# WILLAMINA, OREGON

Annual Financial Report For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

# CITY OF WILLAMINA Officers and Members of the City Council June 30, 2017

	Term Expires
MAYOR	December 31,
Ila Skyberg	2018
CITY COUNCIL	
Rita Baller	2020
Robert Burr	2020
Heather Stritzke	2018
Theresa McKnight	2018
Craig Johnson	2020
April Wooden	2018

CITY MANAGER Kenna West

# CITY RECORDER Debbie Bernard

REGISTERED ADDRESS PO Box 629 Willamina, OR 97396

# CITY OF WILLAMINA For the year ended June 30, 2017

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#### COMPLIANCE SECTION

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WINKEL

ACCOUNTING AND ADVISORY SERVICES

#### 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, 2017, 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**

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# Opinion

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, 2017 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 41 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 an opinion 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 12, 2017, 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 12, 2017 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.

Richard Winhel, CPA

December 12, 2017

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, 2017. 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, 2017 by \$1,408,652, an increase of \$113,425 from the prior year.
- The City's business-type activities assets exceed liabilities (net position) by \$1,644,895, a decrease of \$52,247 from the prior year.
- The General Fund's fund balance is \$117,894 at the end of the current fiscal year, an increase of \$102,587 from the prior year.
- The City's unrestricted cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2017 is \$1,004,589.

# **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 \$3,053,547 as of June 30, 2017.

	Government	al Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Tot	ıls	
	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2016	
Assets:							
Cash and investments	\$ 385,312	\$ 241,791	\$ 619,277	\$ 612,256	\$ 1,004,589	\$ 854,047	
Other current assets	46,706	47,467	128,173	123,670	174,879	171,137	
Capital assets, net	979,791	1,040,489	3,188,006	3,407,166	4,167,797	4,447,655	
Total assets	1,411,809	1,329,747	3,935,456	4,143,092	5,347,265	5,472,839	
Deferred outflow of resources	41,182	44,350	-	-	41,182	44,350	
Liabilities:							
Other current liabilities	44,339	78,870	258,825	258,496	303,164	337,366	
Long-term obligations			2,031,736	2,187,454	2,031,736	2,187,454	
Total liabilities	44,339	78,870	2,290,561	2,445,950	2,334,900	2,524,820	
Net Position: Invested in capital assets							
net of related debt	979,791	1,040,489	1,029,535	1,088,186	2,009,326	2,128,675	
Restricted	115,000	85,000	524,939	572,940	639,939	657,940	
Unrestricted	313,861	169,738	90,421	36,016	404,282	205,754	
Total net position	1,408,652	1,295,227	\$ 1,644,895	\$ 1,697,142	\$ 3,053,547	\$ 2,992,369	

The largest portion of the City's net position reflect its investment of \$2,009,326 or 66%, in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, improvements, equipment, and infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt). 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, \$639,939 or approximately 21% represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position totaling \$404,282 or approximately 13% 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, 2017 is as follows:

	Government	al Activities	Business-typ	be Activities	es Totals		
	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2016	
Revenues							
Program							
Charges for services	\$ 71,771	\$ 55,618	\$1,173,081	\$1,051,099	\$ 1,244,852	\$ 1,106,717	
Operating grants and contributions	27,289	283,700	-	-	27,289	283,700	
General			-	-			
Property taxes	364,256	349,500	-	-	364,256	349,500	
Franchise fees	86,008	86,812	-	-	86,008	86,812	
Intergovernmental	184,444	180,277	-	-	184,444	180,277	
Interest	8,746	3,596	-	-	8,746	3,596	
Miscellaneous	3,718	7,840			3,718	7,840	
Total revenues and transfers	746,232	967,343	1,173,081	1,051,099	1,919,313	2,018,442	
Expenses							
General government	183,954	178,087	-	-	183,954	178,087	
Public safety	239,859	235,655	-	-	239,859	235,655	
Highways and streets	74,869	348,066	-	-	74,869	348,066	
Community services	125,242	184,977	-	-	125,242	184,977	
Community development	43,128	4,685	-	-	43,128	4,685	
Water	-	-	567,420	555,430	567,420	555,430	
Wastewater			623,663	625,716	623,663	625,716	
Total expenses	667,052	951,470	1,191,083	1,181,146	1,858,135	2,132,616	
Change in net position before transfers	79,180	15,873	(18,002)	(130,047)	61,178	(114,174)	
Transfers	34,245	30,287	(34,245)	(30,287)			
Change in net position	113,425	46,160	(52,247)	(160,334)	61,178	(114,174)	
Net position - beginning	1,295,227	1,249,067	1,697,142	1,857,476	2,992,369	3,106,543	
Total net position	\$ 1,408,652	\$ 1,295,227	\$1,644,895	\$1,697,142	\$ 3,053,547	\$ 2,992,369	

#### **Governmental Funds**

The General Fund ended the year with a fund balance of \$117,894, a increase of \$102,587 from the prior year. Revenues for fiscal year 2016-2017 were \$601,138 and expenses were \$532,796. Total governmental funds ended the year with a fund balance of \$383,599.

#### **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 a debt service fund and two System Development Charges Funds.

# **Budgetary Highlights**

The General Fund revenues exceeded budgeted revenues by \$28,600 while actual expenditures in the General Fund were under budget by \$245,564. Expenditures for Community Development exceeded budget by \$35,128 due to a failed annexation project and expenditures for Community Services exceeded budget by \$15,230.

Wastewater Fund expenditures for materials and services exceeded budget by \$40,365 due to unexpected costs. Interest expense in the Debt Service Fund exceeded budget by \$3,519.

#### **Capital Assets**

As of June 30, 2017, the City had the following capital assets:

	Government	al Activities	Business-typ	e Activities	Totals		
	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2016	
Land	\$ 117,841	\$ 117.841	\$ 548.891	\$ 548,891	\$ 666,732	\$ 666,732	
Land improvements	980,055	980,055	776	776	980,831	980,831	
Buildings	296,847	296,847	927,136	927,136	1,223,983	1,223,983	
Equipment	194,313	194,313	427,712	421,584	622,026	615,897	
Distribution and collection systems	-	-	5,124,723	5,124,723	5,124,723	5,124,723	
Vehicles	52,462	52,462	100,857	100,857	153,319	153,319	
Less accumulated depreciation	(666,727)	(601,029)	(3,942,089)	(3,716,801)	(4,608,817)	(4,317,830)	
Capital assets, net	\$ 979,791	\$ 1,040,489	\$ 3,188,006	\$ 3,407,166	\$ 4,167,797	\$ 4,447,655	

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 \$2,158,471. Of this amount \$765,506 represented bonded indebtedness. The City's bonded debt is in the business-type activities and is classified as Revenue Bonds. The City also has 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, 2017

	Governmental Activities		siness-type Activities	 Totals
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	\$	385,312	\$ 619,277	\$ 1,004,589
Receivables, net		39,405	98,969	138,374
Inventories		7,301	29,204	36,505
Capital assets:				
Land		117,841	548,891	666,732
Capital assets, net		861,950	 2,639,115	 3,501,065
Total assets		1,411,809	3,935,456	5,347,265
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related items		41,182	-	41,182
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		44,339	14,884	59,223
Accrued interest payable		-	51,034	51,034
Customer deposits payable		-	66,172	66,172
Long-term obligations:				
Due within one year		-	126,735	126,735
Due in more than one year		-	 2,031,736	 2,031,736
Total liabilities		44,339	 2,290,561	2,334,900
NET POSITION:				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		979,791	1,029,535	2,009,326
Restricted for:				
Debt service		-	457,837	457,837
Capital projects		111,000	67,102	178,102
Highways and streets		25,000	-	25,000
Unrestricted		292,861	 90,421	 383,282
Total net position	\$	1,408,652	\$ 1,644,895	\$ 3,053,547

#### **Statement of Activities**

#### For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

		Program	Revenues	Net (Expense)	) Revenue and Ch Position	agnes in Net
			Operating			
Francis	<b>F</b>	Charges for	Grants and	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	T-4-1-
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Totals
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$ 183,954	\$ 23,663	\$ 18,274	\$ (142,017)		\$ (142,017)
Public safety	239,859	1,504	-	(238,355)		(238,355)
Highways and streets	74,869	21,000	-	(53,869)		(53,869)
Community services	125,242	18,904	9,015	(97,323)		(97,323)
Community development	43,128	6,700		(36,428)		(36,428)
Total governmental activities	667,052	71,771	27,289	(567,992)		(567,992)
Business-type activities:						
Water	567,420	564,404	-		(3,016)	(3,016)
Wastewater	623,663	608,677	-		(14,986)	(14,986)
		· · · · · ·		-		i
Total business-type activities	1,191,083	1,173,081		-	(18,002)	(18,002)
Totals	\$ 1,858,135	\$ 1,244,852	\$ 27,289	(567,992)	(18,002)	(585,994)
General revenues:						
Property taxes, levied for gene	ral purposes			364,256		364,256
Franchise taxes				86,008		86,008
Intergovernmental				184,444		184,444
Unrestricted investment earning	igs			8,746		8,746
Miscellaneous	0			3,718		3,718
Transfers				34,245	(34,245)	
Total general revenues and tran	nsfers			681,417	(34,245)	647,172
Change in net position				113,425	(52,247)	61,178
Net position - beginning				1,295,227	1,697,142	2,992,369
Net position - ending				\$ 1,408,652	\$ 1,644,895	\$ 3,053,547

# **Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds**

# June 30, 2017

	General	Street	Street SDC	Total
ASSETS: Cash and investments Receivables, net Inventories	\$ 129,681 28,627 7,301	\$ 144,631 10,778 	\$ 111,000 - -	\$ 385,312 39,405 7,301
Total assets	\$ 165,609	\$ 155,409	\$ 111,000	\$ 432,018
LIABILITIES: Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 23,776	\$ 704	\$-	\$ 24,480
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Unavailable revenue	23,939			23,939
FUND BALANCES: Nonspendable Restricted for grants and economic improvement Unassigned	7,301 - 110,593	- 154,705 -	- 111,000 -	7,301 265,705 110,593
Total fund balances	117,894	154,705	111,000	383,599
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 165,609	\$ 155,409	\$ 111,000	
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF STATEMENT OF NET POSITION Capital assets used in governmental activities are not fin are not reported in the funds.				979,791
Governmental activities report as deferred outflows of re employee retirement system	esources contri	butions to the p	public	41,182
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current payable	eriod and are n	ot reported in t	he funds	(19,859)
Some long-term assets are not available for current period therefore reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.	od expenditure	s and are		23,939
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	5			\$1,408,652

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

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General	Street	Street SDC	Total
REVENUES:				
Property taxes	\$ 363,930	\$ -	\$-	\$ 363,930
Franchise fees	86,009	-	-	86,009
System development charges	-	-	21,000	21,000
Licenses, permits and fees	48,937	-	-	48,937
Fines and forfeitures	1,834	-	-	1,834
Intergovernmental	60,676	123,768	-	184,444
Grants and donations	27,288	-	-	27,288
Interest	8,746	-	-	8,746
Miscellaneous	3,718		-	3,718
Total revenues	601,138	123,768	21,000	745,906
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	118,829	-	-	118,829
Public safety	240,080	-	-	240,080
Highways and streets	-	74,869	-	74,869
Community services	125,759	-	-	125,759
Community development	43,128	-	-	43,128
Capital outlay	5,000		_	5,000
Total expenditures	532,796	74,869		607,665
Excess of (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	68,342	48,899	21,000	138,241
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in (out)	34,245			34,245
Net change in fund balances	102,587	48,899	21,000	172,486
Fund balances, beginning of year	15,307	105,806	90,000	211,113
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 117,894	\$ 154,705	\$ 111,000	\$ 383,599

# 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, 2017

Total changes in fund balances – Governmental Funds	\$ 172,486
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	326
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.	
Capital outlay \$ 5,000	
Depreciation (65,698)	(60,698)
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.	(3,168)
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.	
Compensated absences	 4,479
Change in net position	\$ 113,425

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

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Driginal Budget	Final Budget				 /ariance
REVENUES:						
Property taxes	\$ 348,333	\$	348,333	\$	363,930	\$ 15,597
Franchise fees	89,798		89,798		86,009	(3,789)
Licenses and permits	53,440		57,440		48,937	(8,503)
Fines and forfeitures	-		-		1,834	1,834
Intergovernmental	59,111		59,111		60,676	1,565
Grants	10,000		15,000		27,288	12,288
Interest	2,856		2,856		8,746	5,890
Miscellaneous	-		-		3,718	3,718
Total revenues	 563,538		572,538		601,138	 28,600
EXPENDITURES:						
	405,324		390,324		102 000	266 405
General government	403,324 259,507		390,324 269,507		123,829 240,080	266,495 29,427
Public safety Community services	239,307		209,307 110,529			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
•	4,000		8,000		125,759	(15,230)
Community development	 4,000		8,000		43,128	 (35,128)
Total expenditures	 769,360		778,360		532,796	 245,564
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(205,822)		(205,822)		68,342	(216,964)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in (out)	 170,028		170,028		34,245	 (135,783)
Change in fund balances	 (35,794)		(35,794)		102,587	 138,381
Fund balance, beginning of year	 35,794		35,794		15,307	 (20,487)
Fund balance, end of year	\$ _	\$	_	\$	117,894	\$ 117,894

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

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Driginal Budget			Actual		V	ariance
REVENUES:	<u> </u>		<u> </u>				
Intergovernmental Grants and donations	\$ 124,000	\$	124,000	\$	123,768	\$	(232)
Total revenues	 124,000		124,000		123,768		(232)
EXPENDITURES:							
Personnel services	46,823		46,823		42,572		4,251
Materials and services	56,410		56,410		32,297		24,113
Capital outlay	2,000		2,000		-		2,000
Contingency	 67,828		67,828		-		67,828
Total expenditures	 173,061		173,061		74,869		98,192
Change in fund balance	(49,061)		(49,061)		48,899		97,960
Beginning fund balance	 49,061		49,061		105,806		56,745
Ending fund balance	\$ _	\$	-	\$	154,705	\$	154,705

# Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds

# June 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities / Enterprise Funds								
	Water	Wastewater	Debt Service	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Enterprise Funds				
ASSETS:									
Current assets									
Cash and investments	\$ 99,068	\$ 178,942	\$ 272,837	\$ 68,430	\$ 619,277				
Receivables, net	49,044	49,925	-	-	98,969				
Inventories	14,602	14,602	-	-	29,204				
Due from other funds			185,000		185,000				
Total current assets	162,714	243,469	457,837	68,430	932,450				
Capital assets, net	794,862	2,393,144			3,188,006				
Total assets	957,576	2,636,613	457,837	68,430	4,120,456				
LIABILITIES:									
Current liabilities									
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,792	3,514	-	1,328	10,634				
Accrued interest payable	14,681	36,353	-	-	51,034				
Customer deposits	31,497	34,675	-	-	66,172				
Compensated absences payable	3,286	964	-	-	4,250				
Due to other funds	185,000		-	-	185,000				
Total current liabilities	240,256	75,506		1,328	317,090				
Long-term obligations									
Due within one year	18,376	108,359	-	-	126,735				
Due in more than one year	747,130	1,284,606			2,031,736				
Total long-term liabilities	765,506	1,392,965		-	2,158,471				
Total liabilities	1,005,762	1,468,471		1,328	2,475,561				
NET POSITION:									
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	29,356	1,000,179	-	-	1,029,535				
Restricted for:			455 005		455.005				
Debt service	-	-	457,837	-	457,837				
Capital projects Unrestricted	- (77,542)	- 167,963	-	- 67,102	- 157 522				
omesuicieu	(77,342)	107,903		07,102	157,523				
Total net position	\$ (48,186)	\$1,168,142	\$ 457,837	\$ 67,102	\$1,644,895				

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

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities / Enterprise Funds									
				Total	Total					
				Nonmajor	Enterprise					
	Water	Wastewater	Debt Service	Funds	Funds					
Operating revenues			- <u> </u>							
Charges for services	\$ 552,796	\$ 591,177	\$ -	\$ 29,108	\$ 1,173,081					
Operating expenses										
Personnel services	234,041	233,546	-	-	467,587					
Materials and services	218,250	168,696	-	-	386,946					
Depreciation	79,566	145,723			225,289					
Total operating expenses	531,857	547,965			1,079,822					
Operating income (loss)	20,939	43,212		29,108	93,259					
Non-operating revenues (expenses)										
Interest expense	(35,564)	(75,697)			(111,261)					
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(35,564)	(75,697)			(111,261)					
Income (loss) before transfers	(14,625)	(32,485)	-	29,108	(18,002)					
Transfers in	93,501	178,270	231,082	-	502,853					
Transfers out	(56,019)	(171,948)	(271,771)	(37,360)	(537,098)					
Change in net position	22,857	(26,163)	(40,689)	(8,252)	(52,247)					
Net position, beginning of year	(71,043)	1,194,305	498,526	75,354	1,697,142					
Net position, end of year	\$ (48,186)	\$ 1,168,142	\$ 457,837	\$ 67,102	\$ 1,644,895					

#### Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

#### For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities / Enterprise Funds									
	Water	Wastewater	Debt Service	Total Nonmajor Funds	Totals					
Cash flows from operating activities										
Cash received from customers	\$ 544,388	\$ 596,744	\$ -	\$ 29,108	\$1,170,240					
Cash paid to employees	(216,380)	(214,198)	-	-	(430,578)					
Cash paid to suppliers	(236,883)	(184,942)		1,328	(420,497)					
Net cash provided by operating activities	91,125	197,604		30,436	319,165					
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities										
Purchase of capital assets	(6,129)	-	-	-	(6,129)					
Transfers in	37,482	6,322	-	-	43,804					
Transfers out	-	-	(40,689)	(37,360)	(78,049)					
Principal paid on long-term obligations	(57,936)	(102,573)	-	-	(160,509)					
Interest paid on long-term obligations	(35,564)	(75,697)			(111,261)					
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related										
financing activities	(62,147)	(171,948)	(40,689)	(37,360)	(312,144)					
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	28,978	25 656	(40,690)	(6.024)	7.021					
cyuivaiciits	20,978	25,656	(40,689)	(6,924)	7,021					
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	70,090	153,286	313,526	75,354	612,256					
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 99,068	\$ 178,942	\$ 272,837	\$ 68,430	\$ 619,277					

#### Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Profived by Operating Activities

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash					
provided by operating activities					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 20,939	\$ 43,212	\$ -	\$ 29,108	\$ 93,259
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to					
net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation	79,566	145,723	-	-	225,289
(Increase) decrease in assets					
Receivables	(9,363)	3,042	-	-	(6,321)
Inventories	909	909	-	-	1,818
(Increase) decrease in liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,881)	2,193	-	1,328	1,640
Customer deposits	 955	 2,525	 -		 3,480
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 91,125	\$ 197,604	\$ -	\$ 30,436	\$ 319,165

# 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.

## 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.

## 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.

*Debt Service Fund* - This fund accounts for payment of principal and interest on the long-term debt related to water and sewer operations.

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:

Invested in capital assets, net – consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation.

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.

- <u>Nonspendable fund balance</u> represents amounts that are not in a spendable form.
- <u>Restricted fund balance</u> 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.

# 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 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016. 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.

# 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	20-40 years
Water and Sewer systems	25 years
Equipment	4-15 years
Vehicles	7-15 years

# 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 two items that qualify 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.

#### Fund Deficit

As of June 30, 2017 the Water Fund had a fund deficit of \$48,186. The City plans to correct this deficit in the future by controlling expenditures.

# 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, 2017 all General Fund expenditures with within budgeted amounts except for Community Services and Community Development, which exceeded budget by \$15,230 and \$35,128, respectively.

#### 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, 2017:

Cash on deposit with financial institutions	\$ 167,887
Local Government Investment Pool	836,402
Petty cash	300
Total	\$ 1,004,589

#### Deposits

The City's deposits with various financial institutions had a bank value of \$1,018,274 and a book value of \$1,004,589 at year end. The difference is due to transactions in process. All deposits not covered by FDIC insurance are covered by the Public Funds Collateralization Program (PFCP) of the State of Oregon.

#### 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 adequately capitalized, or 110% 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, 2016, all balances were covered by FDIC.

# 2. CASHAND INVESTMENTS

#### 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, 2017 are as follows:

		Governmental Activities/Funds			Ac	Busin tivities/Pro				
	(	General	St	Street		Water	Wa	stewater	 Totals	
Property Taxes Grants Accounts	\$	28,627	\$ 1	- 0,778 -	\$	- - 49,044	\$	- 49,925	\$ 28,627 10,778 98,969	
	\$	28,627	\$ 1	0,778	\$	49,044	\$	49,925	\$ 138,374	

# 3. **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

Transactions by Year			Uncollected, Extended		Interest and (Discounts)		Collections		Adjustments		Property Taxes Uncollected, Ending	
2016-2017	\$	-	\$	373,505	\$	(9,614)	\$	351,246	\$	(1,091)	\$	11,554
2015-2016		11,516		-		91		5,486		(319)		5,802
2014-2015		6,134		-		86		2,421		(79)		3,720
2013-2014		4,144		-		86		1,802		(84)		2,344
2012-2013		2,723		-		85		1,283		(139)		1,386
2011-2012		1,350		-		19		125		(31)		1,213
2010-2011		1,143		-		12		68		(16)		1,072
2010 & prior		1,712				2		93		(84)		1,537
	\$	28,722	\$	373,505	\$	(9,234)	\$	362,524	\$	(1,842)	\$	28,627

Property tax transactions during the year ended June 30, 2017 are as follows:

# 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

The summary of capital assets for the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2017 is as follows:

	June 30, 2016	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2017	
Capital assets not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 117,841	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,841	
Capital assets being depreciated					
Land improvements	980,055	-	-	980,055	
Buildings	296,847	-	-	296,847	
Equipment	194,313	-	-	194,313	
Vehicles	52,462	5,000		57,462	
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,523,677	5,000		1,528,677	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land improvements	353,071	38,906	-	391,977	
Buildings	123,241	7,710	-	130,951	
Equipment	76,914	18,158	-	95,072	
Vehicles	47,803	924		48,727	
Total accumulated depreciation	601,029	65,698		666,727	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	922,648	(60,698)		861,950	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,040,489	\$ (60,698)	\$ -	\$ 979,791	

# 4. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The summary of capital assets for the business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2017 is as follows:

	June 30, 2016		A	dditions	Dele	etions	June 30, 2017	
Capital assets not being depreciated								
Land	\$	548,891	\$		\$	-	\$	548,891
Capital assets being depreciated								
Water system		1,564,436		-		-		1,564,436
Wastewater system		3,560,287		-		-		3,560,287
Land improvements		776		-		-		776
Buildings		927,136		-		-		927,136
Equipment		421,583		6,129		-		427,712
Vehicles		100,857		-		-		100,857
Total capital assets being depreciated		6,575,075		6,129		-		6,581,204
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Water system		1,187,844		54,674		-		1,242,518
Wastewater system		1,685,660		137,125		-		1,822,785
Land improvements		776		-		-		776
Buildings		379,371		22,676		-		402,047
Equipment		375,140		7,211		-		382,351
Vehicles		88,009		3,603				91,612
Total accumulated depreciation		3,716,800		225,289		_		3,942,089
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		2,858,275		219,160				2,639,115
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	3,407,166	\$	219,160	\$	_	\$	3,188,006

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

Governmental activities: General government	 \$	65,698
Business-type activities:		
Water		79,566
Wasterwater		145,723
Total business-type activities	 \$	225,289

# 5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2017 were as follows:

	July 1, 2016	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2017	Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds					
1980 revenue bonds	\$ 40,444	\$ -	\$ 40,444	\$ -	\$ -
2000 revenue bonds	782,998	-	17,492	765,506	18,376
Loans					
OECDD G99003	332,336	-	35,955	296,381	36,265
OECDD G03004	1,163,202		66,618	1,096,584	72,094
Total	\$ 2,318,980	\$ -	\$ 160,509	\$ 2,158,471	\$ 126,735

#### Business-type activities long-term obligations

1980 Revenue bonds – Original issue of \$235,000 to finance costs associated with improvements to the water system. Interest on the bonds is 5.0% and the bonds mature in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. The City paid off the remaining obligation from these bonds during the year ended June 30, 2017.

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.

During the year ended June 30, 2017, interest expense for the water fund was \$35,564 and for the wastewater fund was \$75,697. Interest expense is charged as a direct expense to these funds on the accompanying Statement of Activities.

# 5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Fiscal	Series 2000		OECDD G9903		OECDD G03004		Totals	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2018	\$ 18,376	\$ 34,444	\$ 36,265	\$ 15,542	\$ 72,094	\$ 49,837	\$ 126,735	\$ 99,822
2019	19,203	33,617	36,591	13,656	72,602	46,809	128,396	94,081
2020	20,067	32,753	41,937	11,735	78,144	43,687	140,148	88,174
2021	20,970	31,850	42,302	9,532	78,722	40,249	141,994	81,631
2022	21,914	30,906	42,686	7,312	84,340	36,707	148,940	74,924
2023-2027	125,281	138,819	96,600	7,616	487,223	121,471	709,104	267,908
2028-2032	156,122	107,978	-	-	223,459	15,638	379,581	123,616
2033-2037	194,557	69,543	-	-	-	-	194,557	69,543
2038-2041	189,016	21,675					189,016	21,677
	\$ 765,506	\$ 501,585	\$296,381	\$ 65,393	\$ 1,096,584	\$ 354,398	\$2,158,471	\$ 921,376

Future debt service requirements on the long-term obligations of the business-type activities are as follows:

# 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. 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.

# 6. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

#### Benefits Provided

# A. Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit ORS Chapter 238

#### **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 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.

#### 6. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

### **B.** OPSRP Pension Program (OPSRP DB)

#### **Pension Benefits**

The 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 with the following formula for members who attain normal retirement age:

• General service: 1.5 percent 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.

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 (OPSRP IAP)

#### **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.

#### 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, 2014 actuarial valuation as subsequently modified by 2015 legislated changes in benefit provisions. The rates based on a percentage of payroll, first became effective July 1, 2016. Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2017 were \$4,416. The rates in effect for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 were 6.08 percent for Tier One/Tier Two General Service Member and 0.0 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 \$19,232 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

At June 30, 2017, 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, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2014 rolled forward to June 30, 2016. 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, 2016, the City's proportion was 0.00 percent, which was unchanged from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the City's recognized pension expense of \$29,462. At June 30, 2017, 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	\$	14,888	\$	-	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		26,294		-	
Net deferred outflow of resources	\$	41,182	\$		

### 6. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2018	\$ 30,814
2019	4,520
2020	3,806
2021	1,724
2022	 318
Total	\$ 41,182

#### **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2015 and effective July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2017, were set using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. For the 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), (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 OPSRP Pension Program component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (a) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), (b) 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, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2014
Measurement Date	June 30, 2016
Experience Study	2014, published September 2105
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Amortized as a level percentage of payroll as layered amortization bases over a closed period; Tier One/Tier Two UAL is amortized over 20 years and OPSRP pension UAL is amortized over 16 years
Asset Valuation Method	Market value of assets

### 6. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

A stranial A same tions

2.50% (reduced from 2.75%)
7.50% (reduced from 7.75%)
7.50% (reduced from 7.75%)
3.50% (reduced from 3.75%)
Blend of 2.00% COLA and graded COLA (1.25%/0.15%) in accordance with Moro decision; blend based on service
Healthy retirees and beneficiaries:
RP-2000 Sex-distinct, generational per Scale BB, with collar adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.
Active members:
Mortality rates are a percentage of healthy retiree rates that vary by group, as described in the valuation.
Disabled retirees:
Mortality rates are a percentage (70% for males, 95% for females) of the RP-2000 Sex-distinct, generational per Scale BB, disabled mortality table

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 2014 Experience Study which reviewed experience for the four-year period ending on December 31, 2014.

### 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.

### 6. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Assumed Asset Allocation									
Asset Class/Strategy	Low Range	High Range	Target						
Cash	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%						
Debt Securities	15.0%	25.0%	20.0%						
Public Equity	32.5%	42.5%	37.5%						
Private Equity	16.0%	24.0%	20.0%						
Real Estate	9.5%	15.5%	12.5%						
Alternative Equity	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%						
Opportunity Portfolio	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%						
Total			100.0%						
			Compound						
			Annual Return						
Asset Class		Target	(Geometric)						
Core Fixed Income		7.20%	4.50%						
Short-Term Bonds		8.00	3.70						
Intermediate-Term Bonds		3.00	4.10						
High Yield Bonds		1.80	6.66						
Large Cap US Equities		11.65	7.20						
Mid Cap US Equities		3.88	7.30						
Small Cap US Equities		2.27	7.45						
Developed Foreign Equities		14.21	6.90						
Emerging Foreign Equities		5.49	7.40						
Private Equity		20.00	8.26						
Opportunity Funds/Absolute Retu	rn	5.00	6.01						
Real Estate (Property)		13.75	6.51						
Real Estate (REITS)		2.50	6.76						
Commodities		1.25	6.07						
Assumed Inflation – Mean			2.75						

### **Depletion Date Projection**

GASB 68 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. Determining the discount rate under GASB 68 will often require that the actuary perform complex projections of future benefit payments and pension plan investments. GASB 68 (paragraph 67) 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.

### 6. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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 68 specifies that the projections regarding future solvency assume that plan assets earn the assumed rate 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 68 would clearly indicate that the Fiduciary Net Position is always projected to be sufficient to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses.

### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 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 7.75 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 (6.75 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

	1	1%		ırrent		1%		
	Dec	Decrease		Decrease Discount Rate				crease
	(6.5	50%)	(7.	.50%)	(8.50%)			
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.

### 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.

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 overa period not to exceed thirty years. The City's contributions for the year ended June 30, 2017 equaled the required contributions for the year.

### 8. INTERFUND LOANS

As of June 30, 2017, the Debt Service Fund has loaned \$185,000 to the Water Fund.

### 9. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

	Tra	nsfers In	Transfers Out		
General	\$	34,245	\$	-	
Water		93,501		56,019	
Wastewater		178,270		171,948	
Debt service		231,082		271,771	
Water SDC		-		13,203	
Wastewater SDC		-		24,157	
	\$	537,098	\$	537,098	

### 9. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

These transfers reflect the principal and interest debt payments made by the Debt Service Fund for the debt obligations of the Water and Wastewater Funds and 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.

### **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, 2017 were \$11,051.

### 12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 8, 2017, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

### CITY OF WILLAMINA Year Ended June 30, 2017

### Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

Year Ended	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Shar Net I Lia	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)		etual vered mber yroll	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%	\$	-	\$ 42	28,762	0.00%	91.9%
6/30/2017	0.000%	\$	-	\$ 41	17,248	0.00%	80.5%

### Schedule of the Employer Contributions Oregon Public Employees Retirement System

Year Ended	R	atutorily equired atribution	Eı	Actual Employer Contributions		bution ess / iency)	Actual Covered Member Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
6/30/2014	\$	-	\$	-				
6/30/2015	\$	39,534	\$	39,534				
6/30/2016	\$	30,520	\$	30,520	\$	-	\$ 428,762	7.1%
6/30/2017	\$	26,294	\$	26,294	\$	-	\$ 417,248	6.3%

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 Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance	
REVENUES:		-						
System Development Charges	\$	21,848	\$	21,848	\$	21,000	\$	(848)
Total revenues		21,848		21,848		21,000		(848)
EXPENDITURES:								
Materials and services		-		-		-		-
Contingency		103,268		103,268				103,268
Total expenditures		103,268		103,268		-		103,268
Change in fund balance		(81,420)		(81,420)		21,000		102,420
Beginning fund balance		81,420		81,420		90,000		8,580
Ending fund balance	\$	_	\$	-	\$	111,000	\$	111,000

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

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual		V	ariance
REVENUES:						
Charges for services	\$ 513,220	\$ 513,220	\$	552,796	\$	39,576
Total revenues	513,220	 513,220		552,796		39,576
EXPENDITURES:						
Personnel services	257,891	257,891		234,041		23,850
Materials and services	231,015	231,015		218,250		12,765
Capital outlay	19,000	19,000		6,129		12,871
Contingency	(119,293)	(119,293)		-		(119,293)
Total expenditures	388,613	 388,613		458,420		(69,807)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	124,607	124,607		94,376		(30,231)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in (out)	(53,685)	 (53,685)		37,482		91,167
Net change in fund balances	70,922	 70,922		131,858		60,936
Fund balance, beginning of year	(70,922)	 (70,922)		(71,043)		(121)
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ _	\$	60,815	\$	60,815

### For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconcilation of change in fund balance to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP):Net change in fund balance, budgetary basis131,858Depreciation expense(79,566)Capital outlay6,129Interest expense(35,564)Net change in fund balance, GAAP\$ 22,857

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

	Original Final Budget Budget		Actual		Variance	
REVENUES:						
Charges for services	\$	544,475	\$ 544,475	\$	591,177	\$ 46,702
Total revenues		544,475	 544,475		591,177	 46,702
EXPENDITURES:						
Personnel services		259,771	259,771		233,546	26,225
Materials and services		128,331	128,331		168,696	(40,365)
Capital outlay		1,000	1,000		-	1,000
Contingency		157,850	 157,850		-	 157,850
Total expenditures		546,952	 546,952		402,242	 144,710
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(2,477)	(2,477)		188,935	191,412
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers in (out)		(165,837)	 (165,837)		6,322	 172,159
Net change in fund balances		(168,314)	 (168,314)		195,257	 363,571
Fund balance, beginning of year		168,314	 168,314		1,194,305	 1,025,991
Fund balance, end of year	\$	-	\$ -	\$	1,389,562	\$ 1,389,562

### For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Reconcilation of change in fund balance to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP):Net change in fund balance, budgetary basis195,257Depreciation expense(145,723)Interest expense(75,697)Net change in fund balance, GAAP\$ (26,163)

### Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual **Debt Service - Enterprise Fund (Major Fund)**

#### Original Final Budget Budget Actual Variance **REVENUES:** Miscellaneous 2,500 2,500 Total revenues 2,500 2,500 **EXPENDITURES:** Debt service 168,915 168,915 160,510 Interest 107,742 107,742 111,261 Contingency 364,734 364,734 -364,734 Total expenditures 641,391 641,391 271,771 369,620 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (638,891) (638,891) (271, 771)367,120

### For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

(2,500)

(2,500)

8,405

(3,519)

5,717

372,837

85,000

457,837

-

expenditures OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in 225,365 225,365 231,082 Transfers out \_ \_ \_ Net change in fund balances (413,526) (40,689)(413,526) Fund balance, beginning of year 413,526 413,526 498,526 Fund balance, end of year \$ \$ \$ 457,837 \$

### Combining Statement of Fund Net Position Nonmajor Enterpise Funds

## June 30, 2017

	Water System Development Charges		Wastewater System Development Charges		Total
ASSETS:					 
Current assets					
Cash and investments	\$	58,883	\$	9,547	\$ 68,430
LIABILITIES: Current liabilities Accounts payable		1,328		-	1,328
NET POSITION: Reserved for capital projects		57,555		9,547	 67,102
Net position	\$	57,555	\$	9,547	\$ 67,102

### Combining Statement Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Nonmajor Enterpise Funds

	Water System			System		
	Dev	velopment	Dev	velopment		
	(	Charges	C	Charges	Total	
Operating revenues						
Charges for services	\$	11,608	\$	17,500	\$	29,108
Operating income (loss)		11,608		17,500		29,108
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)						
Transfers out		(13,203)		(24,157)		(37,360)
Change in net position		(1,595)		(6,657)		(8,252)
Net position, beginning of year		59,150		16,204		75,354
Net position, end of year	\$	57,555	\$	9,547	\$	67,102

### Combining Statement of Cash Flows Nonmajor Enterpise Funds

	Water System Development Charges		Wastewater System Development Charges		Total
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash received from customers	\$	12,936	\$	17,500	\$ 30,436
Net cash provided by operating activities		12,936		17,500	 30,436
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities Transfers out		(13,203)		(24,157)	 (37,360)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(13,203)		(24,157)	(37,360)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(267)		(6,657)	(6,924)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		59,150		16,204	 75,354
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	58,883	\$	9,547	\$ 68,430

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

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		ariance
REVENUES:							
Charges for services	\$ 15,	127	\$ 15,127	7 \$	11,608	\$	(3,519)
Total revenues	15,	127	15,127	7	11,608		(3,519)
EXPENDITURES:							
Materials and services		-	10,000	)	-		10,000
Contingency	59,	512	49,512	2	-		49,512
Total expenditures	59,	512	59,512	2			59,512
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(44,	385)	(44,385	5)	11,608		55,993
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in (out)	(13,	203)	(13,203	3)	(13,203)		-
Net change in fund balances	(57,	588)	(57,588	<u> </u>	(1,595)		55,993
Fund balance, beginning of year	57,	588	57,588	3	59,150		1,562
Fund balance, end of year	\$	- :	\$-	\$	57,555	\$	57,555

### 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	\$	18,921	\$	18,921	\$	17,500	\$	(1,421)
Total revenues		18,921		18,921		17,500		(1,421)
EXPENDITURES: Materials and services								
Contingency		975		9,975		-		9,975
Total expenditures		975		9,975		_		9,975
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		17,946		8,946		17,500		8,554
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in (out)		(23,946)		(23,946)		(24,157)		(211)
Net change in fund balances		(6,000)		(15,000)		(6,657)		8,343
Fund balance, beginning of year		6,000		15,000		16,204		1,204
Fund balance, end of year	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,547	\$	9,547

### **COMPLIANCE SECTION**

**WINKEL** 

### ACCOUNTING AND ADVISORY SERVICES

### 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, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Willamina, Oregon, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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 12, 2017.

### **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

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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.

Richard Winhel, CPA

December 12, 2017

### **COMPLIANCE SECTION**



### 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, 2017 and have issued our report thereon dated December 12, 2017. 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**

PO Box 91637 Portland, OR 97291

tel: (503) 332-6750 fax: (888) 739-8185 email: rwinkel@winkelcpa.com In connection with our testing nothing came to my 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 District'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.

Richard Winhel, CPA

December 12, 2017