

Basic Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports



Barstow Fire Protection District Barstow, California for the year ended June 30, 2019

A component unit of the City of Barstow



Basic Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the year ended June 30, 2019



A component unit of the City of Barstow

Prepared by the Finance Department

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March 31, 2020

Board of Directors
And Citizens of the City of Barstow

It is our pleasure to submit the Basic Financial Statements and the Independent Auditors' Report for the Barstow Fire Protection District. The District annually issues a report on its financial position and activity, audited by an independent firm of certified public accountants as required by State law. This report is published to fulfill that requirement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Responsibility for the accuracy of the data, the completeness, and fairness of the presentations including disclosures, rests with the management of the District. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the District's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the presentation of the District's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, internal controls have been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the District. Also, all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the District's financial activities have been included.

Badawi & Associates, Certified Public Accountants, have issued an unmodified opinion with emphasis of matter regarding going concern on the Barstow Fire Protection District financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complement this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it. Both the MD&A and the Notes address the going concern of the Barstow Fire Protection District and discuss the steps being taken to improve the deficit fund balance.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Barstow Fire Protection District, formed in 1926, is located in the northern part of the County of San Bernardino. Today the District serves approximately 35,000 people within an area of about 45 square miles. The City of Barstow is still in the heart of the district but we also protect the communities of Barstow Heights, Lenwood, Grandview, Skyline North, Skyline East, Irwin Estates, and the Soapmine area. On November 17, 2010 the Barstow Fire Protection District became a subsidiary district of the City of Barstow.





The City Council of the City of Barstow serves as the Barstow Fire Protection District's Board of Directors. The City Council/Board of Directors is elected by their constituents and each serving a four-year term, governs the District. The Fire Board meetings are held twice a month, concurrent with the Barstow City Council's meeting.

The Barstow Fire Protection District is required to adopt a preliminary budget by no later than the close of the fiscal year. The District is required to adopt a final budget on or after July 1st of each fiscal year, in accordance with the requirements of Health & Safety Code Section 13893(b). The annual budget serves as the foundation for the District's financial planning and established control. The Fire Chief may transfer resources within a department and the City Manager has authority to transfer resources within an individual fund. Supplemental appropriations and transfers between funds require approval from the governing body.

HISTORY

On May 24, 1926 the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors authorized the formation of the Barstow Fire Protection District, and Dr. A.C. Pratt, R. M. Dillingham and E. L. "Gene" White were the first district commissioners. E. L. "Gene" White was the first fire chief.

The District included approximately four square miles and had no equipment for firefighting. The population was barely 1,000. The total assessed tax valuation was less than one million dollars. In September 1926, through a tax initiative by the tax payers, the District acquired its first fire engine, a 1922 Model T Ford. "The new chemical engine made its first emergency call and made a good showing," the Printer (a local newspaper) reported on Nov. 4, 1926. After that, it was possible to buy fire insurance in Barstow.

In January of 1936, the District continued to expand and the first fire station was incorporated within the town meeting hall, to be located at 209 North First Avenue. The Town Hall / Station was dedicated on September 23, 1939. Volunteers were called to emergencies by sirens that were placed throughout the community. Personnel would respond to their station for that assignment. The first person to arrive at the station would than call the alarm center, (located in someone's house) to get the assignment and write it on a chalk board.

The District expanded in the early 1950's. Two stations were built and equipped with apparatus. One was located on Nancy and "G" Streets and the other on Paris, just off of West Main Street in Lenwood. An additional station was built behind a house on the Northeast corner of Bigger Street and Adele Drive. On July 1, 1957, the District changed from an" all-volunteer" district to a combination of volunteer and career personnel. The present fire station at the top of Barstow Road was completed in 1979.



In early 2010 the City Council and Fire Board held a joint meeting and approved an application to change the Fire District to a subsidiary district of the City. In November of 2010 the Fire Board and City of Barstow were granted approval from the Local Agency Formation to change the District from being an independent special district to a subsidiary district of the City of Barstow. The only significant change is that the City Council now serves as the Fire Board.

LOCAL ECONOMY

Major industries located within the government's boundaries or in close proximity include major military installations including both military and civilian personnel; national defense contractors; transportation and rail firms; and numerous educational and financial institutions. In fiscal year 2019, the property tax levy decreased by 5.7% over the previous fiscal year, which was a result of a one-time unitary tax correction in fiscal year 2018. Although there was a decrease in property tax in fiscal year 2019, recent activity within the region suggests a strengthening in home sale median prices and increased commercial activity. The most current population figures show San Bernardino County has increased its population by 1% from January 1, 2018 to January 1, 2019. The City of Barstow city limits represent the largest portion of the District. Its population increased .3% from the previous fiscal year. The unemployment rate as of June 2019 for the City of Barstow, the largest area of the District, is 6.1%. When comparing to June 2018, this rate has decreased slightly from 6.4%.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The fiscal year 2019 budget falls within the policy guidelines set by the City Council for budgetary and planning purposes. The District has maintained a conservative approach to fiscal matters by managing ongoing expenditures and tracking revenues. As in the previous fiscal year, the Board in conjunction with management studied and reviewed a variety of options to address this issue. The two major considerations in fiscal year 2019 were:

- On November 6, 2018, voters successfully passed the Measure Q initiative, a ballot measure to levy a Transaction and Use Tax of one percent (1%). Since it is a general tax, the measure required approval by a simple majority of voters (50% of voters +1 additional voter). Measure Q passed by 59.28%. This additional tax revenue is used to sustain the fire department, to support police services including adding police officers, maintain streets repairs and help fund senior and youth recreation programs.
- Recent events related to the COVID-19 pandemic may potentially impact the expected tax revenue generated under Measure Q. Management intentionally budgeted conservatively in the first year of Measure Q, which should allow for minimal impact to staffing funded by Measure Q although some equipment intended to be purchased with Measure Q funds have been placed on hold until the impact of COVID-19 is determined.





➤ On October 1, 2018, the City Council approved the amended and restated loan agreement entered into between the City of Barstow and the Barstow Fire Protection District. The restated total amount of the loan is \$4.154 million. The agreement was created to ensure proper tracking and accounting of the interfund loan that was owed to the General Fund. The City advanced an additional \$420,000 for fiscal year 2019 bringing the amount due the City to \$4,573,696.

The District's financial condition and stability is consistently being monitored. Reports are presented periodically to the Board regarding the performance of the District. Current economic factors continue to play an important role in management of District's finances and require close observation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this report was made possible by the effort of the entire Finance Department staff. We would like to express our appreciation to all members of the department who assisted and contributed material to this document. We also would like to acknowledge the board members for their interest, dedication and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the City in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Nikki Salas City Manager Cindy Prothro

Assistant City Manager/Finance Director

Barstow Fire Protection District List of Ex-Officio Members June 30, 2019

Ex-Officio Members

Chairman Vice Chairman

Director
Director
City Treasurer
City Clerk

Julie Hackbarth-McIntyre
Carmen Hernandez
Richard Harpole
James Noble
Timothy Silva
Michael J. Lewis

JoAnne Cousino

Appointed Officials

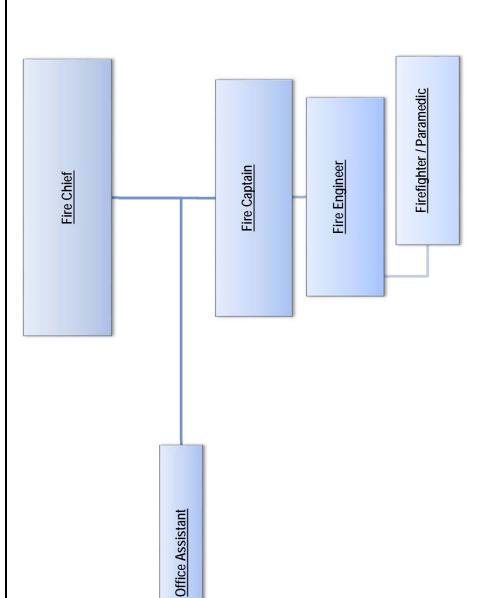
City Manager
Assistant City Manager
Finance Director
City Attorney
Fire Chief

Nikki Salas Cindy Prothro Patricia Rosenberg Terri Highsmith Jamie Williams





BARSTOW FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART-FISCAL YEAR 2019





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the Barstow Fire Protection District Barstow, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, and each major fund of the Barstow Fire Protection District, California (District), a component unit of the City of Barstow, California (City) 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 auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

To the Board of Directors of the Barstow Fire Protection District Barstow, California Page 2

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 the District as of June 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.

Emphasis of Matter Regarding Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the District will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 10 to the financial statements, the District has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a deficit fund balance of \$5,602,480 in the General Fund and a deficit net position of \$14,465,488 on the government-wide financial statements that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 10. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, pension information, and OPEB information on pages 5–12 and 47–51 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

To the Board of Directors of the Barstow Fire Protection District Barstow, California Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 31, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Badawi & Associates, CPAs Berkeley, California

March 31, 2020



As management of the Barstow Fire Protection District (District), we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. It is designed to:

- Highlight significant financial issues
- Provide an overview of the District's financial activity
- Discuss changes in the District's financial position
- Explain any material deviations from the approved budget

We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the letter of transmittal and the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's revenues were \$4.9 million
- The District's expenses totaled \$7.9 million
- In the fund financials, actual revenues were less than budget by \$91 thousand
- The fund financials show actual expenditures were more than budgeted appropriations by \$877 thousand
- The Barstow Fire Protection District ended the fiscal year 2019 with deficit fund balance of \$5.6 million.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Barstow Fire Protection District's basic financial statements, which are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

This annual report consists of financial statements for the District as a whole with more detailed information about the District's general fund. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a long-term view of the District's finances, (they include capital assets and long-term liabilities.) The fund financial statements present a short-term view of the District's activities. (They include only current assets expected to be collected in the very near future and liabilities expected to be paid in the very near future).

The basic fund financial statements can be found on pages 16 of this report.

The Notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This section also includes more detailed information as required by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 68 regarding the *San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association* (SBCERA) plan. The Notes to the financial statements begin on page 26.

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's budgetary information and compliance for the Barstow Fire Protection District fund. The District adopted an annual appropriated budget for its general fund in fiscal year 2019. In addition, the schedule of funding progress, which presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for the benefits, is also presented as required supplementary information as required by GASB Statement No. 45. Required supplementary information can be found on page 48 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

Net Position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position as shown in the chart on the following page. In the case of the District, the total net position for fiscal year 2019 was negative \$14.5 million. Total liabilities exceed total assets by \$18 million. The major reasons are:

Assets-

- In fiscal year 2018, the District recorded a prepayment of approximately \$800 thousand for pension. A prepayment was not made in fiscal year 2019, therefore assets are lower when compared between fiscal years.
- Capital assets decreased due to annual depreciation and removal of obsolete assets.

Liabilities-

- The District memorialized a loan with the City of Barstow for \$4.2 million.
- The District had interfund cash borrowing from the City.
- The other major component of the increase in liabilities from the previous fiscal year was due to an increase in recorded pension and Other Post Employee Benefits (OPEB) obligation.

Net investments in capital assets, of \$783 thousand represents investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The remaining balance of the District's Net Position is an unrestricted negative balance of \$15.2 million; therefore, no funds were available as of June 30, 2019.

BARSTOW FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities						
	2019	2018					
Current and other assets	\$ 327,559	\$ 909,975					
Capital assets	782,897	842,443					
Total assets	1,110,456	1,752,418					
Deferred Outflows	8,296,673	7,606,623					
Current liabilities	5,722,225	4,472,724					
Other liabilities	13,349,236	10,627,435					
Total liabilities	19,071,461	15,100,159					
Deferred Inflows	4,801,156	5,717,859					
Net position:							
Net investment in capital assets	782,897	842,443					
Unrestricted	(15,248,385)	(12,301,420)					
Total Net Position:	\$ (14,465,488)	\$ (11,458,977)					

Barstow Fire Protection District Changes in Net Position

As shown in the Statement of Activities chart on the following page the District's Net Position decreased by \$3 million for fiscal year 2019 as compared to fiscal year 2018. A key variance of the year's decrease in relation to the prior year is due to increased pension obligation and recorded OPEB liability.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

		Governmental Activities				
			2019	2018		
Revenues:						
Program Revenues						
Charges for service	es	\$	49,597	\$ 83,208		
Operating grants a	nd contributions		472,954	241,845		
Capital contributio	ns and grants					
Total Program	Revenues		522,551	325,053		
General Revenues						
Property taxes			4,393,005	4,659,329		
Other revenues			33,496	17,856		
Total General R	Revenues		4,426,501	4,677,185		
Total Revenues			4,949,052	5,002,238		
Expenses:						
Public safety & fire	e protection		7,955,563	5,884,915		
Total expenses			7,955,563	5,884,915		
Excess (Deficiency) of F	Revenues over					
(under) Expenses			(3,006,511)	(882,677)		
Changes in net po	sition		(3,006,511)	(882,677)		
Net position beginning	of year		(11,458,977)	(10,576,300)		
Net position June 30		\$	(14,465,488)	\$ (11,458,977)		

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The focus of the District's *governmental fund* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, *fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental fund reported a deficit fund balance of \$5.6 million. (See chart on page 10.) The negative net change from the fiscal year 2018 is \$2.2 million. The negative increase in fund balance was primarily related to the District's uncommon fiscal year 2019 expenditures for legal fees, a Fair Labor Standards Board (FLSA) agreement with regards to past overtime payments due to employees and other employee benefit payments that are one-time. Further details are discussed on the next page under the Expenditure Budget category.

The entire fund balance is *unassigned fund balance*. The deficit status means there are no funds available for spending.

BARSTOW FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The table below summarizes the BFPD budgetary highlights and actual amounts for fiscal year 2019.

REVENUE – Actual revenue came in slightly lower than final budget estimates due to:

- The property tax revenue budget for fiscal year 2019 was based on actual amounts received for fiscal year 2018, which included a one-time unitary tax payment. Since this one-time payment was included in the 2019 budget, property tax came in lower than estimated by \$238 thousand.
- Although property tax payments came in under budget, this was offset by the RDA residual tax and home owners property tax relief revenue increment coming in more than budgeted by \$161 thousand.
- Strike team reimbursement also came in \$20 thousand under budget due to decreased fire emergencies in fiscal year 2019.

When taken in total, including other minor variances in the budget, the overall result was actual revenue coming in lower than budgeted estimates by \$91 thousand.

EXPENDITURE BUDGET - The final budget when compared to actual expenditures was over by \$876 thousand. This was due to the following:

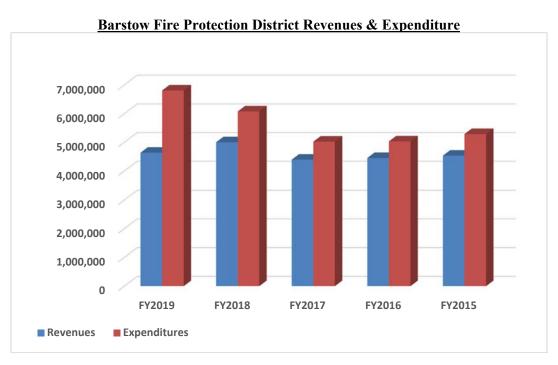
- FLSA corrections totaling \$412,000 were approved in closed session at the end of the fiscal year, but not appropriated in open session.
- Legal fees associated with litigation and negotiations exceeded budget by \$199,000.
- Excess overtime was due to injuries, illness and strike team services for \$153,000.
- The fire department's medical insurance defaulted and the Fire District covered the defaulted insurance payments for \$112,000.

Mid-year budget review appropriations were not addressed as customary. Changes have been implemented, including new management, to provide additional control and monitoring of the expenditures relative to budget.

The two charts on the next page summarize the District's budgeted revenues, expenditures and actual amounts received. The second chart shows actual revenue and expenditures for the past five fiscal years.

Barstow Fire Protection District Budget to Actual

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Total Revenues	\$4,968,200	\$4,728,802	\$4,638,020	(\$90,782)
Expenditures				
Fire Salaries & Benefits	4,445,442	4,862,993	5,459,971	(596,978)
Services & Supplies	1,033,469	1,068,469	1,348,235	(279,766)
Capital Outlay				
Debt Service:				
Debt-Interest and fiscal				
charges				
Total Expenditures	5,478,911	5,931,462	6,808,206	(876,744)
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(510,711)	(1,202,660)	(2,170,186)	(967,526)
Other Financing Sources				
(Uses):				
Net Change in Fund Balance	(510,711)	(1,202,660)	(2,170,186)	(967,526)
Fund balance, beginning of year			(3,432,294)	
Fund balance, end of year			(5,602,480)	



CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019 is \$782,897 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, building and structures, and machinery and equipment. The total change in the District's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year, when compared to the previous year's capital assets, was a decrease of 7%. The Fire District removed one fire engine that was originally purchased in 1989 and two utility trucks, models 2007 and 2010, from its capital assets. In addition, the District eliminated a computer server and software that were obsolete. Depreciation was adjusted due to these deletions.

Barstow Fire Protection District's Capital Assets

(Net of Depreciation)

	2019	2018
Land	\$ 45,129	\$ 45,129
Work in progress	-	-
Buildings & Structures	2,093,869	2,093,869
Machinery and equipment	2,183,030	2,380,701
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(3,539,131)	(3,677,256)
Total	\$ 782,897	\$ 842,443

Long-term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Barstow Fire Protection District had total debt outstanding of the government of \$258,045. The District's total debt decreased by approximately \$68,000 and was due to a change in the calculation of compensated absences. Only those eligible to retire, or those over 50 years of age and with 5 years of service, had all relatable compensation included for the calculation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Barstow Fire Protection District's Outstanding Debt

	2019	2018
Compensated Absences	258,045	326,137
Capital Lease Agreement	-	-
Total	\$258,045	\$ 326,137

Additional detail is located in Note 6 of the Notes to Basic Financial Statements beginning on page 34.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The economy continues to be at the forefront of management's consideration in leading and providing services for the residents of the Barstow Fire Protection District and economic indicators are closely monitored. Management and the Board are aware of ongoing fiscal issues and has worked with the Fire Chief to implement cost cutting measures as well as raising additional revenue through tax initiative. The District will be a benefactor of the Measure Q General Transaction and Use Tax initiative passed by the City of Barstow on November 2018 for an increase in 1% in sales and use tax. This additional tax revenue will be used to sustain the Fire Department as well other municipal services.

Recent events related to the COVID-19 pandemic may potentially impact the expected tax revenue generated under Measure Q. Management intentionally budgeted conservatively in the first year of Measure Q which should allow for minimal impact to staffing that is funded by Measure Q although some equipment intended to be purchased with Measure Q funds have been placed on hold until the impact of COVID-19 is determined.

The management team continuously takes the necessary steps required to address the needs of its residents for the short-term and the long-term, focusing on public safety, including fire safety needs, necessary infrastructure improvements, and community services including recreation and activities for all ages, business and economic development and planning for long-term growth in conjunction with the Board of Directors.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Director, 220 E. Mountain View Street, Suite A, Barstow, California 92311.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ -
Receivables: Accounts	227 550
Total current assets	327,559 327,559
Noncurrent assets:	321,337
Capital assets:	
Non-depreciable	45,129
Depreciable, net	737,768
Total capital assets, net	782,897
Total noncurrent assets	782,897
Total assets	1,110,456
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred employer pension contributions	1,625,725
Deferred employer OPEB contributions	14,200
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	6,644,715
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	12,033
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,296,673
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	711,144
Due to the City of Barstow	4,907,863
Long-term debt - due in one year	103,218
Total current liabilities	5,722,225
Noncurrent liabilities:	E49 222
Net OPEB liability Net pension liability	568,233 12,626,176
Long-term debt - due in more than one year	154,827
Total noncurrent liabilities	13,349,236
Total liabilities	19,071,461
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	4,753,202
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	47,954
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,801,156
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	782,897
Unrestricted	(15,248,385)
Net position	\$ (14,465,488)

Statement of Activities

For the year ended June 30, 2019

										et (Expense) Revenue ad Changes
				I	rogra	ım Revenu	es			Net Position
]	Expenses		arges for ervices	Gr	perating ants and atributions		Total		vernmental Activities
Governmental activities										
Public safety - fire protection	\$	7,955,563	\$	49,597	\$	472,954	\$	522,551	\$	(7,433,012)
Total governmental activities	\$	7,955,563	\$	49,597	\$	472,954	\$	522,551	:	(7,433,012)
				eral Reven	ues:					
				roperty						4,393,005
					nvest	ment earni	ngs			32,013
			Otl	ner						1,483
			7	otal gener	al rev	enues				4,426,501
			C	Change in	net po	osition				(3,006,511)
			Net position - beginning of year						(11,458,977)	
			Net p	oosition - e	nd of	f year			\$	(14,465,488)

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FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

	 General
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ -
Receivables:	227.550
Taxes	 327,559
Total assets	\$ 327,559
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 711,144
Due to the City of Barstow	 4,907,863
Total liabilities	 5,619,007
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Unavailable revenues	 311,032
Total deferred inflows of resources	 311,032
Fund Balances:	
Unassigned	(5,602,480)
Total fund balances	 (5,602,480)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of	
resources, and fund balances	\$ 327,559

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position For the year ended June 30, 2019

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	\$ (5,602,480)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds.	782,897
Employer contributions for pension were recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds. However in the Government-Wide Financial Statements, these contributions are deferred.	1,625,725
Employer contributions for OPEB were recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds. However in the Government-Wide Financial Statements, these contributions are deferred.	14,200
In the Government-Wide Financial Statements, certain differences between actuarial amounts and actual results forpension are deferred and amortized over a period of time, however these differences do not impact the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet:	
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	6,644,715
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	(4,753,202)
Deferred outflows of resouces - OPEB	12,033
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(47,954)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore they are not reported in the funds.	
Net OPEB obligation	(568,233)
Long term debt due within one year	(103,218)
Long term debt due in more than one year	(154,827)
Net pension liability	 (12,626,176)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (14,465,488)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

For the year ended June 30, 2019

	General	
REVENUES:		
Taxes	\$ 4,393,005	
Licences and permits	49,597	
From other agencies	161,922	
Other	1,483	
Use of money and property	32,013	
Total revenues	4,638,020	
EXPENDITURES:		
Current - public safety		
Salaries and benefits	5,459,971	
Services and supplies	1,348,235	
Total expenditures	6,808,206	
Net change in fund balances	(2,170,186)	
FUND BALANCES:		
Beginning of year	(3,432,294)	
End of year	\$ (5,602,480)	

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (2,170,186)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. In the statement of activities, however, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense, or are allocated to the appropriate functional expense when the cost is below the capitalization threshold. This activity is reconciled as follows:	
Depreciation expense	(59,546)
Employer contributions for pension were recorded as expenditures in the govenmental funds. However, in the Government-Wide Financial Statements, these contributions are deferred.	1,625,725
Employer contributions for OPEB were recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds. However, in the Government-Wide Financial Statements, these contributions are deferred.	14,200
OPEB 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.	(90,050)
Pension expense is recorded as incurred in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities, however pension expense does not require the use of current financial resources, and is not recognized in the governmental funds.	(2,705,778)
Compensated absences expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Increase in compensated absences payable	68,092
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (3,006,511)

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NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the Barstow Fire Protection District (District) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below:

A. Description of Reporting Entity

Barstow Fire Protection District (the District) was organized on May 24, 1926. On November 17, 2010, Resolution No. 23-10 was passed by the City of Barstow Council establishing the District as a component unit of the City. Previously the District was an independent district. Barstow Fire Protection District continues to be operated according to the applicable state fire protection district laws and the property taxes collected within the District will be used exclusively for the administration and operational costs of the District. The City of Barstow is responsible for the District's obligations. The City Council acts as the District's governing board and exerts significant influence of over its operations.

The District is an integral part of the City of Barstow (City) and the Accompanying Basic Financial Statements are included as a component unit of the basic financial statements prepared by the City.

B. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

<u>Government - Wide Financial Statements</u> - The District's government-wide financial statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements present summaries of governmental activities for the District.

These financial statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the District's assets and liabilities, including capital assets and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 in regards to interfund activities, payables and receivables. All internal balances in the Statement of Net Position have been eliminated except those representing balances between the governmental activities, which are presented as internal balances and eliminated in the total primary government column. The District had no interfund activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

B. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus, Continued

Governmental Fund Financial Statements - Governmental fund financial statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for all major governmental funds. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in net position as presented in these statements to the net position presented in the government-wide financial statements. The District has one major fund.

The following is the District's major fund:

General Fund - This fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District.

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period.

Revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally received within 60 days after year-end). The primary revenue sources, which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the District, are property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other taxes and investment income. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred except for claims, judgments, compensated absence, interest on long-term debt which is recognized when paid.

Unavailable revenues arise when potential revenues do not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unavailable revenues also arise when the government receives resources before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods when both revenue recognition criteria are met or when the government has a legal claim to the resources, the unavailable revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

The Reconciliation of the Fund Financial Statements to the Government-Wide Financial Statements is provided to explain the differences created by the integrated approach of GASB Statement No. 34.

C. Cash and cash equivalents

The District considers cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition to be cash and cash equivalents.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

D. Investments

The District has adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Pools", which require governmental entities to report certain investments at fair value in the balance sheet and recognize the corresponding change in the fair value of investments in the year in which the change occurred. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, the District has adjusted certain investments to fair value (when material).

Investments, if any, are reported in the financial statements at fair value, unless fair value reasonably approximates cost, in which case cost is used.

E. 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.

F. Accounts receivable and allowance for bad debts

During the course of normal operations, the District carries various receivable balances for taxes and interest. Receivables are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. As of June 30, 2018, no allowance was required to be recorded.

G. Capital assets

The District's buildings, machinery, equipment, infrastructure and intangible assets with useful lives of more than two years are stated at historical cost or estimated historical cost and reported in the government-wide financial statements. Donated assets are stated at fair value on the date donated. The District updated its Capital Asset Policy on June 16, 2014 per Board approval. The District capitalizes its assets as follows:

Buildings and Building Improvement	Costs of \$50,000 or more
Furniture	Costs of \$20,000 or more
Equipment	Costs of \$20,000 or more
Infrastructure	Costs of \$100,000 or more

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the asset value or materially extend useful lives are not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. When capital assets are disposed, the cost and applicable accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recorded in operations.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

G. Capital assets, Continued

Amortization of assets acquired under capital leases is based on the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset and is included in depreciation and amortization. Water rights, which are intangible assets, are not amortized. Estimated useful lives, in years, for depreciable assets are as follows:

Buildings 50 years
Infrastructure and improvements other than buildings 10-100 years
Machinery and equipment 3-15 years

H. Liability for compensated absences

The District is required to recognize a liability for compensated absences when future payments for such absences have been earned by employees based on pay and salary rated in effect at the balance sheet date. For the District, this consists of accumulated sick leave, vacation and compensation time.

I. Property Taxes

The County of San Bernardino collects property taxes for the District. Tax liens attach annually as of 12:01 A.M. on the first day in March preceding the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. The tax levy covers the fiscal period July 1 to June 30. All secured personal property taxes and one-half of the taxes on real property are due November 1, the second installment is due February 1. All taxes are delinquent, if unpaid, on December 10 and April 10 respectively. Unsecured personal property taxes become due on the first of March each year and are delinquent, if unpaid, on August 31.

J. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balances represent the net current assets of each fund. Net current assets generally represent a fund's cash and receivables, less its liabilities.

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

<u>Nonspendable Fund Balance</u> – includes 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 loans receivable. The District does not have any nonspendable fund balances.

<u>Restricted Fund Balance</u> – includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers. The District does not have any restricted fund balances.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

J. Fund Balances, Continued

<u>Committed Fund Balance</u> – includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Directors by passage of an ordinance or resolution. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the District taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally. The District does not have any committed fund balances.

<u>Assigned Fund Balance</u> – comprises amounts intended to be used by the District for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. The District has not designated any level of authority for assigning fund balance; therefore, the Board of Directors can assign fund balance. The District does not have any assigned fund balances.

<u>Unassigned Fund Balance</u> – is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose. In other governmental funds, if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed, or assigned, the negative amount is reflected as negative unassigned fund balance.

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is generally depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

K. 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.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position or balance sheet 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.

L. Pension

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association (SBCERA) plan (Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SBCERA. 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

M. Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories:

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u> – This amount consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.

<u>Restricted Net Position</u> - This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

<u>Unrestricted Net Position</u> – This amount is the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The City's treasurer maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds of the City and by certain component units of the City, including the District. The District does not own specifically identifiable securities of the City's pool. The District's portion of this pool is reported on the financial statements as "cash and investments". Investment policies and associated risk factors applicable to the District's funds are those of the City of Barstow and are included in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Cash and investments are reported as follows:

Statement of Net Position
Cash and Investments \$0

The following disclosures are based upon the City of Barstow's investment policy which the District is subject to.

A. Custodial credit risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits, or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits.

The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

A. Custodial credit risk, Continued

As of June 30, 2019, none of the District's deposits with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits were held in uncollateralized accounts. As of June 30, 2019, no District investments were held by the same broker-dealer (counterparty) that was used by the District to buy the securities.

Investments authorized by the California Government Code and the City of Barstow investment policy

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

		Maximum	Maximum
	Maximum	Percentage of	Investment in
Authorized Investment Type	Maturity	Portfolio	One Issuer
U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, or Bonds	5 years	None	None
U.S. Agencies	5 years	None	None
Time Certificates of Deposit	5 years	None	50%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	N/A	30%	50%
Bankers' Acceptance	180 days	40%	30%
Prime Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20%	None
Mutual Funds investing in eligible securities	N/A	20%	10%
Medium Term Notes	5 years	30%	None
County Pooled Funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	100%	\$50 million*

*Limit set by LAIF Governing Board, not Government Code

B. Disclosures related to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments, and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing, or coming close to maturity, evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Barstow Fire Protection District's cash is pooled with the City of Barstow's cash to maximize investments. Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the City's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided in the City of Barstow's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, page 57.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

C. Disclosures related to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The District's investment in the City's investment pool is not rated by a nationally recognized rating organization.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of property taxes and other local sources. All receivables are considered to be collectible in full.

	Gen	eral Fund
Accounts Receivable	\$	327,559
Total	\$	327,559

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

		ılance at								alance at		
	Jul	y 1, 2018	In	creases	Decreases		Decreases		Reclas	sification	Jur	ne 30, 2019
Non-depreciable assets:												
Land	\$	45,129	\$		\$		\$		\$	45,129		
Total non-depreciable assets		45,129		-						45,129		
Depreciable Assets:												
Buildings and improvements		2,093,869		-		-		-		2,093,869		
Machinery and equipment		1,858,994		-		(197,671)		-		1,661,323		
Property under capital lease		521,707								521,707		
Total depreciable assets		4,474,570				(197,671)				4,276,899		
Less accumulated depreciation:												
Buildings and improvements	((1,720,465)		(19,010)		-		-		(1,739,475)		
Machinery and equipment	((1,956,791)		(14,451)		197,671		143,469		(1,630,102)		
Property under capital lease				(26,085)				(143,469)		(169,554)		
Total accumulated depreciation	((3,677,256)		(59,546)		197,671		-		(3,539,131)		
Total depreciable assets, net		797,314		(59,546)		_				737,768		
Total capital assets	\$	842,443	\$	(59,546)	\$		\$		\$	782,897		

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

	General Fund		
Salaries and Benefits Other	\$	511,952 199,192	
Total	\$	711,144	

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES258

Long-term liabilities consisted of the following:

	I	Balance					I	Balance	Dι	ıe Within		Due in ore Than		
	Jun	e 30, 2018	A	dditions	Ι	Deletions	Jun	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2019 One Yea		ne Year	ear One	
Compensated absences	\$	326,137	\$	135,816	\$	(203,908)	\$	258,045	\$	103,218	\$	154,827		
Total long-term liabilities	\$	326,137	\$	135,816	\$	(203,908)	\$	258,045	\$	103,218	\$	154,827		

A. Compensated Absences

The District's policy relating to compensated absences is described in Note 1. Compensated absences are liquidated by the District's General Fund. The total amount outstanding at June 30, 2019, was \$258,045 for governmental activities.

7. RETIREMENT PLAN

The District became a component of the City from November 17, 2010 and effective that date all of the employees of the District have become employees of the City. The District employees were covered under the pension plan of the San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association (SBCERA). Subsequent to the merger, the members of Barstow Professional Firefighters Association are enrolled in the City's retirement program through the SBCERA.

7. RETIREMENT PLAN, Continued

Plan Description

The SBCERA is a cost-sharing multiple- employer defined benefit pension plan (the Plan) operating under the California County Employees' Retirement Act of 1937 (1937 Act). It provides retirement, death and disability benefits to members. Although legally established as a single employer plan, the City of Big Bear Lake, Department of Water and Power-City of Big Bear Lake, Crestline Sanitation District, California State Association of Counties, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), San Bernardino County Law Library, Barstow Fire Protection District, Hesperia Recreation and Parks District, SBCERA, City of Chino Hills, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD), California Electronic Recording Transaction Network Authority (CERTNA), Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA), San Bernardino International Airport Authority (SBIAA), the San Bernardino County Superior Court Inland Library system (ILS) and Rim of the World Recreation and Parks District (RIM-REC) were later included, along with the County, and are collectively referred to as the "Participating Members." The plan is governed by the SBCERA Board of Retirement under the 1937 Act. Employees become eligible for membership on their first day of regular employment and become fully vested after 5 years. SBCERA issues a stand-alone financial report, which may be obtained by contacting the Board of Retirement, 348 W Hospitality Lane - 3rd Floor, San Bernardino, California 92415-0014.

Benefits Provided

SBCERA provides service retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits to eligible employees. Generally, any employee of the County of San Bernardino or participating employers who is appointed to a regular position whose service is greater than fifty percent of the full standard of hours required by a participating SBCERA employer (e.g. 20 hours per week or more) must become a member of SBCERA effective on the first day of employment. There are separate retirement benefits for General and Safety member employees. Safety membership is extended to those involved in active law enforcement and fire suppression. All other members are classified as General Members.

There are currently two tiers applicable to both General and Safety members. Members with membership dates before January 1, 2013 are included in General Tier 1 or Safety Tier 1. Any new member who becomes a member on or after January 1, 2013 is designated as General Tier 2 or Safety Tier 2 and is subject to the provisions of California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (CalPEPRA), California Government Code 7522 et seq. and Assembly Bill (AB) 197.

General members prior to January 1, 2013, are eligible to retire once they attain the age of 70 regardless of service or at age 50 and have acquired 10 or more years of retirement service credit. A member with 30 years of service is eligible to retire regardless of age. General members who are first hired on or after January 1, 2013, are eligible to retire once they attain the age of 70 regardless of service or at age 52 and have acquired five or more years of retirement service credit.

Safety members prior to January 1, 2013, are eligible to retire once they attain the age of 70 regardless of service or at age 50 and have acquired 10 or more years of retirement service credit. A member with 20 years of service is eligible to retire regardless of age. Safety members who are first hired on or after January 1, 2013, are eligible to retire once they attain the age of 70 regardless of service or at age 50, and have acquired five or more years of retirement service credit.

7. RETIREMENT PLAN, Continued

The retirement benefit the member will receive is based upon age at retirement, final average compensation, years of retirement service credit and retirement plan and tier.

General Tier 1 benefit is calculated pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code of Section 31676.15. The monthly allowance is equal to 2% of final compensation times years of accrued retirement service credit times age factor from Section 31676.15. General Tier 2 benefit is calculated pursuant to the provisions found in California Government Code Section 7522.20(a). The monthly allowance is equal to the final compensation multiplied by years of accrued retirement credit multiplied by the age factor from Section 7522.20(a).

Safety Tier 1 benefit is calculated pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 31664.1. The monthly allowance is equal to 3% of final compensation times years of accrued retirement service credit times age factor from Section 31664.1. Safety Tier 2 benefit is calculated pursuant to the provisions found in California Government Code Section 7522.25(d). The monthly allowance is equal to the final compensation multiplied by years of accrued retirement credit multiplied by the age factor from Section 7522.25(d).

For Tier 1 members, the maximum monthly retirement allowance is 100% of final compensation. There is no final compensation limit on the maximum retirement benefit for Tier 2 members. However, the maximum amount of compensation earnable that can be taken into account for 2017 for Tier 1 members with membership dates on or after July 1, 1996 is \$265,000. The maximum amount of pensionable compensation for Tier 2 members that can be taken into account for 2017 is equal to \$140,424. These limits are adjusted on an annual basis. Members are exempt from paying member contributions and employers are exempt from paying employer contributions on compensation in excess of the annual cap.

Final average compensation consists of the highest 12 consecutive months for Tier 1 members and the highest 36 consecutive months for Tier 2 members

The member may elect an unmodified retirement allowance, or choose an optional retirement allowance. The unmodified retirement allowance provides the highest monthly benefit and a 60% continuance to an eligible surviving spouse or domestic partner. An eligible surviving spouse or domestic partner is one married to or registered with the member one year prior to the effective retirement date or at least two years prior to the date of death and has attained age 55 on or prior to the date of death. There are four optional retirement allowances the member may choose. Each of the optional retirement allowances requires a reduction in the unmodified retirement allowance in order to allow the member the ability to provide certain benefits to a surviving spouse, domestic partner, or named beneficiary having an insurable interest in the life of the member.

SBCERA provides an annual cost-of-living benefit to all retirees. The cost-of-living adjustment, based upon the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area, is capped at 2.0%.

The County of San Bernardino and participating employers contribute to the retirement plan based upon actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the Board of Retirement. Employer contribution rates are adopted annually based upon recommendations received from SBCERA's actuary after the completion of the annual actuarial valuation.

7. RETIREMENT PLAN, Continued

All members are required to make contributions to SBCERA regardless of the retirement plan or tier in which they are included.

Fire safety members contribute the required employee share of their pension. The percentage of pay varies between 12.30%-17.74%.

The District pays a capped percentage of the employer's pension cost per the Barstow Professional Fire Fighters Association Memorandum of Understanding. Employer pension costs have two tiers. The employer's costs are capped at 46% with the employee paying the difference.

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan is determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by SBCERA. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

The District's contributions to the Plan for the measurement period ended June 30, 2018 were \$1,704,307.

During the fiscal year, the District transferred from the "Other Safety" cost group within SBCERA to the "County Safety" cost group to achieve future savings in the cost of the District's contributions to SBCERA. Such transfer must be made in a manner that does not shift the present unfunded liability burden associated with the District, or a portion thereof, to the County. The Parties have agreed that the amount that must be contributed to SBCERA to effectuate the inclusion of the District into the present County Safety cost group, and avoid negatively impacting the County as a result thereof, is \$8,485,000 calculated as of June 30, 2018. The Parties have further agreed that this amount may be amortized over twenty years at SBCERA's assumed rate of return for investments, which is 7.5%, resulting in twenty annual payments of \$832,312 beginning on or before July 1, 2017, and continuing on or before each successive July 1 thereafter, through and including July 1, 2036. The payments are considered supplemental contributions in addition to the regular employer contribution rates annually set by the SBSERA Board of Retirement and approved by the County Board of Supervisors.

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

As of June 30, 2019, the District reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan of \$12,626,176.

The District's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the total net pension liability of Plan. The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability for the Plans used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2017. The District's proportionate of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of all actual contributions, actuarially determined.

7. RETIREMENT PLAN, Continued

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan as of the measurement dates June 30, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2017	0.378%
Proportion - June 30, 2018	0.498%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	-0.140%

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$2,710,721. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources

		Deferred		Deferred
	О	utflows of	I	nflows of
	F	Resources	F	Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$	1,625,725	\$	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		2,560,741		-
Changes in employer's proportion and differences between the				
employer's contribution and the employer's proportionate share of				
contributions		4,001,461		3,628,379
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan				
investments		-		229,877
Difference between expected and actual experience in the total				
pension liability		82,513		894,946
Total	\$	8,270,440	\$	4,753,202

\$1,625,725 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year		
Ending June 30:	i	
2020	\$	1,149,132
2021		644,450
2022		(535,606)
2023		168,373
2024		415,837
2025		49,327

7. RETIREMENT PLAN, Continued

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date June 30, 2018 Measurement Date June 30, 2018

Actuarial Cost Method Entry-Age Normal Cost Method

Actuarial Assumptions:

Mortality

Discount Rate 7.25% Inflation 3.00%

Projected Salary Increase (2) General: 4.50 to 14.5% and Safety: 4.7% to 14.5%

Investment Rate of Return (1) 7.25%

Mortality rates are based on the Headcount-Weighted RP 2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally using the two-dimensional mortatlity improvement scale MP-2016. For healthy General males members, the ages are set foward one year. No adjustment for healthy General female members. For Safety members, ages are set back one years. For disabled General members, ages are set

forward sever years.

(1) Net of pension plan administrative expenses, including inflation

(2) Includes inflation at 3.25%, plus real across the board salary increases of 0.5%, plus merit and promotioanl increases that vary by service.

Discount Rate – The discount rates used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 7.25% as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed employer and member contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. For this purpose, only employee and employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits for current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs for future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, the Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.25%was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These returns are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adding expected inflation and subtracting expected investment expenses and a risk margin.

7. RETIREMENT PLAN, Continued

The June 30, 2018 target allocations (approved by the Board) and projected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, after deducting inflation but before deducting investment expenses, used in the derivation of the long-term expected investment rate of return assumption is summarized in the table below.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
ASSEC Class	Milocation	(ziritimicuc)
Large Cap U.S. Equity	8.00%	5.61%
Small Cap U.S. Equity	2.00%	6.37%
Developed International Equity	6.00%	6.96%
Emerging Market Equity	6.00%	9.28%
U.S. Core Fixed Income	2.00%	1.06%
High Yield/Credit Strategies	13.00%	3.65%
Global Core Fixed Income	1.00%	0.07%
Emerging Market Debt	6.00%	3.85%
Real Estate	9.00%	4.37%
Cash & Equivalents	2.00%	-0.17%
International Credit	11.00%	6.75%
Absolute Return	13.00%	3.56%
Real Assets	5.00%	6.35%
Private Equity	16.00%	8.47%
Total	100%	

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plan, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease	6.25%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 19,048,588
Current Discount Rate	7.25%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 12,626,176
1% Increase	8.25%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 7,358,229

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

7. RETIREMENT PLAN, Continued

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2019 the District reported a payable of \$52,124 for outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2019.

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

Plan Description

The Barstow Fire Protection District became part of the City of Barstow in November 2010 as a special revenue fund. The Barstow Fire Professional Fire Fighters Association maintains health coverage through CalPERS, the same coverage offered to City employees. The City provides retiree medical benefits to eligible retirees and their spouses in accordance with their labor agreements. The health insurance plan is a single employer defined benefit plan.

Employee Covered

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	4
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	-
Active Employees	21
Total	25

Contributions

The contribution requirements of plan members and the District are established and may be amended by the Board of Directors. The District must agree to make a defined monthly payment towards the cost of each retiree's coverage. The required contribution is based on projected prefunding financing requirements. For the measurement period 2017-18, the District contributed \$12,072, which were in the form of benefit payments during the period. The City did not make additional contributions to the CERBT trust (CERBT).

CERBT is a tax qualified irrevocable trust, organized under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 115, established to prefund OPEB as described in GASB Statement 45. The CERBT issues a publicly available financial report that included financial statements and required supplementary information for the City, not individualizing, but in aggregate with the other CERBT participants. That report may be obtained by contacting CalPERS.

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS, Continued

Net OPEB Liability

The District's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total OPEB liability used to the calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2017, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions.

Valuation Date	June 30, 2017
Measurement Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	3.17%
Inflation	2.75%
Contribution Policy	Contributes full ADC
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Projected Salary Increase	3.25%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Mortality	MacLeod Watts Scale 2017 applied
	generationslly
Post Retirement Benefit	Post-retirement mortality projected
Increase	fully generational with Scale MP-
	2017
Healthcare Trend	Not Applicable

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table below.

		Expected	Expected			
	Target	Real Raturn	Real Return			
Asset Class	Allocation*	Year 1-10	Years 11+			
Global Equity	59.00%	4.80%	5.98%			
Fixed Income	25.00%	1.10%	2.62%			
Global Real Estate (REITs)	8.00%	3.20%	5.00%			
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	5.00%	0.25%	1.46%			
Commodities	3.00%	1.50%	2.87%			
Assumed Long-Term Rate of Inflation			2.00%			
Assumed Long-Term Investment Expenses			n/a			
Expected Long-Term Net Rate of Return, Rounded						
Discount Rate			3.17%			

^{*}Real rates of return come from a geometric representation of returns that assume a general inflation rate of 2%

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS, Continued

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.17 percent. The discount rate used reflects the results of a crossover test. In years where the trust is expected to have sufficient assets to pay the current year's retiree benefits, the assumed trust rate of return is applied; once the trust is no longer expected to be able to pay plan benefits, a municipal bond rate is applied for the remainder of the projects. The S&P General Obligation Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Index was used for the purpose of the municipal bond rate.

Changes in the net OPEB Liability

The changes in the net OPEB liability for the OPEB Plan are as follows:

	То	tal OPEB	Plar	Fiduciary	N	et OPEB	
	I	Liability	Ne	t Position	Liability/(Asse		
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$	722,063	\$	248,380	\$	473,683	
Changes in the year:	-						
Service cost		86,320		-		86,320	
Interest on the total OPEB liability		26,317		-		26,317	
Changes in assumptions		13,302		-		13,302	
Changes in benefit terms		-		-		-	
Contribution - employer		-		12,072		(12,072)	
Contribution - employee		-		-		-	
Net investment income		-		19,778		(19,778)	
Administrative expenses		-		(132)		132	
Benefit payments, including refunds of							
employee contributions		(12,072)		(12,072)		-	
Other expenses				(329)		329	
Net changes		113,867		19,317		94,550	
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$	835,930	\$	267,697	\$	568,233	

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate, for measurement period ended June 30, 2018:

	Current							
	1%	1% Decrease Discount				Increase		
	(2.17%)			(3.17%)	(4.17%)			
Net OPEB Liability	\$	705,637	\$	568,233	\$	458,276		

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS, Continued

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

Due to the nature of the benefit agreements of the plan, the health care cost trend rate was not considered to be a significant assumption in determining the net OPEB liability, hence the sensitivity disclosure with regard to the healthcare cost trend rate was not applicable.

Recognition of Deferred Outflow and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Gains and losses related to changes in total OPEB liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in OPEB expense systematically over time. Amounts are first recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in future OPEB expense. The recognition period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss:

Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	5 years Straight-Line
All other amounts	Expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL) (10.48 years at June 30, 2019)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources Related to OPEB

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$90,050. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	D	eterred	Deferred			
	Out	flows of	In	flows of		
	Re	sources	Resources			
OPEB contributions subsequent to						
measurement date	\$	14,200	\$	-		
Changes of assumptions		12,033		41,214		
Net differences between projected and						
actual earnings on plan investments		-		6,740		
Total	\$	26,233	\$	47,954		

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS, Continued

The \$14,200 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the June 30, 2018 measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as expense as follows:

Fiscal Year	
Ending June 30:	<u></u>
2020	(5,678)
2021	(5,678)
2022	(5,677)
2023	(4,071)
2024	(3,591)
Thereafter	(11,226)

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, and natural disasters for which the government carried commercial insurance.

The District was a defendant in personal injury lawsuits of a nature common to many similar jurisdictions. The District's management believes that any potential claims against the District, not covered by insurance, resulting from such litigation will not materially affect the financial statements of the District.

10. NEGATIVE FUND BALANCE AND EXCESS EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

The Barstow Fire Protection District (BFPD) had a deficit fund balance of \$5,602,480 and a deficit net position on the government-wide statements of \$14,465,488 as of June 30, 2019. Also during the fiscal year, the General Fund had excess expenditures over appropriations of \$967,526.

Revenues

Actual property tax revenues came in under budget by \$77,000. The fiscal year 2019 budget was developed from 2018 receipts. Upon review, it was discovered that there was a prior year correction to Unitary tax which increased receipts in fiscal year 2018. This one-time adjustment wasn't picked up as a prior year correction until it was too late.

Expenditures

- Salaries and Benefits
 - o FLSA corrections totaling \$412,000 approved were approved in closed session at the end of the fiscal year, but not appropriated in open session.
 - o The Fire Department's medical insurance defaulted in fiscal year 2019. Settlement discussion began early in 2019 and a settlement was reached in October 2019. The Fire District covered the defaulted insurance payments for \$112,000, which were accrued in FY2019 since that was when the obligation occurred. An appropriation was not recorded because an agreement was reached after fiscal year end.

10. NEGATIVE FUND BALANCE AND EXCESS EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS, Continued.

- Excess overtime was due to injuries, illness and strike team services for approximately \$103,000.
- o Retirement costs came in overbudget by \$41,000.
- o These budget to actual overages were offset in other areas by underbudget amounts in regular salaries, insurance offset and workers compensation claims.

• Services & Supplies

- o Legal fees associated with litigation and negotiations exceeded budget by \$199,000.
- o Other fees and services were overbudget by \$21,000 by the end of the fiscal year.
- o Vehicle maintenance costs were overbudget by \$19,000.

The main reason for these variances were due to mid-year budget appropriations not being addressed as customary within the fiscal year. The administration recognized this and changes have been implemented, including new management, to provide additional control and monitoring of the revenues and expenditures relative to budget.

Additionally, the Barstow Fire Protection District continues to have on-going losses in fiscal year 2019. As in fiscal year 2018, the Board and management studied and reviewed a variety of options to address these concerns.

- Measure Q On March 2018, the City Council hired a research firm to perform a general sales tax measure feasibility study. As part of this study, a survey was sent to the City of Barstow voters requesting their feedback about establishing an increase in general transaction and use (sales) tax that will fund municipal services. The result of the survey, was presented at the May 15, 2018 Council's meeting, showing approximately 63-69% of the residents in support of the proposed transaction and use tax measure. On July 16, 2018, the City Council unanimously adopted the resolution and ordinance to put Measure Q on November 2018 ballot. The resolution called for a General Transaction and Use Tax of one percent. The measure passed with 59.28% of the vote. The City began receiving the Measure Q revenue immediately in July, for fiscal year 2020. So far, the receipts have exceeded our initial estimates. These funds will be used to pay back the loan and sustain the Fire Department, in addition to supporting police officers, maintaining streets and help fund senior and youth programs.
- Beginning in fiscal year 2015, the City began advancing funds to the District to cover operational costs. On October 1, 2018, the City Council approved the amended and restated loan agreement between the City of Barstow and the Barstow Fire Protection for \$4,153,696, with a zero percent interest rate. The City advanced an additional \$420,000 for fiscal year 2019 bringing the amount due the City to \$4,573,696. This action formalized the outstanding debt due the City in the event the Measure Q ballot measure was not successful.

The Board and administration will continue to monitor the Barstow Fire Protection District financial situation. Management will keep the Board informed of developing highlights, and concerns regarding the District.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

A. Budgets and budgetary accounting

The District follows these procedures in establishing the budgets.

- 1. The annual budget is adopted by the City of Barstow City Council acting as the District's Board of Directors after the holding of a hearing and provides for the general operation of the District. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. The City Council approves total budgeted appropriations and any amendments to appropriations throughout the year.
 - The City manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments. Actual expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.
- 3. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control devise during the year. Commitments for materials and services, such as purchase orders and contracts, are recorded as encumbrances to assist in controlling expenditures. Capital projects appropriations are an automatic supplemental appropriation for next year. All others lapse unless they are encumbered at year end or re-appropriated through the formal budget process.
- 4. Annual budgets are adopted for the General Fund on a basis substantially consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, actual revenues and expenditures can be compared with related budgeted amounts without any significant reconciling items.

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as restricted or committed fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are added to the subsequent year's adopted appropriations.

1. BUDGETARY INFORMATION, Continued

C. Budgetary Comparison Schedules

Budgetary Comparison Schedule, General Fund

					Fin	iance with al Budget		
	 Budgeted	Am			Actual	Positive		
	Original		Final	Amounts		<u>(</u> N	Vegative)	
REVENUES:								
Property taxes	\$ 4,470,000	\$	4,470,000	\$	4,393,005	\$	(76,995)	
Licenses and permits	330,000		50,000		49,597		(403)	
From other agencies	130,000		170,602		161,922		(8,680)	
Other	-		-		1,483		1,483	
Use of money and property	38,200		38,200		32,013		(6,187)	
Total revenues	 4,968,200		4,728,802		4,638,020		(90,782)	
EXPENDITURES:								
Current - public safety								
Salaries and benefits	4,445,442		4,862,993		5,459,971		(596,978)	
Services and supplies	1,033,469		1,068,469		1,348,235		(279,766)	
Total expenditures	 5,478,911		5,931,462		6,808,206		(876,744)	
Net change in fund balance	\$ (510,711)	\$	(1,202,660)	\$	(2,170,186)	\$	(967,526)	
FUND BALANCE:								
Beginning of year					(3,432,294)			
End of year				\$	(5,602,480)			

2. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Last 10 Years*

Fiscal year:	 2019		2018	2017	2016		2015		2014
Measurement date:	6/30/2018	6	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6	/30/2014	6	5/30/2013
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.49800%		0.37800%	0.51800%	0.63800%		0.16302%		0.20999%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 12,626,176	\$	9,958,070	\$ 12,781,554	\$ 12,395,608	\$	7,076,400	\$	7,032,983
Covered payroll	\$ 1,816,148	\$	1,776,774	\$ 2,518,304	\$ 2,036,785	\$	1,863,261	\$	1,607,162
Proportionate Share of the net pension liability as percentage of employee payroll	646.45%		560.46%	507.55%	608.59%		379.79%		437.60%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	72.94%		71.09%	76.86%	80.98%		82.47%		78.17%

Notes to Schedule:

Schedule of Contributions - Last 10 Years*

Fiscal year	 2019	2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined) Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined	\$ 1,625,725	\$ 1,704,307	\$ 1,258,947	\$ 1,407,336	\$ 1,420,488
contributions	(1,625,725)	(1,704,307)	(1,258,947)	(1,407,336)	(1,420,488)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 1,890,826	\$ 1,816,148	\$ 1,776,774	\$ 2,518,304	\$ 2,036,785
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	85.98%	93.84%	70.86%	55.88%	69.74%
Note to Schedule					
Valuation date:	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014	6/30/2013

^{*-} Intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

^{*-} Intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

3. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Schedules of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios During the Measurement Period (1)

Measurement Period	Period 2018			2017			
Total OPEB Liability							
Service Cost	\$	86,320	\$	90,934			
Interest on the total OPEB liability		26,317		21,440			
Changes of assumptions		13,302		(50,934)			
Benefit paymens, including refunds of employee contributions		(12,072)		(12,099)			
Net change in total OPEB liability		113,867		49,341			
Total OPEB liability - beginning		722,063		672,722			
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$	835,930	\$	722,063			
Plan Fiduciary Net Position							
Contributions - employer	\$	12,072	\$	12,099			
Net investment income		19,778		23,752			
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(12,072)		(12,099)			
Administrative expense		(132)		(121)			
Other expenses		(329)		-			
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		19,317		23,631			
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		248,380		224,749			
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	267,697	\$	248,380			
Net OPEB liability/(asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$	568,233	\$	473,683			
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		32%		34%			
Covered-employee payroll	\$	2,611,101	\$	2,537,528			
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		21.76%		18.67%			

⁽¹⁾ Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable.

Schedules of Plan Contributions (1)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	 2019	2018			
Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)	\$ 64,738	\$	62,732		
Contributions in relation to the ADC	14,200		12,072		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 50,538	\$	50,660		
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,758,300	\$	2,611,101		
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.51%		0.46%		

⁽¹⁾Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable.

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

To the Board of Directors of the Barstow Fire Protection District Barstow, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Barstow Fire Protection District (District), a component unit of the City of Barstow, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 31, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

To the Board of Directors of the Barstow Fire Protection District Barstow, California Page 2

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.

Badawi & Associates, CPAs Berkeley, California

March 31, 2020