# BIG SKY FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT JUNE 30, 2018

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees Big Sky Fire Department Big Sky, Montana

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Big Sky Fire Department (Department) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department'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

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my 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 I 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, I 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.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

October 24, 2018 Board of Trustees Page two

### **Opinions**

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Big Sky Fire Department as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof 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 on pages 3 - 7 and required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents on pages 31 - 38, 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. I 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 my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated October 24, 2018 on my consideration of Big Sky Fire Department's internal control over financial reporting and on my 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 my 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 Big Sky Fire Department's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

October 24, 2018

Rosis Barnott, CPA, PC

The discussion and analysis of the Big Sky Fire Department's (Department) financial performance provides an overall review of the Department's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The intent of

this discussion and analysis is to look at the Department's financial performance as a whole; readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information contained in the financial statements and the notes thereof.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2018 are as follows:

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Department exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by approximately \$3,611,000.

Approximately \$3,085,700 is invested in capital assets.

### **Using this Annual Financial Report**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Big Sky Fire Department's basic financial statements. The Big Sky Fire Department's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

### Government-wide financial statements - Reporting the Big Sky Fire Department as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the Big Sky Fire Department's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, an increase or decrease in net position may serve as a useful indictor of whether the financial position of the Big Sky Fire Department is improving or deteriorating. Both the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities use the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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### Fund Financial Statements -Reporting the Big Sky Fire Department's Most Significant Funds

**Fund Financial Statements** 

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the Department's major fund. The Department's major governmental fund is the General fund.

### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Department's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the government fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds.

### Government-wide Financial Analysis - Big Sky Fire Department as a Whole

As noted earlier, the Statement of Net Position looks at the Department as a whole and can prove to be a useful indicator of the Department's financial position.

Table 1 provides a summary of the Department's net position at June 30, 2018.

### (Table 1) Net Position

### **Governmental Activities**

	June 30, 2018		Jui	ne 30, 2017
Assets				
Current assets	\$	1,294,169	\$	1,145,876
Capital assets, net		3,085,684		2,422,371
Total assets		4,379,853		3,568,247
Deferred outflows of resources		508,553		401,034
Liabilities				
Current liabilities		112,178		54,367
Long-term liabilities		1,157,691		1,040,755
Total liabilities		1,269,869		1,095,122
Deferred inflows of resources		7,454		18,719
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets		3,085,684		2,422,371
Unrestricted net position		525,399		433,069
Total net position	\$	3,611,083	<u>\$</u>	2,855,440

Capital assets make up 70% of the total assets.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2018 and corresponds to the Statement of Activities on page 9.

(Table 2) Changes in Net Position

**Governmental Activities** 

#### 2018 2017 **General revenues** \$ 1,684,560 \$ 1,711,743 Property taxes Intergovernmental revenues 604,460 696,061 Investment income 10,408 13,692 Other 19,365 16,788 Donations and contributions 5,200 1,730 Total general revenues 2,321,416 2,442,591 **Program revenues** Charges for services 604,728 443,631 Operating grants and contributions 1,520,430 658,850 Total program revenue 1,102,481 2,125,158 Total revenue 4,446,574 3,545,072 **Program expenses** Public safety \$ 3,690,931 \$ 3,430,824 Less program revenues (2,125,158)(1,102,481)Net expenses 1,565,773 2,328,343 General revenues 2,321,416 2,442,591

Change in net position

Net position - beginning

Net position - ending

755,643

2,855,440

3,611,083

114,248

2,741,192

2,855,440

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Much of FY 2017 has been spent preparing for the upcoming changes from the mill levy increase approved by voters in November of 2017. The increase has funded a remodeling project at Station 1 and the creation of living quarters at Station 2 along with 11 new positions, which will be hired in phases.

Due to a rapid uptick in incident volumes that far exceeded any forecasts, the Department moved to hire three employees in FY 2018 and will follow up with 4 more in FY 2019, both of which were earlier than previously planned. The FY 2018 positions are for 2 firefighting positions (to make a total of 7 on each of the three shifts) and for the hiring of a Deputy Chief for Community Risk Management. The new Deputy Chief will not only be of great benefit for the safety of the community by assuming design review, development review and inspection duties, but the Fire Chief and Deputy Fire Chief of Operations, who handle those duties on top of their own responsibilities currently, would then be able to be more productive in their primary roles.

Currently, the Department is considering an update of the 2015 Master Plan study to address the unprecedented growth in the community. This will further guide the Department in its efforts to meet the needs of Big Sky.

# BIG SKY FIRE DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2018

	(	General <u>Fund</u>	<u>A</u>	djustments			atement of et Position
Assets and deferred outflows of resources							
Cash	\$	950,479	\$	-		\$	950,479
Receivables, property taxes		98,174		-			98,174
Receivables, ambulance fees, net		178,743		-			178,743
Receivables, grants		43,770		-			43,770
Prepaid expenses		23,003		-			23,003
Capital assets, nondepreciable		-		638,234	а		638,234
Capital assets, depreciable, net				2,447,450	а		2,447,450
Total assets		1,294,169		3,085,684			4,379,853
Deferred outflows of resources - pension			_	508,553	b	_	508,553
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,294,169</u>	<u>\$</u>	3,594,237		<u>\$</u>	4,888,406
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and							
fund balance/net position							
Accounts payable	\$	31,973	\$	-		\$	31,973
Accrued liabilities		80,205		-			80,205
Long-term liabilities, due after one year		<u>-</u>		1,157,691	С		1,157,691
Total liabilities		112,178		1,157,691			1,269,869
Deferred inflows of resources		_					
Unavailable revenue - ambulance fees		123,248		(123,248)	d		-
Pension plan				7,454	b		7,454
Total deferred inflows of resources		123,248		(115,794)			7,454
Fund balance/net position							
Net investment in capital assets		-		3,085,684	e		3,085,684
Nonspendable		23,003		(23,003)	e		-
Unassigned/unrestricted		1,035,740		(510,341)	e		525,399
Total fund balance/net position		1,058,743		2,552,340		_	3,611,083
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources							
and fund balance/net position	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,294,169</u>	\$	3,594,237		\$	4,888,406

a Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sub>b</sub> Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund.

c Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statement.

Deferred inflows of resources related to ambulance services are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental fund.

e Reclassifications to report net position in the required categories.

# BIG SKY FIRE DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE AND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Expenses:	General <u>Fund</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>			atement of et Position
Public safety - fire protection						
Personal services	\$ 3,077,193	\$	(111,212)	a,d	\$	2,965,981
Supplies	143,532		-			143,532
Purchased services	277,125		-			277,125
Fixed charges	27,374		-			27,374
Depreciation	-		276,919	b		276,919
Capital outlay	 940,232		(940,232)	b		<u> </u>
Total expenses	 4,465,456		(774,525)			3,690,931
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	556,858		47,870	С		604,728
Operating grants	1,520,430		-			1,520,430
Total program revenues	 2,077,288		47,870			2,125,158
Net expense					_	(1,565,773)
General revenues:						
Taxes	1,687,895		(3,335)	С		1,684,560
Intergovernmental revenues	713,823		(109,363)	d		604,460
Miscellaneous	16,788		-			16,788
Contributions and donations	5,200		-			5,200
Investment earnings	 10,408		<u> </u>			10,408
Total revenues/total general revenue	 4,511,402		(64,828)			2,321,416
Changes in fund balance/net position	45,946		709,697			755,643
Fund balance/net position - beginning	 1,012,797		1,842,643			2,855,440
Fund balance/net position - ending	\$ 1,058,743	<u>\$</u>	2,552,340		\$	3,611,083

Accrued compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Receivables (taxes and ambulance fees) which are not expected to be received within 60 days of June 30, 2018, are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental fund, but are recognized as revenue in the statement of activities.

Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures and the related on-behalf payments by the State of Montana as revenue and expenditures. In the statement of activities, the actuarially calculated cost of the pension benefits is reported as pension expense and the related on-behalf payment as revenue and pension expense.

#### **NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **Reporting Entity**

The Big Sky Fire Department (the Department) is organized and operated under the provisions of Title 7, Chapter 33, Part 21, Montana Code Annotated, to provide fire protection for the rural area in the vicinity of Big Sky, Montana. It is a separate political entity established by the Madison and Gallatin County Commissioners, the affairs of which are governed and managed by an elected Board of Trustees (the Board). The Counties levy and collect taxes to fund the Department's budget, and the Gallatin County Treasurer serves as Treasurer of the Department. The Department is not a component unit of another entity and has no component units.

### Basis of Presentation - Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all the activities of the Department. Governmental activities, which are supported by taxes, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Department did not have any business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and include operating grants. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Department received program revenue from ambulance and fire protection services provided. Taxes and other items are reported as general revenues.

### Basis of Presentation - Fund Financial Statements

The Department has one fund: the general fund. This fund accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Department. The fund financial statements provide information about the general fund.

### 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. On an accrual basis, revenues from property taxes and benefit assessments are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes and assessments are levied and revenue from investments is recognized when earned. Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Revenues are accrued when their receipt occurs within sixty days after the end of the accounting period so as to be both measurable and available. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### **Estimates**

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

### Cash and Investments

Cash is held by the County Treasurer and pooled in the County external investment pool. The fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The County Treasurer invests the pooled cash pursuant to state law (MCA 20-9-213[4]). Allowable investments include time and savings deposits with a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union in the state, obligations of the United States Government, securities issued by agencies of the United States, repurchased agreements, and the State Short-Term Investment Pool (STIP).

The audited financial statements of Gallatin County, which include information about the investment pool, are available at https://lgs.mt.gov/.

### **Ambulance Fees Receivable**

The Department charges for the ambulance services which it provides. Most of the invoices are submitted to insurance companies and are subject to billing adjustments. Based on the Department's historical percentage of insurance adjustments and collections from patients, the receivable and related revenue have been reduced by \$50,000 as an allowance for billing adjustments.

### Taxes Receivable

Property tax levies are set by the Counties, in connection with the budget process, and are based on taxable values listed as of January 1 for all real property located in the Department. Taxable values are established by the Montana Department of Revenue based on market values. A revaluation of all property is required to be completed on a periodic basis. Taxable value is defined by Montana statute as a fixed percentage of market value.

Real property taxes and special assessments are generally billed in October and are payable one half by November 30 and one half by May 31. After these dates, taxes and assessments become delinquent and become a lien on the property. Personal property is assessed and personal property taxes are billed throughout the year, with a significant portion generally billed in May, June, and July. Personal property taxes are based on levies set during the prior August. These taxes become delinquent 30 days after billing.

Taxes and assessments that become delinquent are charged interest at the rate of 5/6 of 1% per month from the time of delinquency until paid plus a penalty of 2%. Real property on which taxes and assessments remain delinquent and unpaid may be sold at tax sales. In the case of personal property, the property is seized and sold after the taxes become delinquent.

JUNE 30, 2018

#### NOTE 1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include land, building and improvements, vehicles, and equipment, are reported on the statement of net position. All capital assets with a purchase price over \$1,000 and a life of at least five years are capitalized. Such assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated property and materials are recorded at their fair market value as of the date of the donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of an asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Building, building improvements, vehicles and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Building	40
Building improvements	10-15
Vehicles	10
Equipment	5-10

### **Compensated Absences**

Department employees accumulate vacation and sick leave for later use or for payment upon termination, death, or retirement. The governmental fund type (i.e. the general fund) recognizes the expenditure when the benefits are paid. The balance of vested employee's vacation and sick leave is recorded as a liability in the statement of net position.

Department employees earn vacation leave at the rate of 15 days per year during the first ten years of employment, and at increasing rates thereafter to a maximum of 24 days per year after 20 years of employment. There is no requirement that vacation leave be taken, but the maximum permissible accumulation is the amount earned in the most recent two-year period. At termination, employees are paid for any accumulated vacation leave, up to the maximum accumulation, at the current rate of pay.

Department employees earn sick leave at the rate of one day per month. There is no limit on the accumulation of sick leave days. However, upon termination, only 25% of accumulated sick leave is paid.

### **Net Position**

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, granters, or laws and regulations of other governments. When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, the Department's policy is to apply restricted net position first.

JUNE 30, 2018

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### **Fund Balance**

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). This Statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes.

In accordance with GASB 54, the Department reports fund balance in two general classifications: nonspendable and spendable. Non-spendable represents the portion of fund balance that is not in spendable form such as prepaid expenses. Spendable fund balance is further categorized as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

The restricted fund balance category contains balances that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external parties. External parties include granters, debt covenants, votes, and laws and regulations of other governments.

The committed fund balance category includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Trustees. The Board needs to formally adopt a Resolution in order to establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance are to be used by the Department for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund.

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available, the Department's policy is to apply restricted fund balance first.

### Fire Protection Impact Fee Revenues

Prior to fiscal year 2013, Gallatin County collected fire protection impact fees from subdivisions within the Department's benefit area. The impact fees may be used only to pay for planning, land acquisition, engineering, design, construction, construction inspection, equipment purchases, and financing costs associated with a specific project to construct or acquire new or expanded fire protection facilities, buildings, and/or equipment that expand the capacity of the Department to provide fire protection services within the Department's benefit area and have an average useful life of at least ten years. Any monies in the fire protection impact fee fund that have not been spent or encumbered within ten years of receipt shall be refunded to the land owner with interest accrued at ten percent from the original date of payment.

Upon written request from the Department, the Gallatin County Commissioners will consider the transfer of monies from the impact fee fund to the Department for use on a specific acquisition or construction project. At this time, the Department recognizes revenues from impact fees. On June 30, 2018, the County held \$8,216 in the impact fee fund.

### NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2018, the Department had \$200 in cash on hand and the following investment:

### **Carrying Amount**

Gallatin County External Investment Pool \$ 950,279

The Department participates in an investment pool managed by the Gallatin County Treasurer. The pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company and is not subject to regulatory oversight. Investments of the pool consist primarily of repurchase agreements, the State of Montana's Short-Term Investment Pool (STIP), U.S. Treasury Bills, and securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies, or government sponsored entities and are carried at quoted market prices. The fair value of investments is determined annually, and is based on quoted market prices. The Department's balance in the investment pool is reported as cash in the accompanying financial statements, as the Department has full access to these funds upon request. Interest earnings are allocated to the individual funds of the Department based on the Department's month end balance in relation to the total pool investments.

Montana law allows the local governing body to require security for the portion of deposits not guaranteed or insured. Deposit insurance is administered by the FDIC. Since the Department invests in a pool managed by the County Treasurer, pledged securities for the various individual deposits and repurchase agreements are managed by the County Treasurer.

### **NOTE 3. CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

		Balance					Balance
Governmental activities:	Ju	ne 30, 2017	A	dditions	De	eletions	June 30, 2018
	·			_		_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	638,234	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$ 638,234
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Buildings and improvements		1,940,291		39,214		-	1,979,505
Equipment		990,142		113,067		-	1,103,209
Vehicles		2,897,587		787,951			3,685,538
Total		5,828,020		940,232		-	6,768,252
Less accumulated depreciation		(4,043,883)		(276,919)		_	(4,320,802)
Capital assets, being depreciated, net		1,784,137		663,313		<u> </u>	2,447,450
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	2,422,371	\$	663,313	\$	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 3,085,684</u>

### **NOTE 4. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

### Summary of long-term liabilities

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

	Balance			Balance	Due Within
	June 30, 2017	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	June 30, 2018	One Year
Compensated absences Net pension liability	\$ 133,957 906,798	\$ 42,188 <u>74,748</u>	\$ - -	\$ 176,145 <u>981,546</u>	\$ - -
Total	\$ 1,040,755	\$ 116,936	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$ 1,157,691</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS**

### <u>Plan Description – Firefighter' Unified Retirement System (FURS)</u>

The Firefighters' Unified Retirement System (FURS), administered by the Montana Public Employee Retirement Administration (MPERA), is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit plan established in 1981, and governed by Title 19, chapters 2 & 13, MCA. This plan provides retirement benefits to firefighters employed by first- and second-class cities, other cities and rural fire departments that adopt the plan, and to firefighters hired by the Montana Air National Guard on or after October 1, 2001. Benefits are established by state law and can only be amended by the Legislature. The FURS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries.

### Plan Description – Public Employee Retirement System (PERS)

The PERS-Defined Benefit Retirement Plan (DBRP), administered by the Montana Public Employee Retirement Administration (MPERA), is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing plan established July 1, 1945, and governed by Title 19, chapters 2 & 3, MCA. This plan provides retirement benefits to covered employees of the State, and local governments, and certain employees of the Montana University System, and school districts.

All new members are initially members of the PERS-DBRP and have a 12-month window during which they choose to remain in the PERS-DBRP or join the PERS-DCRP by filing an irrevocable election. Members may not be participants of both the defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans. All new members from the universities also have a third option to join the university system's Montana University System Retirement Program (MUS-RP).

The PERS-DBRP provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Benefits are established by state law and can only be amended by the Legislature.

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

The following information uses the June 30, 2017 and 2016 measurement dates for the June 30, 2018 and 2017 reporting dates, respectively. All dates noted on the following pages are reporting dates, unless otherwise specified.

### Summary of Benefits – FURS

### Eligibility for benefit and benefit formulas

### Service retirement:

- Hired on or after July 1, 1981, or has elected to be covered by GABA:
  - 20 years of membership service
  - 2.5% of HAC x years of service credit
- Hired prior to July 1, 1981, and who had not elected to be covered by GABA, the greater of above, or:
  - If membership service is less than 20 years:
    - 2% of the highest monthly compensation (HMC) x years of service credit and
  - If membership services is greater or equal to 20 years:
    - o 50% of HMC + 2% of HMC x years of service credit in excess of 20

### Early retirement:

• Age 50 with 5 years of membership service

### Vestina

5 years of membership service.

### Member's compensation period used in benefit calculation

- Hired prior to July 1, 1981 and not electing GABA: highest monthly compensation (HMC);
- Hired after June 30, 1981 and those electing GABA: highest average compensation (HAC) during any consecutive 36 months (or shorter period of total service).
- Part-time firefighter: 15% of regular compensation of a newly confirmed full-time firefighter.

### Compensation Cap

 Hired on or after July 1, 2013 – 110% annual cap on compensation considered as a part of a member's HAC.

### Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA)

Hired on or after July 1, 1997, or those electing GABA, and has been retired for at least 12 months – the member's benefit increases by 3.0% each January.

### Minimum Benefit Adjustment (non-GABA)

If hired before July 1, 1997 and member did not elect GABA – the minimum benefit adjustment is provided equal to 50% of the current base compensation of a newly confirmed active firefighter of the employer that last employed the member as a firefighter.

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

### Summary of Benefits - PERS

### Eligibility for benefit

### Service retirement:

- Hired prior to July 1, 2011:
  - Age 60, 5 years of membership service;
  - Age 65, regardless of membership service; or
  - Any age, 30 years of membership service.
- Hired on or after July 1, 2011:
  - Age 65, 5 years of membership service;
  - Age 70, regardless of membership service.

### Early retirement (actuarially reduced):

- Hired prior to July 1, 2011:
  - Age 50, 5 years of membership service; or
  - Any age, 25 years of membership service.
- Hired on or after July 1, 2011:
  - Age 55, 5 years of membership service.

### **Second Retirement Benefit** (requires returning to PERS-covered employer or PERS service):

- 1) Retire before January 1, 2016 and accumulate less than 2 years additional service credit or retire on or after January 1, 2016 and accumulate less than 5 years additional service credit:
  - a. A refund of member's contributions plus regular interest (currently 0.77% effective July 1, 2017);
  - b. No service credit for second employment;
  - c. Start the same benefit amount the month following termination; and
  - d. GABA starts again the January immediately following second retirement.
- 2) Retire before January 1, 2016 and accumulate at least 2 years of additional service credit:
  - a. A recalculated retirement benefit based on provisions in effect after the initial retirement; and
  - b. GABA starts on the recalculated benefit in the January after receiving the new benefit for 12 months.
- 3) Retire on or after January 1, 2016 and accumulate 5 or more years of service credit:
  - a. The same retirement as prior to the return to service;
  - b. A second retirement benefit as prior to the second period of service based on laws in effect upon the rehire date; and
  - c. GABA starts on both benefits in January after receiving the original and new benefit for 12 months.

### Vesting

5 years of membership service.

### Member's highest average compensation (HAC)

- Hired prior to July 1, 2011 highest average compensation during any consecutive 36 months;
- Hired on or after July 1, 2011 highest average compensation during any consecutive 60 months.

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

### <u>Summary of Benefits – PERS (continued)</u>

### Compensation Cap

• Hired on or after July 1, 2013 – 110% annual cap on compensation considered as a part of a member's highest average compensation.

### Monthly benefit formula

- 1) Members hired prior to July 1, 2011
  - a. Less than 25 years of membership service: 1.785% of HAC per year of service credit;
  - b. 25 years of membership service or more: 2% of HAC per year of service credit.
- 2) Members hired on or after July 1, 2011
  - a. Less than 10 years of membership service: 1.5% of HAC per year of service credit;
  - b. 10 years or more, but less than 30 years of membership service: 1.785% of HAC per year of service credit;
  - c. 30 years or more of membership service: 2% of HAC per year of service credit.

### Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA)

After the member has completed 12 full months of retirement, the member's benefit increases by the applicable percentage (provided below) each January, inclusive of all other adjustments to the member's benefit.

- 3.0% for members hired prior to July 1, 2007
- 1.5% for members hired between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2013
- Members hired on or after July 1, 2013:
  - o 1.5% for each year PERS is funded at or above 90%;
  - o 1.5% reduced by 0.1% for each 2.0% PERS is funded below 90%; and
  - o 0% whenever the amortization period for PERS is 40 years or more.

### **Overview of Contributions**

Member and employer contribution rates are specified by state law and are a percentage of the member's compensation. Contributions are deducted from each member's salary and remitted by participating employers. The Montana Legislature has the authority to establish and amend contribution rates to the plan. Member and employer contribution rates are shown in the tables below.

#### **FURS:**

Fiscal Year	Non-GABA	GABA	Employer	State
1998-2018	9.500%	10.700%	14.360%	32.610%
1997	7.800%		14.360%	32.610%

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### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

Overview of Contributions (continued)

PERS:

	Member		Local Gover	nment
	Hired before	Hired after		
Fiscal year	7/1/2011	7/1/2011	Employer	State
2018	7.90%	7.90%	8.47%	0.10%
2017	7.90%	7.90%	8.37%	0.10%
2016	7.90%	7.90%	8.27%	0.10%
2015	7.90%	7.90%	8.17%	0.10%
2014	7.90%	7.90%	8.07%	0.10%
2012-2013	6.90%	7.90%	7.07%	0.10%
2010-2011	6.90%		7.07%	0.10%
2008-2009	6.90%		6.94%	0.10%
2000-2007	6.90%		6.80%	0.10%

Member contributions to the system of 7.9% are temporary and will be decreased to 6.9% on January 1 following actuary valuation results that show the amortization period has dropped below 25 years and would remain below 25 years following the reduction of both the additional employer and additional member contribution rates.

Employer contributions to the system:

Effective July 1, 2014, following the 2013 Legislative session, PERS-employer contributions increase an additional 0.1% a year and will continue over 10 years through 2024. The additional employer contributions including the 0.27% added in 2007 and 2009, will terminate on January 1 following actuary valuation results that show the amortization period has dropped below 25 years and would remain below the 25 years following the reduction of both the additional employer and additional member contributions rates.

Effective July 1, 2013, employers are required to make contributions on working retirees' compensation. Member contributions for working retirees are not required.

*Non Employer Contributions:* 

**Special Funding** 

The state contributed 0.1% of members' compensation on behalf of local government entities.

**Not Special Funding** 

The state contributed a portion of Coal Severance Tax income and earnings from the Coal Severance Tax fund.

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

### **Stand-Alone Statements**

The financial statements of the Montana Public Employees Retirement Board (PERB) *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* (CAFR) and the GASB 68 Report disclose the Plans' fiduciary net position. The reports are available from the PERB at PO Box 200131, Helena MT 59620-0131, (406) 444-3154 or both are available on the MPERA website at http://mpera.mt.gov.

### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The TPL used to calculate the NPL was determined by taking the results of the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation and applying standard roll forward procedures to update the TPL to June 30, 2017 (measurement date). There were several significant assumptions and other inputs used to measure the TPL. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 (measurement date) valuation were based on the results of the last actuarial experience study, dated May 2017, for the six- year period July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2016. Among those assumptions were the following.

### **FURS**

•	Investment Return (net of admin expense)	7.65%
•	Admin Expense as % of Payroll	0.23%
•	General Wage Growth*	3.50%
	*includes Inflation at	2.75%
•	Merit Increases	0% to 6.3%

- Postretirement Benefit Increases
  - i. Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA)

Hired on or after July 1, 1997, or those electing GABA, and has been retired for at least 12 months, the member's benefit increases by 3.0% each January.

- ii. Minimum Benefit Adjustment (non-GABA)
  - If hired before July 1, 1997 and member did not elect GABA the minimum benefit adjustment is provided equal to 50% of the current base compensation of a newly confirmed active firefighter of the employer that last employed the member as a firefighter.
- Mortality assumptions among contributing members, service retired members and beneficiaries were based on RP 2000 Combined Employee and Annuitant Mortality Tables projected to 2020 using Scale BB, males set back one year.
- Mortality assumptions among Disabled Members were based on RP 2000 Combined Mortality Tables.

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

### Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

#### **PERS**

•	Investment Return (net of admin expense)	7.65%
•	Admin Expense as % of Payroll	0.26%
•	General Wage Growth*	3.50%
	*includes Inflation at	2.75%
•	Merit Increases	0% to 6.3%

• Postretirement Benefit Increases

### i. Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA)

After the member has completed 12 full months of retirement, the member's benefit increases by the applicable percentage each January, inclusive of all other adjustments to the member's benefit.

- 3.0% for members hired prior to July 1, 2007
- 1.5% for members hired between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2013
- Members hired on or after July 1, 2013:
  - 1.5% for each year PERS is funded at or above 90%;
  - 1.5% reduced by 0.1% for each 2.0% PERS is funded below 90%; and
  - 0% whenever the amortization period for PERS is 40 years or more.
- Mortality assumptions among contributing members, service retired members and beneficiaries were based on RP 2000 Combined Employee and Annuitant Mortality Tables projected to 2020 with scale BB, males set back 1 year.
- Mortality assumptions among disabled members were based on RP 2000 Combined Mortality Tables with no projections.

### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating plan members, employers, and non-employer contributing entities would be made based on the Board's funding policy, which established the contractually required rates under the Montana Code Annotated. For FURS, the State contributed 32.61% of salaries paid by employers; for PERS, the State contributed 0.10% of the salaries paid by local governments. In addition, the state contributed coal severance tax and interest money from the general fund. The interest was contributed monthly and the severance tax was contributed quarterly. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be adequate to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members through the year 2121 and 2124 for PERS and FURS, respectively. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL. A municipal bond rate was not incorporated in the discount rate.

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

### **Target Allocations**

The long-term expected return on pension plan assets was reviewed as part of the regular experience study prepared for the Plan. The most recent analysis, performed for the period of July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2016, was outlined in a report dated May 2017 and can be located on the MPERA website. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by considering information from various sources, including historical rates of return, rate of return assumptions adopted by similar public sector systems, and by using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018, are summarized below.

		Real Rate of	
		Return -	Long-term
	Target Asset	Arithmetic	<b>Expected Real</b>
Asset Class	Allocation	Basis	Rate of Return
	(a)	(b)	(a)*(b)
Cash equivalents	2.60%	4.00%	0.10%
Domestic Equity	36.00%	4.55%	1.64%
Foreign Equity	18.00%	6.35%	1.14%
Fixed Income	23.40%	1.00%	0.23%
Private Equity	12.00%	7.75%	0.93%
Real Estate	8.00%	4.00%	0.32%
Total	100.00%		4.37%
Inflation			2.75%
Portfolio-Return-Expectation			7.12%

The long-term expected nominal rate of return above of 7.12% is an expected portfolio rate of return provided by Board of Investments (BOI), which differs from the total long-term assumed rate of return of 7.65% in the experience study. The assumed investment rate is comprised of a 2.75% inflation rate and a real rate of return of 4.90%.

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### NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

### Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of the NPL to the discount rate is shown in the table below. A small change in the discount rate can create a significant change in the liability. The NPL was calculated using the discount rate of 7.65%, as well as what the NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

	1.0	% Decrease		Current	1.09	% Increase -
		-6.65%	Disc	ount Rate		8.65%
<u>FURS</u> Employer's proportion of net pension liability	\$	1,543,392	\$	928,776	\$	432,199
<u>PERS</u> Employer's proportion of net pension liability	\$	76,855	\$	52,770	\$	32,552

### **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

MPERA prepared financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting. The same accrual basis was used by MPERA for the purposes of determining the NPL; Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pensions; Pension Expense; the Fiduciary Net Position; and Additions to or Deductions from Fiduciary Net Position. Member contributions are recognized in the period in which contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period they are earned and become measurable. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized in the accounting period in which they are due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Expenses are recognized in the period incurred. Investments are reported at fair value. MPERA adhered to all accounting principles generally accepted by the United States of America. MPERA applied all applicable pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

### **Net Pension Liability**

In accordance with GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, employers and the non-employer contributing entity are required to recognize and report certain amounts associated with participation in the Public Employees' Retirement System Defined Benefit Retirement Plan (PERS) and Firefighters' Unified Retirement System (FURS) (the Plans). Employers are required to record and report their proportionate share of the collective Net Pension Liability; Pension Expense; and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources associated with pensions.

### NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

### Net Pension Liability (continued)

The Total Pension Liability (TPL) minus the Fiduciary Net Position equals the Net Pension Liability (NPL). As GASB Statement 68 allows, a measurement date of up to 12 months before the employer's fiscal year-end can be utilized to determine the Plan's TPL. The basis for the TPL as of June 30, 2017 (measurement date) was determined by taking the results of the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation and applying standard roll forward procedures. The roll forward procedure uses a calculation that adds the annual normal cost (also called the service cost), subtracts the actual benefit payments and refunds for the plan year, and then applies the expected investment rate of return for the year. The update procedures are in conformity with Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board.

### Special Funding

The Plan has a special funding situation in which the state of Montana is legally responsible for making contributions directly to the Plan on behalf of the employers. Due to the existence of this special funding situation, the state is required to report a proportionate share of a local government's collective NPL that is associated with the non-state employer.

### Not Special Funding

The state of Montana, as the non-employer contributing entity, paid to the Plan coal tax contributions that are not accounted for as special funding for all participating employers.

The proportionate shares of the employer's and the state of Montana's NPL for June 30, 2018, and 2017, are displayed below. The employer's proportionate share equals the ratio of the employer's contributions to the sum of all employer and non-employer contributions during the measurement period. The state's proportionate share for a particular employer equals the ratio of the contributions for a particular employer to the total state contributions paid. The employer recorded a liability of \$928,776 and \$52,770 and the employer's proportionate share was .8217% and 0.0027% for FURS and PERS, respectively.

	Net Pension Liability as of 6/30/18		Net Pension Liability as of 6/30/17		Percent of Collective NPL as of 6/30/18	Percent of Collective NPL as of 6/30/17	Change in percent of Collective NPL	
<u>FURS</u>								
Employer								
Proportionate Share	\$	928,776	\$	897,329	0.8217%	0.7857%	0.0360%	
State of Montana								
Proportionate Share								
associated with Employer		2,109,148	_	2,033,064	<u>1.8659%</u>	<u>1.7801%</u>	<u>0.0858%</u>	
		2 227 224			2.50750/	2 = 5 = 50 /	0.40400/	
Total	5	<u>3,037,924</u>	5	<u>2,930,393</u>	<u>2.6876%</u>	<u>2.5658%</u>	<u>0.1218%</u>	

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

### Net Pension Liability (continued)

	Net Pension Liability as of 6/30/18				Percent of Collective NPL as of 6/30/18	Percent of Collective NPL as of 6/30/17	Change in percent of Collective NPL
<u>PERS</u> Employer				·			
Proportionate Share State of Montana Proportionate Share	\$	52,770	\$	9,469	0.0027%	0.0006%	0.0021%
associated with Employer		1,962		116	0.0100%	0.0007%	0.0093%
Total	\$	54,732	\$	9,585	<u>0.0127%</u>	<u>0.0013%</u>	<u>0.0114%</u>

### Changes in actuarial assumptions and methods

Effective July 1, 2017, the following assumption changes were used:

- Lowered the interest rate from 7.75% to 7.65%.
- Lowered the inflation rate from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- Updated non-disabled mortality to the RP-2000 Combined Employee and Annuitant Mortality Table projected to 2020 using scale BB, males set back 1 year.
- Increased rates of withdrawal.
- Lowered the merit component of the total salary increase (PERS only).
- Lowered the wage base component of the total salary increase from 4.00% to 3.50%.
- Decreased the administrative expense load from 0.27% to 0.26% (PERS only).
- Increased the administrative expense load from 0.19% to 0.23% (FURS only).

#### Effective July 1, 2017, the following method changes were used:

- Administrative expenses are recognized by an additional amount added to the normal cost contribution rate for the System. This amount will vary from year to year based on the prior year's actual administrative expenses.
- To be consistent with the wage base growth change, the payroll growth assumption for amortization as a level percent of pay was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%.

### **Changes in benefit terms** – PERS

Effective July 1, 2017, the following benefit changes were:

- The interest rate credited to member accounts increased from 0.25% to 0.77%.
- Lump sum payouts in all systems are limited to the member's accumulated contributions rather than the present value of the member's benefit.

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

### Net Pension Liability (continued)

### Changes in benefit terms - FURS

Effective July 1, 2017, the following benefit changes were:

- The interest rate credited to member accounts increased from 0.25% to 0.77%.
- Working Retiree Limitations applies to retirement system members who return on or after July 1, 2017 to covered employment in the system from which they retired.
- Second Retirement Benefit applies to retirement system members who return on or after July 1, 2017 to active service covered by the system from which they retired.
- Lump sum payouts in all systems are limited to the member's accumulated contributions rather than the present value of the member's benefit.

**Changes in proportionate share:** Between the measurement date of the collective NPL and the employer's reporting date there were no changes in proportion that would have an effect on the employer's proportionate share of the collective NPL.

### Pension Expense

		FU	RS		PERS				
			l	Pension	F	Pension	Pension		
	Pensi	on Expense	Exp	ense as of	Exp	ense as of	Expense as of		
	as o	f 6/30/18		6/30/17	6/30/18		6/30/17		
Employer									
Proportionate Share	\$	174,214	\$	144,827	\$	10,767	\$	(2,653)	
State of Montana									
Proportionate Share									
associated with Employer		400,564		263,569		105		10	
Coal Tax for Employer		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>755</u>		166	
Total	\$	574,778	\$	408,396	\$	11,627	<u>\$</u>	(2,477)	

At June 30, 2018, the employer recognized \$174,214 and \$10,767 for its proportionate share of the FURS' and PERS' pension expense, respectively. The employer also recognized grant revenue of \$400,564 and \$105 for the state of Montana proportionate share of the pension expense associated with the employer for FURS' and PERS', respectively. Additionally, the employer recognized grant revenue of \$755 from the Coal Severance Tax fund.

### NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

### **Recognition of Deferred Inflows and Outflows**

At June 30, 2018, the employer reported its proportionate share of the Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
FURS Differences between actual and expected exp	\$ 6,119	\$ 7,024
Changes in assumptions	115,826	-
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	766	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	124,696	-
#Contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date - FY 2017 contributions	224,595	
Total	<u>\$ 472,002</u>	\$ 7,024
PERS Differences between actual and expected exp	\$ 1,300	\$ 76
Changes in assumptions	7,213	-
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	354
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	17,934	-
#Contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date - FY 2017 contributions	10,104	
Total	\$ 36,551	<u>\$ 430</u>

<sup>#</sup> Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2018.

### NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

### Recognition of Deferred Inflows and Outflows (continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are recognized in the employer's pension expense as follows:

Recognition of deferred outflows and deferred inflows in future years as an increase or (decrease) to pension

	 expense						
	 FURS		PERS				
Year ended June 30:							
2018	\$ 9,384	\$	1,869				
2019	\$ 49,212	\$	4,126				
2020	\$ 32,040	\$	3,209				
2021	\$ 662	\$	(1,123)				
Thereafter	\$ 24,389	\$	-				

### Employer's proportion of FURS and PERS Pension Amounts Combined

	Employer's proportionate share			Employer's proportionat e share			
	associated with			associated		Employer's	
	FURS			with PERS		Total Pension	
Net pension liability (NPL)	\$	928,776	\$	52,770	\$	981,546	
Deferred outflows of resources	\$	472,002	\$	36,551	\$	508,553	
Deferred inflows or resources	\$	7,024	\$	430	\$	7,454	
Pension expense	\$	174,214	\$	10,767	\$	184,981	

### **NOTE 5. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**

### PERS Disclosure for the defined contribution plan

The Department contributed to the State of Montana Public Employee Retirement System Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PERS-DCRP) for employees that have elected the DCRP. The PERS- DCRP is administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Board and is reported as a multiple-employer plan established July 1, 2002, and governed by Title 19, chapters 2 & 3, MCA.

All new PERS members are initially members of the PERS-DBRP and have a 12-month window during which they may choose to remain in the PERS-DBRP or join the PERS-DCRP by filing an irrevocable election. Members may not be participants of both the defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans.

Member and employer contribution rates are specified by state law and are a percentage of the member's compensation. Contributions are deducted from each member's salary and remitted by participating employers. The Legislature has the authority to establish and amend contribution rates.

Benefits are dependent upon eligibility and individual account balances. Participants are vested immediately in their own contributions and attributable income. Participants are vested after 5 years of membership service for the employer's contributions to individual accounts and the attributable income. Non-vested contributions are forfeited upon termination of employment per 19-3-2117(5), MCA. Such forfeitures are used to cover the administrative expenses of the PERS-DCRP.

At the plan level for the measurement period ended June 30, 2018, the PERS-DCRP employer did not recognize any net pension liability or pension expense for the defined contribution plan. Plan level non-vested forfeitures for the 300 employers that have participants in the PERS-DCRP totaled \$396,650.

### Deferred Compensation Retirement Plan

The Department contributed a match of up to 1% of compensation to the State of Montana 457 Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP) for employees that elected to participate in the DCP. The 457 Plan is administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Board, which was established February 1, 1990 and is authorized by Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457(b).

The DCP allows employees to voluntarily contribute a portion of their compensation as traditional pre-tax and/or Roth after-tax contributions and invest them on a tax-deferred basis. The minimum deferral is \$10 a month. Under the governing IRC, the annual deferral limit is the lesser of 100% of includable compensation or \$18,500; there are catch-up contribution provisions that allow up to \$37,000 to be contributed annually.

Benefits are dependent upon eligibility and individual account balances. Participants are vested immediately in the contributions made to their accounts. The IRC allows distribution of funds only upon retirement, separation from service with the participating employer, or attainment of age 70 ½.

The Department, which contributed approximately \$16,820 to the DCP during the year ended June 30, 2018, does not recognize any net pension liability for the 457 Deferred Compensation Plan.

### NOTE 6. OPERATING LEASE

In June 2014, the Department entered into a sixty-month operating lease for a copier at a monthly rental of \$250, expiring June 30, 2019. For the year ended June 30, 2018, lease expense amounted to \$3,000. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

2019 \$ 2,750

### **NOTE 7. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Department's risk management activities are recorded in the general fund. Significant losses for public officials, automobile, property and general liability are covered by commercial insurance policies. The Department also participates in the State Unemployment and Workers' Compensation programs for losses due to employee life and health risk. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage.

### **NOTE 8. COMMITTMENT**

On May 14, 2018, the Board approved a contract to remodel station one and station two. The contract is for \$2,500,000, which will be funded by a mill levy increase approved by the community in November 2017.



## BIG SKY FIRE DEPARTMENT SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS\* YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Year ended June 30:  FIREFIGHTERS' 2018 2017 2016	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability as a percentage  UNIFIED RETIREM 0.821700% 0.785700% 0.734054%	pro sha ne liak	nployer's portionate are of the t pension bility as an amount  SYSTEM 928,776 897,329 750,768	pro sh ne a	State of Montana's opportionate nare of the et pension liability ssociated with the employer  2,109,148 2,033,064 1,672,159	\$	Total 3,037,924 2,930,393 2,422,927	 nployer's covered payroll 1,228,346 1,106,350 986,459	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll  75.61% 81.11% 76.11%	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability  77.77% 75.48% 76.90%
2015	0.638463%	\$	623,245	\$	1,406,012	-	2,029,257	\$ 829,344	75.15%	76.70%
•	YEES RETIREMEN									
2018	0.270000%	\$	52,770	\$	1,962	\$	54,732	\$ 33,609	157.01%	73.75%
2017	0.000600%	\$	9,469	\$	116	\$	9,585	\$ 6,659	142.20%	74.71%
2016	0.001452%	\$	20,298	\$	249	\$	20,547	\$ 16,946	119.78%	78.40%
2015	0.001801%	\$	22,443	\$	274	\$	22,717	\$ 20,389	110.07%	79.90%

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts presented above for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th, the measurement date. The Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### BIG SKY FIRE DEPARTMENT SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS\* YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

\_\_\_\_\_

Year ended June 30:		ntractually required ntributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions		de	Contribution definciency (excess)		mployer's ered payroll	Contributions as a % of covered payroll		
FIREFIGHTERS' UNIFIED RETIREMENT SYSTEM											
2018	\$	224,596	\$	224,596	\$	-	\$	1,564,036	14.360028%		
2017	\$	176,391	\$	176,391	\$	-	\$	1,228,350	14.359995%		
2016	\$	158,178	\$	158,178	\$	-	\$	1,106,350	14.297284%		
2015	\$	144,412	\$	144,412	\$	-	\$	986,459	14.639433%		
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE	S RET	IREMENT SYST	EM								
2018	\$	10,104	\$	10,104	\$	-	\$	117,903	8.569756%		
2017	\$	2,813	\$	2,813	\$	-	\$	33,609	8.369782%		
2016	\$	1,927	\$	1,927	\$	-	\$	6,659	28.938279%		
2015	\$	3,836	\$	3,836	\$	-	\$	16,946	22.636610%		

<sup>\*</sup>The amounts presented above for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th, the measurement date. The Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

# BIG SKY FIRE DEPARTMENT SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Povonuos		Original Budget	Final <u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Fina	ance with al Budget or (Under)
Revenues: Taxes Charges for services Operating grants Intergovernmental revenues Miscellaneous Contributions and donations Investment earnings Total revenues	\$	1,679,098 577,704 1,660,870 - 2,500 - 10,500 3,930,672	\$ 1,679,09 577,70 1,660,8 2,50 10,50 3,930,6	04 70 - 00 - 00	\$ 1,687,895 556,858 1,520,430 203,791 16,788 5,200 10,408 4,001,370	\$	8,797 (20,846) (140,440) 203,791 14,288 5,200 (92) 70,698
Expenditures: Current: Public Safety: Fire protection Personal services		2,652,221	2,652,2	21	2,567,161		(85,060)
Other costs Capital outlay Total expenditures	_	563,400 715,000 3,930,621	563,4 814,8 4,030,5	79	448,031 940,232 3,955,424		(115,369) 125,353 (75,076)
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$</u>	<u>51</u>	\$ (99,8	<u>28)</u>	45,946	\$	145,774
Fund balance - beginning					1,012,797		
Fund balance - ending					<u>\$ 1,058,743</u>		
Reconciliation:							
Total revenues per statement of revenexpenditures, and changes in fund balances on behalf payment  Total revenues, budgetary basis		\$ 4,511,402 (510,032) \$ 4,001,370					
Total expenditures per statement of re expenditures, and changes in fund bala Less on behalf payment Total expenditures, budgetary basis					\$ 4,465,456 (510,032) \$ 3,955,424		

#### **NOTE 1. BUDGET COMPLIANCE**

The Department annually adopts an operating budget for the fiscal year beginning on July 1. The Board may amend the budget during the fiscal year by conducting public hearings at regularly scheduled meetings. Without a public hearing, the budget cannot be increased except by a public emergency that could not have been reasonably foreseen at the time of its adoption. Expenditures are limited to the amount of the budget appropriation for each line item; however, the budgeted amounts may be adjusted by means of transfers between line items by resolution of the Board. All budget appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

### **NOTE 2. BUDGET BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

The budget is prepared on the same basis of accounting used in preparing the Department's fund financial statements, except for noncash on-behalf payments which are not included in the Department's budget.

#### NOTE 3. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

There was no excess of expenditures over appropriations during the year.

### **NOTE 4. CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS**

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

### 2015 Legislative Changes - PERS:

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

#### Second Retirement Benefit - for PERS

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

### **NOTE 4. CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

### **2017 Legislative Changes:**

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

### Working Retiree Limitation – for PERS

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

### Terminating Employers – Recovery of actuary costs – for PERS

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

### Refunds

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

### **NOTE 4. CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS (Continued)**

### **Family Law Orders**

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

### **Disabled PERS Defined Contribution (DC) Members**

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

### PERS Statutory Appropriation – House Bill 648, effective July 1, 2017

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

- 1. FY2018 \$31.386 million
- 2. FY2019 \$31.958 million
- 3. Beginning July 1, 2019 through at least June 30, 20125, 101% of the contribution from the previous year from the general fund to the PERS defined benefit trust fund, as follows:
  - a. FY2020 \$32.277 million
  - b. FY2021 \$32.6 million
  - c. FY2022 \$32.926 million
  - d. FY2023 \$33.255 million
  - e. FY2024 \$33.588 million
  - f. FY2025 \$33.924 million

### **2015** Legislative Changes - FURS:

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

If a PERS member transfers employment to a FURS covered position and fails to elect FURS membership within 90 days, the default is PERS membership.

### 2017 Legislative Changes - FURS:

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

### Working Retiree Limitations – for FURS

- 1) Applies to retirement system members who return on or after July 1, 2017 to covered employment in the system from which they retired.
- 2) Members who return for less than 480 hours in a calendar year:
  - a. May not become an active member in the system; and
  - b. Are subject to a \$1 reduction in their retirement benefit for each \$3 earned in excess of \$5,000 in the calendar year.

### **NOTE 4. CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS (Continued)**

- 3) Members who return for 480 or more hours in a calendar year:
  - a. Must become an active member of the system;
  - b. Will stop receiving a retirement benefit from the system; and
  - c. Will be eligible for a second retirement benefit if they earn 5 or more years of service credit through their second employment.
- 4) Employee, employer and state contributions, if any, apply as follows:
  - a. Employer contributions and state contributions (if any) must be paid on all working retirees;
  - b. Employee contributions must be paid on working retirees who return to covered employment for 480 or more hours in a calendar year.

### Second Retirement Benefit - for FURS

- 1) Applies to retirement system members who return on or after July 1, 2017 to active service covered by the system from which they retired.
- 2) If the member works more than 480 hours in a calendar year and accumulates less than 5 years of service credit before terminating again, the member:
  - a. Is not awarded service credit for the period of reemployment;
  - b. Is refunded the accumulated contributions associated with the period of employment;
  - c. Starting the first month following termination of service, receives the same retirement benefit previously paid to the member; and
  - d. Does not accrue post-retirement benefit adjustments during the term of reemployment but receives a Guaranteed Annual Benefit Adjustment (GABA) in January immediately following second retirement.
- 3) If the member works more than 480 hours in a calendar year and accumulates at least 5 year of service credit before terminating again, the member:
  - a. Is awarded service credit for the period of reemployment;
  - b. Starting the first month following termination of service, receives:
    - i. The same retirement benefit previously paid to the member, and
    - ii. A second retirement benefit for the period of reemployment calculated based on the laws in effect as of the member's rehire date; and
  - Does not accrue post-retirement benefit adjustments during the term of reemployment but receives a GABA:
    - i. On the initial retirement benefit in January immediately following second retirement, and
    - ii. On the second retirement benefit starting in January after receiving that benefit for at least 12 months.
- 4) A member who returns to covered service is not eligible for a disability benefit.

### Terminating Employers – Recovery of actuary costs – for FURS

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

### **NOTE 4. CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS (Continued)**

#### **Refunds**

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

### **Family Law Orders**

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

### **Eligibility to Participate** – for FURS Part-Paid Firefighters

Part-paid firefighters become eligible to participate in FURS once they have earned \$300 in a fiscal year. Previously, statute was unclear on whether the limit applied to a calendar year or a fiscal year.

**PFRS** 

#### NOTE 5. CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

### Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions

The following Actuarial Assumptions were adopted from the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation: FURS

	FUNS	PENS
General Wage Growth*	3.50%	3.50%
Investment rate of return*	7.65%	7.65%
*Includes inflation at	2.75%	2.75%
Merit salary increases	0% to 6.3%	0% to 6.3%
Asset valuation method	4-year smoothed market	4-year smoothed market
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
	Level percentage of pay,	Level percentage of pay,
Amortization method	open	open
	For Males and Females:	For Males and Females:
	RP 2000 Combined	RP 2000 Combined
	Employee and Annuitant	Employee and Annuitant
	Mortality Table projected	Mortality Table projected
	to 2020 using Scale BB,	to 2020 using Scale BB,
Mortality (Healthy members)	males set back 1 year.	males set back 1 year.
	For Males and Females:	For Males and Females:
	RP 2000 Combined	RP 2000 Combined
Mortality (Disabled members)	Mortality Table	Mortality Table
Admin Expense as % of Payroll	0.23%	0.26%

Administrative expenses are recognized by an additional amount added to the normal cost contribution rate for the System. The amount varies from year to year based on the prior year's actual administrative expenses.

### Rosie Barndt, CPA, P.C.

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

To the Board of Trustees Big Sky Fire Department Big Sky, Montana

I 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 and the major fund of Big Sky Fire Department as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Big Sky Fire Department's basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon October 24, 2018.

### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered Big Sky Fire Department's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Big Sky Fire Department's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Big Sky Fire Department'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.

My 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 my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

October 24, 2018 Board of Trustees Page two

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Big Sky Fire Department's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I 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 my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my 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 my 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.

October 24, 2018

Rosis Barndt, CPA, PC

### BIG SKY FIRE DEPARTMENT SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

None.			

### BIG SKY FIRE DEPARTMENT CURRENT STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

There were no findings,	questioned costs,	or deficiencies	in internal	control r	reported for	the year	ended
June 30, 2017.							