



DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Focused
on YOU



DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2018

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 JUNE 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Governing Board of the
Dixon Fire Protection District
City of Dixon, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, and the general fund information of the Dixon Fire Protection District, (the District), a component unit of the City of Dixon as of and for the year ended June 30, 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 standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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



To the Governing Board of the
Dixon Fire Protection District
City of Dixon, California

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 the general fund of the Dixon Fire Protection District, of the City of Dixon, California, as of June 30, 2018, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that a budgetary comparison schedule 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.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis, that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 26, 2018 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lance, Soll & Lughard, LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Brea, California
November 26, 2018

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 706,793
Accounts receivable	6,559
Interest receivable	2,633
Capital assets, net of depreciation	443,454
	<hr/>
Total Assets	1,159,439
	<hr/>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	1,954
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	1,954
	<hr/>
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	443,454
Unrestricted	714,031
	<hr/>
Total Net Position	\$ 1,157,485
	<hr/>

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
		Charges for Services	Operating Contributions and Grants		Capital Contributions and Grants
				Governmental Activities	
Governmental Activities:					
Public safety	\$ 672,261	\$ 94,484	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (577,777)
Interest on long-term debt	4,358	-	-	-	(4,358)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 676,619	\$ 94,484	\$ -	\$ -	(582,135)
General Revenues:					
Property taxes					666,330
Investment Income					5,752
Total General Revenues					672,082
Change in Net Position					89,947
Net Position at Beginning of Year					1,067,538
Net Position at End of Year					\$ 1,157,485

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2018

	<u>General</u>
Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 706,793
Accounts receivable	6,559
Interest receivable	<u>2,633</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 715,985</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	<u>\$ 1,954</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 1,954</u>
Fund Balance:	
Unassigned	<u>\$ 714,031</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 715,985</u>

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

**RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2018**

Fund balances of governmental funds	\$ 714,031
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets net of depreciation have not been included as financial resources in governmental fund activity.	<u>443,454</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 1,157,485</u></u>

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	<u>General</u>
Revenues:	
Property taxes	\$ 666,330
Intergovernmental	45,565
Charges for services	48,919
Interest income	5,752
	<hr/>
Total Revenues	766,566
	<hr/>
Expenditures:	
Current:	
Public safety	636,864
Capital outlay	20,887
Debt Service:	
Principal retirement	122,680
Interest charges	6,226
	<hr/>
Total Expenditures	786,657
	<hr/>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(20,091)
	<hr/>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(20,091)
	<hr/>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	734,122
	<hr/>
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 714,031
	<hr/> <hr/>

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (20,091)

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

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

Capital outlay	20,887
Depreciation expense	(35,397)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction however, has any effect on net assets.

Principal repayment	122,680
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Accrued interest for long-term liabilities. This is the net change in accrued interest for the current period.

	<u>1,868</u>
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Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

	<u><u>\$ 89,947</u></u>
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DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2018

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Dixon Fire Protection District is a special district of the County of Solano. The District entered into a joint exercise of powers agreement with the City of Dixon under which the City will provide fire services to the entire territory of the District and will provide accounting services for a fee of 92.5% of the District's property tax revenues. The Dixon Fire Department is operated by the City of Dixon, which is located in the geographical center of the Fire District. The Department provides 24-hour service with firefighters housed in the station for immediate response. The Department covers a city area of 7.4 square miles and a district area of 312.6 square miles, serving a combined population of over 23,000 residents.

The District does not meet the criteria of a component unit of the City of Dixon (the City) (as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board) and therefore the District is included as an agency fund in the annual financial report of the City.

a. Basis of Presentation

The District's basic financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Government Accounting Standards Board is the acknowledged standard setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting standards followed by governmental entities in the United States of America.

These standards require that the financial statements described below be presented.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities include the activities of the overall District. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. The District's net position is reported in three parts: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. The District first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational needs of a particular program and (c) fees, grants and contributions that are restricted to financing the acquisition or construction of capital assets. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the major fund of the District. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major individual funds, each of which is displayed in a separate column. The District only has one major fund. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the District or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The major fund of the financial reporting entity is described below:

General Fund - The general fund is the District's primary operating fund. It is used to account for all activities of the general government. All activities of the District are reported in this governmental fund type.

b. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the *full accrual* basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Governmental funds are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the *modified accrual* basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual include taxes, intergovernmental revenues, interest and charges for services.

Grant revenues are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements are met. Under the terms of grant agreements, the District may fund certain programs with a combination of cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, both restricted and unrestricted net position may be available to finance program expenditures. The District's policy is to first apply restricted grant resources to such programs, followed by general revenues if necessary.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District gives or receives value without directly, receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which taxes are levied or assessed. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Expenditures are also generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting. An exception to this rule is principal and interest on general long-term debt, which is not recognized by debt service funds until it is due. Financial resources usually are appropriated in funds responsible for repaying debt for transfer to a debt service fund in the period in which maturing debt principal and interest must be paid. Thus, the liability is recognized by the fund responsible for paying the debt, not the debt service fund.

Certain indirect costs are included in program expenses reported for individual functions and activities.

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c. Cash and Investments

The District pools the cash of its fund with the City. The cash and investment balance in the fund represents that fund's equity share of the City's cash and investment pool.

The District's investments are carried at fair value. The fair value of equity and debt securities is determined based on sales prices or bid-and-asked quotations from SEC-registered securities exchanges or NASDAQ dealers. The Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) determines the fair value of their portfolio quarterly and reports a factor to the City; the City applies that factor to convert its share of LAIF from amortized cost to fair value. This amount is included in cash and investments in the balance sheet of governmental funds. Changes in fair value are allocated to each participating fund.

Interest income earned on pooled cash and investments is allocated monthly to the various funds based on average daily balances and is adjusted at fiscal year-end. Interest income on restricted cash and investments with fiscal agents is credited directly to the related fund.

d. Accounts Receivable

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Receivables are recorded in the financial statements net of any allowance for doubtful accounts if applicable, and estimated refunds due. Federal and state grants are considered receivable and accrue as revenue when reimbursable costs are incurred.

e. Capital Assets

Government-Wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, infrastructure with an aggregate cost of \$100,000 or more and equipment with a cost of \$5,000 or more and a useful life of one year or more are capitalized. All capital assets are valued at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives for equipment is 5 - 20 years.

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f. Property Taxes

The County of Solano levies, bills, and collects property taxes and special assessments for the District. Property taxes levied are recorded as revenue when received, in the fiscal year or levy, due to the adoption of the "alternate method of property tax distribution", known as the Teeter Plan, by the City and the County of Solano. The Teeter Plan authorizes the Auditor/Controller of the County of Solano to allocate 100% of the secured property taxes billed, but not yet paid. The County of Solano remits tax monies to the Agency in three installments as follows:

50% remitted in December
45% remitted in April
5% remitted in June

Tax collections are the responsibility of the County Tax Collector. Taxes and assessments on secured and utility rolls which constitute a lien against the property, may be paid in two installments; the first is due November 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by December 10; and the second is due on March 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by April 10. Unsecured personal property taxes do not constitute a lien against real property unless the tax becomes delinquent. Payment must be made in one installment, which is delinquent if not paid by August 31 of the fiscal year. Significant penalties are imposed by the County for late payment.

Property valuations are established by the Assessor of the County of Solano for the secured and unsecured property tax rolls. Under the provisions of Article XIII A of the State Constitution, properties are assessed at 100% of purchase price or value in 1978 whichever is later. From this base assessment, subsequent annual increases in valuation are limited to a maximum of 2 percent. However, increases to full value are allowed for property improvements or upon change in ownership. Personal property is excluded from these limitations, and is subject to annual reappraisal.

Tax levy dates are attached annually on January 1 preceding the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. The fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. Taxes are levied on both real and unsecured personal property, as it exists at that time. Liens against real estate, as well as the tax on personal property, are not relieved by subsequent renewal or change in ownership.

g. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

Net position is the excess of all the District's assets over all its liabilities, regardless of fund. Net position is divided into three categories under GASB Statement 34. These categories apply only to net position, which is determined at the government-wide level, and are described below:

- a. Net Investment in Capital Assets - Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- b. Restricted net position - Consists of net position restricted as to use either by (1) the terms and conditions of agreements with outside parties, governmental regulations, or laws; or (2) laws enacted through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position – Consists of total net position less net investment in capital assets and restricted net position.

Fund Statements

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- a. Nonspendable - Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- b. Restricted - Amounts that are restricted for specific purposes when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Committed - Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.
- d. Assigned - Amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted or committed.
- e. Unassigned - Amounts representing the residual classification for the general fund. Further detail about the District's fund balance classification is described in Note 4.

h. Use of Estimates

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

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 2: Cash and Investments

The District participates in the City's cash and investment pool. These balances are stated at fair value. The District's share of the cash and investment pool is separately accounted for and interest earned is apportioned quarterly based upon the relationship of its average monthly cash balance to the total of the pooled cash and investments. The value of pool shares in the City that may be withdrawn is determined on an amortized cost basis, which is different than the fair value of the District's position in the pool. Cash and investments as of June 30, 2018 totaled \$706,793 and were classified in the accompanying financial statements as cash and investments which consisted of cash and investments pooled with the City of Dixon.

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the City's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized by the City's investment policy. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustees that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the City, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the City's investment policy.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio or Dollar Amount	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
Banker's Acceptances	180 days	40%	5%
California Asset Management Program	None	\$5,000,000	None
California local agency debt	5 years	30%	5%
Commercial paper	270 days	25%	5%
Federal Government Securities	5 years	None	None
Local agency bonds	5 years	30%	5%
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	None	\$65,000,000	None
Medium term corporate notes	5 years	30%	5%
Money market mutual funds	None	20%	None
Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities	5 years	20%	5%
Negotiable certificates and time deposits	5 years	30%	5%
Non-Negotiable certificates and time deposits	5 years	30%	\$250,000
Suprenationals	5 years	30%	None
U.S. Treasury obligations	5 years	None	None

The City complies with the provisions of California Government Code (or the City's investment policy, where more restrictive) pertaining to the types of investments held, institutions in which deposits were made and security requirements. The City will continue to monitor compliance with applicable statues pertaining to public deposits and investments.

Disclosures Relating to 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 the District pools their cash with the City, information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the District's investments to market rate fluctuations may be found in the notes to the City of Dixon's basic financial statements.

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Investments with Fair Values Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Fluctuations

The District and City had no investments that were highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations as of June 30, 2018.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. The District pools its cash and investments with the City. See the City of Dixon's annual financial report for information relating to concentration of credit risk for amounts reported as cash and investments pooled with the City.

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 (e.g. broker-dealer) 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 Agency 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: 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 a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the government unit). 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. California law also allows financial institutions to secure agency's deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits. The District pools its cash with the City of Dixon including deposit accounts. See the City of Dixon's annual financial report for information relating to custodial credit risk for amounts reported as cash and investments pooled with the City.

Investment in State Investment Pool

The City is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported at amounts based on the City's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire portfolio (in relation to amortized costs of that portfolio). The maturities related to LAIF investments, as well as the corresponding fair value hierarchy of these investments, can be found in the City of Dixon's annual financial report.

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 3: Capital Assets

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

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2018
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Equipment	\$ 917,945	\$ 20,887	\$ -	\$ 938,832
Total capital assets being depreciated	917,945	20,887	-	938,832
Less accumulated depreciation				
Equipment	(459,981)	(35,397)	-	(495,378)
Total accumulated depreciation	(459,981)	(35,397)	-	(495,378)
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 457,964</u>	<u>\$ (14,510)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 443,454</u>

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

A summary of the changes in long-term debt for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Capital Lease	<u>\$ 122,680</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 122,680</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Capital Leases

In December 2014, the District entered into a lease agreement with Oshkosh Capital to acquire a fire truck. Per the lease agreement, the annual payments of \$43,408 are due in December of each year with the final payment due in December 2019. The District chose to pay off the outstanding balance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, reducing the outstanding balance to \$0 at June 30, 2018.

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2018

Note 5: Fund Balance

Beginning with fiscal year 2011, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent.

The District's fund balance policies are as follows:

Committed Fund Balance: Only the City Council may have the authority to create or change a fund balance commitment. Committing fund balance is accomplished by approval of a resolution by the City Council.

Assigned Fund Balance: The City Council delegates authority to the Deputy City Manager - Administrative Services to assign amounts to be used for specific purpose. Assignments are less formal than commitments and can be changed by the Deputy City Manager - Administrative Services. An example of an assignment would be the encumbrance of funds for purchase orders approved but not fulfilled by the end of a fiscal year.

The accounting policies of the District consider restricted fund balance to have been spent first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. Similarly, when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance could be used, the District considers committed amounts to be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and unassigned amounts.

As of June 30, 2018, the District had an unassigned fund balance of \$714,031.

Note 6: Insurance Coverage

The District participates in the Northern California Cities Joint Power Authority through the City of Dixon for general, public officials' errors and omissions, property and workers' compensation liability. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. Additional information about available coverage can be obtained from the City's financial statements.

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Resources (Inflows):				
Property taxes	\$ 638,192	\$ 638,192	\$ 666,330	\$ 28,138
Intergovernmental	45,000	45,000	45,565	565
Charges for services	20,000	20,000	48,919	28,919
Interest income	400	400	5,752	5,352
Amounts Available for Appropriations	703,592	703,592	766,566	62,974
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Public safety	619,768	619,768	636,864	(17,096)
Capital Outlay	63,409	148,906	20,887	128,019
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	122,680	122,680	122,680	-
Interest Charges	-	-	6,226	(6,226)
Total Charges to Appropriations	805,857	891,354	786,657	104,697
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (102,265)	\$ (187,762)	(20,091)	\$ 167,671
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year			734,122	
Fund Balances at End of Year			\$ 714,031	

DIXON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

**NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2018**

Note 1: Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

As required by the laws of the State of California, the District prepares and legally adopts a final operating budget on or before July 1 of each fiscal year for the funds, which is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level, which is the legal level of control. Supplemental appropriations, may be made during the fiscal year. All budget amounts in the accompanying financial statements have been adjusted for legally authorized revisions of the annual budget during the year.

As of June 30, 2018, the District's general fund did not incur expenditures exceeding appropriations.



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

To the Governing Board of the
Dixon Fire Protection District
City of Dixon, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, and the general fund information of the Dixon Fire Protection District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 26, 2018.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.





CPAs AND ADVISORS

To the Governing Board of the
Dixon Fire Protection District
Dixon, California

Purpose of this Report

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

Lance, Soll & Lughard, LLP

Brea, California
November 26, 2018