

Lebanon, Oregon

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

June 30, 2017



### DISTRICT OFFICIALS

#### June 30, 2017

# **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Name	<u>Term Expires</u>
Allen Forster, President 34391 Meridian Road Lebanon, Oregon 97355	June 30, 2017
Michael Schrader, Secretary-Treasurer 2355 Mountain River Drive Lebanon, Oregon 97355	June 30, 2017
Duane Taylor Po Box 2530 Lebanon, Oregon 97355	June 30, 2019
Jeff King 224 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street Lebanon, Oregon 97355	June 30, 2017
Jamel Mercado 100 E. Milton	June 30, 2019

### **FIRE CHIEF**

Lebanon, Oregon 97355

Gordon Sletmoe 1050 W Oak Street Lebanon, Oregon 97355

### **LEGAL COUNSEL**

Local Government Law Group, P.C. Speer Hoyt LLC 975 Oak Street, Suite 700 Eugene, Oregon 97401

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# FINANCIAL SECTION



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Lebanon Fire District Lebanon, Oregon 97355

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of Lebanon Fire District, Lebanon, Oregon as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for 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 reasonable basis for our opinions.

### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of Lebanon Fire District, Lebanon, Oregon as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity 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, schedules of funding progress and employer contributions, schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and District contributions, and budgetary comparison information on pages 4 through 10 and 47 through 49 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 management's discussion and analysis, schedules of the net pension liability and District contributions, and schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and District contributions 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.

The budgetary comparison 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 financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the management's discussion and analysis, schedules of funding progress and employer contributions, and schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and District contributions, because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Lebanon Fire District's basic financial statements. The individual fund schedules and schedule of property tax transactions are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The aforementioned information is the responsibility of management, and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 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 information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 6, 2017 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Lebanon Fire District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

# **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In accordance with Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have also issued our report dated November 6, 2017 on our tests of the District's compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations 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 and opinion on compliance.

Accuity, LLC

By:

Kori L. Sarrett, CPA

Albany, Oregon November 6, 2017 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

### INTRODUCTION

As management of Lebanon Fire District, Lebanon, Oregon, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. It should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- At June 30, 2017, total net position of Lebanon Fire District amounted to \$3,693,746. Of this amount, \$2,947,403 was invested in capital assets, net of related debt. The remaining balance included \$36,745 restricted for debt service and \$709,598 of unrestricted net position.
- The District's total net position increased by \$89,689 during the current fiscal year.
- Overall revenues were \$7,361,824, which exceeded total expenses of \$7,272,135 by \$89,689.

### **OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Lebanon Fire District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the District'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 District is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the District'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 only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the District 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 District include fire suppression and administrative support. The business-type activities of the District include an ambulance transport service. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 11 through 12 of this report.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements are designed to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements overseeing the use of fund accounting. 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. All of the funds of Lebanon Fire District can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements; however, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of available resources, as well as on balances of available resources at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the District's near-term financing 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 District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The District maintains three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General, Reserve, and Debt Service Funds, all of which are considered to be major governmental funds.

Lebanon Fire District adopts an annual appropriated budget for all of its funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for each fund individually to demonstrate compliance with their respective budgets.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 13 through 16 of this report.

### **D** Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The District maintains one enterprise fund.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The District uses the enterprise fund to account for ambulance transportation services.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 17 through 19 of this report.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the financial data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 20 through 46 of this report.

### Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information, which includes schedules of funding progress and employer contributions, schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and District contributions, and budgetary comparison information for the General Fund. This required supplementary information can be found on page 47 through 49 of this report.

Individual fund schedules can be found immediately following the required supplementary information on pages 49 through 52 of this report.

### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial position. The District's assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,693,746 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A large portion of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District'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.

### District's Net position

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District was able to report positive balances in all categories of net position. The District's net position increased by \$89,689 due to management of expenses.

Condensed statement of net position information is shown on the following page.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

# **Condensed Statement of Net Position**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Ty	pe Activities	Totals			
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016		
Assets								
Current assets	\$ 4,433,668	\$ 4,298,515	\$ 663,223	\$ 660,071	\$ 5,096,891	\$ 4,958,586		
Restricted assets	36,745	41,778	-	-	36,745	41,778		
Noncurrent assets	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Net capital assets	4,068,957	4,162,192	418,276	167,290	4,487,233	4,329,482		
Total assets	8,539,370	8,502,485	1,081,499	827,361	9,620,869	9,329,846		
Deferred outflows of resources	1,791,626	380,430	1,588,801	337,362	3,380,427	717,792		
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	627,673	628,785	44,495	33,964	672,168	662,749		
Noncurrent liabilities	5,417,079	3,919,552	2,898,056	1,245,588	8,315,135	5,165,140		
Total liabilities	6,044,752	4,548,337	2,942,551	1,279,552	8,987,303	5,827,889		
Deferred inflows of resources	169,731	326,317	150,516	289,375	320,247	615,692		
Net position								
Net investment in								
capital assets	2,529,127	2,273,671	418,276	167,290	2,947,403	2,440,961		
Restricted for debt service	36,745	41,778	-	-	36,745	41,778		
Unrestricted	1,550,641	1,692,812	(841,043)	(571,494)	709,598	1,121,318		
Total net position	\$ 4,116,513	\$ 4,008,261	\$ (422,767)	\$ (404,204)	\$ 3,693,746	\$ 3,604,057		

# District's Changes in Net position

The condensed statement of activities information shown on the following page explains changes in net position.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

# Changes in Net Position

	Government	tal Activities	<b>Business-Ty</b>	pe Activities	Totals		
	2017	2016	2017 2016		2017	2016	
Program revenues							
Administrative	\$ 430,175	\$ 307,482	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 430,175	\$ 307,482	
Ambulance			2,656,773	2,392,434	2,656,773	2,392,434	
Total program revenues	430,175	307,482	2,656,773	2,392,434	3,086,948	2,699,916	
General revenues							
Property taxes - general	3,732,066	3,639,060	-	-	3,732,066	3,639,060	
Property taxes - debt service	425,861	415,332	-	-	425,861	415,332	
Intergovernmental	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	
Investment earnings	46,707	27,171	-	-	46,707	27,171	
Miscellaneous	52,187	141,999	17,124	116,326	69,311	258,325	
Unrestricted grants and							
contributions	931	3,610			931	3,610	
Total general revenues	4,257,752	4,327,172	17,124	116,326	4,274,876	4,443,498	
Total revenues	4,687,927	4,634,654	2,673,897	2,508,760	7,361,824	7,143,414	
Program expenses							
Fire suppression	2,555,465	3,281,483	-	-	2,555,465	3,281,483	
Fire prevention	327,933	418,801	-	-	327,933	418,801	
Administrative	1,570,770	1,105,057	-	-	1,570,770	1,105,057	
Interest on long-term debt	62,076	84,962	-	-	62,076	84,962	
Ambulance			2,755,891	3,687,437	2,755,891	3,687,437	
Total program expenses	4,516,244	4,890,303	2,755,891	3,687,437	7,272,135	8,577,740	
Transfers	(63,431)	(204,215)	63,431	204,215			
Change in net position	108,252	(459,864)	(18,563)	(974,462)	89,689	(1,434,326)	
Net position - beginning of year	4,008,261	4,468,125	(404,204)	570,258	3,604,057	5,038,383	
Net position - end of year	\$ 4,116,513	\$ 4,008,261	<u>\$ (422,767)</u>	<u>\$ (404,204)</u>	\$ 3,693,746	\$ 3,604,057	

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financerelated legal requirements.

### **Governmental Funds**

The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measurement of the District's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$4,045,468, an increase of \$147,891 from the prior year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance of the General Fund amounted to \$2,818,117, a decrease of \$140,004 over the prior year.

### **Proprietary Funds**

The District's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Total net position of the proprietary fund amounted to a deficit of \$422,767 at year-end. Of this amount, \$418,276 was invested in capital assets and the remaining balance was a deficit of \$841,043.

#### **BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

Budget amounts shown in the financial statements reflect the original budget amounts and one approved appropriation change and one approved supplemental budget.

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### Capital Assets

Lebanon Fire District's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2017 amounted to \$4,068,957 and \$418,276 (net of accumulated depreciation), respectively. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, equipment, and vehicles. Total depreciation expense related to the District's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities amounted to \$218,242 and \$47,055, respectively.

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note II-C on pages 32 through 34 of this report.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

### Long-Term Liabilities

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had total debt outstanding of \$1,539,830. This amount comprises debt backed by general obligation bonds and bond premiums. The District's total debt decreased by \$348,691 during the current year.

Additional information on the District's long-term debt can be found in Note II-F on pages 35 through 36 of this report.

### KEY ECONOMIC FACTORS AND BUDGET INFORMATION FOR THE FUTURE

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the District was aware of the following circumstances that could affect its future financial health:

- Unknown options for health insurance coverage and costs due to health care reform both nationally and in the State of Oregon, create some concern as to costs, administration, and future options.
- Continued increases in PERS rates will affect the budget and costs, it is anticipated that there will be at least a 5% increase per biennium for the next several bienniums.
- The main fire station and several major fire apparatus are nearing the end of expected useful life.
- The rate of increase of property tax and ambulance revenue is not projected to keep up with required increases in personnel costs, capital costs and operating costs.

### **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of District's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional information should be addressed to Gordon Sletmoe, Fire Chief, Lebanon Fire District, 1050 W. Oak Street, Lebanon, Oregon 97355.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

### June 30, 2017

ASSETS	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectibles Property taxes receivable Prepaid expenses Fuel inventory	\$ 4,021,049 43,683 311,103 34,940 22,893	\$ 433,638 219,490 - 10,095 -	\$ 4,454,687 263,173 311,103 45,035 22,893
Total current assets	4,433,668	663,223	5,096,891
Restricted assets Cash restricted for debt service Property taxes receivable restricted for debt service	5,144 31,601	-	5,144 31,601
Total restricted assets	36,745		36,745
Capital assets not being depreciated Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	273,212 3,795,745	9,538 408,738	282,750 4,204,483
Total assets	8,539,370	1,081,499	9,620,869
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,791,626	1,588,801	3,380,427
LIABILITIES Current liabilities			
Accounts payable Payroll liabilities Accrued interest payable Compensated absences payable Long-term liabilities, current portion	44,238 17,370 5,100 215,965 345,000	7,150 19,838 - 17,507 -	51,388 37,208 5,100 233,472 345,000
Total current liabilities	627,673	44,495	672,168
Noncurrent liabilities Long-term liabilities, less current portion Net pension liability Other post-employment benefits	1,194,830 3,268,020 954,229	- 2,898,056 	1,194,830 6,166,076 954,229
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,417,079	2,898,056	8,315,135
Total liabilities	6,044,752	2,942,551	8,987,303
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	169,731	150,516	320,247
<b>NET POSITION</b> Net investment in capital assets Restricted for debt service Unrestricted Total net position	2,529,127 36,745 1,550,641 \$ 4,116,513	418,276 (841,043) \$ (422,767)	2,947,403 36,745 709,598 \$ 3,693,746

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

### For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

					Net	(Expense) Revenue	and
		Program Revenues			Ch	anges in Net Positi	on
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental activities							
Fire suppression	\$ 2,555,465	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,555,465)	\$ -	\$ (2,555,465)
Fire prevention	327,933	-	-	-	(327,933)	-	(327,933)
Administrative	1,570,770	214,240	209,935	6,000	(1,140,595)	-	(1,140,595)
Interest on long-term debt	62,076				(62,076)		(62,076)
Total governmental activities	\$ 4,516,244	<u>\$ 214,240</u>	\$ 209,935	\$ 6,000	(4,086,069)		(4,086,069)
Business-type activities Ambulance	<u>\$ 2,755,891</u>	<u>\$ 2,537,454</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 119,319</u>		(99,118)	(99,118)
	General revenu	es					
	Property taxe	es levied for gene	eral purposes		3,732,066	-	3,732,066
	Property taxe	es levied for deb	t service		425,861	-	425,861
	Intergovernn	nental			-	-	-
	Investment e	arnings			46,707	-	46,707
	Miscellaneou	IS			52,187	17,124	69,311
	Unrestricted	grants and conti	ributions		931		931
	Total gene	ral revenues			4,257,752	17,124	4,274,876
	Transfers				(63,431)	63,431	
	Change in ne	et position			108,252	(18,563)	89,689
	Net position - b	beginning			4,008,261	(404,204)	3,604,057
	Net position - e	nding			\$ 4,116,513	<u>\$ (422,767)</u>	\$ 3,693,746

# BALANCE SHEET

# GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Reserve Fund		Debt Service Fund		Total Government Funds	
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,801,316	\$	1,219,733	\$	5,144	\$	4,026,193
Grants receivable	43,683		-		-		43,683
Property taxes receivable	311,103		-		31,601		342,704
Prepaid expenses	 10,885		-				10,885
Total assets	\$ 3,166,987	\$	1,219,733	\$	36,745	\$	4,423,465
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF							
<b>RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES</b>							
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$ 44,238	\$	-	\$	-	\$	44,238
Payroll liabilities	 17,370						17,370
Total liabilities	 61,608		_				61,608
Deferred inflows of resources							
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	287,262		-		29,127		316,389
	 				_;,		0 _ 0 / 0 0 /
Fund balances							
Nonspendable	10,885		-		-		10,885
Restricted	-		-		7,618		7,618
Committed	-		1,219,733		-		1,219,733
Unassigned	 2,807,232						2,807,232
Total fund balances	 2,818,117		1,219,733		7,618		4,045,468
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of							
resources, and fund balances	\$ 3,166,987	\$	1,219,733	\$	36,745	\$	4,423,465

# RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

#### June 30, 2017

Total fund balances		\$ 4,045,468
Capital assets are not financial resources and are therefore not reported in the governmental funds. These amounts consist of:		
Cost Accumulated depreciation	7,985,473 (3,916,516)	4,068,957
Property tax revenue is recognized in the net position of governmental activities when the taxes are levied; however, in the governmental fund statements, it is recognized when available to be used for current year operations. Taxes not collected within 30 days of the end of the year are not considered available to pay for current year operations and are therefore not reported as revenue in the governmental funds.		316,389
Prepaid insurance is recorded as an expense when paid in the governmental fund statements and amortized over the life of the policy in the government wide statements.		24,055
Fuel inventory on hand at year-end is recorded as an asset on the government-wide statements.		22,893
Amounts relating to the District's proportionate share of net pension liability or assets for the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) are not reported in governmental fund statements. In the governmental fund statements, pension expense is recognized when due. Amounts consist of: Deferred outflows of resources relating to pension expense Deferred inflows of resources relating to the return on pension assets Net pension asset (liability)	1,791,626 (169,731) (3,268,020)	(1,646,125)
Long-term liabilities not payable in the current year are not reported as governmental fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in the governmental funds, but rather, is recognized as an expenditure when due. These liabilities consist of:		
Accrued interest payable Compensated absences payable Bonds payable, including premiums Other post-employment benefits payable	(5,100) (215,965) (1,539,830) (954,229)	(2,715,124)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 4,116,513

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

							Total
	General		Reserve	De	bt Service	Go	vernmental
	 Fund		Fund	Fund		Funds	
REVENUES							
Property taxes	\$ 3,819,223	\$	-	\$	396,734	\$	4,215,957
Donations	-		931		-		931
Grants	215,935		-		-		215,935
Charges for services	214,240		-		-		214,240
Investment earnings	44,000		-		2,172		46,172
Miscellaneous	 52,722		405		_		53,127
Total revenues	 4,346,120	_	1,336		398,906		4,746,362
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
Fire suppression	2,192,695		-		-		2,192,695
Fire prevention	271,736		-		-		271,736
Administrative	1,518,012		-		-		1,518,012
Debt service	19,139		-		397,720		416,859
Capital outlay	 72,111		63,627				135,738
Total expenditures	 4,073,693		63,627		397,720		4,535,040
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures	272,427		(62,291)		1,186		211,322
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in	-		349,000		-		349,000
Transfers out	 (412,431)						(412,431)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (412,431)	_	349,000				(63,431)
Net change in fund balances	(140,004)		286,709		1,186		147,891
Fund balances - beginning	 2,958,121		933,024		6,432		3,897,577
Fund balances - ending	\$ 2,818,117	\$	1,219,733	\$	7,618	\$	4,045,468

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net change in fund balances		\$ 147,891
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the costs of these assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and are reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Expenditures for capital assets Depreciation expense recorded in current year	125,007 (218,242)	(93,235)
Governmental funds report fuel costs as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, only the fuel that has been dispensed is considered an expense, and any unused fuel is shown as inventory on the statement of net position.		(1 (55)
Long-term debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources in the governmental funds. In the statement of net position, however, issuing long-term debt increases liabilities. Similarly, repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but reduces the liability in the statement of net position.		(1,655)
Debt principal paid Accrued interest payable Amorization of bond premium	337,574 5,572 11,117	354,263
Prepaid insurance is recorded as an expense when paid in the governmental fund statements and amortized over the life of the policy in the government wide statements		12,344
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are therefore not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Compensated absences Other post-employment benefits	32,536 9,777	42,313
Property taxes that do not meet the measurable and available criteria are not recognized as revenue in the current year in the governmental funds. On the statement of activities, property taxes are recognized as revenue when levied.		(58,030)
Pension expense or credits that do not meet the measurable and available criteria are not recognized as revenue or expense in the current year in the governmental funds. In the statement of activities, pension expense or credit is recognized when determined to have been accrued.		 (295,639)
Change in net position		\$ 108,252
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements		

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

### PROPRIETARY FUND

# June 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities
	Enterprise
	Fund Ambulance
ASSETS	Anouance
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 433,638
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectibles	219,490
Prepaid expenses	10,095
Total current assets	663,223
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	418,276
Total assets	1,081,499
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,588,801
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	7,150
Payroll liabilities	19,838
Compensated absences	17,507
Total current liabilities	44,495
Net pension liability	2,898,056
Total liabilities	2,942,551
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	150,516
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	418,276
Unrestricted	(841,043)
Total net position	<u>\$ (422,767)</u>

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

### PROPRIETARY FUND

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund Ambulance	
Operating revenues		
Charges for services	\$	2,537,454
Miscellaneous		17,124
Total operating revenues		2,554,578
Operating expenses		
Personnel services		2,438,656
Materials and services		229,705
Repairs and maintenance		40,475
Depreciation		47,055
Total operating expenses		2,755,891
Operating income (loss)		(201,313)
Nonoperating income (expenses)		
Grants		119,319
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers		(81,994)
Transfers in		63,431
Change in net position		(18,563)
Net position - beginning		(404,204)
Net position - ending	\$	(422,767)

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### PROPRIETARY FUND

### For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities	
	Enterprise Fund Ambulance	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers	\$	2,520,948
Payments to employees		(2,170,198)
Payments to suppliers		(243,566)
Other receipts		17,124
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		124,308
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Transfer from other funds		63,431
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities		63,431
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Grants		119,319
Purchases of capital assets		(298,041)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities		(178,722)
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		9,017
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning		424,621
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$	433,638
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used)		
by operating activities:	¢	(201 212)
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used)	\$	(201,313)
by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense		47,055
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Receivables		(54,507)
Bad debt provision		38,000
Prepaid assets		22,371
Change in PERS pension balances		262,170
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		10,532
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	124,308

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

## I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### A. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statements of activities) report information on all of the activities of the District. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support.

### **B.** Reporting Entity

Lebanon Fire District was formed in 1884 and covers 134 square miles, serving the communities of Lebanon, Waterloo, Sodaville, and Lacomb. Services provided include fire suppression, emergency medical services, and fire prevention education. The District's emergency medical services are provided to an area of 416 square miles that includes, in addition to the fire district, the cities of Brownsville, Crabtree, and Scio. The District is governed by a five-member board of directors, elected from the District at large. Each member is elected to a four-year term.

### C. Basis of Presentation - Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities incorporate data from governmental funds, while the business-type activities incorporate data from enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for all governmental and proprietary funds. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

### **D.** Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds. Separate financial statements for each fund category - governmental and proprietary - are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District except for those required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary source of revenue is property taxes. Primary expenditures are for public safety.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### June 30, 2017

### Capital Projects Fund

*Reserve Fund* – The Reserve Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenditures associated with the purchase, construction, and major repair of governmental capital assets. The primary sources of revenue are donations and grants.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – The Debt Service Fund accounts for the servicing of general long-term debt. The primary sources of revenue are property taxes and investment earnings.

The District reports the following major proprietary fund:

#### Enterprise Fund

*Ambulance Fund* – The Ambulance Fund is used to account for the operations of the District's ambulance service, which is provided to the general public. The primary source of revenue is user charges.

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in the fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activity column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

#### E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### June 30, 2017

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measureable 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 30 days of the end of the current fiscal period. 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. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 30 days of year end). All other revenue items are considered to be measureable and available only when cash is received by the government.

### F. Budgetary Information

The District budgets all funds in accordance with the requirements of state law. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general, special revenue, debt service, and capital projects funds. All funds are budgeted on the cash basis of accounting.

The District begins its budgeting process by appointing budget committee members. The budget officer prepares a budget, which is reviewed by the budget committee. The budget is then published in proposed form and is presented at public hearings to obtain taxpayer comments and approval from the budget committee. The board of directors legally adopts the budget by resolution prior to the beginning of the District's fiscal year. The board resolution authorizing appropriations for each fund sets the level by which expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations. Total personnel services, materials and services, debt service, and capital outlay for each fund are the levels of control established by the resolution. The detailed budget document, however, is required to contain more specific detailed information for the aforementioned expenditure categories and management may revise the detailed line item budgets within

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### June 30, 2017

appropriation categories. Unexpected additional resources may be added to the budget through the use of a supplemental budget and appropriation resolution. The board of directors may adopt supplemental budgets less than 10% of a fund's original budget at a regular board meeting. A supplemental budget greater than 10% of a fund's original budget requires hearings before the public, publication in newspapers, and approval by the board of directors. Original and supplemental budgets may be modified by the use of appropriation transfers between the levels of control. Such transfers require approval by the board of directors. During the year, there was one supplemental budget. The District does not use encumbrances and appropriations lapse at year-end.

Budget amounts shown in the financial statements reflect the original budget amounts and one approved supplemental budget.

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

### 1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

#### 2. Investments

State statutes authorize the District to invest in legally issued general obligations of the United States, the agencies and instrumentalities of the United States and the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, or California, certain interest-bearing bonds, time deposit open accounts, certificates of deposit, and savings accounts in banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations that maintain a head office or a branch in this state in the capacity of a bank, mutual savings bank, or savings and loan association, and share accounts and savings accounts in credit unions in the name of, or for the benefit of, a member of the credit union pursuant to a plan of deferred compensation.

#### 3. Accounts Receivable

Receivables of the enterprise fund are recorded as revenue when earned. Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The allowance for uncollectible accounts is calculated by management based on prior collection experience.

#### 4. Inventory

Inventory is valued at cost using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### June 30, 2017

### 5. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance or repairs that do not add to the value of an asset or materially extend its life are charged to expenditures as incurred and are not capitalized. Major capital outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Equipment	3-20
Licensed vehicles	5-20
Buildings	10-50

#### 6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - (Non Pension Related)

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement elements, deferred inflows of resources, 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 District has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

### 7. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

### 8. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

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

### 9. Fund Balance Policies

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

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

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The governing board has by resolution authorized the Fire Chief to assign fund balance. The board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### June 30, 2017

action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

The District has not formally adopted a minimum fund balance policy.

The nonspendable fund balance classification are amounts that are nonspendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.

Balances reported as restricted fund balance are amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Unassigned fund balance are amounts that are available for any purpose.

### H. 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 certain reported amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

### I. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

### 1. Program Revenues

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

### 2. Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on real property and are levied as of July 1<sup>st</sup>. The tax levy is divided into two billings: the first billing (mailed on July 1) is an estimate of the current year's levy based on prior year's taxes; the second billing (mailed on January 1) reflects adjustments to the current year's actual levy. The billings are considered past due 15 days after the respective billing date, at which time the applicable property is subject to lien, and penalties and interest are assessed.

Under state law, county governments are responsible for extending authorized property tax levies, computing tax rates, billing and collecting all property taxes, and making periodic

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### June 30, 2017

remittances of collection to entities levying taxes. Property taxes are levied and become a lien as of July 1 on property values assessed as of June 30. Property taxes are payable in three installments, which are due on November 15, February 15, and May 15.

Uncollected property taxes are shown as assets in the governmental funds. Property taxes collected within approximately 30 days of fiscal year-end are recognized as revenue, while the remaining are recorded as deferred inflows of resources because they are not deemed available to finance operations of the current period.

### 3. Compensated Absences

### Vacation

The District's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, which are eligible for payment upon separation from government service. The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable.

### Sick leave

Accumulated sick leave lapses when employees leave the employ of the District and, upon separation from service, no monetary obligation exists.

### 4. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt is reported as a liability in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the bonds-outstanding method, which does not differ significantly from the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums, discounts, and bond issuance costs during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

#### 5. Other Post-Employment Benefits

The District provides post-employment healthcare benefits. Employees with 10 years of service at December 31, 1998 were eligible for the program. This was a one-time only offer for eligible employees as of December 31, 1998. The District also offered the benefit to union employees hired prior to July 1, 2002. The District provides healthcare insurance to these qualified retirees until the age of 65, or until eligible for Medicare, equal to the current program in effect for its current employees. Benefits terminate upon death. Post-employment benefits are reported as long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.

### II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

### A. Cash Deposits with Financial Institutions

The District maintains a cash and cash equivalents pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the fund financial statements as cash and cash equivalents. Additionally, several funds held separate cash accounts. Interest earned on pooled cash and investments is allocated to participating funds based upon their combined cash and investment balances.

Investments, including amounts held in pooled cash and investments, are stated at fair value. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, investments with a remaining maturity of more than one year at the time of purchase are stated at fair value.

The District participates in an external investment pool (State of Oregon Local Government Investment Pool). The Pool is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company.

The State's investment policies are governed by the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) and the Oregon Investment Council (OIC). The State Treasurer is the investment officer for the OIC and is responsible for all funds in the State Treasury. These funds are invested exercising reasonable care, skill, and caution. Investments in the Pool are further governed by portfolio guidelines issued by the Oregon Short-Term Fund Board, which established diversification percentages and specifies the types and maturities of investments. The portion of the external investment pool which belongs to local government investment participants is reported in an Investment Trust Fund in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

A copy of the State's CAFR may be obtained at the Oregon State Treasury, 350 Winter St. N.E., Salem, Oregon 97310-0840.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

#### Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or price paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Observable inputs are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset.

The classification of securities within the fair value hierarchy is based on the activity level in the market for the security type and the inputs used to determine their fair value, as follows:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices for <u>identical</u> investments in <u>active</u> markets.
- Level 2 Observable inputs other than quotes market prices; and,
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs.

There were no transfers of assets or liabilities among the three levels of the fair value hierarchy for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis at June 30, 2017 are as follows:

	 Level 2
Investments:	 
Oregon Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 3,793,210

#### Credit Risk

Oregon statutes authorize the District to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's Corporation or P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record, and the Local Government Investment Pool. The District has not adopted a formal policy regarding credit risk; however, investments comply with state statutes.

#### **Investments**

As of June 30, 2017, the District had the following investments:

	Credit Quality		
	Rating	Maturities	Fair Value
Oregon Local Government Investment Pool	Unrated	-	\$ 3,793,210

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

#### Interest Rate Risk

The District does not have a formal policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increases in interest rates.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The District does not have a formal policy that places a limit on the amount that may be invested in any one insurer. 100 percent of the District's investments are in the Oregon Local Government Investment Pool.

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The District does not have a policy that limits the amount of investments that can be held by counterparties.

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

This is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. All District deposits not covered by Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance are covered by the Public Funds Collateralization Program (PFCP) of the State of Oregon, organized in accordance with ORS 295. The PFCP is a shared liability structure for participating bank depositories. Barring any exceptions, a bank depository is required to pledge collateral valued at a minimum of 10% of their quarter-end public fund deposits if they are considered well capitalized, or 110% of their quarter-end public fund deposits if they are considered adequately capitalized, or 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. The District holds an interest-bearing account at KeyBank, for which deposits are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000. At June 30, 2017, the District had deposits of \$250,000 insured by the FDIC and \$209,234 collateralized under the PFCP.

#### Deposits

The District's deposits and investments at June 30, 2017 were as follows:

Checking account Total investments	\$ 666,621 3,793,210
Total deposits and investments	\$ 4,459,831

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

Cash and investments by fund:

Governmental activities - unrestricted	
General Fund	\$ 2,801,316
Reserve Fund	 1,219,733
Total governmental activities - unrestricted	4,021,049
Business-type activities - unrestricted Ambulance Fund	 433,638
Subtotal unrestricted cash and investments	4,454,687
Governmental activities - restricted Debt Service Fund	 5,144
Total cash and investments	\$ 4,459,831

Restricted cash is for future payments of principal and interest on long-term debt.

## **B.** Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2017, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, were as follows:

	nbulance Fund
Ambulance billings	\$ 658,490
Less allowance for uncollectibles	 (439,000)
Net total receivables	\$ 219,490

Collections on accounts previously written off amounted to \$28,432.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# June 30, 2017

# C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Beginning	T	D	Ending
Governmental activities	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated Land	\$ 273,212	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 273,212</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	273,212			273,212
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	4,335,376	11,680	-	4,347,056
Equipment	187,961	22,597	-	210,558
Vehicles	3,063,917	90,730		3,154,647
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,587,254	125,007		7,712,261
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(1,496,915)	(94,485)	-	(1,591,400)
Equipment	(91,518)	(22,219)	-	(113,737)
Vehicles	(2,109,841)	(101,538)		(2,211,379)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,698,274)	(218,242)		(3,916,516)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	3,888,980	(93,235)		3,795,745
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,162,192	<u>\$ (93,235)</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 4,068,957

(Continued)

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# June 30, 2017

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	
(Continued)					
Business-type activities					
Capital assets not being depreciated					
Land	<u>\$                                    </u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 9,538	
Capital assets being depreciated					
Buildings	112,011	-	-	112,011	
Equipment	18,646	21,667	-	40,313	
Vehicles	695,655	276,374		972,029	
Total capital assets being depreciated	826,312	298,041		1,124,353	
Less accumulated depreciation for					
Buildings	(99,921)	(1,845)	-	(101,766)	
Equipment	(8,181)	(4,068)	-	(12,249)	
Vehicles	(560,458)	(41,142)		(601,600)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(668,560)	(47,055)		(715,615)	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	157,752	250,986		408,738	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 167,290	\$ 250,986	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 418,276	

Capital assets are reported on the statement of net position as follows:

	Capital Assets		Accumulated Depreciation		Net Capital Assets	
Governmental activities						
Land	\$	273,212	\$	-	\$	273,212
Buildings		4,347,056		(1,591,400)		2,755,656
Equipment		210,558		(113,737)		96,821
Vehicles		3,154,647		(2,211,379)		943,268
Total governmental capital assets	\$	7,985,473	\$	(3,916,516)	\$	4,068,957
Business-type activities						
Land	\$	9 <i>,</i> 538	\$	-	\$	9 <i>,</i> 538
Buildings		112,011		(101,766)		10,245
Equipment		40,313		(12,249)		28,064
Vehicles		972,029		(601,600)		370,429
Total business-type capital assets	\$	1,133,891	\$	(715,615)	\$	418,276

## NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

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

Governmental activities	
Fire suppression	\$ 137,183
Fire prevention	56,197
Administrative	 24,862
Total governmental activities	\$ 218,242
Business-type activities Ambulance	\$ 47,055

# **D.** Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers during the year consisted of:

	Transfer in:						
R	eserve	Ar	nbulance				
	Fund		Fund		Total		
\$	349,000	\$	63,431	\$	412,431		
			Reserve Ar Fund	Reserve Ambulance Fund Fund	Reserve Ambulance Fund Fund		

The principal purposes of the transfers were to provide operating cash for the ambulance service and to reserve cash for future equipment purchases.

#### E. Compensated Absences

The following is a summary of compensated absences transactions for the year:

	eginning Balance	Additions Reductions				Ending Balance	
Governmental activities Compensated absences	\$ 248,501	\$		\$	32,536	\$	215,965
Business-type activities Compensated absences	\$ 20,236	\$	_	\$	2,729	\$	17,507

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

#### F. Long-Term Liabilities

#### 1. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of long-term liabilities transactions for the year:

	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities							
General obligation bonds	4-5%	\$ 3,750,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$-	\$ 320,000	\$ 1,530,000	\$ 345,000
Bond premiums	-	64,271	20,947		11,117	9,830	
Total bonds		3,814,271	1,870,947	-	331,117	1,539,830	345,000
Note payable	3%	327,440	17,574		17,574		
Total governmental activities		\$ 4,141,711	\$ 1,888,521	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 348,691	\$ 1,539,830	\$ 345,000

## 2. General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are direct obligations that pledge the full faith and credit of the District and are payable from ad valorem debt service levy proceeds. The District issued general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. The bonds are payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year. Interest is variable over a fixed schedule, set out at the issuance date. The District's outstanding general obligation bonds represent funding primarily for capital projects. The Debt Service Fund has been used to liquidate the general obligation debt.

## 3. Note Payable

The District signed the note payable on July 30, 2011 to finance the purchase of new apparatus. The note calls for quarterly payments of \$17,710. The General Fund has been used to liquidate the note payable.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

#### 4. Future Maturities of General Obligation Bonds

Year Ending	Bonds						
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total				
2018	\$ 345,000	\$ 61,200	\$ 406,200				
2019	370,000	47,400	417,400				
2020	395,000	32,600	427,600				
2021	420,000	16,800	436,800				
Total	\$ 1,530,000	\$ 158,000	\$ 1,688,000				

## 5. Legal Debt Limit

The District's legal annual debt service limit (as defined by Oregon Revised Statute 478.410) as of June 30, 2017 was approximately \$34,308,716. The District's legal debt service limit is 1.25% of the real market value of property within the District.

#### G. Charges for Services

The District's ambulance billings in the Ambulance Fund are net of discounts for capitation and insurance adjustments. Charges for services at June 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

Ambulance fees Ambulance discounts	6,236,632 (3,699,178)
Charges for services	\$ 2,537,454

#### H. Constraints on Fund Balances

Constraints on fund balances reported on the balance sheet are as follows:

Ĩ	General Fund		Reserve Fund		Fund Debt Service		Total Governmental Funds	
Fund balances								
Nonspendable	\$	10,885	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,885
Restricted for:								
Debt service		-		-		7,618		7,618
Committed to:								
Equipment purchases		-		1,219,733		-		1,219,733
Unassigned		2,807,232		-		_		2,807,232
Total fund balances	\$	2,818,117	\$	1,219,733	\$	7,618	\$	4,045,468

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

### **III. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### A. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the District carries commercial insurance. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year. There were no insurance settlements exceeding insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

#### **B.** Retirement Plans

#### 1. Oregon Public Employees Retirement System

General Information about the Pension Plan

#### Name of Pension Plan

The Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) consists of a single cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan.

#### Description of Benefit Terms

Plan Benefits – PERS Pension (Chapter 238)

Plan benefits of the System are established by the legislature pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapters 238 and 238A

#### PERS Pension

The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Pension Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

#### 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.

## NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

#### 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:

- Member was employed by a PERS employer at the time of death
- Member died within 120 days after termination of PERS-covered employment
- Member died as a result of injury sustained while employed in a PERS-covered job, or
- 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 a either a non-duty or duty disability, service time is computed to age 58 (55 for police and fire members) when determining 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. The cap on the COLA in fiscal year 2015 and beyond will vary based on the amount of the annual benefit.

## OPSRP Pension Program (OPSRP DB)

#### Pension Benefits

The ORS Chapter 238A Defined Benefit Pension Program 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: police and fire – 1.8 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

Normal retirement age for police and fire members is age 60 or age 53 with 25 years of retirement credit. To be classified as a police and fire member, the individual must have been employed continuously as a police and fire member for at least five years immediately preceding retirement.

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 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 the 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. The cap on the COLA in fiscal year 2015 and beyond will vary based on the amount of the annual benefit.

#### 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, which became effective July 1, 2015. The State of Oregon and certain schools, community colleges, and political subdivisions have made unfunded actuarial liability payments, and their rates have been reduced.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## June 30, 2017

Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2017 were \$501,205.

#### Pension Plan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

Oregon PERS produces an independently audited CAFR which can be found at: <u>http://www.oregon.gov/pers/Pages/section/financial\_reports/financials.aspx</u>

#### Actuarial Valuations

The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2017, were set using the entry age normal 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 actuarially determined amount for funding a disability benefit component, and (c) an amount for the amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial liabilities being amortized over 16 years.

Valuation Date	December 31, 2014
Measurement Date	June 30, 2016
Experience Study	2014, published September 2016
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation Rate	2.50 percent (reduced from 2.75%)
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent (reduced from 7.75%)
Projected Salary Increases	3.50 percent (reduced from 3.75%)
Cost of living adjustment (COLA)	Blend of 2.00% COLA and greaded COLA
	(1.25%/.015%) in accordance with <i>Moro</i> decision; blend based on service.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

Mortality	Healthy retirees and beneficiaries: RP-2000 sex- distinct, generational per Scale AA, with collar adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.
	Active members: Mortality rates are a percentage of health retiree rates that vary by group, as described in the valuation.
	Disabled retirees: Mortality rates are a percentage of the RP-2000 statistic combined disabled mortality sex- distinct table.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts 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.

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 7.50 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 or asset.

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

At June 30, 2017, the District reported a liability of \$6,166,076 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured at June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016 the District's proportion was 0.04107343%.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the District recognized pension expense of \$1,065,835. At June 30, 2017, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	 rred Outflows f Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual				
experience	\$ 204,001	\$	-	
Changes of assumptions	1,315,076		-	
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on investments	1,218,158		-	
Changes in proportionate share	34,324		273,765	
Changes in proportion and differences				
between employer contributions and				
proportionate share of contributions	107,663		46,482	
Contributions after measurement date	 501,205		_	
Totals	\$ 3,380,427	\$	320,247	

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported by the District as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in subsequent years as follows:

	Deferred Outflow/(Inflow) of Resources (prior to post- measurement date		
Year ended June 30:	con	tributions)	
2017	\$	453,569	
2018	\$	453,569	
2019	\$	899,496	
2020	\$	666,254	
2021		86,086	

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

# Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a higher discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

1% Decrease		D	Discount Rate		1% Increase		
	(6.75%) (7.75%)		(7.75%)		(8.75%)		
\$	9,956,156	\$	6,166,076	\$	2,998,231		

We are not aware of any changes subsequent to the June 30, 2016 Measurement Date that meet this requirement.

#### 2. Deferred Compensation Plan

The District has authorized a deferred compensation plan to be made available to its employees wherein they may execute an individual agreement with the District for amounts earned by them, not to be paid until a future date when they are terminated by reason of death, permanent disability, retirement, or separation. The deferred compensation plan is authorized under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 and has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service. Under the plan document, the District has a fiduciary responsibility to administer the plan in accordance with the requirements of IRC Section 457. The District has no liability for any losses that may be incurred under the plan.

## 3. Supplemental Retirement Plan

The District offers a Length of Service Award Program (LOSAP) to volunteers as a reward for service to the community. The plan provides tax deferred income benefits to volunteers through discretionary contributions made by the District. The District is not contingently liable to make contributions based on volunteer service. The District contributed \$50,603 during the year ended June 30, 2017.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

#### C. Other Post-Employment Benefits

#### 1. Post-Retirement Health Benefits

#### Plan Description

The District provides a post-employment health benefits program for employees who have retired early from the District. Covered employees under the plan are eligible to receive District-paid benefits until reaching the age of eligibility for Medicare benefits. Benefits accrue at 4% per year of service and terminate at death. The program was established by Resolution 10-98. Eligible employees had completed ten years of service to the District upon adoption of the resolution. Of the fourteen employees eligible for the program, there are currently 12 participating.

#### Funded Status

As of June 30, 2017, the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for benefits was \$863,804, and the actuarial value of assets was \$0, resulting in an unfunded accrued liability (UAAL) of \$863,804 and a funded ratio of 0%.

## Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The District's annual post-employment benefit cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 43. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period of 30 years. The table on the following page shows the components of the District's annual OPEB costs for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the District's OPEB obligation to the plan.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

Employer's normal cost	\$ 28,965
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,449
One year's amortization of AAL with interest	91,625
Adjustment to annual required contribution	 
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	122,039
Less contributions (amounts paid by the District during year for OPEB)	 (131,816)
Contribution deficiency (ARC less current year payments)	(9,777)
OPEB obligation at beginning of year	 964,006
OPEB obligation at end of year	\$ 954,229

#### Methods and Assumptions

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer (ARC) are subject to continual revision, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time, relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

*Retirement age for active employees* – Based on the historical average retirement age for the covered group, active plan members were assumed to retire at age 55, or at the first subsequent year in which the member would qualify for benefits.

## NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### June 30, 2017

*Probability of remaining employed from current age until assumed retirement age* – Probabilities were adapted from data maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management regarding the experience of the employee group covered by the Federal Employee Retirement System.

*Healthcare cost trend rate* – The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums was based on historical trends experienced by the District. A rate of 5% was used.

*Health insurance premiums* – 2017 health insurance premiums for retirees were used as the basis for calculation of the present value of total benefits to be paid.

*Inflation rate* – The expected long-term inflation assumption of 5% was based on projected changes in the Consumer Price Index.

In addition, the current age actuarial cost method was used and the actuarial value of plan assets is measured at fair value. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level dollar amount on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2017 was 24 years.

## Annual Cost

During the years ended June 30, 2015, 2016, and 2017, the General Fund recognized liabilities of \$228,287, \$132,833, and \$122,039 respectively, for post-retirement health benefits. For the years ended June 30, 2015, 2016, and 2017, 38%, 76%, and 108% of annual OPEB costs were contributed by the District, respectively.

#### D. Bargaining Unit

At June 30, 2017, the District had a total of approximately 34 employees. Of this total, approximately 69% are represented by a union. The union agreement was ratified on April 20, 2016 and extends through June 30, 2019.

#### **E.** Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 6, 2017, which was the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

# SCHEDULES OF FUNDING PROGRESS AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

# OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

# **Schedule of Funding Progress**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Act Val	(a) Actuarial Value of Assets		(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)		Actuarial Accrued		(b)-(a) AAL (UAAL)	(a/b) Funded Ratio
2010	\$		\$	1 427 702	\$	1 427 702	0.00%		
		-		1,437,792		1,437,792			
2011	\$	-	\$	1,915,680	\$	1,915,680	0.00%		
2012	\$	-	\$	1,436,251	\$	1,436,251	0.00%		
2013	\$	-	\$	1,422,278	\$	1,422,278	0.00%		
2014	\$	-	\$	1,340,099	\$	1,340,099	0.00%		
2015	\$	-	\$	1,678,854	\$	1,678,854	0.00%		
2016	\$	-	\$	953,662	\$	953,662	0.00%		
2017	\$	-	\$	863,804	\$	863,804	0.00%		

# Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended June 30,	Annual Required Contribution		Percentage Contributed	O	Net OPEB Obligation (Asset)		
2010	\$	204,761	0%	\$	204,761		
2011	\$	274,547	0%	\$	274,547		
2012	\$	201,429	46%	\$	108,903		
2013	\$	199,840	49%	\$	102,576		
2014	\$	185,223	47%	\$	98,743		
2015	\$	228,287	38%	\$	142,432		
2016	\$	132,833	76%	\$	32,044		
2017	\$	122,039	108%	\$	(9,777)		
				\$	954,229		

# SCHEDULES OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS

#### **OREGON PERS SYSTEM**

# Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.04107343%	0.04615875%	0.04357164%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 6,166,076	\$ 2,650,187	\$ (987,645)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,841,686	\$ 2,841,686	\$ 2,694,019
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	217%	93%	-37%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	81%	92%	104%
Schedule of District Contributions			
	2016	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 501,205	\$ 501,720	\$ 453,835
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(501,205)	(501,720)	(453,835)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,144,157	\$ 3,074,396	\$ 2,782,121
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	16%	16%	16%

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

## GENERAL FUND

			Variance with	Actual		
	Original	Final	Final Budget	Budget		GAAP
	Budget	Budget	Over (Under)	Basis	Adjustments	Basis
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$ 3,659,830	\$ 3,659,830	\$ 168,255	\$ 3,828,085	\$ (8,862)	\$ 3,819,223
Grants	315,172	315,172	(99,237)	215,935	-	215,935
Charges for services	350,000	350,000	(135,760)	214,240	-	214,240
Investment earnings	18,000	18,000	26,000	44,000	-	44,000
Miscellaneous	27,095	27,095	25,627	52,722		52,722
Total revenues	4,370,097	4,370,097	(15,115)	4,354,982	(8,862)	4,346,120
EXPENDITURES						
Current						
Personnel services	2,663,348	2,663,348	(94,914)	2,568,434	-	2,568,434
Materials and services	1,404,895	1,404,895	(145,810)	1,259,085	23,108	1,282,193
Debt service	1,148,480	1,148,480	(997,525)	150,955	-	150,955
Capital outlay	31,920	72,267	(156)	72,111	-	72,111
Contingency	550,000	550,000	(550,000)			
Total expenditures	5,798,643	5,838,990	(1,788,405)	4,050,585	23,108	4,073,693
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	(1,428,546)	(1,468,893)	1,773,290	304,397	(31,970)	272,427
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Long-term debt financing proceeds	1,000,000	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-	-	-
Transfers out	(552,266)	(580,090)	(167,659)	(412,431)		(412,431)
Total other financing sources (uses)	447,734	419,910	(1,167,659)	(412,431)		(412,431)
Net change in fund balance	(980,812)	(1,048,983)	940,949	(108,034)	(31,970)	(140,004)
Fund balance - beginning	980,812	1,048,983	1,897,564	2,946,547	11,574	2,958,121
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 2,838,513	\$ 2,838,513	<u>\$ (20,396)</u>	\$ 2,818,117

# OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

#### **RESERVE FUND**

	Original and	Variance with	Actual			
	Final	Final Budget	Budget		GAAP	
	Budget	Over (Under)	Basis	Adjustments	Basis	
REVENUES						
Donations	\$ 1,000	\$ (69)	\$ 931	\$-	\$ 931	
Miscellaneous				405	405	
Total revenues	1,000	(69)	931	405	1,336	
EXPENDITURES						
Capital outlay	850,000	(786,373)	63,627		63,627	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	(849,000)	786,304	(62,696)	405	(62,291)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	349,000		349,000		349,000	
Not shapes in fund halanse	(500.000)	786 204	206 204	405	296 700	
Net change in fund balance	(500,000)	786,304	286,304	405	286,709	
Fund balance - beginning	500,000	433,429	933,429	(405)	933,024	
Fund balance - ending	\$	\$ 1,219,733	\$ 1,219,733	<u>\$                                    </u>	\$ 1,219,733	

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

### DEBT SERVICE FUND

			Variance with	Actual		
	Original	Final	Final Budget	Budget		GAAP
	Budget	Budget	Over (Under)	Basis	Adjustments	Basis
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$ 396,000	\$ 396,000	\$ 1,200	\$ 397,200	\$ (466)	\$ 396,734
Investment earnings	1,600	1,800	372	2,172		2,172
Total revenues	397,600	397,800	1,572	399,372	(466)	398,906
EXPENDITURES						
Debt service	397,600	397,800	(80)	397,720		397,720
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	-	-	1,652	1,652	(466)	1,186
Fund balance - beginning		<u> </u>	3,492	3,492	2,940	6,432
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$                                    </u>	<u>\$                                    </u>	\$ 5,144	\$ 5,144	\$ 2,474	\$ 7,618

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

## AMBULANCE FUND

			Variance with	Actual		
	Original	Final	Final Budget	Budget		GAAP
	Budget	Budget	Over (Under)	Basis	Adjustments	Basis
REVENUES						
Charges for services, net	\$ 2,490,000	\$ 2,490,000	\$ 30,948	\$ 2,520,948	\$ 16,506	\$ 2,537,454
Grants	143,000	143,000	(23,681)	119,319	-	119,319
Miscellaneous	500	500	16,624	17,124		17,124
Total revenues	2,633,500	2,633,500	23,891	2,657,391	16,506	2,673,897
EXPENSES						
Current						
Personnel services	2,291,516	2,291,516	(112,301)	2,179,215	259,441	2,438,656
Materials and services	261,250	261,250	(36,492)	224,758	4,947	229,705
Capital outlay	284,000	380,218	(63,369)	316,849	(276,374)	40,475
Depreciation					47,055	47,055
Total expenses	2,836,766	2,932,984	(212,162)	2,720,822	35,069	2,755,891
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenses	(203,266)	(299,484)	236,053	(63,431)	(18,563)	(81,994)
OTHER FINANCING						
SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	231,090	231,090	(167,659)	63,431		63,431
Change in net position	27,824	(68,394)	68,394	-	(18,563)	(18,563)
Net position - beginning	68,394	68,394	355,501	423,895	(828,099)	(404,204)
Net position - ending	\$ 96,218	<u>\$</u>	\$ 423,895	\$ 423,895	\$ (846,662)	\$ (422,767)

# AUDIT COMMENTS AND DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS

Board of Directors Lebanon Fire District Lebanon, Oregon 97355

We have audited the basic financial statements of Lebanon Fire District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and have issued our report thereon dated November 6, 2017. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards.

# Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Lebanon Fire District'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 Administrative Rules 162-010-0000 through 162-010-0320 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

Programs funded from outside sources

Authorized investment of surplus funds (ORS Chapter 294)

Public contracts and purchasing (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, 279C)

In connection with our testing, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe the District was not in substantial compliance with certain provisions of laws, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes, as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-010-0000 through 162-010-0320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations.

# OAR 162-010-0230 Internal Control

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, as defined above.

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.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board of directors and management of Lebanon Fire District and the Oregon Secretary of State, and is not intended to be, and should not be used by anyone other than these parties.

ity, LLC

Accuity, LLC

November 6, 2017



# 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

Board of Directors Lebanon Fire District Lebanon, Oregon 97355

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 Lebanon Fire District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Lebanon Fire District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 6, 2017.

# **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Lebanon Fire District, Lebanon, 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 Lebanon Fire District, Lebanon, Oregon's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Lebanon Fire District, Lebanon, Fire District, Lebanon, 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 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 Lebanon Fire District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

## **Purpose of this Report**

This 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.

Accuity, LLC

Albany, Oregon November 6, 2017