DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

WITH REPORT OF

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Desert Hills Fire District

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, of Desert Hills Fire District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 Desert Hills Fire District, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the pension related schedules 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 20, 2019 on our consideration of the Desert Hills Fire 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 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 Desert Hills Fire District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hinter Burdeds, PLLC

HintonBurdick, PLLC Gilbert, Arizona November 20, 2019

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Hayes	Chair
Brad Shelton	Clerk
Char Beltran	Member
Curtis Schafer	Member
Tom Roger	Member

CHIEF OFFICER

Bryant Stanec

Steve Bunn

Administrative Battalion Chief Operations Battalion Chief

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of Desert Hills Fire District, we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total liabilities exceed total assets (net position) by \$161,433 at the close of the fiscal year.
- Total net position decreased by \$93,173, prior to the restatement adjustment.
- Total revenues from all sources were \$1,851,106 and the total cost of all District programs was \$1,944,279.
- Total revenue received in the General Fund were \$186,146 less than the final budget and expenditures were \$579,348 less than the final budget.
- Unassigned fund balance increased \$33,945 during the fiscal year. The unassigned balance at June 30, 2019 was \$512,154 compared to \$478,209 at June 30, 2018.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The three components of the financial statements are: (1) Government-wide financial statements which include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements provide information about the activities of the District as a whole. (2) Fund financial statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the District's operations in more detail than the government- wide statements. (3) Notes to the financial statements.

Reporting the District as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (Government-wide)

A frequently asked question regarding the District's financial health is whether the year's activities contributed positively to the overall financial well-being. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the District as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statement of Net Position presents financial information on all of the District's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, present information about the following:

- Government activities All of the District's basic services are considered to be governmental activities. Property and fire assistance taxes, intergovernmental revenues and charges for services finance most of this activity.
- Proprietary activities/Business type activities The District currently does not maintain any proprietary activities; all activities are accounted for as governmental activities.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the District as a whole. The District's major fund uses the accounting approaches as explained below.

• Governmental funds – All of the District's basic services are reported in governmental funds.

Governmental funds focus on how resources flow in and out with the balances remaining at yearend that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called the modified accrual accounting method, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Government fund information shows whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation included with the Basic Financial Statements and in footnote 2.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial position. The District's combined liabilities exceed assets by \$161,433 as of June 30, 2019 as shown on the following condensed statement of net position.

	Governmental activities			
	6/30/2019	6/30/2018		
Current and other assets	\$ 623,214	\$ 595,090		
Capital assets	740,304	848,689		
Total assets	1,363,518	1,443,779		
Deferred outflows related to pensions	505,998	499,078		
Long-term liabilities outstanding	1,179,816	1,253,923		
Other liabilities	170,565	185,040		
Total liabilities	1,350,381	1,438,963		
Deferred inflows related to pensions	680,568	572,154		
Net position:				
Invested in capital assets, net				
of related debt	253,440	306,731		
Unrestricted	(414,873)	(374,991)		
Total net position	\$ (161,433)	\$ (68,260)		

Governmental Activities

The cost of all Governmental activities this year was \$1,944,279. Program revenues totaled \$220,657 and general revenues, including taxes, investment earnings and other revenues totaled \$1,630,449.

The District's programs includes: General Government (fire protection services). Each program's revenues and expenses are presented below.

	Governmental activities				
	6/30/2019		6	5/30/2018	
Revenues:					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	\$	196,110	\$	131,206	
Operating grants and					
contributions	24,547			167,475	
General revenues:					
Taxes	1,608,821		1,531,611		
Unrestricted interest earnings	6,183		4,251		
Other revenues		15,445		55,365	
Total revenues	1,851,106			1,889,908	
Expenses:					
Public Safety		1,944,279		1,844,096	
Total expenses		1,944,279		1,844,096	
Increase/(decrease) in net position		(93,173)		45,812	
Net position, beginning		(68,260)		(123,522)	
Restatement adjustment		-		9,450	
Net position, ending	\$	(161,433)	\$ (68,260)		

Total resources available during the year to finance governmental operations were \$1,782,846 consisting of net position at July 1, 2018 of (\$68,260), program revenues of \$220,657 and General Revenues of \$1,630,449. Total Governmental Activities expenses during the year were \$1,944,279; thus Governmental Net Position at year end decreased by \$93,173 to (\$161,433).

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The final appropriations for the General Fund at year-end were \$579,348 more than actual expenditures. Actual revenues were less than the final budget by \$186,146.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The capital assets of the District are those assets that are used in performance of District functions. Capital Assets include land, buildings and improvements, emergency vehicles, and equipment. At the end of fiscal year 2019, net capital assets of the government activities totaled \$740,304. Depreciation on capital assets is recognized in the Government-Wide financial statements. (See notes to the financial statements.)

Debt

At year end, the District had \$1,280,604 in governmental-type debt. This amount includes compensated absences, capital leases and net pension liability.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

In considering the District Budget for fiscal year 2020, the District Board and management were cautious as to the growth of revenues and expenditures. Overall General Fund operating expenditures were budgeted so as to contain costs at the same level as fiscal year 2019.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Bryant Stanec, Administrative Battalion Chief, 3983 London Bridge Road, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406 or call (928) 764-3333.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities		
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	519,982	
Receivables		75,485	
Prepaid insurance		17,352	
Net OPEB asset		10,395	
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land		25,000	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:		,	
Buildings and improvements		133,781	
Emergency vehicles		469,772	
Equipment, Fire	_	111,751	
Total assets		1,363,518	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred outflows related to pensions		497,374	
Deferred outflows related to OPEB		8,624	
Total deferred outlows of resources		505,998	
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities		57,983	
Accrued interest payable		11,794	
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year		100,788	
Due in more than one year		1,179,816	
Total liabilities		1,350,381	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflows related to pensions		671,020	
Deferred inflows related to OPEB		9,548	
Total deferred inflows of resources		680,568	
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets		253,440	
Unrestricted		(414,873)	
Total net position	\$	(161,433)	

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities			
Expenses:				
Public safety - fire protection and emergency services	\$ 1,818,424			
Depreciation	108,385			
Interest	17,470			
Total program expenses	1,944,279			
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	196,110			
Operating grants and contributions	24,547			
Total program revenues	220,657			
Net program expenses	1,723,622			
General revenues				
Property taxes	1,456,754			
Fire District Assistance Tax (FDAT)	152,067			
Unrestricted interest earnings	6,183			
Other revenues	15,445			
Total general revenues	1,630,449			
Change in net position	(93,173)			
Net position - beginning	(68,260)			
Net position - ending	\$ (161,433)			

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

Arreder	General Fund		Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:					
Cash	\$	519,982	\$	519,982	
Property tax receivables		45,286		45,286	
Accounts receivable		30,199		30,199	
Prepaid insurance		17,352		17,352	
Total Assets		612,819	612,819		
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		10,315		10,315	
Accrued liabilities		47,668		47,668	
Total Liabilities		57,983		57,983	
Deferred Inflows of Resources		25 220		25 220	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes Total deferred inflows of resources		25,330 25,330		25,330 25,330	
Total deferred lintows of resources		23,330		23,330	
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable		17,352		17,352	
Unassigned		512,154	512,154		
Total Fund Balance		529,506		529,506	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources					
and fund balance	\$	612,819			
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the stat are different because:	ement	of net position	1		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are no resources and, therefore, are not reported in the				740,304	
Other long-term assets are not available to pay current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.				25,330	
Some assets/liabilities, including capital leases, net p and net OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and the current period and therefore are not reporte	payabl	e in		(1,282,003)	
Deferred inflows and outflows relating to pensions a not provide or require current financial resource therefore not reported in the funds.				(174,570)	
Net position of governmental activities			\$	(161,433)	

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	• 1 4 CO O CO	• 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Property taxes	\$ 1,460,260	\$ 1,460,260
Fire district assistance tax	152,067	152,067
Intergovernmental revenue	2,500	2,500
Charges for services	196,110	196,110
Donations	22,047	22,047
Interest income	6,183	6,183
Miscellaneous income	15,445	15,445
Total Revenues	1,854,612	1,854,612
Expenditures:		
Current:		
Personnel related costs	1,552,892	1,552,892
Dispatch	13,563	13,563
Communications	3,634	3,634
Administration	3,492	3,492
Legal and professional	18,282	18,282
Firefighter costs	3,004	3,004
Education and training	12,240	12,240
Insurance	16,290	16,290
Dues and subscriptions	8,476	8,476
Repairs and maintenance	48,787	48,787
Vehicle fuel, oil and lube	15,422	15,422
Supplies	3,851	3,851
Utilities	15,373	15,373
Uniforms	12,171	12,171
Grant related expense	1,499	1,499
Wildland expense	4,704	4,704
Miscellaneous	3,120	3,120
Debt service:		
Principal	54,699	54,699
Interest	17,866	17,866
Total Expenditures	1,809,365	1,809,365
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	45,247	45,247
Net change in fund balance	45,247	45,247
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	484,259	484,259
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 529,506	\$ 529,506

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds	\$ 45,247
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay in the current period.	(108,385)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	54,698
Pension contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when made. However, they are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position because the net pension liability is measured a year before the Town's report date. Pension expense, which is the change in the net pension liability adjusted for changed in deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension, is reported in the Statement of Activities.	
	(85,295)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(3,506)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	3,672
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (93,173)

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance General Fund – Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

							Fir	riance with al Budget
	Budget Amounts			Actual		Positive		
Revenues:	Origin	ial	Final		Amounts		(Negative)	
Property taxes	\$ 1,470	208	\$	1,470,208	\$	1,460,260	\$	(9,948)
Fire district assistance tax		5,000	Ф	1,470,208	Ф	1,400,200	Ф	(9,948)
Intergovernmental revenue),000),000		200,000		2,500		(197,500)
Charges for services		2,000		212,000		196,110		, ,
Donations								(15,890) 2,047
),000		20,000		22,047		
Interest income	3	3,550		3,550		6,183		2,633
Miscellaneous income	2.040	-		-		15,445		15,445
Total Revenues	2,040),/58		2,040,758		1,854,612		(186,146)
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Personnel related costs	1,759			1,759,588		1,552,892		206,696
Dispatch		3,675		13,675		13,563		112
Communications		,600		4,600		3,634		966
Administration	33	3,950		33,950		3,492		30,458
Legal and professional		-		-		18,282		(18,282)
Firefighter costs		2,500		2,500		3,004		(504)
Education and training),000		10,000		12,240		(2,240)
Insurance	25	5,000		25,000		16,290		8,710
Dues and subscriptions		-		-		8,476		(8,476)
Repairs and maintenance	50),000		50,000		48,787		1,213
Vehicle fuel, oil and lube	15	5,000		15,000		15,422		(422)
Supplies	6	5,500		6,500		3,851		2,649
Utilities	18	3,600		18,600		15,373		3,227
Uniforms	16	5,200		16,200		12,171		4,029
Grant related expense	200),000		200,000		1,499		198,501
Wildland expense	160),000		160,000		4,704		155,296
Miscellaneous		-		-		3,120		(3,120)
Debt service:		-						
Principal	55	5,234		55,234		54,699		535
Interest	17	,866		17,866		17,866		-
Total Expenditures	2,388	3,713		2,388,713		1,809,365		579,348
Excess of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	(347	,955)		(347,955)		45,247		393,202
Net change in fund balance	(347	,955)		(347,955)		45,247		393,202
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		,259		484,259		484,259		-
Fund Balance - End of Year		5,304	\$	136,304	\$	529,506	\$	393,202
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Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, when applicable, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Reporting entity

Desert Hills Fire District (the District) was organized as a Special Service District pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 of Title 48 of the Arizona Revised Statutes – Special Taxing Districts, which sets forth the legal framework for a fire district. The District provides fire protection, emergency medical services, and public education programs for the community of Desert Hills. The District is governed by an elected five member board of directors, which appoints the chairman. The day to day operations are supervised by a fire chief and his staff. The District does not have any component units, meaning entities for which the District is considered to be financially accountable.

Basis of presentation – government-wide financial statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds.

Basis of presentation – fund financial statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds. The emphasis of the District's fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each is displayed in a separate column. Currently the District has only one fund, the General Fund.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government.

Measurement focus and basis of accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement* focus and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement* focus and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, Fire District Assistance Taxes (FDAT), and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash, cash equivalents, and investments

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and deposits with the Mohave County Treasurer. The District's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories and other investments as allowed by state statutes.

Inventories and prepaid items

The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Also, the District's inventory of materials and supplies is deemed to be immaterial; thus, no provision for inventory has been made in these financial statements.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government–wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as an expenditure when consumed rather than when purchased.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, improvements, vehicles, equipment and furniture and fixtures, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net position. In accordance with GASB 34, the District has opted not to retroactively report infrastructure assets. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an individual cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	5-40 years
Vehicles	5-10 years
Equipment	5-7 years

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(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The government currently has one type of item which qualifies for reporting in this category. It is pension related items reported on the government-wide financial statements. See footnote 7 for more information.

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 government has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. The item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from only one source, property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The other item is pension related items reported on the government-wide financial statements. See footnote 7 for more information.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Pensions

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

Net position flow assumption

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

Fund balance flow assumptions

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund balance policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The government itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The governing board (board) has by resolution authorized the board chairman to assign fund balance. The board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Revenues and expenditures/expenses

Program revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Property taxes

Property tax revenues are recognized as revenues in the year collected or if collected within 60 days thereafter unless they are prepaid.

The County levies real property taxes on or before the third Monday in August, which become due and payable in two equal installments. The first installment is due on the first day of October and becomes delinquent after the first business day of November. The second installment is due on the first day of March of the next year and becomes delinquent after the first business day of May. The County also levies various personal property taxes during the year, which are due the second Monday of the month following receipt of the tax notice and become delinquent 30 days thereafter. A lien against real and personal property assessed attaches on the first day of January preceding the assessment and levy thereof.

Compensated Absences

The District's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick time, which are eligible for payment upon separation from government service. For governmental funds, amounts of vested or accumulated vacation that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position and as expenses in the government-wide statement of activities. No expenditures are reported for these amounts in the fund financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and governmentwide statement of net position:

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental fund balances and net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. The differences primarily result from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheet.

When capital assets (property, plant and equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the cost of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position includes those capital assets among the assets of the District as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 2,115,129
Accumulated depreciation	 (1,374,825)
Net adjustment to increase fund balance - total governmental	
funds to arrive at net position - governmental activities	\$ 740,304

Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Explanation of differences between governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the government-wide statement of activities:

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The first element of this reconciliation states that capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures while the government-wide statement of activities allocates these costs over the useful lives of the assets as depreciation. While shown in the reconciliation as the net difference, the elements of this difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ -
Depreciation expense	(108,385)
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balance -	
total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position -	
governmental activities	\$ (108,385)

Note 3. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP for all governmental funds. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board.

Budgetary Process: State law requires that on or before the third Monday in July of each fiscal year, the Board must adopt a tentative budget. Once this tentative budget has been adopted, the expenditures may not be increased upon final adoption, however, they may be decreased.

Final Budget Adoption: State law specifies that at least seven days prior to the day the property tax levy is adopted, the Board must adopt the final budget for the fiscal year. The date in State law for adoption of the tax levy is on or before the third Monday in August. The adopted budget then becomes the amount proposed for expenditure in the upcoming fiscal year. The adoption of the final budget may take place through a simple motion approved by the Board.

Budget amendments are required to increase expenditure budgets. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the local activity level.

Note 3. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

Expenditures over Appropriations

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual report as listed in the table of contents present expenditures/expenses over appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2019, if any.

Note 4. Deposits and Investments

Deposits as of the District at June 30, 2019 consist of the following:

	 Fair Value
Deposits:	
Cash on hand	\$ 100
Cash in bank	70,606
Cash on deposit with the	
Mohave County Treasurer	 449,276
Total deposits	\$ 519,982

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposit may not be returned to it. The District does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2019, none of the District's bank balance of \$533,087 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

The District's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories, investment in the county treasurer's pool, and other investments as allowed by state statutes. Eligible Arizona depositories as defined by state statutes are any commercial bank or savings and loan association with its principal place of business in the state of Arizona, which are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, or any other insuring instrumentality of the United States. The District had no investments as of June 30, 2019.

Note 4. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The District had no assets measured at fair value as of June 30, 2019.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the state statutes which define allowable investments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The District's policy for reducing exposure to credit risk is to comply with the state statutes which define allowable investments.

This section intentionally left blank.

Note 5. Capital Assets

The following table summarizes changes to capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 6/30/2018 Additions		Deletions		Balance 6/30/2019			
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					1			
Land and land improvements	\$	25,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		25,000		-		-		25,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and improvements		276,785		-		-		276,785
Emergency vehicles		1,322,102		-		-		1,322,102
Equipment, Admin		21,000		-		-		21,000
Equipment, Fire		470,242		-		-		470,242
Total capital assets, being depreciated		2,090,129		-		-		2,090,129
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings and improvements		(136,007)	(6,997)		-		(143,004)
Emergency vehicles		(783,368)	(6	8,962)		-		(852,330)
Equipment, Admin		(21,000)		-		-		(21,000)
Equipment, Fire		(326,065)	(3	2,426)		-		(358,491)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,266,440)	(10	8,385)		-		(1,374,825)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		848,689	(10	8,385)		_		740,304
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	848,689	\$(10	8,385)	\$		\$	740,304

Depreciation expense of \$108,385 was charged to the public safety function of the District.

Note 6. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Governmental Activities:	(Balance 5/30/2018	A	dditions	Re	etirements	 Balance 5/30/2019	Current Portion
Capital leases Compensated absences Net pension liabilities	\$	529,768 63,879 762,884	\$	- 28,246 -	\$	(54,698) (31,919) (17,557)	\$ 475,070 60,207 745,327	\$ 55,633 45,155 -
Total	\$	1,356,531	\$	28,246	\$	(104,174)	\$ 1,280,604	\$ 100,788

Capital Leases

In June 2016, the District entered into a capital lease agreement with First Bankers Corporation as lessor to finance the purchase of the 2003 and 2001 Pierce Pumper vehicles. The capital lease to First Bankers Corporation totaled \$427,600. Under the terms of the lease, annual payments of \$50,822 shall be made including interest at an effective rate of 3.61 percent. The final payment is due December 1, 2025.

In October 2017, the District entered into a capital lease agreement with First Bankers Corporation as lessor to finance the purchase of the 2016 Dodge Brush Truck. The capital lease to First Bankers Corporation totaled \$182,062. Under the terms of the lease, annual payments of \$21,743 shall be made including interest at an effective rate of 3.47 percent. The final payment is due August 1, 2027.

A summary of the assets financed through capital leases is as follows:

		-	preciation	Accumulated		
	 Cost	E	Expense		preciation	
Emergency Vehicles	\$ 609,662	\$	60,966	\$	145,888	
Total	\$ 609,662	\$	60,966	\$	145,888	

Note 6. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The following is an annual schedule of future minimum lease payments with the present value of the net minimum lease payments for the years ended June 30^{th} :

	Pierce		Dodge			
Year	Pumper Trucks		Br	Brush Truck		Total
2020	\$	50,822	\$	21,743	\$	72,565
2021		50,822		21,743		72,565
2022		50,822		21,743		72,565
2023		50,822		21,743		72,565
2024		50,822		21,743		72,565
2025-2028		101,644		86,972		188,616
Total remaining lease payments		355,754		195,687		551,441
Less: amount representing interest		(46,307)		(30,064)		(76,371)
Present value of net remaining						
minimum lease payments	\$	309,447	\$	165,623	\$	475,070

Note 7. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits

The District contributes to the plan described below. The plan is a component unit of the State of Arizona.

At June 30, 2019, the District reported the following aggregate amounts related to pensions and OPEB for all to which it contributes:

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities]	PSPRS					
Net pension and OPEB asset	\$	10,395					
Net pension and OPEB liability		745,327					
Deferred outflows of resources		505,998					
Deferred inflows of resources		680,568					
Pension expense		314,139					

The District's accounts payable and other current liabilities includes \$11,655 of outstanding pension and OPEB contribution amounts payable to all pension plans for the year ended June 30, 2019. Also, the District reported \$228,247 of pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures in the governmental funds related to all plans to which it contributes.

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS)

Plan description – District employees who are regularly assigned hazardous duty participate in the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) or employees who became members on or after July 1, 2017, may participate in the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PSPDCRP). The PSPRS administers agent and cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and agent and cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plans. A 9-member board known as the Board of Trustees and the participating local boards govern the PSPRS according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4. Employees who were PSPRS members before July 1, 2017, participate in the agent plans, and those who became PSPRS members on or after July 1, 2017, participate in the cost-sharing plans (PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool).

The PSPRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for PSPRS. The report is available on the PSPRS website at www.psprs.com.

Note 7. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Benefits provided – The PSPRS provides retirement, health insurance premium supplement, disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefit terms. Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits are calculated on the basis of age, average monthly compensation, and service credit as follows:

	Initial Membership Date	Initial Membership Date			
	Before January 1, 2012	On or After January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2017			
Retirement and Disability					
Years of service and	20 years of service, any age	25 years of service or 15 years of credited service, age 52.5			
age required to receive benefit	15 years of service, age 62				
Final average salary is based on	Highest 36 consecutive months of last 20 years	Highest 60 consecutive months of last 20 years months			
Benefit percent					
Normal Retirement	50% less 2.0% for each year of credited service less than 20 years OR plus 2.0% to 2.5% for each year of credited service over 20 years, not to exceed 80%	1.5% to 2.5% per year of credited service, not to exceed 80%			
Accidental Disability Retirement	50% or normal retiremen	t, whichever is greater			
Catastrophic Disability Retirement	90% for the first 60 months then reduced to either 62.5% or normal retirement, whichever is greater				
Ordinary Disability Retirement	Normal retirement calculated with actual years of credited service or 20 years of credited service, whichever is greater, multiplied by years of credited service (not to exceed 20 years) divided by 20				
Survivor Benefit					
Retired Members	80% to 100% of retired m	ember's pension benefit			
Active Members	80% to 100% of accidental disability retirement benefit or 100% of average monthly compensation if death was the result of injuries received on the job				

Retirement and survivor benefits are subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments based on inflation. PSPRS also provides temporary disability benefits of 50 percent of the member's compensation for up to 12 months.

Note 7. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Health insurance premium benefits are available to retired or disabled members with 5 years of credited service. The benefits are payable only with respect to allowable health insurance premiums for which the member is responsible. Benefits range from \$100 per month to \$260 per month depending on the age of the member and dependents

Employees covered by benefit terms – At June 30, 2019, the following employees were covered by the agent pension plans' benefit terms:

	Pension	Health
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2	2
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	5	0
Active employees	23	23
Total	30	25

Contributions – State statutes establish the pension contribution requirements for active PSPRS employees. In accordance with state statutes, annual actuarial valuations determine active member and employer contribution requirements for pension and health insurance premium benefits. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits employees earn during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution rates for the year ended June 30, 2019, are indicated below. Rates are a percentage of active members' annual covered payroll.

			District-Health
	Active member -	District -	insurance
	Pension	Pension	premium
PSPRS	7.65-11.65	20.78	0.43
PSPRS Tier 3 risk pool	9.94	9.68	0.26

In addition, statute required the District to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 5.39 percent (5.39 percent for pension and 0.00 percent for health insurance premium benefit) of the annual covered payroll of District employees who were PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool members, in addition to the District's required contributions to the PSPRS Tier 3 Risk Pool for these District employees.

The District's contributions to the plans for the year ended June 30, 2019 were:

		Healt	h insurance
	Pension	premi	ium benefit
PSPRS	\$ 210,794	\$	6,935
PSPRS Tier 3 risk pool	3,369		107

Note 7. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Liability – At June 30, 2019, the District reported a net pension liability of \$745,327 and a net OPEB asset of \$10,395. The net assets and net liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total liability used to calculate the net asset or liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions – The significant actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension/OPEB liability are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2018	
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal	
Investment rate of return	7.4% net of investment and administrative expenses	
Wage inflation	3.5% for pensions/not applicable for OPEB	
Price inflation	2.5% for pensions/not applicable for OPEB	
Cost-of living adjustment	Included for pensions/not applicable for OPEB	
Mortality rates	RP-2014 using MP-2016 improvement scale with adjustments to match current experience	
Healthcare cost trend rates	Not applicable	

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on PSPRS plan investments was determined to be 7.4 using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	16.00%	7.60%
U.S. Equity		,
Non-U.S. Equity	14.00%	8.70%
Private Equity	12.00%	5.83%
Fixed Income	5.00%	1.25%
Private Credit	16.00%	6.75%
GTS	12.00%	3.96%
Real Assets	9.00%	4.52%
Real Estate	10.00%	3.75%
Risk Parity	4.00%	5.00%
Short Term Inv	2.00%	0.25%
Total	100.00%	

Note 7. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Discount Rate – At June 30, 2018, the discount rate used to measure the PSPRS total pension/OPEB liabilities was 7.40 percent, which was the same as the discount rate used as of June 30, 2017 The projection of cash flows used to determine this Single Discount Rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension/OPEB liability.

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

Note 7. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

			Pension				Health	Health insurance premium benefit	nium be	mefit	
		Inc	Increase (decrease)					Increase (decrease)	ease)		
				Ne	Net Pension	Total	Total OPEB			Net (Net OPEB
	Total P	Total Pension Liablity	Plan Fiduciary	Π	Liability	Lia	Liablity	Plan Fiduciary	ary	Liat	Liability
		(a)	Net Position (b)		(a) - (b)		(a)	Net Position (b)	(q)	(a)	(a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2018	s	3,265,726	\$ 2,502,842	s	762,884	\$	72,573	\$ 84,	84,326	\$	(11, 753)
Changes for the year:			I						1		
Service cost		279,803			279,803		6,315		ı		6,315
Interest on total pension/OPEB liability		249,039	·		249,039		5,604		ı		5,604
Changes of benefit terms									ı		
Difference between expected and											
actual experience in the measurement of											
the pension/OPEB liability		(192, 672)			(192, 672)		(849)		ı		(849)
Changes of assumptions		ı	ı				·		ı		
Contributions - employer		ı	217,258		(217,258)		,	3,6	3,822		(3,822)
Contributions - employee		ı	101,144		(101, 144)		'		ı		
Net investment income		ı	175,724		(175, 724)		'	5,5	5,981		(5,981)
Benefit payments, including refunds											
of employee contributions		(80, 470)	(80, 470)		ı		'		ı		,
Hall/Parker settlement		'	(127,576)	_	127,576		'		ı		
Plan administrative expenses		ı	(3, 374)	_	3,374				(91)		91
Other changes*			(9,449)		9,449						
Net changes		255,700	273,257		(17,557)		11,070	,6 ,	9,712		1,358
Balances at June 30, 2019	s	3,521,426	\$ 2,776,099	Ś	745,327	S	83,643	\$ 94,038)38	\$	(10, 395)

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

Note 7. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB (asset) liability to changes in the discount rate – The following table presents the District's net pension/OPEB (asset) liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.4 percent, as well as what the District's net pension/OPEB (asset) liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.4 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.4 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.40%)	D	iscount Rate (7.40%)	1% Increase (8.40%)
Proportionate share of Net pension (asset) / liability Net OPEB (asset)/ liability	\$ 1,372,228 5,284	\$	745,327 (10,395)	\$ 247,103 (23,078)

Plan fiduciary net position – Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PSPRS financial report.

Expense and deferred outflows/inflows of resources – For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense for PSPRS of \$214,163 and OPEB expense of \$7,042. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB from the following sources:

		Per	nsion		Heal	th Insurance	Premiu	m Benefit
	Ι	Deferred			D	eferred		
	Ou	utflows of	Defe	rred Inflows	Out	flows of	Deferr	ed Inflows
	R	esources	of	Resources	Re	sources	of R	esources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	58,665	\$	666,324	\$	1,582	\$	786
Changes in assumptions		199,119		4,696		-		7,203
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on								
pension/OPEB plan investments		25,427		-		-		1,559
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		214,163		-		7,042		-
Total	\$	497,374	\$	671,020	\$	8,624	\$	9,548

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

Note 7. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase in the net asset or a reduction of the net liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB will be recognized as expenses as follows:

Year Ended December 31	 Pension	 h Insurance ium Benefit
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024	\$ (27,133) (41,533) (69,590) (51,069) (53,688)	\$ (1,079)(1,079)(1,081)(452)(533)
Thereafter	(144,796)	(3,742)

Note 8. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets and natural disasters. The District has insurance protection and the limit for basic coverage is for \$1,000,000 per occurrence on a claims made basis. No significant reduction in insurance coverage occurred during the year and no settlements exceeded insurance coverage during any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 9. Contingencies

The District is involved with various matters of litigation from year to year. It is the opinion of the District that these cases will be handled by the District's insurance coverage or that they will not have a material effect on the District's financial condition.

Required Supplementary Information

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DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension/OPEB Liability and Related Ratios June 30, 2019

PSPRS - Pension					Report (Meas	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)				
		2019 (2018)		2018 (2017)		2017 (2016)	(5 5	2016 (2015)	Ŭ	2015 (2014)
Total pension liability										
Service cost	S	279,803	\$	254,188	S	220,878	S	224,745	S	227,443
Interest on total pension liability		249,039		215,790		214,025		198,314		172,774
Changes of benefit terms* Difference between averaged and actual				23,197		140,399		·		22,845
Difference between expected and actual				60000		1465 0460		(000000)		(107 021)
		(172,012)		(20,00)		(403,940)		(066,06)		(104,071)
Changes of assumptions Renefit nationents including refunds of		ı		(880,0)		150,151		ı		1 /4,580
employee contributions		(80.470)		(83.586)		(130.167)		(129.925)		(65.032)
Net change in total pension liability		255.700		473.824		110.820		202.204		359.135
Total nension liability - beginning		3.265.726		2.791.902		2.681.082		2.478.878		2.119.743
Total pension liability - ending (a)	S	3,521,426	Ś	3,265,726	Ś	2,791,902	S	2,681,082	Ś	2,478,878
Plan fiduciary net position										
Contributions - employer	\$	217,258	\$	198,571	S	182,837	\$	147,088	S	202,882
Contributions - employee		101, 144		136,238		132,346		112,663		120,773
Net investment income		175,724		252,324		11,177		64,434		188,086
Benefit payments, including refunds of										
employee contributions		(80, 470)		(83,586)		(130, 167)		(129, 925)		(65,032)
Hall/Parker settlement		(127, 576)		1						
Pension plan administrative expense		(3, 374)		ı				ı		
Other (net transfer)		(9,449)		(9, 140)		(49,864)		(10,461)		(94, 998)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		273,257		494,407		146,329		183,799		351,711
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		2,502,842		2,008,435		1,862,106		1,678,307		1,326,596
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	S	2,776,099	Ś	2,502,842	Ś	2,008,435	S	1,862,106	s	1,678,307
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	S	745,327	s	762,884	S	783,467	S	818,976	s	800,571
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		78.83%		76.64%		71.94%		69.45%		67.70%
Covered employee payroll	S	1,214,424	S	1,175,709	\$	1,151,007	S	841,837	s	1,172,801
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered- employee payroll		61.37%		64.89%		68.07%		97.28%		68.26%

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Information prior to 2015 is not available.

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DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension/OPEB Liability and Related Ratios June 30, 2019

PSPRS-Health Insurance Premium Benefit		Reporting (Measurer 2019 (2018)		
Total OPEB liability				
Service cost	\$	6,315	\$	5,173
Interest on total OPEB liability	Ŧ	5,604	*	5,171
Changes of benefit terms*		-		2,429
Difference between expected and actual				,
experience of the total net OPEB liability		(849)		1,846
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		-		(8,407)
Benefit payments		-		-
Net change in total OPEB liability		11,070		6,212
Total OPEB liability - beginning		72,573		66,361
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	83,643	\$	72,573
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	\$	3,822	\$	5,850
Net investment income		5,981		8,591
Benefit payments		-		-
Administrative expense		(91)		(76)
Other changes		-		
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		9,712		14,365
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		84,326		69,961
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	94,038	\$	84,326
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(10,395)	\$	(11,753)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB				
liability		112.43%		116.19%
Covered employee payroll	\$	1,214,424	\$	1,175,709
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		-0.86%		-1.00%

Note: The District implemented GASB 75 in fiscal year 2018. Information prior to 2018 is not available.

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Schedule of Contributions June 30, 2019

PSPRS-Pension

		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
Actuarially determined contribution	S	214,163	Ś	217,258	S	198,571	S	182,837	S	147,088	Ś	202,882
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	S	(214,163) \$	S	(217,258)	S	(198,571) \$	Ś	(182,837)	S	(147,088)	S	(202,882)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	S	'	÷	'	Ś	1	Ś	'	Ś	1	÷	'
Covered-employee payroll	÷	1,090,441	÷	1,214,424	S	1,175,709	S	1,151,007	S	841,837	Ś	1,172,801
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		19.64%		17.89%		16.89%		15.88%		17.47%		17.30%
Note: The District implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Information prior to 2015 is not available.	15. Inforr	nation prior to 2	2015 is	not available.								

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Information prior to 2015 is not available.

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Schedule of Contributions June 30, 2019

0.50%(5,850)5,8501,175,709 2017 $\boldsymbol{\diamond}$ $\boldsymbol{\diamond}$ \boldsymbol{S} (3, 822)0.31%3,822 1,214,424 2018 $\boldsymbol{\diamond}$ $\boldsymbol{\diamond}$ \boldsymbol{S} 0.65%(7,042)7,042 1,090,4412019 $\boldsymbol{\diamond}$ $\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{\diamond}}$ $\boldsymbol{\diamond}$ \$ Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined **PSPRS-Health Insurance Premium Benefit** Actuarially determined contribution Contribution deficiency (excess) Covered-employee payroll contribution

Note: The District implemented GASB 75 in fiscal year 2018. Information prior to 2018 is not available.

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Notes to Pension Plan Schedules June 30, 2019

Note 1. Actuarially Determined Contribution Rates

Actuarially determined contribution rates for PSPRS are calculated as of June 30 two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are made. The actuarial methods and assumptions used to establish the contribution requirements are as follows:

Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	21 years for unfunded liabilities; 20 years for excess
Asset valuation method	7-Year smoothed market; 80%/120% market corridor
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	In the 2017 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 7.4%. In the 2016 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 7.85% to 7.5%. In the 2013 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 8.0% to 7.85%.
Projected salary increases	In the 2017 actuarial valuation, projected salary increases were decreased from $4.0\%-8.0\%$ to $3.5\%-7.5\%$ for PSPRS In the 2014 actuarial valuation, the projected salary increases were decreased from $4.5\%-8.5\%$ to $4.0\%-8.0\%$. In the 2013 actuarial valuation, projected salary increases were decreased from $5.0\%-9.0\%$ to $4.5\%-8.5\%$.
Wage growth	In the 2017 actuarial valuation, wage growth was decreased from 4% to 3.5% for PSPRS. In the 2014 actuarial valuation, wage growth was decreased from 4.5% to 4.0%. In the 2013 actuarial valuation, wage growth was decreased from 5.0% to 4.5%.
Retirement age	Experience-based table of rates that is specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the 2012 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2011.
Mortality	In the 2017 actuarial valuation, changed to RP-2014 tables, with 75% of MP-2016 fully generational projection scales. RP-2000 mortality table projected to 2015 using projection scale AA (adjusted by 105% for both males and females)

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT Notes to Pension Plan Schedules June 30, 2019

Note 2. Factors That Affect Trends

Arizona courts have ruled that provisions of a 2011 law that changed the mechanism for funding permanent pension benefit increases and increased employee pension contribution rates were unconstitutional or a breach of contract because those provisions apply to individuals who were members as of the law's effective date. As a result, the PSPRS changed benefit terms to reflect the prior mechanism for funding permanent benefit increases for those members and revised actuarial assumptions to explicitly value future permanent benefit increases. PSPRS also reduced those members' employee contribution rates. These changes are reflected in the plans' pension liabilities for fiscal year 2015 (measurement date 2014) for members who were retired as of the law's effective date and fiscal year 2018 (measurement date 2017) for members who retired or will retire after the law's effective date. These changes also increased the PSPRS -required pension contributions beginning in fiscal year 2019 for members who retired or will retire after the law's effective date. Also, the District refunded excess employee contributions to PSPRS members. PSPRS allowed the District to reduce its actual employer contributions for the refund amounts. As a result, the District's pension contributions were less than the actuarially or statutorily determined contributions for 2018 and 2019.

Other Communications from Independent Auditors

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Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Board of Directors of Desert Hills Fire District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Desert Hills Fire District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Desert Hills Fire District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 20, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Desert Hills Fire 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 Desert Hills Fire District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Desert Hills Fire District's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Desert Hills Fire 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*.

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.

inter Fundeda, PLIC

HintonBurdick, PLLC Gilbert, Arizona November 20, 2019



Independent Auditors' Report on State Legal Compliance

Desert Hills Fire District Lake Havasu City, Arizona

We have audited the basic financial statements of Desert Hills District (the District) for the year ended June 30, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated November 20, 2019. Our audit also included test work on the District's compliance with selected requirements identified in the State of Arizona Revised Statutes and the Arizona State Constitution including, but not limited to, Title 48, Chapter 5, Article 1.

The management of Desert Hills Fire District is responsible for the District's compliance with all requirements identified above. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with those requirements based on our audit; accordingly, we make the following statements:

ARS 48-805.02 requires the audit or report to include an attestation by the auditor of the District as to the following:

- 1. That the District has not incurred any debt or liability in excess of taxes levied and to be collected and the monies actually available and unencumbered at that time in the District general fund except for those liabilities as prescribed in section 48-805, subsection B, paragraph 2 and sections 48-806 and 48-807.
- 2. That the District complies with subsection F of section 48-805.
- 3. Whether the audit or report disclosed any information contrary to the certification made as prescribed by subsection D, paragraph 1 of section 48-805.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *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 material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the Desert Hills Fire District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements identified above for the year ended June 30, 2019.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of the applicable compliance requirements identified in the Arizona Revised Statutes as noted above and the results of that testing based on the state requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Sincerely,

inter Fundeds, PLIC

HintonBurdick, PLLC Gilbert, Arizona November 20, 2019