Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

June 30, 2019 and 2018

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Russian River Fire Protection District Guerneville, California

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Russian River Fire Protection District as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standard s generally accepted in the United States of America and the *State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Russian River Fire Protection District, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 7, combine statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance on page 30, schedule of CalPERS on pages 31-32, and notes to required supplementary information on page 33 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Blomberg & Griffin A.C.

Domber & Shiffi A.C.

Stockton, CA

December 13, 2019

Management Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2019 and 2018

As management of the Russian River Fire Protection District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

#### Financial Highlights

- The assets of the District exceeded its liabilities at the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018 by \$2,075,215 and \$2,435,498 (net position), respectively. At fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the net position includes net investment in capital assets of \$1,608,757 and surplus of \$466,458. At fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the position includes net investment in capital assets of \$1,691,578 and surplus of \$743,920.
- The District's total net position decreased by \$360,283 and increased by \$969,030 at fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
- At the end of fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the District's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$1,944,472 an increase of \$152,157. At the end of fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the District's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$1,792,315, an increase of \$172,914 in comparison with the prior year. The entire fund balance is available for spending at the District's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 2019, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1,944,472, or 69% of the total general fund expenditure of \$2,810,771. At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 2018, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1,792,315, or 62% of the total general fund expenditure of \$2,886,056.
- The District's long-term debt increased by \$76,478, during the current fiscal year compared to \$478,162 in fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. The long-term debt increased due to a new loan of \$206,551 to purchase a ambulance.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

Management Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)**

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

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

**Fund Financial Statements:** A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District's funds are governmental funds.

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

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

The District uses governmental funds to account for its activities, which include fire protection services in the district boundaries. The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

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

Management Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$2,075,215 and \$2,435,498 at the end of fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The net position category labeled "Net investment in Capital Assets" reflects the District's investment in capital assets (net of depreciation) of \$1,751,350 and \$1,726,495, (e.g., land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, and equipment less accumulated depreciation) and outstanding debt of \$142,593 and \$34,917 used for the acquisition of these assets at fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. At the end of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018, the District's net investment in capital assets was \$1,608,757 and \$1,691,578, respectively.

## Net Position June 30, 2019 and 2018

			Increase	Percentage %
	2019	2018	(Decrease)	Change
Current and Other Assets	\$ 2,009,213	\$ 1,839,943	\$ 169,270	8.4%
Capital Assets, Net Depreciation	1,751,350	1,726,495	24,855	1.42%
Deferred Changes	703,660	1,158,523	(454,863)	-64.64%
Total Assets	4,464,223	4,724,961	(260,738)	-5.5%
Current Liabilities	97,886	70,619	27,267	38.6%
Non-Current Liabilities	2,291,122	2,218,844	72,278	3.3%
Total Liabilities	2,389,008	2,289,463	99,545	4.3%
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,608,757	1,691,578	(82,821)	-4.9%
Unrestricted (Deficit)	466,458	743,920	(277,462)	-37.3%
Total Net Position	\$ 2,075,215	\$ 2,435,498	\$ (360,283)	-14.8%

At June 30, 2019, the balance of unrestricted net position is \$466,458 and net investment in capital asset balance is \$1,608,757. At June 30, 2018, the balance of unrestricted net position is \$743,920 and net investment in capital asset balance is \$1,691,578.

**Governmental Activities**: Governmental activities decreased the District's net position by \$360,283 and increased the District's net position by \$969,030, at fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Management Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### **Changes in Net Position**

#### For the Fiscal Year's Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage % Change
Revenues:				
Program Revenue:				
Public Safety - Fire Protection	\$ 706,377	\$ 810,190	\$ (103,813)	-12.81%
General Revenues:				
Property Taxes	1,673,873	1,586,984	86,889	5.48%
Investment Earnings and Other	117,353	156,984	(39,631)	-25.25%
Special Item				
Grant Revenue	245,691	504,813	(259,122)	-51.33%
Sale of Capital Assets	(1,111)	-	(1,111)	-1111%
Total Revenues	2,742,183	3,058,971	(316,788)	-10.36%
Expenses:				
Program Expenses:				
Public Safety - Fire Protection	3,102,466	2,089,941	1,012,525	32.64%
Change in Net Position	(360,283)	969,030	(1,329,313)	368.96%
Net Position - Beginning of The Year	2,435,498	1,466,468	969,030	39.79%
Net Position - End of The Year	\$ 2,075,215	\$ 2,435,498	\$ (360,283)	-14.79%

#### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

The District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with legal and governmental accounting requirements.

Governmental Funds: The focus of the District's governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. Unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The District uses and reports one governmental fund, the General Fund.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the District. As of June 30, 2019, and 2018, the District's general fund reported ending fund balance of \$1,944,472 and \$1,792,315, an increase of \$152,157 and \$172,914, respectively. This entire amount constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 69% and 62% of total general fund expenditures at fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Management Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

As June 30, 2019, actual revenue exceeded budget by \$190,508, while actual expenditures exceeded budget by \$86,379. As of June 30, 2018, actual revenue exceeded budget by \$465,768 while actual expenditures exceeded budget by \$329,866. (Additional budget detail is on page 30 of this report).

#### **Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

Capital Assets: The District's investment in capital assets, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, amounts to \$1,751,350 and \$1,726,495 (net of accumulated depreciation), respectively. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, and equipment. The total increase in the District's investment in capital assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$24,855 and \$436,256, respectively, and is explained by the following events:

	2019	2018
Depreciation Expense	(170,584)	(98,639)
Purchase of Capital Assets	206,551	534,895
Sale of Capital Assets	(11,111)	-

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in note IV.

**Debt Administration:** For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District had total long-term obligations outstanding of \$2,324,267, including \$142,593 in a capital lease and \$196,371 in compensated absences. Also included are pension plan related liabilities of \$1,985,303. During the fiscal year 2019-2018, the District's total long-term debt increased by \$82,432. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District had total long-term obligations outstanding of \$2,241,835, including \$34,917 in a capital lease and \$247,298 in compensated absences. Also included are pension plan related liabilities of \$1,959,620. During the fiscal year 2017-2018, the District's total long-term debt increased by \$273,341.

#### **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

- Property tax revenue is expected to remain relatively stable.
- The District expects increased capital expenditures for station repairs and improvements.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the District's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

#### **Request for Additional Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the District, P.O. Box 367, Guerneville, CA 95446.

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,583,627	\$ 1,391,523
Accounts Receivable - Net	425,586	448,420
Capital assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)		
Non-Depreciable	22,060	22,060
Depreciable, Net	1,729,290	1,704,435
Sources of Deferred Outflows - Note XII		
Pension Contributions	703,660	1,158,523
Total Assets	4,464,223	4,724,961
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	62,498	47,628
Accrued Interest Payable	2,243	-
Capital lease payable - due within one year	33,145	22,991
Non-Current Liabilities		
Compensated Absences	196,371	247,298
Capital Lease Payable - due in more than one year	109,448	11,926
Net Pension Liability - Note XII	1,917,950	1,888,068
Total Non-Current Liabilities	2,223,769	2,147,292
Sources of Deferred Inflows - Note XII		
Pension Deferred Credits	67,353	71,552
Total Liabilities	2,389,008	2,289,463
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,608,757	1,691,578
Unrestricted	466,458	743,920
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 2,075,215	\$ 2,435,498

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

Governmental Activities	2019	2018
Program Expenses		
Public safety - fire protection		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 2,447,416	\$ 1,635,139
Services and supplies	484,466	354,136
Depreciation	170,584	98,639
Total Program Expenses	3,102,466	2,087,914
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	706,377	810,190
Total Program Revenues	706,377	810,190
Net Program Revenues (Expenses)	(2,396,089)	(1,277,724)
General Revenues		
Property taxes	1,673,873	1,586,984
Investment earnings	(2,680)	(1,001)
Rent	-	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	93,392	126,788
Donations and reimbursements	3,248	-
Grants Income	245,691	504,813
Miscellaneous Income	23,393	29,170
Sale of Suplus Property income (loss)	(1,111)	
<b>Total General Revenues</b>	2,035,806	2,246,754
Change in Net Position	(360,283)	969,030
Net Position - Beginning of Year	2,435,498	1,466,468
Net position - End of Year	\$ 2,075,215	\$ 2,435,498

## BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$ 1,583,627	\$ 1,391,523
Accounts Receivable-(Net)	425,586	448,420
Total Assets	2,009,213	1,839,943
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	62,498	47,628
Accrued Interest Payable	2,243	-
Total Liabilities	64,741	47,628
Fund balance:		
Unassigned	1,944,472	1,792,315
Total Fund balance	1,944,472	1,792,315
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>	\$ 2,009,213	\$ 1,839,943

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Revenues		
Property taxes	\$ 1,673,873	\$ 1,586,984
Ambulance Fees	691,240	797,928
Intergovernmental revenue	93,392	126,788
Interest Income	803	1,025
Fire Control Services	14,797	12,262
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	10,000	-
Insurance Reimbursements	3,248	-
Grant Income	245,691	504,813
Proceeds from Loan	206,151	-
Miscellaneous Income	23,733	29,170
Total Revenues	2,962,928	3,058,970
Expenditures		
Salaries and Employee Benefits	2,017,796	1,972,795
Operating Expenses	484,466	354,136
Capital Purchases	206,551	534,895
Interest on Debt Service	3,483	2,027
Debt Service	98,475	22,203
Total Expenditures	2,810,771	2,886,056
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	152,157	172,914
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	1,792,315	1,619,401
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 1,944,472	\$ 1,792,315

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

#### JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
Total Fund Balances - Governmental Fund	\$ 1,944,472	\$ 1,792,315
Amount reported for governmental activities in the statement of		
net position are different because :		
Capital assets used in the operation of governmental		
funds are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported		
in the general fund. These assets consist of:		
Capital Assets:		
Land	22,060	22,060
Buildings and Improvements	913,673	913,673
Mobile & Eqipment	2,191,281	2,084,730
Office	37,183	37,183
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,412,847)	(1,331,151)
Deferred Pension Credits	703,660	1,158,523
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current		
period and, therefore, are not reported in the general fund.		
These consist of:		
Capital Lease Payable	(142,593)	(34,917)
Compensated Absences-Due Beyond One Year	(196,371)	(247,298)
Net Pension Liability	(1,917,950)	(1,888,068)
Deferred Pension Charges and Credits	(67,353)	(71,552)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 2,075,215	\$ 2,435,498

# RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

### FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

	 2019	*****	2018
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE  Amount reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	\$ 152,157	\$	172,914
Sale of Assets Income (Loss)	(11,111)		-
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  In the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as a depreciation expense.  Differences are as follows:			
Expenditures for Capital Assets	206,551		534,895
Current Year Depreciation Expense	(170,584)		(98,639)
Proceeds from Loan	(206,151)		-
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds, as follows:			
Pension Expense - GASB 68 Adjustment	(480,546)		359,944
Compensated Absences	50,926		(22,287)
Capital Lease Principal Payment	 98,475		22,203
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (360,283)	\$	969,030

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

## A. Organization

The Russian River Fire Protection District (the District) was founded by vote of the electorate and was formed by resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma as a fire protection District under and pursuant to provisions of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. The District serves taxpayers and residents in specific unincorporated area of the County of Sonoma, the boundaries of which are set by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. The District's governmental powers are exercised through a Board of Directors.

#### B. Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the Russian River Fire Protection District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental agencies. The Governmental Accounting Standards Boards (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

#### 1. Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 1. Government-wide Financial Statements (Continued)

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use unrestricted resources first, then restricted resources as they are needed.

#### 2. Governmental Fund Financial Statement

Governmental Fund Financial Statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for its governmental funds. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the difference in Net Position as presented in these statements to the Net Position presented in the Government-wide financial statements. The District's General Fund is its only major governmental fund.

Governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets are current liabilities are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60 days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources, which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the District, are property taxes. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred.

Reconciliation of the Fund Financial Statements to the Government-wide Financial Statements is provided to explain the difference created by the integrated approach.

The District reports the following major governmental fun:

General Fund: This is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000, and an estimated useful life in excess of two (2) years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Buildings and improvements and equipment of the primary government, is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Building and Improvements	50
Mobile Equipment	20
Other Fire Equipment	10-15
Office	5

#### 4. Net Position

Net position is classified into three components — 1) net invested in capital assets, net of related debt (if any) 2) restricted, and 3) unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- Invested in capital assets net of related debt (if any) This component of net position groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets.
- Restricted net position (if any) This component consists of external constraints
  or restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of
  other governments or restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions
  or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position This component is the net position of the entity not restricted for any project or other purpose.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 5. Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance using the classifications listed in GASB Statement No. 54 Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. Initial distinction is made in reporting fund balance information identifying amounts that are considered non-spendable, such as fund balance associated with inventories. Spendable fund balance for the governmental fund consists of the following classifications:

- a. Restricted Fund Balance the portion of fund balance that can only be spent for specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- b. Committed Fund Balance the portion of fund balance whose use is subject to formal action of the government's highest level decision making authority. These commitments remain binding unless changed or removed by formal action of the Board as the formal authority that imposed the constraint. The underlying action that imposed, modified, or removed the limitation would need to occur no later than the close of the reporting period.
- c. Assigned the portion of fund balance that is intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.
- d. *Unassigned* the residual amount of all general fund spendable resources not contained in the other classifications.

#### 6. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the report's amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 7. Vacation and Sick Leave

Unpaid (accrued) vacation is recorded at the time the benefits are earned. Accrued vacation is paid upon retirement or separation from employment, and is included as a liability.

Accrued sick leave accrued prior to 7/2/07 (called "Banked Sick Hours") is available for PERS retirement or for employee use only. This is not included as a liability to the District. Sick Leave accrued after 7/2/07 can be reimbursed to the employee or applied towards PERS retirement. This accrued sick time is recorded as a liability to the District (according to years of completed service). The following schedule lists the liability to the District for reimbursement upon separation from employment.

4 Years of Completed Service	20%
6 Years of Completed Service	30%
8 Years of Completed Service	40%
10 Years of Completed Service	50%

#### 8. Budgetary Information

Budgetary revenue estimates represent original estimates modified for any authorized adjustment which was contingent upon new or additional revenue sources. Budgetary expenditure amounts represent original appropriations adjusted by budget transfers and authorized appropriation adjustments made during the year. All budgets are adopted on a non-GAAP basis. The District's budgetary information was amended during the year by resolution of the Board of Directors. Budget and actual revenues and expenditures statement is presented on page 30.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### II. Cash and Investments

#### A. Investment in the Sonoma County Treasurer's Investment Pool

The District's cash is pooled with the Sonoma County Treasurer, who acts as a disbursing agent for the District. The fair value of the District's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statement at the amounts based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the Treasury Pool for the entire Treasury Pool portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on accounting records maintained by the Treasury Pool, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. Funds are generally available and disbursed to the District upon collection and allocation to the District account. Interest earned on investments pooled with the County is allocated quarterly to the appropriate fund based on its respective average daily balance for that quarter. The Treasury Oversight Committee has regulatory oversight for all monies deposited into the Treasury Pool.

As of June 30, 2019, the District's share of the change in fair value of investments was not material.

#### **Investments Guidelines**

The District's pooled cash and investments are invested pursuant to investment policy guidelines established by the County Treasurer and approved by the Board of Supervisors. The objectives of the policy are, in order of priority: safety of capital, liquidity, and maximum rate of return. The policy addresses the soundness of financial institutions in which the County will deposit funds, types of investment instruments as permitted by the California Government Code 53601, and the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in certain instruments with longer terms to maturity.

A copy of the Treasury Pool investment policy is available upon request from the Sonoma County Treasurer at 585 Fiscal Drive, Suite 100, Santa Rosa, California, 95403-2871.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value is to changes in market interest rates. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, one of the ways that the Treasury Pool manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturing evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

As of June 30, 2019, approximately 48 percent of the securities in the Treasury Pool had maturities of one year or less. Of the remainder, only 52 percent had a maturity of more than one year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### II. Cash and Investments (Continued)

#### **Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk**

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Treasury Pool does not have a rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the Treasury Pool's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits and securities lending transactions:

The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by depository regulated under state law. The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies.

The California Government Code limits the total of all securities lending transactions to 20% of the fair value of the investment portfolio.

With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as the Treasury Pool).

#### **Concentration of Credit Risk**

The investment policy of the County contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. For a listing of investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds, or external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of total County investments, refer to the June 30, 2018 Sonoma County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the last one available).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### II. Cash and Investments (Continued)

#### Cash on Hand and In Banks

Cash Investments not included in pooled cash is as follows:

	2019	2018
Checking Account - General	\$ 1,192,104	\$ 1,220,368
Checking Account - Ambulance	21,117	21,086
Checking Account - Payroll	11,405	9,661
Checking Account - Designated Reserve	109,001	140,408
County Investment Pool	250,000	
Total	\$ 1,583,627	\$ 1,391,523

Bank accounts are subject to FDIC insurance for amounts up to \$250,000.

#### III. Property Taxes

The County of Sonoma is responsible for assessing, collecting, and distributing property taxes in accordance with state law. Liens on real property are established on January 1 for the ensuing fiscal year. The property tax is levied as of July 1 on all taxable property located in County of Sonoma. Secured property taxes are due in two installments, on November 1 and February 1, and are delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively.

Additionally, supplemental property taxes are levied on a pro rata basis when changes in assessed valuation occur due to sales transactions or the completion of construction.

Since the passage of California's Proposition 13, beginning with fiscal year 1978/1979, general property taxes are based either on a flat 1% rate applied to the 1975/1976 full value or on 1% of the sales price of the property on sales transactions and construction after the 1975/1976 valuation. Taxable values on properties (exclusive of increases related to sales and construction) can rise at a maximum of 2% per year.

On June 29, 1993, the Board of Supervisors adopted the "Teeter" Alternate Method of Property Tax Allocation. This method allocates property taxes based on the total property tax billed. At year-end the County advances cash to each taxing jurisdiction equal to its current year delinquent property taxes. In exchange, the County receives the penalties and interest on delinquent taxes when collected. The penalties and interest are used to pay the interest cost of borrowing cash used for the advances.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

## IV. Capital Asset Activity

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2018		Additions		Reclassifications		Ending Balance 6/30/2019	
Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated: Land	\$	22,060	\$	-	\$	-		22,060
Total Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated		22,060						22,060
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated: Buildings and Improvements Equipment		913,673 358,674		- -		- -		913,673 358,674
Mobile Equipment Office		1,726,055 37,183		206,551		(100,000)		1,832,606 37,183
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net		3,035,585	<del></del>	206,551		(100,000)		3,142,136
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(1,331,151)		(170,584)		88,889		(1,412,846)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net		1,704,434		35,967		(11,111)		1,729,290
Governmental Activities, Capital Assets, Net		1,726,494	\$	35,967	\$	(11,111)	\$	1,751,350
Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the District as follows:								
Governmental Activites:						2019		2018
Public Safety - Fire Protection/Ambulance					_\$_	170,584	\$	98,639
Total Depreciation Expense - governmenta	al Ac	tivities			_\$	170,584	\$	98,639

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

## V. Long-Term Debt

## Changes in long-term debt

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2018	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance 6/30/2019	Current Portion
Capital Lease Payable	\$ 34,917	\$ 107,676	\$ -	\$ 142,593	\$ 33,145
Compensated Absences	247,298	-	50,927	196,371	-
Net Pension Liability (GASB 68)	1,888,068	29,882		1,917,950	-
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$2,170,283	\$ 137,558	\$ 50,927	\$ 2,256,914	\$ 33,145

The capital lease payment schedule is as follows:

Date	 Payment	P	Principal		nterest	 mination Balance
3/20	\$ 12,350	\$	11,926	\$	423	\$ -
2/20	27,948		21,219		6,729	109,448
2/21	27,948		22,312		5,636	85,987
2/22	27,948		23,461		4,487	63,675
2/23	27,948		24,669		3,279	39,006
2/24	 41,015		39,006		2,009	-
Totals	\$ 165,157	\$	142,593	\$	22,563	 -

## VI. New Special Tax

The methodology for computing the tax has changed as follows:

Use Code Summaries	Rate Per APN
Vacant	70
Single Family Residential	140
Multifamily Residential	140 plus 70 for each additional unit
Agricultural	175
Commercial/Industrial	350

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### VII. Accounts Receivable

The District has two categories of Accounts Receivable	2019	 2018
a) As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the District also reports its ambulance receivables of \$451,774 and \$414,233 which are reported net of allowance for doubtful accounts and write downs of \$103,908 and \$103,630, respectively.	\$ 347,866	\$ 310,603
b) TOT Mitigation – Stryker Guerney	-	30,000
c) Teeter buyout tax revenue receivable	77,720	 107,817
Total Accounts Receivable	\$ 425,586	\$ 448,420

#### VIII. Insurance

The Russian River Fire Protection District receives general, public official's errors and omissions, professional automobile, special events, and host and liquor insurance through Northwest Insurance Agency, Inc. a division of George Petersen Insurance Agency. The District is also a member of the Fire Districts Association of California-Fire Association Self Insurance System (FDAC-FASIS) through which it receives workers' compensation coverage.

As a member of a public entity risk pool, the District is responsible for appointing an employee as a liaison between the District and the system, implementing all policies of the system, promptly paying all contributions, and cooperating with the system and any insurer of the system. The system is responsible for providing insurance coverage as agreed upon, assisting the District with implementation, providing claims adjusting and defense of any civil action brought against an officer of the system.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### IX. Administrative Services Provided to Forestville Fire Protection District

The District entered into an Agreement with Forestville Fire Protection District per Resolution 17/18-04 and dated October 11, 2017. Russian River Fire Protection District provides financial and administrative support services at a rate of \$48.09 for up to 5 hours per week and on a negotiated basis for additional financial and administrative services.

#### X. Debt Forgiven CDBG Loan

As of 10/24/14, via the Sonoma County Community Development Commission, the CDBG loan has been forgiven along with the accrual interest. A deed of Re-conveyance, releasing the property from this encumbrance has been recorded.

The CDC requires a deed restriction to be in place to ensure notification to the CDC in case of a future change in use of the property. This recorded document, title an Agreement Regarding Federally funded Property Improvement stipulates that in the event the District chooses to sell or change the use of the property in future years, the Commission must be reimbursed in the amount of the then-current fair market value of the property, less any portion of the value attributable to expenditures of non-CDBG funds for acquisition of and improvements to the property. The District shall also continue to abide by all other applicable CDBG regulations.

#### XI. District Employees Retirement Plan (Defined Benefit Pension Plan)

#### **Plan Description**

The District contributes to the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS), an agency multiple-employer public retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Copies of CalPERS annual financial report may be obtained from their Executive Office – 400 Q Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

#### Defined Benefit Pension Plan - (Safety Plan and Miscellaneous Plan)

The District provides eligible employee's pension plan benefits through the Russian River Fire Protection District – Safety and Miscellaneous Plan.

#### Plan Description, Benefits Provided and Employees Covered

The plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees; Retirement System (CalPERS). A full description of the pension plan benefit provisions, assumptions for funding purposes but not accounting purposes, and membership information is listed in the June 30, 2018 Annual Actuarial Valuation Report. Details of the benefits provided can be obtained in Appendix B of the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation report. This report is a publically available valuation report that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under Forms and Publications.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### XII. District Employees Retirement Plan (Defined Benefit Pension Plan) (Continued)

#### **Contribution Description**

Increase

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through the CalPERS' annual actuarial valuation process. For public agency cost-sharing plans covered by either the Miscellaneous or Safety risk pools, the Plan's actuarially determined rate is based on the estimated amount necessary to pay the Plan's allocated share of the risk pool's costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, and any unfunded accrued liability. The employer is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and contribution rate of employees. For the measurement period ended June 30, 2018 (the measurement date), the active employee contribution rate is 8.936 percent of annual pay for safety plan and 6.250 percent for miscellaneous plan. The average employer's contribution rate is 16.704 percent of annual payroll for safety plan and 6.842 percent for miscellaneous plan. Employer contributions rates may change if plan contracts are amended. The unfunded accrued liability for the Safety Plan is 10.119 percent.

#### Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Total Pension Liability

For the measurement period ending June 30, 2018 (the measurement date), the total pension liability was determined by rolling forward the June 30, 2017 total pension liability. Both the June 30, 2017 total pension liability and the June 30, 2018 total pension liability were based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions.

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68
Acturial Assumptions	
Discount Rate	7.65% (2015), 7.65% (2016), 7.15% (2017), 7.15% (2018)
Inflation	2.75% (2017), 2.50% (2018)
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality Rate Table	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds
Post Retirement Benefit	Contract COLA up to 2.75% until Purchasing Power

Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies

2.75% thereafter.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### XII. District Employees Retirement Plan (Defined Benefit Pension Plan) (Continued)

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15 percent. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for each plan, CalPERS stress tested plans that would most likely results in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing, none of the tested plans run out of assets. Therefore, the current 7.15 percent discount rate is adequate, and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not necessary. The long term expected discount rate of 7.15 percent is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund. The stress test results are presented in a detailed report called "GASB Crossover Testing Report" that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under the GASB 68 section.

The table below reflects long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These geometric rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

Asset Class	New Stragetic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10	Real Return Years 11 +
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Global Fixed Income	28.00	1.00	2.62
Inflation Sensitive	0.00	0.77	1.81
Private Equity	8.00	6.30	7.23
Real Estate	13.00	3.75	4.92
Liquidity	1.00	0.00	0.92

The following presents the net pension liability/(assets) of the Plan as of the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 7.15 percent, as well as what the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (6.15 percent) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.15 percent) than the current rate:

	 Current Discount Rate 1% (6.15%) Rate (7.15%)			Discount Rate + 1% (8.15%)		
Plan's Net Pension Liability/(Asset) - Safety	\$ 2,777,177	\$	1,798,540	\$	996,722	
Plan's Net Pension Liability/(Asset) - Miscellaneous	\$ 192,020	\$	119,410	\$	59,472	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

## XII. District Employees Retirement Plan (Defined Benefit Pension Plan) (Continued) Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, pension expense recognized is as follows:

	 2019	 2018
Service Costs	\$ 146,909	\$ 138,838
Interest on TPL	493,211	455,733
Changes of Benefit Terms	21	115
Changes of Assumptions	73,231	74,562
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	12,348	143
Net Plan to Plan Resource Movement	(3,420)	(46,667)
Contributions- Employer	(244,141)	(239,142)
Contributions- Employee	(53,822)	(49,179)
Net Investment Income	(15,783)	(2,173)
Administrative Expenses	7,766	6,613
Projected Earnings on PPI	(356,414)	(313,024)
Other Miscellaneous Expense	 14,749	 
Total Pension Expense (Income)	\$ 74,655	\$ 25,819

As of June 30, 2019, and 2018, the Russian River Fire Protection District reports other amounts for the Plan as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as follows:

	2019 Deferred Outflows of Resources		2019 Deferred Inflows of Resources		Inflow	Deferred s/(Outflows) esources	
Difference between Expected			,				
and Actual Experience	\$	43,226	\$	1,706	\$	11,776	
Changes of Assumptions		190,081	٠	27,145		275,959	
Difference between Projected							
and Actual Investment Earnings		12,767		-		65,345	
Proportionate Share of							
Contribution		28,783		27,514		34,428	
Changes in Employer's Proportion		185,662		10,988		460,321	
Pension Contributions made							
Subsequent to Measurement Date		243,141				239,142	
Total	\$	703,660	\$	67,353	\$	1,086,971	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### XII. District Employees Retirement Plan (Defined Benefit Pension Plan) (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

Measurement Period Ended June 30,	D Outflo	e 30, 2019 referred rws/(Inflows) Resources	I Outfle	June 30, 2018 Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources		
2019	\$	-	\$	507,197		
2020		331,733		331,429		
2021		253,534		252,459		
2022		29,837		(4,114)		
2023		21,202		-		
2024		-		_		
Thereafter		<u> </u>		_		
Total		636,306	\$	1,086,971		

## **XIII.** Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 03, 2020, the date these financial statements were available for release.

# COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, BUDGET AND ACTUAL-GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget-Positive			
Revenues	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)			
Property taxes	\$ 1,617,677	\$ 1,640,234	\$ 1,673,873	\$ 33,639			
Ambulance Services	725,100	725,300	691,240	(34,060)			
Intergovernmental Revenue	46,600	93,329	93,392	63			
Interest Income	500	500	803	303			
Fire Control Services	7,000	9,850	14,797	4,947			
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Asset	-	-	10,000	10,000			
Insurance Reimbursements	-	894	3,248	2,354			
Grant Income	65,000	291,313	245,691	(45,622)			
Proceeds from Loan	-	_	206,151	206,151			
Miscellaneous Income	17,000	11,000	23,733	12,733			
Total Revenues	2,478,877	2,772,420	2,962,928	190,508			
Expenditures							
Salaries and Employee Benefits	2,046,575	2,032,365	2,017,796	14,569			
Operating Expenses	418,752	539,092	484,466	54,626			
Equipment Purchases	95,000	110,954	206,551	(95,597)			
Interest on L/T Debt	1,240	1,240	3,483	(2,243)			
L/T Debt Payments	22,991	22,991	98,475	(75,484)			
Contingencies		_	_	-			
Total Expenditures	2,584,558	2,706,642	2,810,771	(104,129)			
Excess (Deficinecy) of Revenues Over							
Expenditures	(105,681)	65,778	152,157	86,379			
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			1,792,315				
Fund Balance - End of Year			\$ 1,944,472				

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION- SAFETY PLAN

JUNE 30, 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016

Schedule of the Plan's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios as of the Measurement Date in Relation to PERF  ${\bf C}$ 

	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016	
Plan's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)		0.0306523%		0.0295646%		0.0255610%		0.0247647%
Plan's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$	1,798,540	\$	1,766,547	\$	1,323,881	\$	1,020,417
Plan's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	899,727	\$	894,855	\$	824,669	\$	786,974
Plan's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll		199.90%		197.41%		160.53%		129.66%
Plan's Proportionate Share of the Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Plan's Total Pension Liability		74.66%		72.99%		72.69%		82.50%
Plan's Proportionate Share of Aggregate Employer Contributions	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Schedule of Plan Contributions	Fisca	l Year 2018-19	Fiscal	Year 2017-18	Fisca	I Year 2016-17	Fisca	l Year 2015-16
Actuarially Determined Contribution Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$	262,282 (262,282)	\$	219,997 (219,997)	\$	196,162 (196,162)	\$	62,186 (62,183)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$	-	\$	<u>.</u>	\$	-
Covered-Employee Payroll Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	899,727 29.15%	\$	894,855 24.58%	\$	824,669 23.79%	\$	786,974 7.90%

#### Notes to Schedule

Change in Benefit Terms: The figures above do not include any liability impact that may have resulted from plan changes which occurred after June 30, 2017 as they have minimal cost impact.

Change in Assumptions: None

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION-MISCELLANEOUS PLAN JUNE 30, 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016

Schedule of the Plan's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios as of the Measurement Date in Relation to PERF  ${\bf C}$ 

	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016	
Plan's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)		0.0031685%		0.0030827%		0.0024560%		0.0022864%
Plan's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$	119,410	\$	121,521	\$	85,321	\$	62,726
Plan's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	38,840	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Plan's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll		307.44%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Plan's Proportionate Share of the Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Plan's Total Pension Liability		77.75%		76.78%		75.87%		87.20%
Plan's Proportionate Share of Aggregate Employer Contributions	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Schedule of Plan Contributions	Fiscal '	Year 2018-19	Fiscal	Year 2017-18	Fiscal `	Year 2016-17	Fiscal	Year 2015-16
Actuarially Determined Contribution Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$	9,678 (9,678)	\$	5,974 (5,974)	\$	4,823 (4,823)	\$	3,126 (3,126)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-
Covered-Employee Payroll Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	38,840 24.92%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%

#### Notes to Schedule

Change in Benefit Terms: The figures above do not include any liability impact that may have resulted from plan changes which occurred after June 30, 2017 as they have minimal cost impact.

Change in Assumptions: None

Notes to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2019 and 2018

#### **NOTE 1-BUDGETARY INFORMATION**

Annual budgets are adopted on a non-GAAP basis for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Before May 31, the proposed budget is presented to the board of directors for review. The board holds public hearings and final budget must be prepared and adopted no later than September 30.

The appropriated budget is prepared by character and subject. Transfers of appropriations between characters require the approval of the board. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the character level. The board made several supplemental budgetary appropriations throughout the year.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be appropriated and honored during the subsequent year. The District had no encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2019.