ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT INTRODUCTORY SECTION JUNE 30, 2019

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ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT FINANCIAL SECTION JUNE 30, 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Alpine Fire Protection District Alpine, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities of each major fund of the Alpine Fire Protection District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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 standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 governmental activities and each major fund of the Alpine Fire Protection District as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Board of Directors Alpine Fire Protection District Alpine, California

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3-8 and 36-37 respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Alpine Fire Protection District's basic financial statements. The accompanying financial and statistical information on pages 39-40 as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statement of Alpine Fire Protection District. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the general purpose financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Fechter & Company, Certified Public Accountants

selets Company, GAS

Sacramento, California September 25, 2019

As management of the Alpine Fire Protection District (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 year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements, which begin immediately following this analysis. This annual financial report consists of two main parts (1) Management's Discussion and Analysis and, (2) Basic Financial Statements.

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments. GASB No. 34 established financial reporting standards for state and local governments, including cities, villages and special purpose governments.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's ending Total Net Position balance was \$5,048,430.
- The Change in Net Position for the year was \$235,141.
- The District had revenue in excess of expenditures in the General Fund in the amount of \$588,015 in the current year compared to \$512,804 in the previous year.
- The District's General Fund Final Budget for this year showed Excess Revenue over Expenditures of \$(592,623) compared to the actual amount of \$588,015.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's audit report is comprised of four components: (1) financial statements and notes, (2) supplementary information, (3) reports on compliance and internal control, and (4) findings and recommendations.

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include government-wide financial statements and fund statements. The two sets of statements are tied together by Reconciliations showing why they differ.

The District as a whole is reported in the government-wide statements and uses accounting methods similar to those used by companies in the private sector.

More detailed information about the District's most significant funds – not the District as a whole, is provided in the fund financial statements. Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs.

The *Statement of Net Position*, a government-wide statement, 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*, a government-wide statement, presents information showing how the District'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.

The *Balance Sheet* for governmental funds presents financial information by fund types showing money left at year-end available for spending.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for all governmental fund types focuses on how money flows into and out of the various funds.

The *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements* are included to provide more detailed data and explain some of the information in the statements.

The *Supplementary Information* gives an overview of the operations of the District and the governing body and outlines assessed property valuation.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Fiscal year 2018/2019 showed a \$235,141 increase in total net position to \$5,048,430, of this \$4,270,584 was invested in capital assets and the balance to restricted and unrestricted funds.

Statement of Net Position

To begin our analysis, a summary of the District's Statement of Net Position is presented in Table 1 below for the current year and the prior year.

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 \$5,048,430 as of June 30, 2019.

The largest portion of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land and improvements, buildings and improvements, vehicles, furniture and equipment, and construction in progress); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to its constituents; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

The District's financial position is the product of several financial transactions including the net results of activities, the acquisition and disposal of capital assets, and the depreciation of capital assets.

TABLE 1
Condensed Statement of Net Position

Summary of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

	2018/19	2017/18
Assets:		
Current other assets	\$ 7,516,346	\$ 7,357,146
Capital assets, net	4,270,584	4,415,909
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	\$ 11,786,930	\$ 11,773,055
T. 1 m.		
Liabilities:		
Current and other liabilities	\$ 822,219	\$ 547,909
Long-term debt	5,916,281	6,411,857
Total Liabilities	\$ 6,738,500	\$ 6,959,766
Net Position:		
	4.050.504	4.417.000
Invested in capital assets	4,270,584	4,415,909
Unrestricted net position	777,846	397,380
Total Net Position	\$ 5,048,430	\$ 4,813,289

- The District's total revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 were \$4,311,012, an increase of \$134,351 over the prior fiscal year. This was due primarily to an increase in property tax revenue which offset a decrease to grant income.
- The District's total expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 were \$4,075,871.
- The excess of revenues over expenditures was \$235,141.

The following table presents a summary of the Statement of Activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

TABLE 2Condensed Statement of Activities

	2018/19	2017/18	
General Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 3,293,135	\$ 3,144,376	
Assessments	480,355	465,706	
Use of money and property	91,886	65,899	
Mitigation fees	80,188	57,073	
Inter-governmental	77,152	38,173	
Miscellaneous	288,296	405,434	
Total Revenues	4,311,012	4,176,661	
Operating expenses	3,893,620	3,919,423	
Depreciation	182,251	171,177	
Total Expenditures	4,075,871	4,090,600	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ 235,141	\$ 86,061	

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund had the following Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations (instances where actual amounts exceeded budgeted amounts) in individual categories:

The District's General Fund Final Budget for this year showed Excess Revenue over Expenditures of \$(592,623) compared to the actual amount of \$588,015. The difference is primarily due to planned budgetary management.

This does not reflect transfers from accrual funds to cover restricted expenses and liabilities.

	June 30, 2019			
	Actual Budget		Variance	
Revenues	\$ 4,311,012	\$ 4,105,694	\$ 205,318	
Expenses	(3,722,997)	(4,698,317)	975,320	
Net Increase (Decrease)	\$ 588,015	\$ (592,623)	\$ 1,180,638	

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The District's major holdings in capital assets and capital investment are land and structures. Station 17 was completed in March 2006. Equipment includes apparatus and command vehicles (2002 Type 1 pumper, 2015 Type 1 pumper, 2002 Type III brush rig, 1998 Ford F150, 2007 Ford Ranger, 2008 Ford Expedition XLT, 2 x 2012 Dodge Power Wagons, U17 – 2018 F250). Replacement for apparatus and vehicles is based on a 10-year usable life schedule. The decrease in capital assets over prior period was principally due to depreciation.

Long-Term Debt

The District has not undertaken any new debt.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 68

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 68 (GASB 68) was issued by GASB in June 2012, requiring public employers to comply with new accounting and financial reporting standards. GASB Statement 68 outlines a different approach to the recognition and calculation of pension obligations. Under the new GASB standards, employers that participate in a defined benefit pension plan administered as a trust or equivalent arrangement are required to record the net pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows/deferred inflows of resources related to pensions in their financial statements as part of their financial position.

Net pension liability is the plan's total pension liability based on entry age normal actuarial cost method less the plan's fiduciary net position. This may be a negative liability (net pension asset).

Pension expense is the change in net pension liability from the previous fiscal year to the current fiscal year less adjustments. This may be a negative expense (pension income).

Deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are certain changes in total pension liabilities and fiduciary net position that are to be recognized in future pension expense.

Under the new GASB standards, each participating cost-sharing employer is required to report its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows/deferred inflows of resources in their financial statements, determined in conformity with either paragraph 48 or paragraph 49 of GASB 68.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

The economic future for the District is considered positive based on current projections. With sound financial decisions, conservative spending trends, investments focused on the preservation of principal, with strong team leadership and a continuation of sound management practices, combined with the fiduciary oversight provided by the Board of Directors, this District will continue to serve the citizens and to fulfill its mission statement.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT

Questions regarding this report should be directed to Bill Paskle, Fire Chief and/or Alicea Caccavo, Finance Officer at (619) 445-2635, or by mail at 1364 Tavern Road, Alpine, CA 91901.

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



"We are a public safety organization of dedicated professionals whose mission is to save lives, protect property and the environment, and serve the community."

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 5,490,896
Deposits	496,516
Accounts receivable	104,188
Capital assets, net	 4,270,584
TOTAL ASSETS	 10,362,184
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES (Note 7)	
Deferred pensions	 1,424,746
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	27,322
Accrued payroll	790
Other current liabilities	296,076
Accrued claims liability (Note 5)	271,193
Long-term liabilities:	
Net pension liability	5,754,210
Compensated absences	162,071
TOTAL LIABILITIES	 6,511,662
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES (Note 7)	 226,838
NET POSITION	
Invested in capital assets	4,270,584
Unrestricted	 777,846
NET POSITION	\$ 5,048,430

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Program Revenues							
Functions/Programs	Expenses	-	ges for	Con	perating tributions I Grants	Contri	oital butions Grants	R (et (Expense) evenue and Change in let Position
Governmental Activities:									
Public Safety	\$ 4,075,871	\$		\$	77,152	\$		\$	(3,998,719)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 4,075,871	\$		\$	77,152	\$			(3,998,719)
		Genera	al Reven	ues					
		Specia	ty taxes I assessr		onerty			\$	3,293,135 480,355 91,886
		Use of money and property Mitigation fees Miscellaneous				80,188 288,296			
			l general	reven	ues				4,233,860
		Char	nge in ne	t posit	ion				235,141
		Net po	sition at	begin	ning of fisc	al year			4,813,289
		Net po	sition at	end o	f fiscal year	r		\$	5,048,430

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS	General
	 Fund
Cash and investments	\$ 5,490,896
Deposits	496,516
Accounts receivable	 104,188
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 6,091,600
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 27,322
Accrued payroll	790
Accrued vacation	92,905
Other current liabilities	296,076
Accrued claims liability (Note 5)	 271,193
Total liabilities	 688,286
FUND BALANCES	
Fund balance:	
Non-spendable	496,516
Assigned:	
Assigned for capital expenditures	1,626,362
Assigned for sick and vacation leave	208,090
Assigned for OPEB	38,000
Assigned for pension liability	721,147
Assigned for economic uncertainty	800,000
Assigned for PASIS risk pool	484,414
Unassigned	 1,028,785
Total fund balance	 5,403,314
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 6,091,600

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 5,403,314
In governmental funds, only current assets are reported. In the statement of net position, all assets are reported, including capital assets and accumulated depreciation.	
Capital assets at historical cost	4,270,584
Deferred outflows of resources are not reported in the Statement of Net Position	1,424,746
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:	
Deferred Inflows of Resources (226,838)	
Net Pension Liability (5,754,210)	
Compensated absences (69,166)	(6,050,214)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 5,048,430

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

REVENUES	
Property taxes	\$ 3,293,135
Special assessments	480,355
Use of money and property	91,886
Inter-governmental revenues	77,152
Mitigation fees	80,188
Miscellaneous	288,296
Total revenues	4,311,012
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
Salaries and benefits	2,878,343
Maintenance	142,276
Communications	123,843
District insurance	184,569
District special expenses	74,999
Utilities	45,414
Grant expenses	77,152
Office expense	34,091
Training and seminars	20,884
Professional services	27,366
Workshops	21,530
Fire prevention	6,863
Clothing	13,575
Directors fees	6,100
Household	4,241
Non-capitalized equipment	14,170
Medical supplies	7,922
Capital outlay	36,926
Publications and memberships	2,733
Total expenditures	3,722,997
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	588,015
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,815,299
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$ 5,403,314

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The schedule below reconciles the Net Changes in Fund Balances reported on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balances, which measures only changes in current assets and current liabilities on the modified accrual basis, with the Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities reported in the Statement of Activities, which is prepared on the full accrual basis.

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES

\$ 588,015

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:

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

Depreciation expense not reported in governmental funds	(182,251)
Capital outlay is capitalized in the Statement of Net Position	36,926

The amounts below included in the Statement of Activities do not provide or require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue or expenditures in governmental funds (net change):

Change in accrued pension liability	(306,964)
Change in compensated absences	99,415_

CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

\$ 235,141

The notes provided in the Financial Section of this report are considered an integral and essential part of adequate disclosure and fair presentation of this report. The notes include a summary of accounting policies and other necessary disclosure of pertinent matters relating to financial position and results of operations of the (the District). The notes express significant insight to the financial statements and are conjunctive to understanding the rationale for presentation of the financial statements and information contained in this report.

The Alpine Fire Protection District is located in San Diego County and was formed in 1957 to provide fire protection and emergency services to the community of Alpine. It covers approximately 27.5 square miles with a population of 17,000. The District is located in a semi-rural community and is primarily residential with light commercial occupancies. The Federal Register lists Alpine as an Urban-Wildland Interface Community within the vicinity of Federal lands that is in high risk from wildfire. Most of the District is located in State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands except for the eastern third which is in the Cleveland National Forest.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The Government-Wide Financial Statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District and its component units. Internal service fund activity is eliminated to avoid doubling revenues and expenses. The Government-Wide Statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. Governmental fund financial statements include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the Government-Wide statements and the statements for the governmental funds. The Government-Wide Statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. The District does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by a program, as well as grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund Financial Statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major governmental fund is presented in a separate column, and all non-major funds are aggregated into one column.

The accounting and financial treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of Accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions:

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded under the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Available" means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the District, "available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, and entitlements. Under the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and entitlements is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Deferred Revenue:

Deferred Revenue arises when assets are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements are met, are recorded as deferred revenue. On governmental fund financial statements, receivables associated with non-exchange transactions that will not be collected within the availability period have also been recorded as deferred revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures:

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time a liability is incurred. On the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

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

D. Fund Accounting

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity or retained earnings, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. District resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The District's accounts are organized into funds as follows:

Major Governmental Fund:

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

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

By State law, the District's Governing Board must adopt a tentative budget no later than July 1, and adopt a final budget no later than October 1. A public hearing must be conducted to receive comments prior to adoption. The District's Governing Board satisfied these requirements.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

These budgets are revised by the District's Governing Board during the year to give consideration to unanticipated income and expenditures. It is this final revised budget that is presented in the financial statements. Formal budgetary integration was employed as a management control device during the year for all budgeted funds. The District employs budget control by minor object and by individual appropriation accounts. Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations by major object accounts. Appropriations do not carryover from year to year.

F. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is used in all budgeted funds to reserve portions of applicable appropriations for which commitments have been made. Encumbrances are recorded for purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments when they are written. Encumbrances are liquidated when the commitments are paid. All encumbrances are liquidated at June 30.

G. Deferred Compensation

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all full-time employees, permits deferment of a portion of current salary to future years. Benefits from the plan are not available to employees until termination, retirement, disability, death, or unforeseeable emergencies.

All assets and income of the plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. The District does not meet the criteria for fiduciary fund reporting since it does not have either significant administrative involvement (e.g. custody) or performs the investment function. Therefore, the fair market value of the plan assets at June 30, 2019 in the amount of \$1,727,970 are not included in the District's financial statements.

H. Accumulated Vacation and Sick Leave

The District's policy on vacation and sick leave states that every full-time employee shall be eligible for vacation with pay after six months of continued service with the employer. Employees shall start to earn vacation allowance as of their first date of employment. The maximum accumulated total which may be carried in vacation time from one fiscal budget year to the next is one shift.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Accumulated Vacation and Sick Leave (Continued)

Vacation allowance shall be earned annually based on the following schedule:

Safety:	Length of Service	Shift Personnel	40 Hour Personnel
	1 to 4 years	144 hours	48 hours
	5 to 9 years	168 hours	56 hours
	10 to 14 years	192 hours	64 hours
	15 to 19 years	216 hours	72 hours
	20 to 24 years	240 hours	80 hours
	25+	264 hours	88 hours
Administrative			
Support Staff:	Length of Service	Hours	
	0 to 2 years	40 hours	
	3 to 5 years	80 hours	
	6 to 9 years	120 hours	
	10 to 14 years	160 hours	
	15 to 19 years	200 hours	
	20 plus years	280 hours	

Safety personnel employees accumulate sick leave from the first day of employment and shall continue to do so until they have accumulated a maximum of 2,880 hours. The accrual for sick leave shall be at the rate of 21 hours per month or ten and one-half (10 ½) shifts per year. Sick leave may be converted to vacation at the rate of three hours of sick leave for one hour of vacation so that no employee will exceed the cap of 2,880 hours.

Management and Full-time Administrative personnel shall accrue sick leave at the rate of 12 hours per month. There is no limit to the accrued sick leave for non-safety personnel. Unused sick leave shall be carried forward from one fiscal year to the next. Safety and Full-time Non-Safety Employees shall be compensated in cash for unused sick leave at the rate of one quarter of their regular rate of pay for any unused accumulation of sick leave when they are permanently separated from service by resignation, death, retirement, service retirement, or discharge so long as the employee has previously completed five (5) years of full-time service to the District.

Part-time employees shall earn 24 hours of sick leave annually. Sick leave will be earned on July 1st of each year and there is no carry over from year to year. Sick leave may be used beginning on the 90th day of employment. There is no cash out value for hours earned during employment or at termination. This section conforms to California AB1522 and affects employees who work in California for 30 or more days within a year.

At June 30, 2019, the accumulated unpaid liabilities related to vacation and sick leave benefits were a total of \$162,071. Of this amount, \$162,071 is recorded in General Long-Term Debt and \$0 is recorded in the Current Liability Section.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Employee Retirement Plans

Plan Description and Funding Policy:

CalPERS

Plan Description

The District contributes to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. CalPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute and city ordinance. Copies of CalPERS' annual financial report may be obtained from their Executive Office - 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Funding Policy

Tier 1 and Tier 2 participants are required to contribute 100% of the employee contribution. The District deposited the contributions required of District employees on their behalf into the employees' account. The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the 2018/2019 rates of annual covered payroll are as follows:

Tier	Safety	Non-Safety
Tier 1	20.556%	12.556%
Tier 2	17.614%	7.979%
PEPRA	12.141%	-

The contribution requirements of plan members and the District are established and may be amended by CalPERS. One major change in the contribution rates is the unfunded liability component has now been separately stated in the reports from PERS. Consequently, even though the contribution rates appear dramatically less than the prior year the contributions themselves have increased.

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$5,754,211 in the Statement of Net Position for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all Pension Plan participants, which was actuarially determined.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Employee Retirement Plans (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$889,723 in its Government-Wide financial statements. Pension expense represents the change in the net pension liability during the measurement period, adjusted for actual contributions and the deferred recognition of changes in investment gain/loss, actuarial gain/loss, actuarial assumptions or method, and plan benefits.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions. Total pension liability represents the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service for current and inactive employees.

- Discount Rate/Rate of Return 7%, net of investment expense
- Inflation Rate 2.75%
- Salary increases Varies by Entry Age and Service up to 3%
- COLA Increases up to 2.75%
- Post-Retirement Mortality Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2017.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (7%) was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges 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 arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation
Public Equity	50.0%
Global Fixed Income	28.0%
Inflation Sensitive	0%
Private Equity	8.0%
Real Estate	13.0%
Liquidity	1.0%

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Employee Retirement Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from the District will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension fund's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. In theory, the discount rate may differ from the long-term expected rate of return discussed previously. However, based on the projected availability of the pension fund's fiduciary net position, the discount rate is equal to the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments, and was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.0%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
		_	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,751,641	\$ 5,754,211	\$ 3,297,283

Detailed information about the pension fund's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CALPERS comprehensive annual financial report which may be obtained by contacting PERS.

J. Property Tax

Secured property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of March 1. Taxes are payable in two installments on December 10, and April 10. Unsecured property taxes are payable in one installment on or before August 31. The County of San Diego bills and collects the taxes for the District. Tax revenues are recognized by the District when received.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

1. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position," the District recognizes deferred outflows and inflows of resources.

In addition to assets, the Statement of Financial Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. A deferred outflow of resources is defined as a consumption of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has two items which qualify for reporting in this category. Please refer to Note 7 for a detailed listing of the deferred outflows of resources the District has recognized.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Financial Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. A deferred inflow of resources is defined as an acquisition of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has one item which qualifies for reporting in this category. Please refer to Note 7 for a detailed listing of the deferred inflows of resources.

2. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital Assets are those purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$5,000 or more and are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the asset's lives are not capitalized, but are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all capital assets is computed using a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity (Continued)

2. Capital Assets (Continued)

		Estimated Useful
		Life
Asset Class	Examples	In Years
Land		N/A
Site Improvements	Paving, flagpoles, retaining walls,	20
	sidewalks, fencing, outdoor lighting	
HVAC Systems	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems	20
Roofing		20
Interior Construction		25
Carpet Replacement		7
Electrical/Plumbing		30
Sprinkler/Fire System	Fire suppression systems	25
Outdoor Equipment	Playground, radio towers, fuel tanks	20
Machinery and Tools	Shop & maintenance equipment tools	15
Kitchen Equipment	Appliances	15
Custodial Equipment	Floor scrubbers, vacuums, other	15
Science and Engineering	Lab equipment, scientific apparatus	10
Furniture and Accessories	Classroom and other furniture	20
Business Machines	Fax, duplicating & printing equipment	10
Copiers		5
Communication Equipment		10
	Mobile, portable radios, non-computerized	
Computer Hardware	PC's, printers, network hardware	5
Computer Software	Instructional, other short-term	5 to 10
Computer Software	Administrative or long-term	10 to 20
Musical Instruments	Pianos, strings, brass, percussion	10
Library Books	Collections	5 to 7
Licensed Vehicles	Buses, other on-road vehicles	8
	Major off-road vehicles, front-end loaders,	
Contractors Equipment	large tractors, mobile air compressor	10
Grounds Equipment	Mowers, tractors, attachments	15

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity (Continued)

3. <u>Deferred Revenue</u>

Cash received for federal and state special projects and programs is recognized as revenue to the extent that qualified expenditures have been incurred. Deferred Revenue is recorded to the extent that cash received on specific projects and programs exceeds qualified expenditures.

4. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

5. Revenue Limit/Property Tax

The District's revenue limit is received from a combination of local property taxes, state apportionments, and other local sources.

The County is responsible for assessing, collecting, and apportioning property taxes. Taxes are levied for each fiscal year on taxable real and personal property in the County. The levy is based on the assessed values as of the preceding March 1, which is also the lien date. Property taxes on the secured roll are due on November 1, and February 1, and taxes become delinquent after December 10, and April 10, respectively. Property taxes on the unsecured roll are due on the lien date (March 1), and become delinquent if unpaid by August 31.

Secured property taxes are recorded as revenue when apportioned, in the fiscal year of the levy. The County apportions secured property tax revenue in accordance with the alternate method of distribution prescribed by Section 4705 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. This alternate method provides for crediting each applicable fund with its total secured taxes upon completion of the secured tax roll – approximately October 1, of each year.

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Fund Balance Reserves and Assignments

Under GASB 54, fund balance for governmental funds should be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are now broken out in five categories:

- Nonspendable Fund Balance this fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (i.e. prepaid expenses) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Fund Balance this fund balance classification should be reported when there are constraints placed on the use of resources externally (by creditors, grant sources, contributors, etc.) or imposed by law or enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance this fund balance classification can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority (i.e. fund balance designations passed by board resolution).
- Assigned Fund Balance this fund balance classification includes amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.
- Unassigned Fund Balance this fund balance classification is the residual classification for the general fund.

M. Net Position

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position are categorized as invested capital assets (net of related debt), restricted and unrestricted.

- Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt This category groups all capital assets into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.
- Restricted Net Position This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted Net Position This category represents net position of the District not restricted for any project or other purpose.

N. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Use of Estimates (Continued)

the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The District follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds except for funds required to be held by outside fiscal agents under the provisions of bond indentures.

Cash and investments consist of the following at June 30, 2019:

Investment in State Treasurer's Investment Pool (LAIF)	\$ 425,358
Deposits held in financial institutions	335,060
Certificates of deposit and investments	2,237,352
Cash with County	 2,493,126
	\$ 5,490,896

A. Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the deposits held at banks, was \$395,977. The bank balances are insured by the FDIC for \$250,000 and the remaining was collateralized, as required by California Government Code 53630, by the pledging financial institution with assets held in a common pool for the District and other governmental agencies. State law requires that the collateral be equal or greater than 100% of all public deposits held with the pledging financial institution if government securities are used or 150% if mortgages are used as the collateral.

B. Authorized Investments

California statutes authorize the District to invest idle or surplus funds in a variety of credit instruments as provided for in California Government Code Section 53600, Chapter 4 – Financial Affairs.

The Government Code allows investments in the following instruments:

- Securities of the United States Government, or its agencies
- Small Business Administration loans
- Certificates of Deposit (or Time Deposits) placed with commercial banks and/or savings and loan companies
- Negotiable Certificates of Deposit
- Banker's Acceptances

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

- B. Authorized Investments (Continued)
 - Commercial paper and medium-term corporate notes
 - Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool and County Pool) Demand Deposits
 - Repurchase Agreements (Repos)
 - Passbook savings Account Demand Deposits
 - Reverse Repurchase Agreements
 - County Cash Pool

C. Investments

The District has adopted provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools." GASB 31 establishes accounting and financial standards for investments in interest-earning investment contracts, external investment pools, and mutual funds. The statement requires all applicable investments to be reported at fair value on the balance sheet. Fair value is the amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale. All investment income, including change in fair market of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statement. The State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) is a governmental investment pool managed and directed by the California State Treasurer and is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. An oversight committee, comprised of California State officers and various participants, provides oversight to the management of the fund. The District is a voluntary participant in the investment pool. The District reports its investment in the LAIF at the fair value provided by the State Treasurer, which is not materially different than cost. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are on an amortized costs basis. Included in the LAIF's investment portfolio are collateralized mortgage obligations, mortgage-backed securities, other asset-backed securities, loans to certain state funds, and floating securities issued by federal agencies, government sponsored enterprises, and corporations.

The fair value of investments reported by the District is based on quoted market prices while the fair value of the LAIF investments are based on information provided by LAIF. The following table categorizes fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets and liabilities. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the date measurement; Level 2 inputs are significant other directly or indirectly observable inputs other than quoted prices; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The District does not use Level 3 inputs to measure the fair value of its investments.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

C. Investments (Continued)

Here is a table classifying the assets by fair value hierarchy:

	Fair Market Value as of June 30, 2019							
	Total		Level 1		Level 2		Le	evel 3
LAIF	\$	425,358	\$	-	\$	425,358	\$	-
Certificates of deposit and investments		2,237,352	2,2	237,352		-		-
Total	\$	2,662,710	\$ 2,2	237,352	\$	425,358	\$	-

D. 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 to changes in market interest rates. As of the year-end, the weighted average maturity of the investments contained in the LAIF investment pool is approximately 10.5 months.

E. 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 LAIF does not have a rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A schedule of changes in general fixed assets for the year ended June 30, 2019, is shown below:

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2019
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 644,613			\$ 644,613
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	644,613			644,613
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Structures & improvements	4,525,887			4,525,887
Equipment & vehicles	2,450,030	36,926		2,486,956
	6,975,917	36,926		7,012,843
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(3,204,621)	(182,251)		(3,386,872)
Total Capital Assets, Being				
Depreciated, Net	3,771,296	(145,325)		3,625,971
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 4,415,909	\$ (145,325)	\$ -	\$ 4,270,584

Total depreciation expense for the year was \$145,325.

Depreciation expense charged to:

Public Safety \$ 145,325 \$ 145,325

NOTE 4 – LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term liability transactions for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
	1,2010			000000000000000000000000000000000000000	9110 1 0111
Compensated absences	\$ 261,486	\$ -	\$ (99,415)	\$ 162,071	\$ -
Net pension liability	5,992,344		(238,133)	5,754,211	\$ -
Total	\$ 6,253,830	\$ -	\$ (337,548)	\$ 5,916,282	\$ -

NOTE 5 - JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS

A. PASIS

The District entered into a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) known as the "Public Agencies Self Insurance System" (PASIS), a self-insurance plan for workers' compensation insurance. The PASIS is governed by a board consisting of a representative from each member district. The board controls the operations of the PASIS, including selection of management and approval of operating budgets, independent of any influence by the member districts beyond their representation on the board. Each member district pays a premium commensurate with the level of coverage requested and shares surpluses and deficits proportionate to their participation in the PASIS. The JPA is a separate entity which is independently audited.

Nine San Diego County fire districts have entered into the JPA to administer a program of risk management and workers' compensation self-insurance. PASIS' purpose is to provide for payment of workers' compensation claims. Excess insurance is purchased to cover losses which exceed specific amounts.

PASIS establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. The following represents changes in those liabilities for the past year:

Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at beginning of year	\$ 279,899
Provision for insured events of current year	36,247
Changes in provision for insured events of prior years	36,991
Total incurred claims expense	73,238
Claim paid attributable to insured events of the current year	\$ (78,265)
Total outstanding claims liability	\$ 274,872

NOTE 5 - JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT (CONTINUED)

A. PASIS - continued

Condensed financial information from PASIS audited financial statements as of June 30, 2019, is as follows:

	District's Share		 Total PASIS
Assets	\$	499,531	\$ 3,539,855
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities	\$	-	\$ -
Fund Balance (Deficit)		-	-
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	499,531	\$ 3,539,855
			Total PASIS
			 171515
Revenues			\$ 77,706
Expenditures			-
Capital contributions (distributions)			 _
Total net income			\$ 77,706

B. FAIRA

The District entered into a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) known as the "Fire Agencies Insurance Risk Authority" (FAIRA), a self-insurance plan for general liability insurance. FAIRA is governed by a 13-member Board, elected by a vote of the members. One seat is reserved for the highest premium member and one seat is reserved for an elected member from the State of Nevada. The board controls the operations of the FAIRA, including selection of management and approval of operating budgets, independent of any influence by the member districts beyond their representation on the board. Each member district pays a premium commensurate with the level of coverage requested and shares surpluses and deficits proportionate to their participation in the FAIRA. The JPA is a separate entity which is independently audited.

NOTE 5 - JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT (CONTINUED)

B. FAIRA - continued

Condensed financial information from FAIRA audited financial statements at June 30, 2018, is as follows:

	Total FAIRA
Assets	\$ 3,112,062
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$ 16,777 3,095,285
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 3,112,062
	Total FAIRA
Operating revenues Expenditures	\$ 2,647,355 (2,731,971)
Operating Income (Loss)	(84,616)
Non-operating revenue investment (net)	29,569
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (55,047)

C. HCFA

The District entered into a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) known as the "Heartland Communications Facility Authority" (HCFA), the purpose of which is to acquire, construct, equip, and maintain and operate a communications facility. The HCFA is governed by a commission consisting of a representative from each public agency. The commission controls the operations of the HCFA, including selection of management and approval of operating budgets, independent of any influence by members beyond their representation on the commission. Each public agency pays a premium of which 25% is based on average daily staffing and 75% based on calendar year incident count. Because the District has a minority voting interest and no administrative authority, the financial transactions of the JPA are not included in this report.

NOTE 5 - JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT (CONTINUED)

D. FDAC-EBA

The District entered into a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) known as the "Fire Districts Association of California Employment Benefits Authority" (FDAC-EBA), the purpose of which is to provide health insurance. The JPA is a separate entity which is separately audited. The financial transactions of the JPA are not included in this report because the District had no voting interest and no administrative authority.

E. HFTA

The District was accepted as a full member of the "Heartland Fire Training Authority" Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) on July 1, 2013, the purpose of which is to provide training and training facilities. The JPA is a separate entity and is separately audited.

F. RCCP

The District became a member of the Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) known as the Regional Cooperative Care Partnership (RCCP) on July 1, 2013, the purpose of which is to provide certain administrative, training and oversight services related to the provision of pre-hospital emergency medical services to the members. The JPA is a separate entity.

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM OPERATING LEASE AGREEMENTS

The District has one long-term operating lease agreement, with a term of five years. There are no material restrictions imposed by this agreement. Rent expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was \$5,855. The minimum rental payments required under the operating lease commitments at June 30, 2019, are:

Year Ended	\mathbf{P}_{1}	rimary
June 30,	Gov	ernment
2020	\$	5,088
2021		5,088
2022		5,088
2023		5,088
2024		1,272
Total	\$	5,088

NOTE 7 - DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 63 (defined in footnote No. 1), the District recognized deferred outflows of resources in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements. These items are a consumption of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period.

NOTE 7 - DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES (Continued)

The District has one item that is reportable on the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position as Deferred Outflows of Resources which is related to pensions that are the PERS premiums for the 2019 fiscal year which will be recognized in a subsequent reporting period. The total for this is \$582,758. These were the employer contributions for the 2019 fiscal year.

The District is also reporting deferred outflows of resources relating to differences between projected and actual investment earnings, change in employer proportions and differences between the employer's contributions and their proportionate share of contributions. The sum total of these amounts at year-end were \$841,989 and they will be amortized over a 3.8 year period.

The District also recognized deferral inflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements. These are related to differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions, and differences between employer's contributions and the District's proportionate share of contributions. This amount totals \$226,838 and will be amortized over a 3.8 year period.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, it is not enough that revenue is earned; it must also be available to finance expenditures of the current period. Governmental funds will therefore include deferred inflows of resources for amounts that have been earned but are not available to finance expenditures in the current period. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended					
June 30,	 Amount				
2019	\$ 500,617				
2020	299,040				
2021	(144,533)				
2022	(39,974)				
Total	\$ 615,150				

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through September 30, 2019, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SECTION JUNE 30, 2019

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
REVENUES	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Property taxes	\$ 3,166,117	\$ 3,263,421	\$ 3,293,135	\$ 29,714
Special assessments	478,200	478,200	480,355	2,155
Use of money and property	56,365	56,365	91,886	35,521
Inter-governmental revenues	17,929	33,006	77,152	44,146
Mitigation fees	40,000	40,000	80,188	40,188
Miscellaneous	234,702	234,702	288,296	53,594
Total revenues	3,993,313	4,105,694	4,311,012	205,318
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Salaries and benefits	3,129,784	3,310,118	2,878,343	431,775
Maintenance	130,673	149,391	142,276	7,115
Communications	116,513	124,275	123,843	432
District insurance	177,835	177,914	184,569	(6,655)
District special expenses	84,964	86,789	74,999	11,790
Utilities	48,522	48,522	45,414	3,108
Grant expenses	17,929	33,006	77,152	(44,146)
Office expense	34,221	38,678	34,091	4,587
Training and seminars	29,530	29,530	20,884	8,646
Professional services	33,650	33,650	27,366	6,284
Workshops	27,320	32,070	21,530	10,540
Fire prevention	9,965	9,965	6,863	3,102
Clothing	15,910	20,500	13,575	6,925
Directors fees	7,000	7,000	6,100	900
Household	4,563	4,563	4,241	322
Non-capitalized equipment	5,649	13,480	14,170	(690)
Medical supplies	8,325	8,500	7,922	578
Capital outlay	406,650	444,150	36,926	407,224
Publications and memberships	2,829	3,269	2,733	536
Emergency fund	116,018	122,947		122,947
Total expenditures	4,407,850	4,698,317	3,722,997	975,320
Excess of revenues over (under)				
expenditures			\$ 588,015	

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – PENSION PLAN JUNE 30, 2019

Alpine Fire Protection District – Schedule of the District's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability:

Last 10 Fiscal Years*:

		FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
District's proportion of the net pension liability	Va	ries by plan	Vai	ries by plan	0.06043%	0.06042%	0.05971%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,451,608	\$	3,582,220	\$ 5,229,167	\$ 5,992,344	\$ 5,754,211
District's covered employee payroll		1,570,678		1,666,332	1,666,332	1,597,119	1,619,560
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability							
as a percentage of its covered-employeep payroll		219.75%		214.98%	313.81%	375.20%	355.29%
Plan Fiduciary net position as a percentage of							
the total pension liability		81.51%		80.55%	76.12%	71.49%	73.56%
		81.51%		80.55%	76.12%	71.49%	73.56%

^{*} Amounts presented above were determined as of 6/30. Additional years will be presented as they become available.

CALPERS - Schedule of District Contributions

Last 10 Fiscal Years*:

	 FY 2014	FY 2015	 FY 2016	 FY 2017	 FY 2018
Actuarially determined contribution Total action contribution	\$ 411,913 411,913	\$ 423,203 423,203	\$ 479,568 479,568	\$ 479,568 479,568	\$ 811,787 811,787
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered-employee payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	\$ 1,570,678 26.23%	\$ 1,666,332 25,39%	\$ 1,666,332 28.78%	\$ 1,597,119 30.03%	\$ 1,619,560 50.12%

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 1 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

Budgets for the operating fund are prepared on the cash and expenditures or encumbrances basis. Revenues are budgeted in the year receipt is expected; expenditures are budgeted in the year that the applicable warrant requisitions are expected to be issued. The budget and actual financial statements are reported on the above basis, with no material differences between them.

Annual budget requests are submitted by the District's staff to the District Board of Directors for preliminary review and approval. After public hearing, a final budget is approved by the District Board of Directors, with a resolution adopting said budget. Copies of the approved budget are sent to all required agencies.

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SECTION JUNE 30, 2019

ALPINE FIRE PROECTION DISTRICT ORGANIZATION JUNE 30, 2019

The (the District) was formed as a fire protection district on December 19, 1957, and operates under the Health and Safety Code Sections 13801-13999 of the State of California and provides fire protection services to approximately 27.5 square miles in the unincorporated eastern sector of San Diego County. The activities of the District are supervised by a board consisting of five Directors who serve four-year terms.

The Board of Directors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, was composed of the following members:

Name	Office	Term Expires				
Jim Easterling	President	November 2022				
Jim Mann	Vice President	November 2020				
Pat Price	Secretary	November 2022				
Steve Taylor	Director	November 2020				
Baron Willis	Director	November 2022				

ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ASSESSED VALUATION JUNE 30, 2019

Assessed valuation for properties within the Alpine Fire Protection District boundaries as provided by the County of San Diego

Secured property	\$ 2,263,142,156
Unsecured property	29,139,587
Total Assessed Valuation	\$ 2,292,281,743