Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Year ended September 30, 2018



Bingham County, Idaho Contents September 30, 2018

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	1-8
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	9-10
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Government-wide Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Activities	12-13
Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	14-15
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	17-18
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities	19
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds	21
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	22-23
Statement of Net Position Fiduciary Funds	24
Statement of Changes in Net Position Fiduciary Funds – Private Purpose Trust Funds	25
Notes to Financial Statements	26-45
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach	46-48
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget to Actual	40.70
Governmental Funds	
Pension Plan Required Supplementary Information	54-55
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	56

Bingham County, Idaho Contents

September 30, 2018

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	All Nonmajor Funds Combining Balance Sheet	57
	All Nonmajor Funds Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	58
	All Fiduciary Fund Types - Private Purpose Trust Funds Combining Balance Sheet	59-60
	All Fiduciary Fund Types - Private Purpose Trust Funds Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	61-62
SI	INGLE AUDIT SECTION	
	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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	63-64
	Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	65 66
	Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	
	Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	69
	Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	70
	Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	71

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2018

This discussion and analysis of Bingham County, Idaho's (the County) financial performance provides an overall review of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. The intent of the discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the Bingham County, Idaho exceeded its liabilities at the close of fiscal year 2018 by \$20,974,258 (net position). Of this amount, \$7,645,850 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The County's total net position increased by \$2,004,852 in comparison with the prior year mainly due to
 normal governmental revenues in excess of expenditures. In addition, the new GASB 75 standards for
 other post-employment benefits created an additional liability that changed beginning net position and
 unrestricted net position information.
- As of the close of fiscal year 2018, Bingham County, Idaho's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,042,121, an increase of \$1,494,960 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately \$5,906,837 of this total amount is available for spending at the County's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- As of the close of fiscal year 2018, Bingham County, Idaho's proprietary funds reported combined ending net position of \$3,782,005, an increase of \$358,144 in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of fiscal year 2018, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,345,741.
- During fiscal year 2018, the County paid down the remaining \$130,753 on prior capital lease obligations.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial section of this annual report consists of three parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Basic Financial Statements, and Required Supplementary Information. The Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Bingham County, Idaho's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of Bingham County, Idaho's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2018

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of Bingham County, Idaho that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities.)

The governmental activities of Bingham County, Idaho include general government, public safety, public works, health and sanitation, culture and recreation, education, and economic development. The County has two business-type activities including Solid Waste and 911 Emergency Communication.

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. Bingham County, Idaho, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of Bingham County, Idaho can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the County's near-term financing requirements.

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

Bingham County, Idaho maintains five major individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in balances for the General Fund, Justice, Road and Bridge, Road and Bridge Special Projects, and Payment in Lieu of Taxes which are major governmental funds.

Bingham County, Idaho adopts an annual appropriated budget for all of its governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget for the major funds.

<u>Proprietary Funds</u>. Proprietary funds are used to account for the County's business-type activities. The two major proprietary funds are the Solid Waste and 911 Emergency Communication Funds.

<u>Fiduciary Funds</u>. Bingham County, Idaho maintains two types of fiduciary funds, private purpose trust funds and agency funds. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from these funds are not available to support the County's programs.

<u>Notes to the Financial Statements</u>. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2018

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the County, assets exceeded liabilities by \$20,974,357 as of September 30, 2018.

The largest portion of the County's net position is reflected in its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings, machinery, and equipment.) The County uses 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, if any, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt, if any, must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate those liabilities.

The following table provides a summary of the County's net position as of September 30, 2018, compared to 2017:

	2010	2017
	2018	(As restated)
Assets Current and other assets Capital assets	15,070,133 13,328,408	13,326,251 13,485,103
Total assets	28,398,541	26,811,354
Deferred outflows of resources Related to pensions	1,044,049	1,080,701
Liabilities Current and other liabilities Pension plan payable Other long-term liabilities	1,567,860 4,641,287 1,392,883	1,586,004 5,043,135 1,537,011
Total liabilities	7,602,030	8,166,150
Deferred inflows of resources Related to pensions	866,203	756,499
Net position Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	13,328,408 7,645,850	13,354,350 5,615,056
Total net position	20,974,258	18,969,406

There is no portion of the County's net position that is considered restricted. Restricted net assets are resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$7,645,950, may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The net position of the County, as a whole, increased \$2,004,850 from \$18,969,406 (as restated) at September 30, 2017, to \$20,974,258 at September 30, 2018.

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2018

The following table shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2018 and 2017.

	2018 Governmental Activities	2017 Governmental Activities	2018 Business-type Activities	2017 Business-type Activities
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	2,300,842	2,187,906	2,818,190	2,439,153
Operating grants and contributions	6,985,184	6,306,312	118,369	96,785
General revenues				
Property taxes	13,035,750	12,244,708		
Public service taxes	2,959,536	2,774,856		
Intergovernmental revenues	813,867	797,261		
Earnings on investments	236,614	229,492		
Miscellaneous	27,129	67,249		
Total revenues	26,358,922	24,607,784	2,936,559	2,535,938
Expenses				
General government	7,158,522	6,733,229		
Public safety	8,207,263	8,244,859		
Public works	5,872,043	5,349,726		
Health and sanitation	2,407,528	2,546,245		
Culture and recreation	318,618	344,665		
Education	47,400	51,601		
Conservation/economic development	641,934	647,655		
Capital outlay	38,906	427,639		
Solid waste	,	,	1,919,699	1,810,654
911 Emergency communication			658,716	452,649
Interest on long-term debt		6,422		
Total expenses	24,692,214	24,352,041	2,578,415	2,263,303
Revenues over (under) expenses	1,666,708	255,743	358,144	272,635
, , ,				
Other, special items, and transfers	(0.0.000)	1.005		
Transfers in (out)	(20,000)	1,086		
Change in net position	1,646,708	256,829	358,144	272,635

Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$1,646,708 in fiscal year 2018 and increased by \$256,829 in 2017.

Property taxes account for the largest revenue source for the County. Property taxes totaled \$13,035,750 and \$12,244,708 in 2018 and 2017, representing approximately 49.5% and 49.8% respectively, of total County revenues from governmental activities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2018

The following table shows the County's cost of services and net cost of services for fiscal year 2018.

	Total Cost	Net Cost
	of Services	of Services
Governmental Activities		
General government	7,158,522	4,915,475
Public safety	8,207,263	7,301,073
Public works	5,872,043	762,063
Health and sanitation	2,407,528	1,604,837
Culture and recreation	318,618	173,697
Education	47,400	(31,797)
Conservation/economic development	641,934	641,934
Capital outlay	38,906	38,906
Total governmental activities	24,692,214	15,406,188
Business-type Activities		
Solid waste	1,919,699	428,895
911 Emergency communication	658,716	(70,751)
	2,578,415	358,144

Charges for services, operating grants, and contributions of \$9,286,026 are received and used to fund the general government expenses of the County. The remaining \$15,406,188 in general government expenses is funded by property taxes, public service taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other revenue sources.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

<u>Governmental Funds</u>. The County uses governmental funds to provide information on near-term receipts, disbursements, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the County's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of September 30, 2018, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,042,121, an increase of \$1,494,960 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 58.8% of this total amount, \$5,906,837, constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is restricted, committed, or assigned to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been obligated for a variety of governmental purposes.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At September 30, 2018, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,345,741, while total fund balance is \$1,345,741. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the County's General Fund increased by \$491,651 during the current fiscal year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2018

<u>Budgetary Highlights.</u> By state statute, the Board of County Commissioners adopts the annual operating budget for the County effective the first day of October. The budget was not amended during 2018.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

<u>Capital Assets</u>. The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2018, amounts to \$13,328,408 (net of accumulated depreciation.) Capital assets include land, infrastructure, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, and when applicable, construction in process.

Major capital transactions during the year were for the purchase of several road construction trucks and associated equipment, the purchase of several vehicles for the sheriff's department (in connection with the termination of their lease agreements), plus additional equipment and remodels for various departments. Additional information about the County's capital assets can be found in Note D of the financial statements.

The County has adopted an allowable alternative to reporting depreciation for its road network. Under this alternative method, referred to as the "modified approach," the County must maintain an asset management system and demonstrate that its highways and roads are being preserved at or above condition levels established by County policy. Infrastructure assets accounted for under the modified approach are not depreciated and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed.

The Bingham County Road and Bridge department manages its road network using a rating system. This system uses a measurement scale that considers the condition of the roads as denoted by pavement condition. During fiscal year 2017, the County switched to using the Paser Manual for asphalt road condition evaluation. This system rates paved roads on a scale from 10 (Excellent) to 1 (Failed). Prior to fiscal year 2017, the conditions were as follows: A paved road is considered to be in "A" or "Excellent" condition when it is new, in "B" or "Good" condition when only chip seals are required, in "C" or "Fair" condition when maintenance more than chip sealing is required, in "D" or "Poor" condition when it is uneven to drive on (overlay, etc.), and in "F" or "Failed" condition when it needs gravel, shoulders, widening, etc. and in "O" condition for all others.

It is Bingham County Road and Bridge's goal to maintain at least 50% of its road network at a category level of Fair or above, and allow no more than 10% at a category level of Failed. In order to achieve a complete condition assessment of all County roads within a period of three years, condition assessments are performed on approximately one-third of the roads annually. The most recent condition assessment, completed in 2015 and updated in fiscal year 2017, shows that 100.00% of the County's roads were in Fair or better condition.

Comparisons with the prior year reflected changes in assessment levels. Between the Road and Bridge and Road and Bridge – Special Projects funds, \$6,501,064 was budgeted to maintain eligible infrastructure assets and \$6,050,683 was spent.

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2018

The costs of construction and maintenance needed to maintain and replace aging and deteriorating infrastructure are reflected in the following table.

	Increased (decrea	ased) costs for	Road Departments
	2018	2017	Difference
Road Oil CRS2 (per ton)		340	
Road Oil CMS2 (per ton)	365		25
Diesel (per gal w/o taxes)	2.54	1.82	.72
Gasoline (per gal w taxes)	2.42	1.92	.50

Debt Administration. At September 30, 2018 and 2017, the County had no general obligation debt outstanding.

	2018	2017
Compensated absences	395,853	399,346
Capital leases		130,753
Landfill closure costs	493,421	521,221
Total	889,274	1,051,320

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County is continuing to build and strengthen its tax base and economy not only by expanding existing businesses, but by attracting new businesses. New home construction is increasing and the County is optimistic that new subdivisions will bring new businesses and residents. Because of sound financial planning, good judgment, and restraint, County leadership has positioned itself to be able to continue to provide quality services as well as continue to work on planned capital improvements. In short, we are cautiously optimistic in our economic outlook for 2019.

CURRENT FINANCIAL ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Bingham County was created in 1885 and is located in southeastern Idaho and serves the cities of Blackfoot, Shelley, Firth, Atomic City, Basalt, and Aberdeen as well as surrounding rural unincorporated communities. Blackfoot serves as the county seat. Rich volcanic soil and access to irrigation from the Snake and Blackfoot Rivers have made Bingham County a productive agriculturally based county. Although the County economy depends heavily on agriculture, the proximity to the Idaho National Laboratory, the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and two larger cities, Idaho Falls to the north and Pocatello to the south, provide a wide variety of employment opportunities.

The population for Bingham County was estimated at 45,927 for 2017 with the average unemployment rate at 2.7%. Real and personal property tax assessments, based on net taxable value, increased from \$1,894,004,451 in 2017 to \$1,994,813,539 in 2018. Tax collections remain stable.

Government employment provides 30% of the jobs in the County because of Idaho's State Hospital South, University of Idaho Agriculture Experiment Station, local school districts, cities, and Bingham County.

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2018

Major non-governmental employers in the area include Basic American Foods, Bingham Memorial Hospital, Idaho Supreme Potatoes, Premier Technology, Spudnik Equipment, Wada Farms, Golden Valley Natural, Glanbia Foods, Walmart, and Shoshone Bannock Tribal Enterprises. Premier Technology, Spudnik Equipment, and First American Title have their headquarters in Bingham County.

Patriot Field, a veteran's memorial park across from the courthouse dedicated in 2016, continues to draw visitors and community members. The nearly two acre park with nine flag poles, walking paths and memorial wall is a tribute to the veterans of Bingham County. The project was funded with county funds matched with funds from the Blackfoot Urban Renewal Agency.

The County continues to maintain a healthy financial position using conservative financial management principles. County leadership has positioned itself to be able to continue to provide quality services and to work on planned capital improvements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the 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 Pamela W. Eckhardt, Clerk, Bingham County, 501 N. Maple, Room 107, Blackfoot, Idaho 83221 (208) 782-3160.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Board of County Commissioners Bingham County, Idaho Blackfoot, Idaho

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 Bingham County, Idaho, (the County) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County'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; 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 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 of 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 Bingham County, Idaho as of September 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Other Matters – Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note T to the financial statements, in 2018 the County implemented new accounting guidance, GASB 75; Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment 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 require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and other required supplementary information on pages 1 through 8 and pages 46 through 56 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, 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 Matters - Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and other schedules listed in the table of contents and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and other schedules listed in the table of contents and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and other schedules listed in the table of contents and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are 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 May 21, 2019, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and 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 County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Wipfli LLP

CPAs and Consultants

Wippei LLP

Idaho Falls, Idaho May 21, 2019

Government-wide Statement of Net Position September 30, 2018

		Primary Government	
	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	9,107,608	3,097,352	12,204,960
Receivables			
Property taxes	344,127		344,127
Intergovernmental	2,203,036		2,203,036
Other	243,194	74,717	317,911
Capital assets			
Land and infrastructure	4,091,237	99,150	4,190,387
Depreciable assets, net	7,636,309	1,501,712	9,138,021
Total assets	23,625,511	4,772,931	28,398,442
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCE	ES		
Related to pensions	988,939	55,110	1,044,049
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	1,017,455	248,379	1,265,834
Accrued salaries and benefits	288,921	13,105	302,026
Noncurrent liabilities			
Due within one year			
Compensated absences	395,853		395,853
Due in more than one year			
Pension plan payable	4,395,291	245,996	4,641,287
Other post employment benefits	503,609		503,609
Landfill closure costs		493,421	493,421
Total liabilities	6,601,129	1,000,901	7,602,030
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	8		
Related to pensions	821,068	45,135	866,203
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	11,727,546	1,600,862	13,328,408
Unrestricted	5,464,707	2,181,143	7,645,850
Total net position	17,192,253	3,782,005	20,974,258

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

		I	Program Revenue	S
			Operating	Capital
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and
Functions / Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions
Governmental activities				
General government	7,158,522	1,210,573	1,032,474	
Public safety	8,207,263	590,214	315,976	
Public works	5,872,043	34,774	5,075,206	
Health and sanitation	2,407,528	412,074	390,617	
Culture and recreation	318,618	53,207	91,714	
Education	47,400		79,197	
Conservation/economic development	641,934			
Capital outlay	38,906			
Total governmental activities	24,692,214	2,300,842	6,985,184	0
Business-type activities				
Solid waste	1,919,699	2,283,545	65,049	
911 emergency communications	658,716	534,645	53,320	
Total business-type activities	2,578,415	2,818,190	118,369	0
Total primary government	27,270,629	5,119,032	7,103,553	0

General revenues

Property taxes

Public service taxes

Grants not restricted to specific programs

Earnings on investments

Miscellaneous and contributions

Transfers

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position - beginning

Adjustment to beginning balance for GASB 75

Net position - ending

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

C	Descionant trans	
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
(4,915,475)		(4,915,475
(7,301,073)		(7,301,07
(762,063)		(762,06
(1,604,837)		(1,604,83
(173,697)		(173,69
31,797		31,79
(641,934)		(641,934
(38,906)		(38,900
(15,406,188)	0	(15,406,18
	428,895	428,89
	(70,751)	(70,75
0	358,144	358,14
(15,406,188)	358,144	(15,048,04
13,035,750		13,035,75
2,959,536		2,959,53
813,867		813,86
236,614		236,61
27,129		27,12
(20,000)		(20,00
17,052,896	0	17,052,89
1,646,708	358,144	2,004,85
16,031,236	3,423,861	19,455,09
(485,691)		(485,69
17,192,253	3,782,005	20,974,25

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2018

	General	Road and Bridge	Justice
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,004,531	809,404	(21,163)
Receivables			
Property taxes	101,872	18,502	104,209
Intergovernmental	515,550	935,016	376,701
Other			255
Total assets	1,621,953	1,762,922	460,002
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	106,504	134,832	86,973
Accrued salaries and benefits	78,928	40,528	125,469
Total liabilities	185,432	175,360	212,442
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue	90,780	16,457	92,774
FUND BALANCE			
Assigned		1,571,105	154,786
Unassigned	1,345,741		
Total fund balances	1,345,741	1,571,105	154,786
Total liabilities, deferred inflows			
of resources, and fund balances	1,621,953	1,762,922	460,002

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2018

Road and Bridge Special Projects	Payment in Lieu of Taxes	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
718,332	4,955,096	1,641,408	9,107,608
12,955 308,082	242,939	106,589 67,687	344,127 2,203,036 243,194
1,039,369	5,198,035	1,815,684	11,897,965
108,054	394,000	187,092 43,996	1,017,455 288,921
108,054	394,000	231,088	1,306,376
11,492	242,939	95,026	549,468
919,823	4,561,096	1,489,570	4,135,284 5,906,837
919,823	4,561,096	1,489,570	10,042,121
1,039,369	5,198,035	1,815,684	11,897,965

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2018

Total fund balances - governmental funds	10,042,121
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different due to the following items:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets is \$29,892,673 and the accumulated depreciation is \$18,165,127.	11,727,546
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are shown as unavailable in the funds.	306,529
Other receivables from the PILT fund will be collected but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are shown as unavailable in the funds.	242,939
The net pension liability and the deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are only reported in the Statement of Net Position: Net pension liability is \$4,395,291, deferred inflows of resources related to pensions is \$821,068 and deferred outflows of resources related to pensions is \$988,939.	(4,227,420)
Liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. These liabilities at year end consisted of:	
Compensated absences Other post employment benefits obligations	(395,853) (503,609)
Total net position - governmental activities	17,192,253

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

		Road and	
REVENUES	General	Bridge	Justice
Property taxes	3,825,394	725,511	3,960,489
Licenses and permits	333,778	0 , 0	76,327
Intergovernmental revenue	1,956,976	3,969,546	1,585,058
Charges for services	344,002	314	382,494
Fines and forfeitures	480		, -
Interest and dividend income	124,519		112,095
Miscellaneous and contributions	572,228	19,044	7,643
Total revenues	7,157,377	4,714,415	6,124,106
EXPENDITURES Current			
General government	4,382,567		
Public safety	1,679,219		6,141,062
Public works	1,079,219	3,419,806	0,111,002
Health and sanitation	148,170	2,119,000	
Culture and recreation	1.0,170		
Education			
Conservation/economic development	385,955		
Capital outlay	69,815	688,577	73,165
Total expenditures	6,665,726	4,108,383	6,214,227
Revenues over (under) expenditures	491,651	606,032	(90,121)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Operating transfers			
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures	491,651	606,032	(90,121)
Fund balance at October 1, 2017	854,090	965,073	244,907
Fund balance at September 30, 2018	1,345,741	1,571,105	154,786

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Road and Bridge	Payment		Total
Special	in Lieu of	Nonmajor	Governmental
Projects	Taxes	Funds	Funds
444,737		4,097,008	13,053,139
1 071 000	022.045	53,169	463,274
1,251,323	833,867	516,500	10,113,270
		315,810	1,042,620
		227,457	227,937
16.200	100 745	(22.020	236,614
16,200	180,745	632,039	1,427,899
1,712,260	1,014,612	5,841,983	26,564,753
	715,872	2,099,099	7,197,538
		368,277	8,188,558
1,940,486		2,882	5,363,174
		2,240,857	2,389,027
		304,616	304,616
		47,400	47,400
		253,869	639,824
7,014		81,085	919,656
1,947,500	715,872	5,398,085	25,049,793
(235,240)	298,740	443,898	1,514,960
		(20,000)	(20,000)
(235,240)	298,740	423,898	1,494,960
1,155,063	4,262,356	1,065,672	8,547,161
919,823	4,561,096	1,489,570	10,042,121

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities

September 30, 2018

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds	1,494,960
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different due to the following:	
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense of \$1,058,974 and net disposals of \$106,438 is exceeded by capital outlays of \$995,101 in the current period.	(170,311)
Because some property taxes and a receivable from BURA will not be collected for several months after the County's fiscal year ends, they are not considered 'available' revenues in the governmental funds. Unavailable tax revenues increased by \$17,389 this year and collections on the BURA receivable were \$20,000.	(37,389)
In the statement of activities, certain operating expenses - compensated absences (vacations) are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used. This year vacation leave earned exceeded vacation leave used by this amount.	3,493
Vested employee benefits are reported in the governmental funds when amounts are paid. The statements of activites reports the value of benefits earned during the year.	
Change is net pension liability 382,386 Change in deferred outflows of resources related to pensions (34,877) Change in deferred inflows of resources related to pensions (104,389) Change in OPEB (17,918)	225,202
Repayment of capital lease obligations of \$130,753 is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	130,753
Total change in net position - governmental activities	1,646,708

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds September 30, 2018

L G G T T T T	Solid Waste	911 Emergency Communication	Total Proprietary Funds
ASSETS Cook and each equivalents	2 210 604	077 (50	2.007.252
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables	2,219,694 39,449	877,658	3,097,352
Capital assets	39,449	35,268	74,717
Land	99,150		99,150
Depreciable assets, net	988,402	513,310	1,501,712
Total assets	3,346,695	1,426,236	4,772,931
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	50,104	5,006	55,110
LIABILITIES Current liabilities	101101	7.1.00	2.10.250
Accounts payable	194,191	54,188	248,379
Accrued salaries and benefits Noncurrent liabilities	10,254	2,851	13,105
Pension plan payable	224,927	21,069	245,996
Landfill closure costs	493,421		493,421
Total liabilities	922,793	78,108	1,000,901
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	40,286	4,849	45,135
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets, net position	1,087,552	513,310	1,600,862
Unrestricted	1,346,168	834,975	2,181,143
Total net position	2,433,720	1,348,285	3,782,005

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Solid Waste	911 Emergency Communication	Total Proprietary Funds
OPERATING REVENUES			
Operating grant from the State of Idaho		53,320	53,320
Charges for services	2,283,545	534,645	2,818,190
Rental and other income	65,049		65,049
Total revenues	2,348,594	587,965	2,936,559
OPERATING EXPENDITURES			
Salaries and wages	390,803	100,998	491,801
Employee benefits	175,948	33,670	209,618
Line charges		97,592	97,592
Subcontractor and other disposal costs	1,034,297		1,034,297
Maintenance and other vehicle costs	132,745	69,202	201,947
Supplies and other operating expenses	12,361	317,769	330,130
Depreciation	173,545	39,485	213,030
Total expenditures	1,919,699	658,716	2,578,415
Revenues over (under) expenditures	428,895	(70,751)	358,144
Net position at October 1, 2017	2,004,825	1,419,036	3,423,861
Net position at September 30, 2018	2,433,720	1,348,285	3,782,005

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

CACH ELOWS EDOM ODED ATING A CTIVITIES	Solid Waste	911 Emergency Communication	Total Proprietary Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2 201 555	500 550	2.020.250
Cash received from customers and users	2,291,577	528,773	2,820,350
Cash payments for personnel costs	(577,161)	(137,088)	(714,249)
Cash payments for services and supplies	(1,208,350)	(436,404)	(1,644,754)
Other operating revenues	65,049	53,320	118,369
Net cash provided (used) by operations	571,115	8,601	579,716
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL			
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	0	0	0
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Acquisition of capital assets	(226,646)	0_	(226,646)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	0	0	0
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	344,469	8,601	353,070
Cash at beginning of year	1,875,225	869,057	2,744,282
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2,219,694	877,658	3,097,352

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

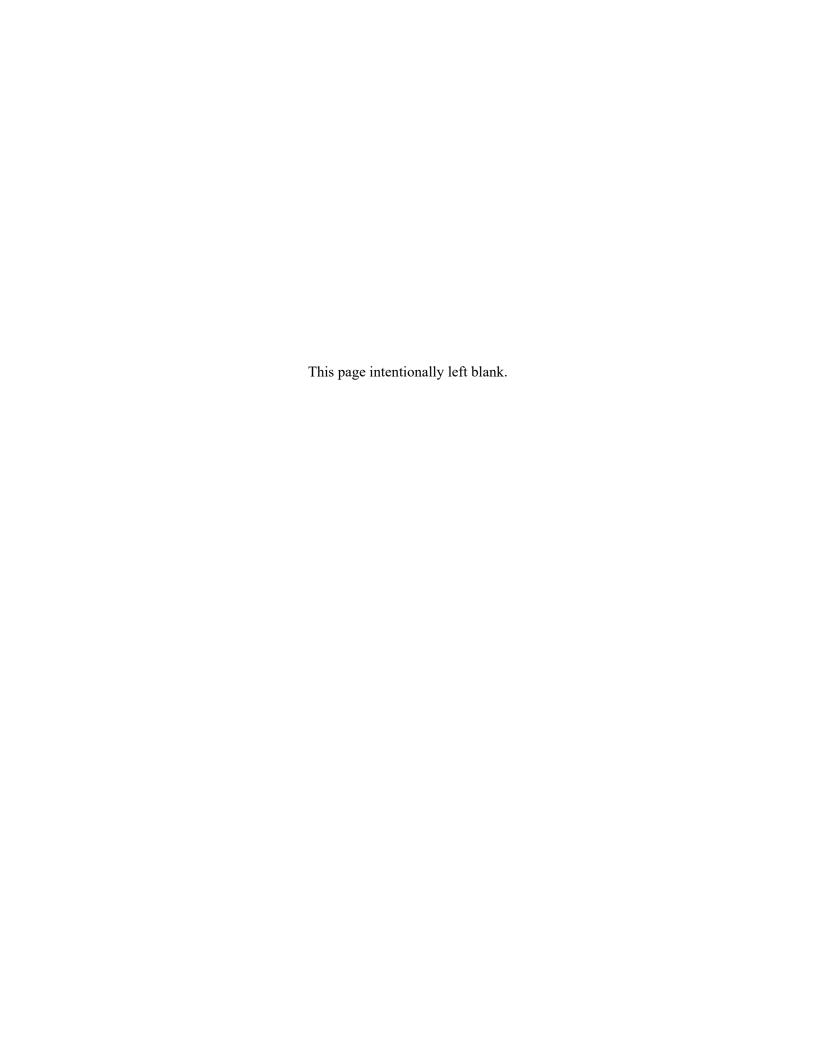
	Solid Waste	911 Emergency Communication	Total Proprietary Funds
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING			
INCOME TO NET CASH FLOWS			
FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	420.005	(70.751)	250 144
Operating income (loss)	428,895	(70,751)	358,144
Depreciation expense	173,545	39,485	213,030
(Increase)/decrease in assets			
Receivables	8,032	(5,872)	2,160
Change in deferred outflows of resources	1,411	364	1,775
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities			
Accounts payable	(1,147)	48,159	47,012
Accrued payroll	(574)	116	(458)
Pension plan payable	(15,472)	(3,990)	(19,462)
Landfill closure costs	(27,800)		(27,800)
Change in deferred inflows of resources	4,225	1,090	5,315
Net cash flows from operating activities	571,115	8,601	579,716

Statement of Net Position Fiduciary Funds September 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS Cook and cook against ante	2 204 775	202 440
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables	3,204,775 65	383,448 503,827
Receivables		303,827
Total assets	3,204,840	887,275
LIABILITIES Accounts and other payables Payable to taxing districts	531,789	383,511 503,764
Total liabilities	531,789	887,275
NET POSITION Held in trust for individuals, organizations, and other governments	2,673,051	0

Statement of Changes in Net Position Fiduciary Funds - Private Purpose Trust Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

ADDITIONS	
ADDITIONS	1 700 250
Licenses and permits	1,790,258
Intergovernmental revenue	16,631
Charges for services	179,871
Fines and forfeitures	316,895
Miscellaneous and contributions	2,912,667
Total additions	5,216,322
DEDUCTIONS	
Trust remittance and other deductions	5,734,257
TRANSFERS FROM (TO) OTHER FUNDS	20,000
Change in net position	(497,935)
Net position at October 1, 2017	3,170,986
Net position at September 30, 2018	2,673,051



Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE A SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Bingham County (the County) is organized and operates under the provisions of the Idaho Constitution and the accounting policies and practices of the County conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as applied to governments.

- 1. <u>General</u>. The financial statements listed in the table of contents have been prepared in Accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.
 - The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial position.
- 2. Reporting Entity. The scope of the reporting entity is intended to cover those funds under the direct jurisdiction of the governing boards, elected or appointed, that exercise substantial or total administrative and supervisory authority in their name and are considered to be substantially autonomous from Bingham County government. In addition, the County receives and disburses money from various agency accounts held for other entities. These accounts are maintained for others only in fiduciary funds and beyond that are not included in this report.
- 3. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements. The County's basic financial statements consist of both government-wide statements and fund statements. The government-wide statements focus on the County as a whole, while the fund statements focus on individual funds.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements present information on all non-fiduciary activities of the government. The County's activities are distinguished between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues.

The Statement of Net Position presents the County's non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows with the difference reported as net position. Net position is restricted when constraints placed upon it are either externally imposed or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. The County does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other revenues not meeting the definition of program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the County are recorded in individual funds. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is used to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. Separate statements are provided for governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. For governmental and proprietary funds, the emphasis is on major funds, with each displayed in a separate column.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE A SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- General Fund The fund is the principal operating fund of the County. It is used to account for all financial resources not required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Road and Bridge This fund accounts for maintenance of County roads and bridges, and is funded primarily from State Highway User revenue as well as from general property tax revenues.
- Justice Fund This fund accounts for law enforcement activities of the County. It is funded primarily from general property tax revenues, prisoner housing, and grants.
- Road and Bridge Special Projects This fund accounts for the maintenance and replacement of County
 roads and bridges and is primarily funded from State Highway User revenue as well as from general
 property tax revenues.
- PILT Fund This fund accounts for internal restrictions of funds accumulated for County contingencies
 and future capital expansion of facilities or other capital projects. It is funded by federal "payment in lieu
 of taxes" revenues.

The remaining governmental funds are considered to be non-major funds and are consolidated in a non-major funds column (on the combined fund statements). The non-major funds are displayed individually in combining schedules.

4. Governmental Fund Types. Governmental funds account for the County's general activities including current expendable financial resources (except for those accounted for in proprietary funds) and are those through which most governmental functions of the County are financed. The following are the County's governmental fund types:

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the County. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds – Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects or expendable trusts) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Capital Projects Funds – Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the financial resources used to acquire major capital assets (other than those financed by proprietary funds). The County currently has no capital projects funds.

Debt Service Funds – Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation and disbursement of resources used for the repayment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs. The County currently has no debt service funds.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE A SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

- 5. Proprietary Fund Types Enterprise Funds. Enterprise Funds account for operations that meet one of two criteria: 1) the activity runs in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Moreover, the intent of the governing body is that the ongoing operating costs (including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the public are financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or 2) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The County currently has the following major enterprise funds:
 - Solid Waste Fund This fund accounts for the transfer of solid waste and landfill operations of the County. It is funded primarily from user fees.
 - 911 Emergency Communication This fund accounts for the operation of emergency communications as primarily funded by charges to land-line and cell phone users.
- 6. <u>Fiduciary Fund Types</u>. Fiduciary Funds account for assets held in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, or other funds. The reporting focus is on net position and changes in net position.
- 7. <u>Trust and Agency Funds</u>. Expendable Trust Funds account for funds held in a trustee capacity. The accounting is essentially the same manner used for governmental funds. Agency funds are purely custodial in nature.
- 8. Measurement Focus / Basis of Accounting. The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the related liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows.

Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Other revenues are recognized in the year in which the related sales or other activity has occurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements have been met.

The proprietary and fiduciary fund statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues generally result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund.

Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating items, such as interest expense and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The governmental fund financial statements are prepared and reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are generally recorded when the related liability is incurred.

9. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances/Net Position.</u> Following are the County's significant policies regarding recognition and reporting of certain assets, liabilities, and equity.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE A SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

Cash and Investments. Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of demand deposits with financial institutions and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the purchase date. Investments include pooled investments and certificates of deposit with original maturities greater than three months.

Receivables. Receivables include amounts due from other governments, and miscellaneous receivables. Receivables from other governments are reasonably assured; accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established.

Taxes Receivable. Taxes receivable includes current and delinquent property taxes receivable as well as interest and penalties on the delinquent property taxes receivable. Property taxes are levied in September of each year and become payable on December 20 and June 20 of the following year for real property taxes and December 20 for personal property taxes.

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien as of December 20 following levy in September. Therefore, no amount has been set aside for an allowance of doubtful accounts. Property taxes not collected before December 1, 2018, are classified as deferred revenue.

Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources. In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County has one type of item, which arises only under the accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item Deferred Outflow of Resources Related to Pensions is reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. This amount is deferred and recognized as an outflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The County only has two types of items, one which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The second relates to the difference between projected and actual investment returns on the funds invested in the PERSI pension plan and is reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts became available.

Capital Assets. The County defines a capital asset as an asset with an initial cost of \$10,000 or more for equipment, \$50,000 or more for land and buildings, \$250,000 or more for infrastructure and an estimated useful life of more than one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value on the date of donation.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE A SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

Capital assets purchased in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements; however, interest expense for capital asset construction related to governmental activities is not capitalized. Interest expense incurred during construction of capital assets related to business-type activities is capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Building, equipment, infrastructure, and other depreciable assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives from 5 to 70 years. Capital assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, the County has included the value of all major infrastructure capitalized since 1980.

The County has adopted an allowable alternative to reporting depreciation for its roads network. Under this alternative method, referred to as the "modified approach," the County must maintain an asset management system and demonstrate that its roads are being preserved at or above condition levels established by County policy. Infrastructure assets accounted for under the modified approach are not depreciated, and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed.

Long-term Obligations. In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums, discounts, and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums, discounts, and issuance costs are recognized as expenditures in the current period. 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. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources.

Net Position/Fund Balances. The difference between assets plus deferred outflows and liabilities plus deferred inflows is reported as net position on the government-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund statements, and reported as fund balance on the governmental fund statements.

- 10. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting.</u> The Idaho Constitution and the Idaho Department of Revenue and Taxation prescribe the budget process and procedures for governmental subdivisions. Bingham County has satisfied the basic requirements prescribed in the following particulars:
 - 1) Formulation of subsequent year budget requirements by internal County officers and personnel;
 - 2) Perusal of formulated budgets by the County Commissioners and its clerk;
 - 3) Presentation of preliminary and final budget requirements in formal news media of the County;
 - 4) Open hearings to permit taxpayer input before such budgets are formally adopted;

Subsequent control budgets following adoption are accomplished through a budget-expenditures control system with interim status accounting and reporting made available to officers and employees for management purposes. Budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting. The County does not maintain a formal encumbrance accounting system.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE A SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

11. Compensated Absences and Post-Employment Benefits. Accumulated unpaid vacation and other employee benefits are accrued when incurred in proprietary funds on the accrual basis of accounting. Such amounts are accrued in governmental funds on the modified accrual basis of accounting. At September 30, 2018, unrecorded fund liabilities included approximately \$395,853 of total leave time accumulations and are considered normal to the County operation.

Vacation and compensatory leave are recorded as an expenditure when used in governmental funds and as an expense when earned in proprietary funds and in the government-wide statements. A liability for unused vacation and compensatory leave is recorded in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

- 12. <u>Pensions</u>. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.
- 13. Revenues and Expenditures / Expenses. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in governmental funds when "measurable and available". Revenues are considered available when they are collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Bingham County considers property tax revenues to be "available" if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements have been met. All other revenues, including sales taxes, are considered available if they are collected within 30 days of the fiscal year-end. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

In proprietary funds and government-wide statements, revenues are recognized when earned.

14. Expenditures / Expense Recognition. In governmental funds, expenditures are generally recorded when the related liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisition and construction are reported as expenditures in the period they are acquired.

In proprietary funds and government-wide statements, expenses are recorded when the related liability is incurred.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses as the revenues and expenses generally resulting from provision of services in connection with an operation. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When an expenditure or expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, the County generally uses restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources.

15. <u>Interfund Activity and Balances</u>. In general, eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activity. In the government-wide statements, there were no interfund receivables or payables as of September 30, 2018. During 2018, there were no transfers between governmental and business-type activities.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE A SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

For the Governmental Fund Statements inter-fund transactions for goods and services provided and used are reported as revenues and expenditures/expenses in the funds involved. Cash transfers between funds of the County are reported as other financing sources and uses in the governmental fund statements.

16. Non-spendable and Spendable Fund Balances. Fund balance is separated into non-spendable and spendable fund balances. Non-spendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either: (1) not in spendable form or (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Spendable amounts are classified into restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

The following is a list of non-spendable and spendable fund balance designations for Bingham County:

Non-spendable: Fund balances associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans, notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned).

Restricted: Fund balances that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

Committed: Fund balances that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board of County Commissioners (the County's highest level of decision-making authority).

Assigned: Fund balances that are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

Unassigned: Fund balances that include all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

17. <u>Use of Estimates</u>. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE B CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash deposits and investments reported by the County Treasurer (including \$2,000 petty cash) as of September 30, 2018, totaled \$15,793,183, of which \$5,664,748 represented demand deposits and simple time certificates of deposits, \$7,046,353 represented investments in government backed securities, investment certificates of deposits, and mortgage-backed securities, and \$3,082,082 represented deposits in the State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool. Of the total deposits for the County, \$9,107,608 was allocated to governmental funds.

The County follows the requirements of the Idaho Public Depository Law (Idaho Code Section, Title 57-100), and applicable investment rights and restrictions cited by Idaho Code Section, Title 67, 67-1210.

<u>Deposits</u>

At year end, the carrying amount of the County's deposits with financial institutions was \$8,916,717 and the bank balance was \$6,146,416. The amount not covered by FDIC insurance was \$4,647,647. As of September 30, 2018, County funds in demand deposits were collateralized with the Federal Reserve to \$1,498,768.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE B CASH AND INVESTMENTS, continued

Investments

The carrying value of the County's investments at year end was \$10,128,435 and the fair value was \$9,947,881. The amount not covered by insurance was \$3,082,082.

The County invests in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) through the Idaho State Treasurer. All funds are invested by the Idaho State Treasurer's office in accordance with Sections 67-1210 and 67-1210A of the Idaho Code. All investments for the LGIP are collateralized with securities held by the LGIP's safekeeping agent in the LGIP's name. The investments held by the LGIP are carried at cost, which is not materially different than fair value (determined by the Idaho State Treasurer's office). The investments are subject to risk from market and interest rate fluctuations. The County does not have a written policy addressing credit risk, custodial credit risk, or interest risk.

At year end, the County had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Rating
US Agencies	1,857,932		1,285,717	572,215	AA+/Aaa/AAA
Asset-backed Securities	3,798,182		2,492,140	1,306,042	AA+/Aaa/AAA
State Investment Pool	3,082,082	3,082,082			N/A
Certificates of Deposit	1,209,685	299,990	125,197	784,498	N/A
Total Investments	9,947,881	3,382,072	3,903,054	2,662,755	

Fair Value Measurements

The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets. 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.

All of the County's investments that are measured or disclosed at fair value fall within Level 1.

NOTE C INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Inter-fund transfer for the year ended September 30, 2018, consisted of a transfer from the Ambulance Fund to the Ambulance Vehicle Trust Fund in the amount of \$20,000. In addition, the Youth Court fund was closed and all funds were transferred to the District Court fund in the amount of \$46,145. Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general or PILT funds to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary and other authorizations, and (3) to close out trust funds no longer deemed necessary by the county commissioners.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE D CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 10-1-2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance 9-30-2018
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land Infrastructure	1,946,558 2,243,829			1,946,558
mnastructure	2,243,629		-	2,243,829
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,190,387	0	0	4,190,387
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Infrastructure	3,041,625	19,870		3,061,495
Buildings and improvements	9,189,024		(146,810)	9,042,214
Machinery and equipment	14,918,490	1,201,877	(43,329)	16,077,038
Total capital assets, being depreciated	27,149,139	1,221,747	(190,139)	28,180,747
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Infrastructure	(755,606)	(61,229)		(816,835)
Buildings and improvements	(5,359,769)	(251,309)	40,373	(5,570,705)
Machinery and equipment	(11,739,047)	(959,467)	43,328	(12,655,186)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,854,422)	(1,272,005)	83,701	(19,042,726)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	9,294,717	(50,258)	(106,438)	9,138,021
Capital assets, net	13,485,104	(50,258)	(106,438)	13,328,408

Depreciation expense was charged to current function of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government	213,995
Public safety	289,648
Public works	508,868
Health, welfare, and sanitation	18,501
Culture and recreation	25,852
Conservation and economic development	2,110
Total governmental activities	1,058,974
Business-type activities	
Solid waste (health and sanitation)	173,546
911 Emergency Communication (public safety)	39,485
Total primary government	1,272,005

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE E RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The County has not been directly involved in related party transactions that would violate the Idaho Code or Federal Regulations.

NOTE F PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The County contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death, and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 72% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2018, it was 6.79% and 8.36% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32% for general employees and 11.66% for police and firefighters. The County's contributions were \$1,154,301 for the year ended September 30, 2018.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE F PENSION PLAN, continued

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At September 30, 2018, the County reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2018, the County's proportion was .3146598 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the County recognized pension expense of \$834,268. At September 30, 2018, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	509,482	350,529
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	302,007	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on		
pension plan investments		515,674
Changes in employer's projected and differences between		
the employer's contributions and the employer's		
proportionate contributions		
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	232,560	
Total	1,044,049	866,203

\$232,560 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2018.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2017, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2018, is 4.9 years and 5.5 years for the measurement period June 30, 2018.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2019	377,278
2020	44,455
2021	(380,320)
2022	(96,126)

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE F PENSION PLAN, continued

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

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:

Inflation 3.25%

Salary increases 4.25 - 10.00%

Salary inflation 3.75%

Investment rate of return 7.10%, net of investment expenses

Cost-of-living adjustments 1%

Mortality rates were based on the RP - 2000 combined table for healthy males or females as appropriate with the following offsets:

- Set back 3 years for teachers
- No offset for male fire and police
- Forward one year for female fire and police
- Set back one year for all general employees and all beneficiaries

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2013, which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions other than mortality. Mortality and all economic assumptions were studied in 2014 for the period from July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2013. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2018, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building bock approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate rates or expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of January 1, 2017.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE F PENSION PLAN, continued

Asset Class	Expected Return*	Expected Risk	Strategic Normal	Strategic Ranges
Equities			70%	66%-77%
Broad Domestic Equity	9.15%	19.00%	55%	50%-65%
International	9.25%	20.20%	15%	10%-20%
Fixed Income	3.05%	3.75%	30%	23%-33%
Cash	2.25%	.9%	0%	0%-5%
	Expected	Expected	Expected	Expected
Total Fund	Return*	Inflation	Real Return	Risk
Actuary	7.00%	3.25%	3.75%	N/A
Portfolio	6.58%	2.25%	4.33%	12.67%
*Expected arithmetic return net of fees and	expenses			
Actuarial Assumptions				
Assumed Inflation - Mean				3.25%
Assumed Inflation – Standard Deviation	n			2.00%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return				8.42%
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Geomet	ric Rate of Return			7.50%
Assumed Investment Expenses				0.40%
Long-Term Expected Geometric Rat	e of return, Net of	Investment Ex	xpenses	7.10%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all period of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.10%, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.10%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.10%) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.10%)	(7.10%)	(8.10%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net			
pension liability (asset)	11,618,191	4,641,287	(1,135,876)

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE F PENSION PLAN, continued

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Payables to the Pension Plan

At September 30, 2018, the County reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$0 for legally required employer contributions and \$0 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

NOTE G LITIGATION AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Various claims and lawsuits are pending against the County. These claims and lawsuits are presently handled by the County's insurance company and the probability of potential loss in excess of insurance coverage is remote.

NOTE H OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Post-employment Health Insurance Subsidy

Plan Description. Bingham County, Idaho's Post-Retirement Healthcare Plan is administered by the Government Employees Medical Plan (GemPlan). It is an agent multi-employer post-employment benefit healthcare plan GemPlan provides medical and prescription drug insurance coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. Eligible retirees include employees who are age 55 years and older and have completed 20 years of continuous service with the County. A retiree who retires with the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) is eligible to keep the County's medical coverage as a retiree until age 65, or until the retiree is eligible for coverage under Medicare.

Once a retiree becomes eligible for Medicare, the spouse can continue medical coverage until the spouse is eligible for Medicare. Surviving spouses are eligible for medical benefits until age 65. The retiree is on the same medical plans as the County's active employees.

Funding Policy. The contribution requirement of plan members is established by the County's insurance committee in conjunction with its insurance provider. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements.

Net Other Post-employment Benefit Liability. The Net other post-employment benefit liability (NOL) was measured as of October 1, 2017, and the total other post-employment benefit liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of October 1, 2016.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE H OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, continued

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions. The County does not pre-fund benefits. The current funding policy is to pay benefits directly from general assets on a pay-as-you-basis and there is not a trust for accumulating plan assets. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used in the October 1, 2016, accounting valuation:

Valuation Timing	Actuarial valuations are performed biennially as of October 1 for accounting purposes only. The most recent valuation was performed as of October 1, 2016.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age, level percentage of pay
Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases	3.0%
Discount Rate	3.5%
Health Cost Trend Rates	Medical with vision trend is 6.5% from 2017, grading to 5% over six years. Dental and vision trending are not significant, so has not been included in this valuation.
Mortality	RP-2014 adjusted to 2006 Total Dataset Mortality Tables with MP-2016 Generational Improvement Scale.

Total OPEB Liability	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018
Total OPEB liability	485,691	503,609
Covered employee payroll	9,960,832	10,099,385
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered		
employee payroll	4.88%	4.99%

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the valuation date, calculated based on the discount rate and actuarial assumptions below, and was then projected forward to the measurement date. There have been no significant changes between the valuation date and the fiscal year end. Any significant changes during this period must be reflected as prescribed by GASB 75.

Discount Rate	_	
Discount Rate	3.5%	3.5%
20 Year Tax-Exempt Municipal Bond Yield	3.5%	3.5%

The discount rate was based on the 20 year Bond Buyer Go Index.

Other Key Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability as of October 1, 2016, and September 30, 2017, were based on the 2016 experience study for demographic assumptions and the October 1, 2016, OPEB Valuation for the economic and OPEB specific assumptions.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE H OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, continued

	Increase (Decrease) Total OPEB
Changes in Total OPEB Liability	Liability
Balance as of October 1, 2016	485,691
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	25,319
Interest on total OPEB liability	17,454
Effect of plan changes	0
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	0
Effect of assumptions, changes, or inputs	0
Expected benefit payments	(24,855)
Balance as of June 30, 2017, measurement date	503,609

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 3.5%, as well as what the school County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.5%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.5%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	2.5%	3.5%	4.5%
Total October 1, 2017, OPEB liability	544,915	503,609	465,431

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, calculated using the current healthcare cost rend rates as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current trend rates.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Total October 1, 2017, OPEB liability	447,560	503,609	570,937
		October 1,	2016 to

OPEB Expense	September 30, 2017
Service cost	25,319
Interest on total OPEB liability	17,454
Effect of plan changes	0
Recognition of Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources	0
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs	0
OPEB expense	42,773

Other Post-Employment Benefits Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows for Resources Related to Other Post-employment Benefits

Deferred Outflows of Resources due to Employer Contributions: \$31,869. There were no deferred inflows of resources. The County will report information on deferred outflows of resources at year end as well as a schedule of amounts of those deferred outflows or resources that will be recognized in other post-employment benefit expense for the following 5 years.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE I DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all County employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. The County funds all amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, at the direction of the covered employee, through investments in fixed annuity contracts administered by PEBSCO Deferred Compensation Plan Administrator.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) solely the property and rights of the County (without being restricted to the provisions of benefits under the plan), subject only to the claims of the County's general creditors. Participants' rights under the plan are equal to those of general creditors of the County in an amount equal to the fair market value of the deferred account for each participant.

NOTE J RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to a considerable number of risks of loss, including: (a) damage to and loss of property and contents; (b) employee torts; (c) professional liability, i.e. errors and omissions; (d) environmental damage; (e) workers compensation, i.e. employee injuries, and (f) medical insurance costs of employees. Commercial policies, transferring the risks of loss, except for relatively small deductible amounts, are purchased for property and content damage, employee torts, and professional liabilities. In addition, funds are being accumulated in the Tort Fund as a contingency. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE K LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term Obligation Activity:

General long-term obligations of the County include capital leases. During the year ending September 30, 2018, the following changes occurred in long-term debt:

				Amounts
Balance			Balance	due within
10/01/2017	Additions	Reductions	9/30/2018	one year
399,346		(3,493)	395,853	395,853
130,753		(130,753)	0	
521,221		(27,800)	493,421	
1,051,320	0	(162,046)	889,274	395,853
	10/01/2017 399,346 130,753 521,221	10/01/2017 Additions 399,346 130,753 521,221	10/01/2017 Additions Reductions 399,346 (3,493) 130,753 (130,753) 521,221 (27,800)	10/01/2017 Additions Reductions 9/30/2018 399,346 (3,493) 395,853 130,753 (130,753) 0 521,221 (27,800) 493,421

Landfill Post Closure Costs

Bingham County recalculated their post closure care testing liability for the Fielding, Aberdeen, and Rattlesnake Landfills during the 2018 fiscal year which resulted in a decrease of \$27,800.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE L CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS

Idaho IDAPA 16, Title 01, Chapter 6 and federal regulations require the Bingham County solid waste landfills to place a final cover on its solid waste landfill sites when they stop accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Closure and post closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste. The Fielding landfill with estimated monitoring costs of \$211,200 was closed at the beginning of the 2003 fiscal year. Aberdeen landfill is estimated to last approximately 60-80 years, an increase from an estimated 30 years, with projected closing costs of \$33,005 and post closure costs of \$86,700. The Rattlesnake landfill opened in 2003 and has an estimated life of approximately 140 years, with projected closing costs of \$20,550 and post closure cost of \$153,000. The Central Transfer Station is operated on an in and out basis with no waste accumulating; therefore it is estimated to have an indefinite life, and estimated costs of closure and post closure care are \$0. The Bingham County solid waste landfill will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post closure care as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. The estimated liability is based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post closure care of the current site in 2018 dollars. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. Final cover will be put on portions of the landfill when they are ready for closure to reduce the final cover costs when the landfill is closed.

The Bingham County solid waste landfills are not required to fund contributions to a trust to finance closure and post closure care. The County may find that funding requirements may be inadequate or that additional post closure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations, for example) and these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or from tax revenue.

NOTE M DEFICITS AND INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

As of September 30, 2018, in the governmental fund statements there were no funds with a deficit. As of September 30, 2018, in the governmental fund statements, there were no inter-fund receivables.

NOTE N BLACKFOOT URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY AGREEMENT

On May 24, 2005, the County entered into an agreement with the Blackfoot Urban Renewal Agency. The County purchased 25.22 acres of property located near Blackfoot, Idaho, on West Bridge Street near the Snake River and transferred the title to the Blackfoot Urban Renewal Agency with the understanding that it would be used for the development of a technology industrial park. The Agency agreed to pay annually to the County an amount of money equal to the property tax revenue of a subdivision located in the Parkway-Meridian Urban Renewal Area during such time that the Parkway-Meridian Urban Renewal area exists. In addition, the Agency also agreed to pay annually to the County an amount equal to the personal property tax revenue the County would normally receive each year on the personal property located within the Riverview Industrial Park until such time as the total amount expended is equal to the amount the County paid for the property or until such time as the Riverview Urban Renewal Area is terminated. As of September 30, 2018, the balance of the note receivable was \$242,939. Revenue will be recognized under the cost recovery method as payments are received. The remaining receivable balance will be reflected in the liability section as deferred revenue.

NOTE O RESTRICTED AND ENCUMBERED FUND BALANCES

As of September 30, 2018, there were no restricted or encumbered fund balances.

NOTE P MATERIAL VIOLATION OF FINANCE RELATED LEGAL/CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS

There are no known violations of direct finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE Q TAX ABATEMENTS

The County enters into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Idaho Code 63-606A – Small Employer Growth Incentive Exemption. This Code allows localities to abate all or a portion of such property from property taxation when the investments in such property benefit the citizens within the county and taxing Countys within the county in a manner and to such a degree that to grant the exemption is necessary and just. The County's reasoning for this abatement is for a variety of economic development purposes, including business relocation, retention, and expansion. Under this law, a 75% tax abatement was granted to Agri-Services for five years beginning in 2015 to encourage relocation and job-creation. The amount abated during the 2018 fiscal year was \$25,416.

NOTE R HOSPITAL LEASE AND TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Due to an Idaho State Supreme Court decision that prevents any government entity from issuing debt without voter approval, Bingham Memorial Hospital, a former component unit of Bingham County, transitioned from a county hospital to a nonprofit hospital. During the year ended June 30, 2007, BMH, Inc. (BMH) was incorporated as an Idaho nonprofit corporation in accordance with Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. A hospital lease and transfer agreement between the County and BMH was executed on June 22, 2007. Under the terms of the Agreement and in compliance with Idaho Code Section 31-3513A, the County is leasing the hospital to BMH, effective July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2106. Under the provisions of this lease, BMH is leasing all facilities, operations, operating assets, acquired assets, charitable assets, and the offsetting liabilities at a rate of \$1 per year for 99 years. In addition, the County's ownership interest in Bingham Land, LLC was transferred to BMH.

In conjunction with the Agreement, there was a liquid assets transfer agreement between the County and BMH that was effective July 1, 2007. The liquid assets transfer agreement stipulates three types of payments due from BMH to the County for consideration of the liquid assets transferred under the Agreement. The first of these payments was a \$150,000 payment due annually beginning July 1, 2008. The second payment was an amount equal to 5% of the "Excess of Revenues over Expenses" per BMH's audited financial statements, with a maximum payment of \$150,000 each year. This payment must be made within 150 days of each December 31 year-end, the new fiscal year-end of BMH, beginning with the year ending December 31, 2007. The final payment due from BMH to the County was related to indigent care claims, which were passed through to BMH. BMH was to reimburse the County up to \$150,000 per year for these payments. During 2015, an assignment and assumption agreement was entered in by the parties to the Agreement and the above terms were modified as described in the following paragraph.

Effective on August 25, 2015, Bingham County, Idaho and BMH, Inc. entered into an assignment and assumption agreement, whereby the County assigned its interests in CMRGO and DHHS to BMH. The parties further agreed that the real property and improvements which are owned by CMRGO shall be added to and be considered part of the original facilities under the hospital lease and transfer agreement. In consideration of such assignment and assumption a new payment structure was determined to be one annual payment not to exceed one-half of one percent (½%) of BMH's annual net patient service revenue with a minimum fixed amount of \$400,000 plus up to \$100,000 for indigent care expense reimbursement. One effect of the above on the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, government-wide statement of net position was that the investment in affiliates and the related equity in net position of affiliates no longer exists as the ownership was transferred to BMH and the existing assets are now considered part of the assets subject to the hospital lease.

As of September 1, 2018, the hospital approved a sublease through BMH to BF Medical Investments, LLC. The sublease has been in effect since 2015. Complete financial statements of BMH, Inc., known as Bingham Memorial Hospital, can be obtained from their administrative office at 98 Popular Street, Blackfoot, Idaho 83221.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2018

NOTE S JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

In October 2004, Bingham County, Bonneville County, the City of Shelley, and the City of Ammon entered into a joint powers agreement to provide joint financing, design, acquisition, construction, management, and operation of a regional sewage treatment and disposal facility. A separate legal entity, Eastern Idaho Regional Wastewater Authority, was created. It is governed by a board made up of representatives from each of the members of the joint powers agreement. Assets acquired by the members of the joint powers agreement for the Eastern Idaho Regional Wastewater Authority during the construction phase are donated to the Authority as that phase becomes operational.

The Board of the Eastern Idaho Regional Wastewater Authority assesses and collects from each participating member debt service fees, discharge/hookup fees, operation and maintenance fees, and fees to pay for costs in excess of defined equivalent residential unit (ERU) allocations each year. Each member must collect, as a minimum, debt service fees, discharge/hookup fees, and operation and maintenance fees established by the board and remit them to the Authority. Each member may also establish its own minimum operation and maintenance fees and discharge/hookup fees in addition to those determined by the board. Each member of the joint powers agreement pays a percentage of the repair, operation, and maintenance of the facility and transmission lines.

In the event of a federal, state, or local court action concerning the facility, each member will assume responsibility for such litigation in a direct proportion to the percentage of use of the system. If the facility needs to expand in the future and the Authority does not have adequate funds in their reserve fund accumulated from the discharge/hookup fees, each member of the joint powers agreement will pay additional funds necessary to construct and complete the next phase of the development of the facility.

During the 2009 – 2010 fiscal year, the facility began accepting flow from the City of Shelley, Bonneville County, and Bingham County. The Eastern Interceptor line was completed during the 2012 fiscal year and the Authority began accepting flow from the City of Ammon.

The Eastern Idaho Regional Waste Water Authority has a fiscal year end of September 30. Financial statements are available at: Eastern Idaho Regional Waste Water Authority, 618 East 1250 North, Shelley, Idaho 83274.

NOTE T PRIOR YEAR RESTATEMENT

The County implemented GASB Statement 75 for the year ended September 30, 2018. This statement requires the District to recognize total OPEB liabilities, and the related deferred inflows and outflows for its actuarially determined unfunded liabilities of postemployment plans available to retirees. Amounts that would have been reported as OPEB expense in prior periods are reported as a restatement as required. The prior period adjustment necessary to implement GASB Statement 75 was \$485,691, decreasing the September 30, 2017, net position from \$16,031,236 to \$15,545,545.

NOTE U SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management of the County evaluated subsequent events through May 21, 2019, which was the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no subsequent type events, identified by management of the County that are required to be disclosed.



Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach September 30, 2018

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and analysis - for State and Local Governments, the County has adopted an alternative method for reporting costs associated with certain infrastructure assets. Under this alternative method, referred to as the "modified approach," infrastructure assets are not depreciated, and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed. The County capitalizes costs related to new construction, major replacements, and improvements that increase the capacity and/or efficiency of infrastructure assets reported under the modified approach.

In order to utilize the modified approach, the County is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets;
- Perform and document replicable condition assessments of the eligible infrastructure assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale,
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the eligible infrastructure assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the County; and
- Document that the infrastructure assets are being preserved approximately at or above the condition levels established by the County.

Roads

Bingham County applies the modified approach to the 1,194.58 center lane miles of roads. The roads are owned and maintained by the County even though many of the roads are built on implied dedication or prescriptive easements. The goal of the County in conjunction with adopting the modified approach is to develop and provide a cost effective pavement maintenance and rehabilitation program that preserves the County's investment in its road network and enhances public transportation and safety.

The standards that Bingham County uses to evaluate the road conditions have been defined more clearly to the inspectors to improve the accuracy of the data. The County now utilizes a GIS/GPS system to measure the lengths of the roads and help eliminate errors in the data. Gravel roads have remained somewhat consistent from prior years. During fiscal year 2018 and moving toward 2019, the County is working to upgrade their tracking system and improve the efficiency of their evaluations. They have modified their condition rating scale to be more sensitive using the Paser system which has double the categories previously used.

Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach September 30, 2018

Measure	ement Scale		
Gravel I	Roads	<u>-</u>	2018 Center Lane Miles
9-10	Only needs maintenance once	a year and is safe	4
8	8 Requires occasional maintenance, needs only slight improvements		92.34
6-7	Adequate - will be needing gokay for now	gravel and other improvements in the future, but is	264.83
4-5	Needs gravel, etc.		133.29
1-3	Needs gravel, shoulders, wide Other (dirt)	ning, safety of road should be considered, etc.	46.15
	Total gravel roads	=	540.61
Oiled R	<u>oads</u>		
9-10	Excellent	New and like-new	49.14
8	Very Good	Little or no maintenance required	197.08
6-7	Good	Some signs of aging, can extend life through sealcoat	307.31
4-5	Fair	Aging surface, but sound structural condition Needs work (overlay, strengthening, etc.)	100
1-3	Failed Not rated	Reconstruction needed Other (dirt)	0
	Total oil roads		653.97

Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach September 30, 2018

Established Condition Level

It is the County's goal to maintain at least 50% of its roads/highways at or above the "fair" condition or better. Condition assessments are performed by geographic district within the network on approximately one third of the roads/highways each year in order to achieve a complete condition assessment at least once every three years. The last three assessments were October 2015, November 2013, and October 2012.

Assessed Conditions

The following table reports the center lane miles and the percentage of pavement meeting the "excellent" to "fair" condition ratings as assessed in 2013. The first year of implementation of these reporting standards was 2007. This chart reports a seven year trend analysis.

Bingham County Oil Road Condition Report							
	Total miles in Total %						
Fiscal	Excellent	Good	Fair	Fair or Above	Country	to Fair	
Year	Condition	tion Condition Condition Miles		Condition			
2018	49.14	49.14 504.39 100.44 653.97 653.97		100.00%			
2017	163.31	329.46	179.92	672.69	672.69	100.00%	
2016	1.50	147.02	515.28	663.80	663.80	100.00%	
2015	1.50	147.02	515.28	663.80	672.22	98.75%	
2014	5.54	132.19	510.52	647.60	654.27	98.98%	
2013	0.00	105.90	541.70	645.52	652.19	98.98%	
2012	5.54	129.46	510.52	646.37	653.04	98.97%	

During the 2011 fiscal year, the County implemented a GIS system to assist in tracking infrastructure in the County. Center-lane mileage was reassessed and adjusted from the prior year to reflect the more accurate information provided by the GIS system. In addition, the County changed how they were assessing road conditions. In prior years, if a road was chip-sealed, it was classified as "good". Now, the assessment is also based on some safety factors. This has changed the classification of some of the roads that were classified as "good" in prior years such that they are now classified as "fair". The information in the table above reflects the updated information, and had been further separated under the Pasar system.

The following table represents the County's estimated amounts needed to maintain and preserve its road network at or above its established condition levels, as well as the amounts actually spent on road maintenance and preservation, for the last six reporting periods (in thousands).

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Estimated spending	6,051	6,964	6,059	6,084	5,904	5,922
Actual spending	6,056	6,037	4,846	5,555	5,257	4,723

	General Fund				
	Original and Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	GAAP Differences	GAAP Basis Actual	
REVENUES					
Property taxes		3,824,934	460	3,825,394	
Licenses and permits		333,778		333,778	
Intergovernmental revenue		1,934,022	22,954	1,956,976	
Charges for services		344,002		344,002	
Fines and forfeitures		480		480	
Interest and dividend income		55,240	69,279	124,519	
Miscellaneous and contributions		572,752	(524)	572,228	
Total revenues	0	7,065,208	92,169	7,157,377	
EXPENDITURES					
General government	4,796,059	4,389,414	(6,847)	4,382,567	
Public safety	1,747,925	1,678,452	767	1,679,219	
Health and sanitation	151,342	148,135	35	148,170	
Conservation/economic development	397,557	385,832	123	385,955	
Capital outlay	100,500	69,815		69,815	
Total expenditures	7,193,383	6,671,648	(5,922)	6,665,726	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(7,193,383)	393,560	98,091	491,651	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Operating transfers	0	0	0	0	
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(7,193,383)	393,560	98,091	491,651	
Fund balance at October 1, 2017		579,805		854,090	
Fund balance at September 30, 2018		973,365		1,345,741	

		Road an	d Bridge	
	Original & Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	GAAP Differences	GAAP Basis Actual
REVENUES				
Property taxes		725,364	147	725,511
Intergovernmental revenue		3,926,277	43,269	3,969,546
Charges for services		314		314
Miscellaneous and contributions		19,044		19,044
Total revenues	0	4,670,999	43,416	4,714,415
EXPENDITURES				
Public works	3,953,564	3,414,606	5,200	3,419,806
Capital outlay	564,000	688,577	3,200	688,577
Capital outlay	304,000	000,377		088,377
Total expenditures	4,517,564	4,103,183	5,200	4,108,383
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(4,517,564)	567,816	38,216	606,032
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Operating transfers	0	0	0	0
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(4,517,564)	567,816	38,216	606,032
Fund balance at October 1, 2017		136,617		965,073
Fund balance at September 30, 2018		704,433		1,571,105

		Jus	stice	
	Original and Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	GAAP Differences	GAAP Basis Actual
REVENUES		• • • • • • •		• 0 (0 400
Property taxes		3,950,657	9,832	3,960,489
Licenses and permits		76,327	2 200	76,327
Intergovernmental revenue		1,582,849	2,209	1,585,058
Charges for services Interest and dividend income		382,494 112,095		382,494 112,095
Miscellaneous and contributions		7,643		7,643
Wiscenaneous and contributions		7,043		7,043
Total revenues	0	6,112,065	12,041	6,124,106
EXPENDITURES Public safety Debt service - principal	6,616,055	6,106,758	34,304 0	6,141,062
Debt service - interest			0	
Capital outlay	85,000	73,165	0	73,165
Total expenditures	6,701,055	6,179,923	34,304	6,214,227
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(6,701,055)	(67,858)	(22,263)	(90,121)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	0	0	0	0
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(6,701,055)	(67,858)	(22,263)	(90,121)
Fund balance at October 1, 2017		204,182		244,907
Fund balance at September 30, 2018		136,324		154,786

	Road and Bridge Special Projects					
	Original and Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	GAAP Differences	GAAP Basis Actual		
REVENUES						
Property taxes		441,942	2,795	444,737		
Intergovernmental revenue		1,239,747	11,576	1,251,323		
Miscellaneous and contributions		16,200		16,200		
Total revenues	0	1,697,889	14,371	1,712,260		
EXPENDITURES						
Public works	1,978,500	1,940,486		1,940,486		
Capital outlay	5,000	7,014		7,014		
Total expenditures	1,983,500	1,947,500	0	1,947,500		
•						
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,983,500)	(249,611)	14,371	(235,240)		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Operating transfers	0	0	0	0		
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(1,983,500)	(249,611)	14,371	(235,240)		
Fund balance at October 1, 2017		872,888		1,155,063		
Fund balance at September 30, 2018		623,277		919,823		

	Payment in Lieu of Taxes				
	Original and Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	GAAP Differences	GAAP Basis Actual	
REVENUES					
Intergovernmental revenue		833,867		833,867	
Miscellaneous and contributions		180,745		180,745	
Total revenues	0	1,014,612	0	1,014,612	
EXPENDITURES					
General government	750,000	732,477	(16,605)	715,872	
Soliting go (Similaria	,,,,,,,,	752,177	(10,000)	, 10,0,2	
Total expenditures	750,000	732,477	(16,605)	715,872	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(750,000)	282,135	16,605	298,740	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Operating transfers	0	0	0	0	
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(750,000)	282,135	16,605	298,740	
Fund balance at October 1, 2017		4,278,961		4,262,356	
Fund balance at September 30, 2018		4,561,096		4,561,096	

Pension Plan Required Supplementary Information Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability PERSI-Base Plan Last 10-Fiscal Years*

_	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of net pension liability	0.31466%	0.32085%	0.33145%	0.32915%
Employers proportionate share of the net pension liability	4,641,287	5,043,135	6,719,033	4,334,367
Employer's covered payroll	10,099,385	9,960,832	9,693,958	8,950,566
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a				
percentage of its covered payroll	45.96%	50.63%	69.31%	48.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of				
the total pension liability	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%

^{*} GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the County will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2017 (measurement date).

Schedule of Employer Contributions PERSI-Base Plan Last 10-Fiscal Years *

_	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	1,154,360	1,128,064	1,097,356	1,076,655
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contributio	1,154,301	1,135,675	1,097,356	1,043,636
Contribution (deficiency) excess	(59)	7,611		(33,019)
Employer's covered payroll	10,099,385	9,960,832	9,693,958	8,950,566
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.43%	11.40%	11.32%	11.66%

^{*} GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the County will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2018.

Pension Plan Required Supplementary Information Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

As of the measurement date of October 1, 2017	2018
Total OPEB Liability	
Service cost	25,319
Interest on total OPEB liabilty	17,454
Expected benefit payments	(24,855)
Net change in total OPEB liability	17,918
Total OPEB liability, beginning	485,691
Total OPEB liability, ending	503,609
Covered employee payroll	10,099,385
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered employee payroll	4.99%

^{*} GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the County will present information for those years for which information is available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Budget to Actual Statements (with GAAP Differences) September 30, 2018

- 1. The legally adopted budget for Bingham County State of Idaho is based on the cash basis of accounting. Adjustments to the modified accrual basis of accounting are listed as GAAP differences.
- 2. Debt payments are reclassified from general operating expense to show principal and interest portions of cash payments.
- 3. Higher operating expenses may be reflected on the GAAP basis if equipment was purchased at year-end with a partial payment budgeted in the current year and an account payable booked to reflect the final payment in the subsequent year's budget.
- 4. Capital outlays that do not meet the capitalization policy levels are reclassified out of capital outlay and into another expenditure.



All Nonmajor Funds Combining Balance Sheet September 30, 2018

ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivables	Airport 24,412	District Court	State Fair 9,917	District 26,879	Historical Society 8,504	Services 516,041	48,478		Tort 109,646		32,886	Waterways 74,606	Court Facility 50,634	Drug Court	Interlock Monitoring 23,376	Junior College 102,933	Colsolidated Elections	Bingham County Lab 48,692	Youth Court Services	Bingham County Ambulance	East Idaho Partnership 40,196	Fuel Trust	Other Special Revenue	1,641,408
Property taxes Intergovernmental	63	18,583 24,170	275	10,323	730	23,578	4,631 5,500	11,323	7,629	11	7,706					15,666				21,737 22,351				106,589 67,687
intergovernmentar		24,170		-		-	3,300			·						15,000				22,331				07,087
Total assets	24,475	199,969	10,192	37,202	9,234	539,619	58,609	91,407	117,275	425	40,592	74,606	50,634	35,661	23,376	118,599	186,394	48,692	70	67,919	40,196	19,946	20,592	1,815,684
LIABILITIES	107	22.246				07.045	7.247	4.024		4.074	17.026	0.40		5.400	217	2.000	1.502	4.210	70	0.021		10.046		107.002
Accounts payable Accrued salaries and benefits	107	22,246 23,246				87,045 2,184	7,347 3,295	4,024 6,227		4,874	17,936 4,248	948 1,988		5,499 1,360	317	2,000	1,592 732	4,310 716	70	8,831		19,946		187,092 43,996
Accided salaries and beliefits		23,240				2,104	3,293	0,227		-	7,270	1,966		1,500			132	/10						43,990
Total liabilities	107	45,492	0	0	0	89,229	10,642	10,251	0	4,874	22,184	2,936	0	6,859	317	2,000	2,324	5,026	70	8,831	0	19,946	0	231,088
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOU	JRCES																							
Unavailable revenue	54	16,544	245	9,089	648	21,222	4,173	10,071	6,753		6,876									19,351				95,026
Total deferred inflows of resources	54	16,544	245	9,089	648	21,222	4,173	10,071	6,753	0	6,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,351		0	0	95,026
FUND BALANCES	24214	127.022	0.047	20.112	0.506	420.160	42.704	71.005	110.522	(4.440)	11.522	71 (70	50.624	20.002	22.050	116.500	104.070	12.666		20.727	40.106		20.502	1 400 570
Assigned	24,314	137,933	9,947	28,113	8,586	429,168	43,794	71,085	110,522	(4,449)	11,532	71,670	50,634	28,802	23,059	116,599	184,070	43,666		39,737	40,196		20,592	1,489,570
Total fund balances	24,314	137,933	9,947	28,113	8,586	429,168	43,794	71,085	110,522	(4,449)	11,532	71,670	50,634	28,802	23,059	116,599	184,070	43,666	0	39,737	40,196	0	20,592	1,489,570
Total liabilities, deferred inflows																								
of resources and fund balances	24,475	199,969	10,192	37,202	9,234	539,619	58,609	91,407	117,275	425	40,592	74,606	50,634	35,661	23,376	118,599	186,394	48,692	70	67,919	40,196	19,946	20,592	1,815,684

All Nonmajor Funds

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

DEVENUES	Airport	District Court	State Fair	Health District	Historical Society	Indigent Services	Parks and Recreation	Transitional Revaluation	Tort	Vetrans Memorial	Weeds	Waterways	Court Facility	Drug Court	Interlock Monitorin	Junior College	Colsolidated Elections	Bingham County Lab	Youth Court Services	Bingham County Ambulance	East Idaho Partnership	Fuel Trust	Other Special Revenue	All Nonmajor Funds
REVENUES Property taxes	145	692,827	10,026	401,032	30,261	785,437	188,762	422,088	442,954	5,954	309,286									808,236				4,097,008
Licenses and permits	143	092,827	10,020	401,032	30,201	705,457	53,169	422,000	442,934	3,934	309,200									808,230				53,169
Intergovernmental revenue		244,839	58	2,321	176	4,547	23,104	2,446	2,610	35	1,801	68,376				77,396				88,791				516,500
Charges for services		172,305		10	1,0	.,	38	2,	2,010		1,001	00,570		34,038	5,512	77,000		88,089	3,754	12,064				315,810
Fines and forfeitures		210,327											17,130	- 1,000	-,			00,000	-,,-	-=,				227,457
Miscellaneous and contributions	298	8,045				294,958			331				,	37,850			114,505		4,980		258	168,442	2,372	632,039
						. ,													,	-		/	,	
Total revenues	443	1,328,343	10,084	403,363	30,437	1,084,942	265,073	424,534	445,895	5,989	311,087	68,376	17,130	71,888	5,512	77,396	114,505	88,089	8,734	909,091	258	168,442	2,372	5,841,983
EXPENDITURES																								
Current																								
General government		1,330,129						349.085	341,996	10,709							65,946				490		744	2,099,099
Public safety		1,550,125						5 15,005	311,770	10,702				73,599	3,618		03,510	112,772	9,846		150	168,442	,	368,277
Public works	2,882													13,377	5,010			112,772	2,010			100,112		2,882
Health and sanitation	2,002			397,457		956,802														886,598				2,240,857
Culture and recreation			9,886	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	30,000	2 - 0,000	214,731					49,999								000,000				304,616
Education			. ,		,		,					. ,				47,400								47,400
Conservation/economic development											251,497												2,372	253,869
Capital outlay		3,948					11,850	15,831			54,961						(5,505)							81,085
Total expenditures	2,882	1,334,077	9,886	397,457	30,000	956,802	226,581	364,916	341,996	10,709	306,458	49,999		73,599	3,618	47,400	60,441	112,772	9,846	886,598	490	168,442	3,116	5,398,085
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,439)	(5,734)	198	5,906	437	128,140	38,492	59,618	103,899	(4,720)	4,629	18,377	17,130	(1,711)	1,894	29,996	54,064	(24,683)	(1,112)	22,493	(232)	0	(744)	443,898
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USE Operating transfers	S)	46,145																	(46,145)	(20,000)				(20,000)
Revenues and other financing sources																								
over (under) expenditures	(2,439)	40,411	198	5,906	437	128,140	38,492	59,618	103,899	(4,720)	4,629	18,377	17,130	(1,711)	1,894	29,996	54,064	(24,683)	(47,257)	2,493	(232)	0	(744)	423,898
Fund balance at October 1, 2017	26,753	97,522	9,749	22,207	8,149	301,028	5,302	11,467	6,623	271	6,903	53,293	33,504	30,513	21,165	86,603	130,006	68,349	47,257	37,244	40,428	0	21,336	1,065,672
Fund balance at September 30, 2018	24,314	137,933	9,947	28,113	8,586	429,168	43,794	71,085	110,522	(4,449)	11,532	71,670	50,634	28,802	23,059	116,599	184,070	43,666		39,737	40,196	0	20,592	1,489,570

All Fiduciary Fund Types - Private Purpose Trust Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
September 30, 2018

ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	Auditors Trust 52,917	Driver's License Trust	District Court Trust	Magistrate Court Trust 733	Catastrophic Fund Trust 60,934	Development Agreement Trust 70,780	Insurance Trust 2,404,558	Idaho Transportation Trust 11,176	Dept. of Law Enforcement Trust 9,203	Vehicle Resistration Trust	Range Improvement Trust	Planning & Zoning Costs Trust 2,325	Narcotics Fund Trust	Narcotics Revolving Trust
Total assets	52,917	38,228	18,090	733	60,934	70,780	2,404,558	11,176	9,203	129,185	22,381	2,325	1,090	10,470
LIABILITIES Accounts payable	32,609	40,452		643			296,608	160	1,084	123,998		834		
Total liabilities	32,609	40,452	0	643	0	0	296,608	160	1,084	123,998	0	834	0	0
NET POSITION Held in trust for individuals,														
organizations, and other governments	20,308	(2,224)	18,090	90	60,934	70,780	2,107,950	11,016	8,119	5,187	22,381	1,491	1,090	10,470

All Fiduciary Fund Types - Private Purpose Trust Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
September 30, 2018

	Sheriff Revolving Trust	Right of Way Use Fees Trust	Delinquent Mobile Home Trust	Prosecutors Trust	Clerk/ Recorder Trust	Restitution Trust	Sex Offender Fees Trust	Search & Rescue Trust	Community Service Prog. Trust	Magistrate Bond Trust	Ambulance Purchase Trust	Inmate Trust	Jail Trust	All Private Purpose Trust Funds
ASSETS														
Cash and cash equivalents	230	16,382	292	3,688	4,565	36,026	1,720	36,362	28,172	130,731	20,000	3,558	90,979	3,204,775
Receivables			65											65
Total assets	230	16,382	357	3,688	4,565	36,026	1,720	36,362	28,172	130,731	20,000	3,558	90,979	3,204,840
LIABILITIES														
Accounts payable						31,748	1,680	447	1,278	248				531,789
Total liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	31,748	1,680	447	1,278	248	0	0	0	531,789
NET POSITION														
Held in trust for individuals,														
organizations, and other governments	230	16,382	357	3,688	4,565	4,278	40	35,915	26,894	130,483	20,000	3,558	90,979	2,673,051

All Fiduciary Fund Types - Private Purpose Trust Funds Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Auditors Trust	Driver's License Trust	District Court Trust	Magistrate Court Trust	Catastrophic Fund Trust	Development Agreement Trust	Insurance Trust	Idaho Transportation Trust	Dept. of Law Enforcement Trust	Vehicle Resistration Trust	Range Improvement Trust	Planning & Zoning Costs Trust	Narcotics Fund Trust	Narcotics Revolving Trust
ADDITIONS														
Licenses and permits		190,342						1,894		1,598,022				
Intergovernmental revenue														
Charges for services	106,760								17,305					
Fines and forfeitures														21,218
Miscellaneous and contributions	109,202		13,266	(9,646)	41,994	14,880	2,681,481				3,218	(34,993)		
Total additions	215,962	190,342	13,266	(9,646)	41,994	14,880	2,681,481	1,894	17,305	1,598,022	3,218	(34,993)	0	21,218
DEDUCTIONS														
Intergovernment expenditures											3,800			
Trust remittance	215,781	190,439		6,019	42,278		2,923,453	1,947	15,482	1,598,179		7,179	80	17,353
Total deductions	215,781	190,439	0	6,019	42,278	0	2,923,453	1,947	15,482	1,598,179	3,800	7,179	80	17,353
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)														
Operating transfers														
Additions over (under) deductions	181	(97)	13,266	(15,665)	(284)	14,880	(241,972)	(53)	1,823	(157)	(582)	(42,172)	(80)	3,865
	20.45-	(0.10=)	4.00						6.00			10.655		
Net Position at October 01, 2017	20,127	(2,127)	4,824	15,755	61,218	55,900	2,349,922	11,069	6,296	5,344	22,963	43,663	1,170	6,605
Net Position at September 30, 2018	20,308	(2,224)	18,090	90	60,934	70,780	2,107,950	11,016	8,119	5,187	22,381	1,491	1,090	10,470

Bingham County, Idaho All Fiduciary Fund Types - Private Purpose Trust Funds Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Sheriff Revolving Trust	Right of Way Use Fees Trust	Delinquent Mobile Home Trust	Prosecutors Trust	Clerk/ Recorder Trust	Restitution Trust	Sex Offender Fees Trust	Search & Rescue Trust	Community Service Prog. Trust	Magistrate Bond Trust	Ambulance Purchase Trust	Inmate Trust	Jail Trust	All Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS														
Licenses and permits														1,790,258
Intergovernmental revenue									16,631					16,631
Charges for services		6,200		2,431				47,175						179,871
Fines and forfeitures						237,999				57,678				316,895
Miscellaneous and contributions	19,348				(1,385)		5,720			(15,522)			85,104	2,912,667
Total additions	19,348	6,200	0	2,431	(1,385)	237,999	5,720	47,175	16,631	42,156	0	0	85,104	5,216,322
DEDUCTIONS														
Intergovernment expenditures														3,800
Trust remittance	21,775	1,200	(357)			239,599	5,680	30,163	5,523	198,293	140,000	1,445	68,946	5,730,457
Total deductions	21,775	1,200	(357)	0	0	239,599	5,680	30,163	5,523	198,293	140,000	1,445	68,946	5,734,257
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)														
Operating transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
Revenues and other financing sources														
over (under) expenditures	(2,427)	5,000	357	2,431	(1,385)	(1,600)	40	17,012	11,108	(156,137)	(120,000)	(1,445)	16,158	(497,935)
Net Position at October 01, 2017	2,657	11,382	0	1,257	5,950	5,878	0	18,903	15,786	286,620	140,000	5,003	74,821	3,170,986
Net Position at September 30, 2018	230	16,382	357	3,688	4,565	4,278	40	35,915	26,894	130,483	20,000	3,558	90,979	2,673,051

Single Audit Section

September 30, 2018



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

The Honorable Board of County Commissioners Bingham County, Idaho Blackfoot, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States 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 Bingham County, Idaho (the County) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 21, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the County'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 County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Bingham County, Idaho'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 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 the internal control over financial reporting 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. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the County's financial statements are free of 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*.

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 County'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.

Wipfli LLP

CPAs and Consultants

Wippei LLP

Idaho Falls, Idaho May 21, 2019



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

The Honorable Board of County Commissioners Bingham County, Idaho Blackfoot, Idaho

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Bingham County, Idaho's (the County) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the County's major federal program for the year ended September 30, 2018. Bingham County, Idaho's major federal program is 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 grant awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Bingham County, Idaho's major federal program 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; 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 Requirement, 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 County'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 the major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination on Bingham County, Idaho's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Bingham County, Idaho complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended September 30, 2018.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the County 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 Bingham County, Idaho 's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program as a basis for designing 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 County 's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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.

Wipfli LLP

CPAs and Consultants

Idaho Falls, Idaho May 21, 2019

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements					
Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified.					
 Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness (es) identified? Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be 	_		_Yes _	X	No
material weaknesses?			_Yes	X	No
Noncompliance material to financial statem	nents noted?		_Yes _	X	No
Federal Awards					
 Internal control over major programs: Material weakness (es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be 			_Yes _	X	No
material weaknesses?			_Yes _	X	No
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for m	najor programs: U	Jnqualit	fied.		
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regul Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirement, Co and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Unifo Guidance)?	lations, st Principles,		Yes	X	No
Identification of major programs:					
CFDA Number(s)	Name of Feder	al Progr	am or Cluster		
15.226	Payment in Lie	u of Ta	xes		
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:		<u>\$</u>	750,000		
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?		X	Ves		No

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

SECTION II - FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITS

None

SECTION III - FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

None

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor / Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Disbursements/ Expenditures
U.S. Department of Justice	-	
Passed through the State of Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	16.540	4.010
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	16.540	4,018
Total U.S. Department of Justice and Juvenile Correction		4,018
U.S. Department of the Interior		
Direct program	_	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	15.226	715,872
Total U.S. Department of the Interior		715,872
		,
U.S. Department of Transportation		
Passed through the State of Idaho Department of Transportation	-	
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	46,591
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	20.608	10,694
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	15,459
Total U.S. Department of Transportation		72,744
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	<u>-</u>	
Passed through the State of Idaho Military Division and Dept. of Parks		
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	17,748
Disaster Grants Public Assistance	97.036	195,525
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	44,306
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	36,540
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security		294,119
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		1,086,753

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

NOTE A BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the County under programs of the federal government for the year ended September 30, 2018. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net assets of the County.

NOTE B SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting as described in Note A to the County's financial statements. 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 reimbursements.

NOTE C INDIRECT COST RATE

The County has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D SUBRECIPIENTS

The County has no subrecipients or subrecipient expenditures.

Summary of Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2018

None