

**QUINCY
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

**QUINCY
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Quincy Fire Protection District
Quincy, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities of the general fund of the Quincy Fire Protection District (the District) as of and for the years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018, 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 opinion.

Board of Directors
Quincy Fire Protection District
Quincy, California

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities of the general fund of the Quincy Fire Protection District as of and for the years ending June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in financial position of the years ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

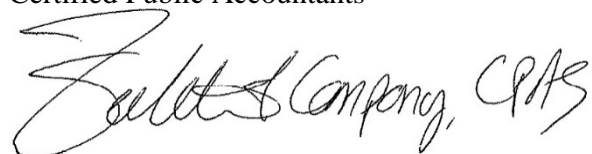
Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 15-16 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.

The Quincy Fire Protection District has not presented the Management Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

Fechter & Company,
Certified Public Accountants

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Fechter & Company, CPAs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sacramento California
July 15, 2020

**QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEETS & STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018**

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Adjustments (Note 5)</u>	<u>Statements of Net Position</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Adjustments (Note 5)</u>	<u>Statements of Net Position</u>
ASSETS						
Cash - County Treasury	\$ 1,757,368	\$ -	\$ 1,757,368	\$ 1,540,033	\$ -	\$ 1,540,033
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	18,810	-	18,810
Prepaid insurance	4,398	-	4,398	4,245	-	4,245
Total current assets	<u>1,761,766</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,761,766</u>	<u>1,563,088</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,563,088</u>
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>382,951</u>	<u>382,951</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>432,195</u>	<u>432,195</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 1,761,766</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 382,951</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,144,717</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,563,088</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 432,195</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,995,283</u></u>
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accruals	\$ 12,664	\$ -	\$ 12,664	\$ 18,590	\$ -	\$ 18,590
Accrued payroll	9,613	-	9,613	9,293	-	9,293
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Compensated absence	<u>-</u>	<u>9,859</u>	<u>9,859</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,480</u>	<u>11,480</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	22,277	9,859	32,136	27,883	11,480	39,363
FUND BALANCES/NET ASSETS						
FUND BALANCES:						
Undesignated	<u>1,739,489</u>	<u>(1,739,489)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,535,205</u>	<u>(1,535,205)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>1,739,489</u>	<u>(1,739,489)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,535,205</u>	<u>(1,535,205)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u><u>\$ 1,761,766</u></u>			<u><u>\$ 1,563,088</u></u>		
NET POSITION:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net		382,951	382,951		432,195	432,195
Unrestricted/Unassigned		<u>1,739,489</u>	<u>1,729,630</u>		<u>1,535,205</u>	<u>1,523,725</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION		<u><u>\$ 2,122,440</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,112,581</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 1,967,400</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,955,920</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES AND STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
For the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019			2018		
	General Fund	Adjustments (Note 3)	Statements of Activities	General Fund	Adjustments (Note 3)	Statements of Activities
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES						
Fire protection operations	\$ 340,132	\$ 47,623	\$ 387,755	\$ 440,047	\$ (17,534)	\$ 422,513
Total expenditures/expenses	340,132	47,623	387,755	440,047	(17,534)	422,513
PROGRAM REVENUES:						
Property assessments	231,895	-	231,895	233,884	-	233,884
Miscellaneous	13,217	-	13,217	65,019	-	65,019
Total program expenses	245,112	-	245,112	298,903	-	298,903
Net program expenses	95,020	47,623	142,643	141,144	(17,534)	123,610
GENERAL REVENUES:						
Property taxes	280,598	-	280,598	267,302	-	267,302
Investment earnings	18,706	-	18,706	14,803	-	14,803
Total general revenues	299,304	-	299,304	282,105	-	282,105
Excess of revenues over expenditures	204,284	204,284		140,961	140,961	
Change in net position		(204,284)	156,661		(140,961)	158,495
Fund balance/net position, beginning of year	1,535,205		1,955,920	1,394,244		1,797,425
Fund balance/net position, end of year	<u>\$ 1,739,489</u>		<u>\$ 2,112,581</u>	<u>\$ 1,535,205</u>		<u>\$ 1,955,920</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Entity

The Quincy Fire Protection District (the District) was officially established in 1878. Like most volunteer fire departments, the District was “home grown” by the community to provide an essential service previously unavailable from the county, state, and federal governments. Since the early days of the District, “Fire” has been our middle name, but in the last 30 years, our primary role has changed radically.

Today the mission of the Quincy Fire Protection District includes not only structural and wild land firefighting, but also medical aid responses, auto extrication calls, cliff rescues, swift water rescues, hazardous materials incidents, and even flood control.

In November of 1955, Andy Anderson became the first paid fire chief of the Quincy Fire Protection District. Since that time, the District has grown from a small rural fire department running a few dozen calls a year, to a three-station full service department serving four times the population and responding, on average, to 1.5 emergency calls per day. Along with this increase in responses has come a flood of new mandates and requirements from the state and federal government as well as OSHA, the Department of Public Health, and the National Fire Protection Agency.

Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

The District’s government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and user charges for support. The District has no business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Certain indirect costs are allocated from the general government activity to the public safety function based on relative percentages or prior year actual operating expenditures. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers who purchase, use or directly benefit from the goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general expenses.

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (continued)

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when reimbursable costs are incurred under the accrual basis of accounting.

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

Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Each fund was established for the purpose of accounting for specific activities in accordance with applicable regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Separate financial statements are provided for each governmental fund. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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 as appropriate. Government 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.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental fund types. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means that the amount of the transaction can be determined, and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, grants, donations, and charges for current services. The District uses an availability period of 60 days after year-end. Expenditures under the modified accrual basis of accounting are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (continued)

The District reports the following major governmental fund types:

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Budgets and Budgetary Process

Budgets for the operating fund are prepared on the cash and expenditures/encumbrances basis. Revenues are budgeted in the year receipt is expected; and expenditures, which include encumbrances, are budgeted in the year that the applicable warrant requisitions are expected to be issued. The budget and actual financial statements are reported on the above basis. The only material difference between them is the inclusion of the beginning budgetary fund balance.

An annual budget request is submitted by the District Clerk to the Board of Directors for preliminary review and approval. After a public hearing, a final budget is approved by the District's Board of Directors, with a resolution adopting said budget. Copies of the approved budget are sent to all required agencies.

The General fund budget is prepared within the limit on spending as regulated by Proposition 4. Unencumbered appropriations for annually budgeted funds lapse at year-end.

Board of Directors

There are three members of the Board of Directors (Board). Each member of the Board is a resident and registered voter of the District.

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. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Revenue

Revenue to finance the District's operation is primarily derived from the property taxes levied by the county. All funds collected are left on deposit with the Treasurer of Plumas County. The District's obligations are paid out of these funds only upon properly verified warrants drawn by the District.

**QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2015 and 2014**

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (continued)

Property Taxes and Overrides

Property taxes and overrides are apportioned to the District taxes and overrides calendar is based on fiscal year ending June 30. All property taxes and overrides are levied as of July 1. Ad valorem property taxes and overrides attach as an enforceable lien on the property as of January 1. Taxes are due, and payable, and delinquent as follows:

	<u>First Installment</u>	<u>Second Installment</u>
Due Date	November 1	February 1, following year
Delinquent Date	December 10	April 10, following year

Capital Assets

Capital assets are accounted for at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not known. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Purchased capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental type funds. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Capital assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets (5- 50 years).

Fund Balances

In February 2009, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 54, “*Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*”, which establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for all governments that report governmental funds.

Under GASB 54, fund balance for governmental funds should be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are now broken out in five categories:

- Nonspendable Fund Balance – this fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (i.e., prepaid expenses) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Fund Balance – this fund balance classification should be reported when there are constraints placed on the use of resources externally (by creditors, grant sources, contributors, etc.) or imposed by law or enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance – this fund balance classification can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government’s highest level of decision making authority (i.e., fund balance designations passed by Board resolution).

**QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018**

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (continued)

- Assigned Fund Balance – this fund balance classification are amounts that are constrained by the government’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.
- Unassigned Fund Balance – this fund balance classification is the residual classification for the general fund.

Implementation of Accounting Pronouncements

The District adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 63 (GASB 63), “*Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*”. GASB 63 provides financial reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position in a statement of financial position and related disclosures. It also identifies net position as the residual of all other elements presented in a statement of financial position, or the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. As implied above, GASB 63 changes the previous classification of net assets to net position, and consequently, the statement of net assets to the statement of net position. The District had no deferred inflows or outflows of resources as of June 30, 2019 or 2018.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash at June 30, 2019 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Deposits:		
Cash on hand	\$ 200	\$ 200
Pooled Funds:		
Cash in County Treasury	1,757,168	1,539,833
Total Cash	\$ 1,757,368	\$ 1,540,033

Custodial Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the District to a concentration of credit risk consist of temporary cash investments held in an agency capacity at the County of Plumas Treasurer. The County of Plumas places its temporary cash investments with financial multiple institutions to limit the credit exposure of any one financial institution.

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (continued)

Authorized Investments

California statutes authorize the District to invest idle or surplus funds in a variety of credit instruments as provided for in California Government Code Section 53600, Chapter 4 – Financial Affairs.

The Government Code allows investments in the following instruments:

- Securities of the United States Government, or its agencies
- Small Business Administration loans
- Certificates of Deposit (or Time Deposits) placed with commercial banks and/or savings and loan companies
- Negotiable Certificates of Deposit
- Banker’s Acceptances
- Commercial paper and medium-term corporate notes
- Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool and County Pool) Demand Deposits
- Repurchase Agreements (Repos)
- Reverse Repurchase Agreements
- County Cash Pool

Investments

The District has adopted provisions of GASB 31, “*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools.*” GASB 31 establishes accounting and financial standards for investments in interest-earning investment contracts, external investment pools, and mutual funds. The statement requires all applicable investments to be reported at fair value on the balance sheet. Fair value is the amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale. All investment income, including changes in fair market value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statement. The approved investment pool is carried at cost, which approximates market value and may be liquidated as needed.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates that 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.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. Generally, this is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

**QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018**

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (continued)

Credit Risk – (continued)

The investment pool has not been assigned a risk category since the District is not issued any securities, but rather owns an undivided beneficial interest in the assets of this pool. The fund is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Committee (SEC). Financial statements for the investment pool can be obtained by writing the County of Plumas, Auditors-Controller's Office, 520 Main St., Room 205, Quincy, CA 95971.

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

The following changes in the capital assets occurred during the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Balance 6/30/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2019
Land	\$ 16,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,000
Construction in progress	-	10,141	-	10,141
Total depreciable assets	<u>1,410,935</u>	<u>2,159</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,413,094</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(994,740)</u>	<u>(61,544)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,056,284)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u><u>432,195</u></u>	<u><u>(59,385)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>382,951</u></u>

Total depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2019, was \$61,544, all charged to the public safety function.

	Balance 6/30/2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2018
Land	\$ 16,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,000
Total depreciable assets	<u>1,344,488</u>	<u>66,447</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,410,935</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(942,705)</u>	<u>(52,035)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(994,740)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u><u>417,783</u></u>	<u><u>14,412</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>432,195</u></u>

Total depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2018, was \$52,035, all charged to the public safety function.

**QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018**

NOTE 4: RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District carries commercial insurance with the following coverages to cover claims and judgments against it.

General Liability – Each Occurrence	\$1,000,000
General Liability – Aggregate	\$10,000,000
Business Property Coverage	Stated Amounts
Business Auto – Liability	\$1,000,000
Business Auto – Property	Agreed Value

NOTE 5: EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEETS AND STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Capital assets used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	\$ 382,951	\$ 432,195
Compensated absences	(9,859)	(11,480)
Combined Adjustment	<u>\$ 373,092</u>	<u>\$ 420,715</u>

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities is different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

The difference is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.

	\$ (47,623)	\$ 17,534
Combined Adjustment	<u>\$ (47,623)</u>	<u>\$ 17,534</u>

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 and 2018

NOTE 6: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In August 2019, the District entered into a construction contract for the remodel of the fire house for \$104,440.

In January 2020, the virus SARS -CoC-2 was transmitted to the United States from overseas sources, this virus, responsible for the Coronavirus disease COVID-19 has provided to be extremely virulent with transmission rates as yet unknown. The economic impact in the State of California and County of Plumas as yet has not been determined and therefore any potential impact on the District is not yet known.

The District has evaluated subsequent events through July 15, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined that there were no other events occurring subsequent to June 30, 2019 that would have a material impact on the results of operations or its financial position.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018**

BOARD MEMBERS

Michael Taborski	Chairman
Charles Leonhardt	Vice Chairman
Andrew Ryback	Treasurer

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND - STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Variance with
	Original	Actual	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Property taxes and miscellaneous	\$ 464,711	\$ 512,493	\$ 47,782
Use of money and property	2,407	18,706	-
Miscellaneous	19,567	13,217	(6,350)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>486,685</u>	<u>544,416</u>	<u>57,731</u>
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 200,600	\$ 201,059	\$ (459)
Fire calls	15,000	15,000	-
Insurance	15,000	15,078	(78)
Memberships	500	741	(241)
Office expense	4,500	5,150	(650)
Professional fees	2,200	161	2,039
Retirement contribution	6,820	6,820	-
Repairs and maintenance	76,000	17,803	58,197
Safety	15,000	7,481	7,519
Special department training	20,000	5,119	14,881
Special department expenses	14,000	8,268	5,732
Tools and supplies	6,550	3,427	3,123
Transportation and travel	10,500	8,380	2,120
Utilities and communications	34,000	33,345	655
Capital outlay	446,242	12,300	433,942
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>866,912</u>	<u>340,132</u>	<u>526,780</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ (380,227)</u>	<u>\$ 204,284</u>	<u>\$ (469,049)</u>

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND - STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Actual	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Property taxes	\$ 458,264	\$ 501,186	\$ 42,922
Use of money and property	3,683	14,803	11,120
Miscellaneous	7,344	65,019	57,675
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>469,291</u>	<u>581,008</u>	<u>111,717</u>
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 184,700	\$ 191,410	\$ (6,710)
Contingencies	1,792	-	1,792
Fire calls	15,000	15,000	-
Insurance	15,000	13,780	1,220
Memberships	500	438	62
Office expense	5,000	3,563	1,437
Professional fees	6,100	5,603	497
Retirement contribution	6,300	6,300	-
Repairs and maintenance	87,000	23,746	63,254
Safety	105,000	39,659	65,341
Special department training	25,000	4,415	20,585
Special department expenses	26,000	24,011	1,989
Tools and supplies	6,500	6,188	312
Transportation and travel	6,500	6,901	(401)
Utilities and communications	43,000	32,586	10,414
Capital outlay	1,353,985	66,447	1,287,538
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 1,887,377</u>	<u>\$ 440,047</u>	<u>\$ 1,447,330</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ (1,418,086)</u>	<u>\$ 140,961</u>	<u>\$ (1,335,613)</u>