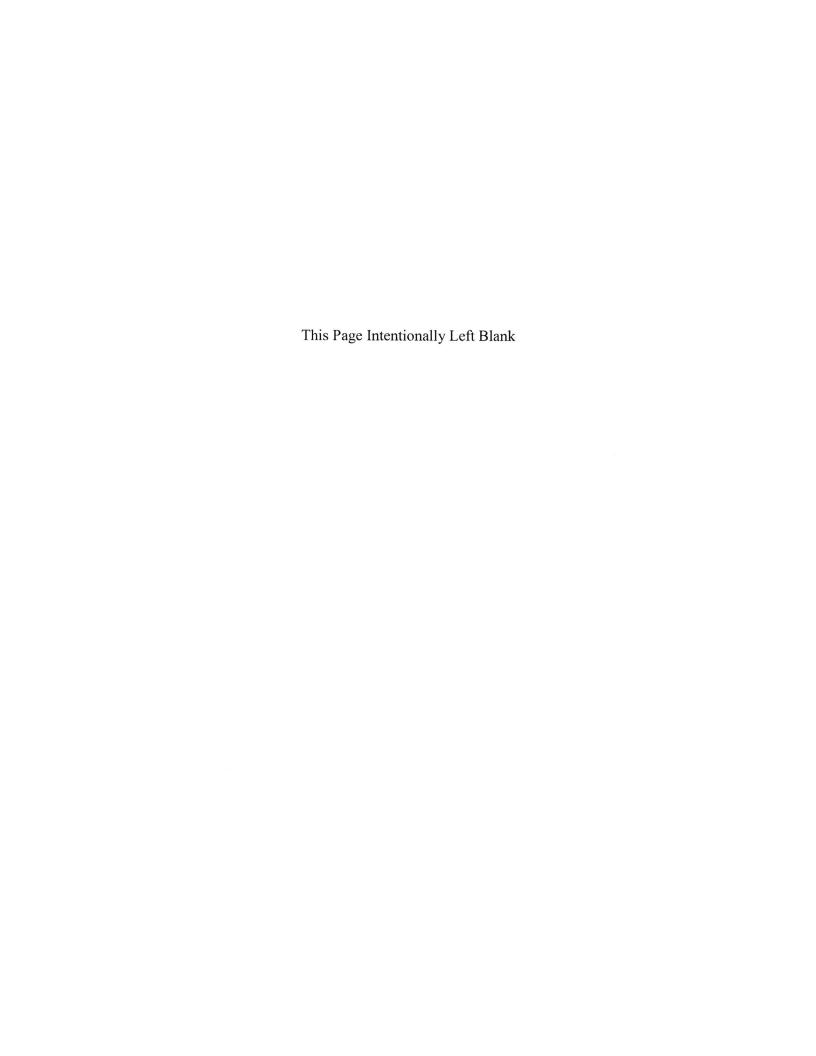
FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014



12700 SW 72nd Ave. Tigard, OR 97223

2013-2014 FINANCIAL REPORT



BOARD OF DIRECTORS	TERM EXPIRES
Herb Kuhn, President	June 30, 2015
Michelle Bechtold, Treasurer	June 30, 2015
Craig Nies, Secretary	June 30, 2017
Dan Bechtold	June 30, 2017
Larissa DeHart	June 30, 2015

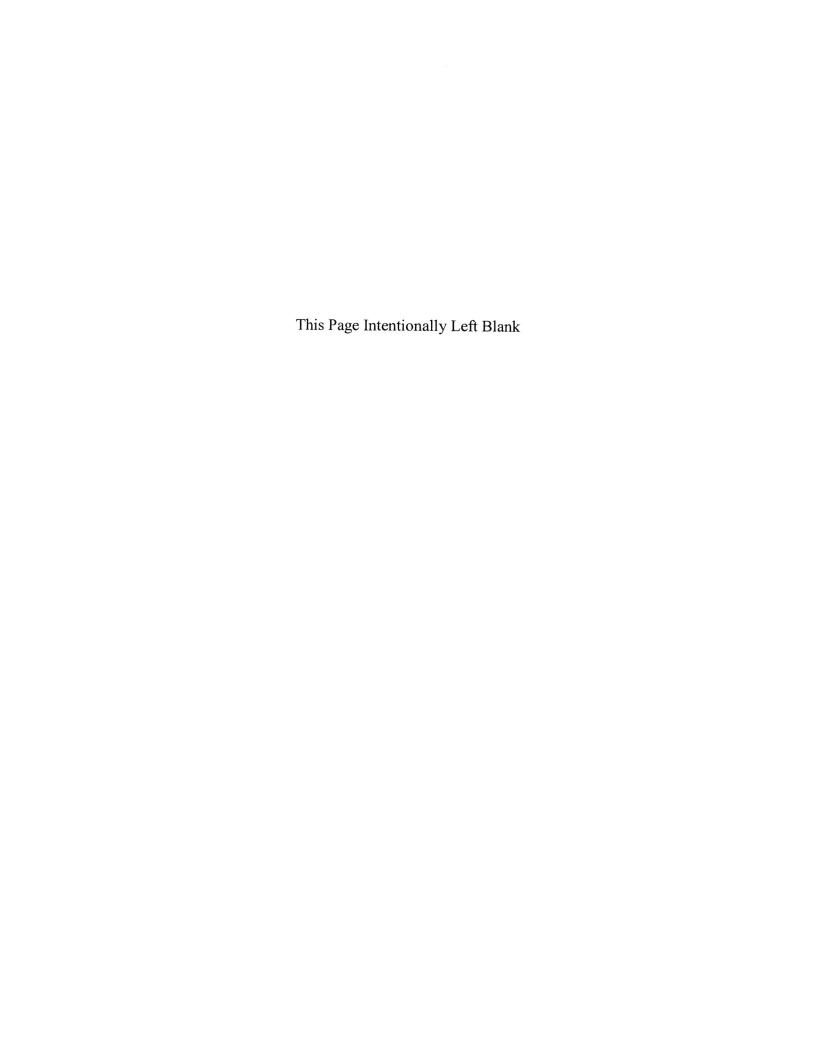
Registered Agent

Herb Kuhn, Board President P.O. Box 491 759 Hwy 99W Dundee, Oregon 97115



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PAULY, ROGERS, AND CO., P.C. 12700 SW 72nd Ave. Tigard, OR 97223 (503) 620-2632 (503) 684-7523 FAX www.paulyrogersandcocpas.com

January 22, 2015

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors Dundee Rural Fire Protection District Dundee, Oregon

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Dundee Rural Fire Protection District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1; and for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

Our responsibility is to conduct the review in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issues by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our report.

As discussed in Note 1, Dundee Rural Fire Protection District prepares its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modification that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Our review was made primarily for the purpose of expressing a conclusion that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the inquiry and analytical procedures applied in the review of the basis financial statements, and we did not become aware of any material modifications that should be made to such information.

Roy R. ROGERS, CPA

PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

Dundee Rural Fire Protection District P. O. Box 491 Dundee, Oregon 97115

Directors:
Herb Kuhn
Michelle Bechtold
Craig Nies
Dan Becthtold
Larissa DeHart

DUNDEE RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

This section of the Dundee Rural Fire Protection District's annual Review Report presents our narrative overview and analysis of the financial performance of the District during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the additional information furnished in the financial report that follows. It is our goal to assist users of these financial reports in interpreting significant data found in the pages that follow and to analyze the results of this fiscal year's activities.

Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) provide that governmental entities within the state receive an annual financial audit if disbursements in the subject year exceed \$500,000. District disbursements in the fiscal year ending 6-30-2014 fell well below that threshold. ORS require that when disbursements fall below the \$500,000 level the governmental entity is to obtain a "Review Report" from an approved audit firm in lieu of an audit.

BRIEF HISTORY

The Dundee Rural Fire Protection District (District) is a unit of local government managed by an elected Board of Directors consisting of five citizens within the District. It was formed to provide fire protection to a rural area surrounding the City of Dundee. The City's fire department provides fire prevention and protection services to the District on a contractual basis. Funding for this contract comes from property taxes levied by the District on taxable property within the District, as determined by the Yamhill County tax assessor.

The District has no employees and does not operate, or take part in the operation of, any firefighting apparatus. This results in minimal administrative and overhead costs. The District owns one piece of firefighting equipment (Brush Rig) used for suppressing wild fires in off-road and rough terrain areas as well as a varying number of hand-held radios and pagers for use by the volunteer firefighters. The Brush Rig is leased to the City for \$1 a year, and the City is responsible for all operating costs, insurance, maintenance and repair.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

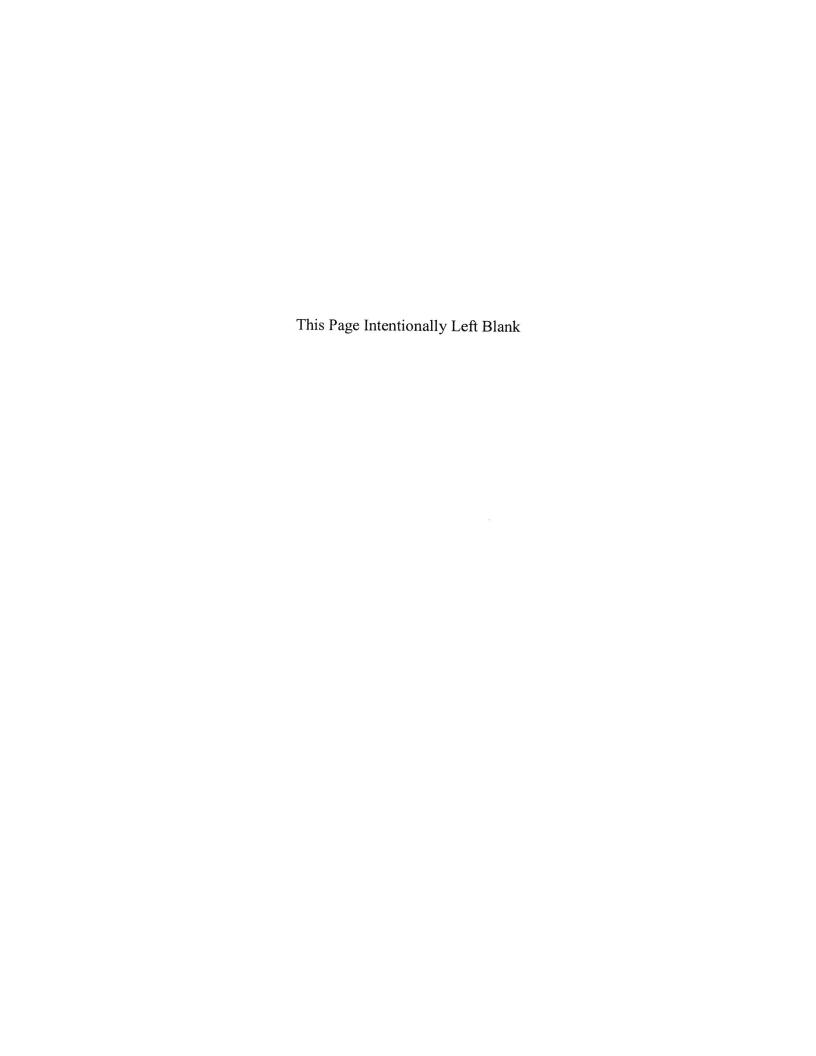
General Fund budgeted revenues were down \$19,780 due to lower than expected grants and donations. This has no impact on operations or operating costs. The District experienced lower than expected costs for both audit and clerical services. End of year cash balance was \$137,657, which includes \$67,952 in the Debt Service Fund.

The Board of Directors has determined that the modified cash basis of accounting is appropriate for the District due to the lack of complexity in terms of operations and administration in managing the affairs of the District.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This Review Report is intended to provide a general overview of the Dundee Rural Fire Protection District's financial condition. Questions concerning information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Dundee RFPD, P. O. Box 491, Dundee, OR 97115.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2014

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 137,657
Capital Assets	35,788
TOTAL ASSETS	173,445
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	
Liabilities	
Current Portion of General Obligation Bond	35,000
Noncurrent Portion of General Obligation Bond	1,220,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,255,000
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	35,788
Unrestricted	(1,117,343)
	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (1,081,555)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

			PROGE CHARGES FOR	RAM REVENUES OPERATING GRANTS AND	(DISBU	RECEIPTS JRSEMENTS) CHANGES IN
FUNCTIONS	DISBU	RSEMENTS	SERVICES	CONTRIBUTIONS		POSITION
Fire Services						
Total Governmental Activities	\$	127,446	\$ -	\$ -	\$	(127,446)
	General Reco	Taxes				171,986 1,073
	Total Ge	eneral Receipts				173,059
	Changes	in Net Position	n			45,613
	Prior Pe	riod Adjustmer	nt			(1,239,283)
	Net Posi	tion - Modified	l Cash Basis - Beg	inning		112,115
	Net Posi	tion - Modified	l Cash Basis - End	ing	\$	(1,081,555)

BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2014

ACCETE	NERAL FUND	OU	PITAL TLAY UND	SI	DEBT ERVICE FUND		ГОТАL
ASSETS Cash and Investments	\$ 69,705	\$		\$	67,952	\$	137,657
FUND BALANCE Unassigned	\$ 69,705	\$		\$	67,952	_\$_	137,657

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2014

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$ 137,657
The cost of capital assets (equipment) purchased or constructed is reported as an expenditure in the governmental fund. The Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the District as a whole.	35,788
Long-term liabilities applicable to the District's governmental activities are not due and pay in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the Statement of Net Position.	
Notes Payable	(1,255,000)
Net Position	\$ (1,081,555)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DIBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

RECEIPTS	ENERAL FUND		CAPITAL OUTLAY FUND	SI	DEBT ERVICE FUND		TOTAL
Taxes	\$ 88,557 1,073	\$	- 	\$	83,429	\$	171,986 1,073
Total Receipts	 89,630				83,429		173,059
DISBURSEMENTS Materials and Supplies	55 00/						
Materials and Supplies Debt Service	77,986 		-		80,368	-	77,986 80,368
Total Disbursements	77,986				80,368		158,354
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfer Out Transfer In	 (15,000) 15,000)	-		<u>-</u>		(15,000) 15,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			-		-		
Net Change in Fund Balance	11,644		-		3,061		14,705
Prior Period Adjustment			(1,079,465)		-		(1,079,465)
Beginning Fund Balance - Modified Cash Basis	 58,061		1,079,465		64,891	-	1,202,417
Ending Fund Balance - Modified Cash Basis	\$ 69,705	\$	_	\$	67,952	\$	137,657

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 14,705
Capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds	
Depreciation Expense	(4,092)
Principal Payment on Long-Term Debt	 35,000
Change in Net Position	\$ 45,613

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the Dundee Rural Fire Protection District (District) have been prepared in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting as applied to government 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 accounting policies are described below.

A. THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The Dundee Rural Fire Protection District (the District) is a municipal corporation, exempt from federal and state income taxes, which is governed by an elected five-member board. It was organized under provisions of Oregon Statutes Chapter 478 for the purpose of providing fire protection and other emergency services. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that these financial statements present the primary government and all component units, if any. Component units, as established by GASB Statement 61, are separate organizations that are included in the District's reporting because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the District. There are no component units.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION - FUND ACCOUNTING

Financial operations are accounted for in the following funds:

General Fund

This fund accounts for all financial revenue and expenditures of the District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The principal source of disbursements is property taxes and the primary expenditures are for fire protection and administration.

Debt Service Fund

This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the repayment of general obligation and other long term debt.

C. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements report information on the modified cash basis of accounting. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, receipts are recognized when collected rather than when measurable and available and disbursements are recognized when paid rather when incurred. The principal modifications from the cash basis is the recording of capital assets, depreciation and long-term debt in the government-wide statements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

The modified cash basis of accounting is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America would require that all funds considered to be governmental funds be accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recorded when measurable and available, and expenditures are recorded when incurred, with certain modifications. For the government-wide statements, generally accepted accounting principles requires that the accrual basis of accounting be applied. Under the accrual basis of accounting, the cost of capital assets is capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives, inventory is expensed when used instead of when purchased, debt is recorded as incurred, receipts are recorded when earned irrespective of the collection of cash and expenses, including depreciation, are recorded when incurred. Management believes the modified cash basis of accounting is preferable due to the District's size and the necessity of assessing available cash resources. The cash basis of accounting is allowed under Oregon Local Budget Law.

D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For financial reporting purposes, all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

E. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The principles of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments* (GASB 34) has been adopted, as applicable to the modified cash basis financial statements. The Statement requires presentation of both government-wide and fund financial statements, and reconciliation of the two types of statements, if necessary.

The government-wide financial reports information about the entire District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental receipts, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct disbursement of a given function or segments is offset by program receipts. Direct disbursements are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program receipts 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. Taxes and other items not properly included among program receipts are reported instead as general receipts.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. BUDGET

A budget is required to be prepared and legally adopted for each fund in the main program categories required by the Oregon Local Budget Law. The budget for all funds is adopted on a basis consistent with the modified cash basis of accounting. The budget process begins early in each fiscal year with the establishment of the budget committee. Recommendations are developed through late winter with the budget committee approving the budget in early spring. Public notices of the budget hearing are published generally in early spring with a public hearing being held approximately three weeks later. The Board may amend the budget prior to adoption; however, budgeted disbursements for each fund may not be increased by more than ten percent. The budget is adopted and appropriations are made no later than June 30th.

Disbursements budgets are appropriated at the following levels for each fund:

Level of Control

Materials and Supplies Capital Outlay Debt Service Contingency Transfers

Disbursements cannot legally exceed the above appropriations levels. Appropriations lapse at the fiscal year end. Supplemental appropriations may occur if the Board approves them due to a need which exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. Expenditures of the various funds were within authorized appropriations.

G. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

H. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair market value on the date donated. The cost of routine maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are charged to expenditures as incurred and not capitalized. The capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over useful life estimates between 5 to 40 years.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. USE OF ESTIMATES

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

J. NET POSITION

Net position is comprised of the various net earnings from operations, nonoperating receipts, disbursements and contributions of capital. Net position is classified in the following three categories:

Net investment in capital assets – consists of all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted – consists of external constraints placed on asset use by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – consists of all other assets that are not included in the other categories previously mentioned.

K. FUND BALANCE

In March 2009, the GASB issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund-type Definitions. The objective of this statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund-type definitions. This statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed on the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. Under this standard, there are five classifications – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

- Nonspendable represents amounts that are not in a spendable form.
- Restricted represents amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific purpose (such as debt covenants, grant requirements, donor requirements, or other governments) or are restricted by law (constitutionally or by enabling legislation).
- <u>Committed</u> represents funds formally set aside by the Board for a particular purpose. The use of committed funds would be approved by resolution.
- <u>Assigned</u> represents amounts that are constrained by the expressed intent to use resources for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent can be stipulated by the Board or by an official to whom that authority has been given by the Board.
- <u>Unassigned</u> is the residual classification of the General Fund. Only the General Fund may report a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds would report any negative residual fund balance as unassigned.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. FUND BALANCE

There were no nonspendable, committed, restricted or assigned fund balances at year end.

The Board has not adopted a policy that dictates the order of spending regarding fund balance categories; therefore, the default approach assumes that restricted resources are spent first when both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned) resources are available for disbursements. When unrestricted resources are spent, the order of spending is committed (if applicable), assigned (if applicable) and unassigned.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The cash management policies are governed by state statutes. Statutes authorize investing in bankers' acceptances, time certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, obligations of the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, and the Oregon State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool.

DEPOSITS

Deposits with financial institutions include bank demand deposits. Oregon Revised Statutes require deposits to be adequately covered by federal depository insurance or deposited at an approved depository as identified by the Treasury. The District's cash is deposited in an approved depository for public funds, and thus is collateralized under ORS 295.

INVESTMENTS

The policy is to follow state statutes governing cash management. Statutes authorize investing in banker's acceptances, time certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, obligations of the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, and the Oregon State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool.

The State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company. The Oregon Revised Statutes and the Oregon Investment Council govern the State's investment policies. The State Treasurer is the investment officer for the Council and is responsible for all funds in the State Treasury. These funds must be invested, and the investments managed, as a prudent investor would, exercising reasonable care, skill and caution. Investments in the Fund are further governed by portfolio guidelines issued by the Oregon Short-Term Fund Board, which establish diversification percentages and specify the types and maturities of investments. The portfolio guidelines permit securities lending transactions, as well as investments in repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

Amounts in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool are not required to be collateralized.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2014 were comprised of the following:

Type of Deposit	Total (Cash Balance
Insured deposits with financial institutions	\$	137,657

Interest Rate Risk

Oregon Revised Statutes require investments to not exceed a maturity of 18 months, except when the local government has adopted a written investment policy that was submitted to and reviewed by the OSTFB. There are no investments that have a maturity date beyond three months.

Credit Risk

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, deposits may not be returned. There is no deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2014, the total bank balance of \$96,547 was fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Concentration of Credit Risk

At June 30, 2014, there were no investments.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

The changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 are as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	Prior Period Adjustments	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2014
Non-depreciable Assets Construction in Progress	\$ 159,818	\$ (159,818)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Depreciable Assets Equipment Subtotal	77,568 237,386	(159,818)			77,568
Accumulated Depreciation Equipment Subtotal	37,688 37,688	<u>-</u>	4,092 4,092	<u> </u>	41,780
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 199,698				\$ 35,788

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

There is exposure to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. Commercial insurance is purchased to minimize exposure to these risks. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage for the last three years.

5. PROPERTY TAX LIMITATIONS

The State of Oregon has a constitutional limit on property taxes for governmental operations. Under the limitation, tax receipts are separated into those for public schools and those for local governments other than public schools. The limitation specifies a maximum rate for all local government operations of \$10 per \$1,000 of real market value. This limitation does not apply to taxes levied for principal and interest on general obligation bonded debt. Local government taxes in the District do not exceed the \$10 rate limit; however, this limitation may affect the availability of future tax receipts for the District.

In May 1997 voters approved Measure 50, which rolled back assessed values to 90% of the assessed value of 1995-96 and limited future increases of taxable assessed values to 3% per year, except for major improvements. Tax rates are fixed and not subject to change. Voters may approve local initiatives above the fixed rate provided that a majority approves at either (1) a general election in an even number year, or (2) any other election in which at least 50% of registered voters cast a ballot.

6. GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND

On June 20, 2012 the District entered into a construction agreement with the City of Dundee, Oregon after voters approved Measure 36-151 on May 15, 2012, which allowed the District to issue up to \$1,290,000 in general obligation bonds to finance a one-third share of the capital improvement and construction costs for a new fire station in the City that will serve District residents, and to pay bond issuance costs. The District has no ownership interest in the new fire station.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND (CONTINUED)

The changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2014 is comprised of the following:

	Outstanding			Outstanding
	July 1, 2013	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2014
2012 GO Bond Series	\$ 1,290,000	\$ -	\$ (35,000)	\$ 1,255,000

Future debt service requirements for bonds payable and loans payable are as follows:

		Principal		Interest		Total
2014-2015	\$	35,000	\$	45,053	\$	80,053
2015-2016	Ψ	35,000	φ	44,659	Ф	79,659
2016-2017		40,000		44,140		84,140
2017-2018		40,000		43,490		83,490
2018-2019		40,000		42,540		82,540
2019-2024		210,000		194,175		404,175
2024-2029		250,000		151,709		401,709
2029-2034		305,000		94,931		399,931
2034-2038		300,000		25,523		325,523
	\$	1,255,000	\$	686,220	\$	1,941,220

7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

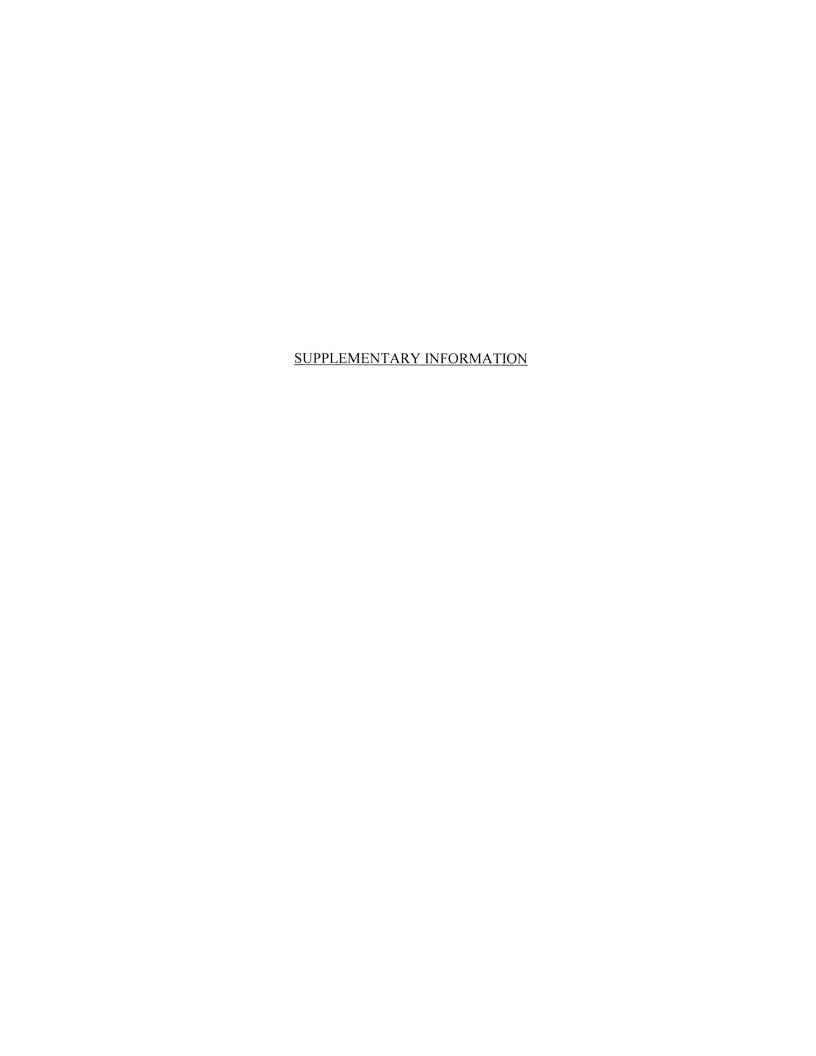
There is a contract for fire and rescue services with the City of Dundee. The terms of this agreement call for the City to provide fire protection services to the District throughout the time period the District GO Bonds are outstanding, but no longer than 25 years from the issuance date of the District GO Bonds, in exchange for 85% of the permanent rate tax levy revenues collected by Yamhill County and paid to the District during each contract year of the agreement. Payments to the City are made by the 15th of the month equal to 85% of the permanent rate tax levy revenues received by the District from Yamhill County in the preceding month.

8. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

A prior period adjustment was made to expense disbursements that were improperly recorded as assets. Capital assets in the amount of \$159,818 have been removed, as well as the restricted cash amount of \$1,079,465 in the Capital Outlay Fund. These assets have been given to the city in exchange for the Intergovernmental Agreement described in Note 7. The net effect of these adjustments has decreased the District's Net Position by \$1,239,283.

9. DEFICIT NET POSITION

The Statement of Net Position has a deficit net position of \$1,081,555 as of June 30, 2014. This amount represents the balance of General Obligation bonded debt for construction of a new Fire Station owned by the City of Dundee. Over time this balance will be eliminated through Debt Service payments on bonds outstanding.





SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET - GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

RECEIPTS		IGINAL JDGET	FINAL BUDGET				A(CTUAL	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)	
Taxes	\$	95,208	\$		95,208		\$	88,557	\$	(6,651)
Donations	Ψ	10,000	Ψ		10,000		Ψ	-	Ψ	(10,000)
		4,202			4,202	_		1,073		(3,129)
Total Receipts		109,410			109,410			89,630		(19,780)
DISBURSEMENTS										
Materials and Supplies		94,710			94,710	(1)		77,986		16,724
Capital Outlay		9,100			9,100	(1)		-		9,100
Contingency		1,000			1,000	(1)				1,000
Total Disbursements		104,810			104,810			77,986		26,824
Excess of Receipts,										
Over (Under) Disbursements		4,600			4,600		-	11,644	-	7,044
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Transfer Out		(15,000)			(15,000)	(1)		(15,000)		_
Transfer In		15,000			15,000	-		15,000		-
Net Change in Fund Balance		4,600			4,600			11,644		7,044
Beginning Fund Balance		55,375			55,375	-		58,061		2,686
Ending Fund Balance	\$	59,975	\$		59,975	=	\$	69,705	\$	9,730

(1) Appropriation Level

SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET - CAPITAL OUTLAY FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	(1,079,465)	(1,079,465)
Beginning Fund Balance			1,079,465	1,079,465
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

(1) Appropriation Level

SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET - DEBT SERVICE FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

RECEIPTS	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)	
Taxes	\$ 87,849	\$ 87,849	\$ 83,429	\$ (4,420)	
DISBURSEMENTS Debt Service	80,368	80,368 (1)	80,368		
Net Change in Fund Balance	7,481	7,481	3,061	(4,420)	
Beginning Fund Balance	62,148	62,148	64,891	2,743	
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 69,629	\$ 69,629	\$ 67,952	\$ (1,677)	

(1) Appropriation Level

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY TAX TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES OF TAXES UNCOLLECTED For the year ended June 30, 2014

					, ,		,						
TAX YEAR				DEDUCT DISCOUNTS		ADJUSTMENTS TO ROLLS		ADD INTEREST		CASH COLLECTIONS BY COUNTY TREASURER		BALANCE UNCOLLECTED OR UNSEGREGATED AT JUNE 30, 2014	
Current 2013-14	\$	190,299	_\$_	4,793	\$	(606)	\$	119	\$	176,946	\$	8,073	
Prior Years 2012-13 2011-12 2010-11 2009-10		8,471		-		(380)		267		3,937		4,421	
Prior Total Prior												-	
Total	\$	8,471 198,770	\$	4,793	\$	(986)	\$	386		3,937	\$	12,494	
					Taxe	ciliation to R s in Lieu Otal	evenue:		\$	(8,897) 171,986			
	Reconciliation to Funds: General Fund Debt Service Fund Total							\$	88,557 83,429 171,986				

DUNDEE RFPD

P.O. BOX 491

DUNDEE, OR 97115

Management Representation of Fiscal Affairs Required by Oregon Regulation

The Dundee Rural Fire Protection District is subject to, and responsible for, compliance with various laws, rules, and regulations relating to its operation and finances. Among such laws, rules, and regulations are the requirements prescribed in Municipal Audit Law (ORS Chapter 297) and the Minimum Standards for Review of Oregon Municipal Corporations (OAR 162, division 40) including, but not limited to:

- Deposit of public funds with financial institutions (ORS Chapter 295).
- Indebtedness limitations, restrictions, and repayment.
- Budgets legally required (ORS Chapter 294).
- Insurance and fidelity bonds in force or required by law.
- Authorized investment of surplus funds (ORS Chapter 294).
- Public contracts, purchasing, and improvements (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, and 279C).

The management of the Dundee Rural Fire Protection District is aware of the requirements of Oregon laws and administrative rules concerning each of the above requirements and has complied, in all material respects, with such requirements. Further, we are not aware of any violations or possible violations of laws, rules, or regulations, whose effects should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements or as a basis for recording a loss contingency.

The President 7-2-15

