FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

JUNE 30, 2022



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors

Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire

Protection District

Stockton, California

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire Protection District** (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire Protection District**, as of June 30, 2022, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of **Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire Protection District,** and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about **Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire Protection District's** ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 **Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire Protection District's** internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the
 aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire
 Protection District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - budget and actual - governmental funds on pages 4 through 9 and 40 through 44 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

Croce, Sarquinetti, & Vander Veen, Inc.

CROCE, SANGUINETTI, & VANDER VEEN, INC. Certified Public Accountants Stockton, California February 17, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

As management of the Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire Protection District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial statements of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements and the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements, which begin on page 10.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements.

The basic financial statements include: (1) government-wide, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report includes required supplementary information.

These statements are supported by notes to the financial statements. All sections must be considered together to obtain a complete understanding of the financial picture of the District.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The District's annual report includes two government-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall status. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector with its basis in full accrual accounting and elimination or reclassification of internal activities.

The first of these government-wide statements is the *Statement of Net Position*. This is the District-wide statement of position presenting information that includes all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference 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 as a whole is improving or deteriorating.

The second government-wide statement is the *Statement of Activities*, which reports how the District's net position changed during the current fiscal year. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds rather than the District as a whole. Major funds are separately reported.

Governmental funds are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the focus is very different with fund statements providing a distinctive view of the District's governmental funds. These statements report short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources during the year and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful in evaluating annual financial requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near-term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin immediately following the basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Governmental Fund revenues increased by \$425,045 this fiscal year due primarily to an increase in service revenue.

Operating expenditures were \$4,841,649, a decrease of \$94,526 or (1.9)% from the prior year. The majority of the decrease is due to the decrease in net pension liability.

Financial Condition

Net position is a measure of an entity's financial position and, over time, a trend of increasing or decreasing net position is an indication of financial health of the organization. The District's total liabilities exceeded assets by \$4,648,369 at June 30, 2022. The District's investment in capital assets at June 30, 2022 represents a major portion of net position. The District's net position increased by \$502,816 during the fiscal year, (see Table 1 on Page 6).

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

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Table 1	Net Position			
	Tite I obition		Increase	
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	(Decrease)	%
Assets			<u> </u>	
Current assets	\$ 2,063,617	\$ 1,408,186	\$ 655,431	46.5%
Capital assets	2,568,274	2,244,779	323,495	14.4
Total assets	4,631,891	3,652,965	978,926	26.8
Deferred outflows	3,645,737	3,142,030	503,707	16.0
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	425,512	309,869	115,643	37.3
Long-term liabilities	9,219,916	10,481,932	(1,262,016)	(12.0)
Total liabilities	9,645,428	10,791,801	(1,146,373)	(10.6)
Deferred inflows	3,280,569	1,154,379	2,126,190	184.2
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,309,731	1,345,826	(36,095)	(2.7)
Unrestricted	(5,958,100)	(6,497,011)	538,911	(8.3)
Total net position	<u>\$ (4,648,369)</u>	<u>\$ (5,151,185)</u>	<u>\$ 502,816</u>	(9.8)%
Table 2				
	Statement of Acti	vities		
			Increase	
	<u>Fiscal 2022</u>	<u>Fiscal 2021</u>	(<u>Decrease</u>)	<u></u> %
Revenues				
Property taxes and assessments	\$ 4,663,250	\$ 4,389,502	\$ 273,748	6.2%
Operating revenues	527,456	512,334	15,122	3.0
Gain on sale of capital assets	150,765	- 51 000	150,765	(20.5)
Other income	<u>36,638</u>	51,228	(14,590)	` ′
Total revenues	5,378,109	4,953,064	425,045	8.6
Expenditures	1011 (10	4006455	(0.4.70.6)	(4.0)
Operating expenses	4,841,649	4,936,175	(94,526)	` '
Interest on long-term debt	33,644	31,905	1,739	5.5
Total expenses	4,875,293	4,968,080	(92,787)	1.9
Change in net position (deficit)	502,816	(15,016)	517,832	(3,448.5)
Beginning net position (deficit)	(5,151,185)	(5,136,169)	15,016	(0.3)
Ending net position (deficit)				
Ending het position (deneit)	\$ (4,648,369) (Continued)	<u>\$ (5,151,185)</u>	<u>\$ (502,816)</u>	9.8%

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets, as of June 30, 2022, amounts to \$2,568,274 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, vehicles and equipment. The District's investment in capital assets increased by a total of \$323,495 for the current fiscal year. Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

Depreciation of the capital assets	\$ 300,344
Purchase of new building and improvements	35,387
Purchase of apparatus equipment	16,190
Purchase of apparatus and vehicles	648,978
Construction in progress	140,796
Disposal of depreciable capital assets	272,832
Disposal of land	201,669

Reserve Funds

The District's reserve fund assets as of June 30, 2022 amounted to \$1,212,319, which is an increase of \$518,482 (74.7%) from the prior year. The District is preparing to meet the upcoming expenses of Measure N Capital Expenditures over the next few budget years.

The District has two types of reserve fund accounts:

San Joaquin County

The District's capital outlay fund is held with the San Joaquin County Auditor's office and is reserved for facilities and apparatus expenditures. The balance as of June 30, 2022 was \$9,221 as compared to \$678 at June 30, 2021.

F&M Bank Money Market Account

The District currently holds funds in a money market account with F&M Bank reserved for capital improvement projects. The total of the money market account at June 30, 2022 is \$1,203,098 compared to \$693,159 at June 30, 2021.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had total long-term obligations outstanding of \$1,258,543. During the current fiscal year, the District's total debt increased by \$359,590. This increase can be attributed to the addition of the new lease on our New Engine 2, a 2022 Hi-Tech Type 1 pumper purchased for \$648,978. The remainder of the District's long-term obligations include the Station 2 Property and the preexisting leases on Engines 1 and 3.

The District obligations include the District's estimated share of the San Joaquin County Employee Retirement Association (SJCERA) Sick Leave Bank, of \$120,000 at June 30, 2022. This liability represents the estimated future cost to the District for post-employment healthcare costs although the District is not in agreement with the San Joaquin County Employees' Retirement Association's change in policy regarding sick leave bank obligations.

The District recorded a net pension liability of \$8,014,899 at June 30, 2022 in accordance with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68. This number is a reduction of \$1,490,220 from audit ending June 30,2021's net pension liability total of \$9,505,101.

Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund and Reserve-Restricted Expenditures budget for fiscal year 2022 was approximately \$4,727,662. There were not significant variances between budgeted costs and actual costs. Small variances in some budgeted line items can be attributed to the wildland fire season of 2022. Additionally, the year ending fund balance or increase in net balance can partially be attributed to budgeted items that were not completed during the 2022 fiscal budget year.

Economic Factors for Budget Year 2022/2023

In the past year, the Fire District has continued to put Measure N funds to work for the community. The Station 2 Apparatus Room Office request for proposal was awarded to a local construction company and the project will be completed in 2022/2023. The new apparatus room structure will serve the community and the District needs into the future. Additionally, the increased staffing levels promised to the community were maintained throughout the year utilizing Measure N funds. The global Coronavirus Pandemic has continued to impact the District for the third year and we continue to actively pursue any possible reimbursement opportunities. Salary costs will increase this next budget year as the District has been awarded a Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grant adding three firefighters on duty withing the District. Although there will be additional cost, these will be offset by the grant which funds these positions for three years at 100%.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

The District's unfunded pension liability continues to be of concern fiscally into the foreseeable future. This year the increase in the employer costs of the retirement plan will see an increase from 89 cents for every dollar earned by an employee to 92 cents. This increase not only pays the normal costs of retirement for each employee but also pays a portion of the Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL) accrued by the District's former employees. Over time, these increased payments will reduce the total pension liability owed by the District. This current audit year, the major cause of the District's reduction in net pension liability of \$1,490,220 from \$9,505,101 to \$8,014,899 can be primarily attributed to SJCERA's return on investments during their fiscal year. Although decreased significantly, the UAL of the District's pension plan of \$8 million dollars continues to be a limiting factor on the District service expansion.

The District continues to utilize its funding sources to increase the level of service provided remembering our community is our priority.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Waterloo Morada Fire District, 6925 E. Foppiano Lane, Stockton, CA 95212.

Statement of Net Position (Deficit)

June 30, 2022

	Governmental activities
Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 1,848,086
Accounts receivable	195,670
Interest receivable	1,221
Prepaid expenses	18,640
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,568,274
Total assets	4,631,891
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred outflows - pension	3,645,737
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	40,065
Accrued expenses	98,092
Long-term liabilities	
Due within one year	
Finance leases payable	237,634
Long-term debt	49,721
Due in more than one year	
Compensated absences	113,829
Accrued sick-leave bank	120,000
Finance leases payable	575,206
Long-term debt	395,982
Net pension liability	8,014,899
Total liabilities	9,645,428
Deferred inflows of resources	
Deferred inflows - pension	3,280,569
Net Position (Deficit)	
Net investment in capital assets	1,309,731
Unrestricted	(5,958,100)
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (4,648,369)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Statement of Activities

For the year ended June 30, 2022

									Net
			Program revenues						(expenses) revenues and
		<u>Expenses</u>		Charges for services	g	Operating rants and ntributions	g	Capital rants and ntributions	changes in net position (deficit)
Governmental activities	S								
Operating	\$	4,841,649	\$	443,943	\$	18,578	\$	64,935	\$ (4,314,193)
Interest on long-term									
debt		33,644		-		-		-	(33,644)
Net program									
(expenses) revenues									(4,347,837)
General revenues									
Assessments									2,412,887
Property taxes									2,236,932
Gain on sale of assets	S								150,765
Other									36,638
Property tax relief									13,431
Total general									
revenues									4,850,653
Changes in net position (deficit)	l								502,816
,									202,010
Net position (deficit), beginning of year									(5,151,185)
Net position (deficit), end of year									\$ (4,648,369)
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

		Ge	eneral fund
	Assets		
Assets			
Cash and investments		\$	1,848,086
Accounts receivable			19,271
Interest receivable			1,221
Prepaid expenses			18,640
Total assets		\$	1,887,218
Liab	ilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities			
Accounts payable		\$	40,065
Accrued expenses			98,092
Total liabilities			138,157
Fund balances			
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid expenses			18,640
Assigned to:			
Capital outlay reserve			9,221
Unassigned			1,721,200
Total fund balance			1,749,061
Total liabilities and fund balar	aces	\$	1,887,218

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position (Deficit)

June 30, 2022

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$	1,749,061
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Accounts receivable are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.		176,399
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		2,568,274
Deferred outflows are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		3,645,737
Deferred inflows are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(3,280,569)
Net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(8,014,899)
Compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(113,829)
Accrued sick-leave bank costs are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(120,000)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Finance leases payable		(812,840)
Long-term debt		(445,703)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	(4,648,369)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2022

Revenues		
Special tax	\$	2,412,887
Property taxes		2,118,743
Service fees		374,528
Fire permits and inspections		55,832
Grant revenue		36,334
Insurance proceeds and reimbursements		34,298
Property tax relief		13,431
Impact fees		8,493
Other		2,247
Total revenues		5,056,793
Expenditures		
Salaries and wages		2,178,040
Retirement		1,243,479
Employee benefits		408,173
Professional fees		80,527
Dispatching		71,620
Repairs and maintenance		63,272
Fuel		58,126
Small tools and equipment		55,648
Building repairs and maintenance		46,737
Insurance		42,662
Utilities		39,247
Payroll taxes		32,454
Office supplies		28,905
Supplies		27,953
Safety equipment		21,528
Training		20,946
Dues and subscriptions		9,482
Directors' fees		3,500
Capital outlay		841,351
Debt service		
Principal		289,388
Interest and financing costs		33,644
Total expenditures		5,596,682
Other financing sources (uses)		
Proceeds from sales of capital assets		368,277
Proceeds from issuance of finance leases		648,978
Total other financing sources (uses)		1,017,255
Net change in fund balance		477,366
Fund balance, beginning of year		1,271,695
Fund balance, end of year	\$	1,749,061
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Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the year ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$	477,366
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		170,549
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures while government activities record depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets.		841,351
Depreciation expense related to capital assets is recognized in the statement of activities, but is not reported in the funds.		(300,344)
The net change from sale of capital assets is recognized in the statement of activities, but is not reported in the funds.		(217,512)
Changes in compensated absences are recorded as an expense in the statement of activities, but are not reported in the funds.		23,277
Changes in net pension liability and deferred inflows and outflows associated with pensions are recognized in the statement of activities, but are not reported in the funds.		(132,281)
The repayment of principal related to long-term liabilities is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds, and reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position (deficit).		289,388
The issuance of debt is recorded as other financing sources in the governmental funds, and increases long-term debt in the statement of net position (deficit).		(648,978)
Change in net position (deficit) of governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	502,816

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This summary of significant accounting policies of Waterloo Morada Rural County Fire Protection District (the District) is presented to assist in understanding the District's financial statements.

Description of the reporting entity

The District was organized for the purpose of offering fire protection to the residents and landowners in the Waterloo Morada area of San Joaquin County and operates under the authority of Division 12, Part 2, Section 13801 of the California Health and Safety Code. At June 30, 2022 the District has one fire station at 6925 East Foppiano Lane, Stockton. Station Number Two which was located at 9373 North Highway 99 in Stockton was closed.

District management considered all potential component units for inclusion in the reporting entity by applying the criteria set forth in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The District concluded that there are no potential component units which should be included in the reporting entity.

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

Fund financial statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds. The District has one type of fund (governmental), which is comprised of one major fund as follows:

<u>General fund</u> - This fund is established to account for resources devoted to financing the general services that the District performs. Property taxes, special taxes and other sources of revenue used to finance the fundamental operations of the District are included in this fund. This fund is charged with all costs of operating the District for which a separate fund has not been established.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes, special taxes and property tax relief are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are intended to finance.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period and apply to the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences and long-term liabilities are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, proceeds from sales of capital assets, special taxes, strike teams, interest, federal awards, impact fees, fire permits and inspection fees, property tax relief, state assistance and insurance proceeds and reimbursements associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

Budget procedures

The District adopts a budget annually which is approved by the Board of Directors and filed with the San Joaquin County Auditor-Controller in accordance with California Government Code Section 53901. The budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The minutes record a resolution adopting the budget which is prepared within the spending limit as regulated by Proposition 4. The appropriations lapse at year-end.

Cash and investments

For the purpose of financial reporting "cash and investments" includes all demand and savings accounts and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less and the District's investment in the County of San Joaquin's pooled cash and investments.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Accounts receivable

District management considers all accounts receivable to be fully collectible. Accordingly, an allowance of doubtful accounts has not been recorded in these financial statements.

Capital assets

All capital assets are valued at historical cost. The District's policy is to capitalize all assets with costs exceeding certain minimum thresholds and with useful lives exceeding two years.

Depreciation has been provided on capital assets and is charged as an expense against operations each year. The total amount of depreciation taken over the years is reported on the balance sheet as a reduction in the book value of capital assets.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method which means the cost of the asset is divided by its expected useful life in years and the result is charged to expense each year until the asset is fully depreciated. The District has assigned the useful lives listed below to capital assets.

Buildings and improvements	10-40 years
Station equipment	3-10 years
Apparatus and vehicles	10-20 years
Apparatus equipment	5-10 years

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets to be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable. When required, impairment losses on assets to be held and used are recognized based on the fair value of the asset. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Accrued sick-leave bank

The District offers certain benefits to retirees of the District that were paid through the San Joaquin County Employees' Retirement Association (the Association) in accordance with a prior agreement. Currently, the District has accrued a liability due to a change in policy by the Association, although the District is not in agreement with the Association's change in policy.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

<u>Deferred outflow/inflows of resources</u>

In addition to assets, liabilities and net position, the statement of net position reports separate sections for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of resources that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. Conversely, deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of resources that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resource (revenue) until that time.

Contributions made to the District's pension plan(s) after the measurement date but before the fiscal year end are recorded as a deferred outflow of resources and will reduce the net pension liability in the next fiscal year.

Additional factors involved in the calculation of the District's pension expense and net pension liability include the differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, differences between projected and actual investment earnings, changes in proportion, and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions. These factors are recorded as deferred outflows and inflows of resources and amortized over various periods.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resource related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's portion of the San Joaquin County Employees' Retirement Association (SJCERA) and additions to/deductions from the SJCERA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SJCERA. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Net position

Equity in the government-wide financial statements is classified as net position and displayed in three components as follows:

a. Net investment in capital assets - Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- b. Restricted Consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to these assets.
- c. Unrestricted Amounts not required to be reported in other components of net position.

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.

Fund balance

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable - Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - Amounts constrained regarding use from restrictions externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or by restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - Amounts constrained regarding use for specific purposes pursuant to requirements imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned - Amounts constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The authority for assigning fund balance is expressed by the Board of Directors, District manager or their designee.

Unassigned - Amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Other governmental funds besides the general fund can only report a negative unassigned fund balance amount.

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

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 - that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

If the fair value of an asset or liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Property taxes

Property taxes were levied January 1, 2021 and were payable in two installments on December 10, 2021 and April 10, 2022. The County of San Joaquin bills and collects property taxes on behalf of the District.

Special tax

There are two special taxes levied annually by the Board of Directors in accordance with California Government Code Section 53978, as approved by District voters in 1986 and 2019. The special tax passed in 2019 has a nine-year sunset clause. The Board has determined that the special tax is reasonably related to the District's costs for providing fire prevention, suppression and emergency medical service for each non-exempt taxable parcel, and the charge is levied without regard to property valuation, but rather parcel usage. The County of San Joaquin bills and collects the special tax on behalf of the District.

Estimates

The preparation of the basic 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

New accounting pronouncements

Standards adopted

In June 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The District implemented the provisions of this Statement for the year ended June 30, 2022. There was no effect on beginning fund balance or net position as a result of implementation of this Statement.

In January 2020, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement is to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements. The District implemented the provisions of this Statement for the year ended June 30, 2022. There was no effect on net position as a result of implementation of this Statement.

In June 2020, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Service Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. The objective of this Statement is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employment benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The District implemented the provisions of this Statement for the year ended June 30, 2022. There was no effect on net position as a result of implementation of this Statement.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Standards not yet adopted

In June 2022, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. The objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The District will be required to implement the provisions of this Statement for the year ended June 30, 2025. The District has not determined the effect on the financial statements.

Note B - Cash and Investments

Cash and investments of the District as of June 30, 2022, consist of the following:

	Carrying amount		Ba	ank balance	<u>I</u>	Fair value
Deposits in commercial accounts						
Public checking	\$	119,883	\$	155,165		
Public Money Market		1,203,098		1,203,098		
		1,322,981	\$	1,358,263		
Investment in external investment pool						
San Joaquin County Treasurer		525,105			\$	525,105
Total cash and investments	\$	1,848,086				

Deposit and Investment Policy

California statutes authorize special districts to invest idle, surplus, or reserve funds in a variety of credit instruments as provided for in the California Government Code, Section 53600. As specified in Government Code 53600.5, when investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling or managing the District's funds, the primary objectives, in priority order, of the District's investment activities and of the District's investment policy shall be (1) safety, (2) liquidity, and (3) yield. It is the policy of the District to invest public funds in a manner to obtain the highest return obtainable with the maximum security while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the District as long as investments meet the criteria established by this policy for safety and liquidity and conform to all laws governing the investment of District funds.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note B - Cash and Investments (Continued)

The District is provided a broad spectrum of eligible investments under California Government Code Sections 53600-53609 (authorized investments), 53630-53686 (deposits and collateral), and 16429.1 (Local Agency Investment Fund). The District may choose to restrict its permitted investments to a smaller list of securities that more closely fits the District's cash flow needs and requirements for liquidity.

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the District by the California Government Code, Section 53600 (or District's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk and concentration of credit risk.

		Maximum	Maximum
	Maximum	Percentage	Investment in
Authorized Investment Type	Maturity	of Portfolio	One Issuer
U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds	5 years	None	None
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	5 years	None	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
State Registered Warrants, Notes or Bonds	5 years	None	None
Bankers Acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	30%	10%
Time Deposits	1 year	30%	None
Medium Term Corporate Notes	3 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Bank Deposits	N/A	10%	10%
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None
Local Government Investment Pools	N/A	None	None
Capital Asset Management Program	N/A	10%	None

The District complied with the provisions of California Government Code (or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive) pertaining to the types of investments held, institutions in which deposits were made and security requirements. The District will continue to monitor compliance with applicable statutes pertaining to public deposits and investments. The District does not maintain a formal investment policy.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note B - Cash and Investments (Continued)

<u>Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk</u>

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. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio matures or comes close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the District's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the District's investments by maturity:

		Remaining maturity (in months)											
			12									M	ore
		1	nonths	13	- 24	25 -	- 36	37	-48	49	-60	tha	n 60
<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Total</u>	9	or less	mo	<u>nths</u>	mo	<u>nths</u>	mo	<u>nths</u>	mo	<u>nths</u>	mo	<u>nths</u>
San Joaquin County													
Treasurer	\$ 525,105	\$	525,105	\$		\$		\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$	
	\$ 525,105	\$	525,105	\$	_	\$		\$		\$		\$	

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code or the District's investment policy, and the actual rating as of fiscal year end for each investment type.

		Minimum	Exempt				
		Legal	From				
Investment type	<u>Amount</u>	Rating	<u>Disclosure</u>	<u>AAA</u>	<u>AA</u>	<u>A</u>	Not Rated
San Joaquin County							
Treasurer	<u>\$ 525,105</u>	N/A	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 525,105</u>
	\$ 525,105	<u>N/A</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 525,105

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note B - Cash and Investments (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District had no investment policy limiting the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. The District's investments are concentrated in certificates of deposit and external investment pools which are not subject to investment limits.

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 deposit 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. brokerdealer) 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 District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits. 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 District deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2022, the District's bank balance was \$1,358,263 and \$250,000 of that amount was insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and collateralized as required by state law and the remaining amount of \$1,108,263 was secured by a pledge of securities by the financial institution.

Investment in External Investment Pool

The District's investment in the San Joaquin County investment pool is managed by the San Joaquin County Treasurer and is stated at fair value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Cash held by the San Joaquin County Treasury is pooled with other County deposits for investment purposes by the County Treasurer in accordance with the investment policy of the County Treasurer (see County Treasurer's investment policy at http://www.sjgov.org/treasurer/). The Pool has established a treasury oversight committee to monitor and review the management of public funds maintained by the Pool. Participants' equity in the investment pool is

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note B - Cash and Investments (Continued)

determined by the dollar amount of the participant deposits, adjusted for withdrawals and distributed investment income. Investment income is prorated to individual funds based on their average daily cash balances. In accordance with applicable State laws, the San Joaquin County Treasurer may invest in derivative securities. However, at June 30, 2022, the San Joaquin County Treasurer's pooled investment fund contained no derivatives or other investments with similar risk profiles.

Fair value hierarchy

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The District's investment in the County of San Joaquin Treasury Pool is classified as Level 2 and its value is based on the fair value factor provided by the Treasurer of the County of San Joaquin, which is calculated as the fair value divided by the amortized cost of the investment pool. The District's investment in certificates of deposit are classified as Level 1.

Note C - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

		Balance						Balance
	<u>Jur</u>	ne 30, 2021	Additions	<u>I</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	Transfers	Ju	ne 30, 2022
Nondepreciable capital assets								
Land	\$	393,959	\$ -	\$	(201,668)	\$ -	\$	192,291
Construction in progress		198,407	140,796	_	<u>-</u>	(198,407)		140,796
Total nondepreciable								
capital assets	_	592,366	140,796	_	(201,668)	(198,407)		333,087
Depreciable capital assets								
Buildings and improvements		1,164,606	35,387		(11,348)	198,407		1,387,052
Station equipment		190,791	-		(548)	-		190,243
Apparatus and vehicles		1,767,358	648,978		(260,936)	-		2,155,400
Apparatus equipment		337,262	16,190	_				353,452
Total depreciable capital								
assets		3,460,017	700,555		(272,832)	198,407		4,086,147
Less accumulated depreciation	((1,807,604)	(300,344)	_	256,988		((1,850,96 <u>0</u>)
Total depreciable capital								
assets, net		1,652,413	400,211		(15,844)	198,407		2,235,187
Total capital assets, net	\$	2,244,779	\$ 541,007	\$	(217,512)	\$ -	\$	2,568,274

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note D - Compensated Absences

Employees accrue vacation and sick leave benefits based on bargaining unit, length of service and current compensation. Accumulated vacation leave is subject to maximum accruals for employees who are part of the Firefighters of San Joaquin County Local 1243 International Association of Firefighters Unit 15 bargaining unit. Accumulated vacation leave is not subject to maximum accruals for the Fire Chief or Administrative Secretary bargaining units. As of June 30, 2022, the District's accrued liability for accumulated unused vacation leave and compensation time is \$113,829. Employees are paid for their accumulated unused vacation leave upon separation from service. The liability is expected to be liquidated with future resources and not with expendable available financial resources.

Accumulated sick leave is subject to maximum accruals for employees hired on or before August 27, 2001. Upon separation from service, an employee's accumulated unused sick leave is converted to a sick leave bank or a service credit for all employees hired on or before August 27, 2001. District employees hired after August 27, 2001 receive no sick leave bank or service credit for accumulated unused sick leave. Sick leave banks are used to pay post-retirement medical, dental and vision insurance premiums. Once a retiree's sick leave bank is depleted, the retiree is responsible for his/her medical, dental and vision insurance premiums. The District has estimated and recorded a liability of \$120,000 as of June 30, 2022, although the District believes the San Joaquin County Employees' Retirement Association is liable for these benefits.

Note E - Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

			Amounts		
]	Interest		authorized		Due within
	<u>rate</u>	Maturity date	and issued	Outstanding	one year
Finance lease - BME firetruck	3.24%	March 1, 2024	\$ 332,742	\$ 102,750	\$ 50,557
Finance lease - Spartan Type 1	2.88%	November 15, 2023	560,000	171,500	84,534
F&M loan - Eight Mile property	3.35%	June 5, 2030	536,250	445,703	49,721
Finance lease - Hi Tech Spartan	2.46%	October 25, 2026	648,978	538,590	102,543
			\$ 2,077,970	\$ 1,258,543	<u>\$ 287,355</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note E - Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

The following is a summary of long-term liability issuances and transactions during the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2021	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	June 30, 2022
Finance lease - BME firetruck	\$ 151,723	\$ -	\$ (48,973)	\$ 102,750
Finance lease - Spartan Type 1	253,670	-	(82,170)	171,500
F&M loan - Eight Mile property	493,560	-	(47,857)	445,703
Finance lease - Hi Tech Spartan	<u>-</u>	648,978	(110,388)	538,590
	\$ 898,953	<u>\$ 648,978</u>	\$ (289,388)	<u>\$ 1,258,543</u>

Finance lease - 2017 BME Model Fire Truck

The District has entered into a lease agreement with Leasing 2, Inc. to finance the purchase of a fire truck. The capitalized cost of the fire truck, included in apparatus and vehicles, is \$337,742. Accumulated depreciation recorded relative to the fire truck is \$180,129 as of June 30, 2022. The lease is collateralized by the fire truck.

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2022.

Year ending June 30,	
2023	\$ 53,881
2024	 53,882
Total minimum lease payments	107,763
Less amount representing interest	 5,013
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 102,750
Current capital lease obligation	\$ 50,557
Noncurrent capital lease obligation	 52,193
	\$ 102,750

<u>Finance lease - 2016 Spartan</u> Type 1 Pumper

The District has entered into a lease agreement with Leasing 2, Inc. to finance the purchase of a fire truck. The capitalized cost of the fire truck, included in apparatus and vehicles, is \$560,000. Accumulated depreciation recorded relative to the fire truck is \$317,333 as of June 30, 2022. The lease is collateralized by the fire truck.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note E - Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2022.

Year ending June 30,	
2023	\$ 89,469
2024	 89,468
Total minimum lease payments	178,937
Less amount representing interest	 7,437
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 171,500
Current capital lease obligation	\$ 84,534
Noncurrent capital lease obligation	 86,966
	\$ 171,500

<u>Finance lease - 2021 Spartan Pumper</u>

The District has entered into a lease agreement with Leasing 2, Inc. to finance the purchase of a fire truck. The capitalized cost of the fire truck, included in apparatus and vehicles, is \$648,978. Accumulated depreciation recorded relative to the fire truck is \$64,898 as of June 30, 2022. The lease is collateralized by the fire truck.

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2022.

Year ending June 30,	
2023	\$ 115,803
2024	115,803
2025	115,803
2026	115,803
2027	 115,803
Total minimum lease payments	579,015
Less amount representing interest	 40,425
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 538,590
Current capital lease obligation	\$ 102,543
Noncurrent capital lease obligation	 436,047
	\$ 538,590

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note E - Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

<u>Term loan - Eight Mile Road Property</u>

During June 2020, the District entered into a loan agreement with Farmers & Merchants Bank of Central California for the purpose of obtaining financing for the acquisition of a fire station. The note is payable in monthly principal and interest payments of \$5,323, due in 2030 and is secured by a deed of trust.

Summary of long-term liabilities service requirements

Long-term liabilities service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year ending June 30,	-	Principal Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$	287,355	\$ 35,677	\$ 323,032
2024		295,639	29,084	324,723
2025		160,816	20,615	181,431
2026		165,274	16,215	181,489
2027		169,860	11,691	181,551
2028-2031		179,599	 16,287	 195,886
Total requirements	<u>\$</u>	1,258,543	\$ 129,569	\$ 1,388,112

Note F - Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description - The District contributes to the San Joaquin County Employees' Retirement Association (SJCERA), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. SJCERA is administered by the Board of Retirement of the San Joaquin County Employees' Retirement Association (SJCERA) and is governed by the County Employee's Retirement Law (CERL) of 1937 (California Government Code Section 31450 et Seq.), and the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA). The Board of Retirement has the authority to establish and amend benefit terms, which are set by the CERL and PEPRA, and may be amended by the California state legislature. SJCERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the participants in the plan. A copy of the financial report may be obtained by writing to the Board of Retirement, San Joaquin County Employees' Retirement Association, 6 South El Dorado, Suite 400, Stockton, California, 95202 or is available on SJCERA's website, www.sjcera.org.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note F - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Benefits Provided - SJCERA provides retirement, disability, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. Retirement benefits are calculated on the basis of age, average final compensation, and service credit. Members hired prior to January 1, 2013 (Tier 1) are eligible to retire once they attain the age of 50 and have acquired five or more years of retirement service credit and have passed the tenth anniversary of their membership in SJCERA. A member with twenty years of service is eligible to retire regardless of age. Members who are first hired on or after January 1, 2013 (Tier 2) are eligible to retire once they have attained the age of 50 and have acquired five years of retirement service credit or after attaining age 70, regardless of service.

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2022, are summarized as follows:

	Safety		
	Tier 1	Tier 2	
	Prior to	On or after	
Hire date	<u>January 1, 2013</u>	<u>January 1, 2013</u>	
Benefit formula	3.0% @ 50	2.7% @ 57	
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years	5 years	
Benefit payments	Monthly for life	Monthly for life	
Retirement age	50	50	
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% to 2.5%	2.0% to 2.7%	
Required employer contribution rates	91.42%	79.15%	
Required employee contribution rates	9.13% to 13.08%	15.42%	

The Tier 1 plan is closed to new members that are not already SJCERA eligible participants or a member in a California reciprocal public retirement system.

Contributions - The District is required by statute to contribute to the retirement plan based upon actuarially determined contribution rates (percentage of covered salary) adopted by the Board of Retirement. This requirement is pursuant to Government Code sections 31453.5 and 31454, for participating employers and Government Code sections 31621.6, 31639.25, and 7522.30 for active members. The contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the SJCERA Board pursuant to Article 1 of the CERL, which is consistent with the Plan's actuarial funding policy. The contribution rates are adopted annually based upon recommendations received from SJCERAs' independent actuary after the completion of the annual actuarial valuation. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note F - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the contributions recognized as part of pension expense for each Plan were as follows:

	<u>IVI</u>	<u>1scellaneous</u>
Contributions - employer	\$	1,211,402
Contributions - employee (paid by employer)		28,634
	\$	1,240,036

All District employees are classified as safety plan members. The contribution requirements of plan members and the District are established and may be amended by the Board of Retirement. The District's contribution to the SJCERA for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020 were \$1,239,423, \$1,072,843 and \$869,045, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

As of June 30, 2022, the District reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability in the amount of \$8,014,899. The District's net pension liability for each Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of each of the Plans is measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability for each Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021 rolled forward to December 31, 2021, using standard update procedures. The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, as actuarially determined. The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan as of December 31, 2020 and 2021 was as follows:

	Safety
Proportion - December 31, 2020	0.5668%
Proportion - December 31, 2021	<u>0.6574</u> %
Change - increase (decrease)	0.0906%

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note F - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized pension expense of \$1,375,760. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	οι	Deferred utflows of esources	i	Deferred inflows of resources	
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$	616,630	\$	-	
Differences between actual and expected experience		13,016		(385,452)	
Changes in assumptions		682,261		-	
Changes in employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions	2	2,333,830		(904,354)	
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments		<u>-</u>		(1,990,763)	
Total	\$ 3	3,645,737	\$	(3,280,569)	

The \$616,630 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	
2023	\$ 210,281
2024	(157,387)
2025	(1,609)
2026	 (302,747)
Total	\$ (251,462)

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note F - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - The total pension liability in the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Safety

Valuation Date

Measurement Date

Actuarial Cost Method

Actuarial Assumptions:

January 1, 2021

December 31, 2021

Entry age normal cost level

Inflation 2.75% Amortization Growth Rate 3.00%

Projected Salary Increase 3.00% plus merit component (1)

Cost of living adjustments (COLA) 2.60% Investment Rate of Return 7.00% (2)

Mortality

Sex distinct Public Safety 2010

Mortality Table, with generational
mortality improvements projected from
2010 using Projection Scale MP-2018.

- (1) Depending on employee classification and years of service
- (2) Net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note F - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments 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, adjusted for inflation. The following table was the Retirement Board's approved asset allocation policy and the long-term expected real rates of return as of June 30, 2022:

		Long-term expected
Asset Class	Target allocation	real rate of return
Aggressive Growth	10.00%	9.10%
Traditional Growth	32.00%	5.70%
Stabilized Growth	33.00%	3.00%
Principal Protection	10.00%	(1.10)%
Crisis Risk Offset	15.00%	1.45%
Cash	00.00%	(1.90)%
Total	100.00%	

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan, calculated using the discount rate for each Plan, as well as 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 or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	<u>Safety</u>
1% Decrease	6.00%
Net pension liability	\$ 12,821,893
Current discount rate	7.00%
Net pension liability	\$ 8,014,899
1% Increase	8.00%
Net pension liability	\$ 4,071,280

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued SJCERA financial reports.

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2022, the District reported a payable of \$0 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note G - Deferred Compensation Plan

Employees of the District may participate in a deferred compensation plan adopted under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 457 (Deferred Compensation Plans with Respect to Service for State and Local Governments).

The deferred compensation plan is available to all full-time employees of the District. Under the plan, employees may elect to defer a portion of their salaries and avoid paying taxes on the deferred portion until the withdrawal date. The deferred compensation amount is not available for withdrawal by employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. Total employee contributions to the plan during the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$117,914.

Note H - Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters for which the District obtains insurance coverage.

Public entity risk pools are formally organized and separate entities established under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act of the State of California. As separate legal entities, those entities exercise full powers and authorities within the scope of the related Joint Powers Agreements including the preparation of annual budgets, accountability for all funds, the power to make and execute contracts and the right to sue and be sued. Each risk pool is governed by a board consisting of representatives from member municipalities. Each board controls the operations of the respective risk pool, including selection of management and approval of operating budgets, independent of any influence by member municipalities beyond their representation on that board. Obligations and liabilities of these risk pools are not the District's responsibility.

Fire Agencies Insurance Risk Authority

The District is insured for comprehensive liability, automotive, and property damage coverage as a member of the Fire Agencies Insurance Risk Authority (the Authority). The Authority is a public agency risk pool created pursuant to a joint powers' agreement between the numerous member fire agencies. The Authority manages one pool for all member agencies. Each member pays an annual premium to the system based on numerous factors including the number of personnel, types and values of assets held. The following coverage limits and deductibles are listed as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note H - Risk Management (Continued)

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
General liability	\$ 1,000,000	\$ _
Personal & advertising injury	1,000,000	-
Fire damage legal liability	1,000,000	-
Medical expense (each accident)	10,000	-
General aggregate	10,000,000	-
Products/completed operations	10,000,000	-
annual aggregate		
Management	1,000,000	5,000
Cyber	1,000,000	5,000
Automobile	1,000,000	5,000
Garage keepers legal liability	500,000	250-500
Excess liability	9,000,000	5,000
Crime	2,000,000	1,000

The Authority is not a component entity of the District for purposes of GASB Statement No. 14.

Fire Districts Association of California - Fire Association Self-Insurance System

The District is self-insured for workers' compensation coverage as a member of the Fire Districts Association of California - Fire Agencies Self-Insurance System (the System). The System is a public agency risk pool created pursuant to a joint powers agreement between the numerous member fire agencies. The System manages one pool for all member agencies. Each member pays an annual premium to the System based on the number of personnel, an estimated dollar amount of payroll and an experience factor. At fiscal year-end, when actual payroll expenditures are available, an adjustment to the year's annual premium is made. The System reinsures through the Local Agency Excess Workers' Compensation Authority (LAWCX), a joint powers authority, for claims in excess of \$750,000 for each insured event. The District's claims did not exceed coverage over the last 3 fiscal years.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2022

Note I - Lease Commitments

The District leases office equipment under a lease agreement that requires monthly lease payments of \$99/month and expires in 2026. The following summarizes future minimum rental payments required under the operating lease.

Year ending June 30,	
2023	\$ 1,193
2024	1,193
2025	1,193
2026	 596
	\$ 4,175

Total equipment rent expenses for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$1,334.

Note J - Governing Board

As of June 30, 2022, the five members of the District's Board of Directors were as follows:

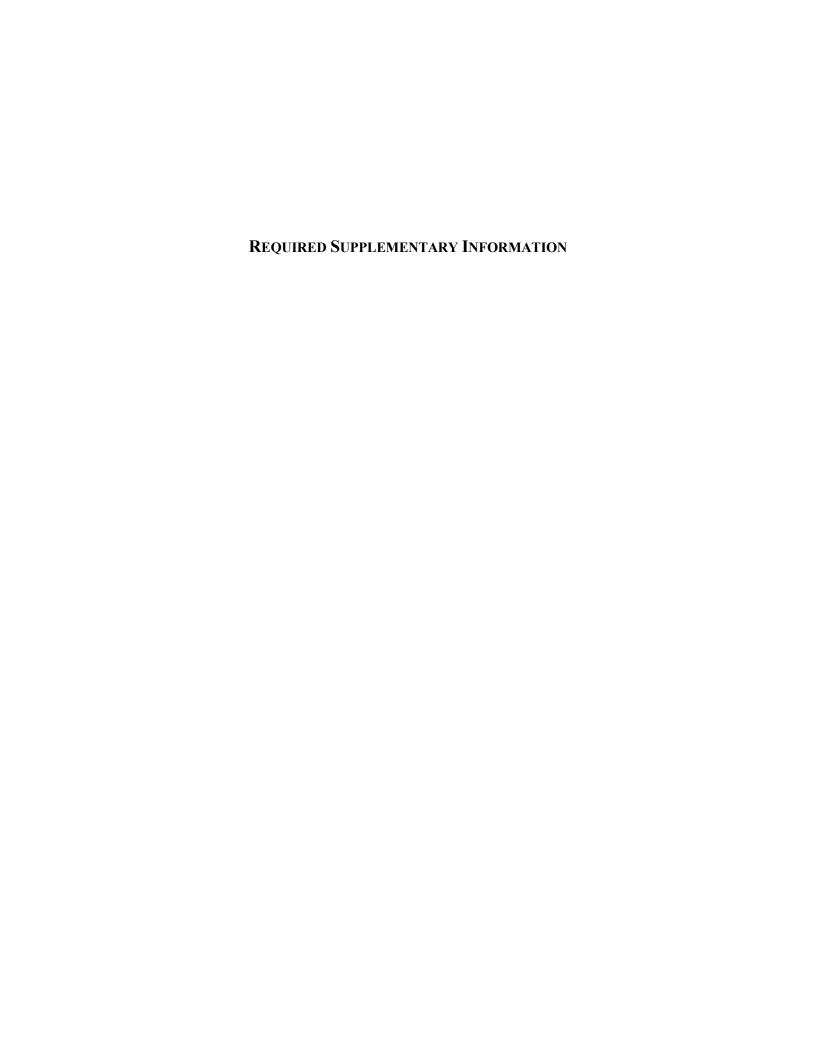
<u>Director</u>	<u>Term expires</u>
Clayton A. Titus, President	December 2024
Ryan Haggerty, Vice President	December 2022
John D. Baker, Treasurer	December 2024
Ryan Gresham	December 2022
Ralph P. Lucchetti	December 2022

Note K - Net Position (Deficit)

The governmental activities has a net position (deficit) of \$(4,648,369) as of June 30, 2022. The deficit is due to the District incurring expenses in excess of revenue and is expected to be offset in the future from the receipt of general revenues.

Note L - Contingencies

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic. Subsequent to the declaration of a pandemic, a variety of federal, state, and local governments have taken actions in response to the pandemic, which have ranged in jurisdiction, but are generally expected to result in a variety of negative economic consequences, the scope of which are not currently known or quantifiable. The duration and intensity of the impact of the coronavirus and resulting impact to the District is unknown.



Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2022

_	General fund						
_		Budgeted Variance with					
		amounts final budge					
	Actual amounts	original/final	positive/(negative)				
Revenues							
Special tax	\$ 2,412,887	\$ 2,306,091	\$ 106,796				
Property taxes	2,118,743	1,996,195	122,548				
Service fees	374,528	356,000	18,528				
Fire permits and inspections	55,832	30,000	25,832				
Grant revenue	36,334	-	36,334				
Insurance proceeds and reimbursements	34,298	15,482	18,816				
Property tax relief	13,431	12,750	681				
Impact fees	8,493	-	8,493				
Other	2,247	2,700	(453)				
Total revenues	5,056,793	4,719,218	337,575				
Expenditures							
Salaries and wages	2,178,040	1,783,332	(394,708)				
Retirement	1,243,479	1,302,511	59,032				
Employee benefits	408,173	456,323	48,150				
Professional fees	80,527	115,935	35,408				
Dispatching	71,620	78,000	6,380				
Repairs and maintenance	63,272	35,000	(28,272)				
Fuel	58,126	38,000	(20,126)				
Small tools and equipment	55,648	62,387	6,739				
Building repairs and maintenance	46,737	32,000	(14,737)				
Insurance	42,662	42,662	-				
Utilities	39,247	45,935	6,688				
Payroll taxes	32,454	29,992	(2,462)				
Office supplies	28,905	35,319	6,414				
Supplies	27,953	33,129	5,176				
Safety equipment	21,528	40,664	19,136				
Training	20,946	33,108	12,162				
Dues and subscriptions	9,482	14,710	5,228				
Directors fees	3,500	4,500	1,000				
Elections	-	10,000	10,000				
Capital outlay	841,351	275,000	(566,351)				
Debt services			•				
Principal	289,388	225,511	(63,877)				
Interest and financing costs	33,644	33,644					
Total expenditures	5,596,682	4,727,662	(869,020)				

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - Governmental Funds (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2022

		General fund	
	Actual amounts	Budgeted amounts original/final	Variance with final budget positive/ negative
Other financing sources (uses)			
Proceeds from sales of capital assets	368,277	-	368,277
Proceeds from issuance of finance leases	648,978		648,978
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,017,255		1,017,255
Net change in fund balance	477,366	(8,444)	485,810
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,271,695	1,271,695	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 1,749,061	\$ 1,263,251	\$ 485,810

Required Supplementary Information For the year ended June 30, 2022

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Last 10 years*

	Measurement Date											
	December 31,											
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>				
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.6574%	0.5668%	0.4683%	0.4421%	0.4534%	0.4333%	0.4405%	0.4405%				
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,014,899	\$ 9,505,101	\$ 7,909,217	\$ 8,222,002	\$ 7,172,233	\$ 7,225,480	\$ 6,776,387	\$ 5,803,567				
Covered - employee payroll	1,510,140	1,395,677	1,187,062	1,090,298	1,094,499	995,408	1,054,884	1,001,044				
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered -												
employee payroll	530.74%	681.04%	666.29%	754.10%	655.30%	725.88%	642.38%	579.75%				
Plan's fiduciary net position	4,198,788,004	3,546,712,249	3,244,361,827	2,841,042,076	2,879,288,631	2,554,802,124	2,413,242,547	2,466,349,529				
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.50%	67.90%	65.76%	60.44%	64.54%	60.50%	61.10%	187.20%				

Notes to schedule:

Benefit changes - There have been no changes in benefits since the prior valuation.

Changes in assumptions: In 2016, amounts reported as changes in assumptions resulted primarily from adjustments on expected retirement ages of employees.

^{*}Omitted years: GASB Statement No. 68 was implemented during the year ended June 30, 2015. No information was available prior to this date.

Required Supplementary Information For the year ended June 30, 2022

Schedule of Contributions

Last 10 years*

Measurement Date

		December 31,														
		<u>2021</u>		<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>		<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution (actuarially	Φ	1 220 422	Φ	1.070.042	Ф	0.60.045	Φ	0.67.512	Φ	7.02.000	Φ.	650 624	Φ	C24.040	Φ	540,262
determined)	\$	1,239,423	\$	1,072,843	\$	869,045	\$	967,513	\$	763,082	\$	659,624	\$	634,840	\$	549,362
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined																
contributions		1,239,423		1,072,843		869,045		967,513		763,082	_	659,624		634,840		549,362
Contribution deficiency																
(excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	_
Covered-employee payroll	\$	1,510,140	\$	1,395,677	\$	1,187,062	\$	1,090,298	\$	1,094,499	\$	995,408	\$	1,054,884	\$	1,001,044
Contributions as a percentage of covered - employee payroll		82.07%		76.87%		73.21%		88.70%		69.70%		66.27%		60.18%		54.88%

Notes to schedule:

Valuation date: 1/1/2021

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method: Entry age normal cost method

Asset valuation method: Actuarial value: Excess earnings smoothed over five years, 80%/120% corridor around market value

Amortization method: Level percentage of payroll (13 years as of 1/1/2020) with separate periods for Extraordinary Actuarial Gains or Losses (19 years for 2008)

losses as of 1/1/2020).

Discount rate: 7.00%, net of investment expenses

Amortization growth

rate: 3.00% Price Inflation: 2.75%

Salary increases: 3.00%, plus merit component based on employee classification and years of service

Mortality: Sex distinct tables public general 2010 Above-Median Income Mortality and General Disabled Annuitant 2010 Mortality Tables with

generational mortality improvements projected from 2010 using Projection Scale MP-2018

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

^{*}Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, only eight years are shown.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2022

The manager of the District prepares an expenditure budget annually which is approved by the Board of Directors setting forth the contemplated fiscal requirements. The District's budgets are maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The results of operations are presented in the budget to actual schedule in accordance with the budgetary basis.

Reported budget amounts reflect the annual budget as originally adopted. There were no amendments to the budget during the year ended June 30, 2022. The budget amounts are based on estimates of the District's expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. Actual expenditures for capital outlay, debt service and contingencies may vary significantly from budget due to timing of such expenditures.