

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

June 30, 2022



DISTRICT OFFICIALS

June 30, 2022

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Alan Burns, President Florence, Oregon

Jim Palisi, Vice President Florence, Oregon

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Michael Schick, Fire and EMS Chief

ADMINISTRATION

Dina McClure, Office Manager

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

2625 Highway 101 Florence, Oregon 97439

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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District Florence, Oregon 97439

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major funds of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, Lane County, Oregon, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major funds of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, Lane County, Oregon as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, Lane County, Oregon, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter - Change in Accounting Principle

As described in the notes to the financial statements, in the year ended June 30, 2022, the District adopted new accounting guidance: GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, Statement No. 87, *Leases*, Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, and Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.*

Responsibilities of Management 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, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, Lane County, Oregon's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, Lane County, Oregon's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

• Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, Lane County, Oregon's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and District contributions for PERS, and budgetary comparison on pages 5 through 9, and 39 through 40, respectively, 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 and the schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and District contributions for PERS in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and District contributions for PERS because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The budgetary comparison information is the responsibility of management and is derived from and relates directly the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, Lane County, Oregon's basic financial statements.

The accompanying individual nonmajor fund financial statements, if applicable, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such 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 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 individual nonmajor fund financial statements⁻ if applicable, are 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 February 21, 2023 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 February 21, 2023 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

INTRODUCTION

As management of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, Lane County, Oregon, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. It should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- At June 30, 2022, total net position of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District amounted to \$4,882,914. Of this amount, \$3,426,162 was invested in capital assets. The remaining balance included \$1,456,752 of unrestricted net position.
- The District's total net position increased by \$297,591 during the current fiscal year.
- Overall revenues were \$3,143,631, which exceeded total expenditures of \$2,846,040 by \$297,591.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue 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). The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10 through 11 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are designed to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements overseeing the use of fund accounting.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities and objectives. All of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District's funds are governmental 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 the 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, Capital Replacement Reserve, and Capital Improvement Reserve Funds, all of which are considered to be major governmental funds.

Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District adopts an annual appropriated budget for all funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided to demonstrate compliance with their respective budgets. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12 through 15 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 16 through 38 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information (RSI). RSI includes the schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and District contributions for PERS and the budgetary comparison information. This required supplementary information can be found on pages 39 through 40 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

The individual fund schedules can be found immediately following the required supplementary information on pages 41 through 42 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. At June 30, 2022, the District's assets exceeded liabilities by \$4,882,914.

A large portion of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, construction in progress, 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

The District's net position increased by \$297,591 during the current fiscal year. Condensed statement of net position information is shown below.

	Government	al Activities
	2022	2021
Assets		
Current assets and other assets	\$ 3,192,349	\$ 2,584,254
Net capital assets	3,426,162	3,560,870
Total assets	6,618,511	6,145,124
Deferred outflows of resources	1,015,431	1,141,260
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	356,160	233,603
Noncurrent liabilities	1,136,027	1,962,204
Total liabilities	1,492,187	2,195,807
Deferred inflows of resources	1,258,841	505,254
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	3,426,162	3,560,870
Unrestricted	1,456,752	1,024,453
Total net position	\$ 4,882,914	\$ 4,585,323

Condensed Statement of Net Position

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

District's Changes in Net Position

The condensed statement of activities information shown below explains changes in net position.

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
	2022	2021		
Program revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 134,318	\$ 42,203		
Operating grants and contributions	-	86,819		
Capital grants and contributions		44,388		
Total program revenues	134,318	173,410		
General revenues				
Property taxes - general	2,981,013	2,844,467		
Investment earnings	12,564	8,616		
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	800		
Miscellaneous	15,736	39,919		
Total general revenues	3,009,313	2,893,802		
Total revenues	3,143,631	3,067,212		
Program expenses				
Public safety	2,846,040	2,744,320		
Total program expenses	2,846,040	2,744,320		
Change in net position	297,591	322,892		
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	4,585,323	4,262,431		
Net position - end of year	\$ 4,882,914	\$ 4,585,323		

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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported fund balance of \$2,819,546, an increase of \$506,378 from the prior year. The General Fund is the operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance of the General Fund was \$2,377,582. Of this amount, \$2,190,877 constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the District's discretion.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

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

CAPITAL ASSETS

The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022 amounted to \$3,426,162, net of accumulated depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, building, equipment and vehicles, and land improvements. The total depreciation expense related to the District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities during the current fiscal year was \$257,446. Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found on page 25 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:

- Decrease in the District's assessed valuation leading to a decrease in property tax revenues.
- Increase in employee direct and indirect costs due to bargaining of a new contract with IAFF Local 851.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the District's budget for fiscal year 2022-2023.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the following address: Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District, 2625 Highway 101, Florence, Oregon 97439.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,036,537
Cash with agent		7,242
Accounts receivable		3,083
Property taxes receivable		108,825
Prepaid expenses		36,662
Total current assets		3,192,349
Capital assets not being depreciated		271,975
Capital assets being depreciated, net		3,154,187
Total assets		6,618,511
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		1,015,431
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		130,188
Accrued payroll liabilities		94,349
Compensated absences		69,934
Unearned charges for services		61,689
Total current liabilities		356,160
Noncurrent liabilities		
Net pension liability - PERS		1,136,027
Total liabilities		1,492,187
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		1,258,841
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		3,426,162
Unrestricted		1,456,752
Total net position	\$	4,882,914

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

					Net (Expense)
					Revenue and
					Changes in
			Program Revenue	es	Net Position
			Operating	Capital	
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities
Governmental activities					
Public safety	\$ 2,846,040	\$ 134,318	\$ -	<u>\$</u> -	(2,711,722)
Total governmental activities	\$ 2,846,040	<u>\$ 134,318</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	(2,711,722)
	General revenue	es			
	Property taxes	s levied for gen	eral purposes		2,981,013
	Investment ea	irnings			12,564
	Miscellaneous	3			15,736
	Total genera	al revenues			3,009,313
	Change in	net position			297,591
	Net position - b	eginning, as res	tated		4,585,323
	Net position - e	nding			\$ 4,882,914

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Rep	Capital placement erve Fund	Imp	Capital rovement erve Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
ASSETS	 Tunu	Res	erverunu	Rese	erve Fund		Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,594,573	\$	396,210	\$	45,754	\$	3,036,537
Cash with agent	7,242		-		-		7,242
Accounts receivable	3,083		-		-		3,083
Property taxes receivable	108,825		-		-		108,825
Prepaid expenses	 36,662		-		-		36,662
Total assets	\$ 2,750,385	\$	396,210	\$	45,754	\$	3,192,349
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF							
RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$ 130,188	\$	-	\$	-	\$	130,188
Accrued payroll liabilities	 94,349				-		94,349
Total liabilities	 224,537						224,537
Deferred inflows of resources							
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	86,577		-		-		86,577
Unavailable revenue - charges for services	 61,689						61,689
Total deferred inflows of resources	 148,266						148,266
Fund balances							
Nonspendable	36,662		-		-		36,662
Committed to capital needs	-		396,210		45,754		441,964
Assigned to PERS UAL costs	150,043		-		-		150,043
Unassigned	 2,190,877						2,190,877
Total fund balances	 2,377,582		396,210		45,754		2,819,546
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of							
resources, and fund balances	\$ 2,750,385	\$	396,210	\$	45,754	\$	3,192,349

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

June 30, 2022

Total fund balances		\$ 2,819,546
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds: Cost Accumulated depreciation	7,637,600 (4,211,438)	3,426,162
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 60 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.		86,577
Amounts relating to the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability or asset 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 and OPEB Deferred inflows of resources relating to return on pension and OPEB Net pension liability - PERS	1,015,431 (1,258,841) (1,136,027)	(1,379,437)
Long-term liabilities are not due or payable in the current year and are not reported in the governmental fund. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in the governemental fund, but rather, is recognized as an expenditure when due. These liabilities consist of:		
Compensated absences payable		(69,934)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 4,882,914

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Rep	Capital placement erve Fund	Imp	Capital provement erve Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
REVENUES							
Property taxes	\$ 2,970,912	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,970,912
Reimbursements	80,746		-		-		80,746
Investment earnings	12,321		186		57		12,564
Contract services	67,274		-		-		67,274
Miscellaneous	 2,034						2,034
Total revenues	 3,133,287		186		57		3,133,530
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
Fire and rescue services							
Personnel services	1,319,782		-		-		1,319,782
Materials and services	1,150,431		-		-		1,150,431
Capital outlay	 156,939						156,939
Total expenditures	 2,627,152		<u> </u>				2,627,152
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures	506,135		186		57		506,378
OTHER FINACING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in	100,000		375,000		-		475,000
Transfers out	 (375,000)				(100,000)		(475,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (275,000)		375,000		(100,000)		
Net change in fund balance	231,135		375,186		(99,943)		506,378
Fund balances - beginning, as restated	 2,146,447		21,024		145,697		2,313,168
Fund balances - ending	\$ 2,377,582	\$	396,210	\$	45,754	\$	2,819,546

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, 2022

Net change in fund balances		\$ 506,378
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 cost of these assets is 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 the current year	122,502 (257,446)	(134,944)
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 governmental funds. Compensated absences		(30,705)
Pension expense or credits that do not meet the measureable 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.		(53,239)
Property taxes that do not meet the measurable and available criteria are not recognized as revenue in the current year in the governmental funds. In the statement of activities, property taxes are recognized as revenue when levied.		 10,101
Change in net position		\$ 297,591

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting 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 statements of activities) report information on all of the activities of the District.

B. Reporting Entity

Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District provides all-hazards emergency response to 14,000 people over 100 square miles from eight stations. The majority of the District's firefighters are volunteers, who are supported by paid personnel. The District proudly serves the community and visitors through safe, efficient, and effective delivery of emergency services supported by aggressive fire prevention and public education. Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District is governed by a five-member board elected by the residents of the District's service area.

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.

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 funds.

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 and charges for services.

<u>Capital Replacement Reserve Fund</u> – The Capital Replacement Reserve Fund is used to accumulate funds for the future replacement of the District's facilities and equipment. Primary revenues are transfers from other funds.

<u>Capital Improvement Reserve Fund</u> – The Capital Improvements Fund is used to accumulate funds for the future improvement of the District's facilities and equipment. Primary revenues are transfers from other funds.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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 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 the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year in 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 measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally 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, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, 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 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable 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 general, special revenue, capital projects, and enterprise funds. All funds are budgeted on the modified accrual 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

The budget is legally adopted by the board of directors by resolution prior to the beginning of the District's fiscal year. The board resolution authorizing appropriations for the fund sets the level by which expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations. The resolution establishes levels of control at the organizational unit (personnel services and materials and services), debt service, capital outlay, and operating contingencies. 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. 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 appropriation change.

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

Accounts receivables are recorded as revenue when earned. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established, as management deems all accounts receivables collectible.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

4. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental column 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 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, construction in progress, and antiques are not depreciated. Property, plant, and equipment of the District are depreciated using the straightline method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Equipment	5-15
Apparatus and vehicles	5-25
Buildings	15-40

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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.

6. 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

7. 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.

8. 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 an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) 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 may 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 either 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*. 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

- 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. Uncollected property taxes are shown as assets in the governmental funds. Property taxes collected within approximately 60 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

Amounts vested or accumulated vacation leave that are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as expenditures when paid. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 47, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, no liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

4. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) and additions to/deductions from PERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by 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.

I. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

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 the District. 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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). A copy of the State's ACFR 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, 2022

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, 2022.

Fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	 Level 2
Investments	
Oregon Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 1,005,810

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, 2022, the District had the following investments:

	Credit Quality		
	Rating	Maturities	Fair Value
Oregon Local Government Investment Pool	Unrated	-	\$ 1,005,810

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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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 accounts at Oregon Pacific Bank, for which deposits are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000. At June 30, 2022, the District had deposits of \$250,000 fully insured by the FDIC and \$1,781,061 collateralized by the PFCP.

Deposits

The District's deposits and investments at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Checking accounts	\$ 2,030,727
Total investments	 1,005,810
Total deposits	\$ 3,036,537
Cash and investments by restriction type:	
Governmental activities - unrestricted	
General Fund	\$ 2,594,573
Capital Replacement Reserve Fund	396,210
Capital Improvement Reserve Fund	 45,754
Total cash and investments	\$ 3,036,537

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Restated Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	<u>\$ 271,975</u>	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 271,975
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	2,870,098	13,655	-	2,883,753
Apparatus and vehicles	3,208,477	-	-	3,208,477
Equipment	1,164,548	108,847		1,273,395
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,243,123	122,502		7,365,625
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(1,364,105)	(69,680)	-	(1,433,785)
Apparatus and vehicles	(1,757,826)	(113,663)	-	(1,871,489)
Equipment	(832,061)	(74,103)	-	(906,164)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,953,992)	(257,446)		(4,211,438)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	3,289,131	(134,944)		3,154,187
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 3,561,106	<u>\$ (134,944)</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 3,426,162

Depreciation expense was reported on the statement of activities as follows:

Governmental activities	
Public safety	\$ 257,446

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

	Capital Assets		Accumulated Depreciation		Net Capital Assets	
Governmental activities						
Land	\$	271,975	\$	-	\$	271,975
Buildings		2,883,753	(1,433	8,785)		1,449,968
Apparatus and vehicles		3,208,477	(1,871	,489)		1,336,988
Equipment		1,273,395	(906	<u>6,164)</u>		367,231
Total capital assets	\$	7,637,600	\$ (4,211	,438)	\$	3,426,162

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

C. Compensated Absences

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

	Be	Beginning					Ending		
	B	Balance		lditions	Reductions		Balance		
Governmental activities									
Compensated absences	\$	39,229	\$	30,705	\$	-	\$	69,934	

D. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers during the year ended June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	Transfers in:							
			Total					
	(General Replacement			Governmental			
		Fund	Reserve Fund		Funds			
Transfers out:								
General Fund	\$	-	\$	375,000	\$	375,000		
Capital Improvement Reserve Fund		100,000	. <u> </u>	-		100,000		
Total transfers	\$	100,000	\$	375,000	\$	475,000		

The primary purpose of the interfund transfers in was to replenish the Capital Replacement Reserve Fund for future apparatus needs.

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the District expended funds in excess of appropriations as follows:

Fund	Function	Appropriations		Expenditures		Excess	
General Fund	Materials and Services	\$	1,148,625	\$	1,150,431	\$	1,806

IV. 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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 (Plan) for units of state government, 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, 2021, there were 941 participating employers.

Plan Membership

As of June 30, 2021, there were 13,991 active plan members, 129,357 retired plan members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits, 9,103 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, for a total of 152,451 Tier One members.

For Tier Two members, as of June 30, 2021, there were 29,322 active plan members, 18,832 retired plan members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits, 13,498 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, for a total of 61,652.

As of June 30, 2021, there were 136,785 active plan members, 8,311 retired plan members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits, 7,520 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, and 18,263 inactive plan members not eligible for refund or retirements, for a total of 170,879 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.

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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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. 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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 members is age 65, or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit. A member of the OPSRP Pension Program becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, and, if the pension program is terminated, the date on which termination becomes effective.

Death Benefits

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

Disability Benefits

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

Benefit Changes After Retirement

Under ORS 238A.210 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes. 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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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. 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, 2019 actuarial valuation, which became effective July 1, 2020. 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, 2022 were \$160,286.

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

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/2021-ACFR.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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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, 2019					
Measurement Date	June 30, 2021					
Experience Study	2018, published July 24, 2019					
Actuarial Assumptions:						
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal					
Inflation Rate	2.40 percent					
Long-term Expected Rate of Return	6.90 percent					
Discount Rate	6.90 percent					
Projected Salary Increases	3.40 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.					

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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. 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, 2021 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 6.90 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 68 generally requires that a blended discount rate be used to measure the Total Pension Liability (the Actuarial Accrued Liability calculated using the Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method). The long-term expected return on plan investments may be used to discount liabilities to the extent that the plan's Fiduciary Net Position is projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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 68 will often require that the actuary perform complex projections of future benefit payments and pension plan investments. GASB 68 (paragraph 67) does allow for alternative evaluations of projected solvency if such evaluation can reliably be made. GASB does not contemplate a specific method for making an alternative evaluation of sufficiency; it is left to professional judgment. 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 68 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 68 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 June 2021 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 longterm 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/2021-ACFR.pdf

OIC Target and Actual Investment Allocation as of June 30, 2021

Asset Class/Strategy	OIC Policy	OIC Policy	OIC Target	Actual
	Low Range	<u>High Range</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Allocation</u> ²
Debt Securities	15.0%	25.0%	20.0%	20.8%

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Public Equity	27.5%	37.5%	32.5%	29.4%
Real Estate	9.5%	15.5%	12.5%	10.5%
Private Equity	14.0%	21.0%	17.5%	25.1%
Alternatives Portfolio	7.5%	17.5%	15.0%	9.5%
Opportunity Portfolio ¹	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Risk Parity	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Total			100.0%	100.0%

June 30, 2022

¹Opportunity Portfolio is an investment strategy, and it may be invested up to 5% of total Fund assets.

² Based on the actual investment value at 6/30/2021.

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

At June 30, 2022, the District reported a liability of \$1,136,027 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured at June 30, 2021, 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, 2022, the District's proportion was 0.0094934%. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District recognized pension expense of \$216,756.

At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources			Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between projected and actual experience	\$	106,340		\$ -
Change in assumptions		284,382		(2,990)
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on				
investments		-		(840,992)
Changes in proportionate share		271,020		(350,511)
Differences between employer contribution and				
employer's proportionate share of system contributions		193,403		(64,348)
		170,100		(01,010)
Total (prior to post-MD contributions)		855,145	-	(1,258,841)
Contributions subsequent to the MD		160,286		
Total	\$	1,015,431		\$ (1,258,841)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

Differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, and changes in employer proportion are amortized over the average remaining service lives of all plan participants, including retirees, determined as of the beginning of the respective measurement period. Employers are required to recognize pension expense based on the balance of the closed period "layers" attributable to each measurement period.

The average remaining service life determined as of the beginning of the June 30, 2021 measurement period is 5.4 years. 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, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in subsequent years as follows:

	Outflov Resou	Deferred w/(Inflow) of rces (prior to neasurement
Employer Subsequent Fiscal Years:	date contributio	
1st Fiscal Year	\$	(35,057)
2nd Fiscal Year		(44,159)
3rd Fiscal Year		(142,831)
4th Fiscal Year		(210,117)
5th Fiscal Year		28,468

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

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.90 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a higher discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.90 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.90 percent) than the current rate. District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset):

1	% Decrease	Ľ	Discount Rate	1% Increase				
	(5.90%)		(6.90%)		(7.90%)			
\$	2,230,885	\$	1,136,027	\$	220,028			

Changes Subsequent to the Measurement Date

On July 15, 2021, Portland Public Schools issued pension obligation bonds resulting in a lumpsum deposit to a new side account with PERS totaling \$398,665,572. On August 13, 2021, 22 school district employers issued pension obligation bonds resulting in lump-sum deposits to new side accounts with PERS totaling \$654,583,738. On August 31, 2021, five community college employers issued pension obligation bonds resulting in lump-sum deposits to new side accounts totaling \$212,080,721.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

On September 28, 2021, one school district employer issued pension obligation bonds resulting in a lumpsum deposit to a new side account totaling \$73,908,669.

On July 23, 2021, the PERS Board voted to set the assumed rate of return to 6.9 percent, down from 7.2 percent. The PERS Board reviews the assumed rate in odd-numbered years as part of the board's adoption of actuarial methods and assumptions. The rate was then adopted in an administrative rule at the PERS Board's October 1, 2021, meeting. The new assumed rate will be reflected in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation for funding, and decreases in the assumed rate typically increase the system's unfunded actuarial liability as well as employer contribution rates. The new assumed rate was applied by the actuaries to the Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability as of June 30, 2021.

C. Tax Deferred Annuity Contract

The District provides a tax-deferred annuity contract, established under Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation in the program is voluntary and there is no vesting. Contributions are made from salary deductions from participating employees within the limits specified in the code. The District does not make any contributions to these plans and there were no forfeitures.

D. Deferred Compensation 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 under Internal Revenue Code Section 457 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 \$5,050 during the year ended June 30, 2022, net of \$0 in forfeitures. Participants are fully vested after five years of participation in accordance with award requirements.

E. Restatement

The District's previously issued financial statements have been restated as follows:

Government-Wide Statements	 Governmental Activities			
Net position - beginning, as originally reported	\$ 4,668,273			
To correct deferred outflows as originally reported	(68,411)			
To correct accumulated depreciation as originally reported	34,757			
To record prior year payable	 (49,296)			
Net position - beginning, as restated	\$ 4,585,323			

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

Report and Budget Statements	Gen	eral Fund
Fund balance - beginning, as originally reported	\$	2,195,743
To record prior year payable		(49,296)
Fund balance - beginning, as restated	\$	2,146,447

F. Concentrations

1. Collective Bargaining Agreement

At June 30, 2022, the District had approximately 11 full-time employees who are accounted for under the governmental activities of the District. Of this total, 82% are covered under a collective bargaining agreement. The existing agreement extended through June 30, 2022.

G. Commitments and Contingencies

1. Intergovernmental Agreement – Western Lane Fire & EMS Authority

On August 22, 2019, Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District and Western Lane Ambulance District entered into an IGA under ORS 190.003-190.030 to create by intergovernmental agreement a new entity "Western Lane Fire and EMS Authority." The effective date is October 1, 2019. The public purpose is to create one governmental entity which will effectively service both Districts' service areas. In doing so, the Authority will provide increased efficiency in the provision of fire and emergency services to both communities and "avoid the duplication of overhead expenses, better utilize equipment and resources, and more effectively assign and train personnel." Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District paid the Authority \$527,218 during the year ended June 30, 2022.

2. Agreement – Confederated Tribes

The district has an agreement with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw to provide fire protection services to the Three Rivers Casino. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, the District received \$61,689.

H. New Pronouncements

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the District implemented the following new accounting standards:

<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.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

<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.

<u>GASB</u> Statement No. 92, *Omnibus* 2020. This statement was issued January 2020 and enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to leases implementation, derivative instruments, postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits), asset retirement obligations, risk pool and fair value measurements.

<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 Statement No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. The primary objectives are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension/OPEB plans and employee benefit plans other than pension/OPEB plans, as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statement; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meets the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans.

The District will implement applicable new GASB pronouncements no later than the required fiscal year. Management has not determined the effect on the financial statements for implementing any of the following pronouncements:

<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).

I. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 21, 2023, which was the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

	 2022	2021	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017		2016		2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0094934%	0.0089913%	0.0127140%	0.0087415%	0.0093642%	0.0087856%	C).0071823%	C	0.0081020%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,136,027	\$ 1,962,204	\$ 2,199,218	\$ 1,324,224	\$ 1,262,294	\$ 1,318,917	\$	412,370	\$	(183,835)
District's covered-employee payroll (from actuarial exhibits)	\$ 902,167	\$ 572,106	\$ 864,344	\$ 807,651	\$ 798,341	\$ 692,023	\$	586,953	\$	608,603
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of										
its covered-employee payroll	125.92%	342.98%	254.44%	163.96%	158.11%	190.59%		70.26%		-30.21%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage										
of the total pension liability	87.60%	75.79%	80.20%	82.07%	83.12%	80.53%		91.88%		103.59%
Schedule of District Contributions										
	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018	2017		2016		2015
Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the	\$ 160,286	\$ 166,307	\$ 129,063	\$ 163,796	\$ 164,734	\$ 100,064	\$	80,676	\$	74,699
contractually required contribution	160,286	166,307	129,063	163,796	164,734	100,064		80,676		74,699
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	_
District's covered-employee payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered-	\$ 679,933	\$ 675,917	\$ 572,106	\$ 864,344	\$ 807,651	\$ 798,341	\$	692,023	\$	583,953
employee payroll	24%	25%	23%	19%	20%	13%		12%		13%

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

GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)	 Actual GAAP Basis	
REVENUES	0		0	/	
Property taxes	\$ 2,869,076	\$	2,869,076	\$ 101,836	\$ 2,970,912
Contract services	65,169		65,169	2,105	67,274
Grants and contributions	527,500		527,500	(527,500)	-
Reimbursements	60,000		60,000	20,746	80,746
Investment income	10,000		10,000	2,321	12,321
Miscellaneous	 			2,034	 2,034
Total revenues	 3,531,745		3,531,745	(398,458)	 3,133,287
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
Personnel services	1,290,450		1,574,700	(254,918)	1,319,782
Materials and services	1,148,625		1,148,625	1,806	1,150,431
Grant expenses	550,000		550,000	(550,000)	-
Capital outlay	722,000		722,000	(565,061)	156,939
Contingency	 390,808		106,558	(106,558)	
Total expenditures	 4,101,883		4,101,883	(1,474,731)	 2,627,152
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	(570,138)		(570,138)	1,076,273	506,135
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	100,000		100,000	-	100,000
Transfers out	 (375,000)		(375,000)		 (375,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (275,000)		(275,000)		 (275,000)
Net change in fund balance	(845,138)		(845,138)	1,076,273	231,135
Fund balance - beginning	 2,245,181		2,245,181	(98,734)	 2,146,447
Fund balance - ending	\$ 1,400,043	\$	1,400,043	\$ 977,539	\$ 2,377,582

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

CAPITAL REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original and Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)	Actual GAAP Basis
REVENUES Investment income	\$ 100	\$ 86	186
EXPENDITURES	÷ 100	÷ 00	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	100	86	186
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in	375,000	<u>-</u>	375,000
Net change in fund balance	375,100	86	375,186
Fund balance - beginning	20,930	94	21,024
Fund balance - ending	\$ 396,030	<u>\$ 180</u>	\$ 396,210

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

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT RESERVE FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original ar Final Budget	Fina	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)		Actual GAAP Basis	
REVENUES Investment income	\$ 1	100 \$	(42)		57	
investment income	Φ	100 \$	(43)		57	
EXPENDITURES		<u> </u>			-	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		100	(43)		57	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers out	(100,0)00)			(100,000)	
Net change in fund balance	(99,9	900)	(43)		(99,943)	
Fund balance - beginning	145,6	530	67		145,697	
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 45,7</u>	730 \$	24	\$	45,754	

AUDIT COMMENTS AND DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY STATE REGULATIONS



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS

Board of Directors Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District Florence, Oregon 97439

We have audited the basic financial statements of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and have issued our report thereon February 21, 2023. 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 Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue 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 repayments

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, except as follows:

A. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the District expended funds in excess of appropriations as follows:

Fund	Function	Appropriations		Expenditures		Excess	
General Fund	Materials and Services	\$	1,148,625	\$	1,150,431	\$	1,806

B. Incorrect Budget Category

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the District listed an incorrect budget category on the resolution adopting the budget.

C. Budget Details

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the District's resolution adopting the budget did not contain all the District's funds; additionally, the resolution adopting the budget did not match the detail budget document.

OAR 162-010-0230 Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue 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 Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue District's internal control over financial reporting. District's internal control over financial reporting.

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

locuity uc

Accuity, LLC February 21, 2023