124,346	-	124,346	124,346	-	-	124,346
Subtotal				-	240,964	240,964	-	-	124,346
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.036	PDMC-PL-08-MT-2015-005	18,749	(224)	5,424	5,200	-	-	-
Subtotal				(224)	5,424	5,200	-	-	-
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMW-2015-EP-00044	37,250	(10,110)	19,946	9,836	-	-	-
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMD-2016-EP-00002	37,500	-	20,375	29,116	-	(8,741)	-
Subtotal				(10,110)	40,321	38,952	-	(8,741)	-
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security				(10,334)	286,709	285,116	-	(8,741)	124,346
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:</u>									
Passed through the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services:									
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	17-07-5-01-034-0	13,700	-	5,480	13,700	-	(8,220)	-
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	16-07-5-01-034-0	13,907	(2,781)	2,781	-	-	-	-
Subtotal				(2,781)	8,261	13,700	-	(8,220)	-

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Award/Pass- through Grantor's Number	Program or Award Amount	Balance July 1, 2016	Receipts	Expenditures	Returned to Grantor/ Other	Balance June 30, 2017	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	16-07-4-31-131-0	8,466	(2,117)	4,233	2,116	-	-	-
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	17-07-4-31-131-0	12,699	-	4,233	6,350	-	(2,117)	-
Subtotal				(2,117)	8,466	8,466	-	(2,117)	-
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)									
Aligned Cooperative Agreements	93.074	16-07-6-11-037-0	44,434	(9,997)	9,997	-	-	-	-
Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Aligned Cooperative Agreements	93.074	17-07-6-11-037-0	34,533	-	26,763	34,533	-	(7,770)	-
Subtotal				(9,997)	36,760	34,533	-	(7,770)	-
Passed through Rocky Mountain Area IV Agency on Aging: National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E	93.052	2017-004-015	3,300	-	3,300	3,300	-	-	-
Subtotal				-	3,300	3,300	-	-	-
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				(14,895)	56,787	59,999	-	(18,107)	-
<u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:</u>									
Passed through the Montana Department of Commerce: Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants In Hawaii	14.228	MT-CDBG-15PL-26	28,000	(8,505)	28,000	19,495	-	-	-
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				(8,505)	28,000	19,495	-	-	-
<u>U.S. Department of the Interior:</u>									
Direct Programs:									
Cooperative Research and Training Programs- Resources of the National Park System	15.945	P15AC00153	45,115	(26,117)	26,117	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Research and Training Programs- Resources of the National Park System	15.945	P15AC00153	45,115	-	-	31,493	-	(31,493)	-
Total U.S. Department of the Interior				(26,117)	26,117	31,493	-	(31,493)	-
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture:</u>									
Direct Programs:									
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	16-DG-11011100-035	24,036	-	-	21,969	-	(21,969)	-
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	16-DG-11011100-076	13,093	-	13,093	13,093	-	-	-
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	15-PA-11011100-072	16,600	-	14,184	12,575	(1,609)	-	-
Subtotal direct programs				-	27,277	47,637	(1,609)	(21,969)	-
Passed through the Montana Department of Administration:									
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	N/A	78,820	14,483	78,820	78,820	-	14,483	-
Subtotal pass-through programs				14,483	78,820	78,820	-	14,483	-
Subtotal				14,483	106,097	126,457	(1,609)	(7,486)	-
Passed through the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services:									
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	10.557	17-07-5-21-032-0	31,615	-	24,604	26,982	-	(2,378)	-
Subtotal				-	24,604	26,982	-	(2,378)	-
Passed through the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation:									
Cooperative Forestry Assistance	10.664	VFA-16-340	8,250	-	8,250	8,250	-	-	-
Subtotal				-	8,250	8,250	-	-	-
Passed through the Montana Department of Agriculture:									
Forest Health Protection	10.680	MDA-2016-702	50,000	(19,337)	31,777	12,440	-	-	-
Subtotal				(19,337)	31,777	12,440	-	-	-
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				(4,854)	170,728	174,129	(1,609)	(9,864)	-
Total Federal Awards				\$ (104,243)	\$ 792,629	\$ 774,559	\$ (1,896)	\$ (88,069)	\$ 124,346

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Note to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the schedule) includes the federal award activity of the government under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2017. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of the Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the government, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the government.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

NOTE 3 - INDIRECT COST RATES

The government has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimus indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

OLNESS & ASSOCIATES, P. C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Board of County Commissioners
Park County
Livingston, Montana

Report on the Financial Statements

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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Park County, Montana (the government) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the government's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 13, 2017.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be material weaknesses. (Findings 2017-001 through 2017-003)

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompany schedule of findings and questioned costs to be a significant deficiency. (Finding 2017-004)

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the government'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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2017-004 and 2017-005.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND
OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

The Government's Response to Findings

The government's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The government's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 entity'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.

Olness & Associates, PC

Billings, Montana
December 13, 2017

OLNESS & ASSOCIATES, P. C.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Board of County Commissioners
Park County
Livingston, Montana

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Park County, Montana's (the government) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the government's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2017. The government's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the government's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the government's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the government's compliance.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Homeland Security Grant Program

As described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, the government did not comply with requirements regarding subrecipient monitoring for the Homeland Security Grant Program as described in finding 2017-006. Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the government to comply with the requirements applicable to that program.

Qualified Opinion on Homeland Security Grant Program

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the government complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Homeland Security Grant Program for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Unmodified Opinion on Each of the Other Major Federal Programs

In our opinion, the government complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its other major federal program identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2017.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH
MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE (CONTINUED)

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the government is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the government's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the government's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2017-006 and 2017-007 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

The government's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The government's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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

O'Neal & Associates, PC

Billings, Montana
December 13, 2017

PARK COUNTY
 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued: unqualified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? √ yes no
- Significant deficiencies identified? √ yes none reported

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? √ yes no

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weaknesses identified? √ yes no
- Significant deficiencies identified? yes √ none reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: qualified for the Homeland Security Grant Program and unqualified for the Airport Improvement Program.

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance 2 CFR section 200.516(a)? √ yes no

Major programs:

<i>CFDA Numbers</i>	<i>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</i>
20.106	Airport Improvement Program
97.067	Homeland Security Grant Program

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs? \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? yes √ no

FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

2017-001. SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

Criteria: Duties should be segregated to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are handled appropriately.

Condition: There is a lack of segregation of duties among personnel.

Effect: Transactions could be mishandled.

Cause: There are a limited number of personnel for certain functions.

Recommendation: The duties should be separated as much as possible, and alternative controls should be used to compensate for lack of separation. The governing board should provide some of these controls.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The government agrees with this finding and will adhere to the attached corrective action plan.

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

2017-002. AUDITOR PREPARED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Criteria: As part of its internal control structure, it is the government's responsibility to prepare its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Condition: The government does not have the expertise to prepare or evaluate the selection and application of accounting principles and resulting disclosures and presentations within the auditor prepared financial statements.

Cause: The government is a small organization with limited resources.

Effect: It is common for a small organization to rely on the audit firm to prepare the financial statements; however, an audit firm cannot be considered part of the government's internal control by professional standards currently in effect. Since some presentations and disclosures may be material to the financial statements, this weakness in internal control would be classified as material.

Recommendation: While it may not be cost effective to do so, we recommend the government consider hiring a qualified person to evaluate the auditor prepared financial statements.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The government agrees with this finding and will adhere to the attached corrective action plan.

2017-003. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TIME PAY ACCOUNTING

Criteria: The Montana Supreme Court Administrator's Office Full Court Accounting Responsibility & Compliance Guidelines that have been adopted by the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction Automation Committee outlines court personnel accounting responsibilities. The guidelines require court personnel to develop and maintain a system of internal controls to safeguard court resources, check the accuracy of clerical entries, promote operational efficiency, and encourage adherence to prescribed accounting procedures. Effective internal control over time pay accounts requires a reconciliation of the monthly time pay activity to the beginning and ending time pay balances to be prepared to determine that all transactions have been recorded properly and to discover errors and irregularities. Further, a formal time pay reconciliation is a useful tool in evaluating and monitoring outstanding time pay balances.

Condition: The Justice of the Peace office does not perform a monthly time pay account reconciliation.

Cause: Unknown.

Effect: Not reconciling the time pay accounts on a monthly basis means that errors or other problems might not be recognized and resolved on a timely basis.

Recommendation: The Justice of the Peace office should prepare a formal reconciliation of time pay activity to the beginning and ending time pay balances on a monthly basis. Once completed, the reconciliation should be reviewed and approved by the Justice of the Peace.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The government agrees with this finding and will adhere to the attached corrective action plan.

2017-004. MATERIALS NOT BID

Criteria: Per Section 7-5-2301, MCA, a contract for the purchase of any vehicle, road machinery, other machinery, apparatus, appliances, equipment, or materials or supplies or for construction, repair, or maintenance in excess of \$80,000 may not be entered into by a county governing body without first publishing a notice calling for bids.

Condition: The road department purchased reclaimer for a total price of \$140,657 without going through the formal bid process.

Cause: Unknown

Effect: Noncompliance with state procurement statutes.

Recommendation: A contract for any purchase in excess of \$80,000 should be formally advertised for bid in accordance with Section 7-5-2301, MCA.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The government agrees with this finding and will adhere to the attached corrective action plan.

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

2017-005. HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM, CFDA No. 97.067, GRANT No.EMW-2016-SS-00006

Criteria: 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix XI (the Compliance Supplement) Part 3.1-M outlines the compliance and source of governing requirements for Subrecipient Monitoring.

Condition: The county does not have written procedures that will allow it to consistently comply the Federal Subrecipient Monitoring requirements. For example, there is no formal subrecipient agreement between the county and the pass-through entity City of Livingston and did not perform any During the Award Monitoring procedures while the contract was in effect.

Context: N/A

Cause: County was unaware of the full extent of the subrecipient monitoring requirements.

Effect: Non-compliance with subrecipient monitoring requirements.

Questioned Costs: None.

Identification of Repeat Findings: This finding is not a repeat finding.

Recommendation: The county should develop and implement written procedures regarding its federal subrecipient monitoring activities. For example, the county should adopt a formal subrecipient agreement with the pass-through entity City of Livingston.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The governing body agrees with this finding and will adhere to the attached corrective action plan.

FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:

2017-006. HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM, CFDA No. 97.067, GRANT No.EMW-2016-SS-00006

Finding 2017-005 applies to this federal award program.

2017-007. ALL MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

Finding 2017-002 applies to these federal award programs.

PARK COUNTY
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

2016-001. SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

Status: This finding is unresolved and is repeated as finding 2017-001 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

2016-002. AUDITOR PREPARED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Status: This finding is unresolved and is repeated as finding 2017-002 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

2016-003. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TIME PAY ACCOUNTING

Status: This finding is unresolved and is repeated as finding 2017-003 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

2016-004. EXCESS RESERVES

Status: This finding has been resolved.

PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR
FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

There were no prior year findings and questioned costs related to federal award programs.

PARK COUNTY
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

2017-001. SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

Name of Contact Person: Commission

Corrective Action: The duties will be separated as much as possible and alternative controls will be used to compensate for lack of separation. The governing board will continue to be involved in providing some of these controls.

Proposed Completion Date: The governing board will implement the above procedure immediately.

2017-002. AUDITOR PREPARED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Name of contact person: Finance Director

Corrective Action: Park County agrees that its resources are limited and having an additional review of the audit appears cost prohibitive. The Commission may need to review whether it elects to provide additional training internally to create the financial statements, have an external source work with the finance department to compile the financial statements and have the auditor provide review in its audit, or hire a qualified person to evaluate the auditor prepared financial statements. The county makes every effort to compile data accurately, minimizing auditor adjustments, but there are certain adjustments for inventory, depreciation, GASB 68 and GASB 34 which are currently being recommended by the auditor.

Proposed Completion Date: June, 2018, prior to FY2018 year-end audit.

2017-003. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TIME PAY ACCOUNTING

Name of Contact Person: Park County Justice of the Peace

Corrective Action: This is the same audit finding the Park County Justice Court always receives.

None of the courts in Montana perform monthly time pay reconciliation. Some smaller courts do spread sheets or log books that basically do the same thing as full court case management system does but puts all the information on one page. The courts are to reconcile the bank statement in a timely manner every month (which this court does), financial issues/errors will be recognized during that process. If a payment is made on a Time Pay account during a particular month those funds can be tracked from date of receipt and to the deposit. The Time Pay accounts that do not receive payments are tracked and go to another step. The defendant is issued a letter to pay or appear, or in some cases a warrant. If the defendant does not appear or pay on the notice, a warrant is issued and their driver's license is suspended in most cases.

What may be at issue is the total amount of the Time Pays outstanding, which has nothing to do with the reconciliation or financial errors. The court works very diligently (DL suspensions, warrants) to try and collect Time Pays. No financial errors have been found by the auditors or by internal audits performed by the Park County Auditor.

I, as Justice of the Peace, do review the monthly reconciliation and it is done in a timely manner. I also periodically review other reports such as the voided receipts and adjustments to Time Pays such as community service or credit for time served in Jail. The auditors did not ask for any of the reports that I looked at this past fiscal year, so they have no idea of what has been done to check for possible issues with Justice Court.

I am now also on the Automation Committee that developed the guidelines referenced in the findings. These guidelines were developed to set out and limit the responsibilities of the IT department of the Supreme Court Administrators Office in providing aid to courts that consistently had problems reconciling their accounts and outlines the Courts responsibilities for reconciling and keeping the "books" balanced. This Court is fully compliant with those responsibilities. The Automation committee along with the court administrator's office has developed and approved a time-pay auditors report that will solve these problems for the new system Full Court Enterprise. The automation committee has had a letter explaining the lack of the time pay report to be given to the commissioners. Olness is the only auditor that requests this.

The auditors have been unable to recommend an economical and useful tool to do a monthly reconciliation of the time pay agreement other than what is provided by the State Full Court Case Management System. This Court is compliant with the accounting policies established by the Supreme Court Administrators Office.

PARK COUNTY
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Proposed Completion Date: The Justice of the Peace will continue monthly reconciliation and review voided receipts and adjustments to Time Pay for community service or credit for time served in Jail.

2017-004. MATERIALS NOT BID

Name of Contact Person: Public Works Director

Corrective Action: The product procured in 2016 failed to perform and significant damage to the road was noted. The original purchase estimate for 2017 was \$69,064. During application, this amount was increased to repair section damaged from 2016. The time frame for correcting the repairs and performing application did not provide for adequate notice of bid.

When performing major field operations and applying material based on unit quantities, the department will monitor changes from the estimates to ensure compliance with purchasing policy.

Proposed Completion Date: Immediate

2017-005. HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM, CFDA No. 97.067, GRANT No.EMW-2016-SS-00006

Name of Contact Person: Finance Director & Commission

Corrective Action: Park County will develop and implement written procedures regarding its federal sub-recipient monitoring activities, and the commissioners will adopt a formal sub-recipient agreement with pass-through entities for each affected grant. In addition, Park County will establish written procedures for award monitoring both internally and when sub-recipient agreements are in effect externally.

Proposed Completion Date: March 31, 2018

FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR
FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

U.S DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:

2017-006. HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM, CFDA No. 97.067, GRANT No.EMW-2016-SS-00006

Finding 2017-005 applies to this federal award program.

2017-007. ALL MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

Finding 2017-002 applies to these federal award programs.