Annual Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

June 30, 2016



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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, 2016, 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, and each major fund of the Town of Pima, Arizona, as of June 30, 2016, 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 44 to 47, the Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Cost-Sharing Pension Plan on page 48, the Schedule of Changes in the Town's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios – Agent Pension Plans on page 49, the Schedule of Town Pension Contributions on page 50, and the Schedule of Agent OPEB Plans' Funding Progress on page 52, 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 February 3, 2017, 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

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.

February 3, 2017

Colby + Powell

TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Statement of Net Position June 30, 2016

	Primary Government						
	Gov	ernmental	Bus	siness-type			
	Activities		Α	ctivities		Total	
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	840,281	\$	-	\$	840,281	
Accounts receivable - net		-		48,552		48,552	
Taxes receivable		20,831		-		20,831	
Due from other governments		49,238		-		49,238	
Interfund balances		183,033		(183,033)		-	
Net pension asset		292,241		-		292,241	
Capital assets, not being depreciated		324,800		112,200		437,000	
Capital assets, being depreciated, net		2,153,154		111,415		2,264,569	
Total assets		3,863,578		89,134		3,952,712	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred outflows related to pensions		85,675		9,725		95,400	
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable		36,637		2,846		39,483	
Accrued expenses		12,524		-		12,524	
Deferred revenue		-		6,638		6,638	
Noncurrent liabilities							
Due within 1 year		26,350		6,146		32,496	
Due in more than 1 year		275,332		62,750		338,082	
Total liabilities		350,843		78,380		429,223	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred inflow related to pensions		58,262		7,644	_	65,906	
NET POSITION							
Net investment in capital assets	2	2,468,762		223,615		2,692,377	
Restricted for:							
Highways and streets		202,273		-		202,273	
Court enhancement		13,574		-		13,574	
Unrestricted		855,539		(210,780)		644,759	
Total net position	\$ 3	3,540,148	\$	12,835	\$	3,552,983	

TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2016

			Program Revenue				Net (Expenses)	Revenu	e and Changes	in Ne	t Position		
			Charges		Operating	Ca	pital		Primary Govern		y Government	ment	
			for		Grants and	Gran	nts and	Go	vernmental	Bu	siness-type		
Functions / Programs	Expenses		Services	C	ontributions	Contr	ibutions		Activities		Activities		Total
Primary government:													
Governmental activities													
Public safety	\$ 609,192	\$	23,147	\$	6,500	\$	-	\$	(579,545)	\$	-	\$	(579,545)
General government	241,586		29,844		-		-		(211,742)		-		(211,742)
Highways and streets	270,115		-		171,960		-		(98,155)		-		(98,155)
Parks and recreation	233,972		5,021		-		-		(228,951)		-		(228,951)
Interest on long-term debt	401		-		-		-		(401)		-		(401)
Total governmental activities	1,355,266		58,012		178,460		_		(1,118,794)		-		(1,118,794)
Business-type activities													
Sewer	223,704		197,566		-				_		(26,138)		(26,138)
Total business-type activities	223,704		197,566		-		_		-		(26,138)		(26,138)
Total primary government	\$ 1,578,970	\$	255,578	\$	178,460	\$			(1,118,794)		(26,138)		(1,144,932)
	General revenue:												
	Taxes:												
	Property tax, lev	ied for g	general purpose	s					11,030		_		11,030
	Sales tax		, , ,						379,877		_		379,877
	Franchise tax								53,295		_		53,295
	State sales tax reve	enue sha	ring						226,143		-		226,143
	Auto lieu tax rever	nue shari	ing						127,201		-		127,201
	State urban revenu	e sharin	g						287,394		-		287,394
	Interest income								1,573		-		1,573
	Miscellaneous								485		-		485
	Total general	revenue							1,086,998		-		1,086,998
	Change in net	position	1						(31,796)		(26,138)		(57,934)
	Net position, begin		year						3,571,944		38,973		3,610,917
	Net position, end of	of year						\$	3,540,148	\$	12,835	\$	3,552,983

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2016

	 General Fund	HU	JRF/LTAF Fund	 Grants Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS	_			 _		_
Cash	\$ 647,412	\$	192,869	\$ -	\$	840,281
Taxes receivable	20,831		-	-		20,831
Due from other governments	24,907		16,074	8,257		49,238
Due from other funds	 261,298					261,298
Total assets	\$ 954,448	\$	208,943	\$ 8,257	\$	1,171,648
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 20,698	\$	6,670	\$ 9,269	\$	36,637
Accrued expenses	12,524		-	_		12,524
Due to other funds	 			 78,265		78,265
Total liabilities	 33,222		6,670	 87,534		127,426
Fund balances						
Nonspendable	261,298		-	-		261,298
Restricted for:						
Highways and streets	-		202,273	-		202,273
Court enhancement	13,574		-	-		13,574
Unassigned	 646,354		-	 (79,277)		567,077
Total fund balances	 921,226		202,273	(79,277)		1,044,222
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 954,448	\$	208,943	\$ 8,257	\$	1,171,648

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position Governmental Funds June 30, 2016

Fund balances-total governmental funds	\$ 1,044,222
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.	2,477,954
Net pension assets held in trust for future benefits	
are not available for Town operations and,	
therefore, are not reported in the funds.	292,241
Long-term liabilities, such as net pension liabilities	
and bonds payable are not due and payable in	
the current period and, therefore, are not	
reported as a liability in the funds.	(301,682)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources	
related to pensions are applicable to future	
reporting periods and, therefore, are not	
reported in the funds.	27,413
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 3,540,148

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

	General Fund	HU	RF/LTAF Fund	Grants Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenue						
Intergovernmental	\$ 647,238	\$	171,960	\$ -	\$	819,198
Taxes	444,201		-	-		444,201
Fees, fines, and forfeits	23,147		-	-		23,147
Charges for services	22,318		-	-		22,318
Licenses and permits	12,547		-	-		12,547
Interest	1,573		-	-		1,573
Miscellaneous			485	 		485
Total revenue	 1,151,024		172,445	 <u>-</u> ,		1,323,469
Expenditures						
Current						
Public safety	549,552		-	8,783		558,335
General government	242,705		-	-		242,705
Parks and recreation	253,562		-	-		253,562
Highways and streets	4,111		114,041	69,094		187,246
Debt service						
Principal	6,977		-	-		6,977
Interest	268		-	-		268
Capital outlay	 9,192					9,192
Total expenditures	1,066,367		114,041	77,877		1,258,285
Excess (deficiency) of revenue						
over (under) expenditures	 84,657		58,404	 (77,877)		65,184
Other financing sources (uses) Capital lease acquisitions	9,192		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		9,192
Total other financing sources (uses)	9,192		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>		9,192
Net change in fund balances	93,849		58,404	(77,877)		74,376
Fund balances, July 1, 2015	 827,377		143,869	(1,400)		969,846
Fund balances, June 30, 2016	\$ 921,226	\$	202,273	\$ (79,277)	\$	1,044,222

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds		\$ 74,376
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.		
Current year capital acquisitions	9,192	
Current year capital acquisitions Current year depreciation expense	(164,141)	
Current year depreciation expense	(104,141)	(154,949)
Town pension contributions are reported as expenditures		(13 1,3 13)
in the governmental funds when made. However,		
they are reported as deferred outflows of resources in		
the Statement of Net Position because the reported net		
pension liability is measured a year before the Town's		
report date. Pension expense, which is the change in		
the net pension liability adjusted for changes in deferred		
outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions,		
is reported in the Statement of Activities.		
Town pension contributions	46,534	
PSPRS health insurance transfer	(343)	
Pension expense	12,405	
		58,596
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	6,844	
Capital leases incurred	(9,192)	
		(2,348)
Some armonage non-outed in the Statement of Activities		
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.		
Increase in compensated absences payable		(7,471)
merease in compensated absences payable		 (/,7/1)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (31,796)

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities
	Enterprise Fund
A GGERTING	Sewer
ASSETS	Fund
Current assets Accounts receivable-net	¢ 49.552
	\$ 48,552
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets, net of accumulated	
depreciation, where applicable:	
Land	112,200
Equipment and infrastructure, net	111,415
Total noncurrent assets	223,615
Total assets	272,167
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	9,725
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	2,846
Deferred revenue	6,638
Compensated absences-current portion	6,146
Due to other funds	183,033
Total current liabilities	198,663
Noncurrent liabilities	
Compensated absences-net of current portion	2,048
Net pension liability	60,702
Total noncurrent liabilities	62,750
Total liabilities	261,413
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	7,644
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	223,615
Unrestricted	(210,780)
Total net position	\$ 12,835

Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund
	Sewer
	Fund
Operating revenue	
Charges for services	\$ 197,566
Operating expenses	
Personnel	143,328
Repairs and maintenance	32,374
Supplies	11,852
Depreciation	10,246
Utilities	10,629
Other	10,838
Testing services	4,437
Total operating expenses	223,704
Operating loss	(26,138)
Total net position, beginning of year	38,973
Total net postion, end of year	\$ 12,835

TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

	s-type Activities erprise Fund
	 Sewer Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Receipts from customers	\$ 186,637
Payments to suppliers and providers of	
goods and services	(139,684)
Payments to employees	(77,109)
Net cash used by operating activities	 (30,156)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Borrowings from interfund loan	30,156
Net increase (decrease) in cash	-
Cash, July 1, 2015	 <u>-</u>
Cash, June 30, 2016	\$

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

(Continued)

	-type Activities rprise Fund
	Sewer
	 Fund
Reconciliation of operating loss to net	
cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (26,138)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss	
to net cash provided (used) by operating	
activities:	
Depreciation	10,246
Pension expense	630
Employer pension contributions	(2,699)
(Increase) decrease in:	
Account receivable	(10,929)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accounts payable	(1,103)
Accrued expenses	(1,883)
Compensated absences	 1,721
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (30,155)

TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2016

	In	vestment
		Trust
		Fund
ASSETS		
Cash	\$	53,451
Due from Town		477
Total assets		53,928
NET POSITION		
Held in trust for investment trust participants	\$	53,928

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

	In	vestment Trust Fund
Additions		
Contributions	\$	665
Unrealized loss		(1,409)
Total additions		(744)
Change in net position		(744)
Net position, July 1, 2015		54,672
Net position, June 30, 2016	\$	53,928

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 Town 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, 2016 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:

	talization reshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated 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. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and or balance sheet 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 periods) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

K. 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.

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 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

L. Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Principles

In February 2015, the GASB issued Statement 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The definition of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The Town implemented this standard during this fiscal period.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets that are not Within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. This Statement results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all postemployment benefits with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and interperiod equity, and creating additional transparency. The Town implemented this standard during this fiscal period.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. This Statement results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all postemployment benefits (pensions and OPEB) with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and interperiod equity, and creating additional transparency. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Upon implementation, it is anticipated that this Statement will cause a restatement of beginning net position of the Governmental Activities, Business-type Activities, and the proprietary funds.

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The objective of this Statement is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The "GAAP hierarchy" consists of the sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with GAAP and the framework for selecting those

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

principles. This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. The Town implemented this standard during this fiscal period.

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement 82, Pension Issues—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73. The objective of this Statement is to address certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, and No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016, except for the requirements of this Statement for the selection of assumptions in a circumstance in which an employer's pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. In that circumstance, the requirements for the selection of assumptions are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017.

M. 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 pension plans' fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. 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.

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, 2016, the carrying amount of the Town's total nonpooled cash in bank was \$737,360, and the bank balance was \$754,021. The entire bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance.

Investments—At June 30, 2016, the investments consisted of the following.

	Rating	Credit	Reported	Fair
Investment	Organization	Rating	Amount	Value
Arizona LGIP Pool 5	S&P	AAA	\$ 102,921	\$ 102,921

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

Amounts due from other governments in the General Fund at June 30, 2016 consisted of \$18,866 in state-shared revenue from sales taxes, \$6,041 in state-shared revenue from auto lieu taxes, and \$12,838 in local sales taxes collected by the State of Arizona.

Amounts due from other governments in the HURF/LTAF Fund at June 30, 2016 consisted of \$16,074 in state-shared revenue from Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) taxes.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016, was as follows:

	Balance			Balance	
	July 1, 2015	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2016	
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	9,192	-	912,501	
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	9,192		5,463,581	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Equipment	(791,636)	(16,992)	-	(808,628)	
Buildings	(382,531)	(22,400)	-	(404,931)	
Vehicles	(385,258)	(47,978)	-	(433,236)	
Furniture and fixtures	(38,523)	-	-	(38,523)	
Streets and sidewalks	(1,532,330)	(76,219)	-	(1,608,549)	
Bridges	(16,008)	(552)		(16,560)	
Total	(3,146,286)	(164,141)		(3,310,427)	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,308,103	(154,949)		2,153,154	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,632,903	\$ (154,949)	\$ -	\$ 2,477,954	

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS - Continued

Business-type activities: July 1, 2015 Increases Decreases June 30, 2016 Capital assets not being depreciated: Land \$ 112,200 \$ - \$ \$ 112,200 Total capital assets not being depreciated being depreciated 112,200 - \$ - \$ 112,200 Capital assets being depreciated: Sewer collection system 2,844,535 - \$ 2,844,535 Machinery and equipment 140,283 - \$ 2,984,818 Total (2,722,874) (10,246) - \$ (2,733,120) Machinery and equipment (140,283) - \$ (2,733,120) Machinery and equipment (140,283) - \$ (2,733,120) Machinery and equipment (140,283) - \$ (2,733,120) Machinery and equipment 121,661 (10,246) - \$ 223,615 Depreciation system \$ 233,861 \$ (10,246) \$ \$ 233,615 Depreciation expense was charged to tructions as follows: General government \$ 19,370 Public safety \$ 80,087 <td co<="" th=""><th></th><th>Balance</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Balance</th></td>	<th></th> <th>Balance</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Balance</th>		Balance						Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land		July 1, 2015	Ir	ncreases	Decr	eases	Ju	ne 30, 2016	
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land	Pusings type activities:								
Total capital assets not being depreciated:									
Total capital assets not being depreciated 112,200 - - 112,200 Capital assets being depreciated:	• •	\$ 112,200	\$	_	\$	_	\$	112,200	
Capital assets being depreciated: Sewer collection system 2,844,535 - 2,844,535 Machinery and equipment 140,283 - - 2,984,818 Less accumulated depreciation for: Sewer collection system (2,722,874) (10,246) - (2,733,120) Machinery and equipment (140,283) - - (140,283) Total (2,863,157) (10,246) - (2,873,403) Total capital assets being depreciated, net 121,661 (10,246) - 111,415 Business-type activities capital assets, net \$ 233,861 \$ (10,246) \$ - \$ 223,615 Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows: Governmental activities: General government \$ 19,370 Public safety 54,396 Highways and streets 86,087 Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246<	Total capital assets not		-				-		
Sewer collection system	being depreciated	112,200						112,200	
Machinery and equipment 140,283 - - 140,283 Total 2,984,818 - - 2,984,818 Less accumulated depreciation for: Sewer collection system (2,722,874) (10,246) - (2,733,120) Machinery and equipment (140,283) - - (140,283) Total (2,863,157) (10,246) - (2,873,403) Total capital assets being depreciated, net 121,661 (10,246) - 111,415 Business-type activities capital assets, net \$ 233,861 \$ (10,246) - \$ 223,615 Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows: Governmental activities: General government \$ 19,370 Public safety 54,396 Highways and streets 86,087 Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246									
Total 2,984,818 - - 2,984,818 Less accumulated depreciation for:				-		-			
Less accumulated depreciation for: Sewer collection system (2,722,874) (10,246) - (2,733,120) Machinery and equipment (140,283) - (140,283) - (2,873,403) Total (2,863,157) (10,246) - (2,873,403) Total capital assets being depreciated, net 121,661 (10,246) - 111,415 Business-type activities capital assets, net \$ 233,861 \$ (10,246) \$ - \$ 223,615 Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows: Governmental activities: General government \$ 19,370 Public safety 54,396 Highways and streets 86,087 Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: \$ 10,246									
Sewer collection system Machinery and equipment Machinery and equipment (140,283) - (2,733,120) Total (140,283) - (140,283) Total capital assets being depreciated, net Machinery and equipment (2,863,157) (10,246) - (2,873,403) Total capital assets being depreciated, net Machinery and Equipment (100,246) - (10,246) - (111,415) Business-type activities capital assets, net Machinery and Equipment (100,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows: Governmental activities: \$ 19,370 Public safety (100,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) Public safety (100,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) Parks and recreation (100,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) Parks and recreation (100,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) \$ - (10,246) Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 19,370 \$ 10,246 Business-type activities: \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: \$ 10,246	Total	2,984,818				-		2,984,818	
Machinery and equipment Total (140,283) (2,863,157) - - (140,283) (2,873,403) Total capital assets being depreciated, net 121,661 (10,246) - 111,415 Business-type activities capital assets, net \$ 233,861 \$ (10,246) \$ - \$ 223,615 Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows: Governmental activities: \$ 19,370 Public safety 54,396 Highways and streets 86,087 Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: \$ 10,246	Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Total (2,863,157) (10,246) - (2,873,403) Total capital assets being depreciated, net 121,661 (10,246) - 111,415 Business-type activities capital assets, net \$ 233,861 \$ (10,246) \$ - \$ 223,615 Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows: Governmental activities: \$ 19,370 Public safety 54,396 Highways and streets 86,087 Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: \$ 10,246	Sewer collection system	(2,722,874)		(10,246)		-		(2,733,120)	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net Business-type activities capital assets, net \$ 233,861 \$ (10,246) \$ - \$ 223,615 Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows: Governmental activities: General government Public safety Highways and streets Parks and recreation Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 19,370 \$ 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246	Machinery and equipment								
Business-type activities capital assets, net \$\frac{\\$233,861}{\\$000} \\$\(\frac{\\$000}{\\$000} \\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$	Total	(2,863,157)		(10,246)				(2,873,403)	
Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows: Governmental activities: General government \$ 19,370 Public safety \$ 54,396 Highways and streets \$ 86,087 Parks and recreation \$ 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246	Total capital assets being depreciated, net	121,661		(10,246)				111,415	
Governmental activities: General government Public safety Fighways and streets Parks and recreation Total governmental activities depreciation expense Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 19,370 \$ 54,396 \$ 86,087 \$ 4,288 \$ 164,141	Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 233,861	\$	(10,246)	\$		\$	223,615	
General government \$ 19,370 Public safety \$ 54,396 Highways and streets \$ 86,087 Parks and recreation \$ 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246	Depreciation expense was charged to	functions as fo	llows:						
Public safety 54,396 Highways and streets 86,087 Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246	Governmental activities:								
Public safety 54,396 Highways and streets 86,087 Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246	General government						\$	19,370	
Highways and streets 86,087 Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246									
Parks and recreation 4,288 Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$ 164,141 Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246	<u>-</u>							· ·	
Total governmental activities depreciation expense \$\frac{164,141}{Sewer}\$ Business-type activities: \$\frac{10,246}{Sewer}\$								The state of the s	
Business-type activities: Sewer \$ 10,246	raiks and recreation							4,200	
Sewer \$ 10,246	Total governmental activities depre	eciation expense					\$	164,141	
Sewer \$ 10,246									
Sewer \$ 10,246	Business-type activities:								
	• •						\$	10,246	
Total business-type activities depreciation expense \$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \								·	
	Total business-type activities depre	eciation expense					\$	10,246	

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following schedule details the Town's long-term liability and obligation activity for the year ended June 30, 2016.

	Balance ly 1, 2015	A	dditions	Red	ductions	Balance te 30, 2016	ie within 1 year
Governmental activities: Compensated absenses payable Capital leases payable Net pension liability	\$ 24,807 6,844 230,886	\$	7,471 9,192 29,326	\$	- 6,844 -	\$ 32,278 9,192 260,212	\$ 24,209 2,141 -
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$ 262,537	\$	45,989	\$	6,844	\$ 301,682	\$ 26,350
Business-type activities Compensated absenses payable Net pension liability	\$ 6,473 53,862	\$	1,721 6,840	\$	- -	\$ 8,194 60,702	\$ 6,146
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	\$ 60,335	\$	8,561	\$	-	\$ 68,896	\$ 6,146

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:

	ctivities
Road Broom	\$ 26,194
Lawn Mower	9,192
Less: accumulated depreciation	(6,479)
Carrying value	\$ 28,907

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, 2016:

Year Ending	Governmental
June 30	Activities
2016	211
2017	2,536
2018	2,536
2019	2,536
2020	2,324
Total minimum lease payments	10,142
Less amount representing interest	(950)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 9,192

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 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Town contributes to the pension plans described below. The plans are component units of the State of Arizona.

At June 30, 2016, the Town reported the following aggregate amounts related to pensions for all plans to which it contributes:

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities			Business	Business-type Activities		Total	
Net pension assets	\$	292,241	\$	-	\$	-	
Net pension liabilities		260,212		60,702	\$	320,914	
Deferred outflows of resources		85,675		9,725		95,400	
Deferred inflows of resources		58,262		7,644		65,906	
Pension expense		(12,405)		2,669		(9,736)	

The Town reported \$58,596 of pension expenditures in the governmental funds related to all pension plans to which it contributes.

A. Arizona State Retirement System

Plan Description – Town employees not covered by the other pension plans described below participate in the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS). The ASRS administers a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan, and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit long-term disability (OPEB) plan. The Arizona State Retirement System Board governs the ASRS according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Articles 2 and 2.1. The ASRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes its financial statements and required supplementary information. The report is available on its Web site at www.azasrs.gov.

NOTE 7 - PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - Continued

Benefits Provided – The ASRS provides retirement, health insurance premium supplement, long-term disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefits terms. Retirement benefits are calculated on the basis of age, average monthly compensation, and service credit as follows:

ASRS	Retirement						
	Initial membership date:						
	Before July 1, 2011	On or after July 1, 2011					
Years of service and age required	Sum of years and age						
to receive benefit	equals 80	30 years age 55					
	10 years age 62	25 years age 60					
	5 years age 50*	10 years age 62					
	any years age 65	5 years age 50*					
		any years age 65					
Final average salary is based on	Highest 36 months of last 120 months	Highest 60 months of last 120 months					
Benefit percent per year of service	2.1% to 2.3%	2.1% to 2.3%					
-							

^{*}With actuarially reduced benefits.

Retirement benefits for members who joined the ASRS prior to September 13, 2013, are subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments based on excess investment earning. Members with a membership date on or after September 13, 2013, are not eligible for cost-of-living adjustments. Survivor benefits are payable upon a member's death. For retired members, the survivor benefit is determined by the retirement benefit option chosen. For all other members, the beneficiary is entitled to the member's account balance that includes the member's contributions and employer's contributions, plus interest earned.

Contributions – In accordance with state statutes, annual actuarial valuations determine active member and employer contribution requirements. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits employees earn during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. For the year ended June 30, 2015, active ASRS members were required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.6 percent (11.48 percent for retirement and 0.12 percent for long-term disability) of the members' annual covered payroll, and the Town was required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.6 percent (10.89 percent for retirement, 0.59 percent for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.12 percent for long-term disability) of the active members' annual covered payroll. The Town's contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30,

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

2016, were \$27,147. The Town's contributions for the current and two preceding years for OPEB, all of which were equal to the required contributions, were as follows:

ASRS	th Benefit ement Fund	Long-term Disability Fund	
Year ended June 30,			,
2016	\$ 1,196	\$	287
2015	1,066		426
2014	1,132		472

During fiscal year 2016, the Town paid for ASRS pension and OPEB contributions as follows: 81.08 percent from the General Fund, and 18.92 percent from the Sewer Fund.

Pension Liability — At June 30, 2015, the Town reported a liability of \$320,194 for its proportionate share of the ASRS' net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined using update procedures to roll forward the total pension liability from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, to the measurement date of June 30, 2015. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Town's actual contributions to the plan relative to the total of all participating employers' contributions for the year ended June 30, 2015. The Town's proportion measured as of June 30, 2014, was .001924 percent, which was an decrease of .000203 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

NOTE 7 - PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - Continued

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Town recognized pension expense for ASRS of \$14,108. At June 30, 2016, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

ASRS	d Outflows of sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions or other	\$ 8,757	\$	16,816
inputs Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate	-		10,285
share of contributions Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	15,508		13,308
	 27,147		
Total	\$ 51,412	\$	40,409

The \$27,147 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to ASRS pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ASRS pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	
2017	\$ (9,998)
2018	(7,548)
2019	(6,022)
2020	7,424
2021	-
Thereafter	_

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

Actuarial Assumptions – The significant actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension liability are as follows:

ASRS

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2014
Actuarial roll forward date	June 30, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	8%
Projected salary increases	3 - 6.75%
Inflation	3%
Permanent benefit increase	Included
Mortality rates	1994 GAM Scale BB

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2012.

The long-term expected rate of return on ASRS pension plan investments was determined to be 8.79 percent using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Long-term Arithmetic

ASRS

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Expected Real Rate of Return
Equity	58%	6.79%
Fixed income	25%	3.70%
Real estate	10%	4.25%
Multi-asset class	5%	3.41%
Commodities	2%	3.93%
Total	100%	

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the ASRS total pension liability was 8 percent, which is less than the long-term expected rate of return of 8.79 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the ASRS Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rate under Arizona statute. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

Sensitivity of the Town's Proportionate Share of the ASRS Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8 percent, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (7 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (9 percent) than the current rate:

ASRS			
	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(7%)	(8%)	(9%)

420,508

\$

320,914

\$

252,661

Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ASRS financial report.

B. Public Safety Personnel Retirement System

Plan Descriptions – Town police employees participate in the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS). The PSPRS administers an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan and an agent multiple-employer defined benefit health insurance premium benefit (OPEB) plan (agent plans). A seven-member board known as the Board of Trustees and the participating local boards govern the PSPRS according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4.

The PSPRS issue publicly available financial reports that include their financial statements and required supplementary information. The reports are available on the PSPRS Web site at www.psprs.com.

Benefits Provided – The PSPRS provide retirement, health insurance premium supplement, disability, and survivor benefits. State statute establishes benefits terms.

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits are calculated on the basis of age, average monthly compensation, and service credit as follows:

	Initial membership date:			
	On or after January			
	Before January 1, 2012	2012		
Retirement and Disability				
Years of service and age required to receive benefit	20 years, any age 15 years, age 62	25 years, age 52.5		
Final average salary is based on	Highest 36 months of last 20 years	Highest 60 months of last 20 years		
Benefit percent				
Normal Retirement	50% less 2.0% for each year of credited service less than 20 years OR plus 2.0% to 2.5% for each year of credited services over 20 years, not to exceed 80%	2.5% per year of credited service, not to exceed 80%		
Accidental Disability Retirement	50% or normal retireme	ent, whichever is greater		
Catastrophic Disability Retirement	90% for the first 60 months to or normal retirement,			
Ordinary Disability Retirement	Normal retirement calculated with actual years of credited service or 20 years of credited service, whichever is greater, multiplied by years of credited service (not to exceed 20 years) divided by 20			
Survivor Benefit				
Retired Members	80% of retired mem	ber's pension benefit		
Active Members	80% if accidental disability r average monthly compensa injuries receiv			

Retirement and survivor benefits are subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments based on excess investment earning. PSPRS also provides temporary disability benefits of 50 percent of the member's compensation for up to 12 months.

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – At June 30, 2016, the following employees were covered by the agent pension plans' benefit terms:

_	PSPRS Police	
Inactive employees or beneficiaries		
currently receiving benefits	-	
Inactive employees entitled to but		
not yet receiving benefits	2	
Active employees	4	
Total	6	

Contributions and Annual OPEB Cost – State statutes establish the pension contribution requirements for active PSPRS employees. In accordance with state statutes, annual actuarial valuations determine employer contribution requirements for PSPRS pension and health insurance premium benefits. The combined active member and employer contribution rates are expected to finance the costs of benefits employees earn during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions rates for the year ended June 30, 2016, are indicated below. Rates are a percentage of active members' annual covered payroll.

_	PSPRS Police	
Active Members - Pension	11.65%	
Town Pension	12.89%	
	22.07	
Health insurance premium benefit	0.07%	

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

For the agent plans, the Town's contributions to the pension plan and annual OPEB cost and contributions for the health insurance premium benefit for the year ended June 30, 2016, were:

Pension	PSPRS Police		
Contributions Made	\$	26,882	
Health Insurance Premium			
Benefit			
Annual OPEB cost		136	
Contributions made		136	

During fiscal year 2016, the Town paid for 100 percent of PSPRS pension and OPEB contributions from the General Fund.

Net Pension Liability (Asset) – At June 30, 2016, the Town reported the following net pension liability (asset):

		Net Pension	Liability
	_	(Asse	et)
PSPRS Police	_	\$	(292,241)

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

In May 2016 voters approved Proposition 124 that authorized certain statutory adjustments to PSPRS' automatic cost-of-living adjustments. The statutory adjustments change the basis for future cost-of-living adjustments from excess investment earnings to the change in the consumer price index, limited to a maximum annual increase of 2 percent. The change in the Town's net pension liability as a result of the statutory adjustments is not known.

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

Pension Actuarial Assumptions – The significant actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension liability are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Discount rate	7.85%
Projected salary increases	4.0%-8.0%
Inflation	4.0%
Permanent benefit increase	Included
Mortality rates	RP-2000 mortality table
	(adjusted by 105% for both
	males and females)

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2011.

The long-term expected rate of return on PSPRS pension plan investments was determined to be 7.85 percent using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Short term investments	2%	0.75%
Absolute return	5%	4.11%
Risk parity	4%	5.13%
Fixed Income	7%	2.92%
Real assets	8%	4.77%
GTAA	10%	4.38%
Private Equity	11%	9.50%
Real estate	10%	4.48%
Credit opportunities	13%	7.08%
Non-U.S. equity	14%	8.25%
U.S. equity	16%	6.23%
Total	100%	

NOTE 7 - PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - Continued

Pension Discount Rates – The following discount rates were used to measure the total pension liabilities:

	PSPRS Police
Discount rates	7.85%

The projection of cash flows used to determine the PSPRS discount rates assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between the actuarially determined contribution rate and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pe	nsion Liability		Fiduciary Net	Net Pen	sion Liability
	(A	asset) (a)	P	osition (b)	(Asse	t) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2015	\$	114,473	\$	389,326	\$	(274,853)
Changes for the year						
Service Cost		21,099		-		21,099
Interest on the total pension						
liability		9,814		_		9,814
Changes of benefit terms		-		_		-
Differences between expected and						
actual experience in the						
measurement of the pension						
liability		3,901		_		3,901
Changes of assumptions or other						
inputs		-		_		-
Contributions-employer		-		19,766		(19,766)
Contributions-employee		-		18,593		(18,593)
Net investment income		-		14,929		(14,929)
Benefit payments, including						
refunds of employee contributions		_		_		-
Administrative expense		_		(743)		743
Other changes		_		(343)		343
Net changes		34,814		52,202		(17,388)
Balances at June 30, 2016	\$	149,287	\$	441,528	\$	(292,241)

NOTE 7 - PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - Continued

Sensitivity of the Town's Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table presents the Town's net pension liabilities calculated using the discount rates noted above, as well as what the Town's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate:

		Current Discount Rate								
	1% Dec	rease (6.85%)		(7.85%)	1% Increase (8.85%)					
Net pension liability	\$	(269,211)	\$	(292,241)	\$	(310,853)				

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about the pension plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PSPRS financial reports.

Pension Expense – For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Town recognized the following pension expense:

	Pensi	ion Expense
PSPRS Police	\$	(23,844)

Pension Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2016, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	red Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 3,221	\$	13,921	
Changes of assumptions or other				
inputs	208		-	
Net difference between projected				
and actual earnings on pension plan				
investments	13,677		11,576	
Town contributions subsequent to	10,077		11,0 / 0	
the measurement date	26,882		_	
the measurement date	 20,002			
Total	\$ 43,988	\$	25,497	

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

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

	PSPRS Police				
Year ended June 30,					
2017	\$	(5,225)			
2018		(5,225)			
2019		(2,542)			
2020		4,100			
2021		501			
Thereafter		_			

Agent Plan OPEB Actuarial Assumptions – The health insurance premium benefit contribution requirements for the year ended June 30, 2016, were established by the June 30, 2014, actuarial valuations, and those actuarial valuations were based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the reported amounts' value and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Amounts determined regarding the plans' funded status and the annual required contributions are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made. The required schedule of funding progress for the health insurance premium benefit presented as required supplementary information provides multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of the plans' assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Projections of benefits are based on (1) the plans as understood by the Town and plans' members and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date, and (2) the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the Town and plans' members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

NOTE 7 – PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued

Projections of benefits are based on (1) the plans as understood by the Town and plans' members and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date, and (2) the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the Town and plans' members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. The actuarial methods and assumptions used to establish the fiscal year 2016 contribution requirements are as follows:

PSPRS - OPEB Contribution Requirements	
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2014
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	
	Level percent closed for
	unfunded actuarial accrued
	liability, open for excess
Remaining amortization period	
	22 years for unfunded
	actuarial accrued liability,
	20 years for excess
Asset valuation method	7-year smoothed market
	value; 20% corridor
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.85%

Investment rate of return Projected salary increases

Wage growth

Agent Plan OPEB Trend Information – Annual OPEB cost information for the health insurance premium benefit for the current and two preceding years:

4.0%-8.0%

4.0%

Year ended June 30,	Annual (OPEB Cost	Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation		
PSPRS Police						
2016	\$	358	100%	\$	(260,671)	
2015		136	100%		(302,561)	
2014		-	0%		(280,327)	

NOTE 7 - PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - Continued

Agent Plan OPEB Funded Status – The health insurance premium benefit plans' funded status as of the most recent valuation date, June 30, 2015, along with the actuarial assumptions and methods used in those valuations follow.

	PSPRS Police
Actuarial value of assets (a)	\$ 577,302
Actuarial accrued liability (b)	\$ 316,631
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	
(funding excess) (b) - (a)	\$ (260,671)
Funded ratio (a)/(b)	182.33%
Annual covered payroll (c)	\$ 194,918
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	
(funding excess) as a percentage of	
covered payroll (b) - (a) / (c)	0.00%

NOTE 7 - PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - Continued

The actuarial methods and assumptions for the most recent valuation date are as follows:

PSPRS - OPEB Funded Status

Actuarial valuation date June 30, 2015
Actuarial cost method Entry age normal
Amortization method Level percent closed for unfunded actuarial accrued liability, open for excess

Remaining amortization period 21 years for unfunded actuarial accrued liability,

20 years for excess

Asset valuation method 7-year smoothed market

value; 80%/120% market

corridor

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return7.85%Projected salary increases4%-8%Wage growth4%

NOTE 8 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables – The balance due by the Sewer Fund to the General Fund was \$183,033 at June 30, 2016. 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, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual	Variance with		
	(Original		Final	 Amounts		al Budget
Revenue							
Intergovernmental	\$	639,710	\$	639,710	\$ 647,238	\$	7,528
Taxes		373,000		373,000	444,201		71,201
Fees, fines, and forfeits		39,250		39,250	23,147		(16,103)
Charges for services		43,000		43,000	22,318		(20,682)
Licenses and permits		20,750		20,750	12,547		(8,203)
Interest		750		750	1,573		823
Miscellaneous		32,000		32,000	 		(32,000)
Total revenue		1,148,460		1,148,460	1,151,024		2,564
Expenditures							
Current							
Public safety		529,750		529,750	549,552		(19,802)
General government		938,750		938,750	242,705		696,045
Parks and recreation		240,900		240,900	253,562		(12,662)
Highways and streets		26,000		26,000	4,111		21,889
Debt service							
Principal		-		-	6,977		(6,977)
Interest		-		-	268		(268)
Capital outlay				-	 9,192		(9,192)
Total expenditures		1,735,400		1,735,400	1,066,367		669,033
Excess (deficiency) of revenue							
over (under) expenditures		(586,940)		(586,940)	 84,657		671,597
Other financing sources (uses)							
Capital lease acquisition		-		-	 9,192		9,192
Net change in fund balances		(586,940)		(586,940)	93,849		680,789
Fund balances, July 1, 2015		827,377		827,377	 827,377		
Fund balances, June 30, 2016	\$	240,437	\$	240,437	\$ 921,226	\$	680,789

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule HURF/LTAF Fund Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with			
	(Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenue									
Intergovernmental	\$	190,400	\$	190,400	\$	171,960	\$	(18,440)	
Miscellaneous				-		485		485	
Total revenue		190,400		190,400		172,445		(17,955)	
Expenditures									
Current									
Highways and streets		205,400		205,400		114,041		91,359	
Net change in fund balances		(15,000)		(15,000)		58,404		73,404	
Fund balances, July 1, 2015		_		-		143,869		143,869	
Fund balances, June 30, 2016	\$	(15,000)	\$	(15,000)	\$	202,273	\$	217,273	

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule Grants Fund Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts					Actual		ariance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenue									
Intergovernmental	\$	1,559,800	\$	1,559,800	\$		\$	(1,559,800)	
Expenditures									
Current									
Public safety		900,000		900,000		8,783		891,217	
Parks and recreation		12,000		12,000		-		12,000	
Highways and streets		_		_		69,094		(69,094)	
Total expenditures		912,000		912,000		77,877		834,123	
Net change in fund balances		647,800		647,800		(77,877)		(725,677)	
Fund balances, July 1, 2015		(1,400)		(1,400)		(1,400)		_	
Fund balances, June 30, 2016	\$	646,400	\$	646,400	\$	(79,277)	\$	(725,677)	

Required Supplementary Information Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules June 30, 2016

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 the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Cost-Sharing Pension Plans June 30, 2016

Arizona State Retirement System

	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)					
		2016 (2015)		2015 (2014)	2014 through 2007	
Town's proportion of the net pension liability		0.007530%		0.006760%	Information	
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	320,914	\$	284,748	not available	
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$	239,183	\$	198,319		
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		134.17%		143.58%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		68.35%		69.49%		

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the Town's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Agent Pension Plans June 30, 2016

PSPRS

	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)				
	2016 (2015)		2015 (2014)		2014 through 2007
Total pension liability					Information
Service cost	\$	21,099	\$	26,988	not available
Interest on the total pension liability	Ψ	9,814	Ψ	10,130	1101 11 11 11 11 11
Changes of benefit terms		-		(663)	
Differences between expected and actual experience in the				()	
measurement of the pension liability		3,901		(25,017)	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		-		374	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee					
contributions		_		(25,773)	
Net change in total pension liability		34,814		(13,961)	
Total pension liability - beginning		114,473		128,434	
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	149,287	\$	114,473	
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$	19,766	\$	14,998	
Contributions - employee		18,593		12,990	
Net investment income		14,929		46,810	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee					
contributions		-		(25,773)	
Administrative expense		(743)		-	
Other changes		(343)		(18,217)	
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		52,202		30,808	
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		389,326	Φ.	358,518	
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	441,528	\$	389,326	
Town's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(292,241)	\$	(274,853)	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		295.76%		340.10%	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	179,148	\$	93,758	
Town's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered- employee payroll		-163.13%		-293.15%	

TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Town's Pension Contributions June 30, 2016

Arizona State Retirement System

	Reporting Fiscal Year						
	2016		2015		2014		2013 through 2007
Statutorily required contribution Town's contributions in relation to the statutorily required	\$	27,147	\$	22,767	\$	18,562	Information not available
contribution		(27,147)		(22,767)		(18,562)	
Town's contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Town's covered-employee payroll Town's contributions as a percentage of covered-employee	\$	252,530	\$	209,256	\$	173,477	
payroll		10.75%		10.88%		10.70%	

PSPRS

	Reporting Fiscal Year						
	2016			2015		2014	2013 through 2007
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	26,882	\$	21,068	\$	14,988	Information
Town's contributions in relation to the actuarially determined							not available
contribution		(26,882)		(21,068)		(14,988)	
Town's contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$	118,267	\$	210,650	\$	216,510	
Town's contributions as a percentage of covered-employee							
payroll		22.73%		10.00%		6.92%	

Required Supplementary Information Notes to Pension Plan Schedules June 30, 2016

NOTE 1 - ACTUARIALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION RATES

Actuarial determined contribution rates for PSPRS are calculated as of June 30 two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are made. The actuarial methods and assumptions used to establish the contrition requirements are as follows:

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal

Amortization method Level percent closed for unfunded actuarial accrued liability, open for excess

Remaining amortization period as of the 2014 actuarial valuation

22 years for unfunded actuarial accrued liability, 20 years for excess

Asset valuation method 7-year smoothed market value; 80%/120% market corridor

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return In 2013 actuarial valuation, the investment rate of return was decreased from 8.0% to

7.85%

Projected salary increases In 2014 actuarial valuation, projected salary increases were decreased from 4.5% -

8.5% to 4.0% - 8.0%. In 2013 actuarial valuation, projected salary increases were

decreased from 5.0% - 9.0% to 4.5% - 8.5%.

Wage growth In 2014 actuarial valuation, wage growth was decreased from 4.5% to 4.0%. In 2013

actuarial valuation, wage growth was decreased from 5.0% to 4.5%

Retirement age Experience-based table of rates that is specific to the type of eligibility condition.

Last updated for the 2012 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period

July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2011.

Mortality RP-2000 mortality table (adjusted by 105% for both males and females)

TOWN OF PIMA, ARIZONA Schedule of Agent OPEB Plans' Funding Progress June 30, 2016

Health Insurance Premium Benefit - PSPRS

	А	ctuarial								Unfunded Liability as	
		alue of	A	ctuarial	1	Funding			Annual	Percentage of	
Actuarial		Plan	A	ccrued	Liability (Excess)		Funded	(Covered	Covered	
Valuation		Assets	L	iability			Ratio	Payroll		Payroll	
Date		(a)		(b)		(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)		([b-a]/c)	
06/30/16	\$	26,139	\$	12,515	\$	(13,624)	208.9 %	\$	194.918	0.00 %	
06/30/15	Ψ	24,503	Ψ	6,306	Ψ	(18,197)	388.6	Ψ	179,148	0.00	
06/30/14		21,821		4,618		(17,203)	472.5		93,758	0.00	

Required Supplementary Information Notes to Schedule of Agent OPEB Plans' Funding Progress June 30, 2016

NOTE 1 – FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE IDENTIFICATION OF TRENDS

Beginning in fiscal year 2014, PSPRS established separate funds for pension benefits and health insurance premium benefits. Previously, the plan recorded both pension and health insurance premium contributions in the same Pension Fund. During fiscal year 2014 the plan transferred prior-year health insurance premium benefit contributions that exceeded benefit payments from the plan's Pension Fund to the new Health Insurance Fund.

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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, 2016, 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 February 26, 2016.

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

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.

February 3, 2017

Colby + Powell

Financial Statement Findings

Audit findings and responses are as follows:

Item: 16-01

Subject: Preparation of the working trial balance

Criteria/Specific Requirements: The Town should prepare a more complete and accurate working trial balance prior to the start of the audit.

Condition: The Town did not have a complete and accurate working trial balance prior to the start of the audit.

Effect: A misstatement could occur and not be detected by management within a timely manner.

Cause: Due to the size of the Town, management has to allocate its resources (i.e. time) to items or projects they deem to be of greater importance.

Recommendation: The working trial balance should require very few accounting adjustments prior to the start of the annual audit. All material and necessary journal entries that are known to the Town management should be recorded in the trial balance.

Response: Management agrees with this finding and will ensure that all material adjustments are posted to the general ledger prior to the audit.

Item: 16-02

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: 16-03

Subject: Bank reconciliation procedures

Criteria/Specific Requirements: Proper internal control dictates that all bank accounts must be reconciled on a monthly basis in order to identify and resolve variances in a timely manner and insure that the financial records reflect accurate balances.

Condition: At the time of our audit it was noted that the Town did not reconcile cash for its checking and savings accounts during the year in a timely manner, which led to misstatements of the year-end balances. Misstatements were corrected with client approved audit adjustments.

Effect: Untimely reconciliations allow differences and errors to go undetected, which puts the Town's assets at risk. In addition, the lack of timely reconciliations delayed the audit process as trial balances were not completed in a timely manner.

Cause: The Town did not maintain procedures to ensure that the bank reconciliations were properly prepared in a timely manner.

Recommendation: Management should ensure that cash accounts are not materially misstated by reconciling such accounts to their corresponding detail on a regular basis.

Response: Management agrees with this finding and will implement procedures to ensure that timely and accurate bank reconciliations are performed.

Item: 16-04

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.

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.

Item: 16-05

Subject: Reconciliation of payroll liability accounts

Criteria/Specific Requirements: Management should reconcile payroll liability accounts to their corresponding detail on a regular basis.

Condition: At the time of the audit, the Town had balances in many of its payroll liability accounts which usually should not have such balances. Such balances were made up of misstatements due to error, which were corrected with client approved audit adjustments.

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

Cause: The Town did not maintain procedures to ensure that the payroll liability account balances were properly stated.

Recommendation: Management should ensure that payroll liability accounts are not materially misstated by reconciling such accounts to their corresponding detail on a regular basis.

Response: Management agrees with this finding and will implement procedures to ensure that payroll liabilities are reconciled to their corresponding detail on a regular basis.

Item: 16-06

Subject: Review of Utility Billings

Criteria/Specific Requirements: Management should review the automated posting of utility billings and payments posted in the general ledger at the end of every month.

Condition: During the course of the audit it was discovered that an error had occurred within the Town's financial management system, that had caused two months of utility payments to not be posted, and thus did not appear in the general ledger detail.

Effect: A lapse in the monthly review of automated postings in the Town's financial management system could cause a material misstatement to go undetected.

Cause: The Town did not maintain procedures to ensure that the utility revenue account balances were properly stated.

Recommendation: Management should ensure that an individual perform a review of the automated utility billings and payments posted in the general ledger once a month to ensure that account balances are complete.

Response: Management agrees with this finding and will ensure that an individual is assigned to review the automated posting of utility billings and payments in the general ledger at the end of every month.