FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

WORLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT September 30, 2019

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FINANCIAL SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Worley Fire Protection District Worley, ID 83876

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Worley Fire Protection District as of and for the year ended September 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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Worley Fire Protection District, as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONCLUDED)

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information and certain GASB 68 pension information, as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 11, 2019 on our consideration of Worley Fire Protection 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 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 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 Worley Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Magnuson, McHugh's Company, P.A.

Magnuson, McHugh & Company, P.A.

December 11, 2019

FINANCIAL SECTION BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2019

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 744,729
Receivables	85,102
Prepaid expenses	20,065
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	 3,052,044
Total assets	 3,901,940
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Proportionate share of collective deferred outflows of resources	 53,974
Total deferred outflows of resources	 53,974
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	18,603
Accrued interest payable	4,158
Capital lease - current portion	159,230
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Capital lease - noncurrent	676,168
Compensated absences	30,244
Net pension liability	155,673
Total liabilities	1,044,076
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources	71,380
Total deferred inflows of resources	71,380
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	2,216,646
Unrestricted	623,812
Total net position	\$ 2,840,458

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

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EXPENSES	
Public safety - fire protection:	
Labor	\$ 535,119
Payroll taxes and benefits	115,668
Professional fees	187,992
Administrative expenses	16,411
Office supplies	11,185
Station maintenance/repair	77,809
Communications	2,496
Fleet	26,688
Fire operations	19,942
Training	2,320
Change in net pension liability	55,773
Unallocated PERSI contributions	(57,443
Depreciation	196,824
Interest	52,398
Total expenditures	1,243,182
PROGRAM REVENUES	
Charges for services - KCEMSS	210,279
Net program expenses	1,032,903
GENERAL REVENUES	
Property taxes	891,498
Sales tax	36,190
Interest on investments	19,293
Miscellaneous revenue	118,800
Total general revenues	1,065,781
Change in net position	32,878
Net position - beginning	2,807,580
Net position - ending	\$ 2,840,458

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements" are an integral part of this statement.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET September 30, 2019

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 744,729
Accounts receivable:	
Taxes receivable	67,571
Other receivables	17,531
Prepaid expenses	20,065
Total assets	\$ 849,896
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 5,835
Accrued payroll and related costs	 12,768
Total liabilities	 18,603
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	65,397
Total deferred inflows of resources liabilities	65,397
FUND BALANCES	
Nonspendable-prepaid expense	20,065
Unassigned	745,831
Total fund balances	 765,896
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 849,896

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2019

Total fund balances - Governmental Funds, September 30, 2019		\$ 765,896
Cost of capital assets, September 30, 2019	\$ 5,533,468	
Less: Accumulated depreciation, September 30, 2019		
Buildings	(912,318)	
Vehicles	(932,265)	
Equipment	(588,663)	
Furnitures and fixtures	(48,178)	3,052,044
Elimination of deferred revenue		65,397
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Interest payable		(4,158)
Compensated absences		(30,244)
Capital leases		(835,398)
Pension liabilities and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions:		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability		(155,673)
Proportionate share of collective deferred outflows of resources		53,974
Proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources		 (71,380)
Net position, September 30, 2019		\$ 2,840,458

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

REVENUES	
Property taxes	\$ 891,367
Sales tax	36,190
Emergency medical services	210,279
Interest on investments	19,293
Miscellaneous revenue	118,800
Total revenues	1,275,929
EXPENDITURES	
Public safety - fire protection:	
Labor	533,309
Payroll taxes and benefits	115,668
Professional fees	187,992
Administrative expenses	16,411
Office supplies	11,185
Station expenses	77,809
Communications	2,496
Fleet	26,688
Fire operations	19,942
Training	2,320
Debt service:	
Principal	151,328
Interest	53,135
Total expenditures	1,198,283
Net change in fund balances	77,646
Fund balances - beginning	688,250
Fund balances - ending	\$ 765,896

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Total net changes in fund balances for the year ended September 30, 2019	\$ 77,646
Less: Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2019	(196,824)
Add: Capital lease payments considered as an expenditure	151,328
Add: Difference between revenue earned on property taxes on modified accrual basis versus revenue on property taxes on accrual basis	131
Add: Difference in compensated absences for the year ended September 30, 2019	(1,810)
Add: Difference in accrued interest payable for the year ended September 30, 2018	737
Add: Net pension expense	 1,670
Change in net position for the year ended September 30, 2019	\$ 32,878

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The Worley Fire Protection District was formed and became a taxing district in 1969. The District operates under a locally elected Board of Commissioners and provides fire protection and emergency medical services to Worley, Idaho and the surrounding area as defined by the District's Board of Commissioners. Commissioners are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations, and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. Component units may include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves their budget, the issuance of their debt, or the levying of taxes. The District has no component units.

The District is a governmental subdivision of Idaho and a body politic and corporate. The District has oversight responsibility and control over all activities related to the District's functions. The District is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined in GASB pronouncements, since the public elects the District Commissioners. All accounts and operations of the District are included in these financial statements.

The accounting methods and procedures adopted by the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The following notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the District's basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation - Government-wide Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the District). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. The statements present the *governmental activities* of the District. Governmental activities generally are funded through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between the direct 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. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that the general fund be reported as a major fund. In addition, major funds include all other government funds whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures are at least 10% or more of the total for all government funds. Accordingly, the District maintains only one governmental major fund type, the general fund.

The District has one governmental fund, the general fund.

General Fund – This is the District's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Principal sources of revenue are property taxes. Expenditures are for financial and administrative, facilities, operations, and maintenance.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide — The government-wide fund 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 at the time the liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – Governmental funds are recoded using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes are considered to be susceptible to accrual.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the general fund, cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes and is presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, investments were limited to the Idaho State Investment Pool.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Concluded)

The District invests in one 2a-7-like pools, the Idaho State Investment Pool. The advisory board of the Idaho State Investment Pool is composed of members appointed pursuant to the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act. The Idaho State Investment Pool is duly chartered and administered by the State Treasurer's office and consists of US Treasury bills and notes, collateralized certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements.

Following GASB 72, ¶69 and ¶B62 the balance that the District has in the Idaho State Investment Pool is carried at cost, which materially approximates fair market value.

The District considers funds held in the Idaho State Investment Pool to be cash equivalents, as the District is able to liquidate their account at any time.

For presentation in the financial statements, investments in the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

F. Receivables and Payables

The District records real and personal property taxes as they are assessed, not as collected. Cancellations and uncollectible taxes for this and prior years were minimal, thus no allowance for uncollectible taxes is necessary.

Receivable for federal and State grants, Federal revenue sharing entitlements and State, County and local shared revenue are recorded as revenue in all fund types as measurable and available.

G. Property Taxes

The District's property tax is levied each November on the assessed value listed as of the prior September for all property located in the District. Assessed values are an approximation of market value established by the County Assessor. Property tax payments are due in one-half installments in December and June. The taxes are collected and remitted to the District by Kootenai County.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The District has no public domain assets. Improvements and interest incurred during the construction of capital assets are capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the Straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated
Asset Class	Useful Lives
Buildings and improvements	7 - 40
Station equipment and vehicles	7 - 20
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10
Fire trucks and equipment	15

I. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' right to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees who qualify.

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave benefits in varying amounts to specified maximums based on tenure and hours worked per week. Generally, after three months of service, employees are entitled to their accrued vacation leave upon separation of service. The liability for accumulated compensated absences as of September 30, 2019 was \$30,244 and has been recorded in the government-wide statement of net position.

Upon employment separation from the District, employees are not eligible for Sick Leave compensation; therefore, sick leave is not accrued as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments and the noncurrent portion of capital leases, which will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within 60 days after year end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

Leases, which meet certain criteria established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, are classified as capital leases, and the assets and related liabilities are recorded at amounts equal to the lesser of the present value of minimum lease payments or the fair value of the leased property at the beginning of the respective lease term. Leases, which do not meet the criteria of a capital lease, are classified as operating expenses.

K. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has only one type of item, which arise under a modified accrual basis of accounting and accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred outflows relating to the accounting for the net pension obligation on the government-wide statement of net position, in accordance with GASB 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions.

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(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The District has one type of item, which arises under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source: property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

The District has one type of item, which arises under full accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources, is reported only on the government-wide statement of net position. The government-wide statement of net position reports proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources from one source: accounting for the net pension obligation, in accordance with GASB 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Fund Balance Classifications

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. Fund balance for governmental funds can consist of the following:

Non-spendable Fund Balance — amounts that are: (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, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

Restricted – amounts restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Legal enforceability means that the District can be compelled by an external party (e.g., citizens, public interest groups, the judiciary) to use resources created by enabling legislation only for purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed – amounts that can only be used for specific purposes as a result of constraints imposed by the Board. Amounts in the committed fund balance classification may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the Board. Committed fund balances differ from restricted balances because the constraints on their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Assigned Fund Balance — includes amounts intended to be used by the District for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by: (a) District Council, or (b) a body (a budget, finance committee, or District Administrator and Chief Financial Officer) to which the assigned amounts are to be used for specific purposes. Assigned amounts also include all residual amounts in governmental funds (except negative amounts) that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted, or committed.

Unassigned Fund Balance — the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents general fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds, and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

M. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (page 5). Restricted funds are used first, as appropriate. Assigned Funds are reduced to the extent that expenditure authority has been budgeted by the Commissioners or the Assignment has been changed by the Chief. Decreases to fund balance first reduce Unassigned Fund balance; in the event that Unassigned Fund Balance becomes zero, then Assigned and Committed Fund Balances are used in that order. The District reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Net Position Flow Assumptions

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets (net of related debt) consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

O. Use of Restricted Funds

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

P. Extraordinary or Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Commissioners and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transactions occurred during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

Q. Use of Estimates

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

R. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. 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.

S. Budgetary Data

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. An annual budget is adopted for the general fund. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the general fund.

This is in conformance with Idaho State Statutes, which require that appropriations lapse at the end of a fiscal year and are not available to be carried forward to be used in addition to the succeeding year's appropriation. The current year budget was amended.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONCLUDED)

S. Budgetary Data (Concluded)

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- a) The District publishes a proposed budget for public review.
- b) Public hearings are set to obtain taxpayer comments.
- c) Prior to October 1, the budget is adopted by resolution of the Board of Commissioners and published.

<u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u> – At the close of each year, all unspent appropriations revert to the respective funds from which they were appropriated and become subject to future appropriation.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

General:

State statutes authorize the District's investments. The District is authorized to invest in demand deposits, savings accounts. U.S. Government obligations and its agencies, obligations of Idaho and its agencies, fully collateralized repurchase agreements, prime domestic commercial paper, prime domestic bankers acceptances, bonds, debentures or notes of any corporation organized, controlled and operating within the U.S. which have at their purchase an "A" rating or higher, government pool and money market funds consisting of any of these securities listed. No unauthorized investment transactions were carried out by the District during the year.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk as it deposits funds in financial institutions that are members of the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and has never experienced such a loss.

As of September 30, 2019, the District's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Deposits without exposure to custodial credit risk:

Amount insured by FDIC or other agencies

Amount collateralized with securities held in trust, but not in District's name

Total deposits without exposure to custodial credit risk

Deposits with exposure to custodial credit risk:

Amounts uninsured-exposed to custodial credit risk

Total bank balance (deposits)

\$ 13,613

732,659

746,272

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONCLUDED)

The carrying amount is displayed as follows in the financial statements:

Statement of net position	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 744,729
	\$ 744,729
Cash and cash investments as of September 30, 2019 consist of the following:	
Cash	
Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 12,070
Cash equivalents	
Idaho state investment pool deposits	732,659
•	\$ 744,729

Fair Value

The District's investments in 2a-7-like pools are valued based upon the value of pool shares. The District invests in one 2a-7-like pool, the Idaho State Investment Pool. The advisory board of the Idaho State Investment Pool is composed of members appointed pursuant to the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act. The State Investment Pool is duly chartered and administered by the State Treasurer's office and consists of US Treasury bills and notes, collateralized certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements.

Credit Risk

The Idaho State Investment Pool does not have an established credit rating, but invests in entities with a minimum credit rating of "A" as stipulated by Idaho code. The District does not have a formal policy for credit risk. Financial information on the investment pool can be obtained by contacting the Idaho State Treasurer.

NOTE 3: RECEIVABLES

The following is a schedule of property taxes assessed for the year, collected and remaining to be received:

Year	Year		Balance 9/30/2018		Levy 2019		Adjustments and Collections		3alance /30/2019
2010-20	18	\$	67,275	\$	891,645	\$	(891,349)	\$	67,571

In accordance with NCGA Interpretation #3, revenue, which is not received within 60 days of the year-end, has been reflected as deferred revenue. The balance as of September 30, 2019 is as follows:

Taxes due at September 30, 2019	\$ 67,571
Received October 2019	(672)
Received November 2019	 (1,502)
Total	\$ 65,397

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 3: RECEIVABLES (CONCLUDED)

Accounts receivable include amounts due from various customers generally for permit fees. All receivables are current and therefore due within one year. Receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts and revenues net of uncollectible. Allowances are reported when accounts are proven to be uncollectible. Allowances for uncollectible accounts netted with amounts receivable was \$0 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending	
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance	
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$ 133,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,500	
Total non-depreciable capital assets	133,500		_	133,500	
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings and improvements	2,924,594	-	-	2,924,594	
Fire trucks/apparatus	1,712,439	-	-	1,712,439	
Vehicle additions	-	-	-	-	
Apparatus equipment	286,192	-	-	286,192	
Station equipment	426,498	-	-	426,498	
Furniture and fixtures	50,245	-	-	50,245	
Total depreciable capital assets	5,399,968			5,399,968	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and improvements	837,860	74,458	-	912,318	
Fire trucks/apparatus	841,267	90,998	-	932,265	
Apparatus equipment	263,660	6,214	-	269,874	
Station equipment	296,935	21,855	-	318,790	
Furniture and fixtures	44,878	3,299	-	48,177	
Total accumulated depreciation	2,284,600	196,824		2,481,424	
Total depreciable capital assets, net	3,115,368	(196,824)		2,918,544	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 3,248,868	\$ (196,824)	\$ -	\$ 3,052,044	

Depreciation expense of \$196,824 for the year ended September 30, 2019 was charged to the public safety – fire protection governmental function.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 5: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2019, are as follows:

	Balance 9/30/2018	New debt/ Additions		Payments/ Reductions		3alance /30/2019	Current Portion		
Fire station lease Fire truck lease	\$ 762,026 224,700	\$	-	\$	108,971 42,357	\$ 653,055 182,343	\$	115,619 43,611	
Compensated absences Total	\$ 28,434 1,015,160	\$	1,810 1,810	\$	- 151,328	\$ 30,244 865,642	\$	- 159,230	

NOTE 6: LEASES

The District has adopted the policy of acquiring certain capital assets through the use of leasepurchase agreements.

In August 2009, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement financed with Wells Fargo Brokerage Services, LLC to construct a new fire station that expires in 2024 and includes an interest rate of 6.1%. The remaining capital lease requires an annual lease payment of \$155,455. The lease is secured by the building, the cost of which is \$2,359,043. Accumulated depreciation of the leased building as of September 30, 2019 is \$588,111. The current year depreciation expense of \$58,151 for this leased building has been included in buildings and improvements depreciation expense.

In March 2016, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement financed with Community First National Bank for a 2015 Rosenbauer pumper truck that expires in 2023 and includes an interest rate of 2.96%. The remaining capital lease requires an annual lease payment of \$49,008. The lease is secured by the engine, the cost of which is \$413,393. Accumulated depreciation of the leased equipment as of September 30, 2019 is \$96,458. The current year depreciation expense of \$27,560 for this leased equipment has been included in vehicles depreciation expense.

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Fire		Fire		
Truck		Station		Total
\$ 49,008	\$	155,455	\$	204,463
49,008		155,455		204,463
49,008		155,455		204,463
49,008		155,455		204,463
-		155,455		155,455
196,033		777,274		973,307
(13,690)		(124,219)		(137,909)
\$ 182,343	\$	653,055	\$	835,398
	Truck \$ 49,008 49,008 49,008 49,008 - 196,033 (13,690)	Truck \$ 49,008 49,008 49,008 49,008 - 196,033 (13,690)	Truck Station \$ 49,008 \$ 155,455 49,008 155,455 49,008 155,455 49,008 155,455 - 155,455 196,033 777,274 (13,690) (124,219)	Truck Station \$ 49,008 \$ 155,455 49,008 155,455 49,008 155,455 49,008 155,455 - 155,455 196,033 777,274 (13,690) (124,219)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 7: OPERATING AGREEMENTS

The District has entered into a cooperative agreement with Kootenai County Emergency Medical Services System (the "System") authorized by Kootenai County. This agreement authorizes the System and the District to operate and manage Kootenai County's pre-hospital emergency medical services system, including paramedic, advanced and basic life support services, and emergency and non-emergency medical transport services. The District provides the System with sufficient personnel to staff an ambulance at their main station in Worley, on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days per week. These employees shall remain the employees of the District at all times, and the District is responsible for payment of wages, benefits and payroll taxes. In return, the System is required to pay the District \$17,523 monthly for each month this agreement is in effect. During fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, the System paid the District \$210,279.

The District has also entered into a service agreement with Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District ("Mica Fire"). The operating agreement authorizes the District to manage Mica Fire. During fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, Mica Fire paid the District \$43,800.

NOTE 8: RISK MANAGEMENT

The District's workman's compensation coverage is provided by the Idaho State Insurance Fund. During fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, the District paid \$13,160 from the general fund for this insurance coverage.

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The Worley Fire Protection District contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age, and highest average salary.

Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months. Amounts in parenthesis represent police/firefighters.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation and earnings from investments. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) if current rates are actuarially determined to be inadequate or in excess to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% (72%) of the employer rate. As of June 30, 2019, it was 6.79% (8.36%). The employer contribution rate is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32% (11.66%) of covered compensation. The District's contributions were \$57,443 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At September 30, 2019, the District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.0136379 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$55,773. At September 30, 2019 the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

	 d Outflows of sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions	\$ - 8,659	\$	53,033 -		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	14,467		18,347		
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	13,300		-		
Worley Fire Protection District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	17,548				
Total	\$ 53,974	\$	71,380		

\$17,548 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2020.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2018 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2018 is 4.8 and 4.8 for the measurement period June 30, 2019.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2020	\$ (5,606)
2021	\$ (24,016)
2022	\$ (11,699)
2023	\$ (6,933)
2024	\$ _

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 3.00%
Salary increases* 3.75%
Salary inflation 3.75%

Investment rate of return 7.05%, net of investment expenses

Cost-of-living adjustments 1.00%

Mortality rates were based on the RP - 2000 combined table for healthy males or females as appropriate with the following offsets:

- · Set back 3 years for teachers
- · No offset for male fire and police
- · Forward one year for female fire and police
- Set back one year for all general employees and all beneficiaries

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2019 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date July 1, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model 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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic)	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Core Fixed Income	30.00%	3.05%	0.80%
Broad US Equities	55.00%	8.30%	6.05%
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00%	8.45%	6.20%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25%	2.25%
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50%	1.50%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.75%	4.50%
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.54%	12.54%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return		6.13%	3.77%
Assumed Investment Expenses Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses		0.40% 5.73%	0.40% 3.37%
Portionio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Nate of Neturn, Net of Investment Expenses		3.73%	3.37 76
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.19%
Portfolio Standard Deviation			14.16%
Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board			
Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.05%
Assumed Inflation			3.00%
Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			7.05%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' 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. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2019

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONCLUDED)

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.05 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

		1% Decrease (6.05%)		ent Discount te (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)		
District's net pension liability (asset)		470,192	\$	155,673	\$	(104,424)	

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Payables to the pension plan

At September 30, 2019, the Worley Fire Protection District reported no payables to the defined benefit pension plan for legally required employer contributions and no payables for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

NOTE 10: EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF BUDGET

The District's actual expenditures exceeded budgeted amounts by \$1,609 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

FINANCIAL SECTION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGETARY AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

		General Fund							
	Final*		Variance with						
	Budget	Actual	Final Budget						
REVENUES									
Property taxes	\$ 891,645	\$ 891,367	\$ (278)						
Sales tax	-	36,190	36,190						
Emergency medical services	210,279	210,279	-						
Interest on investments	12,000	19,293	7,293						
Miscellaneous revenue	82,750	118,800	36,050						
Total revenues	1,196,674	1,275,929	79,255						
EXPENDITURES									
Labor	492,447	533,309	(40,862)						
Payroll taxes and benefits	119,010	115,668	3,342						
Professional fees	170,911	187,992	(17,081)						
Administrative expenses	18,200	16,411	1,789						
Office supplies	7,225	11,185	(3,960)						
Station maintenance/repair	67,816	77,809	(9,993)						
Communications	3,000	2,496	504						
Fleet	29,000	26,688	2,312						
Fire operations	21,831	19,942	1,889						
EMS expense	4,950	-	4,950						
Training	2,750	2,320	430						
Capital outlay Debt service:	55,071	-	55,071						
Principal	151,328	151,328	_						
Interest	53,135	53,135	_						
Total expenditures	1,196,674	1,198,283	(1,609)						
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over									
(under) expenditures		77,646	80,864						
Net change in fund balances		77,646	77,646						
Fund balances - beginning		688,250							
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ 765,896	\$ 765,896						

^{*} Budget was not amended

GASB 68 Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Schedule of Employers's Share of Net Pension Liability PERSI - Base Plan Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	2019		2019 2018 0.0136379% 0.0125487%		2017 0.0125495%		2016 0.0125183%			2015
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	0.0136379%								0.	.0110733%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	155,673	\$	185,096	\$	197,257	\$	253,765	\$	145,817
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$	487,411	\$	396,968	\$	374,236	\$	424,431	\$	328,139
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its										
covered employee payroll		31.94%		46.63%		52.71%		59.79%		44.44%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		93.79%		91.69%		90.68%		87.26%		91.38%

^{*} GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2019 (measurement date).

Schedule of Employer Contributions PERSI - Base Plan Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015
Statutorily required contribution	\$	57,443	\$	46,167	\$	43,502	\$	37,212	\$	36,221
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution		57,443		46,167		43,502		42,013		35,572
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(4,801)	\$	649
Employer's covered-employee payroll of its covered employee payroll	\$	487,411	\$	396,968	\$	374,236	\$	424,431	\$	328,139
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		11.79%		11.63%		11.62%		9.90%		10.84%

^{*} GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is reported as of September 30, 2019.

FINANCIAL SECTION REPORT REQUIRED BY THE GAO



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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners Worley Fire Protection District Worley, ID 83876

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Worley Fire Protection District as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Worley Fire Protection District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 11, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Worley Fire Protection 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 Worley Fire Protection District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Worley Fire Protection 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 over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Worley Fire Protection District's financial statements are free of 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*.

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 (CONCLUDED)

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.

Magnuson, McHugh's Company, P.A. Magnuson, McHugh & Company, P.A.

December 11, 2019