WILLAMINA, OREGON

Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

CITY OF WILLAMINA Officers and Members of the City Council June 30, 2018

	Term Expires
MAYOR	December 31,
Ila Skyberg	2020
CITY COUNCIL	
Rita Baller, President	2020
Robert Burr	2020
Roberta Lawson	2022
Theresa McKnight	2022
Craig Johnson	2020
April Wooden	2022

CITY MANAGER Kenna West

REGISTERED ADDRESS
PO Box 629
Willamina, OR 97396

For the year ended June 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council City of Willamina, Oregon

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willamina, Oregon as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Willamina'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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Richard Winkel, CPA 15086 NW Oakmont Loop Beaverton, OR 97006

tel: (503) 332-6750 fax: (888) 739-8185

email: rwinkel@winkelcpa.com

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willamina, Oregon as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund and the street fund for the year then 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 management's discussion and analysis on pages 4-9 and schedules of the proportionate share of the net pension liability and contributions on page 42 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Willamina's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2019, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Other Reporting Required by Oregon Revised Statutes

In accordance with the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have issued our report dated December 23, 2019 on our consideration of the City of Willamina's compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on compliance.

December 23, 2019

Kichard Winkel, CPA

The management of the City of Willamina, Oregon, presents this narrative overview and analysis to facilitate both a short and long-term analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is based on currently known facts, decisions, and conditions that existed as of the date the financial statements are issued.

Financial Highlights

- The City's governmental activities assets exceed liabilities (net position) as of June 30, 2019 by \$1,613,888, an increase of \$113,753 from the prior year.
- The City's business-type activities assets exceed liabilities (net position) by \$1,901,856, an increase of \$138,980 from the prior year.
- The General Fund's fund balance is \$391,213 at the end of the current fiscal year, an increase of \$158,400 from the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The following discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements and other supplementary information. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components:

- 1. Government-wide financial statements
- 2. Fund financial statements
- 3. Notes to the basic financial statements

Government-wide financial statements - The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. These statements include all assets of the City (including infrastructure such as streets, traffic signals, street lights, buildings, bridges, etc.) as well as all liabilities (including general obligation long-term debt). Additionally, certain eliminations have occurred with regards to inter-fund activities.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash inflows or outflows in a future fiscal period. Examples of such items include earned but uncollected property taxes (future inflow), and interest accrued (future outflow).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include the following:

- General government (City Council, Mayor's office, Human Resources, Finance)
- Public safety (Police protection service)
- Highways and streets
- Community Services
- Community Development

The business-type activities of the City include the following:

- Water
- Sewer

Fund financial statements – A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds - Governmental funds are used to account for activities where the emphasis is placed on available financial resources, rather than upon net income determination. Therefore, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on the acquisition and use of current expendable resources, as well as the balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near term financial requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near term financial decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintained three individual governmental funds. Information for the funds that are considered significant (major) is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. All three of the City's funds are considered to be major funds: General, Street, and System Development Charges Funds.

The City adopts annual appropriated budgets for all funds. To demonstrate compliance with the budget, budgetary comparison statements have been provided for all funds either in the basic financial statements (major governmental funds) or as supplementary information (all other funds).

Proprietary funds – Proprietary funds are used to account for activities where the emphasis is placed on net income determination. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the governmental-wide financial statements.

The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer utility activities.

The enterprise funds of the City are reported separately as proprietary fund financial statements in the basic financial statements.

The City presents five individual proprietary funds. Information is presented separately in the enterprise fund balance sheet and in the enterprise fund statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances for those funds that are considered significant (major) to the City taken as a whole. These financial statements report three major funds: Water, Wastewater, and Debt Service. Data from the other two enterprise funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation.

Notes to financial statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. They are an integral part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them.

Supplementary information – The combining statements and schedules referred to earlier follow the required supplementary information in this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,515,744 as of June 30, 2019.

	Government	al Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Tot	als
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018
Assets:						
Cash and investments	\$ 787,231	\$ 553,752	\$ 974,704	\$ 883,691	\$ 1,761,935	\$ 1,437,443
Other current assets	30,956	44,427	175,069	127,223	206,025	171,650
Capital assets, net	851,700	899,846	2,829,035	2,939,710	3,680,735	3,839,556
Total assets	1,669,887	1,498,025	3,958,808	3,950,624	5,648,695	5,448,649
Deferred outflow of resources	47,332	48,321	-	-	47,332	48,321
Liabilities:						
Other current liabilities	103,331	64,211	303,308	284,408	406,639	348,619
Long-term obligations			1,773,643	1,903,340	1,773,643	1,903,340
Total liabilities	103,331	64,211	2,076,951	2,187,748	2,180,282	2,251,959
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	851,700	899,846	912,632	907,974	1,764,332	1,807,820
Restricted	344,126	307,327	102,178	91,877	446,304	399,204
Unrestricted	418,062	274,962	887,047	763,025	1,305,109	1,037,987
Total net position	\$ 1,613,888	\$ 1,482,135	\$ 1,901,857	\$ 1,762,876	\$ 3,515,745	\$ 3,245,011

The largest portion of the City's net position reflect its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, improvements, equipment, and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt) of \$1,764,332, representing 50% of total net position. The City uses capital assets to provide services to citizens. Consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position, \$446,304 or approximately 13%, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position totaling \$1,305,109 or approximately 37% represents the balance that may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The change in net position for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Government	al Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Tot	tals
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018
Revenues						
Program						
Charges for services	\$ 153,502	\$ 108,166	\$ 1,451,021	\$ 1,355,855	\$ 1,604,523	\$ 1,464,021
Operating grants and contributions	109,482	11,531	13,063	-	122,545	11,531
General			-	-		
Property taxes	397,649	378,830	-	-	397,649	378,830
Franchise fees	96,178	94,909	-	-	96,178	94,909
Intergovernmental	226,089	190,664	-	-	226,089	190,664
Interest	35,807	16,932	-	-	35,807	16,932
Miscellaneous	1,128	58,352		57,877	1,128	116,229
Total revenues	1,019,835	859,384	1,464,084	1,413,732	2,483,919	2,273,116
Expenses						
General government	241,608	251,454	-	-	241,608	251,454
Public safety	270,591	251,619	-	-	270,591	251,619
Highways and streets	201,613	117,062	-	-	201,613	117,062
Community services	190,856	163,829	-	-	190,856	163,829
Community development	25,032	40,239	-	-	25,032	40,239
Water	-	-	664,477	578,862	664,477	578,862
Wastewater			619,088	678,587	619,088	678,587
Total expenses	929,700	824,203	1,283,485	1,257,449	2,213,185	2,081,652
Change in net position before transfers	90,135	35,181	180,599	156,283	270,734	191,464
Transfers	41,618	38,302	(41,618)	(38,302)		
Change in net position	131,753	73,483	138,981	117,981	270,734	191,464
Net position - beginning	1,482,135	1,408,652	1,762,876	1,644,895	3,245,011	3,053,547
Total net position	\$ 1,613,888	\$ 1,482,135	\$ 1,901,857	\$ 1,762,876	\$ 3,515,745	\$ 3,245,011

Revenues increased by \$210,803 over the prior year mainly due to higher grant revenues for specific City projects and increased water and wastewater services. Total expenses increased by \$131,533 over the prior year. Expenses increased due to projects funded by grant revenues.

Governmental Funds

The General Fund ended the year with a fund balance of \$391,213, an increase of \$158,400 from the prior year. Revenues in the General Fund for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 were \$793,283 and expenses were \$676,501. Total governmental funds ended the year with a fund balance of \$735,339, an increase of \$195,199 over the prior year.

Enterprise Funds

The City operates two utility services, water and wastewater. These funds are operated like private enterprises and the accounting reflects this. Enterprise funds also include two System Development Charges Funds.

Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund revenues exceeded budgeted revenues by \$7,544 while actual expenditures in the General Fund were under budget by \$427,686. Total expenditures in all funds were under budget for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2019, the City had the following capital assets:

		Government	al Acti	vities	Business-type	e Activities	Tota	als
	F	Y 2019	F	Y 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018
Land	\$	117,674	\$	117,674	\$ 548,724	\$ 548,724	\$ 666,398	\$ 666,398
Land improvements		980,055		980,055	776	776	980,831	980,831
Buildings		273,506		273,506	919,254	919,254	1,192,760	1,192,760
Equipment		193,843		193,843	456,234	427,712	650,077	621,556
Distribution and collection systems		-		-	5,179,246	5,159,655	5,179,246	5,159,655
Vehicles		51,967		56,367	111,667	111,667	163,634	168,034
Less accumulated depreciation		(765,345)		(721,599)	(4,386,865)	(4,228,080)	(5,152,210)	(4,949,678)
Capital assets, net	\$	851,700	\$	899,846	\$ 2,829,036	\$ 2,939,710	\$ 3,680,736	\$ 3,839,556

Additional information about the City's capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the basic financial statements.

Long-Term Obligations

At the end of the fiscal year, the City had total long-term obligations of \$1,916,403. Of this amount \$727,927 represented bonded indebtedness. The City's bonded debt is in the business-type activities and is classified as Revenue Bonds. The City also has a loan from the State of Oregon and two loans from Oregon Economic and Community Development Department (OECDD) which are also in the business-type activities which supplemented the revenue bonds for work in the water treatment plant and the wastewater project. Additional information on the City's long-term obligations can be found in Note 5 to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

During the preparation of the budget for the ensuing fiscal year, the long-term impacts of the local economy were examined in conjunction with business decisions made by the City. The City uses a conservative approach when preparing the budget each year.

Requests for information

The City's financial statements are designed to present users with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability. If you have any questions about this report, please contact the City at (503) 876-2242 or by mail at 411 NE C Street, Willamina, Oregon 97396.

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Governme Activiti		iness-type ctivities	Totals
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	\$ 787	,231	\$ 974,704	\$ 1,761,935
Receivables, net	21	,908	121,637	143,545
Inventories	8	,358	33,432	41,790
Prepaid assets		690	20,000	20,690
Capital assets:				
Land	117	,674	548,724	666,398
Capital assets, net	734	,026	 2,280,311	3,014,337
Total assets	1,669	,887	3,978,808	5,648,695
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related items	47	,332	-	47,332
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	103	,331	17,558	120,889
Accrued interest payable		-	45,409	45,409
Customer deposits payable		-	97,581	97,581
Long-term obligations:				
Due within one year		-	142,760	142,760
Due in more than one year		-	1,773,643	 1,773,643
Total liabilities	103	,331	 2,076,951	 2,180,282
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	851	,700	912,632	1,764,332
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	180	,000	102,178	282,178
Highways and streets	164	,126	-	164,126
Unrestricted	418	,062	 887,047	1,305,109
Total net position	\$ 1,613	,888	\$ 1,901,857	\$ 3,515,745

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

						Net (Expense)	Revenue and Ch	agnes in Net
			Program	Reve	enues		Position	
				О	perating			
		Ch	arges for	G	rants and	Governmental	Business-type	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	S	ervices	Cor	ntributions	Activities	Activities	Totals
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 241,608	\$	41,915	\$	47,023	\$ (152,670)		\$ (152,670)
Public safety	270,591		4,871		-	(265,720)		(265,720)
Highways and streets	201,613		33,000		50,000	(118,613)		(118,613)
Community services	190,856		19,476		12,459	(158,921)		(158,921)
Community development	25,032		54,240		-	29,208		29,208
Total governmental activities	929,700		153,502		109,482	(666,716)		(666,716)
Business-type activities:								
Water	664,477		770,445		13,063		119,031	119,031
Wastewater	619,008		680,576		-		61,568	61,568
Total business-type activities	1,283,485	1	1,451,021		13,063		180,599	180,599
Totals	\$ 2,213,185	\$ 1	1,604,523	\$	122,545	(666,716)	180,599	(486,117)
General revenues:								
Property taxes, levied for gene	ral purposes					397,649	-	397,649
Franchise taxes						96,178	_	96,178
Intergovernmental						226,089	_	226,089
Unrestricted investment earning	ngs					35,807	_	35,807
Miscellaneous						1,128	_	1,128
Transfers						41,618	(41,618)	<u> </u>
Total general revenues and train	nsfers					798,469	(41,618)	756,851
Change in net position						131,753	138,981	270,734
Net position - beginning						1,482,135	1,762,876	3,245,011
Net position - ending						\$ 1,613,888	\$ 1,901,857	\$ 3,515,745

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

	General	Street	Street SDC	Total	
AS	SSETS				
Cash and investments	\$ 417,186	\$ 190,045	\$ 180,000	\$ 787,231	
Receivables, net	21,908	-	-	21,908	
Inventories	8,358	_		8,358	
Total assets	\$ 447,452	\$ 190,045	\$ 180,000	\$ 817,497	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS (OF RESOURC	ES AND FUN	D BALANCES	}	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 42,755	\$ 25,919	\$ -	\$ 68,674	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Unavailable revenue	13,484			13,484	
FUND BALANCES:					
Nonspendable	8,358	-	-	8,358	
Restricted for grants and economic improvement	-	164,126	180,000	344,126	
Unassigned	382,855	-		382,855	
Total fund balances	391,213	164,126	180,000	735,339	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 447,452	\$ 190,045	\$ 180,000	\$ 817,497	

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General	Street	Street SDC	Total
REVENUES:				
Property taxes	\$ 408,105	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 408,105
Franchise fees	96,178	-	-	96,178
System development charges	-	-	33,000	33,000
Licenses, permits, fines and fees	120,502	-	-	120,502
Intergovernmental	70,677	155,412	-	226,089
Grants and donations	59,482	50,000	-	109,482
Interest	35,807	-	-	35,807
Miscellaneous	2,532			2,532
Total revenues	793,283	205,412	33,000	1,031,695
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government	190,511	-	-	190,511
Public safety	270,442	-	-	270,442
Highways and streets	-	201,613	-	201,613
Community services	190,516	-	-	190,516
Community development	25,032	-	-	25,032
Capital outlay				
Total expenditures	676,501	201,613		878,114
Excess of (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	116,782	3,799	33,000	153,581
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in (out)	41,618			41,618
Net change in fund balances	158,400	3,799	33,000	195,199
Fund balances, beginning of year	232,813	160,327	147,000	540,140
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 391,213	\$ 164,126	\$ 180,000	\$ 735,339

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

Total fund balance - Governmental Funds	\$ 735,339
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	851,700
Prepaid expenses are reported as an asset on the Statement of Net Position, however, these payments are treated as expenses on the governmental funds statement.	690
Governmental activities report as deferred outflows of resources contributions to the public employee retirement system	47,332
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds. Accrued compensated absences is a liability on the Statement of Net Position but not on the governmental fund Balance Sheet.	(34,657)
Some long-term assets are not available for current period expenditures and are therefore reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.	 13,484
Net Position	\$ 1,613,888

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Total changes in fund balances – Governmental Funds	\$ 195,199
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. This is the effect of the change in the deferred property tax revenue during the year. Taxes	(10,456)
Capital asset additions 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. Proceeds from the sale of capital assets is reported as revenues in the governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the gain or loss on sale is recorded based on the book value of the assets.	
Depreciation	(48,146)
Depreciation The amount contributed to the defined benefit pension plan is reported as an expenditure in the funds while the governmental activities reports pension expense as the change in pension related deferred outflows of resources.	(48,146) (989)
The amount contributed to the defined benefit pension plan is reported as an expenditure in the funds while the governmental activities reports pension expense as the change in	
The amount contributed to the defined benefit pension plan is reported as an expenditure in the funds while the governmental activities reports pension expense as the change in pension related deferred outflows of resources. Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Other expenditures are prepaid on the Statement of Financial Position but are	

Change in net position

\$ 131,753

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUES:				
Property taxes	\$ 379,000	\$ 379,000	\$408,105	\$ 29,105
Franchise fees	91,700	91,700	96,178	4,478
Licenses, permits, fines and fees	118,400	144,400	120,502	(23,898)
Intergovernmental	62,800	62,800	70,677	7,877
Grants	38,099	64,464	59,482	(4,982)
Interest	15,075	15,075	35,807	20,732
Miscellaneous	28,300	28,300	2,532	(25,768)
Total revenues	733,374	785,739	793,283	7,544
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	436,160	456,160	190,511	265,649
Public safety	295,900	295,900	270,442	25,458
Community services	261,762	291,127	190,516	100,611
Community development	61,000	61,000	25,032	35,968
Total expenditures	1,054,822	1,104,187	676,501	427,686
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(321,448)	(318,448)	116,782	435,230
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in (out)	39,900	39,900	41,618	1,718
Transfers in (out)	37,700	37,700	11,010	1,710
Change in fund balances	(281,548)	(278,548)	158,400	436,948
Fund balance, beginning of year	281,548	278,548	232,813	(45,735)
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$391,213	\$391,213

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual Street Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original		Final					
	Budget		Budget		Actual		Variance	
REVENUES:								
Intergovernmental	\$	145,000	\$	145,000	\$	155,412	\$	10,412
Grants and donations		50,000		50,000		50,000		
Total revenues		195,000		195,000		205,412		10,412
EXPENDITURES:								
Personal services		68,214		68,214		126,511		(58,297)
Materials and services		109,615		109,615		75,102		34,513
Capital outlay		50,000		50,000		-		50,000
Contingency		108,944		108,944				108,944
Total expenditures		336,773		336,773		201,613		135,160
Change in fund balance		(141,773)		(141,773)		3,799		145,572
Beginning fund balance		141,773		141,773		160,327		18,554
Ending fund balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	164,126	\$	164,126

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2019

	Business-type Activities / Enterprise			
	Water	Wastewater	Total Enterprise Funds	
ASSETS:				
Current assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 440,652	\$ 534,052	\$ 974,704	
Receivables	68,182	53,455	121,637	
Inventories	16,716	16,716	33,432	
Prepaid expenses	10,000	10,000	20,000	
Due from other funds	-	125,000	125,000	
Total current assets	535,550	739,223	1,274,773	
Capital assets, net	723,401	2,105,634	2,829,035	
Total assets	1,258,951	2,844,857	4,103,808	
LIABILITIES:				
Current liabilities				
Debt obligations due within one year	22,679	120,081	142,760	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	9,830	3,808	13,638	
Accrued interest payable	13,370	32,039	45,409	
Customer deposits	54,551	43,030	97,581	
Compensated absences payable	3,382	538	3,920	
Due to other funds	125,000		125,000	
Total current liabilities	228,812	199,496	428,308	
Long-term obligations				
Debt obligations due in more than one year	718,311	1,055,332	1,773,643	
Total long-term liabilities	718,311	1,055,332	1,773,643	
Total liabilities	947,123	1,254,828	2,201,951	
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	(17,589)	930,221	912,632	
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	72,779	29,399	102,178	
Unrestricted	256,638	630,409	887,047	
Total net position	\$ 311,828	\$ 1,590,029	\$1,901,857	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Business-t	Business-type Activities / Enterprise			
	Water	Wastewater	Total Enterprise Funds		
Operating revenues					
Charges for services	\$ 770,445	\$ 680,576	\$ 1,451,021		
Operating grants	13,063		13,063		
Total operating revenues	783,508	680,576	1,464,084		
Operating expenses					
Personal services	313,015	258,254	571,269		
Materials and services	253,609	209,017	462,626		
Depreciation	64,595	94,190	158,785		
Total operating expenses	631,219	561,461	1,192,680		
Operating income (loss)	152,289	119,115	271,404		
Non-operating revenues (expenses)					
Interest expense	(33,258)	(57,547)	(90,805)		
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(33,258)	(57,547)	(90,805)		
Income (loss) before transfers	119,031	61,568	180,599		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers out	(22,128)	(19,490)	(41,618)		
Net other financing sources	(22,128)	(19,490)	(41,618)		
Change in net position	96,903	42,078	138,981		
Net position, beginning of year	214,925	1,547,951	1,762,876		
Net position, end of year	\$ 311,828	\$ 1,590,029	\$ 1,901,857		

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Business-type Activities / Enterprise			
	Water	Wastewater	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash received from customers	\$ 767,478	\$ 674,918	\$1,442,396	
Cash paid to employees	(313,015)	(258,254)	(571,269)	
Cash paid to suppliers	(258,942)	(225,304)	(484,246)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	195,521	191,360	386,881	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				
Purchase of capital assets	(48,112)	-	(48,112)	
Transfers out	(22,128)	(19,490)	(41,618)	
Interfund payable/receivable	(60,000)	60,000	-	
Proceeds frm long-term obligations	13,063	-	13,063	
Principal paid on long-term obligations	(19,203)	(109,193)	(128,396)	
Interest paid on long-term obligations	(33,258)	(57,547)	(90,805)	
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(169,638)	(126,230)	(295,868)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25,883	65,130	91,013	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	414,769	371,570	786,339	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 440,652	\$ 436,700	\$ 877,352	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Profived by Operatin	g Activities			
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 152,289	\$ 119,115	\$ 271,404	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation	64,595	94,190	158,785	
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Receivables	(17,558)	(9,708)	(27,266)	
Inventories	(289)	(289)	(578)	
Prepaid assets	(10,000)	(10,000)	(20,000)	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,956	(5,998)	(1,042)	
Customer deposits	1,528	4,050	5,578	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 195,521	\$ 191,360	\$ 386,881	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Willamina, Oregon (the City) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting standards.

The Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Willamina, Oregon is governed by an elected mayor and council members who comprise the City Council. The City Council exercises supervisory responsibilities over the City operations, but day-to-day management control is the responsibility of a City Manager, who reports to the City Council.

The accompanying financial statements present all activities, funds, and component units for which the City is financially accountable. The criteria used in making this determination includes appointment of a voting majority, imposition of will, financial benefit or burden on the primary government, and fiscal dependency on the primary government. Based upon the evaluation of this criteria, the City is a primary government with no includable component units.

Basic Financial Statements

Basic financial statements are presented at both the government-wide and fund financial level. Both levels of statements categorize primary activities as either government or business-type. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

Government-wide financial statements report information on all activities of the primary government. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from these statements. These statements focus on the sustainability of the City as an entity and the change in aggregated financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. These aggregated statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct and allocated indirect expenses of a given function or business-type activity are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or program. Indirect expenses are those costs, usually administrative in nature, that support all City functions and enable direct services to be provided. Program revenues include (1) fees, fines, and charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or program, and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund financial statements display information at the individual fund level. Each fund is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Funds are classified and summarized as governmental or proprietary. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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. Significant revenues, which are susceptible to accrual under the modified accrual basis of accounting, include property taxes and federal and state grants. Other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available when received by the City. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The financial transactions of the City are recorded in individual funds. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, receipts and disbursements.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This fund accounts for activities of the City which are not accounted for in any other fund. Principal sources of revenue are property taxes, franchise fees and state and county shared revenues. Primary expenditures are for police protection, library services and general government.

Street Fund - This fund accounts for the cost of maintaining City streets and storm water drainage systems. Principal sources of revenues are grants and state and county shared revenues.

Street System Development Charges Fund - This fund accounts for development fees collected which are restricted for use to fund street capital improvements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

Wastewater Fund – A fund established for provision of sanitary sewer services to residents of the City. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, and billing and collection.

Water Fund – A fund established for provision of water services to residents of the City. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, and billing and collection.

The City reports the following non-major proprietary funds:

Water SDC and Sanitary Sewer SDC Funds – These funds account for systems development charges earmarked for future system improvements.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or regulations of other governments. Net position is classified in the following three categories:

Net investment in capital assets – consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and any related debt.

Restricted net position – consists of net position with constraints placed on them by entities outside of the City.

Unrestricted net position – all other net positions that do not meet either of the criteria above.

Fund Balance

The City follows the guidance in GASB 54. Under this standard, the fund balances are classified within one of the fund balance categories listed below.

- Nonspendable fund balance represents amounts that are not in a spendable form.
- Restricted fund balance represents amounts constrained to specific purpose by their providers (such as grant requirements, donor requirements, or other governments) or are restricted by law (constitutionally or by enabling legislation).
- <u>Committed fund balance</u> represents amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a
 formal action of the City Council. The City Council is the highest level of decision making authority for the
 City. Commitments may be established, modified or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions
 approved by the City Council.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- <u>Assigned fund balance</u> represents amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the City Council or by an official or body to which the City Council delegates the authority.
- <u>Unassigned fund balance</u> represents amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts are reported
 only in the General Fund. This classification is also used to report any negative fund balance amounts in
 other governmental funds in certain circumstances.

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

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 reporting amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from such estimates.

Cash and Investments

Investments, included in cash and investments, are carried at cost which approximates fair value. There are no investments carried at amortized cost. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider cash and cash equivalents to include the cash and the investment common pool. These amounts have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts in that the funds may deposit additional cash at any time and also effectively may withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

Receivables and Unavailable Revenues

Receivables in governmental and enterprise funds are stated net of any allowance for doubtful accounts. Receivables for state, county and local shared revenues, included in accounts receivable, are recorded as revenue in the governmental funds as earned. Receivables of the business-type funds are recorded as revenue as earned.

Real and personal property taxes are levied as of July 1 for each fiscal year on values assessed as of January 1. Property taxes are an enforceable lien on both real and personal property as of July 1 and are due and payable in three installments on November 15, February 15, and May 15. All property taxes are billed and collected by Polk County and Yamhill County and remitted to the City. In the governmental fund financial statements, property taxes are reflected as revenues in the fiscal period for which they were levied, provided they are due, or past due and receivable within the current period, and collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period (30 days). Otherwise, they are reported as unavailable revenues.

Intergovernmental revenues are recognized as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met. There are, however, essentially two types of intergovernmental revenues. In one, monies must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the City; therefore, all eligibility requirements are determined to be met when the underlying expenditures are recorded. In the other, monies are virtually unrestricted as to the purpose of the expenditure and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed requirements; therefore, all eligibility requirements are determined to be met at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeits and miscellaneous revenues (except investment earnings) are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available. Rental income is typically received in advance and is deferred when appropriate.

Special assessments receivable and repayment of revolving loans expected to be collected within sixty days after year end are considered measurable and available and are recognized as revenue. Assessment installments that are long-term are offset by deferred revenues.

Inventory

Inventory in the governmental and proprietary funds is stated at cost (last-in, first-out basis). Inventory in the governmental funds is charged to expenditures as purchased. Inventory in the proprietary funds is charged to expense as used.

Capital Assets

Capital assets (items costing more than \$5,000 and lasting more than one year) are stated at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated assets are recorded at fair market value at date of donation. Estimated fair market value of donated assets is determined based on engineering estimates of current cost or price indexed cost.

Normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Major additions, improvements and replacements are capitalized. Gains or losses from sales or retirements of capital assets are included in operations.

Capital assets are depreciated unless they are inexhaustible in nature (e.g. land). Depreciation is an accounting process to allocate the cost of capital assets to expense in a systematic and rational manner to those periods expected to benefit from the use of capital assets. Depreciation is not intended to represent an estimate in the decline of fair market value, nor are capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, intended to represent an estimate of the current condition of the assets, or the maintenance requirements needed to maintain the assets at their current level of condition.

Depreciation is computed over the estimated useful lives of the capital assets, all estimates of useful lives are based on actual experience by City departments with identical or similar capital assets. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives of the various categories of assets are as follows:

Buildings 40-50 years
Improvements other than buildings
Water and Sewer systems 25 years
Equipment 4-15 years
Vehicles 7-15 years

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt directly related and expected to be paid from the enterprise funds is recorded in these funds. All other unmatured long-term debt is recorded on the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of compensated absences have been made primarily from the General, Street, Sewer and Water Funds.

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, these are deferred amounts related to pensions. This amount is deferred and recognized as an outflow of resources in the period when the City recognizes pension expense/expenditures. Deferred outflows are included in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Unavailable revenue from property taxes is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that amount becomes available.

Pensions

The City accounts for its pension using GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date (an amendment of GASB Statement 68).

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

Accrued Compensated Absences

The City has a policy which permits employees to earn vacation at a rate determined by length of employment. Any amounts not used will be paid upon the employee's termination of employment. Sick pay, which does not vest, is recorded in all funds when leave is taken.

CITY OF WILLAMINA, OREGON Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Budget and Budgetary Accounting

A budget is prepared for each fund in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting for all funds. Appropriations are made at the department level for the General Fund and object level (personnel services, materials and services, capital outlay and debt service) for all other funds. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations. Appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year. Budget amounts include original approved amounts and all subsequent appropriation transfers approved by the City Council. After budget approval, the City Council may approve supplemental appropriations if an occurrence, condition, or need exists which had not been ascertained at the time the budget was adopted. Management may not amend the budget. A supplemental budget requires hearings before the public, publications in newspapers and approval by the City Council. During the year ended June 30, 2019 all expenditures with within budgeted amounts.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is displayed on the financial statements as cash and investments.

Cash and investments are comprised of the following at June 30, 2019:

Cash on deposit with financial institutions	\$	224,803
Local Government Investment Pool		1,536,832
Petty cash		300
	_	_
Total	\$	1,761,935

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) provides insurance for the City's deposits with financial institutions up to \$250,000 for the aggregate of all demand deposits and the aggregate of all time deposit and interest bearing accounts at each institution. Deposits in excess of FDIC coverage are with institutions participating in the Oregon Public Funds Collateralization Program (PFCP). The PFCP is a shared liability structure for participating bank depositories, better protecting public funds though still not guaranteeing that all funds are 100% protected. Barring any exceptions, a bank depository is required to pledge collateral valued at least 10% of their quarter-end public fund deposits if they are well capitalized, 25% of their quarter-end public fund deposits if they are undercapitalized or assigned to pledge 110% by the Office of the State Treasurer. In the event of a bank failure, the entire pool of collateral pledged by all qualified Oregon public funds bank depositories is available to repay deposits of public funds of government entities. As of June 30, 2019, all balances were covered by FDIC or collateralized.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments

Investments in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. The state of Oregon's investment policies used in administering the LGIP are governed by statute and the Oregon Investment Council (the Council). The State Treasurer is the investment officer for the Council and is responsible for the funds on deposit in the State Treasury. The State Treasury's investments in short-term securities are limited by the portfolio rules established by the Oregon Short-term Fund Board and the Council. In accordance with Oregon statutes, the investment funds are invested and the investments are those funds managed, as a prudent investor would do, exercising reasonable care, skill, and caution.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the risk that its fair value will decline if interest rates rise. In order to manage the interest rate risk of its investments, the City only invests in the LGIP. The LGIP has rules that require at least 50 percent of its investments to mature within 93 days, not more than 25 percent may mature in over a year, and all other investments must mature in no more than three years.

Custodial Risk - Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateralized securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment policy limits the types of investments that may be held and does not allow securities to be held by the counterparty.

The LGIP is administered by the Oregon State Treasury with the advice of other state agencies and is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Council. The LGIP is an open-ended no-load diversified portfolio offered to any agency, political subdivision, or public corporation of the state that by law is made the custodian of, or has control of any fund. The LGIP's portfolio rules provide that broker/dealers meet certain qualifications and that investments are delivered to and held by a third-party custodian which holds the securities in the state of Oregon's name.

3. RECEIVABLES

The City's receivables at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Govern Activitie		Busine Activities/Pro			
	General	Street	Water	Wastewater	Totals	
Property taxes Accounts	\$ 19,617 2,386	\$ - -	\$ - 68,182	\$ - 53,455	\$ 19,617 124,023	
	\$ 22,003	\$ -	\$ 68,182	\$ 53,455	\$ 143,640	

CITY OF WILLAMINA, OREGON Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

3. RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Property tax transactions during the year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Transactions by Year	Unc	erty Taxes collected, ginning	E	Levy as Extended Assessor	Di	scounts	Collections	Ad	justments	Unc	erty Taxes ollected, nding
2018-2019	\$	-	\$	411,297	\$	(10,811)	\$ (389,817)	\$	(842)	\$	9,827
2017-2018		10,933		-		21	(5,620)		(794)		4,541
2016-2017		6,954		-		-	(3,311)		(781)		2,862
2015-2016		3,626		-		-	(2,306)		(260)		1,060
2014-2015		2,222		-		-	(1,876)		(104)		242
2013-2014		1,514		-		-	(1,230)		(73)		211
2012-2013		1,305		-		-	(1,106)		(55)		145
2012 & prior		3,650		-		-	(2,900)		(114)		636
			- <u>-</u>								
	\$	30,204	\$	411,297	\$	(10,790)	\$ (408,166)	\$	(3,023)	\$	19,522

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

The summary of capital assets for the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	June 30, 2018		Additions		Deletions		June 30, 2019	
Capital assets not being depreciated								
Land	\$	117,674	\$		\$		\$	117,674
Capital assets being depreciated								
Land improvements		980,055		-		-		980,055
Buildings		273,506		-		-		273,506
Equipment		193,843		-		-		193,843
Vehicles		56,367		_		(4,400)		51,967
Total capital assets being depreciated		1,503,771				(4,400)		1,499,371
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Land improvements		437,165		32,623		-		469,788
Buildings		118,682		6,954		-		125,636
Equipment		117,695		7,146		-		124,841
Vehicles		48,057		1,423		(4,400)		45,080
Total accumulated depreciation		721,599		48,146		(4,400)		765,345
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		782,172		(48,146)				734,026
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	899,846	\$	(48,146)	\$		\$	851,700

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

4. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The summary of capital assets for the business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	June 30, 2018		Additions		Deletions		June 30, 2019	
Capital assets not being depreciated								
Land	\$	548,724	\$		\$		\$	548,724
Capital assets being depreciated								
Water system		1,599,368		19,591		-		1,618,959
Wastewater system		3,560,287		-		-		3,560,287
Land improvements		776		-		-		776
Buildings		919,254		-		-		919,254
Equipment		427,712		28,521		-		456,233
Vehicles		111,667						111,667
Total capital assets being depreciated	-	6,619,064		48,112				6,667,176
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Water system		1,305,096		50,413		-		1,355,509
Wastewater system		2,020,119		76,916		-		2,097,035
Land improvements		776		-		-		776
Buildings		421,023		21,765		-		442,788
Equipment		387,543		6,776		-		394,319
Vehicles		93,523		2,915				96,438
Total accumulated depreciation		4,228,080		158,785				4,386,865
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		2,390,986		(110,673)				2,280,311
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	2,939,710	\$	(110,673)	\$		\$	2,829,035

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

Governmental activities:		
General government	\$	48,146
Business-type activities: Water	¢	64 505
water Wastewater	\$ 	64,595 94,190
Total business-type activities	\$	158,785

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2019	Within One Year
Revenue Bonds					
2000 revenue bonds	\$ 747,130	\$ -	\$ 19,203	\$ 727,927	\$ 20,067
<u>Loans</u>					
OECDD G99003	260,116	_	36,591	223,525	41,937
OECDD G03004	1,024,490	-	72,602	951,888	78,144
		13,063		13,063	2,612
Total	\$ 1,031,736	\$ 13,063	\$ 128,396	\$ 1,916,403	\$ 142,760

Business-type activities long-term obligations

2000 Revenue bonds – Original issue of \$971,700 to finance costs associated with improvements to the water system. Interest on the bonds is 4.5% and the bonds mature in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2041.

Oregon Economic and Community Development Department (OECDD) G99003 – Original issue of \$725,339 to finance improvements to the wastewater system. Interest on the loan is 5.16% and matures in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Oregon Economic and Community Development Department (OECDD) G03004 – Original issue of \$1,830,000 to finance improvements to the wastewater system. Interest on the loan is variable and matures in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2028.

Business Oregon Water Intake Restoration Loan – Loan of \$13,063 requires annual payments of principal and interest at 1.55%, loan matures on December 1, 2023.

Future debt service requirements on the long-term obligations of the Wastewater Fund are as follows:

Fiscal	OECDD G9903		OECDD G03004		Totals	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 41,937	\$ 11,735	\$ 78,144	\$ 43,687	\$ 120,081	\$ 55,422
2021	42,302	9,532	78,722	40,249	121,024	49,781
2022	42,686	7,312	84,340	36,707	127,026	44,018
2023	48,088	5,072	89,992	32,869	138,080	37,941
2024	48,512	2,546	90,686	28,707	139,198	31,253
2025-2029			530,004	75,533	530,004	75,533
	\$223,525	\$ 36,196	\$ 951,888	\$ 257,752	\$ 1,916,403	\$ 728,003

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Future debt service requirements on the long-term obligations of the Water Fund are as follows:

Fiscal	Series 2000		Business Oregon		Totals	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 20,067	\$ 32,753	\$ 2,612	\$ 124	22,679	32,876
2021	20,970	31,850	2,573	162	23,543	32,012
2022	21,914	30,906	2,613	122	24,527	31,028
2023	22,900	29,920	2,654	82	25,554	30,001
2024	23,931	28,889	2,611	40	26,542	28,930
2025-2029	136,810	127,290	-	-	136,810	127,290
2030-2034	170,489	93,610	-	-	170,489	93,610
2035-2039	212,461	51,639	-	-	212,461	51,639
2040-2041	98,385	6,668			98,385	6,668
	\$ 727,927	\$ 433,525	\$ 13,063	\$ 530	\$ 740,990	\$ 434,055

During the year ended June 30, 2019, interest expense for the water fund was \$33,258 and for the wastewater fund was \$57,547. Interest expense is charged as a direct expense to these funds on the accompanying Statement of Activities.

6. PENSION PLAN – OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description

Employees of the City are provided with pensions through the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, the Oregon Legislature has delegated authority to the Public Employees Retirement Board to administer and manage the system. All benefits of the System are established by the legislature pursuant to ORS Chapters 238 and 238A. Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit plan, established by ORS Chapter 238, is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003. The Pension Program, established by ORS Chapter 238A, provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

The Individual Account Program (IAP) was created by the Oregon legislature in 2003 to provide an individual account-based retirement benefit for new workers hired on or after August 29, 2003, and for Tier One / Tier Two members active on or after January 1, 2004. The IAP benefit is a defined contribution plan, and it is in addition to the member's defined benefit plan (i.e., Tier One, Tier Two, or OPSRP Pension Programs). OPERS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and Actuarial Valuation that can be obtained at: http://www.oregon.gov/pers/Pages/section/financial_reports/financials.aspx.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

6. **PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

Benefits Provided

A. Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit

Pension Benefits

The PERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life. It may be selected from 13 retirement benefit options. These options include survivorship benefits and lump-sum refunds. The basic benefit is based on years of service and final average salary. A percentage (2.0 percent for police and fire employees, 1.67 percent for general service employees) is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Benefits may also be calculated under either a formula plus annuity (for members who were contributing before August 21, 1981) or a money match computation if a greater benefit results.

A member is considered vested and will be eligible at minimum retirement age for a service retirement allowance if he or she has had a contribution in each of five calendar years or has reached at least 50 years of age before ceasing employment with a participating employer. General service employees may retire after reaching age 55. Tier One general service employee benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 58 with fewer than 30 years of service. Tier Two members are eligible for full benefits at age 60. The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Pension Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

Death Benefits

Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives a lump-sum refund of the member's account balance (accumulated contributions and interest). In addition, the beneficiary will receive a lump-sum payment from employer funds equal to the account balance, provided one or more of the following conditions are met:

- the member was employed by a PERS employer at the time of death,
- the member died within 120 days after termination of PERS-covered employment,
- the member died as a result of injury sustained while employed in a PERS-covered job, or
- the member was on an official leave of absence from a PERS-covered job at the time of death.

Disability Benefits

A member with 10 or more years of creditable service who becomes disabled from other than duty-connected causes may receive a non-duty disability benefit. A disability resulting from a job-incurred injury or illness qualifies a member (including PERS judge members) for disability benefits regardless of the length of PERS-covered service. Upon qualifying for either a non-duty or duty disability, service time is computed to age 58 when determining the monthly benefit.

Benefit Changes After Retirement

Members may choose to continue participation in a variable equities investment account after retiring and may experience annual benefit fluctuations due to changes in the market value of equity investments. Under ORS 238.360 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living (COLA) changes. The COLA is capped at 2.0 percent.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

6. **PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

B. OPSRP Pension Program

Pension Benefits

The OPSRP Pension Program (ORS Chapter 238A) provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003. This portion of OPSRP provides a life pension funded by employer contributions. Benefits are calculated by formula for members who attain normal retirement age. For general service members, 1.5% is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for general service members is age 65, or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit. For police and fire members, 1.8% is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for police and fire members is age 60 or age 53 with 25 years of retirement credit. To be classified as a police and fire member, the individual must have been employed continuously as a police and fire member for at least five years immediately preceding retirement.

A member of the OPSRP Pension Program becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, and, if the pension program is terminated, the date on which termination becomes effective.

Death Benefits

Upon the death of a non-retired member, the spouse or other person who is constitutionally required to be treated in the same manner as the spouse, receives for life 50 percent of the pension that would otherwise have been paid to the deceased member.

Disability Benefits

A member who has accrued 10 or more years of retirement credits before the member becomes disabled or a member who becomes disabled due to job-related injury shall receive a disability benefit of 45 percent of the member's salary determined as of the last full month of employment before the disability occurred.

Benefit Changes After Retirement

Under ORS 238A.210 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes. Under current law, the cap on the COLA in fiscal year 2015 and beyond will vary based on 1.25 percent on the first \$60,000 of annual benefit and 0.15 percent on annual benefits above \$60,000.

C. OPSRP Individual Account Program (IAP) Defined Contribution Plan

Pension Benefits

An IAP member becomes vested on the date the employee account is established or on the date the rollover account was established. If the employer makes optional employer contributions for a member, the member becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, the date the IAP is terminated, the date the active member becomes disabled, or the date the active member dies.

Upon retirement, a member of the OPSRP Individual Account Program (IAP) may receive the amounts in his or her employee account, rollover account, and vested employer account as a lump-sum payment or in equal installments over a 5-, 10-, 15-, 20-year period or an anticipated life span option. Each distribution option has a \$200 minimum distribution limit.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

6. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Death Benefits

Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives in a lump sum the member's account balance, rollover account balance, and vested employer optional contribution account balance. If a retired member dies before the installment payments are completed, the beneficiary may receive the remaining installment payments or choose a lump-sum payment.

Recordkeeping

OPERS contracts with VOYA Financial to maintain IAP participant records.

Contributions

PERS funding policy provides for monthly employer contributions at actuarially determined rates. These contributions, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, are intended to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. This funding policy applies to the PERS Defined Benefit Plan and the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans. Employer contribution rates during the period were based on the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation. The rates based on a percentage of payroll, first became effective July 1, 2017. Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$4,128. The rates in effect for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were 7.27 percent for Tier One/Tier Two General Service Member and 0.43 percent for OPSRP Pension Program General Service Members, and 6 percent for OPSRP Individual Account Program. The City has elected to contribute the employees' 6% OPSRP Individual Account Program contribution, which was \$33,116 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the City reported neither an asset nor a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016 rolled forward to June 30, 2018. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018, the City's proportion was 0.00 percent, which was unchanged from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the City's recognized pension expense of \$5,117. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Out	eferred flows of sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between employer contributions and employer's proportionate share of system contributions	\$	11,356	\$	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		4,128		
Net deferred outflow of resources	\$	15,484	\$	-

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

6. **PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

Deferred outflows of resources reported as related to pensions includes \$4,128 resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year		
 Ending June 30,		
2020	\$	5,302
2021		3,220
2022		1,814
2023		893
2024		127
Total	<u> </u>	11,356
1 Otal	Ψ	11,550

Actuarial Assumptions

The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2019 were set using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method.

For the ORS 238 Tier One/Tier Two component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), and (2) an amount for the amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities being amortized over 20 years.

For the ORS 238A OPSRP Pension Program component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), (2) an actuarially determined amount for funding a disability benefit component, and (3) an amount for the amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities being amortized over 16 years.

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date December 31, 2016

Measurement Date June 30, 2018

Experience Study 2016, published July 2017

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Actuarial Assumptions:

Inflation Rate 2.50%
Investment Rate of Return 7.20%

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

6. **PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

Discount Rate 7.20% Projected Salary Increases 3.50%

Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) Blend of 2.00% COLA and graded COLA (1.25%/0.15%) in accordance with

Moro decision; blend based on service

Mortality Healthy retirees and beneficiaries: RP-2014 Healthy annuitant, sex-distinct,

generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with collar adjustments

and set-backs as described in the valuation.

Active members: RP-2014 Employees, sex-distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with collar adjustments and set-backs as described

in the valuation.

Disabled retirees: RP-2014 Disabled retirees, sex-distinct, generational with

Unisex, Social Security Data Scale,

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of projected benefits and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The methods and assumptions shown above are based on the 2016 Experience Study which reviewed experience for the four-year period ending on December 31, 2016.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

To develop an analytical basis for the selection of the long-term expected rate of return assumption, in July 2015 the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council's (OIC) investment advisors. The table below shows Milliman's assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the OIC long-term target asset allocation. The OIC's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

		Compound
		Annual Return
Asset Class	Target	(Geometric)
Core Fixed Income	8.00%	3.49%
Short-Term Bonds	8.00	3.38
Bank/Leveraged Loans	3.00	5.09
High Yield Bonds	1.00	6.45
Large/Mid Cap US Equities	15.75	6.30
Small Cap US Equities	1.31	6.69
Micro Cap US Equities	1.31	6.80
Developed Foreign Equities	13.13	6.71
Emerging Foreign Equities	4.13	7.45
	27	

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

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6.	PENSI	ON PL	AN(C	ontinued)

Non-US Small Cap Entities	1.88	7.01
Private Equity	17.50	7.82
Real Estate (Property)	10.00	5.51
Real Estate (REITS)	2.50	6.37
Hedge Fund of Funds – Diversified	2.50	4.09
Hedge Fund – Event-Driven	0.63	5.86
Timber	1.88	5.62
Farmland	1.88	6.15
Infrastructure	3.75	6.60
Commodities	1.88	3.84
Total	100%	
Assumed Inflation – Mean		2.50%

Depletion Date Projection

GASB 74 generally requires that a blended discount rate be used to measure the Total Pension Liability (the Actuarial Accrued Liability calculated using the Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method). The long-term expected return on plan investments may be used to discount liabilities to the extent that the plan's Fiduciary Net Position is projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses. A 20-year high quality (AA/Aa or higher) municipal bond rate must be used for periods where the Fiduciary Net Position is not projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses. Determining the discount rate under GASB 74 will often require that the actuary perform complex projections of future benefit payments and pension plan investments. GASB 74 (paragraph 51) does allow for alternative evaluations of projected solvency, if such evaluation can reliably be made. GASB does not contemplate a specific method for making an alternative evaluation of sufficiency; it is left to professional judgment.

The following circumstances justify an alternative evaluation of sufficiency for PERS:

- PERS has a formal written policy to calculate an Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC), which is articulated in the actuarial valuation report.
- The ADC is based on a closed, layered amortization period, which means that payment of the full ADC each year will bring the plan to a 100% funded position by the end of the amortization period if future experience follows assumption.
- GASB 74 specifies that the projections regarding future solvency assume that plan assets earn the assumed rate of return and there are no future changes in the plan provisions or actuarial methods and assumptions, which means that the projections would not reflect any adverse future experience which might impact the plan's funded position.

Based on these circumstances, it is our independent actuary's opinion that the detailed depletion date projections outlined in GASB 74 would clearly indicate that the Fiduciary Net Position is always projected to be sufficient to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

6. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.20 percent for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.20 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.20 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate:

	1%		C	urrent		1%		
	Decrease (6.20%)		Decrease		Disco	ount Rate	Inc	crease
			(7	(7.20%)		.20%)		
City's proportionate share of the				_				
net pension liability (asset)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPERS financial report.

Changes in Plan Provisions During the Measurement Period

There were no changes during the June 30, 2018 measurement period that require disclosure.

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

Retirement Health Insurance Account

As a member of Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) the City contributes to the Retirement Health Insurance Account (RHIA) for each of its eligible employees. RHIA is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan administered by OPERS. RHIA pays a monthly contribution toward the cost of Medicare companion health insurance premiums of eligible retirees. Oregon Revised Statue (ORS) 238.420 established this trust fund. Authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of RHIA reside with the Oregon Legislature. The plan is closed to new entrants after January 1, 2004. OPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to Oregon Public Employees Retirement System, PO Box 23700, Tigard, OR 97281-3700.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2019

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH BENEFITS (Continued)

Because RHIA was created by enabling legislation, contribution requirements of the plan members and the participating employers were established and may be amended only by the Oregon Legislature. ORS require that an amount equal to \$60 or the total monthly cost of Medicare companion health insurance premiums, whichever is less, shall be paid from the Retirement Health Insurance Account established by the employer, and any monthly cost in excess of \$60 shall be paid by the eligible retired member in the manner provided in ORS 238.410. To be eligible to receive this monthly payment toward the premium cost the member must: (1) have eight or more years of qualifying service in PERS at the time of retirement or receive a disability allowance as if the member had eight years or more of creditable service in PERS, (2) receive both Medicare Parts A and B coverage, and (3) enroll in a PERS-sponsored health plan. A surviving spouse or dependent of a deceased PERS retiree who was eligible to receive the subsidy is eligible to receive the subsidy if he or she (1) is receiving a retirement benefit or allowance from PERS or (2) was insured at the time the member died and the member retired before May 1, 1991.

Participating governments are contractually required to contribute to RHIA at a rate assessed each year by OPERS. The OPERS Board of Trustees sets the employer contribution rate based on the annual required contribution of the employers (ARC). The ARC represents a level of funding that is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) of the plan over a period not to exceed thirty years. The City's contributions for the year ended June 30, 2018 equaled the required contributions for the year.

8. INTERFUND LOANS

As of June 30, 2019, the Wastewater Fund has loaned \$125,000 to the Water Fund.

9. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transfers in and out for all funds on the budgetary basis of accounting were as follows:

	Tran	Transfers In		nsfers Out
General	\$	41,618	\$	-
Water		13,203		(22,128)
Wastewater		24,324		(19,490)
Water SDC		-		(13,203)
Wastewater SDC				(24,324)
	\$	79,145	\$	(79,145)

These transfers are amounts for the debt obligations of the Water and Wastewater Funds and to pay franchise fees to the General Fund.

10. CONTINGENCIES

The City purchases commercial insurance to cover all commonly insurable risks, which includes property damage, liability and employee bonds. Most policies carry a small deductible amount. The City has not had any losses in the past three years that have exceeded policy coverage.

CITY OF WILLAMINA, OREGON Notes to Financial Statements

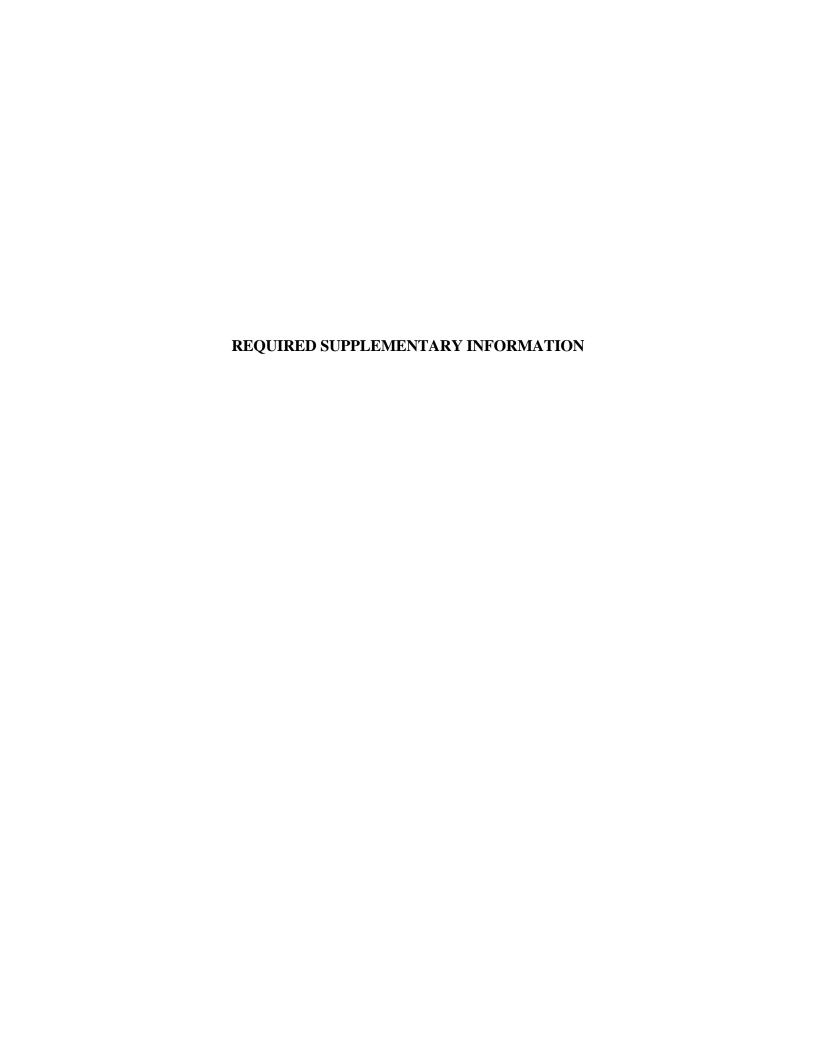
June 30, 2019

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The City purchases supplies from a local hardware store owned by the City's Mayor and her husband. Total purchases during the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$13,622.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated for subsequent events through December 23, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, for recording or disclosure in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. No matters were noted that require disclosure as subsequent events.



CITY OF WILLAMINA Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

Year Ended	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Shar Net l Lia	ortionate e of the Pension ability asset)	Co Me	ctual overed ember ayroll	Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability
6/30/2014	0.000%	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%	92.0%
6/30/2015	0.000%	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%	103.6%
6/30/2016	0.000%	\$	-	\$ 4	28,762	0.00%	91.9%
6/30/2017	0.000%	\$	-	\$ 4	17,248	0.00%	80.5%
6/30/2018	0.000%	\$	-	\$ 4	83,895	0.00%	83.1%
6/30/2019	0.000%	\$	-	\$ 5	52,927	0.00%	82.1%

Schedule of the Employer Contributions Oregon Public Employees Retirement System

Year Ended	R	Required Empl		Actual Contribution Employer Excess / Contributions (Deficiency)		Actual Covered Member Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	
6/30/2014	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	0.0%
6/30/2015	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	0.0%
6/30/2016	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	0.0%
6/30/2017	\$	4,416	\$	4,416	\$	-	\$ 417,248	1.1%
6/30/2018	\$	5,173	\$	5,173	\$	-	\$ 483,895	1.1%
6/30/2019	\$	4,128	\$	4,128	\$	-	\$ 483,895	0.7%

Note: 10-year trend information required by GASB Statement 68 will be presented prospectively

See independent auditor's report

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual Street System Development Charges Fund

	Original Final						
		Budget	Budget		Actual	Variance	
REVENUES:			_				
System Development Charges	\$	30,000	\$ 30,000	\$	33,000	\$	3,000
Total revenues		30,000	 30,000		33,000		3,000
EXPENDITURES:							
Capital outlay		10,000	10,000		-		10,000
Contingency		149,000	 149,000		-		149,000
Total expenditures		159,000	 159,000				159,000
Change in fund balance		(129,000)	(129,000)		33,000		162,000
Beginning fund balance		129,000	 129,000		147,000		18,000
Ending fund balance	\$		\$ 	\$	180,000	\$	180,000

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual Water - Enterprise Fund (Major Fund)

	Original Budget	•		Variance
REVENUES:				
Charges for services	\$ 709,650	\$ 709,650	\$ 751,645	\$ 41,995
Grant revenue			13,063	13,063
Total revenues	709,650	709,650	764,708	55,058
EXPENDITURES:				
Personal services	327,372	327,372	313,063	14,309
Materials and services	245,621	245,621	253,609	(7,988)
Capital outlay	55,000	55,000	48,112	6,888
Debt service:				
Principal	19,203	19,203	19,203	-
Interest	33,609	33,609	33,611	(2)
Contingency	158,455	158,455	-	158,455
Total expenditures	839,260	839,260	667,598	171,662
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(129,610)	(129,610)	97,110	226,720
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Proceeds from debt	-	-	13,063	13,063
Transfers in (out)	(67,797)	(67,797)	(8,925)	58,872
Net change in fund balances	(197,407)	(197,407)	101,248	298,655
Fund balance, beginning of year	197,407	197,407	226,693	29,286
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 327,941	\$ 327,941

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual Wastewater - Enterprise Fund (Major Fund)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUES:				
Charges for services	\$ 632,000	\$ 632,000	\$ 657,126	\$ 25,126
Total revenues	632,000	632,000	657,126	25,126
EXPENDITURES:				
Personal services	306,657	306,657	258,290	48,367
Materials and services	198,454	198,454	209,017	(10,563)
Capital outlay	25,000	43,000	-	43,000
Debt service:				
Principal	109,193	109,193	109,193	-
Interest	60,465	60,465	60,462	3
Contingency	132,832	114,832		114,832
Total expenditures	832,601	832,601	636,962	195,639
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(200,601)	(200,601)	20,164	220,765
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in (out)	64,852	64,852	4,834	(60,018)
Net change in fund balances	(135,749)	(135,749)	24,998	160,747
Fund balance, beginning of year	135,749	135,749	681,018	545,269
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 706,016	\$ 706,016

$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Reconciliation of the Budget Basis Individual Fund Schedules to Accrual Basis Schedules - Enterprise} \\ \textbf{Funds} \end{array}$

	Water Fund		Wastewater Fund	
Reconciliation of change in fund balance to change in net position:				
Change in fund balance - budget basis	\$	101,248	\$	24,998
Acqusistion of capital assets		48,112		-
Depreciation expense		(64,595)		(94,190)
Principal payments on long-term debt		19,203		109,193
Proceeds from new long-term debt		(13,063)		-
Change in accrued compensated absences		48		36
Change in customer deposits		(1,528)		(4,050)
Change in accrued interest		353		2,915
Change in net position	\$	89,778	\$	38,902
Reconciliation of ending fund balance to ending net position:				
Ending fund balance - budget basis	\$	327,941	\$	706,016
Fixed assets, net		723,401	2	2,105,634
Less long-term debt		(740,990)	(1	,175,413)
Less accrued compensated absences		(3,382)		(538)
Less customer deposits		(54,551)		(43,030)
Less accrued interest		(13,370)		(32,039)
Ending net position	\$	239,049	\$ 1	,560,630

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balance

	Water Fund			er System elopment harges	Total
Operating revenues	-			<u> </u>	
Charges for services	\$	750,117	\$	20,328	\$ 770,445
Grant revenue		13,063		-	 13,063
Total revenues		763,180		20,328	783,508
Operating expenses					
Personal services		313,015		-	313,015
Materials and services		253,609		-	253,609
Depreciation		64,595		_	64,595
Total operating expenses		631,219			631,219
Operating income (loss)		131,961		20,328	152,289
Non-operating revenues (expenses)					
Interest expense		(33,258)			 (33,258)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		(33,258)			(33,258)
Revenues over (under) expenditures		98,703		20,328	119,031
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in		13,203		-	13,203
Transfers out		(22,128)		(13,203)	(35,331)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(8,925)		(13,203)	 (22,128)
Change in net position		89,778		7,125	96,903
Net position, beginning of year		149,271		65,654	214,925
Net position, end of year	\$	239,049	\$	72,779	\$ 311,828

Combined Wastewater Fund Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balance

	Wastewater Fund		System Development			Total
Operating revenues		Tulia	Charges		Total	
Charges for services	\$	653,076	\$	27,500	\$	680,576
Operating expenses						
Personal services		258,254		-		258,254
Materials and services		209,017		-		209,017
Depreciation		94,190				94,190
Total operating expenses		561,461				561,461
Operating income (loss)		91,615		27,500		119,115
Non-operating revenues (expenses)						
Interest expense		(57,547)				(57,547)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		(57,547)				(57,547)
Revenues over (under) expenditures		34,068		27,500		61,568
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in		24,324		-		24,324
Transfers out		(19,490)		(24,324)		(43,814)
Total other financing sources (uses)		4,834		(24,324)		(19,490)
Change in net position		38,902		3,176		42,078
Net position, beginning of year		1,521,728		26,223		1,547,951
Net position, end of year	\$	1,560,630	\$	29,399	\$	1,590,029

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual Water System Development Charges - Enterprise Fund

	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual		V	ariance
REVENUES:							
Charges for services	\$ 20,000	\$	20,000	\$	20,328	\$	328
Total revenues	 20,000		20,000		20,328		328
EXPENDITURES:							
Capital outlay	10,000		10,000		-		10,000
Contingency	57,549		57,549		-		57,549
Total expenditures	67,549		67,549		-		67,549
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(47,549)		(47,549)		20,328		67,877
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in (out)	(13,203)		(13,203)		(13,203)		
Net change in fund balances	 (60,752)		(60,752)		7,125		67,877
Fund balance, beginning of year	60,752		60,752		65,654		4,902
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 	\$		\$	72,779	\$	72,779

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual Wastewater System Development Charges - Enterprise Fund

	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual		Variance	
REVENUES:							
Charges for services	\$ 20,000	\$	20,000	\$	27,500	\$	7,500
Total revenues	20,000		20,000		27,500		7,500
EXPENDITURES:							
Capital outlay	10,000		10,000		-		10,000
Contingency	4,972		4,972		-		4,972
Total expenditures	 14,972		14,972				14,972
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	5,028		5,028		27,500		22,472
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in (out)	 (23,752)		(23,752)		(24,324)		(572)
Net change in fund balances	(18,724)		(18,724)		3,176		21,900
Fund balance, beginning of year	18,724		18,724		26,223		7,499
Fund balance, end of year	\$ _	\$		\$	29,399	\$	29,399





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

To the City Council City of Willamina, Oregon

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, the aggregate remaining fund information and the budgetary comparison schedules of the general fund and the street fund of the City of Willamina, Oregon, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Willamina, Oregon's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Richard Winkel, CPA

15086 NW Oakmont Loop Beaverton, OR 97006

tel: (503) 332-6750 fax: (888) 739-8185

email: rwinkel@winkelcpa.com

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

December 23, 2019

Richard Windel, CPA



Independent Auditor's Report Required by Oregon State Regulations

To the City Council City of Willamina, Oregon

We have audited the basic financial statements of the City of Willamina (the City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2019. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules OAR 162-10-000 to 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, 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.

We performed procedures to the extent we considered necessary to address the required comments and disclosures which included, but were not limited to the following:

- 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
- Highway revenues used for public highways, roads and streets
- Public contracts and purchasing (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, 279C)
- Programs funded from outside sources
- Authorized investment of surplus funds (ORS Chapter 294)

Richard Winkel, CPA 15086 NW Oakmont Loop Beaverton, OR 97006

tel: (503) 332-6750 fax: (888) 739-8185

email: rwinkel@winkelcpa.com

In connection with our testing nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe the City was not in substantial compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations.

OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

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

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

This report is intended for the information and use of the city council and management of the City of Willamina and the Oregon Secretary of State and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these parties.

December 23, 2019

Richard Winhel, CPA