



TETON COUNTY, IDAHO

**Financial Statements
and
Supplementary Information
with
Independent Auditors' Report**

September 30, 2019

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Commissioners
Teton County, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Teton County, Idaho as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, 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 of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial positions of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Teton County, Idaho as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, the supplemental schedule of employee group benefit plan information and the schedule of pension liabilities and contributions listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

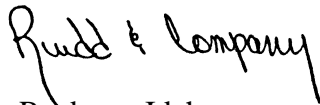
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise Teton County, Idaho's basic financial statements. The combining and individual non-major fund and agency fund financial statements are presented for purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial and agency fund statements 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 of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund and agency fund financial statements 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 February 7, 2020, on our consideration of Teton County, Idaho'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 the 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 Teton County, Idaho's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Rexburg, Idaho
February 7, 2020

Teton County, Idaho
Management's Discussion & Analysis
September 30, 2019

The following overview and analysis of Teton County's financial activities is intended to accompany and explain Teton County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of Teton County exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$30,348,449.
- The county's total net assets increased by \$513,303 during the most recent fiscal year.
- As of Sept. 30, 2019 Teton County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$11,147,746, for an increase of \$1,145,403 over the previous fiscal year. \$3,925,451 of this amount is available for spending at the county's discretion.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned General Fund balance was \$3,925,451, which equaled 64% of the fund's budget for the coming year. The restricted balance in the Road & Bridge Fund plus the Road Special Fund was \$3,283,343, which equaled 76% of the combined budgets for those funds for the coming year. The restricted Solid Waste Fund balance was \$665,406, which equaled 37% of the budget for the coming year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is an introduction to Teton County's basic financial statements, which include three components: (1) government-wide financial statements; (2) fund financial statements; and (3) notes to the financial statements.

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

The government-wide *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of Teton County's assets and liabilities. The difference between the two is reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may indicate whether the financial position of Teton County is improving or deteriorating.

The government-wide *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how Teton County's net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses may be reported in the Statement of Activities that will only affect cash flows in future fiscal years (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned but unused Paid Time Off).

This is the sixth year that the government-wide financial statements do not include information about Teton Valley Hospital, a former Component Unit of the county. Since December 31, 2013, the hospital facility and assets have been leased to Teton Valley Health Care, Inc., which is responsible for all hospital operations. See "Future Considerations" for more details.

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. Teton County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds of Teton County can be divided into two categories: (1) governmental funds; (2) agency (fiduciary) funds. Teton County currently maintains five major funds and 34 nonmajor funds.

Governmental Fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the various governmental activities reported as a combined total on the government-wide financial statements. Fund financial statements show the near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, and the year-end balances of spendable resources. This information helps evaluate a government's liquidity and near-term financing requirements.

Because the governmental fund financial statements provide more detailed information than the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the two sets of financial statements. The Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide such comparisons and help readers understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Each report is followed by a Reconciliation document which is necessary because the funds are operated on a cash basis while the government-wide reports require accrual accounting.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances-Governmental Funds provides specific data regarding the county's five major funds (General, Road & Bridge, Solid Waste, Road Special and Grants) along with combined total data from the County's nonmajor funds. Specific information about each nonmajor governmental fund is located in the Combining Balance Sheet and Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances found in the Supplementary Information at the end of this report.

Teton County adopts an annual appropriated budget for all governmental funds with annual expenses. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the county's major funds, as required.

Agency (Fiduciary) Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Agency funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support Teton County's own programs. The Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets for Agency Funds summarizes the detailed information about specific agency funds found in the Combining Statements of Assets & Liabilities for those funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The Notes provide additional, detailed information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Table 1 illustrates the steady increase in Teton County net position during the past five years. About two thirds of Teton County's net assets are invested in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery and equipment), less depreciation and any related debt that is still outstanding. Teton County uses these capital assets to provide services for citizens and the assets are not available for future spending.

Table 1. Statement of Net Position for Governmental Activities

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
ASSETS					
Current assets (+Deferred Outflows of Resources)	9,590,977	10,452,913	10,602,865	11,531,764	12,444,562
Capital assets, net of related debt & depreciation	23,896,683	24,047,570	23,729,784	23,692,698	22,789,202
Total assets	\$33,487,660	\$34,500,483	\$34,332,649	\$35,224,462	\$35,233,764
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities	2,037,054	1,096,836	762,050	1,191,796	1,221,964
Non-current liabilities	2,380,918	2,258,529	2,309,124	2,222,537	1,797,053
Net Pension Liability	1,364,885	2,125,537	1,613,318	1,643,833	1,342,070
Deferred Inflows of Resources	914,070	709,824	407,808	331,150	524,228
Total liabilities	\$6,696,927	\$6,190,726	\$5,092,300	\$5,389,316	\$4,885,315
NET POSITION					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	21,099,705	21,421,735	21,225,117	21,232,059	20,569,775
Restricted	3,063,887	3,976,427	4,065,890	4,949,392	5,905,706
Unrestricted	2,627,141	2,911,595	3,949,342	3,653,695	3,872,968
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$26,790,733	\$28,309,757	\$29,240,349	\$29,835,146	\$30,348,449

Table 2 provides a five-year history of revenue and expense information from the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.

Table 2. Changes in Fund Balance

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
REVENUES					
Property taxes	5,869,680	6,080,386	5,832,435	5,848,738	6,082,934
Property taxes distributed to cities	(260,575)	(239,838)	(274,125)	(284,661)	(299,579)
State liquor fund	96,725	103,951	114,203	130,936	147,577
State sales tax	503,674	537,545	573,932	630,613	675,379
State highway users fund	938,766	1,256,616	1,329,535	1,380,953	1,447,436
Other state revenues	164,318	195,188	703,045	1,175,687	517,890
Federal funds	493,155	303,584	181,631	325,471	250,450
Juvenile justice funds	39,530	39,304	31,735	33,596	35,316
Solid waste fees	1,967,148	1,598,282	1,438,857	1,405,962	1,633,953
Licenses, permits & other fees	908,534	1,348,414	1,565,091	1,449,237	1,753,778
Interest earned	46,147	32,797	83,720	86,891	240,045
Miscellaneous	1,131,931	653,508	1,048,641	1,380,386	1,047,141
Other Financing Sources	311,575	281,558	271,858	197,327	0
Total Revenues	\$12,210,608	\$12,191,295	\$12,900,558	\$13,761,136	\$13,532,320
EXPENDITURES					
General & Administrative	4,759,077	5,089,406	5,597,454	5,742,744	6,384,144
Road & Bridge	1,116,427	1,576,482	1,588,372	2,942,911	2,061,507
Law enforcement	1,766,335	1,503,075	1,467,796	1,768,822	2,004,176
Solid waste	1,055,946	867,612	1,587,860	1,043,277	1,147,334
Bond payments	220,892	225,525	224,718	223,775	222,458
Capital lease payments	179,415	166,988	109,760	111,681	110,592
Capital improvements	3,186,082	1,498,971	1,070,085	1,338,717	456,706
Total Expenditures	\$12,284,174	\$10,928,059	\$11,646,045	\$13,171,927	\$12,386,917
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	(73,566)	1,263,236	1,254,513	589,129	1,145,403
Fund balance at beginning of year	6,969,005	6,895,439	8,158,701	9,413,214	10,002,343
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$6,895,439	\$8,158,675	\$9,413,214	\$10,002,343	\$11,147,746

During the current year, revenues totaled \$13,532,320 (including capital leases) while expenses totaled \$12,386,917. Charts 1 and 2 illustrate the current year's revenue and expense information.

Chart 1. Governmental Fund Revenues (\$13,532,320) for FY 2019

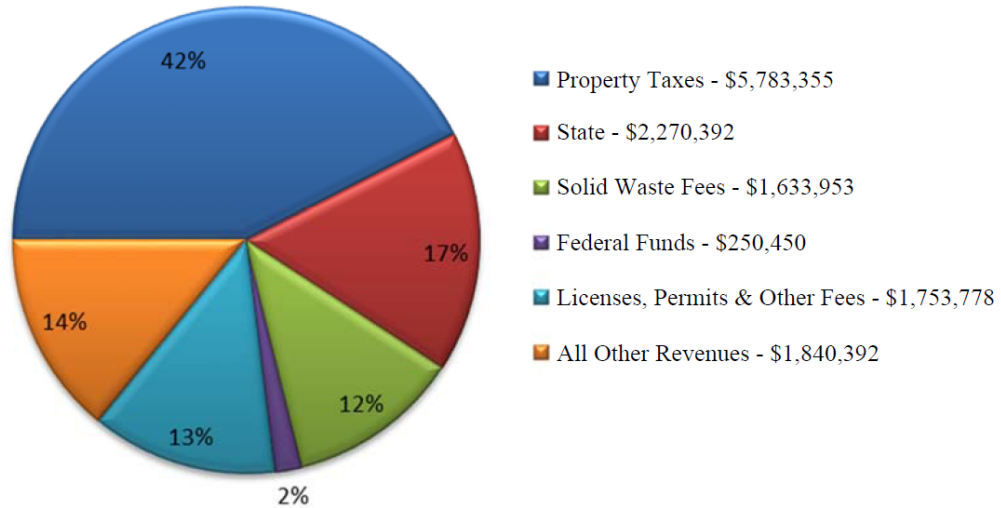
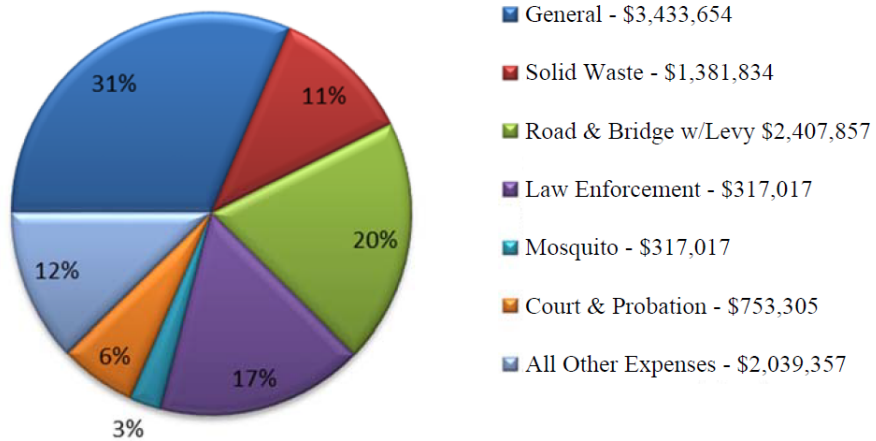


Chart 2. Governmental Fund Expenses (\$12,386,917) for FY 2019

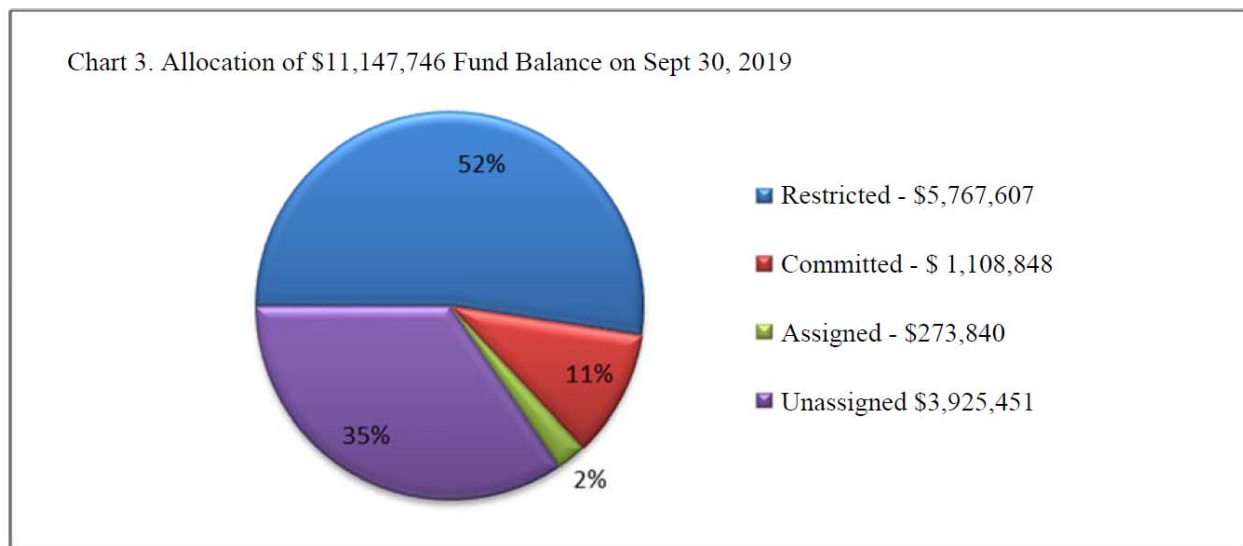


FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, Teton County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. Governmental fund information provides a useful measure of Teton County's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The Balance Sheet shows the government-wide fund balances while Note #14 provides details about each fund balance.

At the end of the current fiscal year, Teton County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$11,147,746 with \$3,925,451 unassigned. This amount is available for spending at the County's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is not available for new spending because it is either: (1) restricted for uses specified by state or local laws, voter initiative or granting entities; (2) committed to specific uses (County Commissioners may re-allocate these funds by unanimous resolution); or (3) assigned to specific intended uses. Chart 3 illustrates the allocation of the county's current fund balance.



It is County policy to maintain September 30 fund balances equal to 25-33% of the next year's approved budget. This amount provides sufficient liquidity and cash flow to enable governmental activities to continue into the new fiscal year prior to receipt of current year property taxes and other revenues. The Road & Bridge fund balance may be maintained at a lower level when necessary because the first quarterly payment from the Highway Users Fund is received in October.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year the unassigned General Fund balance was \$3,925,451, which represents 64% of total General Fund expenditures for the coming year

ORIGINAL, FINAL & ACTUAL BUDGET AMOUNTS

Teton County follows all state budget laws and deadlines while preparing the annual budget. After the budget is adopted, specific needs within specific funds may change and unanticipated revenues may become available. Therefore, during any fiscal year, the adopted budget may be modified by resolution of the Commissioners, followed by a public hearing and budget opening, which must be held before closing out the fiscal year.

CAPITAL ASSETS & LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

Capital Assets. Teton County’s net investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30 is \$22,789,202.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Purchased and equipped of one new vehicle for use by Sheriff’s deputies;
- Purchased new computers;
- Purchased a new walk and roll for road & bridge;
- Purchased a new mobile loading dock for the transfer station.

Long-term debt. Teton County currently maintains long-term debt in the amount of \$3,564,610. This amount includes a Net Pension Liability of \$1,342,070, and \$1,490,000 outstanding from the 20-year bond issued in November 2007 to fund construction of the solid waste transfer station. Teton County’s other capital lease obligations are itemized in Table 3. Additional information on Teton County’s long-term debt can be found in Notes 7-9

Table 3. Capital Lease Payments

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
2018 Dump Truck (<i>Road & Bridge</i>)	42,307	42,308	42,308	42,308		
2014 Grader (<i>Road & Bridge</i>)	23,803	200,000				
2016 Grader (<i>Road & Bridge</i>)	21,824	21,824	21,824	190,000		
2016 Grader (<i>Road & Bridge</i>)	22,657	22,657	190,000			
TOTAL LEASE PAYMENTS	\$110,591	\$286,789	\$254,132	\$232,308	\$0	\$0

CONCLUSION

Current Status. Teton County is financially healthy.

Administrative Policies. The County Commissioners have adopted various administrative, financial, personnel and public works policies in order to standardize and simplify county administrative tasks by providing clear, written guidelines. These policies are intended to increase citizen confidence in county government, ensure that all applicable laws are followed, and prevent the misuse of public resources and funds. They are reviewed annually and updated as needed. County policies are discussed during the annual employee meeting, with particular emphasis given to the Ethics and Safety policies. Every elected official, department head and employee is expected to read, understand and follow the policies.

Economic Factors. Teton Valley is a rural community nestled in the southern Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. The history of the valley began with seasonal use by Native Americans, followed by white trappers and hunters, then homesteading settlers, and most recently, by settlers desiring the lifestyle and recreational opportunities available in Teton Valley. Teton County was created in January, 1915.

In 1920, Teton County’s population was 3,921. By 1960 the population had dwindled to 2,639 and local leaders sought a way to improve the economy. They led the effort to build a ski lift and other facilities on Fred’s Mountain in the Teton Range. Grand Targhee Resort opened for business in December 1969 and continues to be the catalyst for much of the economic activity in Teton County. The valley’s proximity to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, and Jackson Hole, Wyoming attracts tourists, second-home owners and residents who commute to Jackson Hole for work. Additionally, many residents have been able to relocate to Teton County due to technological improvements that enable them to work from home and live wherever they desire. By 2017, the County held 11,381 residents and about one-third of the

county's total personal income came from non-labor sources such as retirement payments, investment dividends, social security and similar sources.

From 2000-2010, Teton County experienced its largest ever boom/bust cycle and its population grew from 5,999 to 10,170. Thousands of new subdivision lots were created and hundreds of spec homes were built. Property values increased dramatically from 2006-2008 and then declined over the next five years before bottoming out in 2013. The county's net taxable property value has increased since 2013, and is less \$100 million short of the 2008 peak of \$2.185 billion. Interestingly, it is the price of homes that is driving values up now, whereas it was the price of land in the mid 2000's. Home prices have increased rapidly enough the last couple years to cause renewed concern about the lack of affordable housing.

Teton County remains a beautiful place with mountains, clean water, fresh air, abundant wildlife, a friendly, rural community and world class outdoor recreation opportunities. These lifestyle amenities, plus the job opportunities in nearby Jackson Hole, continue to attract and retain residents. During 2019, the county issued 135 building permits for new homes, up from 103 in 2018.

Future Considerations.

Unassigned General Fund Balance. The unassigned balance in the General Fund is about \$2.0 million greater than the amount needed to provide sufficient liquidity and cash flow into the new fiscal year. These funds could be used to build or purchase needed facilities or equipment, or be reserved for future projects or the payment of future court judgements if necessary. The Commissioners should discuss the best possible use of these funds during the county's annual budget process.

Landfill. In 2007 Teton County closed its landfill and began operating a solid waste transfer station. The closure involved "capping" the landfill with a thick layer of topsoil planted to native grasses. A \$1.72 million landfill cap rehabilitation project was subsequently required and was completed in 2016. The Idaho DEQ approved the County's Landfill Post Closure Plan in February 2017. This starts a minimum 30-year water quality monitoring period. If future problems are identified, additional remediation projects will be needed. The cost of the landfill cap rehabilitation project highlighted the insufficiency of the County's Solid Waste Self Assurance Fund, which currently holds \$520,000.

Five County Juvenile Detention. In 2002 Teton County executed a Joint Powers Agreement with Madison, Fremont, Jefferson and Clark counties in order to provide and pay for the detention of juvenile offenders. Money was borrowed to build the Five County Juvenile Detention Facility and is being repaid in annual installments. That debt will be completely paid off in July 2022. Annual operating expenses are funded by the partner counties and by per diem payments received from state and Federal governments for housing and treating their juvenile offenders. The state and Federal per diem payments fluctuate according to usage. If those payments decrease significantly, the partner county payments must increase to offset the shortfall.

Hospital. The hospital ceased being a Component Unit of the county on December 31, 2012. All hospital facilities and assets remain county-owned, but are now leased to Teton Valley Health Care Inc., a non-profit corporation responsible for hospital operations. The 99-year Hospital Lease Agreement pertains to capital assets with a net value of \$2,682,396 on December 31, 2012. The lease requires TVHC Inc. to re-invest into the hospital's capital assets at a rate equal to their rate of depreciation. It also requires TVHC Inc. to manage and operate the assets in a manner that will protect the interests of the county and carry out the original mission of the hospital. Finally, the lease specifies that TVHC Inc. must comply with numerous protective covenants or face default of the agreement. Should such a default occur in the future, the lease will be terminated, TVHC Inc. will dissolve and the County will take back possession of the assets and responsibility for hospital operations.

The Liquid Asset Transfer Agreement (LATA), also executed December 31, 2012, allows TVHC Inc. to use the \$4,927,909 working capital owned by the hospital (County) on that date in exchange for an annual payment of \$70,000, plus 5% of any net operating profit. The County deposits LATA payments into a special fund with the intent of saving the money until needed for future health related expenses. There was \$496,295 in the Health Fund on September 30, 2019.

GASB Public Pension Accounting Standards. The financial statements provide information about the county’s Net Pension Liability as required by public pension accounting rules issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The presence of a large Net Pension Liability number may give the incorrect impression that the County has an immense debt that must be paid immediately, but this is not the case because pension costs are paid off over long periods.

Elected Officials. Table 4 provides the names and titles of Teton County elected officials who held office on September 30, 2019.

Table 4. Teton County elected officials

Title	Office Holder	Term Ends
Commissioner, District #1	Cindy Riegel	Jan 2021
Commissioner, District #2	Harley Wilcox	Jan 2021
Commissioner, District #3	Bob Heneage	Jan 2023
Assessor	Bonnie Beard	Jan 2023
Clerk, Auditor, Recorder	Kim Keeley	Jan 2023
Prosecuting Attorney	Billie Siddoway	Jan 2021
Sheriff	Tony Liford	Jan 2021
Treasurer	Beverly Palm	Jan 2023
Magistrate Judge	Jason Walker	Jan 2021
District Judge	Steven Boyce	Jan 2023

Requests for Information. This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Teton County’s finances. Any questions or requests for additional information should be directed to County Clerk Kim Keeley at the Teton County Clerk’s Office, 150 Courthouse Drive #208, Driggs, Idaho 83422, by phone at 208-354-8771 or by email to: clerk@co.teton.id.us.

-Kim Keeley, Teton County Auditor, February 7, 2020 -

Basic Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2019

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 11,846,039
Property taxes receivable	199,268
Other receivables	<u>64,443</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>12,109,750</u>
Capital Assets	
Nondepreciable capital assets	2,494,209
Depreciable capital assets	39,223,523
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(18,928,530)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>22,789,202</u>
Total Assets	<u>34,898,952</u>
Deferred Outflow of Resources	
Pension	331,699
Bond discount net of amortization	<u>3,113</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>334,812</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	<u>\$ 35,233,764</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

Liabilities

Current Liabilities:

Warrants outstanding	\$ 706,998
Accrued liabilities	89,479
Current portion of long-term obligations	425,487
Total Current Liabilities	<u>1,221,964</u>

Net Pension Liability	1,342,070
Noncurrent Portion of Long-term Obligations	<u>1,797,053</u>

Total Liabilities	<u>4,361,087</u>
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Deferred Inflows of Resources

Pension	<u>524,228</u>
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Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>4,885,315</u>
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Net Position

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	20,569,775
Restricted	5,830,330
Unrestricted	<u>3,948,344</u>

Total Net Position	<u>\$ 30,348,449</u>
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The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions		Revenue and Changes in Net Position
					Governmental Activities
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
General and administrative	\$ 6,836,653	\$ 1,751,678	\$ 1,051,634	\$ -	\$ (4,033,341)
Road and bridge	2,549,494	2,100	1,525,870	-	(1,021,524)
Law enforcement	2,169,594	-	-	-	(2,169,594)
Solid waste	1,453,617	1,638,391	-	-	184,774
Total Governmental Activities	13,009,358	3,392,169	2,577,504	-	(7,039,685)
Total Primary Government	\$ 13,009,358	\$ 3,392,169	\$ 2,577,504	\$ -	\$ (7,039,685)
General Revenues					
Taxes:					
Property taxes levied for general purposes					5,769,258
State and federal payments					1,538,420
Investment earnings					240,045
Miscellaneous					5,265
					7,552,988
Changes in Net Position					513,303
Net Position - Beginning					29,835,146
Net Position - Ending					\$ 30,348,449

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
September 30, 2019

	General Fund	Road and Bridge Fund	Solid Waste Fund
Assets			
Cash and Investments	\$ 4,123,714	\$ 2,513,657	\$ 741,572
Receivables			
Property taxes & solid waste user fees	92,630	14,735	22,014
Other receivables	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 4,216,344</u>	<u>\$ 2,528,392</u>	<u>\$ 763,586</u>
Liabilities and Fund Equity			
Liabilities			
Warrants outstanding	\$ 153,582	\$ 224,785	\$ 73,566
Accrued liabilities	59,986	10,285	6,662
Total Liabilities	<u>213,568</u>	<u>235,070</u>	<u>80,228</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable revenues	77,325	12,319	17,952
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	-	-	-
Restricted	-	2,281,003	665,406
Committed	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-
Unassigned	3,925,451	-	-
Total Fund Balances	<u>3,925,451</u>	<u>2,281,003</u>	<u>665,406</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 4,216,344</u>	<u>\$ 2,528,392</u>	<u>\$ 763,586</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
September 30, 2019

Road Special Fund	Grants Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 1,106,517	\$ -	\$ 3,360,579	\$ 11,846,039
30,301	-	39,588	199,268
-	-	64,443	64,443
\$ 1,136,818	\$ -	\$ 3,464,610	\$ 12,109,750
\$ 107,303	\$ -	\$ 147,762	\$ 706,998
1,848	-	10,698	89,479
109,151	-	158,460	796,477
25,327	-	32,604	165,527
-	-	-	-
1,002,340	-	1,818,858	5,767,607
-	-	1,180,848	1,180,848
-	-	273,840	273,840
-	-	-	3,925,451
1,002,340	-	3,273,546	11,147,746
\$ 1,136,818	\$ -	\$ 3,464,610	\$ 12,109,750

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of
Net Position
September 30, 2019

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

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$ 11,147,746
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of assets is \$41,717,732 and the accumulated depreciation is \$18,928,530.	22,789,202
Certain receivables are not financial resources and are reported as deferred revenues:	
Property tax unearned revenue	165,527
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Long-term debt	(2,222,540)
Bond discount net of amortization	3,113
Pension contributions are reported as expenses in the fund financial statements in the period in which they are paid. The actuarially determined pension liability is recorded on the government-wide statements.	<u>(1,534,599)</u>
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 30,348,449</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	General Fund	Road and Bridge Fund	Solid Waste Fund
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 3,182,745	\$ 508,909	\$ (1,117)
Property taxes distributed to cities	-	(59,854)	-
State liquor fund	147,577	-	-
State sales tax	675,379	-	-
State highway users fund	-	1,447,436	-
Other state revenues	87,389	-	-
Federal funds	197,574	52,876	-
Juvenile justice funds	-	-	-
Solid waste user fees	-	-	1,633,953
Licenses, permits and other fees	1,057,365	2,100	-
Interest earned	208,963	-	-
Miscellaneous	5,265	25,271	-
Total Revenues	\$ 5,562,257	\$ 1,976,738	\$ 1,632,836
Expenditures			
General and administrative	\$ 3,360,631	\$ -	\$ -
Road and bridge	-	1,408,220	-
Law enforcement	1,904,321	-	-
Solid waste	-	-	1,147,334
Bond principle payments	-	-	222,458
Capital lease principle payments	-	110,592	-
Capital improvements	73,023	25,080	13,204
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,337,975	\$ 1,543,892	\$ 1,382,996
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	224,282	432,846	249,840
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	4,814	-	-
Transfers out	(36,450)	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	(31,636)	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	192,646	432,846	249,840
Fund Balance at Beginning of the Year	3,732,805	1,848,157	415,566
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 3,925,451	\$ 2,281,003	\$ 665,406

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

Road Special Fund	Grants Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 1,031,242	\$ -	\$ 1,361,155	\$ 6,082,934
(239,725)	-	-	(299,579)
-	-	-	147,577
-	-	-	675,379
-	-	-	1,447,436
-	283,093	147,408	517,890
-	-	-	250,450
-	-	35,316	35,316
-	-	-	1,633,953
-	-	694,313	1,753,778
-	-	31,082	240,045
287	-	1,016,318	1,047,141
<u>\$ 791,804</u>	<u>\$ 283,093</u>	<u>\$ 3,285,592</u>	<u>\$ 13,532,320</u>
\$ -	\$ 229,745	\$ 2,793,768	\$ 6,384,144
645,141	8,146	-	2,061,507
-	-	99,855	2,004,176
-	-	-	1,147,334
-	-	-	222,458
-	-	-	110,592
-	224,669	120,730	456,706
<u>645,141</u>	<u>462,560</u>	<u>3,014,353</u>	<u>12,386,917</u>
<u>146,663</u>	<u>(179,467)</u>	<u>271,239</u>	<u>1,145,403</u>
-	-	36,450	41,264
-	-	(4,814)	(41,264)
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,636</u>	<u>-</u>
146,663	(179,467)	302,875	1,145,403
<u>855,677</u>	<u>179,467</u>	<u>2,970,671</u>	<u>10,002,343</u>
<u>\$ 1,002,340</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,273,546</u>	<u>\$ 11,147,746</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
September 30, 2019

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

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ 1,145,403

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.

However, in the statement of activities, assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays are reduced by depreciation in the current period:

Capital expenditures capitalized as fixed assets	456,706
Depreciation expense	(1,360,202)

Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:

Property taxes	(14,097)
Solid waste user fees	4,438

The government funds report current pension contributions as an expenditure. However, the amount recorded in the statement of activities represents the difference in the actuarially determined pension liability from the previous year to the current year.

39,843

Governmental funds report principal repayment on debt as an expenditure and debt proceeds as revenues. However, in the statement of activities, debt payments are not an expense and bond issuance costs are not amortized:

Principal payments on long-term obligations	241,602
Amortization of bond discount	(390)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 513,303

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Agency Fund
September 30, 2019

Assets

Cash and Investments	\$	333,788
Receivables		
Property taxes		<u>320,616</u>
Total Assets	\$	<u>654,404</u>

Liabilities

Warrants outstanding	\$	333,557
Due to other agencies		<u>320,847</u>
Total Liabilities	\$	<u>654,404</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Teton County, Idaho (the County) is organized and operates under the provisions of the Idaho Constitution and related state statutes. The County operates under a commission form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety, streets, sanitation, culture-recreation, health and social services, agriculture extension, and general administrative, legal and judicial services.

The primary government of the County includes all of the funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the County.

The financial statements of the County include those of separately administered organizations that are controlled by or dependent on the County. Control or dependence is determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, funding and appointment of the respective governing board.

The financial statements of Teton County, Idaho have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Component Units

Component units are organizations which are legally separated from the County, but are financially accountable to the County, or their relationships with the County are such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government and are governed by separate boards. The County has no discretely presented component unit.

The County has two blended component units that are included as separate funds in the basic financial statements. A brief description of the blended component units follows:

- *Fair Board Fund* is organized to maintain the fairgrounds and provide the annual county fair and associated activities in Teton County. Taxes are assessed for the Fair Board which is governed by a board of directors appointed by the County Commissioners.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- *Teton Mosquito Abatement District* is organized to provide relief from mosquitoes and the diseases they may carry to the residents of Teton County. Taxes are assessed for the Mosquito Abatement District, which is governed by the board of directors appointed by the county commissioners.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. 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 or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources, measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, early retirement, and arbitrage rebates, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- The general fund is established to account for resources devoted to financing the general services that the County performs. General tax revenues and other sources of revenue used to finance the fundamental operations of the County are included in this fund. This fund is charged with all costs of operating the County for which a separate fund has not been established.
- The road and bridge fund is established to account for the resources accumulated and payments made for road and bridge maintenance, snow removal and road construction within the County.
- The solid waste fund is established to account for the revenues and operations of the solid waste operations in the county.
- The road special fund is established to account for the special levy revenues and operations of roads in the County.
- The grants fund is established to account for the revenues and expenditures for the grants the County receives from Federal and State sources.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The County additionally reports the following fund type:

- The agency fund accounts for the County's collection and disbursement of taxes and other fees which are held in trust for others.

The County has several nonmajor funds. Significant nonmajor funds consist of the district court fund, indigent and charity fund, emergency communication fund, insurance trust fund, and revaluation fund.

Amounts reported as program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Budgetary Policy

The County prepares one combined budget which includes the operations of all funds. Under Idaho Code, the County's budget establishes maximum legal authorization for expenditures during the fiscal year. Expenditures are not to exceed the budgeted amounts, except as allowed by the Code for certain events. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the County amended its budgets.

The County has adopted the policy to maintain general fund balances at 25 to 33 percent of expenditures.

Encumbrances

Encumbrances accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the County, because it is not considered necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

Tax Abatements

Per GASB No. 77, governments that enter into tax abatement agreements are to disclose pertinent information about the agreements in the notes to the financial statements. The County had no tax abatements for fiscal year 2019.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment used in governmental fund type operations (those items which relate to the general activities and services of the County), are accounted for in the government-wide financial statements. The County defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 with an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets:

Vehicles.....	5 years
Heavy Equipment.....	15 years
Buildings.....	30 years

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 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 two types of deferred outflows of resources. The first amount relates to the County's allocable share of the effect of changes of assumptions during the year on the valuation of the net pension liability. The County also has a deferred discount on bond issuance resulting in the difference in the carrying value of the bonds and their acquisition price. The amount is deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. These amounts are reportable only in the government-wide financial statements.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial 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 has two types of items in this area. One item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet and represents unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. This is reported in the governmental funds. The second type of deferred inflows of resources relates to the effect on the calculation of the net pension

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

liability of the difference between projected and actual investment earnings on the defined benefit pension plan. This is reported in the government-wide financial statements.

Pensions

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public 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.

Use of Estimates

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.

Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the County has evaluated events and transaction for potential recognition or disclosure through February 7, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

2. Cash and Investments

Cash balances of most of the County funds are pooled and invested. The County maintains a primary checking account and several miscellaneous bank accounts where balances are kept at a minimum. All excess funds are then invested with the State Treasurer's pooled cash investment account, managed investments and in certificates of deposit. The State Treasurer's pooled cash invests in time certificates of deposit, local government tax anticipation notes, federal loans, U.S. treasury notes and other U.S. governmental securities. Information regarding insurance or collateralization of amounts invested in the pooled accounts is not available.

The County's cash accounts are insured through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (at banks) and The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (at savings and loans organizations) up to \$250,000 per depository.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

The County adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures beginning for the year ended September 30, 2005. This statement establishes and modifies disclosure requirements related to investment and deposit risk; accordingly, the note disclosures on cash and investments are in conformity with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 40.

1. Deposits – At September 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the County’s deposits was \$1,462,634 and the respective bank balances totaled \$1,337,313. Of the bank balances, \$832,034 was insured by FDIC and the remaining balances were not insured.
2. Custodial Credit Risk, Deposits – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government’s deposits may not be returned. As of September 30, 2019, \$505,279 of the bank balances were not insured or collateralized with pooled securities held by the pledging financial institution in the name of the County. Petty cash was \$1,100.
3. Investments – As of September 30, 2019, the County had the following investments:

Investment Type	S&P Rating	Fair Value	Investment Maturity (in Years)			
			Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
State Investment Pool	N/A	\$ 5,994,899	\$ 5,994,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Certificates of Deposit	N/A	458,625	100,214	358,411	-	-
Government Fixed Income	N/A	4,262,569	-	3,767,552	495,017	-
Total Investments		\$ 10,716,093	\$ 6,095,113	\$ 4,125,963	\$ 495,017	\$ -

4. Custodial Credit Risk, Investments – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investment.
5. Interest Rate Risk – As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from changes in interest rates, the County structures its portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations. Because the State Investment Pool as of September 30, 2019 had a weighted average maturity less than one year, it was presented as an investment with a maturity of less than one year.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

6. Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. It is the County’s policy to limit investments to the safest types of securities and to diversify the County’s investment portfolio so that potential losses on securities will be minimized. The County follows Idaho statute that outlines qualifying investment options.

The following is a reconciliation of the County’s deposit and investment balance as of September 30, 2019:

Cash and investment balances:

Petty cash	\$ 1,100
Bank deposits and CD's	1,462,634
Investments	<u>10,716,093</u>
Total	<u>\$ 12,179,827</u>
Cash and investments - governmental funds	\$ 11,846,039
Cash and investments - agency funds	<u>333,788</u>
Total	<u>\$ 12,179,827</u>

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

3. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Balance September 30, 2018	Additions	Dispositions	Balance September 30, 2019
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Non depreciable assets – land	\$ 2,494,209	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,494,209
Buildings	17,829,634	-	-	17,829,634
Infrastructure	8,045,064	264,768	-	8,309,832
Equipment	12,892,119	191,938	-	13,084,057
Total Buildings and Equipment	<u>38,766,817</u>	<u>456,706</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,223,523</u>
Total	<u>41,261,026</u>	<u>456,706</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,717,732</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$ 17,568,328</u>	<u>\$ 1,360,202</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,928,530</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the government activities as follows:

General and administrative	\$ 475,073
Law enforcement	175,109
Road and bridge	468,991
Solid waste	<u>241,029</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,360,202</u>

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

4. Taxes Receivable

Property taxes are levied in November of each year and become payable on December 20th and on June 20th of the following year for real and personal property.

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien as of December 20th following the levy in November. Therefore, no amount has been set aside for an allowance for doubtful accounts.

5. Accrued Compensated Absences

The County's policy is to accrue paid time off on a calendar year basis for its employees. The County has elected not to show its sick leave benefits as compensated absences as sick leave does not vest.

6. Retirement 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.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

6. Retirement Plan (continued)

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 appointment 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) if current rates are actuarially determined to be inadequate or in excess 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, 2019, the employee contribution rate was 6.79% for general employees and 8.36% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32% general employees and 11.66% for police and firefighters. The County's contributions required and paid were \$469,917, for the year ended September 30, 2019.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

6. Retirement Plan (continued)

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

At September 30, 2019, the County reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's 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, 2019, the County's proportion was .001175736 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the County recognized pension expense (revenue) of \$(39,843). At September 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 457,204
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	74,654	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	124,725	67,024
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>132,321</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 331,700</u>	<u>\$ 524,228</u>

\$132,321 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, 2019.

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, 2018, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2018, is 4.9 and 4.8 for the measurement period June 30, 2019.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

6. Retirement Plan (continued)

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:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>		
2020	\$ (91,425)
2021	\$ (247,347)
2022	\$ (141,213)
2023	\$ (104,067)

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 July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation		3.00%
Salary increases		3.75%
Salary inflation		3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.05%, 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

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

6. Retirement Plan (continued)

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2019 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of 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.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

6. Retirement Plan (continued)

Capital Market Assumptions

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%	0.90%	0%	0% - 5%
Total Fund	Expected Return	Expected Inflation	Expected Real Return	Expected 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	2.00%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return	8.42%
Portfolio Long-term Expected Geometric Rate of Return	7.50%
Assumed Investment Expenses	0.40%
Long-term Expected Geometric Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses	7.10%

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

6. Retirement Plan (continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. 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 periods 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 7.05 percent, 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 (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 4,053,568	\$ 1,342,070	\$ (900,253)

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.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

6. Retirement Plan (continued)

At September 30, 2019, the County reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$12,590 for legally required employer contributions and \$8,267 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The County has adopted a resolution allowing its employees to participate in the State 457 Deferred Compensation Plan. The employees are allowed to make contributions for themselves to the State plan. The County does not make any contributions toward the plan and the State maintains the plan and assets.

7. Obligations under Capital Leases

The County has entered into agreements to purchase equipment through capital lease agreements.

The following is a schedule of fixed assets and outstanding liabilities relating to capital lease agreements:

	<u>Fixed Assets</u>	<u>Capital Lease Payable</u>
Vehicles and equipment	<u>\$ 1,072,200</u>	<u>\$ 732,540</u>

The following is a schedule by year of future lease payments with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2019:

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

7. Obligations Under Capital Leases (continued)

Year Ending September 30,	Capital Lease Obligation
2020	\$ 286,789
2021	254,132
2022	232,307
2023	-
	<hr/>
Total minimum lease payments	773,228
Less amount representing interest	<hr/> 40,688
Present value of minimum lease payments	732,540
Current portion of present value	<hr/> 265,487
Long-term portion of present value	<hr/> \$ 467,053

Interest expense on capital leases for the year ended September 30, 2019 was \$23,672. Interest expense was charged to the Road and Bridge Fund.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

8. Long-term Bonds

On November 1, 2007, the County issued \$3,000,000 in Revenue Bonds through the Idaho Bond Bank Authority. These bonds have an interest rate ranging from 4.000% to 4.250%. The net proceeds were used to construct a solid waste transfer station accounted for in the Solid Waste Fund. Revenues from the Solid Waste Fund will be used to pay the bonds. The following is a summary of the long-term obligations at year end:

Revenue bonds Series 2007, principal due in annual installments in September, interest rates 4.00% to 4.25% due in semi-annual installments in March and September through 2027, original amount \$3,000,000	\$ 1,490,000
Less current maturities of long-term debt	<u>(160,000)</u>
Long-term debt net of current maturities	<u>\$ 1,330,000</u>

Scheduled principal repayments on long-term obligations for the next five years are as follows:

<u>Year Ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 160,000	\$ 61,575	\$ 221,575
2021	170,000	55,175	225,175
2022	175,000	48,375	223,375
2023	180,000	41,156	221,156
2024	190,000	33,731	223,731
2025-2027	615,000	52,882	667,882
	<u>\$ 1,490,000</u>	<u>\$ 292,894</u>	<u>\$ 1,782,894</u>

Interest expense on long-term bonds for the year ended September 30, 2019 was \$67,775. Interest was charged to the Solid Waste Fund.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

9. Changes in Long-term Debt

A summary of general long-term debt transactions of the County for the year ended September 30, 2019, is as follows:

	Long-term Obligations September 30, 2018	Obligations Incurred	Obligations Paid	Long-term Obligations September 30, 2019	Current Portion
Obligations under capital lease	\$ 819,142	\$ -	\$ 86,602	\$ 732,540	\$ 265,487
Net pension liability	1,643,833	-	301,763	1,342,070	-
Revenue bonds	<u>1,645,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>155,000</u>	<u>1,490,000</u>	<u>160,000</u>
	<u>\$ 4,107,975</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 543,365</u>	<u>\$ 3,564,610</u>	<u>\$ 425,487</u>

10. Interfund Transactions

The funds incurred expenditures during the current year and the revenues for these funds are expected to come in after the end of the year and are expected to be paid off in the next fiscal year.

Operating transfers between funds during the year were as follows:

Governmental:	Operating Transfers Out	Operating Transfers In
General fund	\$ 36,450	\$ 4,814
District court	-	16,450
Ambulance fund	4,814	-
Fairgrounds and fair fund	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000</u>
	<u>\$ 41,264</u>	<u>\$ 41,264</u>

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

11. Budgetary Basis

The County's budgets are adopted on a cash-basis of accounting. The following are the adjustments in total to revenues and expenditures:

	<u>GAAP Basis</u>	<u>Non-cash Adjustments</u>	<u>Budgetary Basis</u>
General fund:			
Total revenues	\$ 5,562,257	\$ (7,307)	\$ 5,554,950
Total expenditures	5,337,975	8,883	5,346,858
Road and bridge fund:			
Total revenues	1,976,738	366	1,977,104
Total expenditures	1,543,892	(283,418)	1,260,474
Solid waste fund:			
Total revenues	1,632,836	5,555	1,638,391
Total expenditures	1,382,996	1,164	1,384,160
Road special fund:			
Total revenues	791,804	(3,685)	788,119
Total expenditures	645,141	1,848	646,989
Grants Fund			
Total revenues	283,093	-	283,093
Total expenditures	462,560	-	462,560

12. Contingent Liabilities

Federal Financial Assistance Programs

The County participates in a number of federally assisted grant programs. These programs may be subject to compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. Such audits of these programs for the year reported herein have not been conducted or completed and accepted.

Accordingly, the County accepted compliance with applicable grant requirements may be established at some future date. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agency or agencies cannot be determined at this time although the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

12. Contingent Liabilities (continued)

Municipal Landfill

The County has closed its municipal landfill. Teton County has elected and qualifies for self-insurance against post-closure and corrective action liability in accordance with “Financial Assurance Mechanisms for Local Government Owners and Operators of Municipal Solid Waste Land Fill Facilities” (MSWLF). There are no guaranteed facilities, underground petroleum storage tanks, hazardous waste facilities, PCB storage facilities, or underground injection control wells associated with the landfill. Post-closure financial assurance requirements are being met and are deemed nominal in amount.

13. Contingencies

The County is currently a defendant in several civil lawsuits and tort claims. The outcome of these cases is not known. The County denies liability and is defending against the allegations.

14. Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified depending on the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (1) not in spendable form or (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantor and contributors, or laws, or regulations of other governments, or through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance – amounts that can only be used for specific purposes, pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government’s highest level of decision making authority. In this case of the district it is by County Commissioner action.

Assigned fund balance – amounts that are constrained by government’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance – amounts that represent fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. In other governmental funds, it may be necessary to report a negative residual balance as unassigned.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

14. Fund Balances (continued)

Details of constraints on fund balances of governmental funds:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted for:			
Road and bridge	-	2,281,003	2,281,003
Solid waste	-	665,600	665,600
Grants	-	-	-
Elections	-	138,485	138,485
Solid waste	-	520,028	520,028
Road special	-	1,002,340	1,002,340
Prosecuting attorney	-	684	684
Emergency comm	-	116,925	116,925
Ambulance	-	-	-
Mosquito	-	236,905	236,905
Waterways	-	23,461	23,461
Impact fees - rec	-	60,541	60,541
Impact fees - sheriff	-	165,136	165,136
Impact fees - EMS	-	22,452	22,452
Impact fees - circulation	-	411,022	411,022
Court bonds	-	16,024	16,024
Interlock	-	17,798	17,798
Youth program	-	2,575	2,575
Extension and 4H programs fund	-	12,424	12,424
Drug court	-	22,297	22,297
Court facility	-	28,832	28,832
Planning and zoning	-	22,919	22,919
Committed to:			
District court and juv	-	240,175	240,175
Indigent and charity	-	53,311	53,311
Revaluation	-	61,587	61,587
Tort	-	105,175	105,175
Weed	-	156,973	156,973
Building	-	10,760	10,760
Parks and recreation fund	-	17,597	17,597
County hospital	-	496,295	496,295
Fair board	-	38,975	38,975
Assigned to:			
Employee benefit	-	273,840	273,840
Unassigned:	3,925,451	-	3,925,451
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 3,925,451</u>	<u>\$ 7,222,295</u>	<u>\$ 11,147,746</u>

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

15. Statement of Net Position – Restricted Net Position

The following is a classification of the purpose of the restrictions in the statement of net position at September 30, 2019:

Restricted for:	
Road and Bridge	\$ 3,320,989
Solid Waste	1,203,580
Court	67,309
Ambulance	44
Mosquito Abatement	243,986
Other restrictions	<u>994,422</u>
Total Restricted	<u>\$ 5,830,330</u>

16. Fair Value Measurements

The County has implemented GASB No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. This guidance requires government entities to measure investments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring measurement of certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques. This guidance clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Under this guidance, fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. This guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

GASB No. 72 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based upon whether the inputs to those valuation techniques reflect assumptions other market participants would use based upon market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs). The following summarizes the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 Inputs – Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities in an active market.
- Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than the quoted process in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly.

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
September 30, 2019

16. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Level 3 Inputs – Inputs based on prices or valuation techniques that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurements.

GASB No. 72 requires the use of observable market data, when available, in making fair value measurements. When inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs.

Fair value assets measured on a recurring basis at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

	<u>Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using</u>			
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets/Liabilities (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
Federal agencies	\$ 4,262,569	\$ 4,262,569	\$ -	\$ -
State investment pool	5,994,899	5,994,899	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 10,257,468</u>	<u>\$ 10,257,468</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

All assets have been valued using a market approach. There were no changes in the valuation techniques during the year. There are no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

Required Supplementary Information

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual – General Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Original and Final Budgeted Amount	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 3,088,007	\$ 3,175,438	\$ 87,431
State liquor fund	125,000	147,577	22,577
State sales tax	630,000	675,379	45,379
Other state revenues	67,500	87,389	19,889
Federal funds	175,000	197,574	22,574
Licenses, permits and other fees	878,920	1,057,365	178,445
Interest earned	99,380	208,963	109,583
Miscellaneous	7,200	5,265	(1,935)
Fund balance carry forward	605,864	-	(605,864)
Total Revenues	5,676,871	5,554,950	(121,921)
Expenditures			
General and administrative	3,471,696	3,369,514	102,182
Law enforcement	2,030,895	1,904,321	126,574
Capital improvements	142,644	73,023	69,621
Total Expenditures	5,645,235	5,346,858	298,377
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	31,636	208,092	176,456
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers out	(31,636)	(31,636)	-
Total Other Financing Sources	(31,636)	(31,636)	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	-	176,456	176,456
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	3,635,339	3,635,339	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 3,635,339	\$ 3,811,795	\$ 176,456

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual – Road and Bridge Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Original and Final Budgeted Amount	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 478,485	\$ 509,275	\$ 30,790
Property taxes distributed to cities	-	(59,854)	(59,854)
State highway users fund	1,380,000	1,447,436	67,436
Federal Funds	69,000	52,876	(16,124)
Licenses, permits and other fees	1,500	2,100	600
Miscellaneous	20,000	25,271	5,271
Fund balance carry forward	271,973	-	(271,973)
Total Revenues	<u>2,220,958</u>	<u>1,977,104</u>	<u>(243,854)</u>
Expenditures			
Road and bridge	2,220,958	1,406,360	814,598
Capital lease payments	-	110,592	(110,592)
Capital improvements	-	(256,478)	256,478
Total Expenditures	<u>2,220,958</u>	<u>1,260,474</u>	<u>960,484</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>716,630</u>	<u>716,630</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Proceeds from capital leases	-	(281,558)	(281,558)
Transfers in	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>(281,558)</u>	<u>(281,558)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>-</u>	<u>435,072</u>	<u>435,072</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>1,529,049</u>	<u>1,529,049</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 1,529,049</u>	<u>\$ 1,964,121</u>	<u>\$ 435,072</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual – Solid Waste Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Original and Final Budgeted Amount	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues			
Licenses, permits and other fees	\$ 1,540,633	\$ 1,638,391	\$ 97,758
Total Revenues	<u>1,540,633</u>	<u>1,638,391</u>	<u>97,758</u>
Expenditures			
Solid waste	1,182,633	1,148,498	34,135
Bond payments	223,000	222,458	542
Capital improvements	135,000	13,204	121,796
Total Expenditures	<u>1,540,633</u>	<u>1,384,160</u>	<u>156,473</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>254,231</u>	<u>254,231</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfer in	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>-</u>	<u>254,231</u>	<u>254,231</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>251,675</u>	<u>251,675</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 251,675</u>	<u>\$ 505,906</u>	<u>\$ 254,231</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual –Road Special Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Original and Final Budgeted Amount	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,027,557	\$ 27,557
Property taxes distributed to cities	-	(239,725)	(239,725)
Miscellaneous	5,914	287	(5,627)
Fund balance carry forward	134,291	-	(134,291)
Total Revenues	<u>1,140,205</u>	<u>788,119</u>	<u>(352,086)</u>
Expenditures			
General and administrative	1,140,205	646,989	493,216
Capital improvements	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>1,140,205</u>	<u>646,989</u>	<u>493,216</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>141,130</u>	<u>141,130</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over Expenditures and other uses	<u>-</u>	<u>141,130</u>	<u>141,130</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>873,664</u>	<u>873,664</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 873,664</u>	<u>\$ 1,014,794</u>	<u>\$ 141,130</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual – Grants Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Original Budgeted Amount	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues			
Grants	\$ 1,059,413	\$ 283,093	\$ (776,320)
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Total Revenues	<u>1,059,413</u>	<u>283,093</u>	<u>(776,320)</u>
Expenditures			
General and administrative	838,856	229,745	609,111
Road and bridge	39,957	8,146	31,811
Capital improvements	180,600	224,669	(44,069)
Total Expenditures	<u>1,059,413</u>	<u>462,560</u>	<u>596,853</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>(179,467)</u>	<u>(179,467)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over Expenditures and other uses	<u>-</u>	<u>(179,467)</u>	<u>(179,467)</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>179,467</u>	<u>179,467</u>	<u>179,467</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 179,467</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability
PERSI Base Plan – Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Employer's Portion of the net pension liability	0.106%	0.105%	0.103%	0.111%	0.118%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,364,885	\$ 2,125,537	\$ 1,613,318	\$ 1,643,833	\$ 1,342,070
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,962,470	\$ 3,343,305	\$ 3,379,463	\$ 3,828,762	\$ 4,103,365
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	46.07%	63.58%	47.74%	42.93%	32.71%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.38%	87.26%	90.68%	91.69%	93.79%

*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, 2019.

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Schedule of Employer Contributions
PERSI Base Plan – Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 345,566	\$ 311,689	\$ 346,113	\$ 432,787	\$ 449,884
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ 354,555	\$ 351,898	\$ 365,774	\$ 424,744	\$ 458,632
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ 8,988	\$ 40,209	\$ 19,661	\$ (8,043)	\$ 8,748
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,962,468	\$ 2,962,470	\$ 3,343,305	\$ 3,828,762	\$ 4,103,365
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.97%	11.88%	10.94%	11.09%	11.18%

*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, 2019.

See Independent Auditors' Report

Supplementary Information

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
September 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			
	District Court and Juvenile Probation Fund	Elections State Fund	Indigent and Charity Fund	Revaluation Fund
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 201,618	\$ 144,074	\$ 54,881	\$ 60,888
Receivables				
Property taxes	14,841	-	1,536	4,285
Other receivables	64,443	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 280,902</u>	<u>\$ 144,074</u>	<u>\$ 56,417</u>	<u>\$ 65,173</u>
Liabilities and Fund Equity				
Liabilities				
Warrants outstanding	\$ 23,329	\$ 4,261	\$ 966	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	5,000	1,328	883	-
Total Liabilities	<u>28,329</u>	<u>5,589</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenues	<u>12,398</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,257</u>	<u>3,586</u>
Fund Balances (Deficit)				
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	138,485	-	-
Committed	240,175	-	53,311	61,587
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>240,175</u>	<u>138,485</u>	<u>53,311</u>	<u>61,587</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 280,902</u>	<u>\$ 144,074</u>	<u>\$ 56,417</u>	<u>\$ 65,173</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue Funds

Solid Waste Self Assurance Fund	Tort Fund	Solid Waste Refund Fund	Weed Fund	Prosecuting Attorneys Fund
\$ 520,028	\$ 104,477	\$ 194	\$ 164,365	\$ 684
-	4,277	-	3,594	-
-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 520,028</u>	<u>\$ 108,754</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 167,959</u>	<u>\$ 684</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,814	\$ -
-	-	-	1,163	-
-	-	-	7,977	-
-	3,579	-	3,009	-
-	-	-	-	-
520,028	-	194	-	684
-	105,175	-	156,973	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
<u>520,028</u>	<u>105,175</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>156,973</u>	<u>684</u>
<u>\$ 520,028</u>	<u>\$ 108,754</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 167,959</u>	<u>\$ 684</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued)
September 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Building Fund	Emergency Communi- cation Fund	Teton County Ambulance Service District	Mosquito Abatement District Fund
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 10,760	\$ 119,361	\$ -	\$ 137,105
Receivables				
Property taxes	-	-	44	9,043
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 10,760</u>	<u>\$ 119,361</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 146,148</u>
Liabilities and Fund Equity				
Liabilities				
Warrants outstanding	\$ -	\$ 1,965	\$ -	\$ 1,244
Accrued liabilities	-	471	-	918
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>2,436</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,162</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	44	7,081
Fund Balances (Deficit)				
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	116,925	-	136,905
Committed	10,760	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>10,760</u>	<u>116,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,905</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 10,760</u>	<u>\$ 119,361</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 146,148</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue Funds

Mosquito Abatement Reserve Fund	Waterways Fund	Parks and Recreation Fund	County Hospital Fund	Impact Fees - Recreation Facilities
\$ 100,000	\$ 23,661	\$ 18,595	\$ 496,295	\$ 60,541
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,661</u>	<u>\$ 18,595</u>	<u>\$ 496,295</u>	<u>\$ 60,541</u>
\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 998	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-
-	200	998	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
100,000	23,461	-	-	60,541
-	-	17,597	496,295	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
<u>100,000</u>	<u>23,461</u>	<u>17,597</u>	<u>496,295</u>	<u>60,541</u>
<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,661</u>	<u>\$ 18,595</u>	<u>\$ 496,295</u>	<u>\$ 60,541</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued)
September 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Impact Fees - Sheriff Facilities	Impact Fees - EMS Facilities	Impact Fees - Circulation Facilities	Fairgrounds and Fair Fund
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 165,136	\$ 22,452	\$ 411,022	\$ 48,024
Receivables				
Property taxes	-	-	-	1,968
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 165,136</u>	<u>\$ 22,452</u>	<u>\$ 411,022</u>	<u>\$ 49,992</u>
Liabilities and Fund Equity				
Liabilities				
Warrants outstanding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,432
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	935
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,367</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	-	1,650
Fund Balances (Deficit)				
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-
Restricted	165,136	22,452	411,022	-
Committed	-	-	-	38,975
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	<u>165,136</u>	<u>22,452</u>	<u>411,022</u>	<u>38,975</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 165,136</u>	<u>\$ 22,452</u>	<u>\$ 411,022</u>	<u>\$ 49,992</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue Funds					
Court Restitution Fund	Court Bonds Fund	Interlock/ Monitoring Fund	Youth Program Fund	Extension and 4H Programs Fund	Sherrif's Grant Fund
\$ 3,456	\$ 61,935	\$ 17,798	\$ 2,575	\$ 12,479	\$ 1,861
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 3,456</u>	<u>\$ 61,935</u>	<u>\$ 17,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,575</u>	<u>\$ 12,479</u>	<u>\$ 1,861</u>
\$ 3,456	\$ 45,911	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 1,861
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3,456</u>	<u>45,911</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>1,861</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	16,024	17,798	2,575	12,424	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	16,024	17,798	2,575	12,424	-
\$ 3,456	\$ 61,935	\$ 17,798	\$ 2,575	\$ 12,479	\$ 1,861

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued)
September 30, 2019

	Expendible Trust Funds			
	Auditors Trust Fund	Drug Court Trust Fund	Court Facility Trust Fund	Court Fines and Fees Fund
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 18,977	\$ 22,297	\$ 28,832	\$ 29,449
Receivables				
Property taxes	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 18,977	\$ 22,297	\$ 28,832	\$ 29,449
Liabilities and Fund Equity				
Liabilities				
Warrants outstanding	\$ 18,977	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,293
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	18,977	-	-	29,293
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances (Deficit)				
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	22,297	28,832	156
Committed	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	-	22,297	28,832	156
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 18,977	\$ 22,297	\$ 28,832	\$ 29,449

See Independent Auditors' Report

Expendible Trust Funds		
Employee Benefit Fund	Planning and Zoning Trust Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 273,840	\$ 22,919	\$ 3,360,579
-	-	39,588
-	-	64,443
<u>\$ 273,840</u>	<u>\$ 22,919</u>	<u>\$ 3,464,610</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147,762
-	-	10,698
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>158,460</u>
-	-	32,604
-	-	-
-	22,919	1,818,858
-	-	1,180,848
273,840	-	273,840
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>273,840</u>	<u>22,919</u>	<u>3,273,546</u>
<u>\$ 273,840</u>	<u>\$ 22,919</u>	<u>\$ 3,464,610</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds		
	District Court and Juvenile Probation Fund	Elections State Fund	Indigent and Charity Fund
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 490,040	\$ -	\$ 74,633
Other state revenues	75,708	67,200	-
Juvenile justice funds	35,316	-	-
Licenses, permits and other fees	99,178	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	7,103	-	2,380
Total Revenues	<u>707,345</u>	<u>67,200</u>	<u>77,013</u>
Expenditures			
General and administrative	752,271	71,904	43,806
Law enforcement	-	-	-
Capital improvements	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>752,271</u>	<u>71,904</u>	<u>43,806</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(44,926)</u>	<u>(4,704)</u>	<u>33,207</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	16,450	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>16,450</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(28,476)</u>	<u>(4,704)</u>	<u>33,207</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>268,651</u>	<u>143,189</u>	<u>20,104</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 240,175</u>	<u>\$ 138,485</u>	<u>\$ 53,311</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue Funds

Revaluation Fund	Solid Waste Self Assurance Fund	Tort Fund	Solid Waste Refund Fund	Weed Fund	Prosecuting Attorneys Fund
\$ 145,817	\$ -	\$ 145,439	\$ -	\$ 117,682	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	26,509	-
-	11,646	-	-	-	-
35	-	35	-	794	-
<u>145,852</u>	<u>11,646</u>	<u>145,474</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>144,985</u>	<u>-</u>
142,524	-	142,171	23,826	124,703	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>142,524</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>142,171</u>	<u>23,826</u>	<u>124,703</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>3,328</u>	<u>11,646</u>	<u>3,303</u>	<u>(23,826)</u>	<u>20,282</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3,328</u>	<u>11,646</u>	<u>3,303</u>	<u>(23,826)</u>	<u>20,282</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>58,259</u>	<u>508,382</u>	<u>101,872</u>	<u>24,020</u>	<u>136,691</u>	<u>684</u>
<u>\$ 61,587</u>	<u>\$ 520,028</u>	<u>\$ 105,175</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 156,973</u>	<u>\$ 684</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued)
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Building Fund	Emergency Communi- cation Fund	Teton County Ambulance Service District	Mosquito Abatement District Fund
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 214	\$ -	\$ 3,720	\$ 313,107
Other state revenues	-	-	-	-
Juvenile justice funds	-	-	-	-
Licenses, permits and other fees	-	133,702	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	25	-	160	5,397
Total Revenues	<u>239</u>	<u>133,702</u>	<u>3,880</u>	<u>318,504</u>
Expenditures				
General and administrative	-	-	-	285,986
Law enforcement	-	99,855	-	-
Capital improvements	-	-	-	31,415
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>99,855</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>317,401</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>239</u>	<u>33,847</u>	<u>3,880</u>	<u>1,103</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	(4,814)	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,814)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>239</u>	<u>33,847</u>	<u>(934)</u>	<u>1,103</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>10,521</u>	<u>83,078</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>135,802</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 10,760</u>	<u>\$ 116,925</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 136,905</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue Funds

Mosquito Abatement Reserve Fund	Waterways Fund	Parks and Recreation Fund	County Hospital Fund	Impact Fees - Recreation Facilities
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	23,213
-	-	-	-	1,626
-	11,902	4,520	70,098	-
-	11,902	4,520	70,098	24,839
-	2,004	1,704	-	160
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	40,099	-	-
-	2,004	41,803	-	160
-	9,898	(37,283)	70,098	24,679
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	9,898	(37,283)	70,098	24,679
100,000	13,563	54,880	426,197	35,862
\$ 100,000	\$ 23,461	\$ 17,597	\$ 496,295	\$ 60,541

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued)
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Impact Fees - Sheriff Facilities	Impact Fees - EMS Facilities	Impact Fees - Circulation Facilities	Fairgrounds and Fair Fund
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,503
Other state revenues	-	-	-	-
Juvenile justice funds	-	-	-	-
Licenses, permits and other fees	46,753	5,955	227,131	61,892
Interest earned	4,272	656	9,538	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	9
Total Revenues	<u>51,025</u>	<u>6,611</u>	<u>236,669</u>	<u>132,404</u>
Expenditures				
General and administrative	317	41	1,489	122,044
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-
Capital improvements	-	-	-	49,216
Total Expenditures	<u>317</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>1,489</u>	<u>171,260</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>50,708</u>	<u>6,570</u>	<u>235,180</u>	<u>(38,856)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	20,000
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>50,708</u>	<u>6,570</u>	<u>235,180</u>	<u>(18,856)</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>114,428</u>	<u>15,882</u>	<u>175,842</u>	<u>57,831</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 165,136</u>	<u>\$ 22,452</u>	<u>\$ 411,022</u>	<u>\$ 38,975</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue Funds

Court Restitution Fund	Court Bonds Fund	Interlock/ Monitoring Fund	Youth Program Fund	Extension and 4H Programs Fund	Sheriff's Grants Fund
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	4,500
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	105	12,523	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
21,676	94,059	596	-	-	-
<u>21,676</u>	<u>94,059</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>12,523</u>	<u>4,500</u>
21,676	183,130	-	-	5,319	4,500
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>21,676</u>	<u>183,130</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,319</u>	<u>4,500</u>
-	(89,071)	596	105	7,204	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(89,071)	596	105	7,204	-
-	105,095	17,202	2,470	5,220	-
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,024</u>	<u>\$ 17,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,575</u>	<u>\$ 12,424</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds (continued)
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Expendable Trust Funds			
	Auditors Trust Fund	Drug Court Trust Fund	Court Facility Trust Fund	Court Fines and Fees Fund
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other state revenues	-	-	-	-
Juvenile justice funds	-	-	-	-
Licenses, permits and other fees	-	-	-	156
Interest earned	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	2,610	-
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,610</u>	<u>156</u>
Expenditures				
General and administrative	34,012	-	-	-
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-
Capital improvements	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>34,012</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(34,012)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,610</u>	<u>156</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(34,012)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,610</u>	<u>156</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>34,012</u>	<u>22,297</u>	<u>26,222</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,297</u>	<u>\$ 28,832</u>	<u>\$ 156</u>

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Expendable Trust Funds		
Employee Benefit Fund	Planning and Zoning Trust Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,361,155
-	-	147,408
-	-	35,316
-	57,196	694,313
3,344	-	31,082
794,919	-	1,016,318
<u>798,263</u>	<u>57,196</u>	<u>3,285,592</u>
772,985	57,196	2,793,768
-	-	99,855
-	-	120,730
<u>772,985</u>	<u>57,196</u>	<u>3,014,353</u>
25,278	-	271,239
-	-	36,450
-	-	(4,814)
-	-	31,636
<u>25,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>302,875</u>
248,562	22,919	2,970,671
<u>\$ 273,840</u>	<u>\$ 22,919</u>	<u>\$ 3,273,546</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
September 30, 2019

	State Remittance Account	Dept. of Transportation Fund	Driggs City Fund	Victor City Fund
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 15,157	\$ 83,946	\$ 4,812	\$ 5,806
Receivables				
Property taxes	-	-	26,707	4,942
Total Assets	<u>\$ 15,157</u>	<u>\$ 83,946</u>	<u>\$ 31,519</u>	<u>\$ 10,748</u>
Liabilities and Fund Equity				
Liabilities				
Warrants outstanding	\$ 15,157	\$ 83,946	\$ 4,812	\$ 5,806
Due to other agencies	-	-	26,707	4,942
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 15,157</u>	<u>\$ 83,946</u>	<u>\$ 31,519</u>	<u>\$ 10,748</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Tetonia City Fund	School District #401 Fund	Bates Cemetery Fund	Cache- Clawson Cemetery Fund	Driggs- Darby Cemetery Fund	Haden Cemetery Fund
\$ 139	\$ 36,819	\$ 28	\$ 120	\$ 580	\$ 83
331	190,861	67	510	1,350	773
<u>\$ 470</u>	<u>\$ 227,680</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 630</u>	<u>\$ 1,930</u>	<u>\$ 856</u>
\$ 139	\$ 36,819	\$ -	\$ 120	\$ 580	\$ 83
331	190,861	95	510	1,350	773
<u>\$ 470</u>	<u>\$ 227,680</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 630</u>	<u>\$ 1,930</u>	<u>\$ 856</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds (continued)
September 30, 2019

	Victor- Cedron Cemetery Fund	Teton County Fire Protection Fund	Forest Practices Admin Fund	Flood Control District Fund
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 493	\$ 13,007	\$ 72	\$ 257
Receivables				
Property taxes	2,698	73,929	128	345
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,191</u>	<u>\$ 86,936</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 602</u>
Liabilities and Fund Equity				
Liabilities				
Warrants outstanding	\$ 493	\$ 13,007	\$ 72	\$ 257
Due to other agencies	2,698	73,929	128	345
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 3,191</u>	<u>\$ 86,936</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 602</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Valley of the Teton Library Fund	Forest Protection Tax Fund	Driggs URA #1 Downtown Driggs Fund	Water District Trust Fund	Teton County Motor Bonds Fund
\$ 2,667	\$ 495	\$ 639	\$ 579	\$ 166,684
14,807	1,411	-	1,757	-
<u>\$ 17,474</u>	<u>\$ 1,906</u>	<u>\$ 639</u>	<u>\$ 2,336</u>	<u>\$ 166,684</u>
\$ 2,667	\$ 495	\$ 639	\$ 579	\$ 166,481
14,807	1,411	-	1,757	203
<u>\$ 17,474</u>	<u>\$ 1,906</u>	<u>\$ 639</u>	<u>\$ 2,336</u>	<u>\$ 166,684</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO
Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds (continued)
September 30, 2019

	Victor Urban Renewal Agency	Total Agency Funds
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$ 1,405	\$ 333,788
Receivables		
Property taxes	-	320,616
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,405</u>	<u>\$ 654,404</u>
 Liabilities and Fund Equity		
Liabilities		
Warrants outstanding	\$ 1,405	\$ 333,557
Due to other agencies	-	320,847
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 1,405</u>	<u>\$ 654,404</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 Board of Commissioners
Teton County, Idaho
Driggs, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Teton County, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Teton County, Idaho's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 7, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Teton County, Idaho'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 Teton County, Idaho's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Teton 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

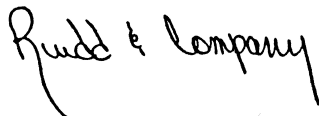
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not 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 Teton County, Idaho's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Rexburg, Idaho
February 7, 2020