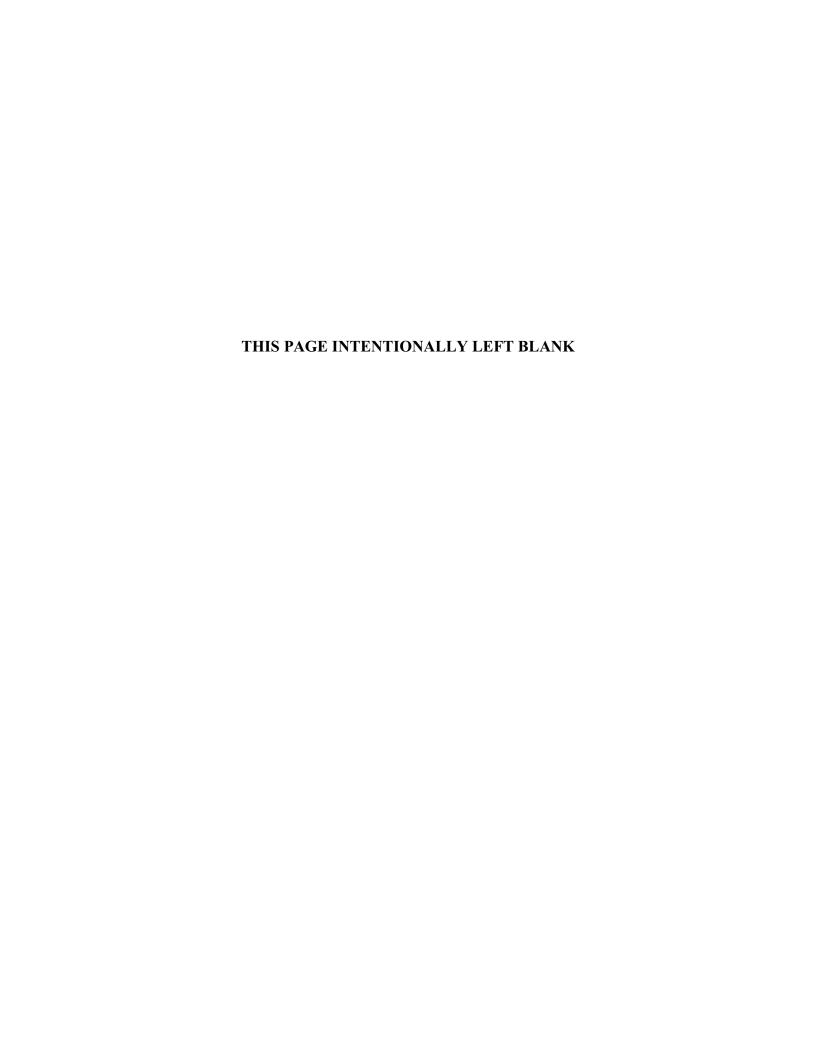
NORTH SAN JUAN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

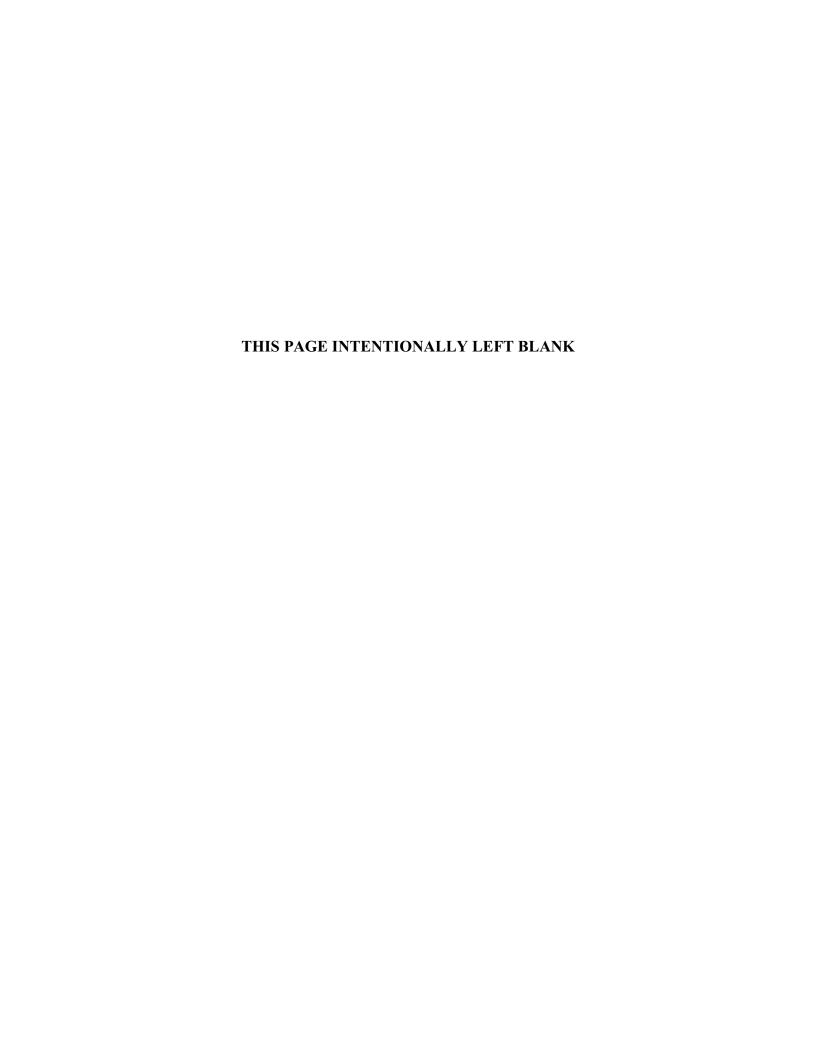
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOGETHER WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2019

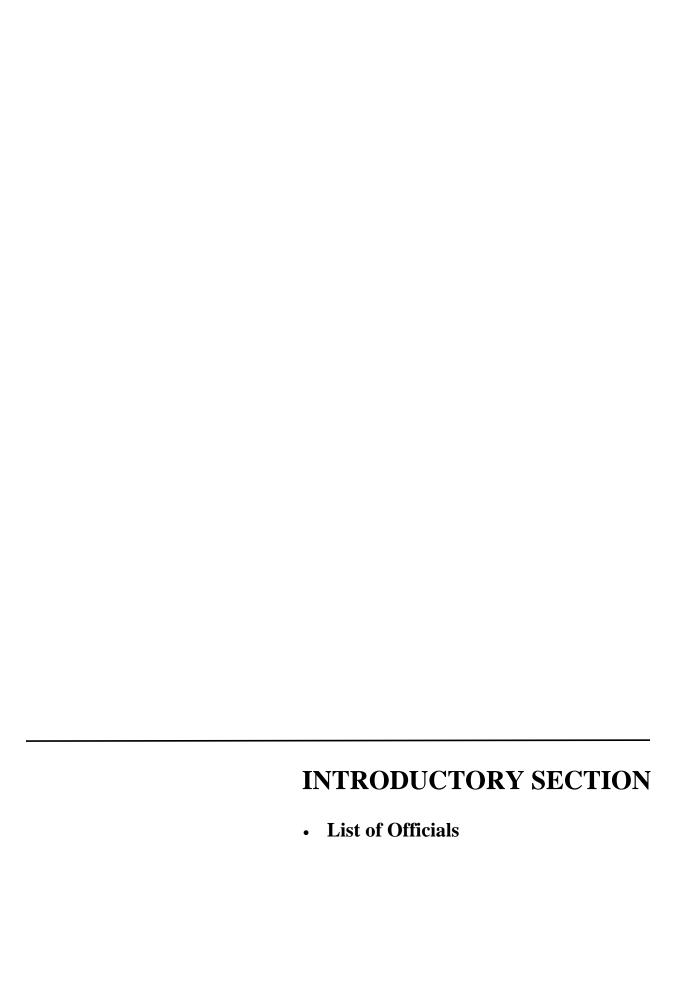


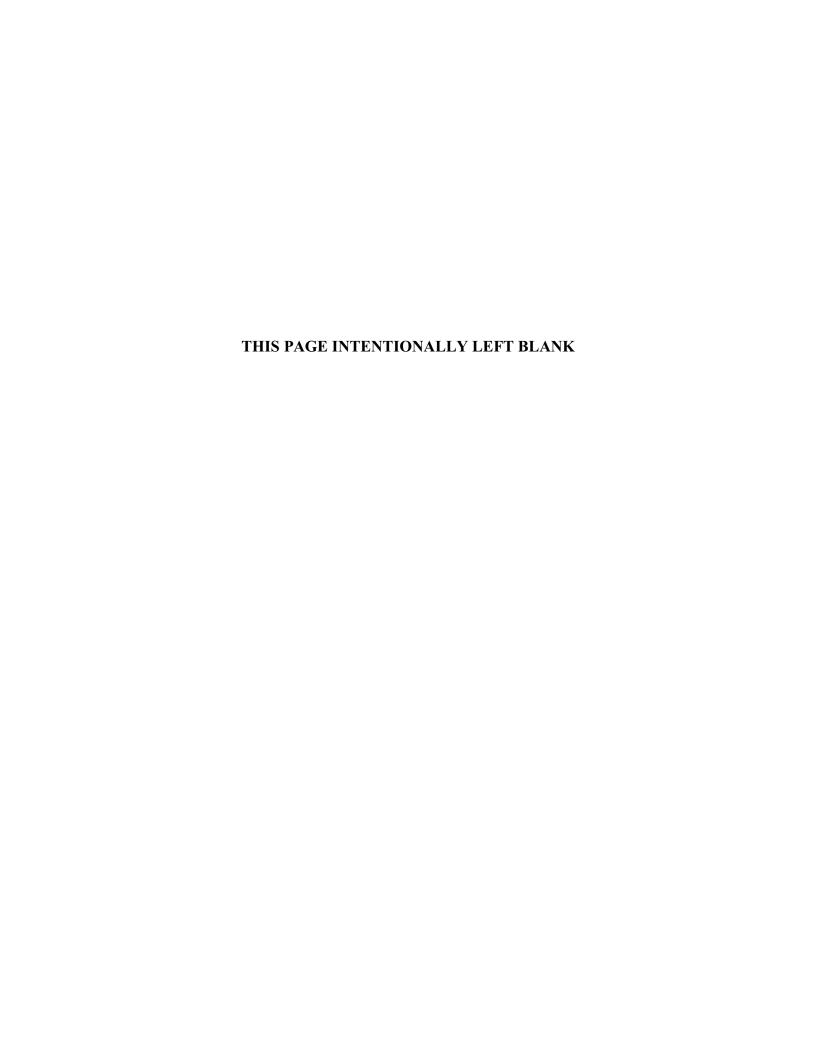
Annual Financial Report For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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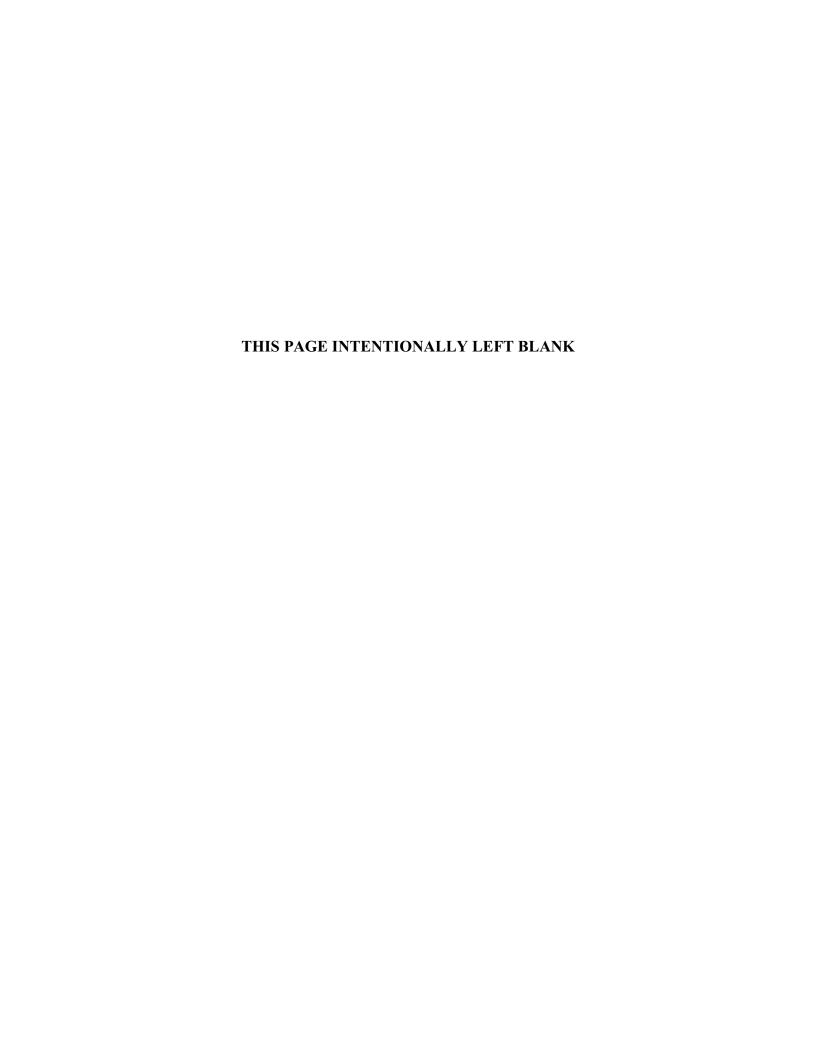




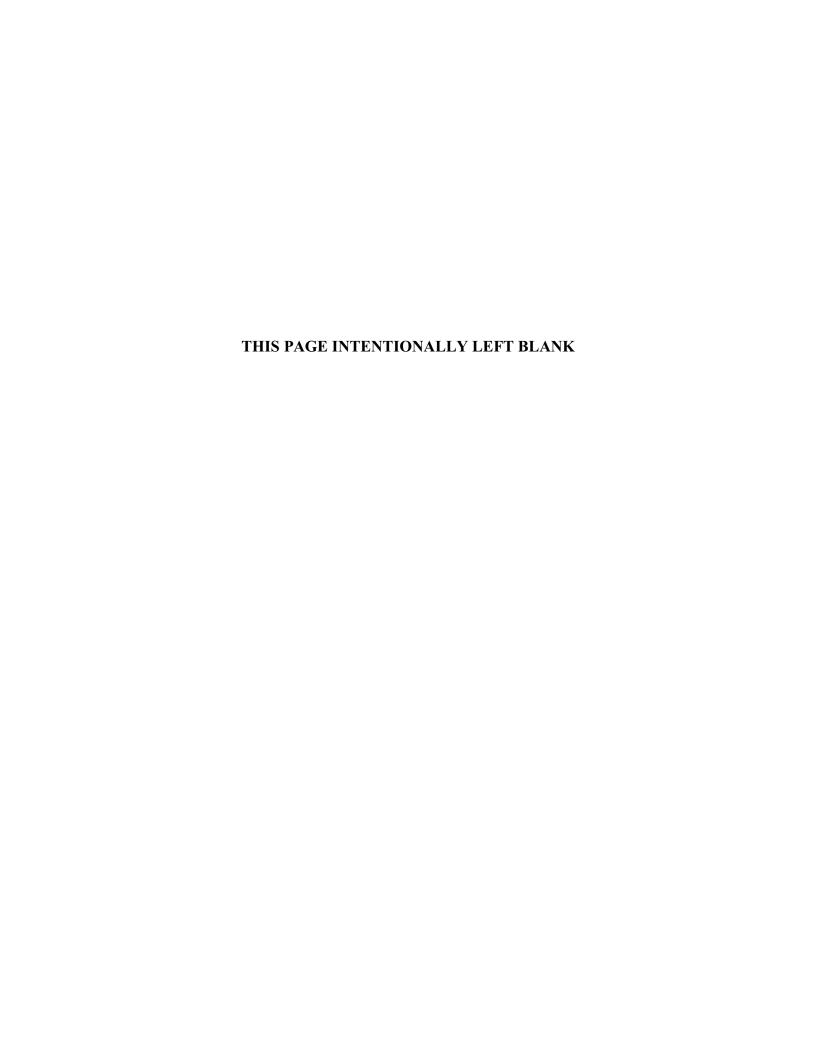
NORTH SAN JUAN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT List of Officials For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Board of Directors

Ed Beckenbach	Chairman
Freya Johnson	Vice Chairman
Pat Leach	Treasurer
Bruce Boyd	Director
Tim Tschantz	Director



FINANCIAL SECTION • Independent Auditor's Report • Basic Financial Statements • Supplementary Information



SMITH & NEWELL

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors North San Juan Fire Protection District North San Juan, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of North San Juan Fire Protection District, California (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1C; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible 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.

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 District'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 Board of Directors North San Juan Fire Protection District North San Juan, California

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash basis financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the District as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting as described in Note 1C.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1C of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements as a whole that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The introductory section and budgetary comparison information which are the responsibility of management are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison information as listed in the table of contents is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1C.

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

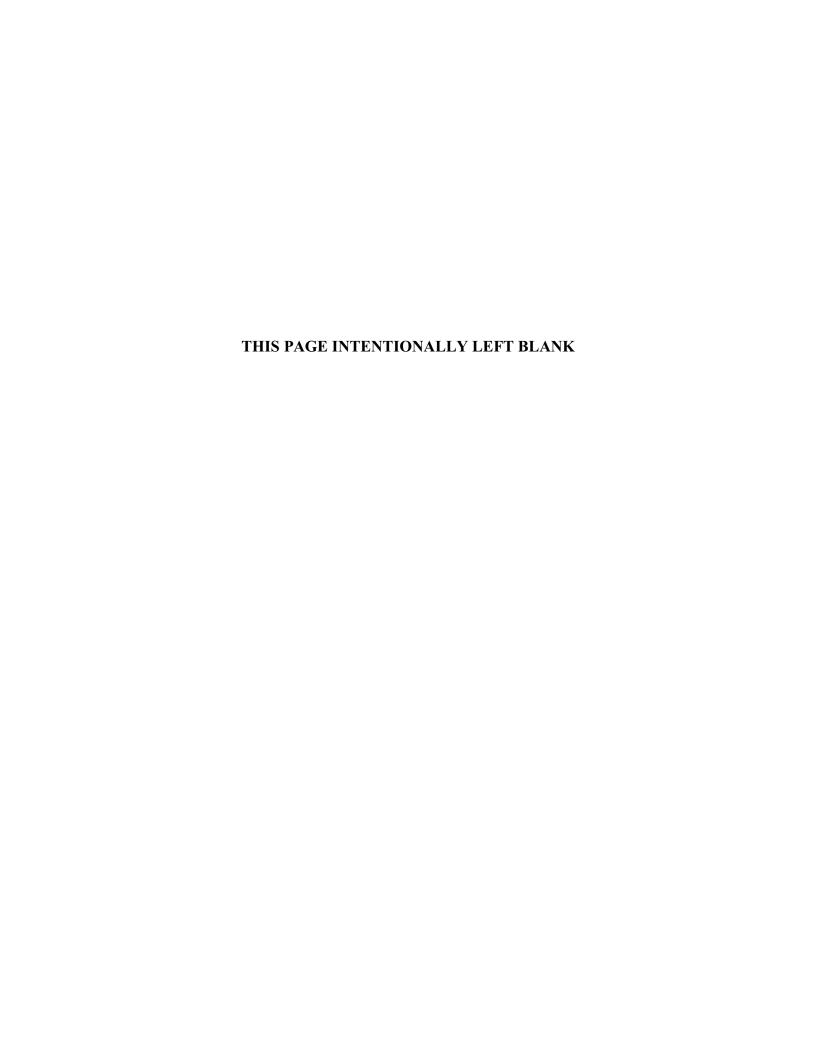
To the Board of Directors North San Juan Fire Protection District North San Juan, California

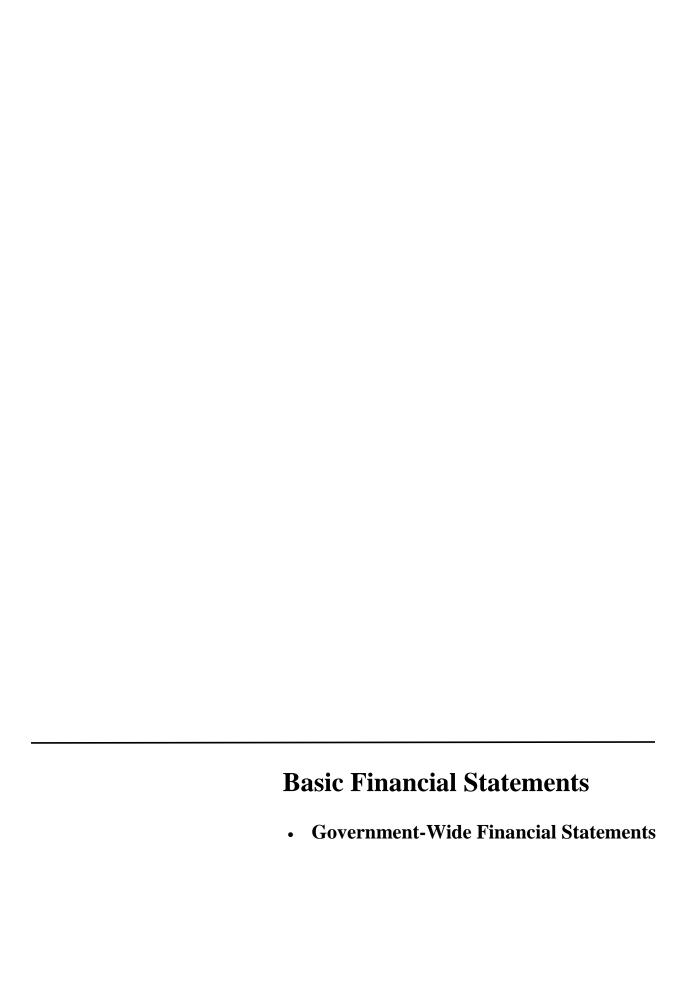
Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

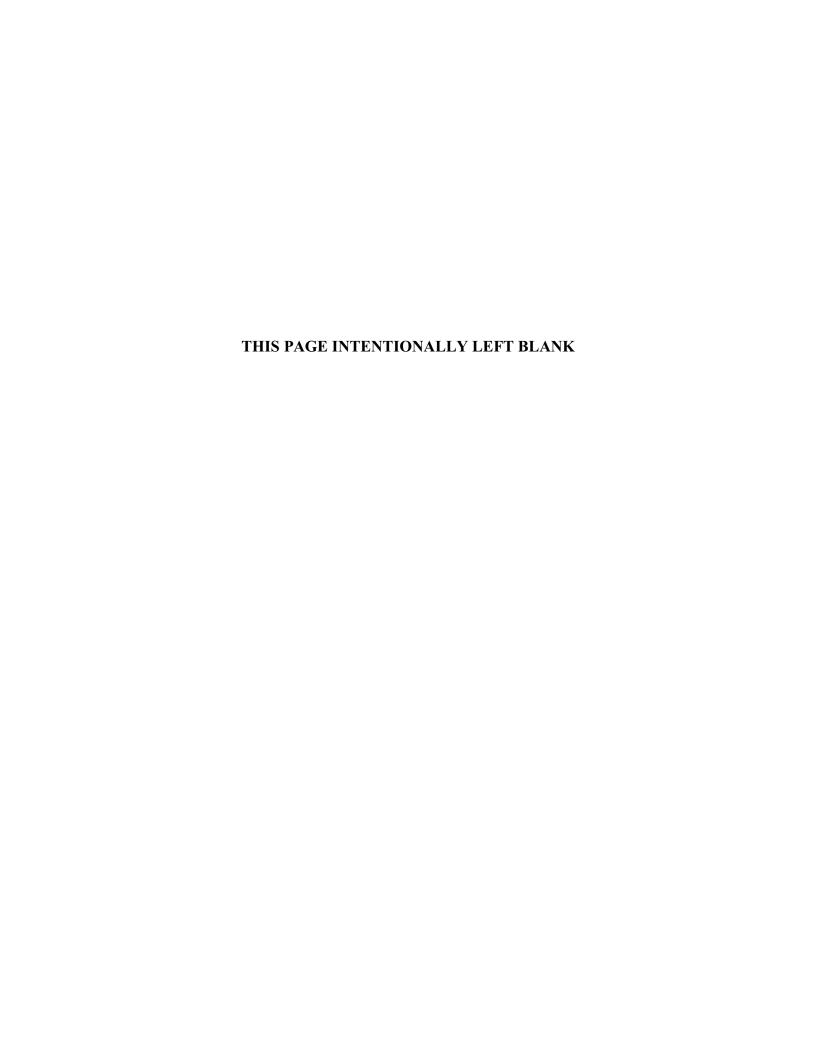
In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 3, 2020 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and 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.

Smith & Newell CPAs Yuba City, California

February 3, 2020





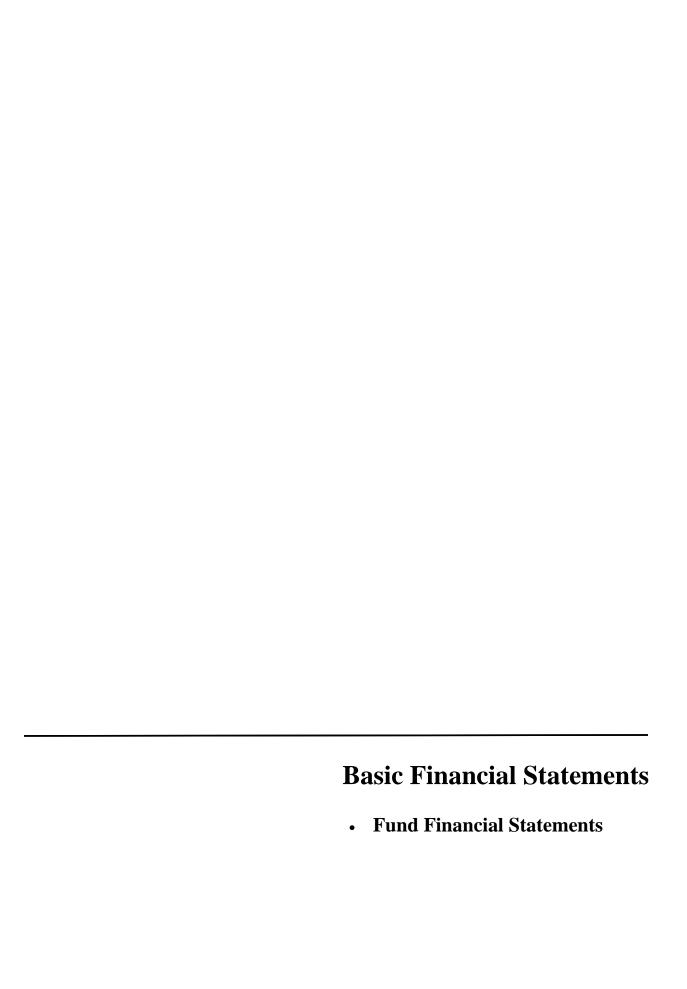


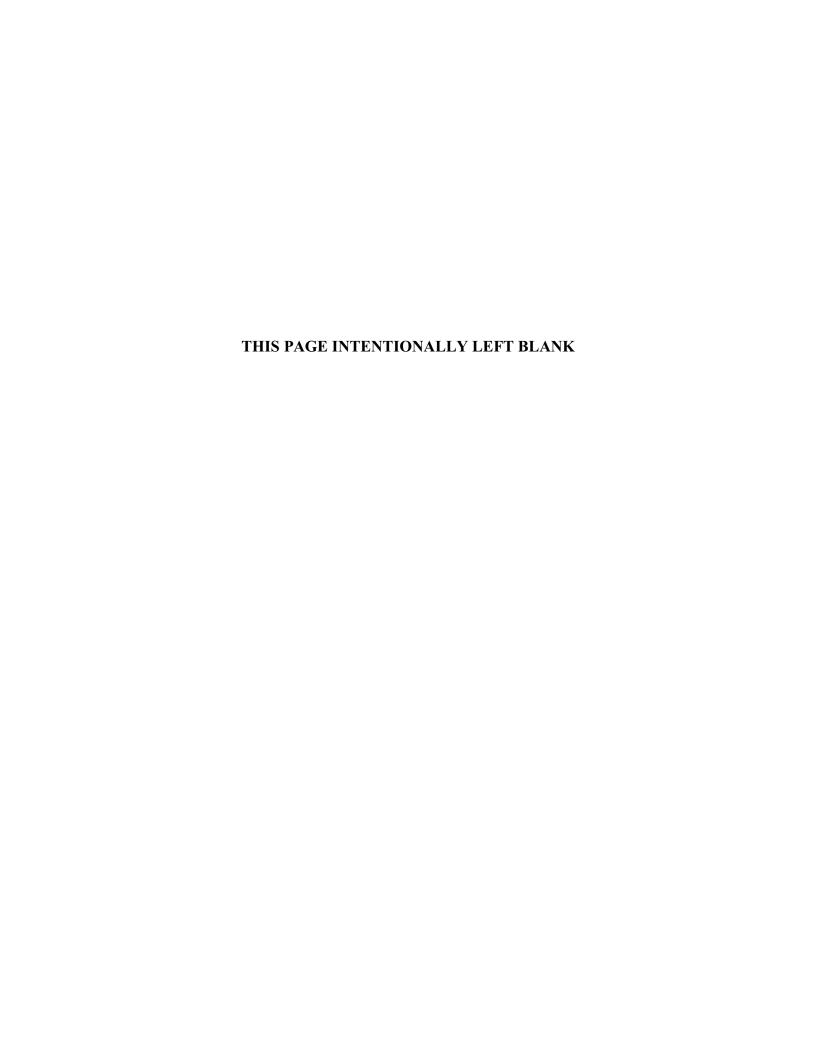
NORTH SAN JUAN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT Modified Cash Basis Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Total
	Governmental
	<u>Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 466,116
Capital assets:	
Non depreciable	38,223
Depreciable, net	318,978
Total capital assets	357,201
Total Assets	823,317
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	
Total Liabilities	
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	357,201
Restricted for:	
Capital improvements	9,716
Advanced operations	271,066
Unrestricted	185,334
Total Net Position	\$ 823,317

Modified Cash Basis Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	<u>E</u>	Expenses		arges for ervices	O G	ram Revenu perating rants and ntributions	ces Capital Grants and Contributions	Re Cl Ne Gov	(Expense) venue and hanges in t Position Total vernmental
Governmental activities: Public protection	\$	658,969	\$	12,095	\$	368,996	\$ -	\$	(277,878)
Total Governmental Activities		658,969		12,095		368,996			(277,878)
Total	\$	658,969	\$	12,095	\$	368,996	\$ -		(277,878)
General revenues: Taxes: Property taxes Interest and investment earnings Miscellaneous							283,339 6,694 27,961		
		Total G	enera	l Revenues					317,994
		Change	in Ne	t Position					40,116
	Net	Position - I	Beginr	ning					783,201
	Net	Position - I	Ending	g				\$	823,317





Modified Cash Basis Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

		General Fund	M	itigation Fees	M	easure Q		Total
ASSETS	_		_		_		_	
Cash and investments	\$	184,154	\$	10,896	\$	271,066	\$	466,116
Due from other funds		2,360						2,360
Total Assets	\$	186,514	\$	10,896	\$	271,066	\$	468,476
LIABILITIES								
Due to other funds	\$		\$	2,360	\$		\$	2,360
Total Liabilities				2,360				2,360
FUND BALANCES								
Restricted		-		8,536		271,066		279,602
Committed		38,083		-		-		38,083
Unassigned		148,431				_		148,431
Total Fund Balances		186,514		8,536		271,066		466,116
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	186,514	\$	10,896	\$	271,066	\$	468,476

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Modified Cash Basis Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Modified Cash Basis Statement of Net Position - Governmental Activities June 30, 2019

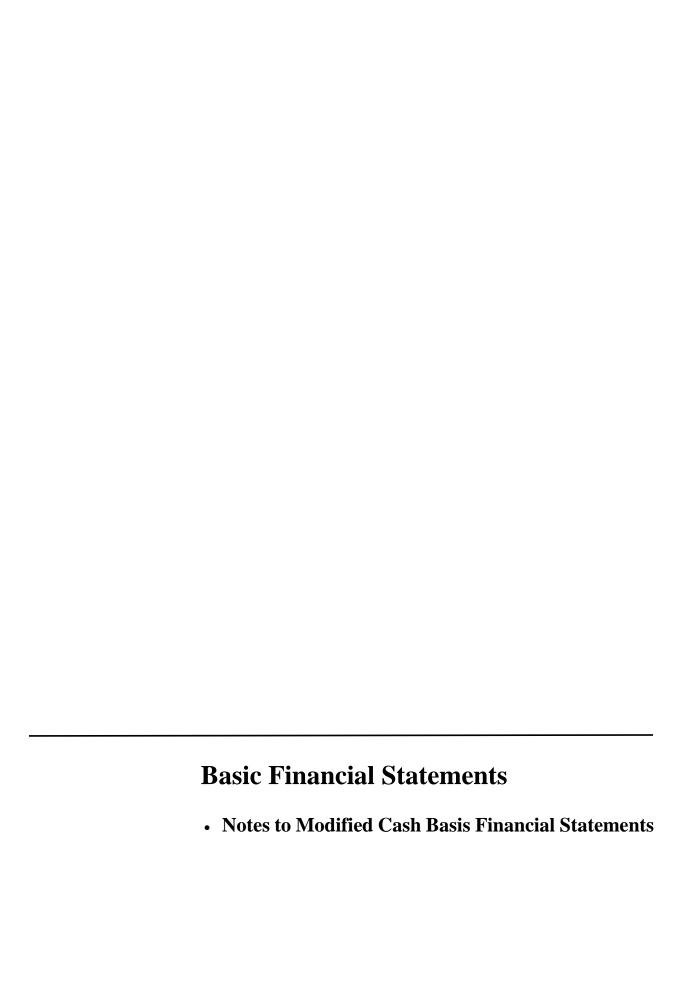
Total Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 466,116
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.	 357,201
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 823,317

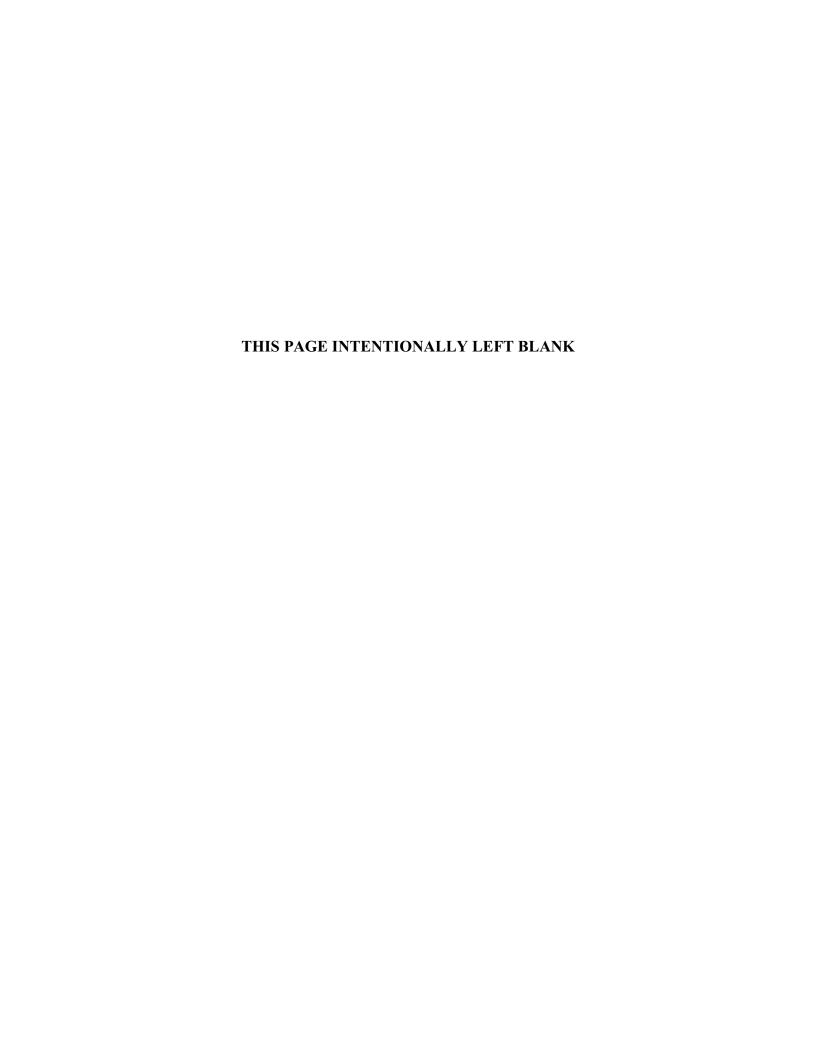
Modified Cash Basis Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Mi	itigation Fees	M	easure Q	Total
REVENUES						
Taxes and assessments	\$ 182,972	\$	-	\$	100,367	\$ 283,339
Use of money and property	3,550		149		2,995	6,694
Intergovernmental revenues	368,996		-		-	368,996
Mitigation fees	-		12,095		-	12,095
Other revenues	 26,456		20			 26,476
Total Revenues	581,974		12,264		103,362	697,600
EXPENDITURES						
Public protection:						
Salaries and benefits	402,579		-		-	402,579
Services and supplies	186,244		-		20,736	206,980
Capital outlay	 20,872		10,000		11,787	 42,659
Total Expenditures	 609,695		10,000		32,523	 652,218
Net Change in Fund Balances	(27,721)		2,264		70,839	45,382
Fund Balances - Beginning	 214,235		6,272		200,227	 420,734
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 186,514	\$	8,536	\$	271,066	\$ 466,116

Reconciliation of the Modified Cash Basis Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide Modified Cash Basis Statement of Activities - Governmental Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 45,382
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Expenditures for capital outlay	42,659
Less: current year depreciation	(49,410)
Adjustments affecting capital assets	 1,485
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 40,116





Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The North San Juan Fire Protection District was organized pursuant to section 14001-14314 of the California Health and Safety Code. The District provides fire protection services to the North San Juan area of Nevada County and maintains facilities in North San Juan. Revenues are derived principally from the County wide tax levy and special assessments on improved and unimproved parcels within the District through the 2018-19 fiscal year.

Component units of a governmental entity are legally separate entities for which the primary government is considered to be financially accountable and for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the combined financial statements to be misleading. The primary government is considered to be financially accountable if it appoints a majority of an organization's governing body and is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government.

Component Units

Based on the application of the criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, management has determined that there are no component units of the District.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the activities of the District. These statements include the financial activities of the overall District. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements report the governmental activities of the District, which are normally supported by property taxes and special assessments. The District had no business-type activities at June 30, 2019.

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 1) charges paid by the recipients of goods and services offered by the program, 2) operating grants and contributions and 3) capital grants and contributions. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are presented instead as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the District are organized into three funds, each of which are considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. The funds of the District are organized into the governmental category. The emphasis is placed on major funds, each displayed in a separate column.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basis Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- The General fund is used to account for all revenues and expenditures necessary to carry out basic governmental activities of the District that are not accounted for through other funds. For the District, the General fund includes such activities as fire protection.
- The Mitigation Fees fund is a special revenue fund used to account for revenues and expenditures
 related to mitigation fees. Funding comes primarily from mitigation fees collected and interest
 earnings.
- The Measure Q fund is a special revenue fund used to account for revenues and expenditures related
 to the Measure Q tax assessment. Funding comes primarily from special parcel taxes collected and
 interest earnings.

C. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus, within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting. The modified cash basis of accounting is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. This basis of presentation differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) in that certain revenues are recognized when received rather than earned and certain expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Such variances are presumed to be material. However similar to financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP, these financial statements reflect the capitalized cost of equipment and related depreciation, and long-term debt.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus, within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting. In the governmental funds, general capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures and proceeds of governmental long-term debt and capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

D. Non-Current Government Assets/Liabilities

Non-current governmental assets and liabilities, such as capital assets and long-term liabilities, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net position.

E. Cash and Investments

The District pools all cash and investments, other than imprest cash, with the County of Nevada. The Nevada County Treasury is an external investment pool for the District and the District is considered an involuntary participant. Each fund's share in this pool is displayed in the accompanying financial statements as cash and investments.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Cash and Investments (Continued)

Participant's equity in the investment pool is determined by the dollar amount of participant deposits, adjusted for withdrawals and distributed investment income. Investment income is determined on the amortized cost basis. Interest payments, accrued interest, accreted discounts, amortized premiums and realized gains and losses, net of administrative fees, are apportioned to pool participants every quarter. This method differs from the fair value method used to value investments in these financial statements as unrealized gains and losses are not apportioned to pool participants.

F. Inventory

Inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time inventory is purchased rather than when consumed. Records are not maintained of inventory and supplies on hand, although these amounts are not considered material.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with a cost of \$500 or more and a useful life of more than one year. Capital assets, including public domain infrastructure, are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable. Contributed capital assets are valued at their acquisition value at the date of donation.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated or amortized using the straight line method over the assets' estimated useful lives in the government-wide financial statements. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

<u>Depreciable Asset</u>	Estimated Lives
Equipment	3 to 25 years
Structures and improvements	5 to 50 years

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Betterments and major improvements which significantly increase values, change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the result of operations.

H. Property Tax

Nevada County is responsible for the collection and allocation of property taxes. Under California law, property taxes are assessed and collected by the County of Nevada up to 1 percent of the full cash value of taxable property, plus other increases approved by the voter and distributed in accordance with statutory formulas.

The valuation/lien date for all taxes is January 1. Secured property tax is due in two installments, the first is due November 1 and delinquent with penalties after December 10; the second is due February 1 and delinquent with penalties after April 10. Unsecured property tax is due on March 1, and becomes delinquent if unpaid on August 31.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Property Tax (Continued)

The County uses the alternative method of property tax apportionment known as the "Teeter Plan". Under this method of property tax apportionment, the County remits the entire amount levied and handles all delinquencies, retaining interest and penalties.

I. Compensated Absences and Other Postemployment Benefits

At June 30, 2019, the District did not have any full-time employees who would be eligible for vacation, sick leave or compensatory time off.

The District does not currently provide other postemployment benefits.

J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At June 30, 2019, the District did not have any deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. At June 30, 2019, the District did not have any deferred inflows of resources.

K. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are reflected as either loans, services provided or used, reimbursements or transfers.

Loans reported as receivables and payables are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion to interfund loans) as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a nonspendable fund balance in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not in spendable form.

Services provided or used, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. These services provide information on the net cost of each government function and therefore are not eliminated in the process of preparing the government-wide statement of activities.

Reimbursements occur when the funds responsible for particular expenditures repay the funds that initially paid for them. Such reimbursements are reflected as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and reductions to expenditures in the reimbursed fund.

All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide presentation.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

M. Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements

The following governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements have been implemented, if applicable, in the current financial statements.

Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs). This statement enhances the comparability of financial statements among governments by establishing uniform criteria for governments to recognize and measure certain AROs including obligations that may not have been previously reported. This statement also enhances the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring disclosures related to those AROs.

Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowing, and Direct Placements. This statement improves financial reporting by providing users of financial statements with essential information that currently is not consistently provided. In addition, information about resources to liquidate debt and the risk associated with changes in terms associated with debt will be disclosed. As a result, users will have better information to understand the effects of debt on a government's future resources flows.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A. Financial Statement Presentation

As of June 30, 2019, the District's cash and investments consisted of the following:

Cash: Deposits (less outstanding checks)	\$ 500
Total Cash	500
Investments: Nevada County Treasurer's Pool	465,616
Total Investments	465,616
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 466,116

B. Cash

At year end, the carrying amount of the District's cash deposits (including the amount in a checking account) was \$500 and the bank balance was \$428. The difference between the bank balance and the carrying amount represents outstanding checks and deposits in transit.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Cash (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits - Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the District will not be able to recover its deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District complies with the requirements of the California Government Code. Under this code, deposits of more than \$250,000 must be collateralized at 105 percent to 150 percent of the value of the deposit to guarantee the safety of the public funds. At June 30, 2019, the entire amount of the District's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

C. Investments

The District does not have a formal investment policy. At June 30, 2019, all investments of the District were in the County of Nevada investment pool. Under the provisions of the County's investment policy and the California Government Code, the County may invest or deposit in the following:

Banker's Acceptances
Commercial paper
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)
Medium-term Corporate Notes
Money Market Funds
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit
Repurchase Agreements
Reverse Repurchase Agreements
Securities of the Federal Government of its Agencies
California State Registered Warrants, Treasury Notes and Bonds
Local Agency Obligations
Certificates of Deposit
Pass-Through Securities

Fair Value of Investments - The District measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets; Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,

Level 3: Unobservable inputs

The District's position in external investment pools is in itself regarded as a type of investment and looking through to the underlying investments of the pool is not appropriate. Therefore, the District's investment in external investment pools are not recognized in the three-tiered fair value hierarchy described above.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

C. Investments (Continued)

At June 30, 2019, the District had the following recurring fair value measurements:

		Fair Value Measurements Usin				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Investments by Fair Value Level						
None	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	-	\$ -	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		
Investments in External Investment Pool						
Nevada County Treasurer's Pool	465,616					
Total Investments	<u>\$ 465,616</u>					

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk of loss due to the fair value of an investment falling due to interest rates rising. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. To limit exposure to fair value losses resulting from increases in interest rates, the County's investment policy limits investment maturities to a term appropriate to the need for funds so as to permit the County to meet all projected obligations.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The County's investment policy sets specific parameters by type of investment to be met at the time of purchase. As of June 30, 2019, the District's investments were all held with the County of Nevada investment pool which is not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the District will not be able to recover its deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investments in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the District's investment in a single issuer of securities. When investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration presents a heightened risk of potential loss. State law and the investment policy of the County contain limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. As of June 30, 2019, all investments of the District are in the Nevada County investment pool which contains a diversification of investments.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

D. Investments in External Pool

The Nevada County Pooled Investment fund is a pooled investment fund program governed by the County which monitors and reviews the management of public funds maintained in the investment pool in accordance with the County investment policy and the California Government Code. The Board of Supervisors review and approve the investment policy annually. The County Treasurer prepares and submits a comprehensive investment report to the Board of Supervisors every month. The report covers the type of investments in the pool, maturity dates, par value, actual cost and fair value. Investments in the Nevada County Pooled Investment fund are highly liquid as deposits and withdrawals can be made at any time without penalty. The Pool does not impose a maximum investment limit. Required disclosure information regarding categorization of investments and other deposit and investment risk disclosures can be found in the County's financial statements. The County of Nevada's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the County of Nevada Auditor-Controller's office at 950 Maidu Avenue, Nevada City, CA 95959.

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Retirements/ Adjustments	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated: Land	\$ 38,223	\$ -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 38,223
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	38,223			38,223
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated: Buildings and improvements Vehicles and fire apparatuses Furniture and fixtures	362,063 715,444 245,746	42,659	1,485	362,063 715,444 289,890
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	1,323,253	42,659	1,485	1,367,397
Less Accumulated Depreciation For: Building and improvements Vehicles and fire apparatuses Furniture and fixtures	(178,506) (600,043) (220,460)	(7,547) (27,757) (14,106)	- - 	(186,053) (627,800) (234,566)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(999,009)	(49,410)		(1,048,419)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	324,244	(6,751)	1,485	318,978
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 362,467</u>	(<u>\$ 6,751</u>)	<u>\$ 1,485</u>	\$ 357,201

Depreciation

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Public Protection	\$ 49,410
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 49,410

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 4: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Due To/From Other Funds

During the course of operations, transactions occur between funds to account for goods received or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as due from or due to other funds. The following are due from and due to balances as of June 30, 2019.

	Due From	Due To	
	Other Funds	Other Funds	
General fund Mitigation Fees	\$ 2,360	\$ - 2,360	
Total	\$ 2.360	\$ 2,360	
Total	$\frac{\varphi}{\varphi}$ 2;300	$\frac{\psi}{2,300}$	

NOTE 5: NET POSITION

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net
 of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages,
 notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of
 those assets.
- **Restricted net position** consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position all other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

Net Position Flow Assumption

When a government funds outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, it is considered that restricted resources are used first, followed by the unrestricted resources.

NOTE 6: FUND BALANCES

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. As of June 30, 2019, fund balance for the governmental funds is made up of the following:

• Nonspendable fund balance - amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories and prepaid amounts.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

- **Restricted fund balance** amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Directors is the highest level of decision-making authority for the District that can, by Board action, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed remains in place until a similar action is taken to remove or revise the limitation. The underlying action that imposed the limitation needs to occur no later than the close of the reporting period.
- Assigned fund balance amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at either the highest level of decision-making, or by a body or an official designated for that purpose.
- Unassigned fund balance the residual classification for the District's General fund that includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

The fund balances for all governmental funds as of June 30, 2019, were distributed as follows:

	General <u>Fund</u>	Mitigation Fees	Measure Q	Total
Restricted for: Mitigation Measure Q	\$ - 	\$ 9,716	\$ - <u>271,066</u>	\$ 9,716 271,066
Subtotal		9,716	271,066	280,782
Committed for: Capital savings	38,083	-	-	38,083
Subtotal	38,083	<u> </u>		38,083
Unassigned	147,251			147,251
Total	<u>\$ 185,334</u>	<u>\$ 9,716</u>	\$ 271,066	<u>\$ 466,116</u>

Fund Balance Flow Assumption

When a government funds outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance), a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available, it is considered that restricted fund balance is depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

The Board of Directors has adopted a fund balance policy for financial statement reporting. The policy establishes procedures for reporting fund balance classifications and establishes a hierarchy of fund balance expenditures.

Notes to Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: 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. The District purchases coverage from a commercial carrier. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

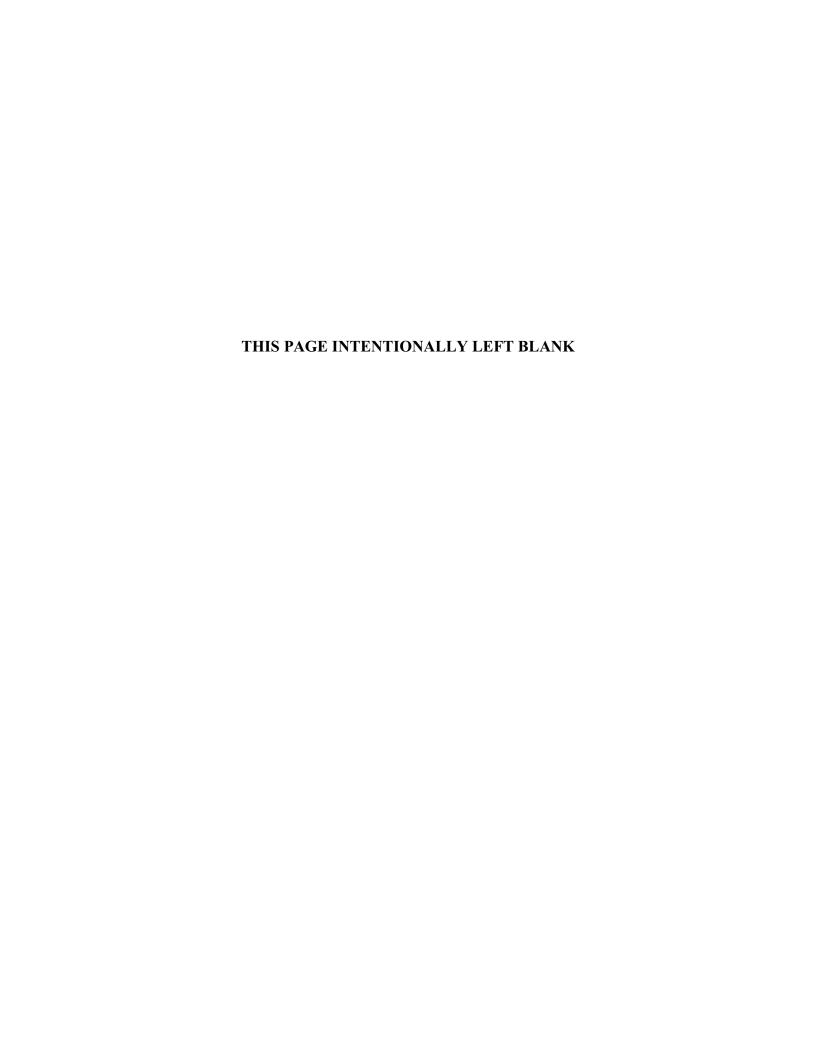
NOTE 8: OTHER INFORMATION

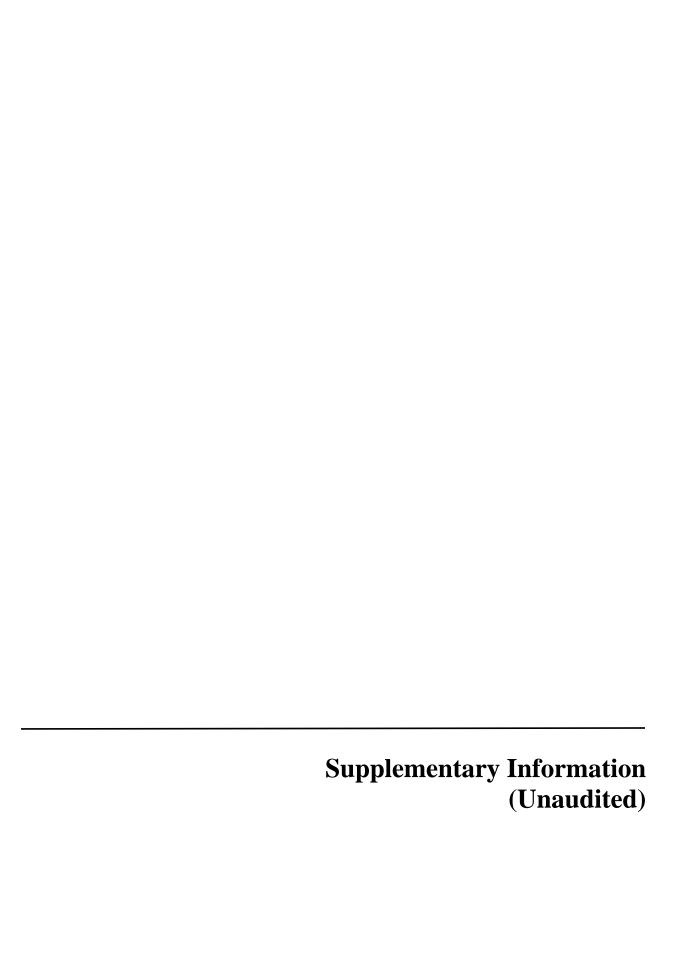
A. Contingent Liabilities

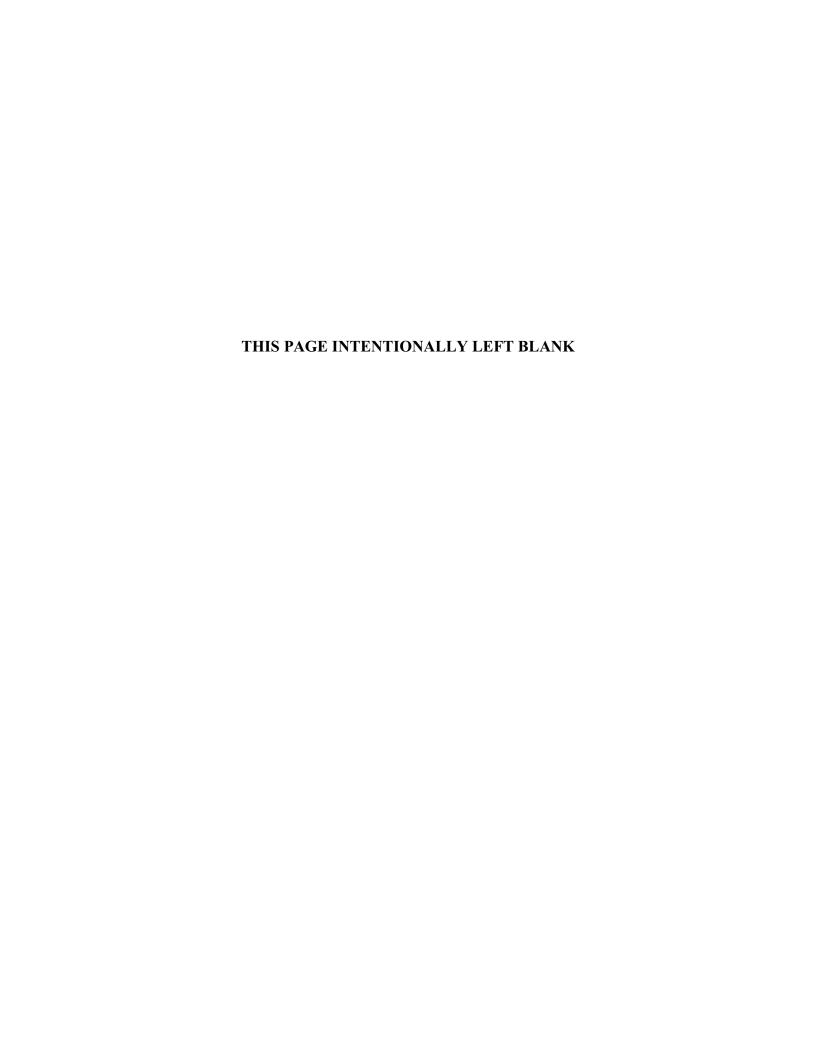
Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the appreciable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

B. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated events subsequent to June 30, 2019 through February 3, 2020, the date on which the financial statements were available for issuance. Management has determined no subsequent events requiring disclosure have occurred.







Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

DEVENUE	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES Toyon and accomments	¢	197.660	¢	192 160	¢	192.072	¢	012
Taxes and assessments	\$	187,660 4,000	\$	182,160 2,700	\$	182,972 3,550	\$	812 850
Use of money and property Intergovernmental revenues		29,200		27,200		28,896		1,696
Other revenues		216,300		411,960		366,556		(45,404)
Other revenues	-	210,300		411,900		300,330		(43,404)
Total Revenues		437,160		624,020		581,974		(42,046)
EXPENDITURES								
Public protection:								
Salaries and benefits		363,500		408,500		402,579		5,921
Services and supplies		177,560		206,502		186,244		20,258
Contingency		57,066		62,402		-		62,402
Capital outlay		9,000		9,000		20,872		(11,872)
Total Expenditures		607,126		686,404		609,695		76,709
Net Change in Fund Balances		(169,966)		(62,384)		(27,721)		34,663
Fund Balances - Beginning		214,235	-	214,235	-	214,235	-	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	44,269	\$	151,851	\$	186,514	\$	34,663
Reconciliation of Net Changes in Fund Balances - Budgetary to Modified Cash Basis: Total Revenues - Budgetary Basis								581,974
Strike team reimbursements are included as other revenues for budgetary purposes, but are included as intergovernmental revenue for financial reporting purposes. Other revenues Intergovernmental								(340,100) 340,100
Total Revenues - Modified Cash Basis Statement of Revenues Fund Balances	s, Exp	oenditures a	nd C	hanges in			\$	581,974

Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule Major Special Revenue Fund - Mitigation Fees For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES		4.40				4.40		
Use of money and property	\$	140	\$	140	\$	149	\$	9
Mitigation fees		11,600		10,332		12,095		1,763
Other revenues						20		20
Total Revenues		11,740		10,472		12,264		1,792
EXPENDITURES								
Capital outlay				10,000		10,000		
Total Expenditures				10,000		10,000		
Net Change in Fund Balances		11,740		472		2,264		1,792
Fund Balances - Beginning		6,272		6,272		6,272		
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	18,012	\$	6,744	\$	8,536	\$	1,792

Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule Major Special Revenue Fund - Measure Q For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES								
Taxes and assessments	\$	100,000	\$	100,000	\$	100,367	\$	367
Use of money and property		2,600		3,000		2,995		(5)
Other revenues				12,340			-	(12,340)
Total Revenues		102,600		115,340		103,362		(11,978)
EXPENDITURES								
Public protection:								
Services and supplies		58,940		58,940		20,736		38,204
Capital outlay		33,400		56,400		11,787		44,613
Total Expenditures		92,340		115,340		32,523		82,817
Net Change in Fund Balances		10,260		-		70,839		70,839
Fund Balances - Beginning		200,227		200,227		200,227		
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	210,487	\$	200,227	\$	271,066	\$	70,839

Supplementary Information Note to Budgetary Comparison Schedules For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

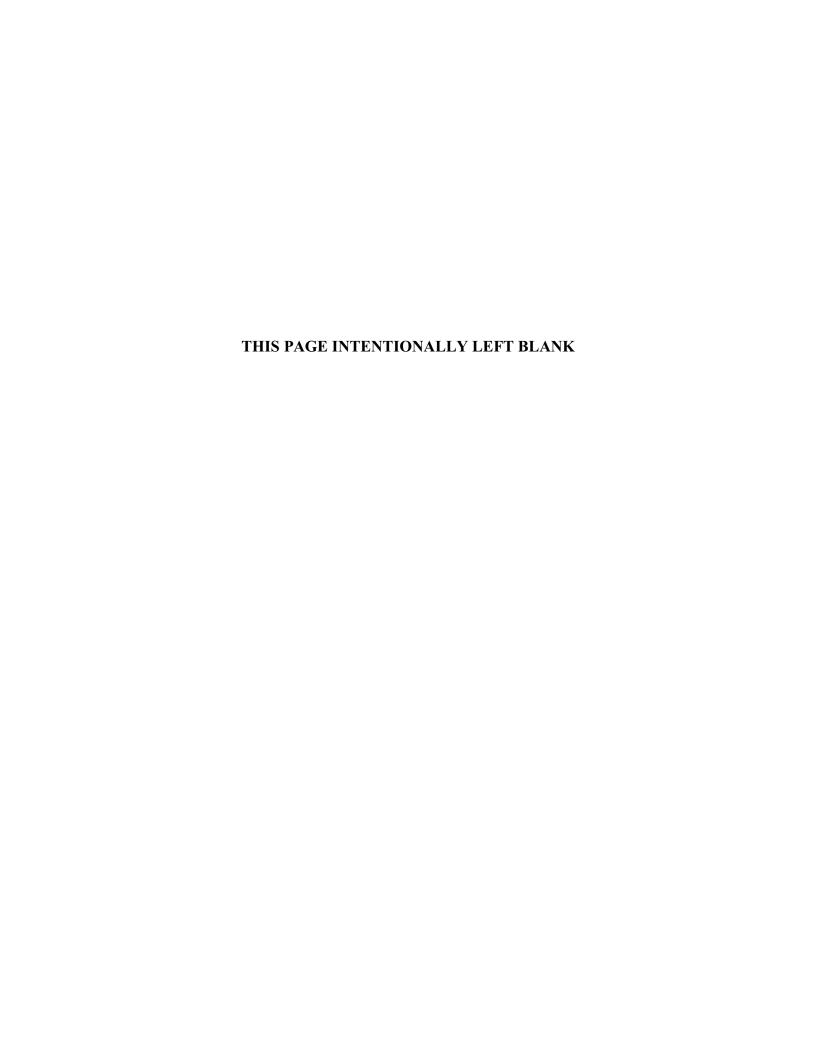
Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year. The District presents a comparison of annual budget to actual results for the General fund and major special revenue funds. The amounts reported on the budgetary basis are generally on the basis of accounting described in Note 1C of the financial statements.

The following procedures are performed by the District in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- (1) The budget process begins with a preliminary budget prepared by the Finance Committee to cover the fiscal year from July 1 to June 30 and is presented to the Board for approval in June of each year.
- (2) If needed, a Revised Preliminary Budget is prepared in September and approved by the Board in October.
- (3) The bulk of the District's revenues are taxes and assessments received from Nevada County. The amount of revenue is disclosed by the County in late November; 60 percent of the revenues are deposited in the District's account in December; 30 percent in April; and 10 percent in June. A proposed budget is then prepared, reflecting estimated expenditures and the actual funding from the County. This budget is approved as the adopted budget by the Board in January.
- (4) A revised adopted budget is usually drafted in April and approved by the Board in May.
- (5) A final budget reflecting actual income is presented to the Board for approval in June. The purpose of this budget is to ensure that all major expenditure categories have sufficient funds to cover expenditures through the end of the fiscal year.
- (6) Finally, a financial reconciliation is prepared after the end of the fiscal year and presented at the regularly scheduled July Board meeting showing actual income and expenditures for the fiscal year.

The District does not use encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve this portion of the applicable appropriation.

OTHER REPORT AND SCHEDULES **Other Report Schedule of Findings and Recommendations Management's Corrective Action Plan**



SMITH & NEWELL

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 Board of Directors North San Juan Fire Protection District North San Juan, 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 modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the North San Juan Fire Protection District, North San Juan, California (District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 3, 2020.

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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations, that we consider to be significant deficiencies. (2019-001 and 2019-002)

To the Board of Directors North San Juan Fire Protection District North San Juan, California

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.

District's Responses to Findings

The District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying management's corrective action plan. The District's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Smith & Newell CPAs Yuba City, California

February 3, 2020

Schedule of Findings and Recommendations For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

2019-001 Deficiencies in Control Structure Design (Significant Deficiency)

Criteria

Good internal control requires that appropriate segregation of duties regarding collections, data input, reconciliations and general operating procedures be incorporated and implemented in the District's activities.

Condition

We noted that there is an absence of appropriate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives.

Cause

The District has limited staff.

Effect

The District's internal control procedures allow one person to receive cash receipts, make deposits and reconcile cash held in the County Treasury.

Questioned Cost

No questioned costs were identified as a result of our procedures.

Context

Not applicable.

Repeat Finding

Not a repeat finding.

Recommendation

We recommend that a continued effort be made to incorporate and implement good internal control policies and practices in the District's operating procedures.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action

Refer to separate Management's Corrective Action Plan for views of responsible officials and management's responses.

2019-002 Cash Reconciliation (Significant Deficiency)

Criteria

Good internal control requires that all cash recorded on the District's general ledger be reconciled on a regular basis and that the reconciled balance agree to the County records and supporting documentation.

Schedule of Findings and Recommendations For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

2019-002 Cash Reconciliation (Significant Deficiency) (Continued)

Condition

We noted that the June 30, 2019 reconciliations for the cash held in the County Treasury did not agree to the District's general ledger. Prior to audit adjustments, there were unreconciled differences of approximately \$18,000 and unknown balance adjustment journal entries being recorded in the general ledger.

Cause

The District's cash reconciliation is being performed, although the reconciled balance does not agree to the balance reported in the County Treasury. In addition, adjustments are being recorded in the District's general ledger that do not have supporting documentation and are unidentified as to the reason for the adjustment.

Effect

At June 30, 2019, prior to any audit adjustments, there were unreconciled differences of cash held in the County Treasury of approximately \$18,000 which required adjustment.

Questioned Cost

No questioned costs were identified as a result of our procedures.

Context

We obtained the District's cash reconciliations as of June 30, 2019 and verified any outstanding items and traced to available supporting documentation.

Repeat Finding

Not a repeat finding.

Recommendation

We recommend that the District reconcile all cash recorded on the general ledger to the balance in the County Treasury on a regular basis.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action

Refer to separate Management's Corrective Action Plan for views of responsible officials and management's responses.

Management's Corrective Action Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Finding 2019-001 Deficiencies in Control Structure Design (Significant Deficiency)

We recommend that a continued effort be made to incorporate and implement good internal control policies and practices in the District's operating procedures.

Responsible Individual: Treasurer and District Manager (Finance)

Corrective Action Plan: None

Anticipated Completion Date: None

Finding 2019-002 Cash Reconciliation (Significant Deficiency)

We recommend that the District reconcile all cash recorded on the general ledger to the balance in the County Treasury on a regular basis.

Responsible Individual: District Manager (Finance)

Corrective Action Plan: None

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

