

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

June 30, 2021



DISTRICT OFFICIALS

June 30, 2021

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ron Huber, President PO Box 692 Amity, OR 97101

Dean Schulze, Vice President PO Box 828 Amity, OR 97101

> Tom Crawford 7145 Perrydale Rd. Amity, OR 97101

Reg McShane 11151 SE Amity Rd. Amity, OR 97101

Thomas Scheible PO Box 418 Amity, OR 97101

FIRE CHIEF AND REGISTERED AGENT

Rich Leipfert 175 NE 1st Street McMinnville, OR 97128

DISTRICT CLERK

Judy Breeden PO Box 155 Sheridan, OR 97378

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June 30, 2021

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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Amity Fire District Amity, Oregon 97101

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Amity Fire District, Amity, Oregon, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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 the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note I; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash basis financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Amity Fire District, Amity, Oregon, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position thereof for the year then ended on the basis of accounting described in Note I.

Emphasis of Matter - Change in Accounting Principle

As described in the notes to the financial statements, in the year ended June 30, 2021, the District adopted new accounting guidance: GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, and Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section* 457 *Deferred Compensation Plans*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note I of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. Amity Fire District prepares its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to that matter.

Other Matters

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Amity Fire District's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison information presented on pages 31 through 34 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary comparison information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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 September 26, 2021 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 an opinion on compliance.

Accuity, LLC

Glen O. Kearns, CPA

Albany, Oregon September 26, 2021 **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current assets	\$ 571,503
Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash restricted for debt service	89,202
Capital assets not being depreciated	287,795
Capital assets being depreciated, net	2,125,672
Total assets	3,074,172
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	5,028
Long-term liabilities, current portion	245,000
Total current liabities	250,028
Noncurrent liabilities	
Long-term liabilities, less current portion	2,100,000
Total liabilities	2,350,028
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	68,467
Restricted for debt service	89,202
Unrestricted	566,475
Total net position	\$ 724,144

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

General revenues Property taxes - general Property taxes - debt service 1000 Investment earnings Gain on sale of assets 1000 Miscellaneous Total general revenues 1000 Total general revenues 1000 100								Net	: (Expense)
Functions/ProgramsExpensesProgram RevenuesNet PositionGovernmental activitiesExpensesServicesContributionsActivitiesFire suppression\$ 721,304\$ 188,214\$ 112,210\$ (420,88)General revenuesGeneral revenues9188,214\$ 112,210\$ (420,88)Property taxes - general505,8299263,300Investment earnings5,185,185,18Gain on sale of assets2,527,3007,300Total general revenues7,3007,3007,300Net position - beginning363,260Net position - beginning360,87								Re	venue and
Functions/ProgramsExpensesServicesOperating Grants and ContributionsGovernmental ActivitiesGovernmental activities\$ 721,304\$ 188,214\$ 112,210\$ (420,88)Fire suppression\$ 721,304\$ 188,214\$ 112,210\$ (420,88)General revenuesGeneral revenues505,82Property taxes - general505,82Property taxes - debt service263,30Investment earnings5,18Gain on sale of assets2,52Miscellaneous7,30Total general revenues784,14Change in net position363,26Net position - beginning360,87								Cl	nanges in
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Fire suppression\$ 721,304\$ 188,214\$ 112,210\$ (420,88)General revenuesProperty taxes - general505,82Property taxes - debt service263,30Investment earnings5,18Gain on sale of assets2,52Miscellaneous7,30Total general revenues784,14Change in net position363,26Net position - beginning360,87	Functions/Programs	E	xpenses	ç	Services	Cor	tributions	A	ctivities
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Miscellaneous7,30Total general revenues784,14Change in net position363,26Net position - beginning360,87				0					2,525
Total general revenues784,14Change in net position363,26Net position - beginning360,87									7,309
Change in net position363,26Net position - beginning360,87									
Net position - beginning 360,87			Total gene	eral rev	venues				784,145
Net position - beginning 360,87			Changesig	notn	ocition				363 765
			Changen	i net p	osmon				303,203
		Net	position - be	ginniı	ng				360,879
Net position - ending \$ 724,14		Net	position - er	ding				\$	724,144

BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2021

			(Capital	Debt		Total	
	(General	Imp	rovements	9	Service	Gov	vernmental
		Fund		Fund Fund		Fund		Funds
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	247,338	\$	324,165	\$	89,202	\$	660,705
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	5,028	\$		\$		\$	5,028
FUND BALANCES								
Restricted for debt service		-		-		89 <i>,</i> 202		89 <i>,</i> 202
Committed for capital projects		-		324,165		-		324,165
Unassigned		242,310						242,310
Total fund balances		242,310		324,165		89,202	. <u></u>	655,677
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	247,338	\$	324,165	\$	89,202	\$	660,705

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

June 30, 2021

Total fund balances		\$ 655,677
Cost Accumulated depreciation	4,002,499 (1,589,032)	2,413,467
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:		
Bonds payable		 (2,345,000)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 724,144

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Capital rovements Fund	 Debt Service Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property taxes	\$ 505,825	\$ -	\$ 263,301	\$	769,126
Investment earnings	5,185	-	-		5,185
Reimbursements	188,214	-	-		188,214
Miscellaneous	 7,309	 	 -		7,309
Total revenues	 818,743	 	 263,301		1,082,044
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
Fire Suppression					
Personnel services	74,249	-	-		74,249
Materials and services	420,946	-	-		420,946
Debt service	-	-	308,806		308,806
Capital outlay	 22,799	 19,533	 		42,332
Total expenditures	 517,994	 19,533	 308,806		846,333
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	300,749	(19,533)	(45,505)		235,711
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Refunding bond proceeds	-	-	2,585,000		2,585,000
Payment to bond escrow agent	-	-	(2,539,071)		(2,539,071)
Sale of assets	2,525	-	-		2,525
Transfers in	-	156,733	-		156,733
Transfers out	 (156,733)	 _	 		(156,733)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (154,208)	 156,733	 45,929		48,454
Net change in fund balances	146,541	137,200	424		284,165
Fund balances - beginning	 95,769	 186,965	 88,778		371,512
Fund balances - ending	\$ 242,310	\$ 324,165	\$ 89,202	\$	655,677

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, 2021

Net change in fund balances		\$ 284,165
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	17,995	
Depreciation expense recorded in the current year	(93,895)	(75,900)
Long-term debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources in the governmental funds; however, in the statement of net position, 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. This is the amount by which proceeds exceeded repayments:		
	.585,000)	
Debt principal paid 2,	740,000	 155,000
Change in net position		\$ 363,265

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Amity Fire District have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement 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 for the District.

B. Reporting Entity

Control of Amity Fire District is vested in its board of directors, elected to office by voters within the District. Administrative functions are delegated to individuals who report to and are responsible to the board.

C. Basis of Presentation - Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from all governmental 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. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all the administrative and operational activities of the District. The principal source of revenue is the real property tax levy. Expenditures are for payroll related costs and materials and services.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

<u>Capital Improvements Fund</u> – The Capital Improvement Fund is for accumulating funds for the future purchases of District equipment. The principal source of revenue is from transfers from the General Fund. The principal expenditures are for equipment acquisitions.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the repayment of the District's bonded debt. The principal source of revenue is real property taxes. The principal expenditures are principal and interest.

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.

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.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, as described below.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The operating statements present sources and uses of available expendable financial resources during a given period. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt is reported as an other financing source.

In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements, governmental activities are presented using the modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes assets, liabilities, fund balance/net position, revenues, and expenditures when they result from cash transactions, with a provision for depreciation in the government-wide statements. This basis is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As a result of the use of the modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenues for billed services not yet collected) and such liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received, but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in the financial statements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

If the District utilized the basis of accounting recognized as generally accepted, the fund financial statements would use the modified accrual basis of accounting and the government-wide financial statements would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

F. Budgetary Information

The District budgets all funds in accordance with the requirements of state law. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general, 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, capital outlay, and contingency 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 appropriation categories.

Unexpected additional resources may be added to the budget through the use of a supplemental budget and appropriation resolution. Supplemental budgets less than 10% of a fund's original budget may be adopted by the board of directors 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 were no supplemental budgets. 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 two approved appropriation changes.

G. Assets, Liabilities, 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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. Capital Assets

Capital assets resulting from cash transactions, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported 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.

The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Major capital outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Property, plant, and equipment of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Assets	Years
Equipment Apparatus Buildings	10-15 10-20 40
Buildings	40

4. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

5. 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 balances to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

6. 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 board of directors (board) has by resolution authorized the budget officer 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 action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to remove or revise a commitment.

The District reports fund equity in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

- Nonspendable fund balance amounts that are in nonspendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by the District itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e. board of directors). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned fund balance amounts that the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the board of directors or by an official or body to which the board of directors delegates authority.
- Unassigned fund balance amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund.

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

H. 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

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 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

I. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

A. Deposits and Investments

Amity Fire 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. 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.

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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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 quoted 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, 2021.

Fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

	 Level 2
Investments:	
Oregon Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 656,163

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 an investment policy regarding credit risk; however, investments comply with state statutes.

Investments

As of June 30, 2021, the District had the following investments:

	Credit Quality		
	Rating	Maturities	Fair Value
Oregon Local Government Investment Pool	Unrated	-	\$ 656,163

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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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, 25% of their quarter-end public fund deposits if they are considered adequately capitalized, or 110% of their quarter-end public fund deposits if they are considered undercapitalized or assigned to pledge 110% by the Office of the State Treasurer.

In the event of a bank failure, the entire pool of collateral pledged by all qualified Oregon public funds bank depositories is available to repay deposits of public funds of government entities.

The District holds noninterest-bearing accounts at First Federal Bank, for which deposits are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000. At June 30, 2021, the District's deposits of \$7,223 were fully insured by the FDIC.

Deposits

The District's deposits and investments at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Checking accounts Total investments	\$ 4,542 656,163
Total deposits	\$ 660,705

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

Cash and investments by fund:

Governmental activities - unrestricted	
General Fund	\$ 247,338
Capital Improvements Fund	 324,165
Total governmental activities - restricted	 571,503
Governmental activities - restricted	
Debt Service Fund	 89,202
Total cash and investments	\$ 660,705

Restricted cash is for future payments related to principal and interest of general obligation bonds.

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity resulting from modified cash basis transactions for the year ended June 30, 2021 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	<u>\$ 287,795</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 287,795
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	2,650,892	-	-	2,650,892
Apparatus	992,675	-	(12,000)	980,675
Equipment	65,142	17,995		83,137
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,708,709	17,995	(12,000)	3,714,704
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(699,614)	(65,847)	-	(765,461)
Apparatus	(763,112)	(22,787)	12,000	(773,899)
Equipment	(44,411)	(5,261)		(49,672)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,507,137)	(93,895)	12,000	(1,589,032)
Total capital assets				
being depreciated, net	2,580,595	(75,900)		2,125,672
Governmental activities				
capital assets, net	\$ 2,489,367	<u>\$ (75,900</u>)	<u>\$</u>	\$ 2,413,467

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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

	Capital Assets		Accumulated Depreciation		Ν	let Capital Assets
Governmental activities				-		
Land	\$	287,795	\$	-	\$	287,795
Buildings		2,650,892		(765,461)		1,885,431
Apparatus		980,675		(773 <i>,</i> 899)		206,776
Equipment		83,137		(49,672)		33,465
Total governmental capital assets	\$	4,002,499	\$	(1,589,032)	\$	2,413,467

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2021 amounted to \$93,895.

C. Interfund Transfers

Operating transfers are reflected as other financing sources (uses) in the governmental funds. Interfund transfers during the year consisted of:

	Tra	insfers in:
	(Capital
	Imp	rovements
		Fund
Transfers out:		
General Fund	\$	156,733

The primary purpose of the interfund transfer was to reserve funds for future capital improvements of the District.

D. Long-Term Liabilities

1. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities							
General Obligation Bond	ds,						
Series 2009	3.00-4.85%	\$3,745,000	\$2,500,000	\$-	\$2,500,000	\$-	\$ -
Series 2020	1.18%	2,585,000		2,585,000	240,000	2,345,000	245,000
Total governmental activit	ies	\$6,330,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,585,000	\$2,740,000	\$2,345,000	\$ 245,000

2. Interest Expense

The District's interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2021 amounted to \$22,877.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

3. General Obligation Bonds – Series 2009 and Series 2020

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 issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition of capital assets. The series 2009 bonds were issued on April 2, 2009 in the amount of \$3,745,000, with fixed interest ranging between 3.00% and 4.85%, increasing in accordance with the original bond agreement.

On September 15, 2020, the Series 2009 bonds were refunded with Series 2020 bonds in the amount of \$2,585,000, with fixed interest of 1.18%, creating a cash flow savings to the District of \$403,252. Interest is due semiannually on June 15 and December 15. The District's outstanding general obligation bonds represent funding for the acquisition of apparatus, which serves as collateral for the debt. The Debt Service Fund has traditionally been used to liquidate this long-term obligation.

4. Default Risk

If the District in unable to make payments, the obligation contains an event of default; the lender may declare the entire unpaid principal balance and all accrued unpaid interest immediately due.

5. Future Maturities of Long-Term Debt

	G.O. Bonds 2020					
Year Ending						
June 30		Principal		Interest		
2022	<i>ф</i>	2 4 5 0 0 0	<i>ф</i>	07 (71		
2022	\$	245,000	\$	27,671		
2023		260,000		24,780		
2024		270,000		21,712		
2025	290,000			18,526		
2026		300,000		15,104		
2027-2029		980,000		23,482		
Total	\$	2,345,000	\$	131,275		

6. General Obligation Debt Capacity

The District's legal annual debt service limit (as defined by Oregon Revised Statutes 478.410) as of June 30, 2021 was approximately \$12,022,558. The District's legal debt service limit is 1.25% of the real market value of the property within the District.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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

The Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) consists of a cost-sharing, multipleemployer defined benefit plan for units of state governmental, political subdivisions, community colleges, and school districts, containing multiple actuarial pools. Plan assets may be used to pay the benefits of the employees of any employer that provides pensions through the Plan. As of June 30, 2020, there were 901 participating employers.

Plan Membership

As of June 30, 2020, there were 16,323 active plan members, 129,520 retired plan members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits, 9,930 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, for a total of 155,773 Tier One members.

For Tier Two members, as of June 30, 2020, there were 31,548 active plan members, 17,162 retired plan members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits, 13,880 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, for a total of 62,590.

As of June 30, 2020, there were 130,806 active plan members, 6,940 retired plan members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits, 6,281 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, and 16,439 inactive plan members not eligible for refund or retirements, for a total of 160,466 OPSRP Pension Program members.

Plan Benefits

Plan benefits of the System are established by the legislature pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapters 238 and 238A, and Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a).

<u>Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit (Chapter 238)</u> - OPERS is a defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living-adjustments, and death benefits to members and their beneficiaries. Benefits are established by state statute. This defined benefit pension plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

Pension Benefits

The OPERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life. It may be selected from 13 retirement benefit options that are actuarially equivalent to the base benefit. 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 a formula plus annuity (for members who were contributing before August 21, 1981) or a money match computation if a greater benefit results.

A member is considered vested and will be eligible at minimum retirement age for a service retirement allowance if he or she has had a contribution in each of five calendar years or has reached at least 50 years of age before ceasing employment with a participating employer (age 45 for police and fire members). General service employees may retire after reaching age 55. Police and fire members are eligible after reaching age 50. Tier One general service employee benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 58 with fewer than 30 years of service. Police and fire member benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 55 with fewer than 25 years of service. Tier Two members are eligible for full benefits at age 60. Police and Fire members may purchase increased benefits that are payable between the date of retirement and age 65.

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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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 their variable account after retiring and may experience annual benefit fluctuations caused by changes in the fair value of the underlying global equity investments of that account.

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, in accordance with *Moro* decision. The COLA is capped at 2.0 percent.

OPSRP Defined Benefit Pension Program (OPSRP DB) – This Pension Program (ORS Chapter 238A) provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

Pension Benefits

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

Death Benefits

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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, in accordance with *Moro* decision. The COLA is capped at 2.0 percent.

<u>OPSRP Individual Account Program (OPSRP IAP)</u> - Membership includes public employees hired on or after August 29, 2003. PERS members retain their existing defined benefit plan accounts, but member contributions are deposited into the member's IAP account. OPSRP is part of OPERS and is administered by the OPERS Board.

Pension Benefits

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

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

Death Benefits

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

Contributions

OPERS funding policy provides for monthly employer contributions at actuarially determined rates.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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 OPERS Defined Benefit Plan and the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans.

Employer contribution rates during the period were based on the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation, which became effective July 1, 2019. The State of Oregon and certain schools, community colleges, and political subdivisions have made unfunded actuarial liability payments, and their rates have been reduced.

Member contributions are set by statute at six percent of salary and are remitted by participating employers. The contributions are either deducted from member salaries or paid by the employers on the members' behalf. As permitted, the District has opted to pick-up the contributions on behalf of its employees.

Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2021 were \$1,866.

Pension Plan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

Additional disclosures related to Oregon PERS not applicable to specific employers are available by contacting PERS at the following address: PO Box 23700 Tigard, OR 97281-3700, or can be found at:

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/Documents/Financials/CAFR/2020-CAFR.pdf.

Actuarial Valuations

The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2021, 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2018
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Experience Study	2018, published July 24, 2019
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Inflation Rate	2.50 percent
Long-term Expected Rate of Return	7.20 percent
Discount Rate	7.20 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.50 percent
Cost of living adjustment (COLA)	Blend of 2.00% COLA and graded COLA (1.25%/.15%) in accordance with <i>Moro</i> decision; blend based on service.
Mortality	Health retirees and beneficiaries: Pub-2010 Healthy Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.
	Active members: Pub-2010 Employee, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.
	Disabled retirees: Pub-2010 Disabled Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.

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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The methods and assumptions shown above are on the 2018 Experience Study, which reviewed experience for the four-year period ended December 31, 2018. There were no differences between the assumptions and plan provisions used for June 30, 2020 measurement date calculations compared to those shown above.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Assets are valued at their market value. Gains and losses between odd-year valuations are amortized as a level percentage of combined valuation payroll over 20 years from the odd-year valuation in which they are first recognized.

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

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.20 percent. 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 Plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Depletion Date Projection

GASB 67 generally requires that a blended discount rate be used to measure the Total Pension Liability (the Actuarial Accrued Liability calculated using the Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method). The long-term expected return on plan investments may be used to discount liabilities to the extent that the plan's Fiduciary Net Position is projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses. A 20-year high quality (AA/Aa or higher) municipal bond rate must be used for periods where the Fiduciary Net Position is not projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses. Determining the discount rate under GASB 67 will often require that the actuary perform complex projections of future benefit payments and pension plan investments.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

GASB 67 (paragraph 43) does allow for alternative evaluations of projected solvency if such evaluation can reliably be made. GASB does not contemplate a specific method for making an alternative evaluation of sufficiency; it is left to professional judgment.

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

- OPERS has a formal written policy to calculate an Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC), which is articulated in the actuarial valuation report.
- The ADC is based on a closed, layered amortization period, which means that payment of the full ADC each year will bring the plan to a 100% funded position by the end of the amortization period if future experience follows assumption.
- GASB 67 specifies that the projections regarding future solvency assume that plan assets earn the assumed rate of return and there are no future changes in the plan provisions or actuarial methods and assumptions, which means that the projections would not reflect any adverse future experience which might impact the plan's funded position.

Based on these circumstances, it is our independent actuary's opinion that the detailed depletion date projections outlined in GASB 67 would clearly indicate that the Fiduciary Net Position is always projected to be sufficient to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

To develop an analytical basis for the selection of the long-term expected rate of return assumption, in May 2019 the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council's (OIC) investment advisors.

Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

For more information on the Plan's portfolio, assumed asset allocation, and the long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class, calculated using both arithmetic and geometric means, see PERS' audited financial statements at:

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/Documents/Financials/CAFR/2020-CAFR.pdf

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

OIC Target and Actual Investment Allocation as of June 30, 2020

Asset Class/Strategy	OIC Policy Low Range	OIC Policy <u>High Range</u>	OIC Target <u>Allocation</u>	Actual <u>Allocation</u> ³
Debt Securities	15.0%	25.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Public Equity	27.5%	37.5%	32.5%	31.8%
Real Estate	9.5%	15.5%	12.5%	11.4%
Private Equity	14.0%	21.0%	17.5%	22.9%
Alternatives Portfolio	7.5%	17.5%	15.0%	10.5%
Opportunity Portfolio ¹	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Risk Parity ²	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	1.3%
Total			100.0%	100.0%

¹Opportunity Portfolio is an investment strategy, and it may be invested up to 3% of total plan net position.

²Risk Parity is a new investment strategy added to the asset allocation mix in 2019.

³ Based on the actual investment value at 6/30/2020.

C. New Pronouncements

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the District implemented the following new accounting standards:

<u>GASB Statement No. 84</u>, *Fiduciary Activities* – This statement established criteria and guidance for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments for accounting and financial reporting purposes, as well as the reporting requirements for these fiduciary funds.

<u>GASB Statement No. 97</u>, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32.

The District will implement applicable new GASB pronouncements no later than the required fiscal year.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

Management has not determined the effect on the financial statements for implementing any of the following pronouncements:

<u>GASB Statement No. 83</u>, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* – This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020 (as amended by GASB Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance).

<u>GASB Statement No. 87</u>, *Leases* – This statement addresses the accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments, requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 (as amended by GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*).

<u>GASB Statement No. 89</u>, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period – The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021 (as amended by GASB Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance).

D. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through September 26, 2021, which was the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	•				
	Original	Final	Variance with Final Budget	Modified	
	0		0	Cash Basis	
	Budget	Budget	Over (Under)	Cash basis	
REVENUES	† 150 000	¢ (53 000	* 51 005	* - - - - -	
Property taxes	\$ 453,900	\$ 453,900	\$ 51,925	\$ 505,825	
Investment earnings	4,000	4,000	1,185	5,185	
Grant proceeds	5,000	112,210	-	112,210	
Reimbursements	68,500	184,078	4,136	188,214	
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	6,309	7,309	
Total revenues	532,400	755,188	63,555	818,743	
EXPENDITURES					
Personnel services					
Secretary	8,780	8,780	-	8,780	
Officer duty	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	
Payroll taxes and benefits	7,000	7,000	(94)	6,906	
Workers comp insurance	12,000	12,000	(3,261)	8,739	
Conflagration	1,500	50,000	(1,676)	48,324	
Total personnel services	30,780	79,280	(5,031)	74,249	
Materials and services					
Building maintenance	15,000	15,000	(4,032)	10,968	
Utilities	27,000	27,000	(4,360)	22,640	
Dispatch	16,000	16,000	(154)	15,846	
Elections	2,000	2,000	(1,732)	268	
Firefighter attendance	5,500	5,500	(5,500)	-	
Firefighter expense	12,500	12,500	-	12,500	
Gas and oil	13,000	13,000	(3,951)	9,049	
Hose ladder testing	4,000	4,000	(639)	3,361	
Insurance	19,000	19,000	675	19,675	
Emergency medical supplies	1,500	1,500	19,241	20,741	
Miscellaneous	6,000	6,000	122	6,122	
Office supplies, printing	3,500	3,500	(132)	3 <i>,</i> 368	
Professional services	203,387	203,387	10,552	213,939	
Repairs and maintenance	25,000	25,000	(4,655)	20,345	
Service Equipment	12,000	12,000	42,631	54,631	
Training	12,000	12,000	(6,605)	5 <i>,</i> 395	
Travel	5,000	5,000	(4,051)	949	
Uniforms and awards	4,000	4,000	(2,851)	1,149	
Materials and Services -Other		174,288	(174,288)		
Total materials and services	386,387	560,675	(139,729)	420,946	
				(Continued)	

(Continued)

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

GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

(Continued)

(continueu)		Variance with					
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Final Budget Over (Under)	Modified Cash Basis			
EXPENDITURES (Continued)	0	0					
Capital outlay	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,000	\$ (1,201)	\$ 22,799			
Contingency	10,000	10,000	(10,000)				
Total expenditures	451,167	673,955	(155,961)	517,994			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	81,233	81,233	219,516	300,749			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Sale of assets	500	500	2,025	2,525			
Transfers out	(156,733)	(156,733)		(156,733)			
Total other financing sources (uses)	(156,233)	(156,233)	2,025	(154,208)			
Net change in fund balance	(75,000)	(75,000)	221,541	146,541			
Fund balance - beginning	75,000	75,000	20,769	95,769			
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ </u>	\$ 242,310	\$ 242,310			

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

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Original and Final Budget		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)		 Modified Cash Basis
REVENUES Grant Proceeds	\$	29,556	\$	(29,556)	\$ -
EXPENDITURES Capital outlay		408,249		(388,716)	 19,533
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		(378,693)		359,160	(19,533)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in Net change in fund balance		156,733 (221,960)		 359,160	 156,733 137,200
Fund balance - beginning		221,960		(34,995)	 186,965
Fund balance - ending	\$		\$	324,165	\$ 324,165

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

DEBT SERVICE FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Original and Variance with		 Actual					
		Final		al Budget	Budget	A 1	Modified	
		Budget	Ove	er (Under)	 Basis	Adjustments	Cash Basis	5
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	256,523	\$	6,778	\$ 263,301	\$ -	\$ 263,30	1
EXPENDITURES								
Debt service		312,212		(49,335)	 262,877	45,929	308,80	6
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures		(55,689)		56,113	424	(45,929)	(45,50	5)
over (under) experiantites		(55,067)		50,115	121	(40,727)	(±0,00	5)
OTHER FINACING								
SOURCES (USES)								
Bond proceeds		-		-	-	2,585,000	2,585,00	0
Payment to bond escrow agent		-		-	 	(2,539,071)	(2,539,07	1)
Total other financing								
Total other financing sources (uses)						45,929	45,92	0
sources (uses)					 	43,929	40,92	9
Net change in fund balance		(55,689)		56,113	424	-	42	.4
Fund balance - beginning		55,689		33,089	 88,778		88,77	8
Fund balance - ending	\$	_	\$	89,202	\$ 89,202	<u>\$</u>	\$ 89,20	2

AUDIT COMMENTS AND DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY STATE REGULATIONS



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS

Board of Directors Amity Fire District Amity, Oregon 97101

We have audited the basic financial statements of Amity Fire District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021 and have issued our report thereon dated September 26, 2021. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Amity 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 Amity 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 Amity Fire District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Amity Fire District's internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted certain matters that we have reported to management of the District in a separate letter dated September 26, 2021.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board of directors and management of Amity 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.

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September 26, 2021