BILLINGS COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012

With Independent Auditor's Report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Billings County Rural Fire Protection District
Medora, North Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Billings County Rural Fire Protection District, Medora, North Dakota, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Billings County Rural Fire Protection 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 audits. We conducted our audits 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 of 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 purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, except for the other matter discussed below, for the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Billings County Rural Fire Protection District, as of December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, and the respective changes in financial position, and the respective budgetary comparisons for the general fund.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has not presented the management's discussion and analysis. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information 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, which considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applies certain limited procedures to the budgetary comparison information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about he methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 22, 2018, on our consideration of the Billings County Rural Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and in considering the Fire District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Galleon Financial Services LLC

Gallem Fanancial

January 22, 2018

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012

		2015	15			2014	4	2013	13		2012	
	8	Governmental Activities		Total	60	Governmental Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Total	Governmental Activities		Total
ASSETS Cash and investments	❖	338,101	\$	338,101	\$	289,598	\$ 289,598	\$ 287,042	\$ 287,042	\$ 186,453	❖	186,453
Due from County Treasurer		1		ı		ı	t	1	f	i		ı
Taxes Receivable		431		431		661	661	289	289	250		250
Inventory		11,495		11,495		11,495	11,495	11,495	11,495	11,495		11,495
Capital Assets:												
Equipment		1,648,062	~1	1,648,062		1,532,062	1,532,062	1,282,531	1,282,531	1,271,751		1,271,751
Accumulated depreciation		1,004,269	-	1,004,269		924,788	924,788	865,958	865,958	811,582		811,582
Total Capital Assets		643,793		643,793		607,274	607,274	416,573	416,573	460,169		460,169
	4		4	1 6	4	0			1 1 1		4	י פון
Total Assets	.Λ	993,820	٨	993,820	љ	870,606	\$ 909,028	\$ /15,399	4 / 15,399	\$ 658,367	Λ	028,307
LIABILITIES												
Total Liabilities	솨	-	৵	1	\$	E	- \$	\$	ا د	٠.	Ś	1
				,			i		•			•
NET POSITION				ı			1					ı
Net investment in capital assets		643,793		643,793		607,274	607,274	416,573	416,573	460,169		460,169
Net investment in inventory		11,495		11,495		11,495	11,495	11,495	11,495	11,495		11,495
Unrestricted	İ	338,532		338,532		290,259	290,259	287,331	287,331	186,703	-	186,703
				1			•		ı			
Total Net Position	<u>ئ</u>	993,820	٠,	993,820	\$	909,028	\$ 909,028	\$ 715,399	\$ 715,399	\$ 658,367	ψ	658,367

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012

		Governmenta	l Activities	
	2015	2014	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
xpenses:				
Public safety - fire protection and emergency services				
Salaries and Benefits- Chief	43,892	42,159	33,381	22,656
Insurance	10,623	9,007	6,349	6,441
Utilities	12,951	21,885	18,738	17,157
Training	907	504	1,056	3,202
Office	2,508	2,338	2,668	619
Travel/ Miscellaneous	8,066	5,542	5,230	4,542
Incident stipends	11,675	11,943	26,836	8,017
Supplies	14,387	3,042	6,260	32,289
Repairs and maintenance	19,698	22,757	30,772	32,826
Small equipment	34,808	108,456	19,125	89,126
Depreciation	79,481	58,830	54,376	44,976
Total program expenses	238,996	286,463	204,791	261,851
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	-	<u>-</u>		
Total program revenues	***	-	-	_
Net program expenses	238,996	286,463	204,791	261,851
General revenues:				
Taxes	135,182	117,192	109,405	92,209
Interest Income	416	411	416	1,284
Donations	52,700	49,700	52,835	54,700
Grants	133,226	311,990	86,277	250,000
Other revenue	2,264	799	12,890	12,896
Total general revenues	323,788	480,092	261,823	411,089
Change in net position	84,792	193,629	57,032	149,238
Net position - beginning	909,028	715,399	658,367	509,129
Net position - ending	993,820	909,028	715,399	658,367

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

BALANCE SHEETS - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012

	Total		\$ 186,453	ı	250	11,495	\$198,198		-	,	250	250		11,495	186,453	197,948		\$ 198,198	
2	ř	,	\$ 18				\$18	4	۸						18	15		\$ 18	
2012	General Fund		186,453		250	11,495	\$198,198		1	•	250	250		11,495	186,453	197,948		198,198	
	Ger		φ.					4	시									٧.	
	Total		\$ 287,042	ı	289	11,495	\$298,825		- -	ŧ	289	289		11,495	287,042	298,537		\$ 298,826	
2013	General Fund		287,042	1	289	11,495	\$298,826		-	ı	289	289		11,495	287,042	298,537		298,826	
	8		\$					4	<u>ب</u>									₩	
	Total		\$ 289,598	Σ	661	11,495	\$301,754	4	۔ ج	1	661	661		11,495	289,598	301,093		\$ 301,754	
2014	General Fund		289,598	1	661	11,495	\$301,754		E	ı	661	661		11,495	289,598	301,093		301,754	
	Ger		❖					4	က 									٠	
	Total		\$ 338,101	ı	431	11,495	\$350,027	•	· \$	-	431	431		11,495	338,101	349,596		\$ 350,027	
2015	General Fund		338,101	ι	431	11,495	350,027		F		431	431		11,495	338,101	349,596		350,027	
	Ger		৵				v	-	S									φ.	
		Assets:	Cash	Due from County Treasurer	Taxes Receivable	Inventory	Total Assets	<u>Liabilities:</u>	Accounts Payable	Total liabilities	Deferred inflows of resources: Unavailable revenue -property taxes	Total deferrred inflows of resources	Fund <u>Balance:</u>	Nonspendable - Inventory	Unassigned:	Total Fund Balance	Total Liabilities, deferred inflows of	resources, and fund balance	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of net position are different because:

460,169

\$ 658,367

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Medora, North Dakota

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012

		Fort	For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012	d Dec	ember 31, 2	015, 2	014, 2013 a	ind 2012					
		2015			20	2014			2013			2012	
			Total			1	Total			Total			Total
		Ō	Governmental			Gove	Governmental		ၓၟ	Governmental		Gove	Governmental
	General		Funds	۳	General	۲	Funds	General	1	Funds	General		Funds
Revenues:													
Taxes	\$ 135,412	\$	135,412	\$	116,820	ℴ	116,820	\$ 109,366	\$ 99	109,366	\$ 92,194	‹	92,194
Donations and grants	185,926	9	185,926		361,690		361,690	139,112	12	139,112	304,700		304,700
Charges for Service	1		•		•		1	ı		ı	•		ı
Interest Income	416	9	416		411		411	4	416	416	1,283		1,283
Other revenue	2,264	² [2,264		799		799	12,890	8	12,890	12,896		12,896
Total Revenues	324,018	∞ ∞	324,018		479,720		479,720	261,784	84	261,784	411,073		411,073
Expenditures:													
Salaries and benefits	43,892	2	43,892		42,159		42,159	33,381	81	33,381	22,656		22,656
Insurance	10,623	ថ្នា	10,623		9,007		6,007	6,349	49	6,349	6,441		6,441
Office Expenses	2,508	_∞	2,508		2,338		2,338	2,668	89	2,668	619		619
Repairs	19,698	<u>&</u>	19,698		22,757		22,757	30,772	72	30,772	32,826		32,826
Supplies	14,387	73	14,387		3,042		3,042	6,260	09	6,260	32,289		32,289
Training, travel, and miscellaneous	20,648	8	20,648		17,989		17,989	33,122	22	33,122	15,761		15,761
Utilities	12,951	덛	12,951		21,885		21,885	18,738	38	18,738	17,157		17,157
Capital outlay	150,808	<u>8</u>	150,808		357,987		357,987	29,905	8	29,905	431,834		431,834
Total Expenditures	275,515	S]	275,515		477,164		477,164	161,195		161,195	559,583		559,583
Excess(Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	48,503]3	48,503	-	2,556		2,556	100,589	68	100,589	(148,510)		(148,510)
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Transfers In Transfers Out	r •				ı		I t	1 1		. ,			ī I
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses			1		F		1	3		. 1	•		·
Net Change in Fund Balances	48.503	<u> </u>	48.503		2.556		2.556	100.589	68	100.589	(148.510)		(148.510)
		 	coción		255/2		2001	.(2)		55655		1	(2000)
Fund Balance- Begginning of Year	411,110	9]	411,110		408,554		408,554	307,965	165	307,965	307,965		307,965
Fund Balance- End of Year	\$ 459,613	13 \$	459,613	\$	411,110	s	411,110	\$ 408,554	\$ \$2	408,554	\$ 159,455	\$	159,455

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012

		2015		2014		2013		2012
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of activities are different because:								
Net change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	❖	48,503	↔	2,556 \$ \$	\$ \$	100,589 \$ \$ (148,510)	٠ د د	148,510)
Govermental fudns report capital outlays as expenditures.								
However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlay for the year.	475	36,519	₩	\$ 190,701	❖	(43,596)	₩	\$ 297,732
Revenues on the statements of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. This amount represents the change in unavailable revenue - taxes.	₩	(230)	₩	372	ب	39	44	125
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	S	84,792	s.	\$ 193,629 \$ \$	\$ \$	57,032	₩.	\$ 149,347

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GENERAL FUND - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012

					For the re	or the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012	ecember 51,	2015, 201	4, ZU15, and	7707							
		2015				2014	14			21	2013				2012		
	Oejelon			Various constant	Cafair		*	define accompany	Contract			Variance with		Orieinal		>	drive concincts
	Onginal Budget Fina	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget	Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget			Final Budget	Actual F	Final Budget
Revenues:																	
Taxes	\$ 155,838 \$	155,838 \$	135,412	\$ (20,426)	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 116,820 \$	\$ 46,820	\$ 65,000	⋄	\$ 109,366	v	44,366 \$	\$ 000'89	w	92,194 \$	
Interest Income	300	300	416	116	800	800	411	(388)	5,000	2,000		416 (4,5	(4,584)	5,000	5,000	1,283	(3,717)
Donations	1,000	1,000	52,700	51,700	1,000	1,000	49,700	48,700	3,000	3,000	52,835		49,835	3,000	3,000	54,700	51,700
Grants	·	•	133,226	133,226	•	1	311,990	311,990	•	•	86,277		86,277	•	1	250,000	250,000
Charges for services and																	
other revenue	1,200	1,200	2,264	1,064	1,200	1,200	799	(401)	1,200	1,200	12,890		11,690	1,200	1,200	12,896	11,696
Total Revenues	\$ 158,338 \$	158,338 \$	324,018	\$ 165,680	\$ 73,000	\$ 73,000	\$ 479,720	\$ 406,720	\$ 74,200	\$ 74,200	\$ 261,784	w	187,584 \$	77,200 \$	77,200 \$	411,073 \$	333,873
Expenditures:																	
Current: Salaries and Benefits- Chief	: 41.047	41.047	43.897	2.845	33.562	33.562	42.159	765.8	20.000	20.000	33.381		13.381	20.000	20.000	22.656	2.656
Insurance		9,000	10,623	1,623	6,500	6,500	400′6	2,507	5,000				1,349	5,000	5,000	6,441	1,441
Utilities	20,000	20,000	12,951	(7,049)	-	17,100	21,885	4,785	8,500	8,500	-		10,238	8,500	8,500	17,157	8,657
Training	3,500	3,500	907	(2,593)	3,000	3,000	504	(2,496)	3,000	3,000	1,056		(1,944)	3,000	3,000	3,202	202
Office	2,500	2,500	2,508	80	1,000	1,000	2,338	1,338	1,700	1,700	2,668		896	1,700	1,700	619	(1,081)
Travel/ Miscellaneous	4,291	4,291	8,066	3,775	3,000	3,000	5,542	2,542	8,000	8,000	5,230		(2,770)	8,000	8,000	4,542	(3,458)
Incident stipends	•	•	11,675	11,675	•	•	11,943	11,943	•	•	.,		26,836	•		8,017	8,017
Supplies	8,000	8,000	14,387	6,387		14,000	3,042	(10,958)	6,000	6,000			260	6,000	6,000	32,289	26,289
Repairs and maintenance	25,000	25,000	19,698	(5,302)		26,838	22,757	(4,081)	22,000				8,772	22,000	22,000	32,826	10,826
Capital Outlay	45,000	45,000	150,808	105,808	25,000	25,000	357,987	332,987	44,000	44,000	29,905		(14,095)	44,000	44,000	431,834	387,834
Total Expenditures	\$ 158,338 \$	158,338 \$	275,515	\$ 117,177	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 477,164	\$ 347,164	\$ 118,200	\$ 118,200	\$ 161,195	w	42,995 \$	118,200 \$	118,200 \$	559,583 \$	441,383
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	ν.	ν,	48,503	\$ 48,503	\$ (57,000)	(000'25) \$	\$ 2,556	\$ 59,556	\$ (44,000)	\$ (44,000)	\$ 100,589	s,	144,589 \$	(41,000) \$	(41,000) \$	\$ (148,510) \$	(015,701)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):															:		
Transfers in	\$ -	1	•	\$	43-	,	s,	•	•		\$	6 5	,	\$,	•^	•
Transfers Out	\$.	\$	*	\$				- \$	\$	\$	s	\$ -	*^	\$ -	٠,	•	
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	κs ,	\$ -	,	vs vs	w.	.	s, s	·	es ,	٠ د	10.	٠,	٠ .	\$.	\$	ψ.	
		,								١,		,				3	
Net Change in Fund Balance	w .	•	48,503	\$ 48,503	(000'/5) \$	(000'/4) 4	\$ 2,556	955,95	\$ (44,000)	\$ (44,000) \$	100,589	٨	744,589	(41,000) \$	(41,000) >	(148,510) \$	(OIC/OI)
Fund Balance- Beginning of Year	\$ 301,093 \$	301,093 \$	301,093	·	\$ 298,537	\$ 298,537	\$ 298,537	, S	\$ 197,948	\$ 197,948	\$ 197,948	48 \$	ν,	346,458 \$	346,458 \$	346,458 \$	'
							- 1										
Fund Balance- End of Year	\$ 301,093 \$	301,093 \$	349,596	\$ 48,503	\$ 241,537	\$ 241,537	\$ 301,093	\$ 59,556	\$ 153,948	\$ 153,948	\$ 298,537	ş	144,589 \$	305,458 \$	305,458 \$	197,948 \$	(107,510)

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of government-wide financial statements

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

Reporting Entity

Billings County Rural Fire Protection District was organized pursuant to the North Dakota Century Code, which sets forth the legal framework for a fire district. The District is located in Billings County, North Dakota, and is established to provide fire services to the citizens of Billings County and part of Stark County. The District is governed by a board of directors that is elected by the residents of the district. The terms of the directors are staggered and each director serves for four years. The District has three fire stations to serve the residents of the District and also out-of-district fires. The District does not have any component units, meaning entities for which the District is considered to be financially accountable.

Basis of Presentation - government-wide financial statements

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

Basis of presentation - fund financial statements

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

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The district reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund. This is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Measurement focus and basis of accounting

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

Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued

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

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 at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are legally collectible. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

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

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

Cash, cash equivalents and investments

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

Inventories and prepaid items

The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. The District's inventory of materials and supplies related to firefighting supplies is recorded at cost.

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

Capital Assets

Capital assets include land, buildings, improvements, vehicles, equipment, and furniture and fixtures, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statements of net position. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued

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

Vehicles and equipment

5 - 10 years

Furniture and fixtures

7 - 10 years

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statements 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 inflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government currently has no type of item which qualifies for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has one item which qualifies for reporting in this category. The item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the government funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from only one source, property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Net position flow assumption

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

Fund balance flow assumptions

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

Fund balance flow assumptions

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

Fund balance policies

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

Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued

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

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

Revenues and expenditures/expenses

Program revenues

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

Property taxes

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

The County levies real property taxes on January 1. The property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property on January 1 and may be paid in two installments. The first installment includes one-half of the real estate taxes and all the special assessments and the second installment is the balance of the real estate taxes. The first installment is due by March 1 and the second installment is due by October 15. A 5% discount on property taxes is allowed if all taxes and special assessment are paid by February 15. After the due dates, the bill becomes delinquent and penalties are assessed.

Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 2: RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

Billings County Rural Fire Protection District Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued 2013 2012 2015 2014 \$1,532,062 \$1,282,531 \$1,271,751 Cost of capital assets \$1,648,062 1,004,269 924,788 865,958 811,582 Accumulated depreciation Net adjustment to increase fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at net position governmental activities \$ 643,793 \$ 607,274 \$ 416,573 \$ 460,169

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

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

Capital outlay Depreciation expense	\$ 2015 150,808 79,481	\$ 2014 357,987 58,830	\$ 2013 29,905 \$ 54,376	2012 431,834 44,976
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position - governmental activities	\$ 71,327	\$ 299,157	\$ (24,471) \$	386,858

NOTE 3: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

Budgetary process: State law requires that on or before August 7 of each fiscal year the board must adopt a tentative budget and submit to the county auditor, subject to a public hearing by Sept 7.

Final Budget Adoption: State law specifies that by October 7th of each year, the board must adopt the final budget for the fiscal year. The current budget, except for property taxes, may be amended during the year for any revenues and appropriations not anticipated at the time the budget was prepared. The adoption of the final budget may take place through a simple motion approved by the Board.

Expenditures over Appropriations

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual report as listed in the table of contents present expenditures/expenses over appropriations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, if any.

NOTE 4: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits of the District are solely at First State Bank of Golva, and were as follows at December 31: 2015 - \$238,101; 2014 - \$189,598; 2013 - \$187,042; and 2012 - \$86,453

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. Deposits must either be deposited with the Bank of North Dakota or in other financial institutions situated and doing business within the state. Deposits, other than with the Bank of North Dakota, must be fully insured or bonded. In lieu of a bond, a financial institution may provide a pledge of securities equal to 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds. None of the District's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk because they were uninsured or uncollateralized.

Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued

Investments

The District's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insurance depositories and other investments allowed by state statutes. Eligible depositories as defined by state statutes are any financial institution with its principal place of business in the state of North Dakota, which are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, or any other insuring instrumentality of the United States. The District had \$100,000 in time certificates of deposit as December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012.

Interest rate risk

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

Credit risk

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

NOTE 5: CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the years ended December 31:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 1-1-15	f	Additions	Deletion	ıs	Balance 12-31-15
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Equipment and vehicles	\$ 260,311	\$	116,000	\$	-	\$ 376,311
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	\$ 260,311	\$	116,000	\$	-	\$ 376,311
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:						
Equipment and vehicles	\$ 1,384,957	\$	79,481			\$ 1,464,438
Total Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 1,384,957	\$	79,481	\$	-	\$ 1,464,438
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	\$ (1,124,646)	\$	36,519	\$	-	\$ (1,088,127
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ (1,124,646)	\$	36,519	\$	-	\$ (1,088,127

Governmental Activities:	Balance 1-1-14	,	Additions	D	eletions	Balance 12-31-14
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Equipment and vehicles	\$ 10,780	\$	249,531	\$		\$ 260,311
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	\$ 10,780	\$	249,531	\$	-	\$ 260,311
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Equipment and vehicles	\$ 1,326,127	\$	58,830	\$	_	\$ 1,384,957
Total Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 1,326,127	\$	58,830	\$	-	\$ 1,384,957
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	\$ (1,315,347)	\$	190,701	\$	-	\$ (1,124,646)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ (1,315,347)	\$	190,701	\$	-	\$ (1,124,646)

Governmental Activities:	Balance 1-1-13	ļ	Additions	Deletions		Balance 12-31-13
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Equipment and vehicles	\$ -	\$	10,780	\$	- \$	10,780
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	\$ -	\$	10,780	\$	- \$	10,780
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:						
Equipment and vehicles	\$ 1,271,751	\$	54,376		\$	1,326,127
Total Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 1,271,751	\$	54,376	\$	- \$	1,326,127
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	\$ (1,271,751)	\$	(43,596)	\$	- \$	(1,315,347)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ (1,271,751)	\$	(43,596)	\$	- \$	(1,315,347)

Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued

Governmental Activities:	Balance 1-1-12		Additions		Deletions		Balance 12-31-12	
Capital assets, being depreciated:	<u> </u>							
Equipment and vehicles	\$	929,043	\$	342,708	\$	-	\$	1,271,751
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	\$	929,043	\$	342,708	\$		\$	1,271,751
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:								
Equipment and vehicles	\$	766,606	\$	44,976	\$	-	\$	811,582
Total Accumulated Depreciation	\$	766,606	\$	44,976	\$	-	\$	811,582
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	\$	162,437	\$	297,732	\$	-	\$	460,169
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	162,437	\$	297,732	\$	-	\$	460,169

Depreciation expense was charged to the public safety function of the district as follows:

	2015	 2014	2013	 2012
Governmental Activities: Fire				
Protection	\$ 33,758	\$ 34,172	\$ 36,653	\$ 45,843

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of asset and natural disasters. The District has insurance protection and the limit for basic coverage is for \$2,000,000 per occurrence on a claims made basis. No significant reduction in insurance coverage occurred during the last four years and no settlements exceeded insurance coverage during any of the past seven years.

The State Bonding Fund provides the District with blanket fidelity bond coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000 for its employees. The State Bonding Fund does not currently charge any premium for this coverage. Billings County Rural Fire Protection District continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including workers' compensation.

NOTE 7: CONTINGENCIES

The District may be involved with various matters of litigation from year to year. It is the opinion of the District that there are no cases involving the District's insurance carrier or that would have a material effect on the District's financial condition.

NOTE 8: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through January 22, 2018, the date which these financial statements were available to be issued.

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GALLEON FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC PO Box 1205 - 3721 114th Avenue SW Dickinson, ND 58602-1205

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

Board of Directors
Billings County Rural Fire Protection District
Medora, North Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Billings County Rural Fire Protection District as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the fire district's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 22, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the district's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement to the district's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the district's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over 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 material weaknesses but one significant deficiencies in internal control. However, other material weakness and significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We consider the finding described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting. [2005-01]

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Billings County Rural Fire Protection District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations. Contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2005-01.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of the 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.

Galleon Financial Services

January 22, 2018

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results		
Financial Statements		
Type of Report Issued? Governmental Activities Each Major Governmental Funds	Qualified Qualified	
Internal Control over financial reporting: material weaknesses?	Yes	XNo
Reportable conditions identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	X Yes	No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes	XNo
Section II - Financial Statement Findings		
2005-01 - SEGREGATION OF DUTIES		

Condition:

The Billings County Rural Fire Protection District has one financial officer responsible for most accounting functions. The fire chief takes full responsibilities for this function but is not well educated in accounting. Board members are not well experienced in accounting, either.

Criteria:

Sufficient accounting personnel should allow duties of employees to be segregated. The segregation of duties would provide better control over the assets of the fire district.

Effect:

No segregation of duties exists as one employee is responsible to collect monies, deposit monies, issue checks, send checks to vendors, record receipts and disbursements in journals, maintain the general ledger, and prepare financial statements. This increases the risk of misstatement of the district's financial condition.

Recommendation:

Due to the size of the district staff, it is not feasible to pursue proper separation of duties and no recommendation will be made. The members should continue to review bills.

Client response:

No response is considered necessary. In 2017 a bookkeeper was hired.

GALLEON FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC PO Box 1205 - 3721 114th Avenue SW Dickinson, ND 58602-1205

Board of Directors
Billings County Rural Fire Protection District
Medora, North Dakota 58645

My audit of the financial records of Billings County Rural Fire Protection District, for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, has disclosed opportunities for improvements in the operations of the District. Items which I believe should be brought to your attention are set forth below:

Segregation of Duties

Due to the limited number of staff, it is not possible to have segregation of duties. Because of the size of the District, it is not cost feasible to employ additional staff.

Bank reconciliation should be performed by someone other than the bookkeeper or else reviewed and initialed by someone other than the original reconciler. The reconciliation should show uncleared transaction.

District should establish a policy for capitalization of fixed assets which should include dollar limits, additions for labor and materials, donated equipment, and definitions of capitalizable expenditures.

District should amend its budget when expenditures exceed the budgeted amounts.

District should consider ordering check blanks that can be used to print checks from its accounting software.

District should adopt a software backup plan to ensure timely restoration of the accounting function in the event of hardware failure, natural disaster, or theft.

Board minutes should include more details such as dollar amounts of approvals of expenditures and grant applications/approvals.

This report is intended for the information and use of the District, management, and others within the administration.

Hallem Junear Galleon Financial Services LLC

January 22, 2018