Annual Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

June 30, 2014

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Town Council Town of Pima, Arizona

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Pima, Arizona, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Pima, Arizona, as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Other Matters

### Required Supplementary Information

The Town of Pima, Arizona has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements. Such missing 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.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 29 to 32 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 23, 2015, on our consideration of the Town of Pima, Arizona's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations,

contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Pima, Arizona's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

### Other Reporting Required by Arizona Revised Statutes

by & Fowell

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Town failed to use highway user revenue fund monies received by the Town pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes Title 28, Chapter 18, Article 2 and any other dedicated state transportation revenues received by the Town solely for the authorized transportation purposes. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance.

January 23, 2015

# TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Statement of Net Position June 30, 2014

	Primary Government					
	Governme	Governmental Business-type				
	Activitie	es	Activities	Total		
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 671,	167	\$ -	\$ 671,167		
Accounts receivable - net		-	28,174	28,174		
Taxes receivable	33,	539	-	33,539		
Due from other governments	39,	019	-	39,019		
Interfund balances	136,	067	(136,067)	-		
Capital assets, not being depreciated	324,	800	112,200	437,000		
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	2,485,	823	131,907	2,617,730		
Total assets	3,690,	415	136,214	3,826,629		
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	70,	223	1,161	71,384		
Accrued expenses	28,	800	1,651	30,451		
Deferred revenue		-	19,224	19,224		
Compensated absences						
Due within 1 year	14,	141	3,326	17,467		
Due in more than 1 year	4,	713	1,108	5,821		
Capital leases payable						
Due within 1 year	6,	586	-	6,586		
Due in more than 1 year	6,	845	-	6,845		
Total liabilities	131,	308	26,470	157,778		
NET POSITION						
Net investment						
in capital assets	2,797,	192	244,107	3,041,299		
Restricted for:						
Public safety		396	-	396		
Highways and streets	34,	523	-	34,523		
Court enhancement	13,	574	-	13,574		
Unrestricted	713,	422	(134,363)	579,059		
Total net position	\$ 3,559,	107	\$ 109,744	\$ 3,668,851		

# Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2014

		Program Revenue Net (Expenses) Revenue and Ch					e and Change	s in Ne	et Assets				
		Cha	arges	0	perating	Ca	pital		Primary Government				
		fe	or	G <sub>1</sub>	ants and	Gran	ts and	Go	vernmental	Bus	ness-type		
Functions / Programs	Expenses	Serv	vices	Cor	tributions	Contri	butions	A	Activities	A	ctivities		Total
Primary government:													
Governmental activities													
Public safety	\$ 511,647	\$	22,681	\$	27,909	\$	-	\$	(461,057)	\$	-	\$	(461,057)
General government	240,110		37,092		-		-		(203,018)		-		(203,018)
Highways and streets	223,866		-		173,194		-		(50,672)		-		(50,672)
Parks and recreation	228,473		19,635		3,967		-		(204,871)		-		(204,871)
Total governmental activities	1,204,096		79,408		205,070	-	-		(919,618)		-		(919,618)
Business-type activities													
Sewer	167,479		152,644		-		-		-		(14,835)		(14,835)
Total business-type activities	167,479		152,644		-		-		-		(14,835)		(14,835)
Total primary government	\$ 1,371,575	\$	232,052	\$	205,070	\$			(919,618)		(14,835)		(934,453)
	General revenue:												
	Taxes:												
	Property tax, levi	ed for gene	ral purposes	3					11,917		_		11,917
	Sales tax	υ	1 1						276,032		_		276,032
	Franchise tax								56,865		_		56,865
	State sales tax rever	nue sharing							207,771		-		207,771
	Auto lieu tax reven	ue sharing							122,679		-		122,679
	State urban revenue	sharing							266,061		-		266,061
	Interest income								622		-		622
	Miscellaneous								5,969		-		5,969
	Total general r	evenue							947,916		-		947,916
	Change in net	assets							28,298		(14,835)		13,463
	Net position, July 1	, 2013							3,530,809		124,579		3,655,388
	Net position, June 3	30, 2014						\$	3,559,107	\$	109,744	\$	3,668,851

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2014

	General Fund	HU	RF/LTAF Fund	Grants Fund	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash	\$ 598,701	\$	71,227	\$ 1,239	\$	671,167
Taxes receivable	33,539		-	-		33,539
Due from other governments	23,171		15,848	-		39,019
Due from other funds	136,067					136,067
<b>Total assets</b>	\$ 791,478	\$	87,075	\$ 1,239	\$	879,792
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 64,472	\$	5,751	\$ -	\$	70,223
Accrued expenses	27,211		1,589			28,800
<b>Total liabilities</b>	 91,683		7,340	 		99,023
Fund balances						
Restricted for:						
Public safety	-		-	1,239		1,239
Highways and streets	-		79,735	-		79,735
Court enhancement	13,574		-	-		13,574
Unassigned	686,221			 		686,221
<b>Total fund balances</b>	 699,795		79,735	 1,239		780,769
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 791,478	\$	87,075	\$ 1,239	\$	879,792

# Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position Governmental Funds June 30, 2014

Fund balancestotal governmental funds		\$ 780,769
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities		
are not financial resources and therefore, are		
not reported in the funds.		2,810,623
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the		
current period and therefore, are not reported		
in the funds.		
Compensated absences	(18,854)	
Capital leases payable	(13,431)	
		(32,285)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 3,559,107

# Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2014

n.		General Fund	HURF/LTAF Fund				Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Revenue	¢.	C1 C 005	Ф	172 104	Ф	12.007	Ф	002 206
Intergovernmental	\$	616,085	\$	173,194	\$	13,007	\$	802,286
Taxes		344,814		-		-		344,814
Charges for services		46,647		-		-		46,647
Fees, fines, and forfeits		22,681		-		-		22,681
Miscellaneous		5,549		420		-		5,969
Licenses and permits		10,080		-		-		10,080
Interest		622	-					622
Total revenue		1,046,478		173,614		13,007		1,233,099
Expenditures								
Current								
Public safety		433,526		-		12,164		445,690
General government		218,645		-		-		218,645
Parks and recreation		222,907		-		-		222,907
Highways and streets		4,490		128,402		-		132,892
Debt service								
Principal		26,327		-		-		26,327
Interest		2,240						2,240
<b>Total expenditures</b>		908,135		128,402		12,164		1,048,701
Excess (deficiency) of revenue								
over (under) expenditures		138,343		45,212		843	,	184,398
Net change in fund balances		138,343		45,212		843		184,398
Fund balances, July 1, 2013		561,452		34,523		396		596,371
Fund balances, June 30, 2014	\$	699,795	\$	79,735	\$	1,239	\$	780,769

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2014

Net change in fund balancestotal governmental funds	\$ 184,398
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	
Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.	
However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of	
those assets is allocated over their estimated useful	
lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Depreciation expense (183,988)	
	(183,988)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide	
current financial resources are not reported as	
revenues in the funds.	(705)
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to	
governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term	
liabilities in the Statement of Net Position	
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the	
governmental funds, but the repayment reduces	
long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position	
Debt principal repaid 26,327	
	26,327
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do	
not require the use of current financial resources and	
therefore, are not reported as expenditures in	
governmental funds.	
Decrease in interest payable 514	
Decrease in compensated absences 1,752	
	2,266
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 28,298

# Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2014

	Business-type Activities  Enterprise Fund
	Sewer
ASSETS	Fund
Current assets	
Accounts receivable-net	\$ 28,174
Total current assets	28,174
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets, net of accumulated	
depreciation, where applicable:	
Land	112,200
Equipment and infrastructure, net	131,907
Total noncurrent assets	244,107
Total assets	272,281
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	1,161
Accrued expenses	1,651
Deferred revenue	19,224
Due to other funds	136,067
Compensated absences-current portion	3,326
Total current liabilities	161,429
Noncurrent liabilities	
Compensated absences-net of current portion	1,108_
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,108
Total liabilities	162,537
NET POSITION	
Net investment	
in capital assets	244,107
Unrestricted	(134,363)
Total net position	\$ 109,744

# Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Business-type Activities <u>Enterprise Fund</u>
	Sewer Fund
Operating revenue	
Charges for services	\$ 152,644
Total operating revenue	152,644
Operating expenses	
Personnel	93,054
Supplies	20,014
Repairs and maintenance	26,278
Depreciation	13,163
Other	5,168
Utilities	5,566
Testing services	4,236
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	167,479
Change in net position	(14,835)
Net position, July 1, 2013	124,579
Net position, June 30, 2014	\$ 109,744

# TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2014

	s-type Activities erprise Fund
	Sewer
	 Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Receipts from customers	\$ 144,654
Payments to suppliers and providers of	
goods and services	(107,910)
Payments to employees	 (54,373)
Net cash used by operating activities	 (17,629)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Borrowings from interfund loan	 17,629
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	 17,629
Net increase (decrease) in cash	-
Cash, July 1, 2013	 _
Cash, June 30, 2014	\$ -

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2014

(Continued)

	Business-type Activ			
	Sewer Fund			
Reconciliation of operating loss to net				
cash provided (used) by operating activities:				
Operating loss	\$	(14,835)		
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss				
to net cash provided (used) by operating				
activities:				
Depreciation		13,163		
(Increase) decrease in:				
Account receivable		(9,335)		
Increase (decrease) in:				
Accounts payable		(7,599)		
Accrued expenses		303		
Deferred revenue		1,345		
Compensated absenses		(671)		
Net cash used by operating activities	\$	(17,629)		

# TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2014

	In	vestment Trust
ASSETS		Fund
Cash Due from Town	\$	61,697 165
Total assets		61,862
NET POSITION		
Held in trust for investment trust participants	\$	61,862

# Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2014

	T	estment Trust Fund
Additions		
Contributions	\$	635
Investment income		
Interest and dividends		29
Total additions		664
Change in net position		664
Net position, July 1, 2013		61,198
Net position, June 30, 2014	\$	61,862

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Town of Pima, Arizona have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). A summary of the Town's more significant accounting policies follows.

### A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a general purpose local government that is governed by a separately elected Town Council. The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the Town (the primary government). The City has no component units.

### **B.** Basis of Presentation

The basic financial statements include both government-wide statements and fund financial statements. The government-wide statements focus on the Town as a whole, while the fund financial statements focus on major funds. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared between years and between governments to enhance the usefulness of the information.

Government-wide statements—provide information about the primary government (the Town). The statements include a statement of net Position and a statement of activities. These statements report the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. They also distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the Town. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

A statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Town's governmental activities and segment of its business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The Town does not allocate indirect expenses to programs or functions. Program revenues include:

- charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided,
- operating grants and contributions, and
- capital grants and contributions, including special assessments.

Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including internally dedicated resources and all taxes, are reported as general revenues.

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Generally, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements to minimize the double counting of internal activities. However, charges for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated if the prices approximate their external exchange values.

Fund financial statements—provide information about the Town's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements are presented for the governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary fund categories. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Fiduciary funds are aggregated and reported by fund type.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from transactions associated with the fund's principal activity in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from transactions in which the parties do not exchange equal values. Revenues generated by ancillary activities are also reported as nonoperating revenues.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *HURF/LTAF Fund* accounts for specific revenue received from the State of Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund and from State of Arizona Local Transportation Assistance Fund which are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

The *Grants Fund* accounts for specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes as defined by the grantor.

The Town reports the following major enterprise fund:

The **Sewer Fund** accounts for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, in which the intent of the Town Council is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or for which the Town Council has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred, or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The Town reports the following fund types:

The *Investment Trust Fund* accounts for pension funds for various firefighters. The Town acts as a trustee for such funds and does not have title to the assets or liabilities accounted for in this fund.

### C. Basis of Accounting

The government-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and donations are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements the provider imposed have been met.

Governmental funds in the fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Town considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they are due and payable. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuances of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital lease agreements are reported as other financing sources.

### D. Cash and Investments

For purposes of its statement of cash flows, the Town considers only those highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts are stated at cost. Money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts with a remaining maturity of one year or less at time of purchase are stated at amortized cost. All other investments are stated at fair value.

### E. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable in the Sewer Fund are estimated by the Town. The amount recorded as uncollectible at June 30, 2014 totaled \$8,914.

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

## F. Property Tax Calendar

Property taxes are levied on or before the third Monday in August and are payable in two equal installments. The first installment is due on the first day of October and becomes delinquent after the first business day of November. The second installment is due on the first day of March of the next year and becomes delinquent after the first business day of May.

The Town levies various personal property taxes that are due the second Monday of the month following receipt of the tax notice and become delinquent 30 days later. A lien assessed against real and personal property assessed attaches on the first day of January preceding assessment and levy.

### G. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	Capi	italization	Depreciation	Estimated
	Th	reshold	Method	Useful Life (years)
Land	\$	5,000	N/A	N/A
Buildings		5,000	Straight-line	40
Infrastructure		5,000	Straight-line	40-50
Plant and equipment-sewer		5,000	Straight-line	5-20
Equipment-sewer		5,000	Straight-line	5-20
Furniture and Fixtures		5,000	Straight-line	5-20
Equipment		5,000	Straight-line	5-15
Vehicles		5,000	Straight-line	5-10

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### H. Investment Income

Investment income is composed of interest, dividends, and net changes in the fair value of applicable investments.

### I. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences consist of vacation leave earned by employees based on services already rendered.

Employees may accumulate up to 192 hours of vacation hours. Upon termination of employment, all unused vacation benefits are paid to employees. Accordingly, vacation benefits are accrued as a liability in the financial statements.

Employees may accumulate up to 120 hours of sick leave hours but any sick hours in excess of the maximum amount that are unused at year-end are forfeited. Because sick leave benefits do not vest with employees, a liability for sick leave benefits is not accrued in the financial statements.

### J. Fund Balance Reporting

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54 requires fund balances to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below:

- 1. *Nonspendable* fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned),
- 2. *Restricted* fund balance includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution provisions or enabling legislation, or external resource providers,
- 3. *Committed* fund balance includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the town council,
- 4. Assigned fund balances are intended to be used for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, and
- 5. *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the Town's governmental funds and includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications.

The Town's policy for committed fund balances is through formal resolutions passed through the elected town council. The process of rescinding a committed fund balance requires the same process.

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The Town's policy for assigned fund balances is through motions passed by the elected town council. Assigned fund balances do not require a formal resolution.

When expenditures incur for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available, the Town's policy is to apply the expenditure first to restricted, and then to unrestricted in the following order of committed, assigned, and then unassigned.

### *NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS*

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) authorize the Town to invest public monies in the State Treasurer's investment pool; U.S. Treasury obligations; specified state and local government bonds; and interest-earning investments such as savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements in eligible depositories. The statutes require collateral for demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements at 101 percent of all deposits not covered by federal depository insurance.

The Town has not formally adopted deposit and investment policies that limit the Town's allowable deposits or investments and which address the specific types of risk to which the Town is exposed such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and custodial credit risk.

Deposits—At June 30, 2014, the carrying amount of the Town's total nonpooled cash in bank was \$568,780, and the bank balance was \$570,977. The entire bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance.

*Investments*—At June 30, 2014, the investments consisted of the following.

	Rating	Credit	Reported	Fair
Investment	Organization	Rating	Amount	Value
Arizona LGIP Pool 5	S&P	AAA	\$ 102,387	\$ 102,387

The State Board of Investment provides oversight for the State Treasurer's pools, and the Local Government Investment Pool Advisory Committee provides consultation and advice to the Treasurer. The fair value of a participant's position in the pool approximates the value of that participant's pool shares. Those shares are not identified with specific investments and are not subject to custodial credit risk.

### **NOTE 3 – DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS**

Amount due from other governments at June 30, 2014, included \$15,848 in state-shared revenue from Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) taxes, \$17,641 in state-shared revenue from sales taxes, and \$5,530 in state-shared revenue from auto lieu taxes.

### **NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2014, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2013	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2014
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 324,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 324,800
Total capital assets not				
being depreciated	324,800			324,800
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Equipment	903,309	-	-	903,309
Buildings	896,025	-	-	896,025
Vehicles	540,151	-	-	540,151
Furniture and fixtures	38,523	-	-	38,523
Streets and sidewalks	3,048,789	-	-	3,048,789
Bridges	27,592			27,592
Total	5,454,389			5,454,389
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Equipment	(731,570)	(32,615)	-	(764,185)
Buildings	(337,731)	(22,400)	-	(360,131)
Vehicles	(282,760)	(51,653)	-	(334,413)
Furniture and fixtures	(37,721)	(549)	-	(38,270)
Streets and sidewalks	(1,379,892)	(76,219)	-	(1,456,111)
Bridges	(14,904)	(552)		(15,456)
Total	(2,784,578)	(183,988)		(2,968,566)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,669,811	(183,988)		2,485,823
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,994,611	\$ (183,988)	\$ -	\$ 2,810,623

# NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS - Continued

	Balance July 1, 2013	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2014
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land	¢ 112.200	¢	¢	¢ 112.200
Total capital assets not	\$ 112,200	\$ -	<u> </u>	\$ 112,200
being depreciated	112,200			112,200
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Sewer collection system	2,844,535	-	-	2,844,535
Machinery and equipment	140,283			140,283
Total	2,984,818			2,984,818
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Sewer collection system	(2,700,613)	(12,015)	-	(2,712,628)
Machinery and equipment	(139,135)	(1,148)		(140,283)
Total	(2,839,748)	(13,163)		(2,852,911)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	145,070	(13,163)		131,907
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 257,270	\$ (13,163)	\$ -	\$ 244,107
Depreciation expense was charged to	functions as follows	lows:		
Governmental activities:				
General government				\$ 21,903
Public safety				66,129
Highways and streets				89,952
•				•
Parks and recreation				6,004
Total governmental activities depr	eciation expense			\$ 183,988
Business-type activities:				
Sewer				\$ 13,163
Total business-type activities depre	eciation expense			\$ 13,163

### *NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES*

The following schedule details the Town's long-term liability and obligation activity for the year ended June 30, 2014.

	Balance July 1, 2013		Additions		Reductions		Balance June 30, 2014		Due within 1 year	
Governmental activities:										
Compensated absenses payable Capital leases payable	\$	20,606 39,758	\$	11,209	\$	12,961 26,327	\$	18,854 13,431	\$	14,141 6,586
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$	60,364	\$	11,209	\$	39,288	\$	32,285	\$	20,727
Business-type activities										
Compensated absenses payable	\$	5,105	\$	153	\$	824	\$	4,434	\$	3,326
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	\$	5,105	\$	153	\$	824	\$	4,434	\$	3,326

Capital leases – The Town has acquired vehicles and equipment under the provisions of long-term lease agreements classified as a capital lease for accounting purposes because they provide for a bargain purchase option or a transfer of ownership by the end of the lease term.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

	 vernmental activities
Police vehicles	\$ 55,553
Road Broom	26,194
Less: accumulated depreciation	 (28,838)
Carrying value	\$ 52,909

### NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES - Continued

The following schedule details debt service requirements to maturity for the Town's capital leases payable at June 30, 2014:

Year Ending	Gov	ernmental
June 30	A	ctivities
2015		7,112
2016		7,112
Total minimum lease payments		14,223
Less amount representing interest		(792)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$	13,431

Interest expense – Total interest expense of \$1,727 for governmental activities has been included on the government-wide financial statements as direct functional expenses of public safety for \$267 and highways and streets for \$1,460.

### NOTE 6 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town carries commercial insurance for all such risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employees' health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

### **NOTE 7 – RETIREMENT PLANS**

Plan Descriptions—The Town contributes to the two plans described below. Benefits are established by state statute and generally provide retirement, death, long-term disability, survivor, and health insurance premium benefits.

The *Arizona State Retirement System* (ASRS) administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers general employees of the Town. The ASRS is governed by the Arizona State Retirement System Board according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 2.

The *Public Safety Personnel Retirement System* (PSPRS) is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers public safety personnel who are regularly assigned hazardous duty as employees of the State of Arizona or one of its political subdivisions. The PSPRS, acting as a common investment and administrative agent, is governed by a five-member board, known as The Fund Manager, and the participating local boards according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4.

Each plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes its financial statements and required supplementary information. A report may be obtained by writing or calling the applicable plan.

ASRS PSPRS
3300 N. Central Ave. 3010 E. Camelback Rd., Ste. 200
Phoenix, AZ 85012-0250 Phoenix, AZ 85016
(602) 240-2000 (602) 255-5575

Funding Policy—The Arizona State Legislature establishes and may amend active plan members' and the Town's contribution rates.

Cost-sharing plans—For the year ended June 30, 2014, active ASRS members and the Town were each required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.54 percent (11.3 percent retirement and 0.24 percent long-term disability) of the members' annual covered payroll. The Town's contributions to ASRS for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2011, were \$20,503 \$21,031, and \$22,067, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for the year.

Agent plans—For the year ended June 30, 2014, active PSPRS members were required by statute to contribute 10.35 percent of the members' annual covered payroll, and the Town was required to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 12.64 percent.

# NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS - Continued

Annual Pension Cost—The Town's pension cost for the agent plan for the year ended June 30, 2014, and related information follows:

	PSPRS
Contribution rates:	
Town	12.64%
Plan members	10.35%
Annual pension cost	\$15,864
Contributions made	\$15,864
Actuarial valuation date	06/30/12
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	8.00%
Projected salary increases	5.0%-9.0%
Includes inflation at	5.0%
Cost-of-living adjustments	None
Amortization method	Level percent-of-pay closed
Remaining amortization period	22 years for unfunded actuarial accrued
	liability, 20 years for excess
Asset valuation method	7-year smoothed market

Trend Information—Annual pension cost information for the current and two preceding years follows for each of the agent plans.

Plan	Year Ended June 30	Annual Pension Cost (APC)		Pension		Percentage of APC Contributed	Pen	let sion gation
PSPRS	2014 2013	\$	15,864 16,631	100 % 100	\$	- -		
	2012		13,190	100		-		

# NOTE 8 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables – The balance due by the Sewer Fund to the General Fund was \$136,067 at June 30, 2014. The purpose of the interfund balance was to help the Sewer Fund pay for operating expenses.

# Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts					Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	Amounts		Final Budget		
Revenue									
Intergovernmental	\$	650,122	\$	650,122	\$	616,085	\$	(34,037)	
Taxes		370,000		370,000		344,814		(25,186)	
Charges for services		52,450		52,450		46,647		(5,803)	
Fees, fines, and forfeits		25,844		25,844		22,681		(3,163)	
Miscellaneous		16,000		16,000		5,549		(10,451)	
Licenses and permits		14,500		14,500		10,080		(4,420)	
Interest		750		750		622		(128)	
<b>Total revenue</b>		1,129,666		1,129,666		1,046,478		(83,188)	
Expenditures									
Current									
Public safety		513,797		513,797		433,526		80,271	
General government		301,450		301,450		218,645		82,805	
Parks and recreation		263,850		263,850		222,907		40,943	
Highways and streets		33,994		33,994		4,490		29,504	
Debt service									
Principal		-		-		26,327		(26,327)	
Interest				-		2,240		(2,240)	
<b>Total expenditures</b>		1,113,091		1,113,091		908,135		204,956	
Excess (deficiency) of revenue									
over (under) expenditures		16,575		16,575		138,343		121,768	
Net change in fund balances		16,575		16,575		138,343		121,768	
Fund balances, July 1, 2013		561,452		561,452		561,452			
Fund balances, June 30, 2014	\$	578,027	\$	578,027	\$	699,795	\$	121,768	

# Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule HURF/LTAF Fund Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
	Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenue								
Intergovernmental	\$	179,965	\$	179,965	\$	173,194	\$	(6,771)
Miscellaneous		2,500		2,500		420		(2,080)
Total revenue		182,465		182,465		173,614		(8,851)
Expenditures								
Current								
Highways and streets		198,000		198,000		128,402		69,598
<b>Total expenditures</b>		198,000		198,000		128,402		69,598
Excess (deficiency) of revenue								
over (under) expenditures	_	(15,535)		(15,535)		45,212		60,747
Other financing sources (uses)								
Sale of assets		1,000		1,000		-		(1,000)
Total other financing	<u>-</u>							
sources (uses)		1,000		1,000		_		(1,000)
Net change in fund balances		(14,535)		(14,535)		45,212		59,747
Fund balances, July 1, 2013						34,523		34,523
Fund balances, June 30, 2014	\$	(14,535)	\$	(14,535)	\$	79,735	\$	94,270

# Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule Grants Fund Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenue				_		_		
Intergovernmental	\$	980,138	\$	980,138	\$	13,007	\$	(967,131)
Total revenue		980,138		980,138		13,007	,	(967,131)
Expenditures								
Current								
Public safety		954,642		954,642		12,164		942,478
Parks and recreation		23,280		23,280		_		23,280
Total expenditures		977,922		977,922		12,164		965,758
Excess (deficiency) of revenue								
over (under) expenditures		2,216		2,216		843		(1,373)
Net change in fund balances		2,216		2,216		843		(1,373)
Fund balances, July 1, 2013		396		396		396		_
Fund balances, June 30, 2014	\$	2,612	\$	2,612	\$	1,239	\$	(1,373)

Required Supplementary Information Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules June 30, 2014

### NOTE 1 – BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) requires the Town to prepare and adopt a balanced budget annually for each governmental fund. The Town Council must approve such operating budgets on or before the third Monday in July to allow sufficient time for the legal announcements and hearings required for the adoption of the property tax levy on the third Monday in August. A.R.S. prohibits expenditures or liabilities in excess of the amounts budgeted.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level. In certain instances, transfers of appropriations between departments or from the contingency account to a department may be made upon the Town Council's approval.

### NOTE 2 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Town's budget is prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

# Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Agent Retirement Plan Funding Progress June 30, 2014

# Public Safety Personnel Retirement System

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (b)	Funding (Liability) Excess (a-b)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Annual Covered Payroll (c)	Unfunded Liability as Percentage of Covered Payroll ([a-b]/c)			
6/30/2014	\$ 394,800	\$ 114,473	\$ 280,327	344.9 %	\$129,320	- %			
6/30/2013	400,828	128,434	272,394	312	129,320	-			
6/30/2012	354,628	127,031	227,597	279	161,926	-			



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

To the Town Council Town of Pima, Arizona

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Pima, Arizona, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Pima, Arizona's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 23, 2015.

# **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we

consider to be material weaknesses. We consider the all of the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses.

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### The Town of Pima, Arizona's Response to Findings

y & Fowell

The Town of Pima, Arizona's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Town of Pima, Arizona's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

### **Purpose of this Report**

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

January 23, 2015

TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2014

**Financial Statement Findings** 

Audit findings and responses are as follows:

Item: 07-04

Subject: Segregation of duties - Cash

Criteria/Specific Requirements: Management should separate important duties related to recording cash in the accounting records of the Town, reconciling accounting records to external documents such as bank statements, and custody of cash.

*Condition*: Not unlike other governments of similar size and structure, the Town's size and structure limit the options available to the Town for segregation of duties.

*Effect*: A material misstatement could occur due to error or fraud and not be discovered by management in a reasonable amount of time.

Cause: Due to the size of the Town, management is limited in the options available to them to segregate important duties.

*Recommendation*: Management should segregate employee duties so that one person does not prepare and record checks and reconcile cash to the bank statements and cancelled checks and also review completed bank reconciliations. Management should have someone other than the person who prepared and recorded checks in the accounting software distribute signed checks to the payees.

*Response*: Management agrees with this finding and will implement procedures to properly segregate responsibilities related to recording cash in the accounting records of the Town, reconciling accounting records to external documents such as bank statements, and custody of cash, to the extent possible.

Item: 14-01

Subject: Segregation of duties – Billing Adjustments

*Criteria/Specific Requirements*: The billing adjustment function should be segregated from the cash receipting and billing functions. If it cannot be segregated, someone apart from such functions should review billing adjustments on a regular basis.

*Condition*: Billing adjustments are done by the same employee who collects cash and prepares bills for utility services.

# TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2014

*Effect*: A material misstatement could occur due to error or fraud and not be discovered by management in a reasonable amount of time.

Cause: Due to the size of the Town, management is limited in the options available to them to segregate important duties.

*Recommendation*: Management should designate a responsible employee to review utility billing adjustments on a monthly basis.

*Response*: Management agrees with this finding and will assign a separate employee apart from the cash receipting function and the billing function to review billing adjustments.