

County financial statements reporting guidelines– 2019

The Office of the Auditor General created these reporting guidelines following the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's, the U.S. Government Accountability Office's, and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' authoritative literature. They include illustrative examples of financial statements, disclosures, and schedules, as well as the auditors' report. The examples are neither authoritative nor required to be followed. Instead, they provide sample displays and disclosures to help ensure consistent and accurate presentation.

When County management uses these guidelines, management agrees to take responsibility for preparing and fairly presenting the County's basic financial statements, related note disclosures, and all accompanying information, including required supplementary information (RSI), supplementary information other than RSI, and other required disclosures. County management should ensure that its reports follow applicable authoritative guidance.

This font signifies an instruction or explanation that should not appear in the final report.

Table of contents **Page**

Independent auditors' report

Required supplementary information—management's discussion and analysis

Government-wide statements

Statement of net position

Statement of activities

Governmental funds

Balance sheet

Reconciliation of the governmental funds balance sheet
to the government-wide statement of net position

Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances

Reconciliation of the governmental funds statement of revenues,
expenditures, and changes in fund balances to the government-wide
statement of activities

Proprietary funds

Statement of net position

Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position

Statement of cash flows

Fiduciary funds

Statement of fiduciary net position

Statement of changes in fiduciary net position

Notes to financial statements

Other required supplementary information

Budgetary comparison schedules

Schedule of the County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability—
cost-sharing plans

Schedule of changes in the County's net pension/OPEB liability and related ratios—
agent plans

Schedule of County pension/OPEB contributions

Infrastructure assets

(Letterhead)

Independent auditors' report

Members of the Arizona State Legislature¹

The Board of Supervisors of
_____ County, Arizona

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information² of _____ County as of and for the year ended June 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; 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.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. (We did not audit the financial statements of the **[identify component unit, fund, organization, function, or activity]**, which represent ___ percent, ___ percent, and ___ percent, respectively, of the assets, [net position or fund balance], and revenues of the **[identify opinion unit(s)]**.³ Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report(s) has (have) been furnished to us, and our opinion(s), insofar as it (they) relate(s) to the amounts included for **[identify component unit, fund, organization, function, or activity]**, is (are) based solely on the other auditors' report(s).) We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards 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. **Add the following sentence when a portion of the County was not audited in accordance with Government Auditing Standards.** The other auditors did not audit the **(name of the portion of the entity, such as the name of the component unit or fund, and if it is not evident from the**

¹ Contract auditors should address to "The Auditor General of the State of Arizona."

² The introductory and opinion paragraphs should list only the opinion units presented in the basic financial statements. Normally, the aggregate discretely presented component units and the aggregate remaining fund information are treated as separate opinion units. If either of these two opinion units are not quantitatively or qualitatively material to the primary government and the auditor has chosen to combine the two into a single opinion unit, this sentence would change to the following: "governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate discretely presented component unit(s) and remaining fund information."

³ Appropriate changes to this sentence should be made when an entire opinion unit is audited by another auditor. For example, "We did not audit the financial statements of the _____ fund, which is both a major fund and XX percent, XX percent, and XX percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the _____ activities." However, the report still should indicate in the "Auditors' responsibility" section the group auditors' responsibility for auditing that opinion unit. The group auditor should also express or disclaim an opinion in the "Opinion" section of the report. For further discussion and guidance see the AICPA Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards, AU-C §600, Special Considerations-Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors).

financial statements, the opinion unit to which the component unit or fund relates) financial statements in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 auditors consider internal control relevant to the County'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 County'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 and the report(s) of the other auditors,) the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of matter

Adoption of new accounting standard—Add an emphasis-of-matter paragraph for consistency here if the County adopted a new GASB accounting standard during fiscal year 2019 and the implementation of the new standard had a material effect on the County's financial statements/disclosures (i.e., GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, or GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements). See AU-C §§708.07 and 708.A7 for additional guidance.

As discussed in Note ___ to the financial statements, for the year ended June 30, 2019, the County adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. **(insert new accounting standards adopted)**. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Correction of a material misstatement (error) in previously issued financial statements—Add an emphasis-of-matter paragraph here when the financial statements' beginning balances are restated to correct a material misstatement in the previously issued financial statements (AU-C §708.13).

As discussed in Note ___ to the financial statements, the County restated beginning net position/fund balance(s) of its financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, to correct a misstatement(s) in its previously issued financial statements. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other matters

Required supplementary information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages ___ through ___, budgetary comparison schedules on pages ___ through ___, schedule of the

County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability—cost-sharing plans on pages ___ through ___, schedule of changes in the County's net pension/OPEB liability and related ratios—agent plans on pages ___ through ___, schedule of County pension/OPEB contributions on pages ___ through ___, and the infrastructure assets information on pages ___ through ___ be presented to supplement the basic financial statements **(include only those RSI schedules that were included in the 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 (and the other auditors)⁴ have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, 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.

Add the following two paragraphs if the County includes a schedule of expenditures of federal awards with its financial statements.

Supplementary information—schedule of expenditures of federal awards

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is management's responsibility and was derived from and relates 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 U.S. generally accepted auditing standards (by us and the other auditors).⁴ In our opinion, (based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the report(s) of the other auditors),⁴ the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Add the following three paragraphs if the County issues a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR).

Supplementary and other information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules and the introductory and statistical sections listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required parts of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules are management's responsibility and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic

⁴ **Reference to the other auditors is only appropriate when the other auditors' report discusses applicable RSI, SI, or both. Omit parenthetical phrase if not referring to other auditors.**

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 U.S. generally accepted auditing standards (by us and the other auditors).⁴ In our opinion, (based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the report(s) of the other auditors,)⁴ the combining and individual fund statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Compliance over the use of Highway User Revenue Fund and other dedicated state transportation revenue monies⁵

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the County failed to comply with the authorized transportation purposes, insofar as they relate to accounting matters, for Highway User Revenue Fund monies it received pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes Title 28, Chapter 18, Article 2, and any other dedicated state transportation revenues it received. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the County's noncompliance with the authorized transportation purposes referred to above, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

OR

When the auditor identified an instance of noncompliance over HURF, include a description of the identified instance(s) of noncompliance here, see AU-C §806.13b. In connection with our audit, we noted that the County spent \$_____ of Highway User Revenue Fund monies it received pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes Title 28, Chapter 18, Article 2, and other dedicated state transportation revenues it received for _____ which was (were) not for authorized transportation purposes. Our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge as to whether the County failed to comply with the authorized transportation purposes, insofar as they relate to accounting matters, for these monies. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the County's noncompliance with the authorized transportation purposes referred to above, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

When reporting on HURF compliance in the auditors' report on the County's financial statements, AU-C §§806 and 905 require that a separate paragraph be added to the auditors' report that includes an appropriate alert. Include the following paragraph when either of the two HURF paragraphs above are used. The communication related to compliance over the use of Highway User Revenue Fund and other dedicated state transportation revenue monies in the preceding paragraph is intended solely for the information and use of the members of the Arizona State Legislature, (the Auditor General of the State of

⁵ *The report on compliance over the use of County HURF monies should be included in the audit report on the County's financial statements following the guidance of the AICPA Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards, AU-C §806. In addition, when applicable, the report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters should include instances of noncompliance governing the use of HURF monies or other dedicated state transportation revenues that have a material effect on the financial statements or other financial data significant to the audit objectives and any other instances that warrant the attention of those charged with governance. Also, AU-C §250 provides that the auditor should communicate with those charged with governance matters involving noncompliance with laws and regulations that come to the auditor's attention, other than when the matters are clearly inconsequential. For additional guidance, see the AICPA Audit Guide, Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits, guidance on noncompliance with laws and regulations, and Government Auditing Standards, Chapter 4, paragraphs 4.23 through 4.27.*

Arizona.)⁶ the Board of Supervisors, management, and other responsible parties within the County and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Other reporting required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated **[report date]**, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely 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 effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

OR

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will issue our report on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters at a future date. The purpose of that report is solely 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 effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lindsey Perry
Auditor General

Auditors' report date.

OR

Auditors' report date, except for our report on the supplementary information—schedule of expenditures of federal awards for which the date is _____.

The auditor's report should be dual dated when procedures relating to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are completed subsequent to the financial statements report date. See the AICPA Audit Guide, Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits, for additional guidance.

Illustrative auditors' reports, other than the preceding unmodified opinions on basic financial statements, are included in the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide, State and Local Governments.

⁶ *Contract auditors should include a reference to "the Auditor General of the State of Arizona."*

County

Management's discussion and analysis

Year ended June 30, 2019

This should be printed on the County's letterhead or otherwise clearly noted that it is the County's document. The County's MD&A must comply with the provisions of GASB Statement 34 but cannot go beyond those provisions. Refer to GASB Statement 34, paragraphs 8-11 and GASB Statement 37, paragraph 4.

Our discussion and analysis of the County's financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter on page ___ and the County's basic financial statements, which begin on page ___. **Modify as needed.**

___ County in 2019

Using this annual report—

Explain the reporting model—including how the statements relate to one another and the significant differences between them. Describe how the information in the fund financial statements reinforces the information in the government-wide statements, or at least provides additional information.

Overall analysis—

Discuss the County's current-year results in comparison with the prior year, emphasizing the current year. Explain the County's overall financial position from the statement of net position and results of operations from the statement of activities in a way that helps users assess whether conditions are better or worse than the previous year and why. The focus of the analysis should be on the primary government, addressing both governmental and business-type activities, as applicable. If component units must be discussed, be sure readers know that the discussion's focus has shifted. Also, when appropriate, the County's MD&A should refer readers to the component unit's separately issued financial statements.

The analysis must provide the reasons for significant changes rather than simply the amounts or percentages of change. The analysis should also take into account any important economic factors that significantly affected the County's operating results during the year. Use graphics where appropriate. Also, where appropriate, incorporate the required elements listed in the next section. Further, explain any restrictions, commitments, or other limitations that significantly affect the future use of resources.

Required elements—

The County should present the information needed to support the preceding analysis. Accordingly, MD&A must include condensed financial information derived from the government-wide financial statements comparing the current year to the prior year and must include the following elements:

- *Total assets, distinguishing between capital and other assets*
- *Total deferred outflows of resources*
- *Total liabilities, distinguishing between long-term liabilities and other liabilities*
- *Total deferred inflows of resources*
- *Total net position, distinguishing among net investment in capital assets, restricted amounts, and unrestricted amounts*
- *Program revenues, by major source*
- *General revenues, by major source*
- *Total revenues*

County

Management's discussion and analysis
Year ended June 30, 2019

- *Program expenses, at a minimum by function*
- *Total expenses*
- *Excess (deficiency) before contributions to term and permanent endowments or permanent fund principal, special and extraordinary items, and transfers*
- *Contributions*
- *Special and extraordinary items*
- *Transfers*
- *Change in net position*
- *Ending net position*

Fund analysis—

Discuss individual funds' balances and transactions. Explain the reasons for any significant changes in fund balances or fund net position. Also, explain any restrictions, commitments, or other limitations that significantly affect the future use of fund resources.

Budget variations analysis—

If appropriate and for the General Fund only, discuss significant variations between the original and final budget, and between the final budget and the actual amounts. Make a particular point of addressing any variations that could have a significant effect on future services or liquidity.

Capital asset and debt administration—

Describe significant capital asset and long-term debt activity, including commitments for capital expenditures. Also, discuss any changes in the County's credit ratings and debt limitations that may affect its ability to finance its plans.

Infrastructure modified approach—

If the County is using the modified approach for reporting infrastructure, it must also discuss the following:

- *Significant changes in the assessed condition of eligible infrastructure assets from previous condition assessments.*
- *How the current assessed condition compares with the condition level the government has established.*
- *Any significant differences from the estimated annual amount to maintain/preserve eligible infrastructure assets compared with the actual amounts spent during the current period.*

Other significant matters—

Comment on any facts, decisions, or conditions known as of the auditors' report date that could significantly impact the County's financial position or results of operations. Examples of these types of situations include acceptance or termination of major grant awards, claims adjudicated, natural disasters, significant changes in tax rates, pollution remediation obligations, etc. These matters should include situations that occurred during the year and up through the auditors' report date and include only known facts, decisions, and conditions.

_____ County
Statement of net position

June 30, 2019

	Primary government			Component units
	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investments				
Cash and investments held by trustee(s)				
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):				
Property taxes				
Accounts				
Special assessments				
Loans				
Accrued interest				
Other				
Internal balances				
Due from other governments				
Cash and investments held by trustee(s)—restricted				
Inventories				
Prepaid items				
Net pension and other postemployment benefits asset				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Capital assets, being depreciated, net				
Total assets	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred outflows related to pensions and other postemployment benefits				
Deferred charge on debt refunding				
Deferred outflows for asset retirement obligations				
<i>List other deferred outflows</i>				
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable				
Accrued payroll and employee benefits				
Contracts payable				
Accrued interest				
Due to other governments				
Deposits held for others				
Unearned revenue				
Noncurrent liabilities				
Due within 1 year				
Due in more than 1 year				
Total liabilities	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred inflows related to pensions and other postemployment benefits				
Deferred credit on debt refunding				
<i>List other deferred inflows</i>				
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets				
Restricted for:				
Public safety				
Highways and streets				

_____ County
Statement of net position

June 30, 2019

	Primary government			Component units
	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Total	
Health and welfare				
Education				
Debt service				
Capital projects				
Other purposes <i>Use this line for the accumulation of immaterial restricted amounts.</i>				
Unrestricted (deficit)				
Total net position				

_____ County
Statement of activities
Year ended June 30, 2019

Functions/programs	Expenses ¹	Program revenues			Net (expense) revenue and Changes in net position			Component units
		Charges for services	Operating grants and contributions	Capital grants and contributions	Primary government		Total	
					Governmental activities	Business-type activities		
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government								
Public safety								
Highways and streets								
Sanitation								
Health								
Welfare								
Culture and recreation								
Education								
Interest on long-term debt								
Total governmental activities								
Business-type activities:								
Landfill								
<i>List any other identifiable activities</i>								
Total business-type activities								
Total primary government								
Component units:								
Private Industry Council								
<i>List any other component units</i>								
Total component units								
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
Property taxes, levied for general purposes								
Property taxes, levied for flood control								
Property taxes, levied for debt service								
County sales taxes <i>List and describe purpose</i>								
Special county taxes <i>List and describe purpose of other county taxes</i>								
Shared revenue—State sales tax								
Shared revenue—State vehicle license tax ²								
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs								
Investment earnings								
Gain on disposal of capital assets								
Miscellaneous								
Special item(s):								
<i>Describe nature of event or transaction</i>								
Extraordinary item(s):								
<i>Describe nature of event or transaction</i>								
Transfers								
Total general revenues, special and extraordinary items, and transfers								
Change in net position								
Net position, July 1, 2018								
Net position, June 30, 2019								

¹Some functions, such as general government, include expenses that are, in essence, indirect expenses of other functions. Counties are not required to allocate those indirect expenses to other functions. However, some counties may prefer to allocate some indirect expenses or use a full-cost allocation approach among functions. If indirect expenses are allocated, direct and indirect expenses should be presented in separate columns to enhance comparability of direct expenses between governments that allocate indirect expenses and those that do not (GASB Statement 34, paragraph 42).

²Represents only that portion of the vehicle license tax monies apportioned to the County's General Fund. The portion of vehicle license tax monies apportioned for transportation purposes should be reported in program revenues.

_____ County
Balance sheet
Governmental funds

June 30, 2019

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Major Fund</u>	<u>Major Fund</u>	<u>Major Fund</u>	<u>Other governmental funds</u>	<u>Total governmental funds</u>
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents						
Investments						
Cash and investments held by trustee(s)						
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):						
Property taxes						
Accounts						
Special assessments						
Accrued interest						
Other						
Due from:						
Other funds						
Other governments						
Cash and investments held by trustee(s)—restricted						
Inventories						
Prepaid items						
Total assets	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Liabilities						
Accounts payable						
Accrued payroll and employee benefits						
Contracts payable						
Accrued interest						
Due to:						
Other funds						
Other governments						
Deposits held for others						
Bond interest payable						
General obligation bonds payable						
Special assessment bonds with governmental commitment payable						
Unearned revenue						
Total liabilities	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Deferred inflows of resources						
Unavailable revenue—property taxes						
Unavailable revenue—special assessments						
Unavailable revenue—intergovernmental						
<i>List other deferred inflows</i>						
Total deferred inflows of resources	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Fund balances						
Nonspendable						
Restricted						
Committed						
Assigned						
Unassigned						
Total fund balances	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

County
**Reconciliation of the governmental funds balance sheet to the
government-wide statement of net position**

June 30, 2019

Fund balances—total governmental funds

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

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

Some receivables are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.

Net pension assets held in trust for future benefits are not available for County operations and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Long-term liabilities, such as net pension/OPEB liabilities and bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB and asset retirement obligations and deferred charges or credits on debt refundings are applicable to future reporting periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. **Modify as appropriate.**

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, including insurance, automotive maintenance and operation, and telecommunications to individual funds. **Modify as appropriate.** The assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position. **Modify as appropriate.**

Net position of governmental activities

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County
Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances
Governmental funds
Year ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Major Fund	Major Fund	Major Fund	Other governmental funds	Total governmental funds
Revenues:						
Property taxes						
County sales taxes						
Special assessments						
Licenses and permits						
Fines and forfeits						
Intergovernmental ^{1 2}						
Charges for services						
Investment earnings						
Miscellaneous						
Total revenues	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditures: ²						
Current:						
General government						
Public safety						
Highways and streets						
Sanitation						
Health						
Welfare						
Culture and recreation						
Education						
Debt service:						
Principal						
Interest and other charges						
Bond issuance costs						
Capital outlay						
Total expenditures	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other financing sources (uses):						
General obligation bonds issued						
Premium/Discount on general obligation bonds						
Special assessment bonds issued						
Revenue bonds issued						
Certificates of participation issued						
Payment to bond refunding escrow agent						
Capital lease agreement(s)						
Installment purchase agreement(s)						
Sale of capital assets						
Transfers in						
Transfers out						
Total other financing sources and uses	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

¹ State shared revenues such as State shared sales taxes and vehicle license taxes should be reported as intergovernmental revenues.

² In accordance with GASB Statement No. 85, paragraphs 9 and 10, the County should recognize an expenditure and intergovernmental revenue in the governmental fund statements for its proportionate share of nonemployer contributions (state appropriation and court fees) to the Elected Officials Retirement Plan during the reporting year. The expenditure and revenue reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances will differ from the pension expense and intergovernmental revenue reported on the statement of activities for nonemployer contributions because amounts on the statement of activities are based on the measurement year rather than the reporting year and the state appropriation is a special funding situation. Specifically, for fiscal year 2019 the County should obtain the amounts reported on the statement of activities from the audited schedule of pension amounts by employer for the year ended June 30, 2018. The County should obtain the amounts reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances from the unaudited allocation of nonemployer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019. In addition to being different years with possibly different proportions, the proportionate share of the state appropriation is calculated based on the State's nonemployer share of the collective pension expense for the statement of activities, but is calculated based on the State's actual \$5 million appropriation for the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The proportionate share of court fees is calculated on the same basis for both statements because the court fees are not a special funding situation.

_____ County
Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances
Governmental funds

Year ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	Other governmental funds	Total governmental funds
Special item(s): <i>Describe nature of event or transaction</i>						
Extraordinary item(s): <i>Describe nature of event or transaction</i>						
Net change in fund balances						
Fund balances, July 1, 2018						
Changes in nonspendable resources:						
Increase (decrease) in inventories						
Increase (decrease) in prepaid items						
Fund balances, June 30, 2019						

County

Reconciliation of the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances to the government-wide statement of activities

Year ended June 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds

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

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.

- Capital outlay
- Depreciation expense

In the statement of activities, only the gain/loss on the sale of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the book value of the capital assets sold.

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. **OR** Collections of revenues in the governmental funds exceeded revenues reported in the statement of activities.

County pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when made. However, they are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the statement of net position because the reported net pension/OPEB liability is measured a year before the County's report date. Pension/OPEB expense, which is the change in the net pension/OPEB liability adjusted for changes in deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, is reported in the statement of activities.

- County pension/OPEB contributions
- Pension/OPEB expense

Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is issued, whereas these amounts are amortized in the statement of activities.

- Debt issued or incurred
- Principal repaid
- Payment to escrow agent for refunding
- Amortization of bond discount/premium
- Amortization of deferred charge/credit on bond refunding

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are reported regardless of when the financial resources are available.

- (Increase **or** Decrease) in compensated absences
- (Increase **or** Decrease) in claims and judgments

_____ County

Statement of net position

Proprietary funds

June 30, 2019

	Business-type activities—enterprise funds			Governmental activities— internal service funds
	<i>Major</i> Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	Other enterprise funds	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investments				
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):				
Accounts				
Accrued interest				
Other				
Due from:				
Other funds				
Other governments				
Inventories				
Prepaid items				
Total current assets				
Noncurrent assets:				
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investments				
Cash and investments held by trustee(s)				
Net other postemployment benefits asset				
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, where applicable:				
Land				
Utilities systems, net				
Buildings, net				
Equipment, net				
Infrastructure, net				
Intangibles, net				
Construction in progress				
Total capital assets, net				
Total noncurrent assets				
Total assets				
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred outflows related to pensions and other postemployment benefits				
Deferred charge on debt refunding				
Deferred outflows for asset retirement obligations				
List other deferred outflows				
Total deferred outflows of resources				

_____ County

Statement of net position

Proprietary funds

June 30, 2019

	Business-type activities—enterprise funds			Governmental activities— internal service funds
	<i>Major</i> Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	Other enterprise funds	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable				
Accrued payroll and employee benefits				
Contracts payable				
Due to:				
Other funds				
Other governments				
Unearned revenue				
Compensated absences payable, current portion				
Claims and judgments payable, current portion				
Revenue bonds payable, current portion				
Notes payable, current portion				
Capital leases payable, current portion				
Total current liabilities				
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Compensated absences payable				
Claims and judgments payable				
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs payable				
Asset retirement obligations				
Revenue bonds payable				
Notes payable				
Capital leases payable				
Net pension and other postemployment benefits liability				
Total noncurrent liabilities				
Total liabilities				
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred inflows related to pensions and other postemployment benefits				
Deferred credit on debt refunding				
List other deferred inflows				
Total deferred inflows of resources				
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets				
Restricted for:				
Debt service				
List and describe purpose of other restrictions.				
Unrestricted (deficit)				
Total net position				

_____ County
Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position
Proprietary funds
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Business-type activities—enterprise funds			Governmental activities— internal service funds
	<i>Major</i> Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	Other enterprise funds	
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services:				
User charges				
Insurance premiums				
Permits				
Other				
Total operating revenues				
Operating expenses:				
Personal services and employee benefits				
Professional services				
Supplies				
Utilities				
Repairs and maintenance				
Medical claims and services				
Long-term care costs				
Insurance claims and services				
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs				
Asset retirement costs				
Depreciation				
Other				
Total operating expenses				
Operating income (loss)				
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):				
Noncapital grants				
Investment earnings				
Miscellaneous revenue				
Interest expense				
Miscellaneous expense				
Gain (Loss) on disposal of capital assets				
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)				
Income (loss) before contributions, gains, losses, and transfers				
Capital contributions				
Special item(s):				
<i>Describe nature of event or transaction</i>				
Extraordinary item(s):				
<i>Describe nature of event or transaction</i>				
Transfers in				
Transfers out				
Increase (decrease) in net position				
Net position, July 1, 2018				
Net position, June 30, 2019				

_____ County
Statement of cash flows
Proprietary funds
Year ended June 30, 2019

	Business-type activities—enterprise funds			Governmental activities— internal service funds
	Major Fund	Major Fund	Other enterprise funds	
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Receipts from customers				
Receipts from other funds for goods and services provided				
Other receipts <i>Describe if necessary</i>				
Payments to suppliers and providers of goods and services				
Payments for employee wages and benefits				
Payments to other funds for goods and services				
Other payments <i>Describe if necessary</i>				
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities				
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Noncapital grant receipts				
Cash transfers from other funds				
Cash transfers to other funds				
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities				
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Proceeds from sale of revenue bonds				
Cash contributions for capital purposes				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets				
Purchases of capital assets				
Payments made to contractors				
Principal paid on revenue bond maturities				
Interest paid on revenue bonds				
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities				
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments				
Interest received on investments				
Purchases of investments				
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities				
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 2018				
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2019				

If statement of net position line items are other than cash and cash equivalents, provide a reconciliation.

_____ County
Statement of cash flows
Proprietary funds

Year ended June 30, 2019

	Business-type activities—enterprise funds			Governmental
	<i>Major</i> Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	Other enterprise funds	activities— internal service funds
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)				
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Depreciation				
Amortization				
Provision for uncollectible accounts				
Expenses incurred but not reported				
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:				
Net pension and other postemployment benefits liability				
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits				
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits				
<i>List other appropriate assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources</i>				
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities				

Noncash investing, capital, and noncapital financing activities: *Report information about all investing, capital, and noncapital financing activities during the year that affected recognized assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, or deferred inflows of resources but did not result in cash receipts or cash payments during the year. Present this information in a separate schedule, which may be in either a narrative or a tabular format, and clearly describe the cash and noncash aspects of transactions involving similar items. The schedule may be presented, if space permits, on the same page as the statement of cash flows.*

_____ County
Statement of fiduciary net position
Fiduciary funds

June 30, 2019

	<u>Investment trust funds</u>	<u>Agency funds</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Interest and dividends receivable		
Investments, at fair value		
Total assets	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Liabilities		
Due to other governments <i>for agency funds use only</i>		
Deposits held for others <i>for agency funds use only</i>		
Total liabilities		<u> </u>
Net position		
Held in trust for investment trust participants	<u> </u>	

_____ County
Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Fiduciary funds
Year ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Investment trust funds</u>
Additions:	
Contributions from participants	
Investment earnings:	
Interest and dividends	
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	_____
Total investment earnings	_____
Less investment expense	_____
Net investment earnings	_____
Total additions	_____
Deductions:	
Distributions to participants	
Other	
Total deductions	_____
Change in net position	
Net position, July 1, 2018	_____
Net position, June 30, 2019	=====

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

In GASB Statement No. 38, the GASB emphasized that disclosure of immaterial information can be misleading and cited the following guidance in NCGA Interpretation 6, paragraph 6:

The notes to financial statements should not be cluttered with unnecessary and immaterial disclosures. Attendant circumstances and materiality must be considered in assessing the propriety of the notes to the financial statements disclosures.

The 2012 GAAFR also emphasizes the importance of including only material disclosures and discourages negative disclosures such as “there are no subsequent events to report.” See GAAFR, p. 346, for more information.

Note 1 - Summary of significant accounting policies

_____ County’s accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

If GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, or GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, were applicable to the County and implementing the standards had a material effect on the County’s financial statements, the County should address those standards in the following paragraph.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. (insert new accounting standards adopted and a brief description of their impact on the County’s financial statements).

A. Reporting entity

The County is a general purpose local government that a separately elected board of supervisors governs. The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the County (the primary government) and its component units.

Component units are legally separate entities for which the County is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are so intertwined with the County that they are in substance part of the County’s operations. ***Component units should be blended in the County’s financial statements when the component unit’s governing body is substantively the same as the County’s governing body and there is either a financial benefit or burden relationship between the County and the component unit or County management has operational responsibility for it; the component unit provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the County; the component unit’s total debt outstanding is expected to be repaid entirely or almost entirely with the County’s resources; or the component unit is a not-for-profit corporation in which the County is the sole corporate member. Also, see GASB Statement Nos. 14, 61, and 80 for additional guidance.*** Therefore, data from these units is combined with data of the primary government. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the County. Each blended component unit discussed below has a June 30 year-end. The County has no discretely presented component units. ***Or instead, if applicable:***

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Each blended and discretely presented component unit discussed below has a June 30 year-end. **Modify as necessary.**

The following table describes the County's component units:

GASB Cod. §2600.121 requires the notes to disclose the criteria for including a component unit in the financial reporting entity and how the component unit is reported. The County's Board of Supervisors serving as the component unit's governing body is not sufficient to meet the GASB Cod. §2600.113 criteria for blending the component unit. Either of the following criteria must also be met:

- ***County management has operational responsibility for the component unit.***
- ***There is either a financial benefit or burden relationship between the County and the component unit.***

The County should disclose in the table below which of the above criteria is met in addition to the County's Board of Supervisors serving as the component unit's governing body.

Component unit	Description; criteria for inclusion	Reporting method	For separate financial statements
_____ County Flood Control District	A tax-levying district that provides flood control systems; the County's Board of Supervisors serves as the board of directors and <i>describe other criteria</i>	Blended	Not available OR <i>Provide address to request financial statements.</i>
_____ County Library District	Provides and maintains library services for the County's residents; the County's Board of Supervisors serves as the board of directors and <i>describe other criteria</i>	Blended	Not available OR <i>Provide address to request financial statements.</i>
_____ County Stadium District	Provides regional leadership and fiscal resources to ensure the presence of major league baseball in the County; the County's Board of Supervisors serves as the board of directors and <i>describe other criteria</i>	Blended	Not available OR <i>Provide address to request financial statements.</i>

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Component unit	Description; criteria for inclusion	Reporting method	For separate financial statements
_____ County Special Assessment Districts	Constructs or improves sidewalks, curbs and gutters, irrigation systems, and street lighting within the County; the County's Board of Supervisors serves as the board of directors and <i>describe other criteria</i>	Blended	Not available OR <i>Provide address to request financial statements.</i>
_____ County Street Lighting Districts	Operates and maintains street lighting in areas outside local city jurisdictions; the County's Board of Supervisors serves as the board of directors and <i>describe other criteria</i>	Blended	Not available OR <i>Provide address to request financial statements.</i>
_____ County Municipal Property Corporation (MPC)	A nonprofit corporation that assists in the acquisition of tangible real and personal property; the County's Board of Supervisors appoints all members of the governing board and is able to impose its will on the MPC, and the MPC exists only to serve the County	Blended	Not available OR <i>Provide address to request financial statements.</i>
_____ County Jail District	A tax-levying district that acquires, constructs, operates, maintains, and finances county jails and jail systems; the County's Board of Supervisors serves as the governing board and <i>describe other criteria</i>	Blended	Not available OR <i>Provide address to request financial statements.</i>

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

Component unit	Description; criteria for inclusion	Reporting method	For separate financial statements
County Private Industry Council	Administers and coordinates Workforce Investment Act programs; the County's Board of Supervisors appoints all members of the governing board and is able to impose its will on the Council, but the Council does not provide services entirely to the County	Discrete	Not available OR Provide address to request financial statements.

In addition, for each major component unit, the County must disclose the nature and amount of significant transactions with the primary government and other component units. See GASB Statement No. 34, paragraph 128.

B. Basis of presentation

The basic financial statements include both government-wide statements and fund financial statements. The government-wide statements focus on the County as a whole, while the fund financial statements focus on major funds. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared between years and between governments to enhance the information's usefulness.

Government-wide statements—Provide information about the primary government (the County) and its component units. The statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities. These statements report the overall government's financial activities, except for fiduciary activities. They also distinguish between the County's governmental and business-type activities and between the County and its discretely presented component units. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

A statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the County's governmental activities and segment of its business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The County does not allocate indirect expenses to programs or functions. **Modify as appropriate.** Program revenues include:

- Charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided.
- Operating grants and contributions.

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

- Capital grants and contributions, including special assessments.

Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including internally dedicated resources and all taxes the County levies or imposes, are reported as general revenues.

Generally, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. However, charges for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated if the prices approximate their external exchange values.

Fund financial statements—Provide information about the County’s funds, including fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements are presented for the governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary fund categories. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Fiduciary funds are aggregated and reported by fund type.

Proprietary fund revenues and expenses are classified as either operating or nonoperating. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from transactions associated with the fund’s principal activity. Accordingly, revenues, such as user charges and insurance premiums, **modify as appropriate and describe any other examples of significant operating revenues of the proprietary funds** in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values are operating revenues. Other revenues, such as subsidies, result from transactions in which the parties do not exchange equal values and are considered nonoperating revenues along with investment earnings and revenues ancillary activities generate. Operating expenses include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. Other expenses, such as interest expense, are considered nonoperating expenses. **Modify as appropriate in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, paragraph 102.**

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the County’s primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The ____ *Fund* accounts for **explain fund’s purpose. Also, for each major special revenue fund, identify the fund’s significant revenues and other financing sources as GASB Statement No. 54, paragraph 32, requires. Repeat for each major governmental fund.**

The County reports the following major enterprise funds:

The ____ *Fund* accounts for **explain fund’s purpose. Repeat for each major enterprise fund.**

The County also reports the following fund types:

The internal service funds account for automotive maintenance and operation, insurance, and telecommunications services **modify as appropriate and describe any other goods or services applicable to the County’s internal service funds** provided to the County’s departments or to other governments on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Notes to financial statements

June 30, 2019

The investment trust funds account for pooled and nonpooled *delete reference to nonpooled assets if there are no individual investment accounts* assets the County Treasurer holds and invests on behalf of other governmental entities.

The agency funds account for assets the County holds as an agent for the State, cities, towns, and other parties. *Modify as appropriate.*

C. Basis of accounting

The government-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The agency funds are custodial in nature and do not have a measurement focus but utilize the accrual basis of accounting for reporting assets and liabilities. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and donations are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements the provider imposed have been met.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the County funds certain programs by a combination of grants and general revenues. Therefore, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted resources available to finance the program. The County applies grant resources to such programs before using general revenues. *Modify if the County's policy is to apply unrestricted revenues first. This policy should be consistent with the flow assumption used for single audit and AELR purposes.*

Governmental funds in the 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 they become both measurable and available. The County considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 60 days after year-end. The County's major revenue sources that are susceptible to accrual are property taxes, special assessments, intergovernmental, charges for services, and investment earnings. *Add or delete major revenue sources that are susceptible to accrual from this listing as necessary.* Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, compensated absences, landfill closure and postclosure care costs, pollution remediation obligations, and asset retirement obligations, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they are due and payable. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuances of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital lease agreements are reported as other financing sources.

D. Cash and investments

Add the following paragraph to define cash and cash equivalents of the proprietary funds.

For the statement of cash flows, the County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, cash and investments held by the County Treasurer, investments in the State Treasurer's local government investment pool, and only those highly liquid investments with a maturity of 3 months or less when purchased. *Modify as appropriate.*

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

All investments are stated at fair value. *Modify if the County has any investments that are not stated at fair value. The County should describe any investments not reported at fair value and its policy for valuing them.*

Except as provided in GASB Statement No. 31, paragraph 16, and No. 72, paragraph 69, the County should report all investments at fair value. Exceptions to reporting investments at fair value include:

- *Short-term debt investments with remaining maturities of up to 90 days at year-end that are in the County Treasurer's investment pool may be reported at amortized cost.*
- *Nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts should be stated at cost.*
- *Money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts with a remaining maturity of 1 year or less at the time of purchase that are not in the County Treasurer's investment pool should be stated at amortized cost.*

See GASB Statement No. 31, paragraph 16, and No. 72, paragraph 69, for additional exceptions.

E. Inventories

Inventories in the government-wide and proprietary funds' financial statements are recorded as assets when purchased and expensed when consumed. These inventories are stated at cost using the *describe valuation method* and *describe valuation method*, respectively.

The County accounts for its inventories in the governmental funds using the purchase method. Inventories of the governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption and are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase. Amounts on hand at year-end are shown on the balance sheet as an asset for informational purposes only and as nonspendable fund balance to indicate that they do not constitute "available spendable resources." These inventories are stated at cost using the *describe valuation method. When the consumption method is used to account for governmental fund inventories, modify the above paragraph accordingly.*

F. Property tax calendar

The County levies real and personal property taxes on or before the third Monday in August that become due and payable in 2 equal installments. The first installment is due on the first day of October and becomes delinquent after the first business day of November. The second installment is due on the first day of March of the next year and becomes delinquent after the first business day of May.

A lien assessed against real and personal property attaches on the first day of January preceding assessment and levy.

G. Capital assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost (or estimated historical cost if historical records are not available). Donated assets are reported at acquisition value.

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

	Capitalization threshold	Depreciation method	Estimated useful life
Land			
Land improvements			
Buildings			
Equipment			
Infrastructure <i>(may list systems separately)</i>			
Intangibles <i>(may list by major categories)</i>			

H. Deferred outflows and inflows of resources

The statement of net position and balance sheet include separate sections for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to future periods that will be recognized as an expense or expenditure in future periods. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to future periods and will be recognized as a revenue in future periods. **Modify as applicable.**

I. Postemployment benefits

For purposes of measuring the net pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) assets and liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the plans' fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. 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.

J. Fund balance classifications

The governmental funds' fund balances are reported separately within classifications based on a hierarchy of the constraints placed on those resources' use. The classifications are based on the relative strength of the constraints that control how the specific amounts can be spent. The classifications are nonspendable, restricted, and unrestricted, which includes committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance classifications.

The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form, such as inventories, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restricted fund balances are those that have externally imposed restrictions on their usage by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations.

Notes to financial statements

June 30, 2019

The unrestricted fund balance category is composed of committed, assigned, and unassigned resources. Committed fund balances are self-imposed limitations that the County's Board of Supervisors approved, which is the highest level of decision-making authority within the County. Only the Board can remove or change the constraints placed on committed fund balances. **Modify as necessary to describe the formal action needed to establish, modify, or rescind the commitment.**

Assigned fund balances are resources constrained by the County's intent to be used for specific purposes, but that are neither restricted nor committed. The Board of Supervisors has authorized the County manager, _____, and _____ to assign resources for a specific purpose. **Modify as necessary to describe the officials authorized to make assignments and the policy pursuant to which authorization is given.**

The unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not reported in the other classifications. Also, deficits in fund balances of the other governmental funds are reported as unassigned.

When an expenditure is incurred that can be paid from either restricted or unrestricted fund balances, it is the County's policy to use (the County will use) restricted fund balance first. It is the County's policy to use (the County will use) committed amounts first when disbursing unrestricted fund balances, followed by assigned amounts, and lastly unassigned amounts. **Modify as necessary to describe the County's hierarchy for use of its fund balances. If the County does not have a formal policy for its use of unrestricted fund balance amounts, it should consider that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.**

K. Investment earnings

Investment earnings is composed of interest, dividends, and net changes in the fair value of applicable investments.

L. Compensated absences

Compensated absences payable consists of vacation leave and a calculated amount of sick leave employees earned based on services already rendered.

Employees may accumulate up to ___ hours of vacation depending on years of service, but they forfeit any unused vacation hours in excess of the maximum amount at (fiscal/calendar) year-end. Upon terminating employment, the County pays all unused and unforfeited vacation benefits to employees. Accordingly, vacation benefits are accrued as a liability in the government-wide and proprietary funds' financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds' financial statements only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements by fiscal year-end. **Modify as necessary.**

Employees may accumulate an unlimited number of sick leave hours. Generally, sick leave benefits provide for ordinary sick pay and are cumulative, but employees forfeit them upon terminating employment. Because sick leave benefits do not vest with employees, a liability for sick leave benefits is not accrued in the financial

Notes to financial statements

June 30, 2019

statements. *If the County has chosen to apply the provisions of A.R.S. §38-615 for retiree accumulated sick leave, add the following:* However, upon retirement, employees who have accumulated at least 500 hours of sick leave receive some benefit payments. Benefit payments vary based on the number of hours accumulated but cannot exceed \$30,000. The County makes contributions each pay period to the State's Retiree Accumulated Sick Leave Fund for each employee, and the State makes benefit payments directly to the retired employees. Consequently, the County has not accrued a liability for these sick leave benefits. *If the County has other provisions for vested sick leave, add the following instead and modify as appropriate.* However, for employees who *describe the circumstances (for example, employees with a certain number of years of service and/or over a certain age)*, sick leave benefits do vest and, therefore, are accrued as a liability in the government-wide and proprietary funds' financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds' financial statements only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements by fiscal year-end.

Note _ - Correction of a misstatement—prior-period adjustment

A correction of a material misstatement (error) in previously issued financial statements should be reported as a prior-period adjustment. A prior-period adjustment is reported in the year a misstatement is discovered as a restatement of beginning net position/fund balance for the effects. Misstatements in financial statements may result from factors such as mathematical mistakes, mistakes in the application of accounting principles, classification errors, or oversight or misuse of facts that existed at the time the financial statements were prepared. The cumulative effect of a misstatement in previously issued financial statements that is not deemed material should be corrected prospectively in the current year's financial statements.

In addition, the following disclosures are required for a correction of a misstatement. See GASB Statement No. 62 for additional guidance.

- 1. The nature of the misstatement.*
- 2. The effect of the misstatement on beginning net position/fund balance for both the government-wide and fund level financial statements.*
- 3. The effect of the misstatement with respect to the amounts reported for changes in net position/fund balance in the previous fiscal year for both the government-wide and fund-level financial statements.*

When a material misstatement is discovered subsequent to the issuance of the financial statements, management must take the following steps to ensure that anyone in receipt of the audited financial statements is informed of the situation, including that the audited financial statements are not to be relied upon. Management's steps may include the following, see AU-C §560:

- Notification to anyone who is known to be relying or who is likely to rely on the financial statements that the auditors' report and financial statements are not to be relied upon and that revised financial statements, together with a new auditors' report, will be issued.*
- Issuing, as soon as practicable, revised financial statements with appropriate disclosure of the misstatement.*

Notes to financial statements

June 30, 2019

- *Issuing the subsequent year's financial statements with the appropriate disclosure of the misstatement. This is usually appropriate when issuance of the subsequent year's financial statements is imminent.*

The auditor should include an emphasis-of-matter paragraph in the auditors' report when there is an adjustment to correct a material misstatement in previously issued financial statements, see AU-C §708.

Note _ - Change in accounting principle OR Change in accounting estimate OR Change in reporting entity

Change in accounting principle—For a change in accounting principle, including the implementation of a new accounting principle, the effects of the change should be reported as a restatement of beginning net position/fund balance for both the government-wide and fund-level financial statements. In addition, the following disclosures are required for a change in accounting principle, see GASB Statement No. 62 for additional guidance:

- 1. A description of the new accounting principle.*
- 2. An explanation of why the new treatment is considered preferable (for changes other than the implementation of a new accounting principle).*
- 3. The effect of the change on beginning net position/fund balance for both the government-wide and fund-level financial statements.*

Change in accounting estimate—A change in accounting estimate results from new information or subsequent developments and, accordingly, from better insight or improved judgment. Future events and their effects cannot be perceived with certainty; estimating, therefore, requires the exercise of judgment. Therefore, accounting estimates change as new events occur, as more experience is acquired, or as additional information is obtained.

The effects of a change in an accounting estimate should be accounted for in the period of change. The effect on the changes in net position/fund balance of the current period for both the government-wide and fund-level financial statements should be disclosed for a change in estimate that affects several future periods, such as a change in service lives of depreciable assets. Disclosure of the effect on the changes in net position/fund balance is not necessary for estimates made each period in the ordinary course of accounting for items such as uncollectible accounts or inventory obsolescence. See GASB Statement No. 62 for additional guidance.

Change in reporting entity—When there is a change in the organizations included in the reporting entity (e.g., addition or removal of a component unit), the effects of the change should be reported as a restatement of beginning net position/fund balance for both the government-wide and fund-level financial statements. In addition, the following disclosures are required for the change in reporting entity. See GASB Statement No. 62 for additional guidance.

- 1. A description of the nature of the change.*
- 2. The reasons for the change.*

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

3. *The effects of the change in reporting entity on beginning net position/fund balance for both the government-wide and fund-level financial statements.*

Note _ - Reconciliations of certain information in governmental fund statements to information in government-wide statements

If aggregated information presented in the reconciliations of the government-wide financial statements to the fund financial statements obscures the nature of the individual elements of a particular reconciling item, provide details about those reconciling items here. See GASB Statement No. 34, paragraph 77.

Note _ - Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

Violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions—*Disclose any significant violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions, for example, violations of A.R.S. requirements for collateralization of County deposits and requirements for the types and maturities of County investments, violations of A.R.S. requirements governing County budgeting, including actual expenditures exceeding budgeted expenditures at the department level, and violations of bond covenants. See GASB Cod. §1200 for additional guidance. Also, disclose actions taken to address such violations as GASB Statement No. 38, paragraph 9, requires.*

Deficit fund balances or net position—*Disclose deficit fund balance or net position of individual nonmajor funds since it cannot be seen in the aggregated nonmajor funds column. See GASB Cod. §2300.106. At June 30, 2019, the following nonmajor funds reported deficits in fund balance or net position: Modify as necessary.*

Fund	Deficit
Governmental funds:	
<i>List individual funds</i>	
Proprietary funds:	
<i>List individual funds</i>	

Note _ - Deposits and investments

The required GASB risk disclosures for deposits and investments should be made for the primary government, including its blended component units. Risk disclosures should also be made for the governmental and business-type activities, individual major funds, nonmajor funds in the aggregate, or fiduciary fund types when the risk exposures are significantly greater than the deposit and investment risks of the primary government. For example, a primary government’s total investments may not be exposed to concentration of credit risk. However, if the County has all of its investments in 1 issuer for an opinion unit, disclosure should be made for the opinion unit’s exposure to concentration of credit risk.

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) authorize the County to invest public monies in the State Treasurer’s investment pool; obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States or any of the senior debt of its agencies, sponsored agencies, corporations, sponsored corporations, or instrumentalities; specified State

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

and local government bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness; interest-earning investments such as savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements in eligible depositories; specified commercial paper issued by corporations organized and doing business in the United States; specified bonds, debentures, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness that are denominated in United States dollars; and certain open-end and closed-end mutual funds, including exchange traded funds. In addition, the County Treasurer may invest trust funds in certain fixed income securities of corporations doing business in the United States or District of Columbia.

Credit risk

Statutes have the following requirements for credit risk:

1. Commercial paper must be of prime quality and be rated within the top 2 ratings by a nationally recognized rating agency.
2. Specified bonds, debentures, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness that are denominated in United States dollars must be rated "A" or better at the time of purchase by at least 2 nationally recognized rating agencies.
3. Fixed income securities must carry 1 of the 2 highest ratings by Moody's investors service and Standard and Poor's rating service. If only 1 of the above-mentioned services rates the security, it must carry the highest rating of that service.

Custodial credit risk

Statutes require collateral for deposits at 102 percent of all deposits federal depository insurance does not cover.

Concentration of credit risk

Statutes do not include any requirements for concentration of credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Statutes require that public monies invested in securities and deposits have a maximum maturity of 5 years. The maximum maturity for investments in repurchase agreements is 180 days.

Foreign currency risk

Statutes do not allow foreign investments unless the investment is denominated in United States dollars.

Deposits—At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$ _____, and the bank balance was \$ _____. *Describe the County's formal policy with respect to custodial credit risk or indicate that the County does not have a policy. If the County has any category 3 deposits at June 30, 2019, add the following recap and modify as necessary.*

At June 30, 2019, \$ _____ of the County's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$
Uninsured with collateral held by the pledging financial institution	
Uninsured with collateral held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the County's name	_____
	\$ _____

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

According to GASB Implementation Guide No. 2016-1, questions 4.5 and 4.6, certificates of deposit that are not negotiable and have redemption terms that do not consider market rates should be treated as deposits, and negotiable certificates of deposit should be treated as investments for purposes of GASB Statement Nos. 3 and 40 disclosures.

Investments—The County had total investments of \$_____ at June 30, 2019. The County categorizes certain investments measured at fair value within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles as follows:

Investments with significantly different risk profiles should not be aggregated into a single investment type for all investment disclosures, as applicable. See question 1.3.2 in the GASB Implementation Guide No. 2015-1.

	Amount	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$			
U.S. agency securities				
Corporate bonds				
Local government bonds				
<i>List additional investment types</i>				
Total investments categorized by fair value level	\$	\$	\$	\$

Investments categorized as Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those investments. *For investments categorized as Level 2 or Level 3, describe the valuation technique used for each level by investment type. Also, if there was a change in any of the valuation techniques that had a significant impact on the result, disclose the change and the reason(s) for making it.*

The County also had investments of \$_____ in the State Treasurer’s investment pools measured at fair value. Investments in the State Treasurer’s investment pools are valued at the pool’s share price multiplied by the number of shares the County held. The fair value of a participant’s position in the pools approximates the value of that participant’s pool shares. The State Board of Investment provides oversight for the State Treasurer’s investment pools.

The County also had the following investments measured at amortized cost:

	Amount
Repurchase agreements	\$
<i>List additional investment types</i>	
Total investments measured at amortized cost	\$

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Credit risk—*Briefly describe the County’s formal investment policy with respect to credit risk or indicate that it does not have one.* At June 30, 2019, credit risk for the County’s investments was as follows: **Modify as necessary.**

Investment type	Rating	Rating agency	Amount
U.S. agency securities			\$
Repurchase agreements			
Corporate bonds			
Local government bonds			
State Treasurer’s investment pool 5	AAAf/S1+	Standard and Poor’s	
State Treasurer’s investment pool 7	Unrated	Not applicable	
			\$

Disclose the credit quality ratings of investments in debt securities as described by nationally recognized statistical rating agencies as of June 30, 2019, by aggregating investment amounts by investment type and rating categories. When multiple ratings exist and the County is aware of the different ratings, present the rating with the greatest degree of risk. U.S. government obligations and obligations the U.S. government explicitly guarantees do not require disclosure of credit risk. However, obligations of government-sponsored enterprises that the U.S. government implicitly guarantees are subject to credit risk disclosures. See question 1.9.7 in the GASB Implementation Guide No. 2015-1 for more information. Repurchase agreements are not subject to credit risk if the securities underlying the repurchase agreements are exempt from credit risk disclosures. See question 1.9.10 in the GASB Implementation Guide No. 2015-1. If credit risk disclosure is required and the investment is unrated, the disclosure should indicate that fact. See Illustrations 1–4 in GASB Statement No. 40 for additional examples of required disclosures.

Custodial credit risk—For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the counterparty’s failure, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in an outside party’s possession. **Briefly describe the County’s formal investment policy with respect to custodial credit risk or indicate that it does not have one. If the County has any category 3 investments at June 30, 2019, add the following and modify as necessary:** At June 30, 2019, the County had \$_____ of **name of investment type** that was uninsured, not registered in the County’s name, and held by the counterparty, and \$_____ of **name of investment type** that was uninsured, not registered in the County’s name, and held by the counterparty’s trust department or agent but not in the County’s name. **Disclose amounts by investment type and how the investments were held. See Illustration 1 in GASB Statement No. 40 for an example of required disclosure. Investments in external investment pools and in open-end mutual funds are not exposed to custodial credit risk. (GASB Statement No. 40, paragraph 9)**

Normally, the line item cash and investments held by trustees is category 3 (see questions 1.16.4 and 1.16.5 of the GASB Implementation Guide No. 2015-1).

Concentration of credit risk—**If the County’s investments held at year-end were exposed to concentration of credit risk, briefly describe the County’s formal investment policy with respect to concentration of credit risk or indicate that it does not have one.** The County had investments at June 30, 2019, of 5 percent or more in _____ and _____. These investments were ___ percent and ___ percent, respectively, of the County’s total investments. **Modify as necessary**

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

depending on the number of investments in any 1 issuer of 5 percent or more. See Illustration 2 in GASB Statement No. 40 for an example of required disclosure. Investments the U.S. government issues or explicitly guarantees and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from this requirement. (GASB Statement No. 40, paragraph 12)

Interest rate risk—Briefly describe the County’s formal investment policy with respect to interest rate risk or indicate that it does not have one. See Illustrations 1-5 in GASB Statement No. 40 for examples of required disclosure. List investments by investment type and amount using 1 of the following interest rate risk methods: segmented time distribution, specific identification, weighted average maturity, duration, or simulation model. Governments are encouraged to select the disclosure method that is most consistent with the method they use to identify and manage interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk disclosure for a government’s investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, or other pooled investments should be limited to investments in debt mutual funds, external debt investment pools, or other pooled debt investments that do not meet the requirements to measure investments at amortized cost in accordance with GASB Statement 79, paragraph 4. (GASB Statement No. 59, paragraph 6)

At June 30, 2019, the County had the following investments in debt securities:

Segmented time distribution example

Investment Type	Amount	Investment maturities			
		Less than 1 Year	1-5 years	6-10 years	More than 10 years
State Treasurer’s investment pools	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
U.S. Treasury securities					
U.S. agency securities					
Repurchase agreements					
Corporate bonds					
Local government bonds					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

OR

Specific identification example

Investment	Maturity	Amount
State Treasurer’s investment pool 5		\$
State Treasurer’s investment pool 7		
U.S. Treasury bills <i>(list each investment separately)</i>		
Federal National Mortgage Association <i>(list each investment separately)</i>		
		\$

OR

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Cash and investments held by trustee(s)
Total

\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
----	----	----	----	----

Note - County Treasurer's investment pool

Arizona Revised Statutes require community colleges, school districts, and other local governments to deposit certain public monies with the County Treasurer. The Treasurer has a fiduciary responsibility to administer those and the County's monies under his (her) stewardship. The Treasurer invests, on a pool basis, all idle monies not specifically invested for a fund or program. In addition, the Treasurer determines the fair value of those pooled investments annually at June 30. **Modify the last sentence if the Treasurer makes more frequent determinations.**

The County Treasurer's investment pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company, and there is no regulatory oversight of its operations. The pool's structure does not provide for shares, and the County has not provided or obtained any legally binding guarantees to support the value of the participants' investments.

The Treasurer allocates interest earnings to each of the pool's participants. However, for the County's monies in the pool, the Board of Supervisors authorized \$_____ of interest earned in certain other funds to be transferred to the General Fund. **Delete this sentence if the County did not assign interest earned by 1 or more funds to other fund(s).**

Deposit and investment risk disclosure requirements for the County Treasurer's investment pool—In addition to the disclosure requirements for the County Treasurer's investment pool described herein, the County must also disclose the investment pool's deposit and investment risks, including credit, custodial credit, concentration, interest rate, and foreign currency risks as appropriate. Distinguish the deposit and investment risk disclosures for the investment pool from the deposit and investment risk disclosures of the County's primary government. However, in those instances when deposit and investment risks of the investment pool are substantially the same as the County's primary government, the County may consider using the paragraph below. The County should not use this paragraph if a significant amount of County deposits or investments were not included in the investment pool such that the pool's deposit and investment risks were not substantially the same as the County's risks.

The County's deposits and investments are included in the County Treasurer's investment pool, except for \$_____ of deposits and \$_____ of investments in _____. **Modify as appropriate.** Therefore, the deposit and investment risks of the Treasurer's investment pool are substantially the same as the County's deposit and investment risks. See Note ___ for disclosure of the County's deposit and investment risks.

Details of each major investment classification follow:

Investment type	Principal	Interest rate(s)	Maturities	Amount
-----------------	-----------	------------------	------------	--------

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

A condensed statement of the investment pool's net position and changes in net position follows:

Statement of net position	
Assets	\$
Liabilities	
Net position	<u>\$</u>
Net position held in trust for:	
Internal participants	\$
External participants	
Total net position held in trust	<u>\$</u>
Statement of changes in net position	
Total additions	\$
Total deductions	
Net increase (decrease)	
Net position held in trust:	
July 1, 2018	
June 30, 2019	<u>\$</u>

Note _ - Receivables

If the County had significant individual receivable accounts whose nature is obscured by aggregation, provide details about those accounts here. Also, describe any receivable balance not expected to be collected within 1 year. See GASB Statement No. 38, paragraph 13.

Note _ - Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2019
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land				
Land improvements				
Construction in progress				
Total capital assets not being depreciated				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings				
Equipment				
Infrastructure <i>(may list systems separately)</i>				
Intangibles <i>(may list by major categories)</i>				
Total				

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

	Balance July 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2019
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings				
Equipment				
Infrastructure <i>(may list systems separately)</i>				
Intangibles <i>(may list by major categories)</i>				
Total				
Total capital assets being depreciated, net				
Governmental activities capital assets, net				
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land				
Land improvements				
Construction in progress				
Total capital assets not being depreciated				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings				
Utility systems				
Equipment				
Intangibles <i>(may list by major categories)</i>				
Total				
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings				
Utility systems				
Equipment				
Intangibles <i>(may list by major categories)</i>				
Total				
Total capital assets being depreciated, net				
Business-type activities capital assets, net				

If the County has any collections (such as art or historical treasures) that are not capitalized, describe the collection and disclose why the assets are not capitalized. See GASB Statement No. 34, paragraph 118.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

- Governmental activities:
 - General government
 - Public safety
 - Highways and streets
 - Sanitation
 - Health
 - Welfare
 - Culture and recreation

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Education			
Internal service funds			
Total governmental activities depreciation expense			
Business-type activities:			
Landfill			
<i>List other activities</i>			
Total business-type activities depreciation expense			

Note _ - Construction and other commitments

The County had major contractual commitments related to various capital projects at June 30, 2019, for the construction of *(list projects)*. At June 30, 2019, the County had spent \$_____ on these projects and had remaining contractual commitments with contractors of \$_____. These projects are being financed *(describe source of payment/financing and terms of the commitment)*.

If the County had other significant commitments, provide a description of the commitment, dollar amounts, and basic terms of the commitment (including amounts spent to date and amounts remaining under the commitment), and source of payment.

Note _ - Short-term liabilities

Payables—*If the County had significant individual payable accounts whose nature is obscured by aggregation, provide details about those accounts here. See GASB Statement No. 38, paragraph 13.*

Short-term debt—*If the County had short-term debt (e.g., anticipation notes, lines of credit, and similar loans) activity during the year, even if no short-term debt is outstanding at year-end, the County should explain why the debt was issued and present a schedule of changes that discloses beginning and ending balances as well as increases and decreases. See GASB Statement No. 38, paragraph 12, as amended by GASB Statement No. 88, paragraphs 4 and 6. The County should also disclose summarized information about assets pledged as collateral for the debt and terms specified in the debt agreement related to significant (1) events of default with finance-related consequences, (2) termination events with finance-related consequences, and (3) subjective acceleration clauses. See GASB Statement No. 88, paragraph 5.*

Note _ - Long-term liabilities

The following schedule details the County’s long-term liability and obligation activity for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019	Due within 1 year
Governmental activities					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds					
Revenue bonds					

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019	Due within 1 year
Special assessment bonds with governmental commitment					
Discounts/premiums					
Total bonds payable					
Certificates of participation payable					
Installment purchase contracts payable					
Capital leases payable					
Asset retirement obligations					
Net pension and other postemployment benefits liability					
Landfill closure and post-closure care costs payable					
Insurance claims payable					
Compensated absences payable					
Claims and judgments payable					
Pollution remediation obligations					
<i>Add other line items as needed</i>					
Total governmental activities long-term liabilities					
Business-type activities					
Revenue bonds payable					
Discounts/premiums					
Total bonds payable					
Notes payable					
Capital leases payable					
Asset retirement obligations					
Net pension and other postemployment benefits liability					
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs payable					
Compensated absences payable					
Claims and judgments payable					
Pollution remediation obligations					
<i>Add other line items as needed</i>					
Total business-type activities long-term liabilities					

Complete the following sentence if the County had short-term or long-term debt outstanding. GASB Statement No. 88, paragraph 5.a.

The County also had (an) unused line(s) of credit in the amount of \$ _____.

In the following bonds, certificates of participation, and installment purchase contracts disclosures, the County should disclose summarized information about assets pledged as collateral for the debt and terms specified in the debt agreement related to significant (1) events of default with finance-related consequences, (2) termination events with finance-related consequences, and (3) subjective

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

acceleration clauses. The County should also separate information regarding (a) direct borrowings and direct placements of debt from (b) other debt. GASB Statement No. 88, paragraphs 5 and 6.

Bonds—The County’s bonded debt consists of various issues of general obligation, revenue, and special assessment bonds that are generally callable (noncallable) with interest payable semiannually (annually). Bond proceeds pay primarily for acquiring or constructing capital facilities. Bonds have also been issued to advance-refund previously issued bonds. The County repays general obligation bonds from voter-approved property taxes. Revenue bonds are repaid from charges for services in the _____ funds. Special assessment bonds are secured by pledges of revenues from special assessments levied against the benefiting property owners. **Include as applicable.** During the year, the County issued general obligation bonds totaling \$_____ to **describe the purpose**. In addition, revenue bonds totaling \$_____ were issued to **describe the purpose**.

Of the general obligation bond, revenue bond, and special assessment bond amounts originally authorized, \$_____, \$_____, and \$_____, respectively, remain unissued. **If all the authorized bonds were issued, delete the preceding sentence.** The following bonds were outstanding at June 30, 2019:

Description	Original amount authorized	Amount issued	Maturity ranges	Interest rates	Outstanding principal
General obligation bonds	\$	\$			\$
General obligation bonds—refunding					
Revenue bonds					
Revenue bonds—refunding					
Special assessment bonds with governmental commitment					
					<u>\$</u>

If issuing a CAFR for the GFOA certificate program, it is recommended that the County disclose the information above for each debt issuance. The County should also describe the legal debt limit/margin and the applicability of federal arbitrage regulations.

The following schedule details debt service requirements to maturity for the County’s bonds payable at June 30, 2019:

Year ending June 30	Governmental activities						Business-type activities	
	General obligation bonds		Revenue bonds		Special assessment bonds		Revenue bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020								
2021								
2022								
2023								
2024								
2025-29								

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

2030-34								
2035-39								
2040-44								
2045-49								
Total								

If the County has variable-rate debt, disclose interest requirements based on the rate effective at the end of the reporting year. In addition, the County should add a paragraph following the table that discloses the terms under which interest rates may change. See GASB Statement No. 38, paragraph 10.

Pledged revenues are those specific revenues that have been formally committed to directly collateralize or secure debt (e.g., bonds, certificates of participation, etc.) of a pledging government, or directly or indirectly collateralize or secure debt of a component unit. For each period in which secured debt remains outstanding, the County must disclose the following:

- a. Identification of the specific revenue pledged and the approximate pledge amount.*
- b. Identification of, and general purpose for, the debt the pledged revenue secures.*
- c. Commitment term.*
- d. Relationship of the pledged amount to the total for that specific revenue stream (i.e., percent of the specific revenue stream that has been pledged).*
- e. Comparison of the pledged revenues recognized during the period to the principal and interest requirements for the debt those revenues directly or indirectly collateralize*

See GASB Statement No. 48, paragraph 21, for more information regarding the disclosure requirements for pledged revenues. Also, see Appendix D, Examples 1-3, in GASB Statement No. 48 for examples of required disclosure. For more complex situations, the County may want to present tables with the required disclosures.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the County issued general obligation (revenue) bonds with an average interest rate of ___ percent to advance-refund older, higher-rate issues with an average interest rate of ___ percent. The County realized net proceeds of \$_____ after payment of \$_____ in underwriting fees, insurance, and other issuance costs, plus \$_____ of _____ sinking fund monies. The County used these proceeds to purchase securities that it placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. The refunded debt is considered defeased, and related liabilities are not included in the County's financial statements. Details of the refunding transactions are as follows:

	Bond category
Amount of refunding bonds issued	
Amount of bonds refunded	
Reduction in debt service payments	
Economic gain (loss)	

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Complete the following paragraph for the fiscal year in which bonds are defeased using only existing resources. GASB Statement No. 86

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the County defeased \$_____ of general obligation (revenue) bonds to **include reason for defeasance**. Accordingly, the related liabilities are not included in the County's financial statements. The County placed \$_____ of cash and other monetary assets acquired with existing resources **modify as necessary** in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments of \$_____ on the defeased debt.

For all periods following an advance refunding or in-substance defeasance using only existing resources that end with defeased bonds still outstanding, complete the next paragraph.

In prior years, the County defeased certain general obligation and revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds and existing resources **modify as necessary** in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for these defeased bonds are not included in the County's financial statements. At June 30, 2019, the following outstanding bonds were considered defeased:

Description	Amount <i>(principal balance of defeased bonds outstanding at June 30, 2019)</i>
General obligation bonds	
Revenue bonds	

For all in-substance defeasances for which substitution of essentially risk-free monetary assets with monetary assets that are not essentially risk-free is not prohibited, the County should disclose the information required by GASB Statement No. 86, paragraphs 10 and 11, as applicable.

If the refunded (old) debt is variable-rate debt, it cannot be considered defeased because of the uncertainty of the future debt service requirements. It is possible to defease old fixed-rate debt with new variable-rate debt, but additional disclosures should be made. See footnote 4 of GASB Statement No. 7 for additional details.

Certificates of participation—The County has issued certificates of participation that are generally callable (noncallable) with interest payable semiannually (annually) to purchase or construct **describe the assets**. During the year, the County issued certificates totaling \$_____ to **describe the purpose**.

Of the total amount(s) originally authorized, \$_____ remains unissued. **If all the authorized certificates were issued, delete the preceding sentence.** The following certificates were outstanding at June 30, 2019:

Description <i>List by COP issue</i>	Original amount authorized	Amount issued	Maturity ranges	Interest rates	Outstanding principal

Describe other significant features of certificates of participation issues. Also, if the County advance-refunded any certificates of participation or defeased any certificates of participation using only

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

existing resources during the fiscal year, modify the wording in the second- and third-to-last paragraphs of the bonds payable note accordingly, as applicable.

In all periods following an advance refunding or in-substance defeasance using only existing resources for which certificates of participation defeased in substance remain outstanding, the amount of those certificates of participation, if any, outstanding at fiscal year-end should be disclosed. Modify the wording of the last paragraph of the bonds payable note accordingly.

For all in-substance defeasances for which substitution of essentially risk-free monetary assets with monetary assets that are not essentially risk-free is not prohibited, the County should disclose the information required by GASB Statement No. 86, paragraphs 10 and 11, as applicable.

The following schedule details debt service requirements to maturity for the County's certificates of participation payable at June 30, 2019:

Year ending June 30	Governmental activities		Business-type activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025-29				
2030-34				
2035-39				
2040-44				
2045-49				
Total	=====	=====	=====	=====

Installment purchase contracts—The County has acquired *describe assets by major classes* under contract agreements at a total purchase price of \$____. The following schedule details debt service requirements to maturity for the County's installment purchase contracts payable at June 30, 2019:

Year ending June 30	Governmental activities		Business-type activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025-29				
2030-34				
2035-39				
Total	=====	=====	=====	=====

Capital leases—The County has acquired *describe assets by major classes* under the provisions of various long-term lease agreements classified as capital leases for accounting purposes because they

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

provide for a bargain purchase option or a transfer of ownership by the end of the lease term. *Modify accordingly.*

The following assets were acquired through capital leases:

	Governmental activities	Business-type activities
<i>List major class of assets</i>		
Less: accumulated depreciation	_____	_____
Carrying value	=====	=====

The following schedule details **minimum lease payments** to maturity for the County's capital leases payable at June 30, 2019:

	Governmental activities	Business-type activities
Year ending June 30		
2020		
2021		
2022		
2023		
2024		
2025-29		
2030-34		
Total minimum lease payments	_____	_____
Less amount representing executory costs		
Less amount representing interest	_____	_____
Present value of net minimum lease payments	=====	=====

Landfill closure and postclosure care costs—State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on its _____ landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 30 years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will not be paid until near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs in each period that the County operates the landfill. These costs will be paid from the General Fund (enterprise fund). *Modify accordingly.*

The amount recognized each year is based on landfill capacity used at the end of each fiscal year. The \$_____ reported as landfill closure and postclosure care liability at June 30, 2019, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of ___ percent of the landfill's estimated capacity. The County will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and postclosure care of \$_____ as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in fiscal year 2019. The County expects to close the landfill in the year ____, and the actual cost may be higher because of inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

40 CFR Part 258.74(f) requires entities operating landfills to meet local government financial test requirements or ensure that monies necessary to meet costs associated with landfills will be available when needed.

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

According to State and federal laws and regulations, the County must comply with the local government financial test requirements that ensure that the County can meet the costs of landfill closure, postclosure, and corrective action when needed. The County is in compliance with these requirements.

If the County chooses not to comply with the local government financial test requirements, disclose how the costs of landfill closure, postclosure, and corrective action are being met (for example, through a trust fund or restricted assets). See GASB Statement No. 18, paragraph 17 and Appendix D.

When bonds have been issued for the payment of landfill closure and postclosure care costs, add the following disclosure for those bonds.

The following schedule details debt service requirements to maturity for bonds payable the County issued to pay its landfill closure and postclosure care costs at June 30, 2019:

Year ending June 30	Governmental (Business-type) activities	
	Principal	Interest
2020		
2021		
2022		
2023		
2024		
2025-29		
2030-34		
2035-39		
2040-44		
2045-49		
Total	_____	_____

If the County provides self-insurance for life, health, or disability benefits to its employees adapt the following note.

Insurance claims—The Employee Benefit Fund (an internal service fund) accounts for the financing of the uninsured risk of loss for certain health benefits (comprehensive, major medical, dental) to eligible employees and their dependents. Under this program, the Fund provides coverage for up to a maximum of \$_____ for each claim, not to exceed an annual aggregate of \$_____. The Fund purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of this coverage. Settled claims did not exceed this commercial insurance coverage in any of the past 3 fiscal years. *Modify as appropriate.*

The Fund's insurance claims payable liability totaling \$_____ at June 30, 2019, is the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims that have been reported but not settled and claims that have been incurred but not reported. This estimate is based on actuarial estimates *or describe methodology*. Changes in the Fund's claims payable for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2019, were as follows:

	2018	2019
Claims payable, beginning of year		
Current-year claims and changes in estimates		
Claim payments		
Claims payable, end of year	_____	_____

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Compensated absences and claims and judgments—Compensated absences are paid from various funds in the same proportion that those funds pay payroll costs. Claims and judgments are generally paid from the fund that accounts for the activity that gave rise to the claim. During fiscal year 2019, the County paid for compensated absences as follows: ___ percent from the General Fund, ___ percent from major funds, and ___ percent from other funds. The County paid for claims and judgments as follows: ___ percent from the General Fund and ___ percent from the _____ fund. *Modify as appropriate.*

Pollution remediation obligations—*If the County has recognized pollution remediation obligations or recoveries of pollution remediation outlays, it should disclose the information required by GASB Statement No. 49, paragraphs 25 and 26.*

Asset retirement obligations—*If the County has recognized asset retirement obligations, it should disclose the information required by GASB Statement No. 83, paragraphs 27 – 29.*

Note _ - Fund balance classifications of the governmental funds

The fund balance classifications of the governmental funds as of June 30, 2019, were as follows:

	General Fund	Major Fund	Major Fund	Total
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Inventories				
Prepaid items				
<i>List other nonspendable resources</i>				
Total nonspendable				
Restricted for:				
Social services				
Law enforcement				
Highways and streets				
Health				
Welfare				
Education				
Parks and recreation				
Debt service				
<i>List other purposes</i>				
Total restricted				
Committed to:				
<i>List specific purposes</i>				
Total committed				
Assigned to:				
<i>List specific purposes</i>				
Total assigned				
Unassigned				

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Major Fund	Major Fund	Total
Total fund balances				

The County should display the specific purpose in sufficient detail to disclose its major commitments and assignments. At a minimum, disclosures should be by function. GASB Statement No. 54, paragraph 25, and GASB Implementation Guide 2017-1, paragraph 4.38

Stabilization arrangements—When the County formally sets aside amounts for use in emergency situations or when revenue shortages or budgetary imbalances arise, those amounts are subject to controls that dictate the circumstances under which they can be spent. The County may have made formal arrangements to maintain amounts for budget or revenue stabilization, working capital needs, contingencies, or emergencies. When the County has stabilization arrangements, it should disclose the statutory authority for establishing the stabilization arrangement, the requirements for additions to the stabilization amount, the conditions under which stabilization amounts may be spent, and the stabilization balance, if not apparent on the face of the financial statements. GASB Statement No. 54, paragraph 26

Minimum fund balance policies—When the County has formally adopted a minimum fund balance policy, it should disclose its policy setting forth the minimum amount. GASB Statement No. 54, paragraph 27

Note _ - Risk management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County carries commercial insurance for all such risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employees' health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past 3 fiscal years. **Modify as appropriate.**

OR

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For these risks of loss, the County joined and is covered by 3 public entity risk pools: the Arizona Counties Property and Casualty Pool, the Arizona Counties Workers' Compensation Pool, and the Arizona Local Government Employee Benefit Trust. **Modify as appropriate.**

The Arizona Counties Property and Casualty Pool is a public entity risk pool currently composed of 12 member counties. The pool provides member counties catastrophic loss coverage for risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters; and provides risk management services. Such coverage includes all defense costs as well as the amount of any judgment or settlement. The County is responsible for paying a premium based on its exposure in relation to the exposure of the other participants and a deductible of \$_____ per occurrence for property claims and \$_____ per occurrence for liability claims. The County is also responsible for any payments in excess of the maximum coverage of \$300 million per occurrence for property claims and \$15 million per occurrence for

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

liability claims. However, lower limits apply to certain categories of losses. A county must participate in the pool at least 3 years after becoming a member; however, it may withdraw after the initial 3-year period.

The Arizona Counties Workers' Compensation Pool is a public entity risk pool currently composed of 12 member counties. The pool provides member counties with workers' compensation coverage, as law requires, and risk-management services. The County is responsible for paying a premium based on an experience-rating formula that allocates pool expenditures and liabilities among the members.

The Arizona Local Government Employee Benefit Trust is a public entity risk pool currently composed of 9 member entities. The pool provides member entities with health, prescription, dental, vision, life, short-term disability, and accidental death benefits for the entities' employees and their dependents. The County is responsible for paying a premium based on enrolled employees and dependents (and requires its employees to contribute a portion of that premium). **Modify as necessary.**

The Arizona Counties Property and Casualty Pool, the Arizona Counties Workers' Compensation Pool, and the Arizona Local Government Employee Benefit Trust receive independent audits annually and an audit by the Arizona Department of Insurance every 5 years. All pools accrue liabilities for losses that have been incurred but not reported. These liabilities are determined annually based on an independent actuarial valuation. If a pool were to become insolvent, the County would be assessed an additional contribution.

Note _ - Operating leases

The County leases **describe assets by major classes** under the provisions of various long-term lease agreements classified as operating leases for accounting purposes. Rental expenditures under the terms of the operating leases were \$ _____ for the year ended June 30, 2019. The operating leases have remaining noncancelable terms of ___ years (from ___ to ___ years) and provide renewal options. The following future minimum payments were required under the operating leases at June 30, 2019:

Year ending June 30	Governmental activities	Business-type activities
2020		
2021		
2022		
2023		
2024		
2025-29		
2030-34		
Total minimum lease payments	_____	_____

Note _ - Pensions and other postemployment benefits

The notes to the financial statements should not include immaterial disclosures (GASB Statement 38). Accordingly, the County should omit the disclosures shown below for any pension or OPEB plan that is not material. If a net pension/OPEB asset or liability is included for the plan on the statement of net position, the County may mention the plan and state that it is not further disclosed because of its relative insignificance to the County's financial statements.

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

If the County provides its own retirees' healthcare benefits, the County should also follow the accounting and disclosure requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 or 75, if applicable.

The County contributes to the plans described below. *The County should report each pension and OPEB plan and each PSPRS group (sheriffs and attorney investigators) and CORP group (detention, dispatchers, and Administrative Office of the Courts) as separate plans because the assets of each plan are accumulated solely for the payment of benefits for that plan and may not legally be used to pay benefits of other plans.* The plans are component units of the State of Arizona.

At June 30, 2019, the County reported the following aggregate amounts related to pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) for all plans to which it contributes:

Statement of net position and statement of activities	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Total
Net pension and OPEB asset	\$	\$	\$
Net pension and OPEB liability			
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB			
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB			
Pension and OPEB expense			

The County's accrued payroll and employee benefits includes \$_____ of outstanding pension and OPEB contribution amounts payable to all plans for the year ended June 30, 2019. *If the County reported other payables to the plans as of June 30, 2019, the County should disclose the payable amount, significant terms related to the payable, and a description of what gave rise to the payable.* Also, the County reported \$_____ of pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures in the governmental funds related to all plans to which it contributes.

A. Arizona State Retirement System

Plan description—County employees not covered by the other pension plans described below participate in the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS). The ASRS administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan, and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit long-term disability (OPEB) plan. The Arizona State Retirement System Board governs the ASRS according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Articles 2 and 2.1. The ASRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes its financial statements and required supplementary information. The report is available on its website at www.azasrs.gov.

Benefits provided—The ASRS provides retirement, health insurance premium supplement, long-term disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefit terms. Retirement benefits are calculated on the basis of age, average monthly compensation, and service credit as follows:

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

ASRS	Retirement	
	Initial membership date:	
	Before July 1, 2011	On or after July 1, 2011
Years of service and age required to receive benefit	Sum of years and age equals 80 10 years, age 62 5 years, age 50* any years, age 65	30 years, age 55 25 years, age 60 10 years, age 62 5 years, age 50* any years, age 65
Final average salary is based on	Highest 36 consecutive months of last 120 months	Highest 60 consecutive months of last 120 months
Benefit percent per year of service	2.1% to 2.3%	2.1% to 2.3%

*With actuarially reduced benefits.

Retirement benefits for members who joined the ASRS prior to September 13, 2013, are subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments based on excess investment earnings. Members with a membership date on or after September 13, 2013, are not eligible for cost-of-living adjustments. Survivor benefits are payable upon a member's death. For retired members, the retirement benefit option chosen determines the survivor benefit. For all other members, the beneficiary is entitled to the member's account balance that includes the member's contributions and employer's contributions, plus interest earned.

Health insurance premium benefits are available to retired or disabled members with 5 years of credited service. The benefits are payable only with respect to allowable health insurance premiums for which the member is responsible. For members with 10 or more years of service, benefits range from \$100 per month to \$260 per month depending on the age of the member and dependents. For members with 5 to 9 years of service, the benefits are the same dollar amounts as above multiplied by a vesting fraction based on completed years of service.

Active members are eligible for a monthly long-term disability benefit equal to two-thirds of monthly earnings. Members receiving benefits continue to earn service credit up to their normal retirement dates. Members with long-term disability commencement dates after June 30, 1999, are limited to 30 years of service or the service on record as of the effective disability date if their service is greater than 30 years.

Contributions—In accordance with State statutes, annual actuarial valuations determine active member and employer contribution requirements. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits employees earn during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. For the year ended June 30, 2019, statute required active ASRS members to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.8 percent (11.64 percent for retirement and 0.16 percent for long-term disability) of the members' annual covered payroll, and statute required the County to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.8 percent (11.18 percent for retirement, 0.46 percent for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.16 percent for long-term disability) of the active members' annual covered payroll. ***If the County also made alternative contributions for retired members who returned to work, add the following sentence:*** In addition, the County was required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 10.53 percent (10.41 percent for retirement, 0.06 percent for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.06 percent for long-term disability) of annual covered payroll of retired members who worked for the County in positions that an employee who contributes to the ASRS

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

would typically fill. The County's contributions to the pension, health insurance premium benefit, and long-term disability plans for the year ended June 30, 2019, were \$ _____, \$ _____, and \$ _____, respectively. **Source: County records.**

During fiscal year 2019, the County paid for ASRS pension and OPEB contributions as follows: ___ percent from the General Fund, ___ percent from major funds, and ___ percent from other funds.

Liability—At June 30, 2019, the County reported the following asset and liabilities for its proportionate share of the ASRS' net pension/OPEB asset or liability. **Source: ASRS schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer**

ASRS	Net pension/OPEB (asset) liability
Pension	
Health insurance premium benefit	
Long-term disability	

The net asset and net liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2018. The total liability used to calculate the net asset or net liability was determined using update procedures to roll forward the total liability from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, to the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The total liabilities as of June 30, 2018, reflect changes in actuarial assumptions based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2016, including decreasing the discount rate from 8 percent to 7.5 percent, changing the projected salary increases from 3–6.75 percent to 2.7–7.2 percent, decreasing the inflation rate from 3 percent to 2.3 percent, and changing the mortality rates.

The County's proportion of the net asset or net liability was based on the County's actual contributions to the plan relative to the total of all participating employers' contributions for the year ended June 30, 2018. The County's proportions measured as of June 30, 2018, and the change from its proportions measured as of June 30, 2017, were: **Source: ASRS schedule of employer pension/OPEB allocations and calculation of difference between percentage from ASRS schedules of employer pension/OPEB allocations for current and prior measurement date**

ASRS	Proportion June 30, 2018 %	Increase (decrease) from June 30, 2017
Pension		
Health insurance premium benefit		
Long-term disability		

If any changes expected to have a significant effect on the measurement of the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension/OPEB liability occurred between the measurement date and the reporting date, the County should provide a brief description of the nature of the changes and the amount of the expected resultant change in the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension/OPEB liability, if known.

Expense—For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized the following pension and OPEB expense. **Source: ASRS schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer**

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

ASRS Pension Health insurance premium benefit Long-term disability	Pension/OPEB expense
--	-----------------------------

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources—At June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB from the following sources:

Source: ASRS schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer

ASRS	Pension		Health insurance premium benefit		Long-term disability	
	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Changes of assumptions or other inputs						
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments						
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions						
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date						
Source: County records						
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to ASRS pensions and OPEB resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net asset or a reduction of the net liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB will be recognized as expenses as follows: **Source: ASRS schedule of net deferred outflows and inflows of resources by employer to be recognized in pension/OPEB expense, 5 years and in aggregate thereafter, which is by measurement date. The schedule below should be by the County's reporting fiscal year. For example, in the schedule below, report the June 30, 2019 (measurement date), ASRS schedule amount for the County's June 30, 2020 (reporting date).**

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Year ending June 30	Pension	Health insurance premium benefit	Long-term disability
2020			
2021			
2022			
2023			
2024			
Thereafter			

Actuarial assumptions—The significant actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension/OPEB liability are as follows:

ASRS

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2017
Actuarial roll forward date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	7.5%
Projected salary increases	2.7-7.2% for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Inflation	2.3%
Permanent benefit increase	Included for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Mortality rates	2017 SRA Scale U-MP for pensions and health insurance premium benefit
Recovery rates	2012 GLDT for long-term disability
Healthcare cost trend rate	Not applicable

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on ASRS plan investments was determined to be 7.5 percent using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of 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 weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

ASRS Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected geometric real rate of return
Equity	50%	5.50%
Fixed income	30%	3.83%
Real estate	20%	5.85%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

Discount rate—At June 30, 2018, the discount rate used to measure the ASRS total pension/OPEB liability was 7.5 percent, which was a decrease of 0.5 from the discount rate used as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the ASRS Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rate under Arizona statute. Based on those assumptions, the plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension/OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the County’s proportionate share of the ASRS net pension/OPEB (asset) liability to changes in the discount rate—The following table presents the County’s proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB (asset) liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the County’s proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB (asset) liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate: *Source: ASRS schedule of pension amounts by employer*

ASRS	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current discount rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
County’s proportionate share of the			
Net pension liability	\$	\$	\$
Net insurance premium benefit liability (asset)			
Net long-term disability liability			

Plan fiduciary net position—Detailed information about the plans’ fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ASRS financial report.

B. Public Safety Personnel Retirement System and Corrections Officer Retirement Plan

If the County does not have a PSPRS Attorney Investigator or CORP Dispatcher plan, the County should delete the columns and rows related to such plan from the tables in this section and RSI. Also, references to County attorney investigators or dispatchers, as applicable, should be deleted from the following 2 paragraphs.

Plan descriptions—County sheriff employees and County attorney investigators who are regularly assigned hazardous duty participate in the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) or employees who became members on or after July 1, 2017, may participate in the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PSPDCRP). The PSPRS administers agent and cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and agent and cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plans. A 9-member board known as the Board of Trustees and the participating local boards govern the PSPRS according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4. **Maricopa and Pima Counties:** County sheriff employees who are PSPRS members participate in the agent plans. County attorney investigators who were PSPRS members before July 1, 2017, participate in the agent plans, and those who became PSPRS members on or after July 1, 2017, participate in the cost-sharing plans (PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool) which are not further disclosed because of their relative insignificance to the County’s financial statements. **All other counties:** Employees who were PSPRS members before July 1, 2017, participate in the agent plans, and those who became PSPRS members on or after July 1, 2017, participate in the cost-sharing plans (PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool) which are not further disclosed because of their relative insignificance to the County’s financial statements.

Counties that have a CORP plan for detention officers should use the following paragraph: County detention officers, County dispatchers, and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) probation,

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

surveillance, and juvenile detention officers participate in the Corrections Officer Retirement Plan (CORP) or the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PSPDCRP). The CORP administers an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan and an agent multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan for county detention officers and dispatchers (agent plans), which were closed to new members as of July 1, 2018, and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan for AOC officers (cost-sharing plans). Employees who were CORP members before July 1, 2018, participate in CORP, and AOC probation and surveillance officers who became members on or after July 1, 2018, participate in CORP or PSPDCRP. Detention officers, County dispatchers, and juvenile detention officers who became members on or after July 1, 2018, participate in PSPDCRP. The PSPRS Board of Trustees and the participating local boards govern CORP according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 6.

OR

Counties that do not have a CORP plan for detention officers should use the following paragraph: Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) probation, surveillance, and juvenile detention officers participate in the Corrections Officer Retirement Plan (CORP) or the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PSPDCRP). The CORP administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan (cost-sharing plans). Employees who were CORP members before July 1, 2018, participate in CORP, and probation and surveillance officers who became members on or after July 1, 2018, participate in CORP or PSPDCRP. Juvenile detention officers who became members on or after July 1, 2018 participate in PSPDCRP. The PSPRS Board of Trustees and the participating local boards govern CORP according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 6.

The PSPRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the PSPRS and CORP plans. The report is available on the PSPRS website at www.psprs.com.

Benefits provided—The PSPRS and CORP provide retirement, health insurance premium supplement, disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefit terms. Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits are calculated on the basis of age, average monthly compensation, and service credit as follows:

PSPRS	Initial membership date:		
	Before January 1, 2012	On or after January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2017	Add for Maricopa and Pima Counties On or after July 1, 2017
Retirement and disability			
Years of service and age required to receive benefit	20 years of service, any age 15 years of service, age 62	25 years of service or 15 years of credited service, age 52.5	15 years of credited service, age 52.5* 15 or more years of service, age 55
Final average salary is based on	Highest 36 consecutive months of last 20 years	Highest 60 consecutive months of last 20 years	Highest 60 consecutive months of last 15 years

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

PSPRS

Initial membership date:

On or after
January 1, 2012 and
before July 1, 2017

**Add for Maricopa and Pima
Counties**
On or after July 1, 2017

Benefit percent

Normal retirement	50% less 2.0% for each year of credited service less than 20 years OR plus 2.0% to 2.5% for each year of credited service over 20 years, not to exceed 80%	1.5% to 2.5% per year of credited service, not to exceed 80%
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Accidental disability retirement	50% or normal retirement, whichever is greater	
----------------------------------	--	--

Catastrophic disability retirement	90% for the first 60 months then reduced to either 62.5% or normal retirement, whichever is greater	
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Ordinary disability retirement	Normal retirement calculated with actual years of credited service or 20 years of credited service, whichever is greater, multiplied by years of credited service (not to exceed 20 years) divided by 20	
--------------------------------	--	--

Survivor benefit

Retired members	80% to 100% of retired member's pension benefit
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Active members	80% to 100% of accidental disability retirement benefit or 100% of average monthly compensation if death was the result of injuries received on the job
----------------	---

Add for Maricopa and Pima Counties *With actuarially reduced benefits.

CORP

Initial membership date:

On or after January 1, 2012 and before
July 1, 2018

Before January 1, 2012

Retirement and disability

Years of service and age required to receive benefit

If the County has a dispatchers plan:
Sum of years and age equals 80
25 years, any age (dispatchers)
20 years, any age (all others)
10 years, age 62

25 years, age 52.5
10 years, age 62

OR

If the County does not have a dispatchers plan:

Sum of years and age equals 80
20 years, any age
10 years, age 62

Final average salary is based on

Highest 36 consecutive months of last 10 years

Highest 60 consecutive months of last 10 years

Benefit percent

Normal retirement	2.0% to 2.5% per year of credited service, not to exceed 80%	
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County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

CORP	Initial membership date:	
	Before January 1, 2012	On or after January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2018
Accidental disability retirement	50% or normal retirement if more than 20 years of credited service	50% or normal retirement if more than 25 years of credited service
Total and permanent disability retirement	50% or normal retirement if more than 25 years of credited service	
Ordinary disability retirement	2.5% per year of credited service	
Survivor benefit		
Retired members	80% of retired member's pension benefit	
Active members	40% of average monthly compensation or 100% of average monthly compensation if death was the result of injuries received on the job. If there is no surviving spouse or eligible children, the beneficiary is entitled to 2 times the member's contributions.	

Retirement and survivor benefits are subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments based on inflation. PSPRS also provides temporary disability benefits of 50 percent of the member's compensation for up to 12 months.

Health insurance premium benefits are available to retired or disabled members with 5 years of credited service. The benefits are payable only with respect to allowable health insurance premiums for which the member is responsible. Benefits range from \$100 per month to \$260 per month depending on the age of the member and dependents.

Employees covered by benefit terms—At June 30, 2019, the following employees were covered by the agent plans' benefit terms: *Source: county's individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, executive summary*

	PSPRS Sheriff		PSPRS Attorney		CORP Detention		CORP Dispatchers	
	Pension	Health	Pension	Health	Pension	Health	Pension	Health
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits								
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits								
Active employees								
Total								

Contributions—State statutes establish the pension contribution requirements for active PSPRS and CORP employees. In accordance with State statutes, annual actuarial valuations determine employer contribution requirements for PSPRS and CORP pension and health insurance premium benefits. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits employees earn during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution rates for the year ended June 30, 2019, are indicated below. Rates are a percentage of active members' annual

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

covered payroll. **Source: County rates—County’s individual agent plan June 30, 2017, funding actuarial report, contribution requirements.**

	Active member— pension	County—pension	County—health insurance premium benefit
PSPRS Sheriff	7.65%-___.__%		
PSPRS Attorney Investigators	7.65%-___.__		
CORP Detention	8.41		
CORP Dispatchers	7.96		
CORP AOC	8.41	32.43	0.55

If the County made alternative contributions for retired members who returned to work or had employees in the PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool or PSPDCRP, add the following sentence and table, modified as necessary: In addition, statute required the County to contribute at the actuarially determined rate indicated below of annual covered payroll of retired members who worked for the County in positions that an employee who contributes to the PSPRS or CORP would typically fill and employees participating in the PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool and PSPDCRP members in addition to the County’s required contributions to the PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool and PSPDCRP. **Source: County’s individual agent plan June 30, 2017, funding actuarial report, contribution requirements. If the Health—Amortization of unfunded liabilities rate is positive, the pension and health insurance premium benefit contribution rates below should be the respective pension and health rates for amortization of unfunded liabilities. If the Health—Amortization of unfunded liabilities rate is negative, the pension contribution rate below should be the Pension—Amortization of unfunded liabilities rate less the Health—Amortization of unfunded liabilities rate, and the health insurance premium benefit rate should be 0.00 percent.**

	Pension	Health insurance premium benefit
PSPRS Sheriff		
PSPRS Attorney Investigators		
CORP Detention		
CORP Dispatchers		
CORP AOC	24.49%	0.33%

The County’s contributions to the plans for the year ended June 30, 2019, were: **Source: County records**

	Pension	Health insurance premium benefit
PSPRS Sheriff	\$	\$
PSPRS Attorney Investigators		
CORP Detention		
CORP Dispatchers		
CORP AOC		

During fiscal year 2019, the County paid for PSPRS and CORP pension and OPEB contributions as follows: ___ percent from the General Fund, ___ percent from major funds, and ___ percent from other funds.

Liability—At June 30, 2019, the County reported the following assets and liabilities. **Source: County’s individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, executive summary, and CORP AOC schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer.**

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

	Net pension (asset) liability	Net OPEB (asset) liability
PSPRS Sheriff		
PSPRS Attorney Investigators		
CORP Detention		
CORP Dispatchers		
CORP AOC (County's proportionate share)		

The net assets and net liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total liability used to calculate the net asset or liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The total CORP pension liabilities as of June 30, 2018, reflect statutory changes in benefit terms for automatic cost-of-living adjustments. The basis for cost-of-living adjustments was changed from excess investment earnings to the change in the consumer price index, limited to a maximum annual increase of 2 percent.

If other changes expected to have a significant effect on the measurement of the net pension/OPEB liability or the County's proportionate share of the CORP AOC collective net pension/OPEB liability occurred between the measurement date and the reporting date, the County should provide a brief description of the nature of the changes and the amount of the expected resultant change in the net pension/OPEB liability/proportionate share, if known.

Actuarial assumptions—The significant actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension/OPEB liability are as follows:

PSPRS and CORP

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	7.4%
Wage inflation	3.5% for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Price inflation	2.5% for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Cost-of-living adjustment	Included for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Mortality rates	RP-2014 tables using MP-2016 improvement scale with adjustments to match current experience
Healthcare cost trend rate	Not applicable

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on PSPRS and CORP plan investments was determined to be 7.4 percent using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

PSPRS and CORP Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected geometric real rate of return
Short term investments	2%	0.25%
Risk parity	4%	5.00%
Fixed income	5%	1.25%
Real assets	9%	4.52%
GTS	12%	3.96%
Private credit	16%	6.75%
Real estate	10%	3.75%
Private equity	12%	5.83%
Non-U.S. equity	14%	8.70%
U.S. equity	16%	7.60%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

Discount rate information source: County’s individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, executive summary

*If all of the County’s PSPRS and CORP plans used the long-term expected rate of return of 7.4 percent as the discount rate for the year ended June 30, 2018, and 7.4 percent as the discount rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, include the following paragraph: Discount rate—*At June 30, 2018, the discount rate used to measure the PSPRS and CORP total pension/OPEB liabilities was 7.4 percent, which was the same as the discount rate used as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between the actuarially determined contribution rate and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the plans’ fiduciary 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 plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension/OPEB liability.

OR

*If any of the County’s PSPRS and CORP plans used the municipal bond rate along with the long-term expected rate of return to calculate the discount rate for the year ended June 30, 2018, but all of the County’s PSPRS and CORP plans used the long-term expected rate of return of 7.4 percent as the discount rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, include the following paragraph: Discount rates—*At June 30, 2018, the discount rate used to measure the PSPRS and CORP total pension/OPEB liabilities was 7.4 percent, which was an (increase/decrease) of _____ for the _____ plan and the same as the discount rate used as of June 30, 2017, for the _____, _____, and CORP AOC plans. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between the actuarially determined contribution rate and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the plans’ fiduciary 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 plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension/OPEB liability.

OR

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

If any of the County's PSPRS and CORP plans used the municipal bond rate along with the long-term expected rate of return to calculate the discount rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, include the following table and paragraph: Discount rates—The following discount rates were used to measure the total pension/OPEB liabilities:

	PSPRS Sheriff	PSPRS Attorney Investigators	CORP Detention	CORP Dispatchers	CORP AOC
Pension					
Discount rates					7.4%
Change from prior year					0.0
Health insurance premium benefit					
Discount rates					7.4%
Change from prior year					0.0

The projection of cash flows used to determine the PSPRS and CORP discount rates assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between the actuarially determined contribution rate and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the _____, _____, and CORP AOC plans' fiduciary 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 plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments for these plans to determine the total pension/OPEB liability. However, based on the above assumptions, the _____ plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, to determine the total pension/OPEB liability for this plan, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.4 percent was applied to periods of projected benefit payments through the year ended June 30, 20___. A municipal bond rate of ___ percent obtained from the _____ as of June 30, 2018, was applied to periods of projected benefit payments after June 30, 20__.

Changes in the net pension/OPEB liability *Source: County's individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, schedule of changes in net pension/OPEB liability and related ratios and audited schedule of changes in fiduciary net position by individual employer.*

(PSPRS/CORP) <i>Plan Name</i>	Pension Increase (decrease)			Health insurance premium benefit Increase (decrease)		
	Total pension liability (a)	Plan fiduciary net position (b)	Net pension (asset) liability (a) – (b)	Total OPEB liability (a)	Plan fiduciary net position (b)	Net OPEB (asset) liability (a) – (b)
Balances at June 30, 2018						
Changes for the year:						
Service cost						
Interest on the total liability						
Changes of benefit terms						
Differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the liability						
Changes of assumptions or other inputs						

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

(PSPRS/CORP) <i>Plan Name</i>	Pension Increase (decrease)			Health insurance premium benefit Increase (decrease)		
	Total pension liability (a)	Plan fiduciary net position (b)	Net pension (asset) liability (a) – (b)	Total OPEB liability (a)	Plan fiduciary net position (b)	Net OPEB (asset) liability (a) – (b)
Contributions—employer						
Contributions—employee						
Net investment income						
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions						
Administrative expense						
Other changes						
Net changes						
Balances at June 30, 2019						

The County's proportion of the CORP AOC net pension and OPEB liabilities was based on the County's actual contributions to the plans relative to the total of all participating counties' actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 2018. The County's proportion measured as of June 30, 2018, and the change from its proportions measured as of June 30, 2017, were: **Source: CORP AOC schedule of employer allocations and calculation of difference between percentage from CORP AOC schedule of employer allocations for current and prior measurement date**

CORP AOC	Proportion June 30, 2018 %	Increase (decrease) from June 30, 2017
Pension		
Health insurance premium benefit		

If all of the County's PSPRS and CORP plans used the long-term expected rate of return of 7.4 percent for the year ended June 30, 2019, include the following paragraph and table: Sensitivity of the County's net pension/OPEB (asset) liability to changes in the discount rate—The following table presents the County's net pension/OPEB (assets) liabilities calculated using the discount rate of 7.4 percent, as well as what the County's net pension/OPEB (asset) liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.4 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.4 percent) than the current rate: **Source: County's individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, sensitivity of net pension/OPEB liability/(asset) to the single discount rate assumption and CORP AOC schedule of employer allocations.**

	1% Decrease (6.4%)	Current discount rate (7.4%)	1% Increase (8.4%)
PSPRS Sheriff			
Net pension (asset) liability	\$	\$	\$
Net OPEB (asset) liability			
PSPRS Attorney Investigators			
Net pension (asset) liability			
Net OPEB (asset) liability			
CORP Detention			
Net pension (asset) liability			

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

	1% Decrease (6.4%)	Current discount rate (7.4%)	1% Increase (8.4%)
Net OPEB (asset) liability			
CORP Dispatchers			
Net pension (asset) liability			
Net OPEB (asset) liability			
CORP AOC			
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability			
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability			

OR

If any of the County's PSPRS and CORP plans used the municipal bond rate along with the long-term expected rate of return to calculate the discount rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, include the following paragraph and table: Sensitivity of the County's net pension/OPEB (asset) liability to changes in the discount rate—The following table presents the County's net pension/OPEB (assets) liabilities calculated using the discount rates noted above, as well as what the County's net pension/OPEB (asset) liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate: ***Source: County's individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, sensitivity of net pension/OPEB liability/(asset) to the single discount rate assumption, and CORP AOC schedule of employer allocations.***

	1% Decrease	Current discount rate	1% Increase
<i>If the discount rate for a plans pension and OPEB are different, add lines as necessary to show both rates.</i>			
PSPRS Sheriff			
Rate	%	%	%
Net pension (asset) liability	\$	\$	\$
Net OPEB (asset) liability			
PSPRS Attorney Investigators			
Rate	%	%	%
Net pension (asset) liability	\$	\$	\$
Net OPEB (asset) liability			
CORP Detention			
Rate	%	%	%
Net pension (asset) liability	\$	\$	\$
Net OPEB (asset) liability			
CORP Dispatchers			
Rate	%	%	%
Net pension (asset) liability	\$	\$	\$
Net OPEB (asset) liability			
CORP AOC			
Rate	6.4%	7.4%	8.4%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	\$	\$
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability			

Plan fiduciary net position—Detailed information about the plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PSPRS and CORP financial reports.

Expense—For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized the following pension and OPEB expense: ***Source: County's individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report,***

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

pension/OPEB expense/(income) under GASB Statement No. 68/75, and CORP AOC schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer.

	Pension expense	OPEB expense
PSPRS Sheriff		
PSPRS Attorney Investigators		
CORP Detention		
CORP Dispatchers		
CORP AOC (County's proportionate share)		

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources—At June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB from the following sources:
Source: County's individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, statement of outflows and inflows arising from current and prior reporting periods, and CORP AOC schedule of pension amounts by employer.

(PSPRS/CORP) Plan Name

A separate table should be included for each plan.

	Pension		Health insurance premium benefit	
	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	\$	\$	\$
Changes of assumptions or other inputs				
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments				
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions <i>For CORP AOC only</i>				
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date <i>Source: County records</i>				
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$

The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase in the net asset or a reduction of the net liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB will be recognized as expenses as follows: *Source: County's individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, statement of outflows and inflows arising from current and prior reporting periods, which are by reporting date and CORP AOC schedule of net deferred outflows/inflows of resources by employer to be recognized in pension/OPEB expense—5 years and in aggregate thereafter, which is by measurement date. The schedule below should be by the County's reporting fiscal year. For example, for the individual agent plans, in the schedule below, report the 2020 amount in the actuarial report for the year ending June 30, 2020. For CORP AOC, in the schedule below, report the June 30, 2019 (measurement date), CORP AOC schedule amount for the County's June 30, 2020 (reporting date).*

Year ending June 30	PSPRS Sheriff		PSPRS Attorney Investigators		CORP Detention		CORP Dispatchers		CORP AOC	
	Pension	Health	Pension	Health	Pension	Health	Pension	Health	Pension	Health
2020										
2021										

Notes to financial statements
June 30, 2019

2022

2023

2024

Thereafter

PSPDCRP plan—County sheriff employees, County attorney investigators, County detention officers, County dispatchers, and AOC probation, surveillance, and juvenile detention officers who are not members of PSPRS or CORP participate in the PSPDCRP. The PSPDCRP is a defined contribution pension plan. The PSPRS Board of Trustees governs the PSPDCRP according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4.1. Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, are established by State statute.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, active PSPDCRP members were required by statute to contribute at least 9 percent (County sheriff employees and County attorney investigators) or 5 percent (County detention officers, County dispatchers, and AOC probation, surveillance, and juvenile detention officers) of the members' annual covered payroll, and the County was required by statute to contribute 9 percent or 5 percent, respectively, of active members' annual covered payroll to an individual employee account. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and the earnings on those contributions. Employees vest in a portion of the County's contributions each year as set forth in statute. The plan retains nonvested County contributions when forfeited because of employment terminations. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized pension expense of \$ _____. **Source: County records. If the County had an outstanding liability to the PSPDCRP plan at year-end, disclose the liability amount.**

C. Elected Officials Retirement Plan

Plan description—Elected officials and judges participate in the Elected Officials Retirement Plan (EORP), ASRS, or the Elected Officials Defined Contribution Retirement System (EODCRS). **Delete any plans from the previous sentence that the County's elected officials and judges are not members of.** EORP administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan for elected officials and judges who were members of the plan on December 31, 2013. The EORP pension and OPEB plans were closed to new members as of January 1, 2014. The PSPRS Board of Trustees governs the EORP according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 3. The PSPRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the EORP plans. The report is available on PSPRS's website at www.psprs.com.

Benefits provided—The EORP provides retirement, health insurance premium supplement, disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefit terms. Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits are calculated on the basis of age, average yearly compensation, and service credit as follows:

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

EORP	Initial membership date:	
	Before January 1, 2012	On or after January 1, 2012
Retirement and disability		
Years of service and age required to receive benefit	20 years, any age 10 years, age 62 5 years, age 65 5 years, any age* any years and age if disabled	10 years, age 62 5 years, age 65 any years and age if disabled
Final average salary is based on	Highest 36 consecutive months of last 10 years	Highest 60 consecutive months of last 10 years
Benefit percent		
Normal retirement	4% per year of service, not to exceed 80%	3% per year of service, not to exceed 75%
Disability retirement	80% with 10 or more years of service 40% with 5 to 10 years of service 20% with less than 5 years of service	75% with 10 or more years of service 37.5% with 5 to 10 years of service 18.75% with less than 5 years of service
Survivor benefit		
Retired members	75% of retired member's benefit	50% of retired member's benefit
Active members and other inactive members	75% of disability retirement benefit	50% of disability retirement benefit

* With reduced benefits of 0.25% for each month early retirement precedes the member's normal retirement age, with a maximum reduction of 30%.

Retirement and survivor benefits are subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments based on **inflation**. In addition, the Legislature may enact permanent one-time benefit increases after a Joint Legislative Budget Committee analysis of the increase's effects on the plan.

Health insurance premium benefits are available to retired or disabled members with 5 years of credited service. The benefits are payable only with respect to allowable health insurance premiums for which the member is responsible. For members with 8 or more years of service, benefits range from **\$100** per month to \$260 per month depending on the age of the member and dependents. For members with 5 to 7 years of service, the benefits are the same dollar amounts as above multiplied by a vesting fraction based on completed years of service.

Contributions—State statutes establish active member and employer contribution requirements. Statute also appropriates \$5 million annually through fiscal year 2043 for the EORP from the State of Arizona to supplement the normal cost plus an amount to amortize the unfunded accrued liability and designates a portion of certain court fees for the EORP. For the year ended June 30, **2019**, statute required active EORP members to contribute 7 or 13 percent of the members' annual covered payroll and the County to contribute **at the actuarially determined rate of 61.5** percent of all active EORP members' annual covered payroll. Also, statute required the County to contribute **49.86** percent to EORP of the annual covered payroll of elected officials and judges who were ASRS members and **55.5** percent to EORP of the annual covered payroll of elected officials and judges who were EODCRS members, in addition to the County's required contributions to ASRS and EODCRS for these elected officials and judges. *If the County also made alternative*

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

contributions for retired EORP members who returned to work, add the following sentence: In addition, statute required the County to contribute 30.16 percent of annual covered payroll of retired members who worked for the County in positions that an employee who contributes to the EORP would typically fill. The County's contributions to the pension and health insurance premium benefit plans for the year ended June 30, 2019, were \$ _____ and \$ _____, respectively. **Source: County records.**

During fiscal year 2019, the County paid for EORP pension contributions as follows: ___ percent from the General Fund, ___ percent from major funds, and ___ percent from other funds.

Liability—At June 30, 2019, the County reported a liability for its proportionate share of the EORP's net pension liability that reflected a reduction for the County's proportionate share of the State's appropriation for EORP. The amount the County recognized as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the County were as follows: **Source: EORP schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer**

County's proportionate share of the EORP net pension liability	\$
State's proportionate share of the EORP net pension liability associated with the County	
Total	<u>\$</u>

The County also reported an asset of \$ _____ for its proportionate share of EORP's net OPEB asset.

The net asset and net liability were measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total liability used to calculate the net asset or net liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The total liabilities as of June 30, 2018, reflect statutory changes in benefit terms for automatic cost-of-living adjustments. The basis for cost-of-living adjustments was changed from excess investment earnings to the change in the consumer price index, limited to a maximum annual increase of 2 percent.

The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's required contributions to the pension plan relative to the total of all participating employers' required contributions for the year ended June 30, 2018. The County's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on the County's present value of benefits relative to the total of all participating employers' present value of benefits for the year ended June 30, 2018. The County's proportion measured as of June 30, 2018, and the change from its proportions measured as of June 30, 2017, were: **Source: EORP schedule of employer allocations and calculation of difference between percentage from EORP schedule of employer allocations for current and prior measurement date**

EORP	Proportion June 30, 2018	Increase (decrease) from June 30, 2017
Pension	%	
Health insurance premium benefit		

If other changes expected to have a significant effect on the measurement of the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension/OPEB liability that occurred between the measurement date and the reporting date, the County should provide a brief description of the nature of the changes and the amount of the expected resultant change in the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension/OPEB liability, if known.

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Expense—For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized pension and OPEB expense for EORP of \$ _____ and \$ _____, respectively, *Source: EORP schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer, total employer pension/OPEB expense* and revenue of \$ _____ *Source: EORP schedule of pension amounts by employer, proportionate share of nonemployer contributing entity pension expense plus proportionate share of court fees* for the County’s proportionate share of the State’s appropriation to EORP and the designated court fees.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources—At June 30, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB from the following sources: *Source: EORP schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer.*

EORP	Pension		Health insurance premium benefit	
	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	\$	\$	\$
Changes of assumptions or other inputs				
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments				
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions				
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date <i>Source: County records</i>				
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$

The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to EORP pensions and OPEB resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net asset or a reduction of the net liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to EORP pensions and OPEB will be recognized as expenses as follows: *Source: EORP schedule of net deferred outflows/inflows of resources by employer to be recognized in pension/OPEB expense—5 years and in aggregate thereafter, which is by measurement date. The schedule below should be by the County’s reporting fiscal year. For example, in the schedule below, report the June 30, 2019 (measurement date), EORP schedule amount for the year ending June 30, 2020 (reporting date).*

Year ending June 30	Pension	Health insurance premium benefit
2020		
2021		
2022		
2023		

Actuarial assumptions—The significant actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension/OPEB liability are as follows:

EORP	
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

EORP

Investment rate of return	7.4%
Wage inflation	3.5% for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Price inflation	2.5% for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Cost-of-living adjustment	Included for pensions/not applicable for OPEB
Mortality rates	RP-2014 tables using MP-2016 improvement scale with adjustments to match current experience
Healthcare cost trend rate	Not applicable

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on EORP plan investments was determined to be 7.4 percent using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

EORP Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected geometric real rate of return
Short term investments	2%	0.25%
Risk parity	4%	5.00%
Fixed income	5%	1.25%
Real assets	9%	4.52%
GTS	12%	3.96%
Private credit	16%	6.75%
Real estate	10%	3.75%
Private equity	12%	5.83%
Non-U.S. equity	14%	8.70%
U.S. equity	16%	7.60%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

Discount rates—At June 30, 2018, the discount rate used to measure the EORP total pension liability and total OPEB liability was 7.4 percent which was an increase of 3.49 for pension and no change for OPEB from the discount rates used as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate, employer contributions will be made at the actuarially determined rates, and State contributions will be made as currently required by statute. Based on those assumptions, the plans' fiduciary 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 plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension/OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the County's proportionate share of the EORP net pension/OPEB (asset) liability to changes in the discount rate—The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB (asset) liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.4 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB (asset) liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.4 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.4 percent) than the current rate:

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

EORP	1% Decrease (6.4%)	Current discount rate (7.4%)	1% Increase (8.4%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	\$	\$
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	\$	\$	\$

Plan fiduciary net position—Detailed information about the plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued EORP financial report.

EODCRS plan—Elected officials and judges who are not members of EORP or ASRS participate in the EODCRS and the Elected Officials Defined Contribution Retirement System Disability Program (EODCDP). The EODCRS is a defined contribution pension plan. The EODCDP is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit disability (OPEB) plan for EODCRS members. The PSPRS Board of Trustees governs the EODCRS and EODCDP according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Articles 3.1 and 3.2. Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, are established by State statute. The EODCDP is not further disclosed because of its relative insignificance to the County's financial statements.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, active EODCRS members were required by statute to contribute 8 percent of the members' annual covered payroll, and the County was required by statute to contribute 6 percent of active members' annual covered payroll to an individual employee account. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and the County's contributions to the individual employee account and the earnings on those contributions. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the County recognized pension expense of \$ _____. *Source: County records. If the County had an outstanding liability to the EODCRS plan at year-end, disclose the liability amount.*

Note _ - Interfund balances and activity

Interfund receivables and payables—Interfund balances at June 30, 2019, were as follows:

Payable from	Payable to						Total
	General Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	<i>Major</i> Enterprise Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds	Internal service fund(s)	
<i>List funds</i>							
Total							

Describe the purpose for interfund balances and describe interfund balances that are not expected to be repaid within 1 year from the date of the financial statements. See Illustration 14 in GASB Statement No. 38 for an example of such disclosure.

Interfund transfers—Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019, were as follows:

Transfer from	Transfer to						Total
	General Fund	<i>Major</i> Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	<i>Major</i> Enterprise Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds	Internal service fund(s)	
<i>List funds</i>							

County

Notes to financial statements June 30, 2019

Transfer from	Transfer to						Total
	General Fund	Major Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	Major Enterprise Fund	Nonmajor enterprise funds	Internal service fund(s)	
Total							

Describe the principal purposes of the County's interfund transfers.

Describe and give the amount of significant transfers not expected to occur on a routine basis.

Describe the intent for and amount of significant interfund transfers for which the transfer's purpose was not routine or was inconsistent with the activities of the fund making the transfer. See Illustration 16 in GASB Statement No. 38 for an example of such disclosure.

Note _ - Other disclosures

If the County had related organizations (GASB Cod. §2600, paragraph 128); joint ventures or jointly governed organizations (GASB Cod. §J50); related-party transactions (GASB Cod. §2250); significant contingencies (GASB Cod. §§1500 and C50); significant subsequent events (GASB Cod. §§2250, 2300, and C50); or restricted assets obscured by aggregation, disclose the details here.

Note _ - Discretely presented component unit disclosures

The County must include those disclosures of its discretely presented component units that are essential to the fair presentation of this opinion unit, which would include a summary of significant accounting policies. Determining which discretely presented component unit disclosures are essential to fair presentation is a matter of professional judgment and a consideration of the nature and significance of the component unit's relationship to the County. See GASB Statement No. 61, paragraph 11, for disclosure requirements.

The County should segregate discretely presented component unit disclosures from disclosures relating to the County. The County can accomplish this by presenting component unit information after the County information for each relevant disclosure or by presenting the component units' disclosures after the County's disclosures. GASB Implementation Guide No. 2015-1, question 4.39.6.

Further, the notes to the financial statements should disclose, for each major component unit, the nature and amount of significant transactions with the primary government and other component units.

Condensed financial statements of discretely presented component units—Major discretely presented component unit financial statements are required to be separately displayed in the County's financial statements. Determination that a component unit is "major" should be based on the nature and significance of its relationship to the primary government. (GASB Statement No. 61, paragraph 7, and GASB Cod §2600.108) The reporting requirements may be satisfied by one of the following:

Notes to financial statements

June 30, 2019

- *Presenting each major component unit in a separate column in the financial statements.*
- *Including combining statements of major component units in the basic statements after the fund financial statements.*
- *Presenting condensed financial statements in the notes. If the County presents condensed financial statements, it must include all the requirements in GASB Statement No. 34, paragraph 127.*

Nonmajor component units should be aggregated in a single column. A combining statement for the nonmajor component units is not required but may be presented as supplementary information. (GASB Statement No. 34, paragraph 126, footnote 50, and GASB Statement No. 61, paragraph 7).

_____ County
Required supplementary information
Budgetary comparison schedule
General Fund

Year ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted amounts		Actual amounts	Variance with final budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property taxes				
Licenses and permits				
Fees, fines, and forfeits				
Intergovernmental				
Charges for services				
Investment earnings				
Miscellaneous				
Total revenues				
Expenditures:				
General government				
Assessor				
Board of Supervisors				
<i>List all departments budgeted</i>				
Public safety				
Adult Probation				
Sheriff				
<i>List all departments budgeted</i>				
<i>List other functions, classifications, and departments as appropriate</i>				
Total expenditures				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures				
Other financing sources (uses):				
Capital lease agreement(s)				
Installment purchase agreement(s)				
Transfers in				
Transfers out				
Total other financing sources and uses				
Special item(s):				
<i>Describe nature of event or transaction</i>				
Extraordinary item(s):				
<i>Describe nature of event or transaction</i>				
Net change in fund balances				
Fund balances, July 1, 2018				
Changes in nonspendable resources:				
Increase (decrease) in inventories				
Increase (decrease) in prepaid items				
Fund balances, June 30, 2019				

The County must also present additional schedules for each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget.

The legal level of budgetary control for Arizona counties is at the department level. Individual fund budgetary comparison schedules are required to be presented at the legal level of budgetary control. Therefore, the County should present its budgetary comparison schedules at this level to demonstrate compliance with its adopted budget as required by GASB Cod. §2400.121.

County

Required supplementary information
Notes to budgetary comparison schedules
June 30, 2019

Note 1 – Budgeting and budgetary control

A.R.S. requires the County to prepare and adopt a balanced budget annually for each governmental fund. The Board of Supervisors must approve such operating budgets on or before the third Monday in July to allow sufficient time for the legal announcements and hearings required for the adoption of the property tax levy on the third Monday in August. A.R.S. prohibits expenditures or liabilities in excess of the amounts budgeted.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level. In certain instances, transfers of appropriations between departments or from the contingency account to a department may be made upon the Board of Supervisors’ approval. With the exception of the General Fund, each fund includes only one department. *Modify as appropriate.*

Note 2 – Budgetary basis of accounting

The County’s budget is prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, except for the following unbudgeted items:

- Financial activity of certain component units.
- Present value of net minimum capital lease payments.

Modify as appropriate. If necessary, include installment purchase contract payments, the County’s share of long-term care premiums paid to the State, sales tax distributions net of the premium liability, and net changes in the fair value of investments.

The following schedule reconciles the excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures from the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances to the budgetary comparison schedules:

	General Fund	Major Special Revenue Fund	Major Special Revenue Fund
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures from the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances			
___ special district revenues			
___ special district expenditures			
Present value of net minimum capital lease payments			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures from the budgetary comparison schedules			

_____ County

Required supplementary information
Notes to budgetary comparison schedules
June 30, 2019

Note 3 – Expenditures in excess of appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2019, expenditures exceeded final budget amounts at the department level (the legal level of budgetary control) as follows:

Department/Fund	Excess
Sheriff Department:	
General Fund	
Jail District Fund	
<i>List other funds</i>	
Total Sheriff Department	_____

Housing Department:	
<i>List funds</i>	
Total Housing Department	_____

_____ Department:	
<i>List funds</i>	
Total _____ Department	_____

Describe actions taken or planned to address such violations. Also, only those unfavorable variances attributable to the budgetary schedules presented as required supplementary information here should be discussed in this note. However, those departments with significant unfavorable budget variances should also be disclosed in the stewardship, compliance, and accountability note to the financial statements.

County

Required supplementary information

Schedule of the County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability

Cost-sharing plans

June 30, 2019

Payroll amounts presented in the schedules below should be for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date of the net pension/OPEB liability. For example, the payroll reported in the fiscal year 2019 column (the County's fiscal year-end) should be the payroll for fiscal year 2018 (the measurement date of the net pension liability).

Sources:

- *County's proportion of the net pension/OPEB liability: plan schedule of employer allocations.*
- *County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability: plan schedule of pension/OPEB amounts by employer.*
- *State's proportionate share of the EORP net pension liability associated with the County: EORP schedule of pension amounts by employer.*
- *County-covered payroll: County records. For CORP-AOC, covered payroll should include the payroll of employees who are PSPDCRP members if the County made contributions to the CORP-AOC based on those members' payroll. For EORP, covered payroll should include the payroll of elected officials and judges who are EORP, ASRS, and EODCRS members.*

ASRS—Pension

	Reporting fiscal year (measurement date)					2014 through 2010
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 (2016)	2016 (2015)	2015 (2014)	
County's proportion of the net pension liability	%	%	%	%	%	Information not available
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	%	%	%	%	%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.40%	69.92%	67.06%	68.35%	69.49%	

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information

Schedule of the County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability

Cost-sharing plans

June 30, 2019

ASRS—Health insurance premium benefit

	Reporting fiscal year (Measurement date)		
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 through 2010
County's proportion of the net OPEB (asset)	%	%	Information
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	\$	\$	not
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	available
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	%	%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	102.20%	103.57%	

ASRS—Long-term disability

	Reporting fiscal year (Measurement date)		
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 through 2010
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability	%	%	Information
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	\$	not
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	available
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	%	%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	77.83%	84.44%	

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information

Schedule of the County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability

Cost-sharing plans

June 30, 2019

CORP AOC—Pension

	Reporting fiscal year (measurement date)					2014 through 2010
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 (2016)	2016 (2015)	2015 (2014)	
County's proportion of the net pension liability	%	%	%	%	%	Information not available
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Information not available
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	%	%	%	%	%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	53.72%	49.21%	54.81%	57.89%	58.59%	

CORP AOC—Health insurance premium benefit

	Reporting fiscal year (Measurement date)		2017 through 2010
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	
County's proportion of the net OPEB liability	%	%	Information not available
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	\$	Information not available
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	%	%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	67.75%	62.21%	

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information

Schedule of the County's proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability

Cost-sharing plans

June 30, 2019

EORP—Pension

	Reporting fiscal year (measurement date)					2014 through 2010
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 (2016)	2016 (2015)	2015 (2014)	
County's proportion of the net pension liability	%	%	%	%	%	Information not available
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Information not available
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the County						
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	%	%	%	%	%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	30.36%	19.66%	23.42%	28.32%	31.91%	

EORP—Health insurance premium benefit

	Reporting fiscal year (Measurement date)		2017 through 2010
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	
County's proportion of the net OPEB (asset)	%	%	Information not available
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	\$	\$	Information not available
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	Information not available
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	%	%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	177.16%	164.84%	

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information

Schedule of changes in the County's net pension/OPEB liability and related ratios

Agent plans

June 30, 2019

Payroll amounts presented in the schedules below should be for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date of the net pension/OPEB liability. For example, the payroll reported in the fiscal year 2019 column (the County's fiscal year-end) should be the payroll for fiscal year 2018 (the measurement date of the net pension/OPEB liability). Covered valuation payroll amounts the plan actuary provides are not the same as the payroll the County is required to disclose in the schedules below.

Source: County's individual agent plan GASB Statement No. 68 or 75 actuarial report, statement of changes in net pension/OPEB liability and related ratios, and audited schedule of changes in fiduciary net position by individual employer, except as noted. Covered payroll should include the payroll of employees who are PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool and PSPDCRP members if the County made contributions to the PSPRS and CORP agent plans based on those members' payroll.

(PSPRS/CORP) Plan

name Include a separate table for each agent pension plan.

	Reporting fiscal year (measurement date)					2014 through 2010
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 (2016)	2016 (2015)	2015 (2014)	
Total pension liability						Information not available
Service cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Interest on the total pension liability						
Changes of benefit terms						
Differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the pension liability						
Changes of assumptions or other inputs						
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions						
Net change in total pension liability						
Total pension liability—beginning						
Total pension liability—ending (a)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions—employer	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Contributions—employee						

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information

Schedule of changes in the County's net pension/OPEB liability and related ratios

Agent plans

June 30, 2019

(PSPRS/CORP) Plan

name Include a separate table for each agent pension plan.

Reporting fiscal year
(measurement date)

	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 (2016)	2016 (2015)	2015 (2014)	2014 through 2010
Net investment income						
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions						
Administrative expense						
Other changes						
Net change in plan fiduciary net position						
Plan fiduciary net position— beginning						
Plan fiduciary net position— ending (b)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's net pension (asset) liability—ending (a) – (b)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	%	%	%	%	%	
Covered payroll <i>Source: County records</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's net pension (asset) liability as a percentage of covered payroll <i>Source: calculated using payroll amount from County records</i>	%	%	%	%	%	

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information

Schedule of changes in the County's net pension/OPEB liability and related ratios

Agent plans

June 30, 2019

(PSPRS/CORP) Plan name *Include a separate table for each agent OPEB plan.*

	Reporting fiscal year (measurement date)		
	2019 (2018)	2018 (2017)	2017 through 2010
Total OPEB liability			Information not available
Service cost	\$	\$	
Interest on the total OPEB liability			
Changes of benefit terms			
Differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the OPEB liability			
Changes of assumptions or other inputs			
Benefit payments			
Net change in total OPEB liability			
Total OPEB liability—beginning			
Total OPEB liability—ending (a)	\$	\$	
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions—employer	\$	\$	
Net investment income			
Benefit payments			
Administrative expense			
Other changes			
Net change in plan fiduciary net position			
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning			
Plan fiduciary net position—ending (b)	\$	\$	
County's net OPEB (asset) liability—ending (a) – (b)	\$	\$	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	%	%	
Covered payroll <i>Source: County records</i>	\$	\$	
County's net OPEB (asset) liability as a percentage of covered payroll <i>Source: calculated using payroll amount from County records</i>	%	%	

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information

Schedule of County pension/OPEB contributions

June 30, 2019

If the County has the information required below for periods prior to fiscal year 2014 for pensions or 2017 for OPEB, the County should modify the schedules below to provide information for as many years as such information is available.

Amounts presented in the schedules below should be for the County's fiscal year-end. The County will need to determine the amounts from its records. For agent plans, the actuarial report includes a multiyear schedule of contributions; however, the County should not rely on that schedule to complete the schedules below. The actuarial report schedule does not include amounts for the current fiscal year-end. Also, covered valuation payroll amounts the plan actuary provides are not the same as the payroll the County is required to disclose in the schedules below.

Statutorily required and actuarially determined contributions presented below should exclude amounts, if any, associated with payables to the plan that arose in a prior fiscal year and those associated with separately financed specific liabilities of the County to the plan. (GASB Statement No. 73, paragraph 119)

Sources:

- *Statutorily required contributions for ASRS: The sum of the following:*
 - *For active members: actual covered payroll from County records multiplied by the pension, health insurance premium benefit, or long-term disability portion of the employer contribution rate, as applicable.*
 - *For retired members: actual covered payroll from County records multiplied by the pension, health insurance premium benefit, or long-term disability portion of the alternative contribution rate, as applicable.*
- *Statutorily or actuarially required contributions for CORP-AOC, PSPRS, and CORP: The sum of the following:*
 - *For active CORP-AOC, PSPRS, and CORP members: actual covered payroll from County records multiplied by the pension or health insurance premium benefit portion of the CORP-AOC, PSPRS, and CORP employer contribution rate.*
 - *For retired CORP-AOC, PSPRS, and CORP members and active PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool and PSPDCRP members: actual covered payroll from County records multiplied by the pension or health insurance premium benefit portion of the alternative contribution rate.*
- *Statutorily required contributions for EORP pensions: The sum of the following:*
 - *For active EORP members: actual covered payroll from County records multiplied by the pension portion of the EORP employer contribution rate.*
 - *For retired EORP members: actual covered payroll from County records multiplied by the pension portion of the alternative contribution rate.*
 - *For elected officials and judges who are active ASRS members: actual covered payroll from County records multiplied by (the pension portion of the EORP employer contribution rate less the pension and health insurance premium benefit portions of the ASRS employer contribution rate).*
 - *For active EODCRS members: actual covered payroll from County records multiplied by (the pension portion of the EORP employer contribution rate less the EODCRS employer contribution rate).*

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information
Schedule of County pension/OPEB contributions
June 30, 2019

EORP—Pension

	Reporting fiscal year						2013 through 2010
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
Statutorily required contribution	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Information not available
County's contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution							
County's contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	%	%	%	%	%	%	

The County was not required and did not contribute to the EORP health insurance premium benefit plan for fiscal years 2019, 2018, or 2017. Information for fiscal years 2016 through 2010 is not available.

Include a separate table for each agent pension plan.

**(PSPRS/CORP) Plan
name**

	Reporting fiscal year						2013 through 2010
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Information not available
County's contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution							
County's contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
County's contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	%	%	%	%	%	%	

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

_____ County

Required supplementary information
 Schedule of County pension/OPEB contributions
 June 30, 2019

Include a separate table for each agent OPEB plan.

(PSPRS/CORP) *Plan name*

	Reporting fiscal year			2016 through 2010
	2019	2018	2017	
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	\$	\$	Information not available
County's contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution				
County's contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	
County's covered payroll	\$	\$	\$	
County's contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	%	%	%	

See accompanying notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules.

County

Required supplementary information Notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules June 30, 2019

Note 1 – Actuarially determined contribution rates

Actuarial determined contribution rates for PSPRS and CORP are calculated as of June 30 2 years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are made. The actuarial methods and assumptions used to establish the contribution requirements are as follows:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent-of-pay, closed
Remaining amortization period as of the 2017 actuarial valuation	__ years
Asset valuation method	7-year smoothed market value; 80%/120% market corridor
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	

Maricopa and Pima Counties:

PSPRS members with initial membership date before July 1, 2017, and CORP members with initial membership date before July 1, 2018: In the 2017 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 7.4%. In the 2016 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 7.85% to 7.5%. In the 2013 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 8.0% to 7.85%.

PSPRS members with initial membership on or after July 1, 2017: 7%

All other counties:

In the 2017 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 7.4%. In the 2016 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 7.85% to 7.5%. In the 2013 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 8.0% to 7.85%.

Projected salary increases In the 2017 actuarial valuation, projected salary increases were decreased from 4.0%–8.0% to 3.5%–7.5% for PSPRS and from 4.0%–7.25% to 3.5%–6.5% for CORP. In the 2014 actuarial valuation, projected salary increases were decreased from 4.5%–8.5% to 4.0%–8.0% for PSPRS and from 4.5%–7.75% to 4.0%–7.25% for CORP. In the 2013 actuarial valuation, projected salary increases were decreased from 5.0%–9.0% to 4.5%–8.5% for PSPRS and from 5.0%–8.25% to 4.5%–7.75% for CORP.

Wage growth In the 2017 actuarial valuation, wage growth was decreased from 4% to 3.5% for PSPRS and CORP. In the 2014 actuarial valuation, wage growth was decreased from 4.5% to 4.0% for PSPRS and CORP. In the 2013 actuarial valuation, wage growth was decreased from 5.0% to 4.5% for PSPRS and CORP.

Retirement age Experience-based table of rates that is specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the 2012 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period July 1, 2006–June 30, 2011.

County

Required supplementary information Notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules June 30, 2019

Mortality

In the 2017 actuarial valuation, changed to RP-2014 tables, with 75% of MP-2016 fully generational projection scales. RP-2000 mortality table (adjusted by 105% for both males and females)

If the County's contribution schedules for PSPRS and CORP present data for years prior to 2014, the above actuarial information should include information for each period presented.

Note 2 – Factors that affect trends

For any plan presented in the schedules, disclose information about the factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported, including, for example, changes in benefit provisions, changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or the use of different assumptions. Information about investment-related factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported should be limited to those factors over which the plan or the County have influence—for example, changes in investment policies. Information about external economic factors—for example, changes in market prices—should not be presented.

Arizona courts have ruled that provisions of a 2011 law that changed the mechanism for funding permanent pension benefit increases and increased employee pension contribution rates were unconstitutional or a breach of contract because those provisions apply to individuals who were members as of the law's effective date. As a result, the PSPRS, CORP, CORP-AOC, and EORP changed benefit terms to reflect the prior mechanism for funding permanent benefit increases for those members and revised actuarial assumptions to explicitly value future permanent benefit increases. PSPRS and EORP also reduced those members' employee contribution rates. These changes are reflected in the plans' pension liabilities for fiscal year 2015 (measurement date 2014) for members who were retired as of the law's effective date and fiscal year 2018 (measurement date 2017) for members who retired or will retire after the law's effective date. These changes also increased the PSPRS-, CORP-, and CORP-AOC-required pension contributions beginning in fiscal year 2016 for members who were retired as of the law's effective date. These changes increased the PSPRS-, CORP-, and CORP-AOC-required contributions beginning in fiscal year 2019 for members who retired or will retire after the law's effective date. EORP-required contributions are not based on actuarial valuations, and therefore, these changes did not affect them. ***Gila County and Pinal County should include the following sentences:*** PSPRS and CORP allowed the County to phase in the increased contributions for members who were retired as of the law's effective date over 3 years. As a result, the County's pension contributions were less than the actuarially determined contributions for 2016 and 2017. ***Counties that used credit memos in 2018 or 2019 to reduce actual contributions should include the following sentences, modified as applicable:*** Also, the County refunded excess employee contributions to PSPRS and EORP members. PSPRS and EORP allowed the County to reduce its actual employer contributions for the refund amounts. As a result, the County's pension contributions were less than the actuarially or statutorily determined contributions for 2018 and 2019.

The fiscal year 2019 (measurement date 2018) pension liabilities for EORP and CORP reflect the replacement of the permanent benefit increase (PBI) for retirees based on investment returns with a cost of living adjustment based on inflation. Also, the EORP liability and required pension contributions for fiscal year 2019 reflect a statutory change that requires the employer contribution rate to be actuarially determined.

_____ County
Required supplementary information
Notes to pension/OPEB plan schedules
June 30, 2019

This change increased the discount rate used to calculate the liability thereby reducing the total pension liability.

Required supplementary information

Infrastructure assets

June 30, 2019

Infrastructure assets modified approach—

The County may decide to use the modified approach for reporting eligible infrastructure assets. If so, eligibility must be determined as follows:

- Infrastructure assets must be part of a network or network subsystem.*
- The County must commit to a predetermined condition level, and the County's board of supervisors must have made that commitment in an open forum and documented the decision.*
- The County must track the assets with an acceptable asset management system that:*
 - 1. Generates an up-to-date inventory*
 - 2. Performs condition assessments, which summarize results using a measurement scale.*
 - 3. Generates annual estimates of amount needed that year to maintain assets at the predetermined condition level.*
- The County must maintain documentation that the assets are being preserved at the predetermined condition level.*

Next, the County must present the following schedules based on information obtained from the asset management system:

- The assessed condition of the assets and the date of the assessment for at least the 3 most recent complete condition assessments. The assessments must be performed at least every 3 years.*
- The annual amount the County estimates is needed to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established by the board of supervisors compared with the amounts actually expended for each of the past 5 reporting periods. The estimate must be calculated at the beginning of the fiscal year.*

The following disclosures should accompany the schedules:

- The measurement scale and the basis for the condition measurement used to assess and report the condition.*
- The condition level at which the County intends to preserve assets reported using the modified approach.*
- Factors that significantly affect trends reported in the required schedules.*

See GASB Statement No. 34, paragraphs 23-26 and 132-133, and Appendix C, Exhibit G-5, pp. 275-277.