PARK COUNTY
LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

OLNESS & ASSOCIATES, P. C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARK
COUNTY

ORGANIZATION

June 30, 2018

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.

BRENT D. OLNESS, CPA
CURT D. WYSS, CPA

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ERNEST J. OLNESS, CPA

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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, 2018, 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, 2018, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the government adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 changes in the total other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability and related ratios 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 January 10, 2019, 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.

Olness & Associates, PC

Billings, Montana
January 10, 2019

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, 2018. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here, in conjunction with the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net position for Park County was $29,253,962.
- The County's total net position decreased 1.9% as a result of this year's operations. Net position of governmental activities decreased by $365,706 or 1.3%, while net position of business-type activities decreased by $201,258 or 16.5%.
- During the year governmental revenues of $12,379,243 were $490,734 less than the $12,869,977 in expenses, before transfers in. The total cost of governmental activities (expenses) increased over the prior year by $655,349 or 5.4%.
- In the business-type activities before transfers in, revenues increased $113,696 (10.2%) and expenses increased $102,064 (8.5%).
- The General fund fund balance increased this year $56,546, or 7.2% over the prior year.

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 the net position and changes in it. Over time, increases or decreases in the county's net position are 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 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 two 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	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Current and other assets	$ 13,576,038	$ 13,633,748	$ 2,156,511	$ 2,285,398	$ 15,732,549	$ 15,919,146
Capital assets	21,815,113	22,093,775	671,371	760,843	22,486,484	22,854,618
Total assets	35,391,151	35,727,523	2,827,882	3,046,241	38,219,033	38,773,764
Deferred outflows	1,954,875	2,041,734	70,387	42,019	2,025,262	2,083,753
Other liabilities	36,020	321,439	-	-	36,020	321,439
Long-term liabilities outstanding	7,435,493	10,010,344	1,872,814	1,990,707	9,308,307	12,001,051
Total liabilities	7,471,513	10,331,783	1,872,814	1,990,707	9,344,327	12,322,490
Deferred inflows	1,639,836	628,945	6,170	13,152	1,646,006	642,097
Net position (deficit):						
Net investment in capital assets	20,818,903	21,266,672	671,371	760,843	21,490,274	22,027,515
Restricted	11,850,677	12,062,093	108,200	156,157	11,958,877	12,218,250
Unrestricted	(4,434,903)	(6,520,236)	239,714	167,401	(4,195,189)	(6,352,835)
Total net position (deficit)	$ 28,234,677	$ 26,808,529	$ 1,019,285	$ 1,084,401	$ 29,253,962	$ 27,892,930

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, $11,958,877, represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

At the end of the fiscal year, net position was $28,234,677 for the governmental activities and $1,019,285 for the business-type activities, or a total of $29,253,962.

The County's overall net position decreased 1.9% or $566,964 from fiscal year 2017 to 2018. There was a 1.3% decrease in net position in the governmental activities of $365,706 and the business-type activities saw a 16.5% decrease, or $201,258. Part of the decrease is related to pension plan adjustments.

CHANGE IN NET POSITION:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 903,888	$ 908,687	$ 1,200,117	$ 1,084,311	$ 2,104,005	$ 1,992,998
Operating grants and contributions	1,693,861	1,145,499	4,427	4,471	1,698,288	1,149,970
Capital grants and contributions	134,778	6,724,851	-	-	134,778	6,724,851
General revenues:						
Taxes	6,719,934	6,154,581	-	-	6,719,934	6,154,581
Licenses and permits	48,861	41,514	-	-	48,861	41,514
Intergovernmental	2,529,977	2,431,937	-	-	2,529,977	2,431,937
Interest	177,799	148,247	19,488	18,300	197,287	166,547
Miscellaneous	168,218	143,098	34	3,288	168,252	146,386
Gain/loss on disposal of capital assets	1,927	47,476	-	-	1,927	47,476
Total revenues	12,379,243	17,745,890	1,224,066	1,110,370	13,603,309	18,856,260
Expenses:						
General government	3,554,377	3,259,278	-	-	3,554,377	3,259,278
Public safety	3,560,950	3,584,320	-	-	3,560,950	3,584,320
Public works	2,963,772	3,141,646	-	-	2,963,772	3,141,646
Public health	668,008	602,316	-	-	668,008	602,316
Social and economic services	437,752	351,481	-	-	437,752	351,481
Culture and recreation	1,054,524	786,977	-	-	1,054,524	786,977
Housing and community development	138,954	53,954	-	-	138,954	53,954
Other current charges	373,597	352,678	-	-	373,597	352,678
Landfill	-	-	54,345	121,196	54,345	121,196
Refuse facility	-	-	1,245,951	1,077,036	1,245,951	1,077,036
Interest on long-term debt	25,655	18,752	-	-	25,655	18,752
Intergovernmental	92,388	63,226	-	-	92,388	63,226
Total expenses	12,869,977	12,214,628	1,300,296	1,198,232	14,170,273	13,412,860
Change in net position before transfers	(490,734)	5,531,262	(76,230)	(87,862)	(566,964)	5,443,400
Transfers	125,028	(5,043)	(125,028)	5,043	-	-
Change in net position	(365,706)	5,526,219	(201,258)	(82,819)	(566,964)	5,443,400
Net position, beginning	26,808,529	21,282,310	1,084,401	1,008,761	27,892,930	22,291,071
Prior period adjustment	1,791,854	-	136,142	158,459	1,927,996	158,459
Net position, ending	$ 28,234,677	$ 26,808,529	$ 1,019,285	$ 1,084,401	$ 29,253,962	$ 27,892,930

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, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, 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 five governmental funds that are reported as major funds in fiscal year 2018. These are: General, Road, Public Safety (Law Enforcement), Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), 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 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 $825,205 in fiscal year 2018, an increase of 8.2% over fiscal year 2017. Before transfers in and transfers out, revenues increased $124,708 or 4% and expenditures increased by $347,464 or 10.2% over the prior fiscal year. Transfers in from the Permissive Medical Levy, Road, PILT, Records Preservation and the Enterprise funds amounted to $569,058, an increase of $204,690 from 2017. The Commission approved the use of Records Preservation funds to purchase new election equipment, and there was a transfer in from PILT to accommodate one time charges for juvenile detention which exceeded normal operating charges.

- *Road Fund:* This fund accounts for costs related to maintenance and reconstruction of county roads. Revenues in 2018 increased $213,723 over the prior year. The refunding of Secure Rural School Forest Reserve funding from the Federal Government contributed to the 24.8% increase in revenues. A 5.5% increase in tax revenues and a .5% increase in state entitlement payments also added to the increase in funding.

  Transfers included $400,000 from PILT, $62,435 from the Permissive Medical Levy fund, an increase of 1.3%, and $28,251 from the Emergency Disaster fund to cover spring flooding costs. Expenditures increased $174,511 or 14.2% over the prior year. Transfers out include $31,008 transferred to the General fund for the Road fund share of the Public Works Director. Transfers out also include $47,379 to cover capital purchases in the Road & Bridge Capital Improvement funds. The Road fund has a positive fund balance of $21,661 in 2018. In 2017, the Road fund fund balance was a deficit 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: Sheriff's Office, detention center, civil clerk, concealed weapons licensing, and the community service program. Revenues for fiscal year 2018 increased $60,001, or 3.7% over the prior year. Tax revenues were up $33,404 from 2017, or 2.5%. Transfers in from other funds increased $146,057 or 20.8%. The largest share of transfers in, $549,200, was from the PILT fund. The increase in the transfer from PILT was made to help cover the cost of a position which has been delayed for the foreseeable future.

  Expenditures in the Public Safety fund increased by 1.3% or $29,447. With the increase in revenues and transfers in, the ending fund balance increased $67,952 or 15.2%. A scheduled vehicle purchase for 2018 was deferred to 2019. Vacancy savings contributed to the fund balance increase as well.

- *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 2018, the amount that the county received for PILT was $1,644,436, a $294,781 or 21.8% increase from the prior fiscal year. The amount transferred to other funds was $1,166,845, a 15% increase. The net change in fund balance from the prior fiscal year was an increase of $69,964, for an ending fund balance of $860,013. Transfers out increased $151,833, to $1,166,845 from $1,015,012. The increase covered more funding for the Sheriff's Office and helped cover some one time extra charges for juvenile detention in the General 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. Revenues consists of 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. In 2018, a $25,000 loan was entered into with the Angel Line transportation fund to help purchase a vehicle.

  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 2018, $545,787 was expended for a new building for Search and Rescue and three capital improvement projects including Mill Creek, Tom Miner and Gardiner Gateway Federal Lands Access Project grant matches. The ending fund balance was $8,625,668, a decrease of $483,828 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.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Final budget compared to actual results. Other financing sources and uses include transfers in from and out to other funds. Actual revenues for the General fund were 104.7% of budget. General fund tax revenues were 107.7 of budget, or $142,587; local option taxes, which are collected in the General fund, were 17.9% more than budgeted. Investment earnings went up in 2018.

General Fund actual expenditures were 99.9% of budgeted appropriations. The Facilities expenditures, copier costs, mental treatment and juvenile detention were higher than anticipated. Transfers were made to cover the overage in juvenile detention and an election equipment purchase. Those and some smaller overages were offset by other departments spending under their appropriations. The net change in the General fund fund balance was an increase of $56,546 due to increased revenues.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets: Park County's net investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2018 totaled $21,490,274. This investment includes land, construction in progress, buildings, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment, net of related debt. 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 bonded debt other than revenue bonds. Montana statutes specify that a single debt service fund be established for each general obligation bond, special assessment bond, judgment levy, and S.I.D. revolving.

State statute limits the amount of county indebtedness to 2.5 percent of the total assessed value of taxable property. The 2018 market value of property in the County was $2,739,132,777, and the statutory limit of county indebtedness was $68,478,319. As of June 30, 2018 Park County had at total of $996,210 in outstanding notes, of which $878,964 is long term. Park County's total debt increased $169,107 during the fiscal year. Park County applied for additional funding from the Montana Board of Investments through its Intercap program to cover a grader purchase for the Road Department. There were some reductions by regularly scheduled principal payments on existing debt.

CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS, DECISIONS, OR CONDITIONS

The 2017 recertified taxable value of property in Park County, less the value of the Tax Increment Financing Districts, was used during fiscal year 2018 financial period of tax collections. The rate increased 10.9% from $40,095,241 in fiscal year 2017 to $44,447,625 in fiscal year 2018. The value of newly taxable property county-wide was $1,174,095, which accounts for a portion of that increase. 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.

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 aggregate 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 authorized mills for these aggregate mills went from 89.03 in fiscal year 2017 to 83.69 in fiscal year 2018. 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. The commissioners levied the full amount authorized in fiscal year 2018.

With the increase in county-wide taxable value and the decrease in number of mills authorized to be levied, tax revenues for the county general mills were expected to increase 3.3%, from $3,569,658 in fiscal year 2017 to $3,689,014 that was budgeted in fiscal year 2018. The actual property tax revenue received was $3,733,604, or 101.2% of budget.

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 2018, the county received $1,644,436 from the federal government. Expenditures in 2018 were $411,854 or 5.6% less than the prior year. The net change in fund balance from the prior fiscal year was an increase of $69,964, for an ending fund balance of $860,013. The county is in the process of evaluating the demands on the PILT fund and reducing the demands on the PILT reserve.

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 2015 the Park County Solid Waste Board recommended and the Commissioners moved to close the landfill, pending DEQ approval. All landfill jobs have been eliminated. The landfill closure project was completed in 2018, and funds held in trust to cover the costs were released to the county to cover expenditures in 2017 and 2018.

In light of the most recent Consumer Price Index statistics indicating a Cost of Living Adjustment of 1.3% and in an effort to equalize pay increases, the county's Compensation Board recommended that elected officials receive a 2% 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 $700 CTEP grant for the Cooke City Museum received in fiscal year 2018.
- 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 2018. The project was completed in 2018, and the assets turned over to the county. Park County was reimbursed $35,770 from the federal government for engineering work related to the project which was initially paid for by the county.
- In 2017, Park County was awarded a grant to assist with Crisis Intervention and Jail Diversion and received $1,443 to complete the grant in 2018
- 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 $43,093 in 2018.
- 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 match payments of $186,744 in 2018.
- The Tom Miner Creek Road Capital Improvements project will total $2,461,559, and a match payment of $353,597 was made in 2018.
- There are multiple on-going grants which help fund the Health Department annually. In 2018, $163,942 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 North Hill Tower communication project received $55,383 in funding, the Pre Disaster Mitigation plan received $11,450, and a new Security Camera grant received $21,609 in 2018.
- The Victim Witness position and two victim witness programs received a combined amount of $55,497 in 2018.
- The Disaster and Emergency Services position receives partial funding annually. In 2018, the DES position and program received $45,103.
- An Economic Development pass through grant awarded by the Montana State Department of Commerce to Printing for Less.com amounted to $85,000 in 2018.
- A new free public bus route has been established using $35,433 in state funds for operating expenses and community donors. A state grant was awarded to help purchase a bus. The capital grant award was for $57,786.
- Various Weed grants account for $30,800 in 2018, along with a Southwest Juvenile Detention grant for $10,031. A GIS (Geographic Information System) grant for $32,536 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 2018.

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, 2018

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and equivalents	$ 3,344,538	$ 364,275	$ 3,708,813
Investments	9,335,000	-	9,335,000
Valuation of investments to fair value	-	-	-
Receivables:			
Taxes/assessments	221,446	237,633	459,079
Resort tax	72,972	-	72,972
CDBG	221,661	-	221,661
Governments	240,525	-	240,525
Other	29,760	-	29,760
Inventories	110,136	-	110,136
Restricted assets:			
Cash and equivalents	-	336,899	336,899
Investments	-	1,217,704	1,217,704
Capital assets:			
Capital assets not being depreciated-land and construction in progress	1,210,126	52,528	1,262,654
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	20,604,987	618,843	21,223,830
Total assets	35,391,151	2,827,882	38,219,033
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Other post-employment benefits	49,734	3,466	53,200
Pension plans	1,905,141	66,921	1,972,062
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,954,875	70,387	2,025,262
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable-vendors	36,020	-	36,020
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year:			
Notes	117,246	-	117,246
Compensated absences	47,774	5,749	53,523
Due in more than one year:			
Notes	878,964	-	878,964
Compensated absences	429,971	51,739	481,710
Landfill closure/postclosure costs payable	-	1,446,403	1,446,403
Total other post-employment benefits liability	1,079,445	75,227	1,154,672
Net pension liability	4,882,093	293,696	5,175,789
Total liabilities	7,471,513	1,872,814	9,344,327
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Other post-employment benefits	11,638	811	12,449
Pension plans	1,628,198	5,359	1,633,557
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,639,836	6,170	1,646,006
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)			
Net investment in capital assets	20,818,903	671,371	21,490,274
Restricted for:			
General government	1,004,900	-	1,004,900
Public safety	953,461	-	953,461
Public works	279,180	-	279,180
Public health	62,588	-	62,588
Social and economic services	21,709	-	21,709
Culture and recreation	493,882	-	493,882
Housing and community development	221,661	-	221,661
Capital projects	8,813,296	-	8,813,296
Landfill closure/postclosure costs	-	108,200	108,200
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,434,903)	239,714	(4,195,189)
Total net position (deficit)	$ 28,234,677	$ 1,019,285	$ 29,253,962

See notes to basic financial statements.

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	$ 3,554,377	$ 385,358	$ 341,818	$ -	$ (2,827,201)	$ -	$ (2,827,201)
Public safety	3,560,950	286,587	335,154	76,992	(2,862,217)	-	(2,862,217)
Public works	2,963,772	109,255	517,085	-	(2,337,432)	-	(2,337,432)
Public health	668,008	72,561	216,387	-	(379,060)	-	(379,060)
Social and economic services	437,752	7,914	99,609	57,786	(272,443)	-	(272,443)
Culture and recreation	1,054,524	42,213	6,420	-	(1,005,891)	-	(1,005,891)
Housing and community development	138,954	-	85,000	-	(53,954)	-	(53,954)
Other current charges	373,597	-	-	-	(373,597)	-	(373,597)
Interest on long-term debt	25,655	-	-	-	(25,655)	-	(25,655)
Intergovermental	92,388	-	92,388	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	12,869,977	903,888	1,693,861	134,778	(10,137,450)	-	(10,137,450)
Business-type activities:							
Landfill	54,345	671	-	-	-	(53,674)	(53,674)
Refuse Facility	1,245,951	1,199,446	4,427	-	-	(42,078)	(42,078)
Total business-type activities	1,300,296	1,200,117	4,427	-	-	(95,752)	(95,752)
Total	$ 14,170,273	$ 2,104,005	$ 1,698,288	$ 134,778	(10,137,450)	(95,752)	(10,233,202)
General revenues:							
Property taxes					6,719,934	-	6,719,934
Licenses and permits					48,861	-	48,861
Intergovernmental					2,529,977	-	2,529,977
Unrestricted investment earnings					177,799	19,488	197,287
Miscellaneous					168,218	34	168,252
Gain on disposal of capital assets					1,927	-	1,927
Transfers					125,028	(125,028)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					9,771,744	(105,506)	9,666,238
Change in net position					(365,706)	(201,258)	(566,964)
Net position - beginning					26,808,529	1,084,401	27,892,930
Prior period adjustments					1,791,854	136,142	1,927,996
Net position - ending					$ 28,234,677	$ 1,019,285	$ 29,253,962

See notes to basic financial statements.

PARK COUNTY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2018

	General	Road	Public Safety	PILT	General Capital Improvement	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 838,514	$ 3,667	$ 723,310	$ 1,964	$ 50	$ 1,777,033	$ 3,344,538
Investments	-	-	-	500,000	8,835,000	-	9,335,000
Receivables:							
Taxes/assessments	44,496	18,889	54,748	-	-	103,313	221,446
Governments	5,041	-	16,401	140	39,044	179,899	240,525
Resort tax	-	-	-	-	-	72,972	72,972
CDBG	-	-	-	-	-	221,661	221,661
Other	922	-	-	-	-	28,838	29,760
Due from other funds	-	-	-	357,909	98,074	-	455,983
Inventories	-	96,068	-	-	-	14,068	110,136
Total assets	$ 888,973	$ 118,624	$ 794,459	$ 860,013	$ 8,972,168	$ 2,397,784	$ 14,032,021
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable-vendors	$ 4,288	$ -	$ 12,672	$ -	$ -	$ 19,060	$ 36,020
Due to other funds	-	78,074	-	-	346,500	31,409	455,983
Total liabilities	4,288	78,074	12,672	-	346,500	50,469	492,003
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue-taxes/assessments	44,496	18,889	54,748	-	-	103,313	221,446
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)							
Nonspendable:							
Inventory	-	96,068	-	-	-	14,068	110,136
Noncurrent portion of interfund receivable	-	-	-	-	15,023	-	15,023
Restricted for:							
General government	-	-	-	-	-	959,404	959,404
Public safety	-	-	727,039	-	-	158,529	885,568
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	136,116	136,116
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	55,780	55,780
Social and economic services	-	-	-	-	-	17,769	17,769
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	473,997	473,997
Housing and community development	-	-	-	-	-	221,661	221,661
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	8,610,645	187,628	8,798,273
Committed for:							
General government	-	-	-	860,013	-	-	860,013
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	30,459	30,459
Unassigned	840,189	(74,407)	-	-	-	(11,409)	754,373
Total fund balances (deficits)	840,189	21,661	727,039	860,013	8,625,668	2,244,002	13,318,572
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	$ 888,973	$ 118,624	$ 794,459	$ 860,013	$ 8,972,168	$ 2,397,784	$ 14,032,021

See notes to basic financial statements.

PARK COUNTY
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2018

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

Total fund balances, governmental funds	$ 13,318,572
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	21,815,113
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.	221,446
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Deferred outflows:	
Pensions	1,905,141
Other post-employment benefits	49,734
Deferred inflows:	
Pensions	(1,628,198)
Other post-employment benefits	(11,638)
Long-term liabilities, such as notes payable, compensated absences, the net pension liability and the total other post-employment benefits liability, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not included in the funds.	(7,435,493)
Net position of governmental activities	$ 28,234,677

See notes to basic financial statements.

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General	Road	Public Safety	PILT	General Capital Improvement	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Taxes/assessments	$ 1,996,601	$ 469,803	$ 1,371,784	$ -	$ -	$ 2,972,623	$ 6,810,811
Fines and forfeitures	120,295	-	-	-	-	19,800	140,095
Licenses and permits	30,575	15,996	490	-	-	4,776	51,837
Intergovernmental	593,076	589,890	166,132	1,644,436	-	1,242,536	4,236,070
Charges for services	401,240	188	124,756	-	-	199,722	725,906
Investment earnings	22,851	-	-	3,057	138,987	12,904	177,799
Miscellaneous	65,392	991	14,544	900	-	208,937	290,764
Total revenues	3,230,030	1,076,868	1,677,706	1,648,393	138,987	4,661,298	12,433,282
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government	2,707,767	-	-	74,603	-	529,960	3,312,330
Public safety	209,235	-	2,165,444	252,225	-	731,036	3,357,940
Public works	110,472	1,386,240	-	70	192,190	578,356	2,267,328
Public health	363,711	-	-	15,000	-	262,197	640,908
Social and economic services	172,398	-	-	56,000	-	173,519	401,917
Culture and recreation	3,129	-	-	-	-	981,096	984,225
Housing and community development	48,954	-	-	5,000	-	85,000	138,954
Other current charges	-	-	-	-	-	373,597	373,597
Debt service:							
Principal	-	12,055	-	7,038	-	67,791	86,884
Interest and other charges	-	5,584	-	1,648	-	18,423	25,655
Capital outlay	139,087	-	107,043	-	353,597	256,571	856,298
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	92,388	92,388
Total expenditures	3,754,753	1,403,879	2,272,487	411,584	545,787	4,149,934	12,538,424
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(524,723)	(327,011)	(594,781)	1,236,809	(406,800)	511,364	(105,142)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Long-term debt issued	73,298	-	-	-	-	182,693	255,991
Insurance recoveries	-	-	14,431	-	-	-	14,431
Sale of capital assets	2,007	-	8,256	-	-	-	10,263
Transfers in	569,058	490,686	849,666	-	-	890,883	2,800,293
Transfers out	(63,094)	(78,387)	(49,153)	(1,166,845)	(77,028)	(1,240,758)	(2,675,265)
Total other financing sources (uses)	581,269	412,299	823,200	(1,166,845)	(77,028)	(167,182)	405,713
Net change in fund balances	56,546	85,288	228,419	69,964	(483,828)	344,182	300,571
Fund balances (deficits) - beginning	783,643	(63,627)	515,516	790,049	9,109,496	1,899,820	13,034,897
Prior period adjustments	-	-	(16,896)	-	-	-	(16,896)
Fund balances - ending	$ 840,189	$ 21,661	$ 727,039	$ 860,013	$ 8,625,668	$ 2,244,002	$ 13,318,572

See notes to basic financial statements.

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, 2018

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$ 300,571
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.	
This is the amount by which depreciation ($1,126,624) exceeded capital outlay ($856,298) in the current period.	(270,326)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales and trade-ins) is to decrease net position.	(8,336)
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.	(55,966)
Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits is reported as pension expense.	(26,927)
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.	(169,107)
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:	
Compensated absences	(12,342)
Other post-employment benefits	(123,273)
Change in net position of governmental activities	$ (365,706)

See notes to basic financial statements.

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities		
	Landfill	Refuse Facility	Total Enterprise Funds
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 40,982	$ 323,293	$ 364,275
Receivables:			
Taxes/assessments	21,222	216,411	237,633
Total current assets	62,204	539,704	601,908
Non-current assets:			
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	336,899	-	336,899
Investments	1,217,704	-	1,217,704
	1,554,603	-	1,554,603
Capital assets:			
Land	-	52,528	52,528
Buildings and improvements	54,241	397,007	451,248
Equipment and furniture	598,875	1,659,408	2,258,283
Less: accumulated depreciation	(610,313)	(1,480,375)	(2,090,688)
	42,803	628,568	671,371
Total non-current assets	1,597,406	628,568	2,225,974
Total assets	1,659,610	1,168,272	2,827,882
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension plans	-	66,921	66,921
Other post-employment benefits	-	3,466	3,466
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	70,387	70,387
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Compensated absences	-	5,749	5,749
Non-current liabilities:			
Compensated absences	-	51,739	51,739
Landfill closure/postclosure costs payable	1,446,403	-	1,446,403
Net pension liability	-	293,696	293,696
Total other post-employment benefits liability	-	75,227	75,227
Total non-current liabilities	1,446,403	420,662	1,867,065
Total liabilities	1,446,403	426,411	1,872,814
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension plans	-	5,359	5,359
Other post-employment benefits	-	811	811
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	6,170	6,170
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	42,803	628,568	671,371
Restricted:			
Landfill closure/postclosure	108,200	-	108,200
Unrestricted	62,204	177,510	239,714
Total net position	$ 213,207	$ 806,078	$ 1,019,285

See notes to basic financial statements.

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities		
	Landfill	Refuse Facility	Total Enterprise Funds
REVENUES			
Charges for services	$ 18	$ 13,319	$ 13,337
Assessment revenue	653	1,186,127	1,186,780
Total operating revenues	671	1,199,446	1,200,117
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personal services	-	389,692	389,692
Supplies	-	54,355	54,355
Purchased services	1,755	666,555	668,310
Fixed charges	20,516	55,301	75,817
Depreciation	32,074	80,048	112,122
Total operating expenses	54,345	1,245,951	1,300,296
Operating loss	(53,674)	(46,505)	(100,179)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES			
Interest and investment revenue	19,488	-	19,488
Miscellaneous revenue	-	34	34
Operating grants and contributions	-	4,427	4,427
Total non-operating revenues	19,488	4,461	23,949
Loss before transfers	(34,186)	(42,044)	(76,230)
Transfers in	-	22,650	22,650
Transfers out	(96,000)	(51,678)	(147,678)
Change in net position	(130,186)	(71,072)	(201,258)
Net position - beginning	343,393	741,008	1,084,401
Prior period adjustments	-	136,142	136,142
Net position - ending	$ 213,207	$ 806,078	$ 1,019,285

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities		
	Landfill	Refuse Facility	Total Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	$ 9,035	$ 1,211,952	$ 1,220,987
Cash paid to employees	-	(363,503)	(363,503)
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(22,271)	(776,211)	(798,482)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(13,236)	72,238	59,002
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from miscellaneous sources	-	34	34
Cash paid for operating transfers out	(96,000)	(51,678)	(147,678)
Cash received from operating transfers in	-	22,650	22,650
Cash paid for landfill closure/postclosure care costs	(38,863)	-	(38,863)
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	(134,863)	(28,994)	(163,857)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash paid for capital assets	-	(22,650)	(22,650)
Net cash used by capital financing activities	-	(22,650)	(22,650)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Net change in investments	131,001	-	131,001
Interest received	19,488	-	19,488
Net cash provided by investing activities	150,489	-	150,489
Change in cash and cash equivalents	2,390	20,594	22,984
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning (Landfill includes restricted cash and cash equivalents of $292,718)	375,491	302,699	678,190
Cash and cash equivalents - ending (Landfill includes restricted cash and cash equivalents of $336,899)	$ 377,881	$ 323,293	$ 701,174
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating loss	$ (53,674)	$ (46,505)	$ (100,179)
Adjustment to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation	32,074	80,048	112,122
Other post-employment benefits	-	3,469	3,469
Pensions	-	24,342	24,342
Decrease in taxes/assessments receivable	8,364	12,506	20,870
Decrease in compensated absences	-	(1,622)	(1,622)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ (13,236)	$ 72,238	$ 59,002

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
June 30, 2018

	External Investment Trust Fund	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,631,823	$ 920,015
Investments	60,467	-
Taxes/assessments receivable	-	755,034
Total assets	4,692,290	$ 1,675,049
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	-	$ 268,513
Due to special districts	-	47,553
Due to state	-	306,626
Due to schools	-	399,813
Due to cities/towns	-	652,544
Total liabilities	-	$ 1,675,049
NET POSITION		
Net position held in trust for external participants	$ 4,692,290	

See notes to basic financial statements.

PARK COUNTY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	External Investment Trust Fund
ADDITIONS	
Contributions	$ 6,504,102
Interest	40,407
Total additions	6,544,509
DEDUCTIONS	
Distribution of investments	5,058,398
Change in net position	1,486,111
Net position - beginning	3,206,179
Net position - ending	$ 4,692,290

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 adopted the provisions of the following GASB statement:

GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* This Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures.

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 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 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 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. 23% 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.

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

All inventories are valued at cost. Inventories are recorded as expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

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, 2018.

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

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

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

In addition to assets, the government's statements of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense until then. The government has two items that meet this criteria: pension plans and other post-employment benefits.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The government has two items that meet the criteria for this category: pension plans and other post-employment benefits.

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.

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 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.

It is the government's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is 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 emergency disaster fund had a deficit fund balance $11,409 as of June 30, 2018. The deficit in the emergency disaster fund occurred because the fund paid off emergency repairs from 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	$ 12,679,538
Business-type activities	1,918,878
Fiduciary funds	5,612,305
	$ 20,210,721

Total carrying value of cash, cash equivalents and investments as of June 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

	Cash/Cash Equivalents	Investments	Total
Cash on hand	$ 3,430	$ -	$ 3,430
Cash in banks:			
Demand deposits	412,500	-	412,500
Savings deposits	270,491	-	270,491
Time deposits	-	3,060,467	3,060,467
U.S. Government securities	-	7,552,704	7,552,704
Broker money market	336,899	-	336,899
Short-term Investment Program (STIP)	8,574,230	-	8,574,230
	$ 9,597,550	$ 10,613,171	$ 20,210,721

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, 2018, $1,056,406 of the government's bank balance of $4,616,506 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	$ 1,056,406

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, 2018, exceeded the amount required by state statute.

Fair value measurements are as follows at June 30, 2018:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
Investments	Fair Value	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government securities	$ 7,424,596	$ 7,424,596	$ -	$ -
State Short-Term Investment Program (STIP)	8,580,403			
	$ 16,004,999			

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.

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	Fair
	1	2	3	Amount	Value
U.S. government securities	$ 1,500,000	$ -	$ 6,052,704	$ 7,552,704	$ 7,424,596
Broker money market	336,899	-	-	336,899	336,899
	$ 1,836,899	$ -	$ 6,052,704	7,889,603	7,761,495
Uncategorized:					
STIP				8,574,230	8,580,403
				$ 16,463,833	$ 16,341,898

Following is the condensed schedule of changes in net position for the investment pool for the year ended June 30, 2018:

	Internal	External	Total
Net position - beginning of year	$ 16,830,118	$ 3,206,179	$ 20,036,297
Contributions from participants	8,698,207	6,504,102	15,202,309
Investment earnings/change in fair value	204,531	40,407	244,938
Distributions to participants	(10,214,425)	(5,058,398)	(15,272,823)
Net position - end of year	$ 15,518,431	$ 4,692,290	$ 20,210,721

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 622,193	$ -	$ -	$ 622,193
Construction-in-progress	147,864	440,069	-	587,933
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	770,057	440,069	-	1,210,126
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings/improvements	7,224,078	10,534	-	7,234,612
Improvements other than buildings	4,574,561	-	-	4,574,561
Machinery and equipment	7,004,160	405,695	(152,901)	7,256,954
Infrastructure	11,599,816	-	-	11,599,816
Total capital assets, being depreciated	30,402,615	416,229	(152,901)	30,665,943
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings/improvements	(3,179,092)	(136,532)	-	(3,315,624)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,332,301)	(231,117)	-	(1,563,418)
Machinery and equipment	(4,045,022)	(507,098)	144,565	(4,407,555)
Infrastructure	(522,482)	(251,877)	-	(774,359)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,078,897)	(1,126,624)	144,565	(10,060,956)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	21,323,718	(710,395)	(8,336)	20,604,987
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 22,093,775	$ (270,326)	$ (8,336)	$ 21,815,113

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 110,261
Public safety	278,084
Public works	659,975
Public health	3,393
Social and economic	20,451
Culture and recreation	54,460
Total depreciation-governmental activities	$ 1,126,624

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 52,528	$ -	$ -	$ 52,528
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	52,528	-	-	52,528
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and systems	299,952	-	-	299,952
Improvements other than buildings	151,296	-	-	151,296
Machinery and equipment	2,235,633	22,650	-	2,258,283
Total capital assets, being depreciated	2,686,881	22,650	-	2,709,531
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and systems	(96,981)	(9,948)	-	(106,929)
Improvements other than buildings	(72,615)	(7,237)	-	(79,852)
Machinery and equipment	(1,808,970)	(94,937)	-	(1,903,907)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,978,566)	(112,122)	-	(2,090,688)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	708,315	(89,472)	-	618,843
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 760,843	$ (89,472)	$ -	$ 671,371

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

Business-type activities:	
Landfill	$ 32,074
Refuse facility	80,048
Total depreciation-business-type activities	$ 112,122

Interfund Transfers, Receivables and Payables

Interfund transfers consisted of the following:

	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Total
Governmental activities:			
General	$ 569,058	$ (63,094)	$ 505,964
Road	490,686	(78,387)	412,299
Public safety	849,666	(49,153)	800,513
PILT	-	(1,166,845)	(1,166,845)
General capital improvement	-	(77,028)	(77,028)
Nonmajor governmental funds	890,883	(1,240,758)	(349,875)
	$ 2,800,293	$ (2,675,265)	$ 125,028
Business-type activities:			
Landfill	$ -	$ (96,000)	$ (96,000)
Refuse facility	22,650	(51,678)	(29,028)
	$ 22,650	$ (147,678)	$ (125,028)

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.

Interfund balances as of June 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

	Due from funds	Due to funds	Long-term portion
Governmental activities:			
Road (1)	$ -	$ (78,074)	$ -
PILT (2)	357,909	-	-
General capital improvement (1), (2)	98,074	(346,500)	15,023
Nonmajor governmental funds (1), (2)	-	(31,409)	(15,023)
Total governmental activities	$ 455,983	$ (455,983)	$ -

1. Equipment purchases
2. Cover cash overdraft

Operating Leases

The government leases equipment under noncancelable operating leases. Total rental expenses for operating leases were $32,872 for the year ended June 30, 2018. Scheduled minimum rental payments for succeeding years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year ending June 30,	
2019	$ 27,911
2020	23,904
2021	23,136
2022	10,952
	$ 85,903

Long-Term Debt

Notes payable currently outstanding are as follows:

	Original Amount	Term	Interest Rate	Payment	Balance June 30, 2018
Durapatcher-2011	$ 77,500	10 yr	1.63%	Annual	$ 23,250
Dispatch and equipment-2017 *	357,500	7 yr	3.15%	Semi-annual	338,407
Search and rescue building-2013 *	700,000	15 yr	3.15%	Semi-annual	634,553
					$ 996,210

* 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	Governmental Activities		
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	$ 117,246	$ 19,139	$ 136,385
2020	118,777	18,136	136,913
2021	120,715	16,148	136,863
2022	114,946	14,176	129,122
2023	116,971	12,099	129,070
2024-2028	407,555	1,242	408,797
	$ 996,210	$ 80,940	$ 1,077,150

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2018	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Notes payable	$ 827,103	$ 255,991	$ (86,884)	$ 996,210	$ 117,246
Compensated absences	465,403	12,342	-	477,745	47,775
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	$ 1,292,506	$ 268,333	$ (86,884)	$ 1,473,955	$ 165,021
Business-type activities:					
Compensated absences	$ 59,110	$ -	$ (1,622)	$ 57,488	$ 5,749
Business-type activity long-term liabilities	$ 59,110	$ -	$ (1,622)	$ 57,488	$ 5,749

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. $1,446,403 is reported as a landfill postclosure care liability as of June 30, 2018. 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, 2018, $1,554,603 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, 2018:

Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2018
$ 1,485,266	$ -	$ (38,863)	$ 1,446,403

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 $428,141 during fiscal year 2018.

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 $248,490 and $353,731, respectively, during fiscal year 2018 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 recording the total other post-employment benefit liability under GASB Statement No. 75. Government activities amounted to $1,808,750 and business-type activities amounted to $136,142. Additionally, a prior period adjustment of $16,896 was recorded in the public safety fund to correct the beginning of the year accounts payable balance.

Commitments and Contingencies

At year-end, the government had commitments outstanding, in the form of contracts, of approximately $192,589, 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 Descriptions

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.

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.

Second retirement applies to plan members re-employed in a PERS position after retirement. Plan members who retire before January 1, 2016 and accumulate less than 2 years' additional service credit or retire on or after January 1, 2016 and accumulate less than 5 years' additional service credit receive a refund of the plan member's contributions from the second employment plus regular interest at .25%.

Plan members who retire before January 1, 2016 and accumulate at least 2 years of additional service credit receive a recalculated retirement benefit based on the laws in effect at second retirement. Plan members who retire on or after January 1, 2016 and accumulate 5 or more years of additional service credit receive the same retirement benefit as prior to their return to service and a second retirement benefit for the second period of service based on the laws in effect at second retirement.

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 July1, 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 8.2% 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, 2018, the government recorded a liability of $4,025,616 (PERS) and $1,150,173 (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:

	Net Pension Liability June 30, 2018 PERS	SRS
Employer proportionate share	$ 4,025,616	$ 1,150,173
State of Montana proportionate share associated with employer	57,927	-
Total	$ 4,083,543	$ 1,150,173

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016 for PERS and SRS. 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, 2016, through June 30, 2017, relative to the total employer contributions received from all PERS and SRS participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the government's proportion was .2067 and 1.5115 percent for PERS and SRS, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the government recognized $417,960 (PERS) and $46,373 (SRS) for its proportionate share of the pension expense. The government also recognized grant revenue of $60,675 (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 $478,635 and $46,373 for PERS and SRS, respectively.

At June 30, 2018, 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	$ 99,138	$ 5,827	$ 7,549	$ 3,539
Changes in assumptions	550,260	-	897,624	1,468,191
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	27,036	-	14,118
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	-	40,598	-	74,248
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date	267,871	-	149,620	-
	$ 917,269	$ 73,461	$ 1,054,793	$ 1,560,096

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, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	PERS	SRS
2019	$ 142,597	$ (170,720)
2020	314,786	(101,413)
2021	244,835	(128,447)
2022	(85,683)	(180,095)

Actuarial Assumptions

For each of the retirement plans, the total pension liability in the June 30, 2017 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	7.65%	7.65%
Salary increases	3.50%	3.50%
Inflation	2.75%	2.75%

Mortality rates for the PERS and SRS retirement plans are based on the RP-2000 Combined Employee and Annuitant Mortality Tables projected to 2020 with Scale BB.

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 2011 through 2016, is outlined in a report dated June 2017 and May 2017, for PERS and SRS, respectively, which is located on the MPERA website. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption. These factors include rates of return adopted by similar public sector systems, as well as the utilization of 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, 2017, and are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash equivalents	2.6%	0.10%
Domestic equity	36.0%	1.64%
Foreign equity	18.0%	1.14%
Fixed income	23.4%	0.23%
Private equity	12.0%	0.93%
Real estate	8.0%	0.32%
	100.0%	

Discount Rate

Public Employees Retirement System
The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.65%. 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 school 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 2121. 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 total pension liability was 7.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating plan members and employers will be made based on the Board's funding policy, which established the contractually required rates under the Montana Code Annotated. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's 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. A municipal bond rate was not incorporated in the discount rate.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the employer's proportionate share of the PERS and SRS net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.65%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower (6.65%) or 1.00% higher (8.65%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.65%)	Current Discount Rate (7.65%)	1% Increase (8.65%)
Net pension liability-PERS	$ 5,862,965	$ 4,025,616	$ 2,483,300
Net pension liability-SRS	2,030,928	1,150,173	429,607

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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. The OPEB plan is a single-employer defined benefit plan administered by the government. The government has not created a trust to accumulate assets to assist in covering the defined benefit plan costs, and covers these costs when they come due. The above described OPEB plan does not provide a stand-alone financial report.

Benefits provided: The government provides healthcare insurance benefits for retirees and their dependents upon reaching the age and service years defined in 2-18-704, MCA. The benefit terms require that eligible retirees cover 100 percent of the health insurance premiums.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms. As of June 30, 2018, the following employees were covered by benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	7
Inactive employees or beneficiaries entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active plan members	92
	99

Total OPEB Liability

The total OPEB liability of $1,154,672 was measured as of June 30, 2018, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs. The total OPEB liability in the actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Valuation date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal funding
Salary increases	4%
Discount rate	3.87% (based on the 20 year municipal bond index)
Healthcare costs trend rates	7.5% for 2018, decreasing 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 3.8% for 2075 and years later
Participation	45% of future retirees are assumed to elect medical coverage
Mortality	For PERS and SRS: RP 2000 Healthy Combined Mortality Table projected to 2015 using Scale AA with no collar adjustment for males or females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 20, 2018 valuation were based on the results of the age 65 per capita claims cost for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Changes in the total OPEB liability were as follows:

Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	$	987,179
Service cost		110,848
Interest on the total OPEB liability		40,328
Differences in experience		53,200
Changes of assumptions		(12,449)
Benefits payments		(24,434)
Net change in total OPEB liability		167,493
Total OPEB liability - end of year	$	1,154,672

Changes of benefit terms reflect revised health care trend rates and retiree contribution increases based on revised projects and future increases to retirees contributions to match health care cost trend rates. Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in status, trend, discount and other inputs.

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the employer's total OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.87%, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00% lower (2.87%) or 1.00% higher (4.87%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.87%)	Current Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase (4.87%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 1,256,216	$ 1,154,672	$ 1,061,948

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the total OPEB liability, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (6.5% decreasing to 3.8%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.5% decreasing to 4.8%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease (6.5% decreasing to 2.8%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (7.5% decreasing to 3.8%)	1% Increase (8.5% decreasing to 4.8%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 1,015,105	$ 1,154,672	$ 1,319,595

OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the government recognized OPEB expense of $151,176. As of June 30, 2018, the government reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$ 53,200	$ -
Changes in actuarial assumptions	-	-
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	12,449
Changes in the proportion and differences between actual and expected contributions	-	-
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date	-	-
	$ 53,200	$ 12,449

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from the government's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	
2019	$ 3,743
2020	3,743
2021	3,743
2022	3,743
2023	3,743
Thereafter	22,036

Future Implementation of GASB Pronouncements

The GASB has issued the following pronouncements:

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. 87, Leases. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018.

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, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts				
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis
REVENUES					
Taxes/assessments	$ 1,854,014	$ 1,854,014	$ 1,996,601	$ -	$ 1,996,601
Fees and fines	115,000	115,000	120,295	-	120,295
Licenses and permits	22,500	22,500	30,575	-	30,575
Intergovernmental	554,712	554,712	536,828	56,248	593,076
Charges for services	399,057	399,057	401,240	-	401,240
Investment earnings	7,500	7,500	22,851	-	22,851
Miscellaneous	79,608	79,608	65,392	-	65,392
Total revenues	3,032,391	3,032,391	3,173,782	56,248	3,230,030
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	2,736,326	2,736,326	2,676,024	31,743	2,707,767
Public safety	135,902	188,577	206,063	3,172	209,235
Public works	103,356	103,356	99,482	10,990	110,472
Public health	350,072	350,072	357,948	5,763	363,711
Social and economic services	153,046	153,046	170,388	2,010	172,398
Culture and recreation	-	-	559	2,570	3,129
Housing and community development	48,954	48,954	48,954	-	48,954
Capital outlay	67,298	120,623	139,087	-	139,087
Total expenditures	3,594,954	3,700,954	3,698,505	56,248	3,754,753
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(562,563)	(668,563)	(524,723)	-	(524,723)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds from long-term debt, net	73,298	73,298	73,298	-	73,298
Sale of capital assets	-	-	2,007	-	2,007
Transfers in	443,227	549,227	569,058	-	569,058
Transfers out	(61,250)	(61,250)	(63,094)	-	(63,094)
Total other financing sources (uses)	455,275	561,275	581,269	-	581,269
Net change in fund balance	$ (107,288)	$ (107,288)	56,546	-	56,546
Fund balance - beginning			783,643	-	783,643
Fund balance - ending			$ 840,189	$ -	$ 840,189

See notes to required supplementary information.

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
Road Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts
REVENUES			
Taxes/assessments	$ 466,790	$ 466,790	$ 469,803
Licenses and permits	15,800	15,800	15,996
Intergovernmental	616,784	616,784	589,890
Charges for services	30,500	30,500	188
Miscellaneous	500	500	991
Total revenues	1,130,374	1,130,374	1,076,868
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Public works	1,371,090	1,371,090	1,386,240
Debt service:			
Principal	12,800	12,800	12,055
Interest and other charges	5,792	5,792	5,584
Total expenditures	1,389,682	1,389,682	1,403,879
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(259,308)	(259,308)	(327,011)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Sale of capital assets	5,000	5,000	-
Transfers in	462,435	462,435	490,686
Transfers out	(170,107)	(170,107)	(78,387)
Total other financing sources (uses)	297,328	297,328	412,299
Net change in fund balance	$ 38,020	$ 38,020	85,288
Fund balance - beginning			(63,627)
Fund balance - ending			$ 21,661

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
Public Safety Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts
REVENUES			
Taxes/assessments	$ 1,360,256	$ 1,360,256	$ 1,371,784
Licenses and permits	1,000	1,000	490
Intergovernmental	246,064	246,064	166,132
Charges for services	66,000	66,000	124,756
Miscellaneous	6,000	6,000	14,544
Total revenues	1,679,320	1,679,320	1,677,706
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Public safety	2,510,258	2,510,258	2,165,444
Capital outlay	170,125	170,125	107,043
Total expenditures	2,680,383	2,680,383	2,272,487
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,001,063)	(1,001,063)	(594,781)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Insurance recoveries	-	-	14,431
Sale of capital assets	5,000	5,000	8,256
Transfers in	858,005	858,005	849,666
Transfers out	(49,153)	(49,153)	(49,153)
Total other financing sources (uses)	813,852	813,852	823,200
Net change in fund balance	$ (187,211)	$ (187,211)	228,419
Fund balance - beginning			515,516
Prior period adjustments			(16,896)
Fund balance - ending			$ 727,039

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
PILT Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	$ 1,350,000	$ 1,389,200	$ 1,644,436
Investment earnings	-	-	3,057
Miscellaneous	-	-	900
Total revenues	1,350,000	1,389,200	1,648,393
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General government	75,250	75,250	74,603
Public safety	252,490	252,490	252,225
Public works	100	100	70
Public health	15,000	15,000	15,000
Social and economic services	56,000	56,000	56,000
Housing and community development	-	-	5,000
Debt service:			
Principal	9,038	9,038	7,038
Interest and other charges	2,148	2,148	1,648
Capital outlay	31,500	31,500	-
Total expenditures	441,526	441,526	411,584
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	908,474	947,674	1,236,809
OTHER FINANCING USES			
Transfers out	(1,097,750)	(1,136,950)	(1,166,845)
Total other financing uses	(1,097,750)	(1,136,950)	(1,166,845)
Net change in fund balance	$ (189,276)	$ (189,276)	69,964
Fund balance - beginning			790,049
Fund balance - ending			$ 860,013

See notes to required supplementary information.

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 revenues and expenditures.

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

Public Employees Retirement System:	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	$ 267,871	$ 214,614	$ 212,925	$ 209,627
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	267,871	214,614	212,925	209,627
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer's covered payroll	$ 3,125,683	$ 2,564,017	$ 2,421,961	$ 2,388,307
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	8.57%	8.37%	8.79%	8.78%

Sheriffs' Retirement System:	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	$ 149,620	$ 114,674	$ 116,115	$ 110,946
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	149,620	114,674	116,115	110,946
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer's covered payroll	$ 1,130,869	$ 1,130,640	$ 1,120,309	$ 1,093,721
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.23%	10.14%	10.36%	10.14%

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

See notes to required supplementary information-pension plan information.

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,

Public Employees Retirement System:	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2067%	0.2022%	0.2047%	0.2242%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the employer	$ 4,025,616	$ 3,444,108	$ 2,860,745	$ 2,793,286
State of Montana's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the employer	57,927	42,083	35,139	34,110
Total	$ 4,083,543	$ 3,486,191	$ 2,895,884	$ 2,827,396
Employer's covered payroll	$ 2,564,017	$ 2,421,961	$ 2,388,307	$ 2,559,683
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	157.00%	142.20%	119.78%	109.13%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.75%	74.71%	78.40%	79.87%

Sheriffs' Retirement System:	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability	1.5115%	1.5870%	1.6073%	1.5860%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the employer	$ 1,150,173	$ 2,787,990	$ 1,549,455	$ 660,064
State of Montana's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the employer	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,150,173	$ 2,787,990	$ 1,549,455	$ 660,064
Employer's covered payroll	$ 1,130,869	$ 1,120,309	$ 1,093,721	$ 1,025,736
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	101.71%	248.86%	141.67%	64.35%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	81.30%	63.00%	75.40%	87.24%

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

See notes to required supplementary information-pension plan information.

Public Employees Retirement System

Changes of Benefit Terms:

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

2015 Legislative Changes:

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

Second Retirement Benefit:

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.

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.

2017 Legislative Changes:

General Revisions - House Bill 101, effective July 1, 2017:

Working Retiree Limitations:

- If a PERS retiree returns as an independent contractor to what would otherwise be PERS-covered employment, general contractor overhead costs are excluded from PERS working retiree limitations.

Terminating Employers - Recovery of actuary costs:

- Employers who terminate participation in PERS must pay the actuarial liability associated with that termination. Starting July 1, 2017, the terminating employer must also pay for the cost of the actuarial study used to determine that liability.

Refunds:

- Terminating members eligible to retire may, in lieu of receiving a monthly retirement benefit, refund their accumulated contributions in a lump sum.
- Terminating members with accumulated contributions between $200 and $1,000 who wish to rollover their refund must do so within 90 days of termination of service.
- Trusts, estates, and charitable organizations listed as beneficiaries are entitled to receive only a lump-sum payment.

Family Law Orders:

- If a Family Law Order (FLO) is silent regarding the apportionment of post-retirement benefit adjustments such as the Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA), the FLO is presumed to require apportionment of the post-retirement benefit adjustment in the same percentage as the monthly retirement benefit is apportioned.

Disabled PERS Defined Contribution (DC) Members:

- PERS members hired after July 1, 2011 have a normal retirement age of 65. PERS DC members hired after July 1, 2011 who became disabled were previously only eligible for a disability benefit until age 65. Effective July 1, 2017, these individuals will be eligible for a disability benefit until they reach 70, thus ensuring the same 5-year time period available to PERS DC disabled members hired prior to July 1, 2011 who have a normal retirement age of 60 and are eligible for a disability benefit until age 65.

PERS Statutory Appropriation - House Bill 648, effective July l, 2017:

- Revenue from coal severance taxes and interest income from the coal severance tax permanent fund previously statutorily-appropriated to the PERS defined benefit trust fund will be replaced with the following statutorily appropriations:

    1. FY2018 - $31.386 million
    2. FY2019 - $31.958 million
    3. Beginning July 1, 2019 through at least June 30, 2025, 101% of the contribution from the previous year from the general fund to the PERS defined benefit trust fund, as follows:

        a. FY2020 - $32.277 million
        b. FY2021 - $32.600 million
        c. FY2022 - $32.926 million
        d. FY2023 - $33.255 million
        e. FY2024 - $33.588 million
        f. FY2025 - $33.924 million

Sheriffs' Retirement System

Changes of Benefit Terms:

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

2015 Legislative Changes: none

2017 Legislative Changes:

General Revisions – House Bill 101, effective July 1, 2017

Second Retirement Benefit:

1. Applies to retirement system members who return on or after July 1, 2017 to active service covered by the system from which they retired.

2. If the member works more than 480 hours in a calendar year and accumulates less than 5 years of service credit before terminating again, the member:
   - Is not awarded service credit for the period of reemployment;
   - Is refunded the accumulated contributions associated with the period of reemployment;
   - Starting the first month following termination of service, receives the same retirement benefit previously paid to the member; and
   - Does not accrue post-retirement benefit adjustments during the term of reemployment but receives a Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA) in January immediately following second retirement.

3. If the member works more than 480 hours in a calendar year and accumulates at least 5 years of service credit before terminating again, the member:
   - Is awarded service credit for the period of reemployment;
   - Starting the first month following termination of service, receives:
     I. The same retirement benefit previously paid to the member, and
     II. A second retirement benefit for the period of reemployment calculated based on the laws in effect as of the member's rehire date; and
   - Does not accrue post-retirement benefit adjustments during the term of reemployment but receives a GABA:
     I. On the initial retirement benefit in January immediately following second retirement, and
     II. On the second retirement benefit starting in January after receiving that benefit for at least 12 months.

4. A member who returns to covered service is not eligible for a disability benefit.

Refunds:

- Terminating members eligible to retire may, in lieu of receiving a monthly retirement benefit, refund their accumulated contributions in a lump sum.
- Terminating members with accumulated contributions between $200 and $1,000 who wish to rollover their refund must do so within 90 days of termination of service.
- Trusts, estates, and charitable organizations listed as beneficiaries are entitled to receive only a lump-sum payment.

Family Law Orders:

- If a Family Law Order (FLO) is silent regarding the apportionment of post-retirement benefit adjustments such as the Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA), the FLO is presumed to require apportionment of the post-retirement benefit adjustment in the same percentage as the monthly retirement benefit is apportioned.

SRS Funding – House Bill 383, effective July 1, 2017:

Increase in SRS Employee and Employer Contributions:

- SRS employee contributions increase 1.25% from 9.245% to 10.495%.
- SRS employer additional contributions increase 3%, from 0.58% to 3.58%, for a total employer contributions rate of 13.115%.
- SRS employee contributions will return to 9.245% and SRS employer contributions will return to 9.535% when reducing the employee contribution and terminating the additional employer contributions will not cause the amortization period to exceed 25 years.

Changes in actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions:

	PERS	SRS
Acturial cost method	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage of pay, open	Level percentage of pay, open
Remaining amortization period	26 years	26 years
Asset valuation method	4 year smoothed market	4 year smoothed market
Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Salary increases	3.50%	3.50%
Investment rate of return	7.65%, net of pension plan investment expense and including inflation	7.65%, net of pension plan investment expense and including inflation

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
For the Year Ending June 30,

Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	2018
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	$ 987,179
Service cost	110,848
Interest cost	40,328
Differences in experience	53,200
Changes in assumption	(12,449)
Benefit payments	(24,434)
Total OPEB liability - end of year	$ 1,154,672
Covered-employee payroll	$ 3,983,956
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	28.98%

Notes to Schedule

Changes of assumptions: Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate of each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period.	3.87%

Differences in experience measure the expected versus actual claims experience.

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

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

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

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, 2017	Receipts	Expenditures	Returned to Grantor/ Other	Balance June 30, 2018
U.S. Department of Transportation:								
Passed through the Montana Department of Transportation:								
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	STPE 34(35)	$ 63,854	$ (3,081)	$ 3,782	$ 701	$ -	$ -
Subtotal				(3,081)	3,782	701	-	-
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	20.509	109518	59,924	-	21,568	37,960	-	(16,392)
Subtotal				-	21,568	37,960	-	(16,392)
Non-cash Assistance:								
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	20.513	110024	57,786	-	57,786	57,786	-	-
Subtotal				-	57,786	57,786	-	-
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				(3,081)	83,136	96,447	-	(16,392)
U.S. Department of Justice:								
Direct Program:								
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710	2017UMWX0038	125,000	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710	2016UMWX0184	125,000	(9,128)	42,670	43,093	-	(9,551)
Subtotal				(9,128)	42,670	43,093	-	(9,551)
Passed through the Montana Board of Crime Control:								
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	15-V88-92151	47,785	-	10,104	20,618	-	(10,514)
Subtotal				-	10,104	20,618	-	(10,514)
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	17-W03-92108	38,892	-	25,356	34,879	-	(9,523)
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	16-W03-91942	26,206	(7,655)	7,655	-	-	-
Subtotal				(7,655)	33,011	34,879	-	(9,523)
Passed through Gallatin County:								
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	2018-104	26,482	-	26,482	26,482	-	-
Passed through the Montana Board of Crime Control:								
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	16-GP01-92276	9,120	-	-	8,560	-	(8,560)
Subtotal				-	26,482	35,042	-	(8,560)
Subtotal pass-through programs				(7,655)	69,597	90,539	-	(28,597)
Total U.S. Department of Justice				(16,783)	112,267	133,632	-	(38,148)
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:								
Passed through the Montana Department of Military Affairs - Disaster & Emergency Services Division:								
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2017-SS-00009	21,609	-	21,609	21,609	-	-
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	EMW-2015-SS-00005	172,000	-	-	55,383	-	(55,383)
Subtotal				-	21,609	76,992	-	(55,383)
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	PDMC-PL-08-MT-2015-005	18,749	-	11,450	13,325	-	(1,875)
Subtotal				-	11,450	13,325	-	(1,875)
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMD-2017-EP-00003	37,500	-	21,570	36,456	-	(14,886)
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	EMD-2016-EP-00002	37,500	(8,741)	17,518	8,094	(683)	-
Subtotal				(8,741)	39,088	44,550	(683)	(14,886)
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security				(8,741)	72,147	134,867	(683)	(72,144)
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:								
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	(8,220)	5,480	-	2,740	-
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	18-07-5-01-034-0	12,897	-	7,738	12,897	-	(5,159)
Subtotal				(8,220)	13,218	12,897	2,740	(5,159)

PARK COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

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, 2017	Receipts	Expenditures	Returned to Grantor/ Other	Balance June 30, 2018
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	17-07-4-31-131-0	12,699	(2,117)	8,466	6,349	(2,117)	(2,117)
Subtotal				(2,117)	8,466	6,349	(2,117)	(2,117)
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Aligned Cooperative Agreements	93.074	18-07-6-11-037-0	34,533	-	26,763	34,533	-	(7,770)
Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Aligned Cooperative Agreements	93.074	17-07-6-11-037-0	34,533	(7,770)	7,840	-	(70)	-
Subtotal				(7,770)	34,603	34,533	(70)	(7,770)
Passed through Rocky Mountain Area IV Agency on Aging:								
National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E	93.052	2018-004-015	3,300	-	3,300	3,300	-	-
Subtotal				-	3,300	3,300	-	-
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				(18,107)	59,587	57,079	553	(15,046)
U.S. Department of the Interior:								
Direct Programs:								
Cooperative Research and Training Programs-Resources of the National Park System	15.945	P15AC00153	45,115	-	-	20,565	-	(20,565)
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				(31,493)	31,493	20,565	-	(20,565)
U.S. Department of Agriculture:								
Direct Programs:								
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	16-DG-11011100-035	24,036	(21,969)	23,699	1,742	12	-
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	14-PA-11011100-025	29,644	-	4,170	4,170	-	-
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	15-PA-11011100-072	16,600	-	907	907	-	-
Subtotal direct programs				(21,969)	28,776	6,819	12	-
Passed through the Montana Department of Administration:								
Schools and Roads - Grants to States	10.665	N/A	293,106	14,483	293,106	293,106	-	14,483
Subtotal pass-through programs				14,483	293,106	293,106	-	14,483
Subtotal				(7,486)	321,882	299,925	12	14,483
Passed through the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services:								
WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	18-07-5-21-032-0	40,728	-	18,015	24,557	-	(6,542)
WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	17-07-5-21-032-0	37,015	(2,378)	13,783	10,033	(1,372)	-
Subtotal				(2,378)	31,798	34,590	(1,372)	(6,542)
Passed through the Montana Department of Agriculture:								
Forest Health Protection	10.680	MDA-2016-702	50,000	-	18,223	18,223	-	-
Subtotal				-	18,223	18,223	-	-
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				(9,864)	371,903	352,738	(1,360)	7,941
Total Federal Awards				$ (88,069)	$ 730,533	$ 795,328	$ (1,490)	$ (154,354)

Notes 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, 2018. 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.

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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, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the government's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 10, 2019. The report included an explanatory paragraph to describe a change in accounting principles.

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.

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. 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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2018-001 through 2018-003 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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
January 10, 2019

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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, 2018. 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.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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 each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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 a 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 have not been identified. We did identify a deficiency in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2018-004 that we consider to be a material weakness.

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.

Olness & Associates, PC

Billings, Montana
January 10, 2019

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: unqualified for all major programs

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

Major programs:

CFDA Numbers	*Name of Federal Program or Cluster*
20.513	Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and individuals with Disabilities
10.665	Schools and Roads-Grants to States

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

2018-001. 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.

2018-002. INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Criteria: As part of its internal control structure, it is the county's responsibility to prepare its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Further, local governments in Montana are required to adhere to the accounting and financial reporting standards adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Condition: During the course of our audit engagement, we proposed adjustments and changes to the financial statements and footnotes that were not identified as a result of Park County's existing internal controls. Individually and in the aggregate, the adjustments and changes were material to the financial statements.

Cause: Revenue and expenditure cutoff procedures were ineffective, the methodologies used to allocate deferred inflows, deferred outflows and liabilities related to GASB Statement No.'s 68 and 75 were incorrect, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards was not prepared in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and procedures are not in place to identify errors in calculating depreciation.

Effect: These control deficiencies could result in material misstatements to the financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

Recommendation: We recommend a thorough review of the County's financial and accounting reporting procedures be conducted; specifically, year-end reporting and financial statement preparation.

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

2018-003. 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's response to this finding is included in the attached corrective action plan.

Auditor's response in accordance with GAO Government Auditing Standards-paragraph 4.38: The planned corrective action related to time pay accounting does not adequately address the auditors' recommendation. The planned corrective action does not describe how all transactions related to a defendant's time pay will be accounted for to ensure they have been recorded properly and the methods that will be used to discover errors or irregularities.

FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

2018-004. ALL MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

Finding 2018-002 applies to these major programs.

PARK COUNTY
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

2017-001. SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

Status: This finding is unresolved and is repeated as finding 2018-001 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

2017-002. AUDITOR PREPARED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Status: This finding has been resolved.

2017-003. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TIME PAY ACCOUNTING

Status: This finding is unresolved and is repeated as finding 2018-003 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

2017-004. MATERIALS NOT BID

Status: This finding has been resolved.

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

Status: This finding has been resolved.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECUIRTY:

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.

FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

2018-001. SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

Name of Contact Person: Commissioners

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.

2018-002. INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Name of contact person: Finance Director

Corrective Action: Park County decided to engage a different accounting firm to prepare year-end financial statements in an effort to address the 2017 finding regarding auditor prepared financial statements. Although every effort was made to create accurate financial statements, 2018 was a transition year and issues arose as a result. The errors were addressed with assistance from the auditors and procedures will be updated.

Proposed Completion Date: Immediately

2018-003. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TIME PAY ACCOUNTING

Name of contact person: Park County Justice of the Peace

Corrective Action: 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 matter 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 to 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. In the past I have run reports, printed them and put them in with the bank statements for the auditors' review. We still get the same finding. The auditor asked that I run the reports and print them for the next audit and then will not give this finding.

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.

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.

FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

2018-004. ALL MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

Finding 2018-002 applies to these federal award programs.