TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 WITH REPORT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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PHILLIP S. PEINE, CPA STEYEN D PALMER, CPA MICHAEL K. SPILKER, CPA KEVIN L. STEPHENS, CPA MARK E. TICHENOR, CPA MICHAEL J. TORGERSON. CPA

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Fredonia, Arizona

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Fredonia, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Fredonia, 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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of changes in the net pension liability and related ratios, schedule of contributions, notes to the pension plan schedules, and budgetary comparison information, as listed in the table of contents, 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Fredonia, Arizona's basic financial statements. The Landfill Agency fund statement of changes in fiduciary assets and liabilities is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Landfill Agency fund statement of changes in fiduciary assets and liabilities is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Landfill Agency fund statement of changes in fiduciary assets and liabilities is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Bond Disclosures have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in an audit of the basic financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 3, 2017 on our consideration of the Town of Fredonia, 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 that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Fredonia Arizona's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

HintonBurdick, PLLC

Hinter Fundeds, PLIC

St. George, Utah January 3, 2017 This page intentionally left blank

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Fredonia is presented for readers of The Town of Fredonia's financial statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. This section is intended to be read in conjunction with the Town's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights/Executive

The assets plus deferred outflows of the Town of Fredonia exceeded its liabilities plus deferred inflows at the close of the fiscal year 2016 by \$10,809,764 (net position). Of this amount \$845,662 (unrestricted) net position may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors.

During the year the Town's revenues from governmental activities were \$165 more than the \$1,101,386 in governmental activities expenditures. (Refer to report entitled Statement of Activities).

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Fredonia's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$613,061. The unassigned fund balance is \$332,897. The unassigned fund balance is available to be spent at the government's discretion.

The Town of Fredonia's total long-term debt (including pension obligations) decreased by \$93,640 or 2.2% during the current fiscal year.

The Town of Fredonia's general fund revenues exceeded general fund expenditures by \$86,773.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Fredonia's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Town.

The first two statements are *government-wide statements* that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's *overall* financial status.

The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the Town's government, reporting the Town's operation in more *detail* than the government –wide statements.

• The *governmental fund* statements tell how *general* government services like public safety, administration, buildings inspection, etc. were financed in short term as well as what remains for future spending.

- *Propriety fund* statements offer short and long term financial information about the activities the government operates *like businesses*. Town of Fredonia, utilizing three proprietary funds, manages business activities for water, sewer and electric.
- Fiduciary fund statements provide information about funds held in trust for the benefit of individuals. The Town of Fredonia utilized a fiduciary fund for the maintenance of the landfill. These funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the Town's own programs.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by section of *supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Government-wide Statements: The government-wide statements report information about the Town as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes *all* of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Town's *net position* and how it has changed. Net position - the difference between the Town's assets and liabilities - is one way to measure the Town's financial health.

Over time, increases or decreases in the Town's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

To assess the overall health of the Town, consideration should be given to additional nofinancial factors, such as changes in the Town's population and the conditions of the Town's roads.

The government-wide financial statements of the Town are divided into two categories:

Governmental activities - Most of the Town's basic services are included here, such as public safety, public works, parks and general administration. Sales taxes, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities - The Town charges fees to customers to help cover the cost of services it provides. The Town's water, sewer and electric activities are included here.

Fund Financial Statements. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Town's most significant *funds* - not the Town as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Town uses to keep track of specific sources of funding (revenues) and spending (expenditures) for particular purposes.

Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants. The Town Council establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes.

The Town has three kinds of funds:

Governmental funds - Most of the Town's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in or out and (2) the balances left at the year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provided additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund statement, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Propriety funds - Services for which the Town charges customers a fee are generally reported in propriety funds. Propriety funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long and short-term financial information. In fact, the Town's *enterprise funds* are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

Fiduciary funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets.

By far the largest portion of the Town of Fredonia's net position (86.43%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, equipment, etc.) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town of Fredonia uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens: consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Fredonia's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Town of Fredonia's net position (5.75%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* \$845,662 (7.82%) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Governmental activities - Governmental activities increased the Town of Fredonia's net position by \$165.

Business-type activities - Business-type activities decreased the Town of Fredonia's net position by \$477.

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA Statement of Net Position

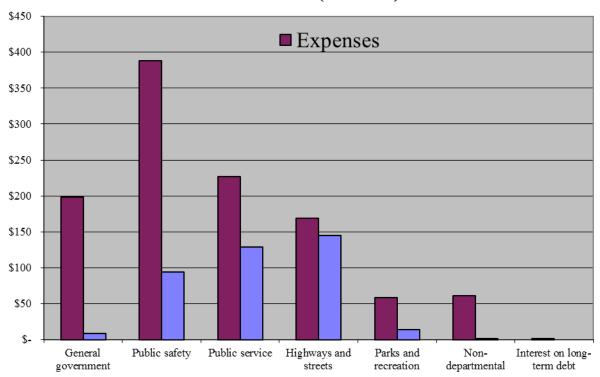
	Govern	ess-type				
	activ	vities	activ	vities	Combine	ed Total
	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2016	6/30/2015
Current and other assets	\$ 690,134	\$ 584,878	\$ 1,200,614	\$ 1,052,922	\$ 1,890,748	1,637,800
Restricted assets	-	-	370,260	347,512	370,260	347,512
Capital assets	2,234,429	2,326,707	10,660,883	10,925,294	12,895,312	13,252,001
Total assets	2,924,563	2,911,585	12,231,757	12,325,728	15,156,320	15,237,313
Deferred outflows - pensions	89,299	72,567	43,901	60,889	133,200	133,456
Long-term liabilities outstanding	288,195	260,454	3,734,899	3,871,568	4,023,094	4,132,022
Other liabilities	104,838	77,873	256,434	207,879	361,272	285,752
Total liabilities	393,033	338,327	3,991,333	4,079,447	4,384,366	4,417,774
Deferred inflows - pensions	58,928	84,089	36,462	58,830	95,390	142,919
Net position:						
Net investment in						
capital assets	2,210,576	2,293,941	7,132,142	7,256,470	9,342,718	9,550,411
Restricted	280,164	279,107	341,220	322,972	621,384	602,079
Unrestricted	71,161	(11,312)	774,501	668,898	845,662	657,586
Total net position	\$ 2,561,901	\$ 2,561,736	\$ 8,247,863	\$ 8,248,340	\$ 10,809,764	\$ 10,810,076

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA Changes in Net Position

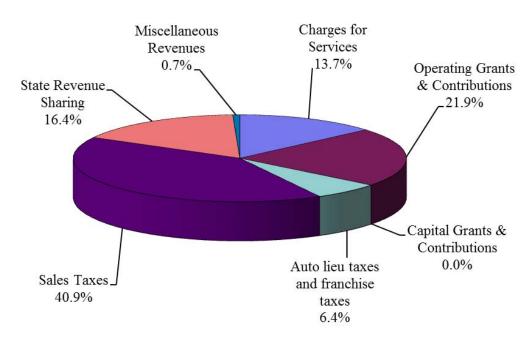
		nmental vities		ess-type vities	Combined Total			
	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2016	6/30/2015		
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 150,375	\$ 155,939	\$ 1,357,142	\$ 1,173,525	\$ 1,507,517	\$ 1,329,464		
Operating grants and								
contributions	241,579	258,938	-	-	241,579	258,938		
Capital grants and								
contributions	114	750,283	9,814	25,413	9,928	775,696		
General revenues:								
Taxes	520,699	485,070	-	-	520,699	485,070		
State revenue sharing	180,600	181,584						
Other	8,184	23,949	1,653	1,669	9,837	25,618		
Total revenues	1,101,551	1,855,763	1,368,609	1,200,607	2,289,560	2,874,786		
Expenses:								
General government	198,557	185,783	-	-	198,557	185,783		
Public safety	385,952	393,252	-	-	385,952	393,252		
Public service	226,776	228,215	-	-	226,776	228,215		
Highways and streets	169,208	194,845	-	-	169,208	194,845		
Parks and recreation	58,692	82,684	-	-	58,692	82,684		
Non-departmental	61,055	67,179	-	-	61,055	67,179		
Interest on long-term debt	1,146	1,146	-	-	1,146	1,146		
Water	-	-	509,540	457,814	509,540	457,814		
Wastewater	-	-	206,299	213,118	206,299	213,118		
Electric			653,247	618,034	653,247	618,034		
Total expenses	1,101,386	1,153,104	1,369,086	1,288,966	2,470,472	2,442,070		
(Decrease)/Increase in net positon before transfers	165	702,659	(477)	(88,359)	(312)	614,300		
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Net position, beginning	2,561,736	2,101,855	8,248,340	8,661,776	10,810,076	10,763,631		
Restatement adjustment	-	(242,778)	-	(325,077)	-	(567,855)		
Net position, ending	\$ 2,561,901	\$ 2,561,736	\$ 8,247,863	\$ 8,248,340	\$ 10,809,764	\$ 10,810,076		

The following graphs compare program expenses to program revenues and provide a breakdown of revenues and expenses by source and activity for all governmental and business-type activities.

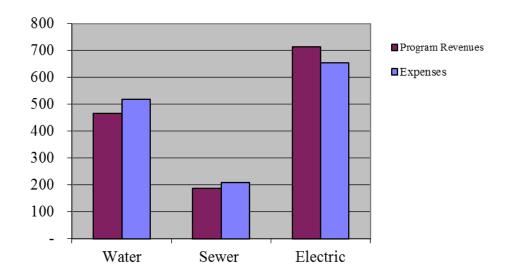
Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities (in Thousands)



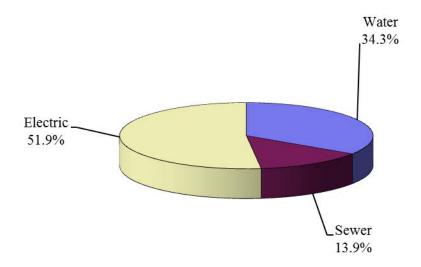
Revenue By Source - Governmental Activities



Expenses and Program Revenues - Business- type Activities (in Thousands)



Revenue By Source - Business-type Activities



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town of Fredonia uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Fredonia's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$613,061, an increase of \$90,128 in comparison with the prior year. The restricted fund balance of \$280,164 is restricted for future year expenditures. The restricted fund balance indicates that the balance is not available for spending at the discretion of management because it is required to be spent for specific purposes. In this case the balance is restricted for the library, fireman funds, and highway user projects.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Fredonia. At the end of the current fiscal year, *unassigned* fund balance of the general fund was a \$344,368, while total fund balance was \$347,352. The Town of Fredonia's general fund, fund balance increased by \$86,773.

Proprietary funds - The Town of Fredonia's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position for water, sewer, and electric utilities at the end of the year totaled \$774,501. The water and sewer funds experienced decreases in total net position for the fiscal year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year budgeted revenues in the general fund were less than actual revenues by \$31,095 and actual expenditures were less than budgeted expenditures by \$123,368.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets - The Town of Fredonia's capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2016 amounts to \$12,895,312 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets include, land, buildings, improvements, autos and trucks, and machinery & equipment. More detailed information about the Town's capital assets is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term debt - At year-end the Town has \$4,023,094 in long-term debt outstanding (including pension obligations), a decrease of 2.6% from than the prior year.

More detailed information about the Town's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Next Year's Budget and Economic Factors

In considering the Town Budget for fiscal year 2016/2017, the Town Council and management were cautious as to the growth of revenues and expenditures due to a slow economy. Overall governmental and proprietary fund operating expenditures were budgeted to maintain the current level of service at a reduced cost.

Request of Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Town of Fredonia's finances and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Christy Riddle, Town Clerk, Town of Fredonia, 25 North Main Street, Fredonia Arizona 86022

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

		Primary Government	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets		_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 427,026	\$ 1,006,799	\$ 1,433,825
Receivables (net of allowance)	252,380	193,815	446,195
Prepaid items	10,728	-	10,728
Temporarily restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	370,260	370,260
Capital assets not being depreciated			
Land and improvements	72,368	105,337	177,705
Construction in progress	1,215,279	-	1,215,279
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation			
Buildings and improvements	861,904	567,591	1,429,495
System and other improvements	-	9,916,791	9,916,791
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	84,878	71,164	156,042
Total assets	2,924,563	12,231,757	15,156,320
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	89,299	43,901	133,200
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	77,073	76,050	153,123
Customer deposits	-	29,040	29,040
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	27,765	151,344	179,109
Due in more than one year	288,195	3,734,899	4,023,094
Total liabilities	393,033	3,991,333	4,384,366
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	58,928	36,462	95,390
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	2,210,576	7,132,142	9,342,718
Restricted for:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	• •	, , -
Debt service	-	341,220	341,220
Highways and streets	15,649	-	15,649
Other purposes	264,515	-	264,515
Unrestricted	71,161	774,501	845,662
Total net position	\$ 2,561,901	\$ 8,247,863	\$ 10,809,764

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

			Program Revenues Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net				in Net Position	
			Operating	Capital	P	Primary Government		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants & Contributions	Grants & Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Primary Government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 198,557	\$ 8,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (189,837)	\$ -	\$ (189,837)	
Public safety	385,952	75,140	19,197	114	(291,501)	-	(291,501)	
Public service	226,776	57,672	71,135	-	(97,969)	-	(97,969)	
Highways and streets	169,208	-	144,585	-	(24,623)	-	(24,623)	
Parks and recreation	58,692	7,020	6,662	-	(45,010)	-	(45,010)	
Non-departmental	61,055	1,823	-	-	(59,232)	-	(59,232)	
Interest on long-term debt	1,146	_			(1,146)		(1,146)	
Total governmental activities	1,101,386	150,375	241,579	114	(709,318)		(709,318)	
Business-type activities:								
Water	509,540	465,010	-	600	-	(43,930)	(43,930)	
Sewer	206,299	188,176	-	-	-	(18,123)	(18,123)	
Electric	653,247	703,956		9,214		59,923	59,923	
Total business-type activities	1,369,086	1,357,142		9,814		(2,130)	(2,130)	
Total primary government	\$ 2,470,472	\$ 1,507,517	\$ 241,579	\$ 9,928	\$ (709,318)	\$ (2,130)	\$ (711,448)	
	General revenues	·						
	Sales taxes	••			449,701	_	449,701	
	Auto lieu taxes	and franchise tax	es		70,998	=	70,998	
	State revenue s	haring			180,600	=	180,600	
	Miscellaneous	•			7,439	=	7,439	
	Unrestricted in	vestment earnings			745	1,653	2,398	
	Total general	revenues & trans	fers		709,483	1,653	711,136	
	Change in 1	net position			165	(477)	(312)	
	Net position - be	ginning			2,561,736	8,248,340	10,810,076	
	Net position - en	ding			\$ 2,561,901	\$ 8,247,863	\$ 10,809,764	

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2016

	General		S	Highway User Special Revenue		Grants Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	365,362	\$	2,531	\$	59,133	\$	427,026	
Receivables:									
Other		9,824		-		-		9,824	
Intergovernmental		30,815		13,118		198,623		242,556	
Prepaid items		10,728		_		-		10,728	
Total assets		416,729		15,649		257,756		690,134	
Liabilities									
Accounts payable		50,373		_		7,696		58,069	
Accrued liabilities		19,004		-		-		19,004	
Total liabilities		69,377				7,696		77,073	
Fund Balances									
Restricted:									
Roads and highways		-		15,649		-		15,649	
Public safety		1,188		-		5,653		6,841	
Parks and recreation		399		-		32,074		32,473	
Library		-		-		223,084		223,084	
Cemetery Health & welfare		704 693		-		720		704 1,413	
Unassigned		344,368		-		(11,471)		332,897	
Total fund balances		347,352		15,649		250,060		613,061	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows			-						
of resources, and fund balances	\$	416,729	\$	15,649	\$	257,756	\$	690,134	

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2016

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 613,061
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. Governmental capital assets Accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,840,618 (1,606,189)	0.024.400
		2,234,429
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current		
period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Capital leases	\$ (23,853)	
Net pension liability	(268,019)	
Compensated absences	(24,088)	
		(315,960)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions		
are applicable to future reporting periods and, therefore, are not		
reported in the funds		
Deferred outflows	\$ 89,299	
Deferred inflows	 (58,928)	
		 30,371
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,561,901

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

Revenues	General	Highway User Special Revenue	Special Special	
Taxes	\$ 530,85	59 \$ -	\$ -	\$ 530,859
Licenses, permits and fees	6,2		-	6,216
Intergovernmental revenue	180,60		87,102	412,287
Charges for services	22,80		-	22,808
Fines and forfeitures	37,98		-	37,980
Interest	74		-	745
Other revenues	83,99		6,662	90,657
Total revenues	863,20	144,585	93,764	1,101,552
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	198,56	-	-	198,565
Public safety	339,73	-		339,730
Public service	130,22	-	68,648	198,871
Parks and recreation	39,67	- 78	10,653	50,331
Non-departmental	63,20)5 -	-	63,205
Capital outlay		- 150,663	-	150,663
Debt service:				
Principal	4,45	-	4,457	8,913
Interest	57		573	1,146
Total expenditures	776,43	150,663	84,331	1,011,424
Excess of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	86,77	(6,078)	9,433	90,128
Net change in fund balances	86,77	73 (6,078)	9,433	90,128
Fund balances - beginning	260,57	79 21,727	240,627	522,933
Fund balances - ending	\$ 347,35	52 \$ 15,649	\$ 250,060	\$ 613,061

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 90,128 Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the difference between depreciation expense and capital outlay. Capital outlay 11.488 Depreciation Expense (103,766)(92,278)The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resourced of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 8,913 Principal payments on long-term debt Pension contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when made. However, they are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position because the net pension liability is measured six months 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. Pension contributions \$ 32,028 Pension expense (27,192)4,836 Compensated absences 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. (11,434)Change in net position of governmental activities 165

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2016

Current assets: \$ 457,843 \$ 86,053 \$ 462,903 \$ 1,006,799 Receivables (net of allowance) 65,278 25,615 98,838 189,731 Grant receivable 4,084 - - - 4,084 Restricted cash 185,160 156,060 29,040 370,260 Total current assets: - - 25,078,18 1,570,874 Noncurrent assets: - - 858,078,18 1,570,874 Noncurrent assets: - - 858,309 881,283 System and other improvements 8,372,639 4,684,046 2,112,008 15,168,693 Machinery and equipment 72,732 7,475 95,040 175,247 Automobiles and trucks 3,0710 9,437 46,886 87,033 Accumulated depreciation (2,400,315) (1,492,285) (1,864,110) 15,166,087 Total ansets 6,895,447 3,495,396 1,840,914 12,231,757 Deferred Outflows of Resources 1,4512 5,844 23,545	Accepto		Water		Sewer		Electric		Total
Cash Receivables (net of allowance) \$ 457,843 \$8,60,53 \$42,903 \$1,006,799 Receivables (net of allowance) \$ 4,084 \$25,615 \$98,838 \$189,731 \$4,084 \$1,000 \$29,040 \$370,260 \$10,00	Assets		Fund		Fund		Fund		Total
Receivables (net of allowance) 65,278 4,084 185,160 25,615 196,000 98,838 20,001 189,13 30,260 Grant receivable 4,084 4,084 156,060 29,040 370,260 Total current assets 712,365 267,728 590,781 1,570,874 Noncurrent assets Land and land rights 84,342 2,2974 18,995 4,684,046 2,000 858,309 105,337 8812,283 Buildings and improvements 8,272,639 4,684,046 4,684,046 858,309 8812,83 858,309 8812,83 812,833 System and other improvements 8,372,639 3,0710 4,684,046 9,437 9,437 46,886 46,8868 47,933 46,8868 87,033 40,886 40,887 40,886 40,810 40,887 1,121,008 46,8868 47,234 46,8868 47,247 40,886 40,887 47,272 40,305 40,492,285 40,403,159 40,492,285 40,403,159 40,492,285 40,493,296 40,493,296 40,493,296 40,493,296 40,494 40,494 412,231,757 1,250,133 40,993 40,494 412,231,757 Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred Outflows related to pensions 12,135 12,135 1717 463,198 463,993 469 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290,400 47,290		¢	457 942	ф	96.052	ď	462,002	¢	1.006.700
Grant receivable Restricted cash Restricted cash Restricted cash Total current assets 4,884 (15,60) (156,00) (29,00) (370,260)		\$		3		Э		Þ	
Restricted cash 185,160 156,060 29,040 370,260 Total current assets 712,365 267,728 590,781 1,570,878 Noncurrent assets 2 267,728 590,781 1,570,878 Noncurrent assets 2 2 18,995 2,000 105,337 Buildings and improvements 8,272,639 4,684,046 2,112,008 15,168,693 Machinery and equipment 72,732 7,475 59,040 175,247 Automobiles and trucks 30,710 9,437 46,886 87,033 Accumulated depreciation 6,183,082 3,227,668 1,250,133 10,660,883 Total assets 6,895,447 3,495,396 1,840,914 12,231,757 Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred Outflows of Resources 2 1,250,133 10,660,883 Current Dufflows of Resources Deferred Outflows related to pensions 14,512 5,844 23,545 43,901 Liabilities 12,135 717 63,198 7,650	,				25,615		98,838		
Noncurrent assets					156060		-		
Noncurrent assets: Land and land rights S4,342 18,995 2,000 105,337 Buildings and improvements 22,974 858,309 881,283 System and other improvements 8,372,639 4,684,046 2,112,008 15,168,093 Machinery and equipment 72,732 7,475 95,040 175,247 Automobiles and trucks 30,710 9,437 46,866 87,033 Accumulated depreciation (2,400,315) (1,492,285) (1,864,110) (5,756,710) Total noncurrent assets 6,183,082 3,227,668 1,250,133 10,660,883 Total assets 6,895,447 3,495,396 1,840,914 12,231,757 Deferred Outflows related to pensions 14,512 5,844 23,545 43,901 Elabilities Current liabilities: Accounts payable 12,135 717 63,198 76,050 Customer deposits 29,040 29,040 Current portion of compensated absences 2,503 469 3,528 6,500 Current portion of loans payable 59,207 59,207 Total current liabilities 100,253 60,415 95,766 256,434 Elag-term debt (net of current portion): Compensated absences 2,658 498 3,747 6,903 Net pension liability 113,748 45,802 184,549 344,099 Loans payable 20,781,134 Total long-term debt 2,589,733 956,870 188,296 3,734,899 Total liabilities 2,078,134 Total long-term debt 2,589,733 956,870 188,296 3,734,899 Elabors 2,689,986 1,017,285 284,062 3,991,333 Electrical liabilities 2,078,134 2,589,733 956,870 188,296 3,734,899 Electrical liabilities 2,2689,986 1,017,285 284,062 3,991,333 Electrical liabilities 2,2689,986 1,017,285 2,0133 7,132,142 Restricted 185,160 156,060 - 341,220 Unrestricted 398,620 65,173 310,708 774,501 Electrical liabilities 3,000,000 1,									
Land and land rights 84,342 18,995 2,000 105,337 Buildings and improvements 22,974 - 858,309 881,283 System and other improvements 8,372,639 4,684,046 2,112,008 15,168,693 Machinery and equipment 72,732 7,475 95,040 175,247 Automobiles and trucks 30,710 9,437 46,886 87,033 Accumulated depreciation (2,400,315) (1,492,285) (1,864,110) (5,756,710) Total assets 6,895,447 3,495,396 1,840,914 12,231,757 Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred Outflows related to pensions 14,512 5,844 23,545 43,901 Liabilities Current liabilities Current liabilities Current portion of compensated absences 2,503 469 3,528 6,500 Current portion of loans payable 26,408 59,229 - 85,637 Current portion of loans payable 59,207 - 59,207	Total current assets		712,365		267,728		590,781		1,570,874
Land and land rights 84,342 18,995 2,000 105,337 Buildings and improvements 22,974 - 858,309 881,283 System and other improvements 8,372,639 4,684,046 2,112,008 15,168,693 Machinery and equipment 72,732 7,475 95,040 175,247 Automobiles and trucks 30,710 9,437 46,886 87,033 Accumulated depreciation (2,400,315) (1,492,285) (1,864,110) (5,756,710) Total assets 6,895,447 3,495,396 1,840,914 12,231,757 Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred Outflows related to pensions 14,512 5,844 23,545 43,901 Liabilities Current liabilities Current liabilities Current portion of compensated absences 2,503 469 3,528 6,500 Current portion of loans payable 26,408 59,229 - 85,637 Current portion of loans payable 59,207 - 59,207	Noncurrent assets:								
Buildings and improvements 22,974 - 858,309 881,283 System and other improvements 8,372,639 4,684,046 2,112,008 15,168,693 Machinery and equipment 72,732 7,475 95,040 175,247 Automobiles and trucks 30,710 9,437 46,886 87,033 Accumulated depreciation (2,400,315) (1,492,285) (1,864,110) (5,756,710) Total noncurrent assets 6,885,447 3,495,396 1,840,914 12,231,757 Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred Outflows related to pensions 14,512 5,844 23,545 43,901 Liabilities Current liabilities Accounts payable 12,135 717 63,198 76,050 Current portion of compensated absences 2,503 469 3,528 6,500 Current portion of loans payable 26,408 59,229 - 85,637 Current portion of bonds payable 59,207 - - 59,207									

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

Operating revenues:	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Electric Fund		Total
Charges for services Other revenues	\$ 407,968 3,187	\$ 188,176 -	\$ 683,755 20,201	\$	1,279,899 23,388
Total operating revenues	411,155	188,176	 703,956		1,303,287
Operating expenses:					
Salaries, wages and benefits Power purchases Service, supplies and other Office expenses and travel Utilities Professional services Insurance and surety bonds Miscellaneous Depreciation/amortization Total operating expenses Operating income (loss)	 109,120 35,221 4,518 18,978 31,897 10,124 - 163,412 373,270 37,885	 45,295 2,150 3,923 1,830 8,058 6,960 	176,755 208,641 116,780 601 10,326 55,089 20,248 1,811 62,996 653,247		331,170 208,641 154,151 9,042 31,134 95,044 37,332 1,811 323,160 1,191,485
Nonoperating revenues(expenses):					
Interest income Interest expense and fiscal charges Connection fees	448 (85,041) 2,626	519 (41,331)	686 - 9,214		1,653 (126,372) 11,840
Total nonoperating revenues(expenses)	 (81,967)	(40,812)	 9,900		(112,879)
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	(44,082)	(17,604)	60,609		(1,077)
Capital grants	600				600
Change in net position	(43,482)	(17,604)	60,609		(477)
Net position - beginning	4,251,402	2,496,706	1,500,232		8,248,340
Net position - ending	\$ 4,207,920	\$ 2,479,102	\$ 1,560,841	\$	8,247,863

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

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers, service fees	\$ 410,597	\$ 190,443	\$ 672,729	\$ 1,273,769
Cash received from customers, other	54,416	-	24,701	79,117
Cash paid to suppliers	(146,729)	(22,906)	(380,482)	(550,117)
Cash paid to employees	 (108,378)	(44,986)	(173,984)	 (327,348)
Net cash flows from operating activities	209,906	122,551	142,964	475,421
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Purchase of capital assets	-	-	(58,749)	(58,749)
Principal paid on long-term debt	(82,921)	(57,162)	-	(140,083)
Interest paid	(85,041)	(41,331)	-	(126,372)
Connection & impact fees	2,626		9,214	11,840
Net cash flows from capital and related financing activities	(164,736)	(98,493)	(49,535)	(312,764)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest on investments	448	519	686	1,653
Net cash flows from investing activities	448	519	686	1,653
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	45,618	24,577	94,115	164,310
Cash and cash equivalents, including temporarily				
restricted cash, beginning of year	597,385	217,536	397,828	1,212,749
Cash and cash equivalents, including temporarily				
restricted cash, end of year	\$ 643,003	\$ 242,113	\$ 491,943	\$ 1,377,059
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided				
by operating activities:				
Net operating income (loss)	\$ 37,885	\$ 23,208	\$ 50,709	\$ 111,802
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net				
cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation/amortization	163,412	96,752	62,996	323,160
Pension expense	8,141	3,277	13,208	24,626
Employer pension contributions	(7,380)	(2,972)	(11,973)	(22,325)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	2,629	2,267	(11,026)	(6,130)
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable - excluding				
accounts payable related to capital asset purchases	5,238	15	33,014	38,267
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued liabilities	(19)	4	1,536	1,521
Increase/(Decrease) in customer deposits	 		4,500	 4,500
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 209,906	\$ 122,551	\$ 142,964	\$ 475,421

Statement of Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2016

_	Landfill Agency Fund	
\$	16,292	
	17,326	
\$	33,618	
\$	33,618	
	33,618	
\$	-	
	Age	

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, when applicable, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Reporting entity

The Town of Fredonia, Arizona (the Town) was incorporated in 1956 and is a municipal corporation governed by an elected five member council with a direct elected mayor and the council appoints the vice-mayor. The accompanying financial statements present the Town and its component units, entities for which the Town is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. When applicable, each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Town. The Town is not a component unit of another entity and there are no entities that are component units of the Town.

Basis of presentation – government-wide financial statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and internal service funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the Town's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Basis of presentation – fund financial statements

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

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the government'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 **Highway User Revenue Fund** is used to account for the Town's share of motor fuel tax revenues and lottery proceeds which are restricted for the maintaining, repairing, and upgrading of streets.

The **Grants Special Revenue Fund** is used to account for federal, state, and other grants and contributions that are restricted for specific use.

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water Fund accounts for the provision of water services to the residents of the Town.

The **Sewer Fund** accounts for the provision of sewer services to the residents of the Town.

The **Electric Fund** accounts for the provision of electrical services to the residents of the Town.

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund types:

The **Landfill Agency Fund** accounts for assets held by the Town as an agent for the Arizona Strip Landfill Corporation. These funds are custodial in nature. The results of operations are reported on the Arizona Strip Landfill Corporation's financial statements.

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

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

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement focus and basis of accounting

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement* focus and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town.

The proprietary and pension trust funds are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. The agency fund has no measurement focus but utilizes the *accrual basis of accounting* for reporting its assets and liabilities.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Investments

The Town's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories, investment in the state treasurer's investment pool, obligations of the U.S. Government and other investments as allowed by Arizona State Statutes. All investments are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as adjustments to interest earnings. Fair market values are based on quoted market prices. The reported value of the state treasurer's pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Inventories of the business type activities consist principally of materials used in the repair of the distribution, collection and treatment systems and are valued at cost using the first-in/first out method. The cost of such inventories are deemed immaterial and are recorded as expense when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are normally recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items are deemed immaterial and are recorded as expenditure/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings and improvements 20-50 years Vehicles 5-7 years Machinery and Equipment 5-7 years

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The Town has one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is pension related items reported on the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. See footnote 9 for more information.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position 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 will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is pension related items reported on the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. See footnote 9 for more information.

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 plan's fiduciary net position of the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) and the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by ASRS and PSPRS. 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.

Net position flow assumption

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

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fund balance flow assumptions

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

Fund balance policies

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

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

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Town council (council) has by resolution authorized the town manager to assign fund balance. The council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Revenues and expenditures/expenses

Program revenues

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

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Property Taxes

The Town does not currently have a levy for any property taxes.

Compensated Absences

The Town's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, which are eligible for payment upon separation from government service. For governmental funds, amounts of vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position and as expenses in the government-wide statement of activities. No expenditures are reported for these amounts in the fund financial statements. Vested or accumulated vacation leave in the proprietary funds are recorded as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees and are thus recorded in both the government-wide financial statements and the individual fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the gas fund, water fund, sewer fund, and refuse fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental fund balances and net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets. The details of these differences are reported in the reconciliation on page 18.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. These differences are the result of converting from the current resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis for governmental fund statements to the economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis used for government-wide statements. The details of these differences are reported in the reconciliation on page 20.

NOTE 3. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP for all governmental funds. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Town Council. There were no amendments to the original appropriations during the current fiscal year.

Budgetary Process: State law requires that on or before the third Monday in July of each fiscal year, the town council must adopt a tentative budget. Once this tentative budget has been adopted, the expenditures may not be increased upon final adoption, however, they may be decreased.

Actually, with the adoption of the tentative budget, the council has set its maximum "limits" for expenditure, but these limits may be reduced upon final adoption.

The expenditure limitation for the Town is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance. To ensure compliance with the State imposed expenditure limitation, a separate uniform expenditure report must be filed with the State each year. Expenditures may not legally exceed the expenditure limitation of all fund types as a whole. The Town complied with this law during the current fiscal year.

For management purposes, the Town adopts a budget by function and activity for each individual fund. The adopted budget can be amended as long as the total budgeted expenditures of all funds does not increase. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established at the department level in the General Fund and at the individual fund level for the Special Revenue funds.

The Town Manager, subject to Town Council approval, may at any time transfer any unencumbered appropriation balance or portion thereof between a department or activity. The adopted budget cannot be amended in any way without Council approval.

NOTE 3. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

Final Budget Adoption: State law specifies that on or before fourteen days prior to the day the property tax levy is adopted, the town council must adopt the final budget for the fiscal year. The date in State law for adoption of the tax levy is on or before the third Monday in August. The adopted budget then becomes the amount proposed for expenditure in the upcoming fiscal year. The adoption of the final budget may take place through a simple motion approved by the council.

Expenditures over Appropriations

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the department level. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual reports as listed in the table of contents present all of the departments which incurred an excess of expenditures/expenses over appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2016, if any.

NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments

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.

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the statement of net position follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,433,825
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	370,260
Agency fund cash	16,292
Total cash and equivalents	\$ 1,820,377

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposit may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2016, cash on hand was \$100 and the carrying amount of the Town's deposits was \$1,820,377. As of June 30, 2016, \$1,143,455 of the Town's bank balance of \$1,393,455 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investments

The Arizona State Treasurer's Office operates the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The LGIP is available for investment of funds administered by any Arizona Public Treasurer.

The LGIP is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. Deposits in the LGIP are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Arizona, and participants share proportionally in any realized gain or losses on investments.

The provisions of State law (A.R.S. 35-323) govern the investment of funds in excess of \$100,000. A.R.S. 35-323 allows for investment in certificates of deposit, interest bearing savings accounts, repurchase agreements with a maximum maturity of 180 days, pooled investment funds established by the State Treasurer, obligations guaranteed by the United States, bonds of the State of Arizona or other local municipalities, commercial paper of prime quality that is rated "P1" by Moody's investors or "A1" by Standard and Poor's rating service, and bonds, debentures or notes that are issued by corporations organized and doing business in the United States subject to certain restrictions. For investments of less than \$100,000, procedures as specified by local ordinance or resolution must be followed.

As of June 30, 2016 the government had the following investments and maturities:

	Fair	Quality	Weighted Average
Cash on hand and on deposit:	 Value	Rating (1)	Maturity (2)
Cash on hand	\$ 100	N/A	N/A
Cash in bank	1,371,057	N/A	N/A
Investments: Local Government Investment Pool 5	449,220	AAAF/S1+	0.06 years
Total cash and investments	\$ 1,820,377	11111/01	o.oo years

- (1) Ratings are provided where applicable to indicate associated credit risk. N/A indicates not applicable. The Town's investment in the State Treasurer's Investment Pool #5 was rated AAAF/S1+ from Standard and Poor's.
- (2) Interest rate risk is estimated using the weighted average days to maturity, when applicable.

NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the provisions of State law (A.R.S. 35- 323) which requires that the Town's investment portfolio maturities do not exceed five years from the time of purchase.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with State law (A.R.S. 35-323) which limits investment in commercial paper and corporate bonds to the top ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services.

Fair value measurements

As noted above, the Town holds investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The Town categorized its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The state treasurer's investment pool, as listed above, is valued using quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs).

NOTE 5. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets at June 30, 2016 consisted of the following cash reserves:

Restricted Cash

Water Fund - Debt Reserves	\$ 185,160
Sewer Fund - Debt Reserves	156,060
Electric Fund - Customer Deposits	 29,040
Total Restricted Cash	\$ 370,260

NOTE 6. Capital Assets

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

Governmental Activities:	Balance 6/30/2015	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2016
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 72,368	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,368
Construction in progress	1,215,279			1,215,279
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,287,647			1,287,647
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,764,627	5,488	-	1,770,115
Furniture, Equipment, Vehicles	776,856	6,000		782,856
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,541,483	11,488		2,552,971
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(855,157)	(53,054)	-	(908,211)
Furniture, Equipment, Vehicles	(647,266)	(50,712)		(697,978)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,502,423)	(103,766)		(1,606,189)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,039,060	(92,278)		946,782
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,326,707	\$ (92,278)	\$ -	\$ 2,234,429

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

Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 2,389
Public safety	50,939
Public service	24,207
Highways and streets	18,546
Parks and recreation	 7,685
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 103,766

NOTE 6. Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital asset activity for business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

Business Type Activities:	Balance 6/30/2015	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2016	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 105,337	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,337	
Construction in progress			_		
Total capital assets not being depreciated	105,337			105,337	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	881,283	-	-	881,283	
System and Other Improvements	15,120,337	48,356	-	15,168,693	
Furniture, Equipment, Vehicles	251,887	10,393		262,280	
Total capital assets being depreciated	16,253,507	58,749		16,312,256	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and Improvements	(291,748)	(21,944)	-	(313,692)	
System and Other Improvements	(4,979,657)	(272,245)	-	(5,251,902)	
Furniture, Equipment, Vehicles	(162,145)	(28,971)		(191,116)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,433,550)	(323,160)		(5,756,710)	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	10,819,957	(264,411)		10,555,546	
Business type activities capital assets, net	\$10,925,294	\$ (264,411)	\$ -	\$10,660,883	

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

Business-Type Activities:

Water	\$ 163,412
Wastewater	96,752
Electric	62,996
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 323,160

NOTE 7. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Governmental Activities:	Balance 6/30/2015	Additions		Retirements		Balance 6/30/2016		Current Portion	
General Obligation: Capital Leases	\$ 32,766	\$		\$	(8,913)	\$	23,853	\$	9,265
Total General Obligation	32,766		_		(8,913)		23,853		9,265
Other Obligations Accrued Compensated Absences Net Pension Liability	12,654 233,299		21,434 34,720		(10,000)		24,088 268,019		18,500
Total Other Obligations	245,953		56,154		(10,000)		292,107		18,500
Total Governmental Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 278,719	\$	56,154	\$	(18,913)	\$	315,960	\$	27,765
Business-Type Activities:									
Revenue Obligation: Water Infratructure Authority of Arizona (WIFA) Sewer Revenue Loan	\$ 218,136	\$	-	\$	(38,207)	\$	179,929	\$	39,428
USDA - Rural Development Wastewater Revenue Loan	120,260		-		(2,823)		117,437		2,949
USDA - Rural Development Wastewater Revenue Loan	688,565		-		(16,132)		672,433		16,852
Water Infratructure Authority of Arizona Water Loan #920126-09	447,152		-		(25,551)		421,601		26,408
Series 2010 Water System Revenue Bond	2,194,711				(57,370)		2,137,341		59,207
Total Revenue Obligation	3,668,824				(140,083)		3,528,741		144,844
Other Obligations Accrued Compensated Absences Net Pension Liability	11,882 336,418		6,521 7,681		(5,000)		13,403 344,099		6,500
Total Other Obligations	348,300		14,202		(5,000)		357,502		6,500
Total Business-Type Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 4,017,124	\$	14,202	\$	(145,083)	\$	3,886,243	\$	151,344
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 4,295,843	\$	70,356	\$	(163,996)	\$	4,202,203	\$	179,109

NOTE 7. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Loans payable consist of the following at June 30, 2016:

Revenue Obligation - Business-type:

•	
Water Infrastructure Authority of Arizona (WIFA) 3.15% Wastewater Revenue Loan, Issued July 1, 2999, payable in monthly installments of principal and interest, maturing October 1, 2020.	\$ 179,929
Water Infrastructure Authority of Arizona (WIFA) 3.352% Wastewater Revenue Loan, Issued August 22, 2008, payable in semi-annual installments of principal and interest, maturing July 1, 2028.	421,601
United States Department of Agriculture 4.375% Wastewater Revenue Loan, Issued December 28, 1999, payable in monthly installments of principal and interest, maturing December 28, 2039.	117,437
United States Department of Agriculture 4.375% Wastewater Revenue Loan, Issued December 28, 1999, payable in monthly installments of principal and interest, maturing December 28, 2039.	672,433
Water System Revenue Bond Series 2010. Issued September 21, 2010 carrying an interest rate of 3.25%, payable in monthly installments of principal and interest, maturing August 31, 2040.	 2,137,341
Total Revenue Obligations Payable	\$ 3,528,741

Debt service requirements for loans payable are as follows:

Fiscal Period	Business-type Activities					
Ending		_				
June 30	Principal	Interest				
2017	144,844	121,552				
2018	149,826	116,554				
2019	154,983	111,382				
2020	160,320	106,029				
2021	135,620	100,770				
2022-2026	673,194	435,637				
2027-2031	719,121	309,608				
2032-2036	723,332	185,773				
2037-2041	667,501	73,572				
Total	\$ 3,528,741	\$ 1,560,877				

NOTE 8. Capital Leases

The Town has entered into agreements which are considered capital leases in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The following is an annual schedule of future minimum lease payments with the present value of the net minimum lease payments for the fiscal years ending June 30:

Fiscal Period		
Ending	Gov	ernmental
June 30	A	ctivities
2017		10,059
2018		10,059
2019		5,029
Total remaining lease payments		25,147
Less amount representing interest		(1,294)
Present value of net remaining		
minimum lease payments	\$	23,853

The Town is obligated under a capital lease purchase obligation to a leasing company for the purchase of law enforcement vehicles with interest accruing at 4.301%. The lease term expires in December 2018.

As of June 30, 2016 depreciation of assets under capital lease obligations is included with the expenses list under public safety governmental activities in the statement of activities, and the assets included in the statement of net assets as follows:

		Dep	preciation	Acc	cumulated
	 Cost	E	Expense		preciation
Air packs	\$ 65,505	\$	13,101	\$	31,661

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans

The Town contributes to the Arizona State Retirements System and Public Safety Personnel Retirement System 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						Gov	ernmental	Bus	iness-Type		
Statement of Activities	 ASRS	1	PSPRS	Com	bined Total	Acti	Activities Total		ities Total Activities		vities Total
Net pension liability	\$ 582,724	\$	29,394	\$	612,118	\$	268,019	\$	344,099		
Deferred outflows of resources	74,344		58,856		133,200		89,299		43,901		
Deferred inflows of resources	61,748		33,642		95,390		58,928		36,462		
Pension expense	41,581		12,224		53,805		29,251		24,554		

The Town reported \$29,251 of pension expenditures in the governmental funds related to all pension plans to which it contributes.

Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS)

Plan description – The government participates 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 website at www.azasrs.gov.

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

	Initial Membership Date	Initial Membership Date	
	Before July 1, 2011	On or After July 1, 2011	
Years of service and	Sum of years and age equals 80	30 years, age 55	
age required to receive	10 years, age 62	25 years, age 60	
benefit	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 consecutive months of last 120 months	Highest 60 consecutive 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.

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

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, retirement benefit option chosen determines the survivor benefit. 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, 2016, statute required active ASRS members to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.47 percent (11.35 percent for retirement and 0.12 percent for long-term disability) of the members' annual covered payroll, and statute required the Town to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.47 percent (10.85 percent for retirement, 0.50 percent for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.12 percent for long-term disability) of the active members' annual covered payroll.

In addition, the Town was required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 9.36 percent (9.17 percent for retirement and 0.13 percent for health insurance premium benefit, and 0.06 percent for long-term disability) of annual covered payroll of retired members who worked for the Town in positions that an employee who contributes to the ASRS would typically fill.

The Town's contributions for the current and 2 preceding fiscal years, all of which were equal to the required contributions, were as follows:

Year Ended	ed Retirement Health Benefit		Health Benefit		Lon	g-Term
June 30,]	Fund		Supplement Fund		ility Fund
2014	\$	35,737	\$	2,004	\$	802
2015		37,647		2,040		415
2016		37,806		1,742		418

Pension liability – At June 30, 2016, the Town reported a liability of \$582,724 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, 2015, was 0.003740 percent, which was a decrease of 0.000110 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

Pension expense and deferred outflows/inflows of resources – For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Town recognized pension expense for ASRS of \$41,581. At June 30, 2016, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred		
	Outflows of	Def	erred Inflows
	Resources		of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 15,901	\$	18,675
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-		30,535
Changes in proportion and differences between			
contributions and proportional share of contributions	20,637		12,538
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	37,806		_
Total	\$ 74,344	\$	61,748

The \$37,806 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 ending June 30, 2017. 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:

	Deferred
	Outflows
Year Ended	(Inflows) of
June 30	 Resources
2017	\$ (2,191)
2018	(21,865)
2019	(14,634)
2020	13,480
2021	-
Thereafter	_

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

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

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 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:

	Expecte	Expected Return Arithmetic Basis				
Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return			
Equity	58%	6.79%	3.94%			
Fixed income	25%	3.70%	0.93%			
Commodities	2%	3.93%	0.08%			
Real Estate	10%	4.25%	0.42%			
Multi-asset	5%	3.41%	0.17%			
Totals	100%		5.54%			
·	Inflation		3.25%			
	Expected arithmetic nomin	al return	8.79%			

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

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.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the 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:

	1	% Decrease	D	iscount Rate	1% Increase
		(7.00%)		(8.00%)	(9.00%)
Proportionate share of	·	_	'	_	_
Net pension (asset) / liability	\$	763,568	\$	582,724	\$ 458,787

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

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS)

Plan description – The Town contributes to the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) for public safety personnel who are regularly assigned hazardous duty in the employ of the State of Arizona or a political subdivision thereof. 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 issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for PSPRS. The reports are available on the PSPRS website at www.psprs.com.

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

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

	Initial Membership Date Before January 1, 2012	Initial Membership Date On or After January 1, 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 consecutive months of last 20 years	Highest 60 consecutive months of last 20 years months		
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 service over 20 years, not to exceed 80%	2.5% per year of credited service, not to exceed 80%		
Accidental Disability Retirement	50% or normal retirement, whichever is greater 90% for the first 60 months then reduced to either 62.5% or normal retirement, whichever is greater			
Catastrophic Disability 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% to 100% of retired member's p	pension benefit		
Active Members	80% to 100% of accidental disability retirement benefit or 100% of average monthly compensation if death was the result of injuries received on the job			

Retirement and survivor benefits are subject to automatic cost-of-living adjustments based on excess investment earnings. In addition, from and after December 31, 2015, the Legislature may enact permanent one-time benefit increases after a Joint Legislative Budget Committee analysis of the increase's effects on the plan. PSPRS also provides temporary disability benefits of 50 percent of the member's compensation for up to 12 months.

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	1
Active employees	3
Total	5

Contributions and annual OPEB cost – In accordance with state statutes, annual actuarial valuations determine active member and employer contribution requirements for 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. For the year ended June 30, 2016, active PSPSR members were required by statute to contribute 11.65 percent of their annual covered salary to the PSPRS and the Town was required to contribute 12.45 percent, the remaining amounts necessary to fund the PSPRS, as determined by the actuarial basis specified by statue. The health insurance premium portion of the contribution rate was actuarially set at 0 percent.

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

Contributions made 16,548

Health Insurance Premium Benefit

Annual OPEB cost

Contributions made

Pension Liability (Asset) – At June 30, 2016, the Town reported a net pension liability of \$29,394. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2016, reflects the following changes of benefit terms and actuarial assumptions.

• 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 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (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	Individual Entry Age Normal
Investment rate of return	7.85%
Projected salary increases	4.0% to 8.0% including inflation
Inflation	3.0%
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 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. The target allocation and best estimates of geometrical 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
U.S. Equity	16.00%	6.23%
Non-U.S. Equity	14.00%	8.25%
Private Equity	11.00%	9.50%
Fixed Income	7.00%	2.92%
Credit Opportunities	13.00%	7.08%
Absolute Return	5.00%	4.11%
GTAA	10.00%	4.38%
Real Assets	8.00%	4.77%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.48%
Risk Parity	4.00%	5.13%
Short Term Inv.	2.00%	0.75%
Total	100.00%	

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

Discount Rate –The discount rate used to measure the PSPRS total pension liabilities was 7.85 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the 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 actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these 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.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

		Total Pension Liablity Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)		Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)		
Balances at June 30, 2015	\$	576,040	\$	578,377	\$	(2,337)
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		24,666		-		24,666
Interest on total pension liability		45,054		-		45,054
Changes of benefit terms		-		-		-
Difference between expected and						
actual experience in the measurement						
of the pension liability		10,816		-		10,816
Changes of assumptions		-		-		-
Contributions - employer		-		15,187		(15,187)
Contributions - employee		-		13,789		(13,789)
Net investment income		-		21,229		(21,229)
Benefit payments, including refunds						
of employee contributions		(28,875)		(28,875)		-
Other changes*		-		(1,400)		1,400
Net changes	_	51,661		19,930		31,731
Balances at June 30, 2016	\$	627,701	\$	598,307	\$	29,394

^{*} Other changes include adjustments for prior year GASB 68 and reserve transfer to/from employer and employee reserves.

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate – The following table presents the Town's net pension liability calculated using the discount rate 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 (6.85 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8.85 percent) than the current rate:

	1	1% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase
		(6.85%)		(7.85%)	 (8.85%)
Proportionate share of		_			
Net pension (asset) / liability	\$	112,251	\$	29,394	\$ (39,099)

Pension plan fiduciary net position – Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PSPRS financial report.

Pension expense and deferred outflows/inflows of resources – For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Town recognized pension expense for PSPRS of \$12,224. At June 30, 2016, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
	 Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 9,048	\$ 16,169
Changes in assumptions	13,962	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on	19,298	17,473
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	16,548	
Total	\$ 58,856	\$ 33,642

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

The \$16,548 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to PSPRS pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to PSPRS pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources		
2017	\$	245	
2018		245	
2019		247	
2020		6,068	
2021		1,653	
Thereafter		208	

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 plan as the government and plans' members understand them and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date, and (2) the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the government and plans' members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. The significant actuarial methods and assumptions used are the same for all PSPRS plans and related benefits (unless noted), and the following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to establish the fiscal year 2016 contribution requirements:

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2014
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Pay, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	22 years for unfunded liabilities; 20 years
	for excess
Asset valuation method	7-Year smoothed market; 20% corridor
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.85%
Projected salary increases	4.0%-8.0%
Wage growth	4.0%

Agent plan OPEB trend information – Annual OPEB cost information for the health insurance premium benefit for the current and two preceding years follows for each of the agent plans:

		A	Annual	Percentage of	Net Pension/
	Year Ended	Pe	ension/	Annual Cost	OPEB
Plan	June 30,	OP	EB Cost	Contributed	Obligation
Health Insurance	2014	\$	2,702	100%	-
	2015		1,640	100%	-
	2016		-	100%	-

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.

	Insurance Subsidy			
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL) Actuarial value of plan assets	\$	15,751 49,385		
Unfunded acturarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$	(33,634)		
Funded ratio (acturarial value of plan assets/AAL) Covered payroll (active plan members) UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	\$	313.54% 124,790 0.00%		

NOTE 9. Retirement and Pension Plans (Continued)

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

Actuarial valuation date June 30, 2015

Actuarial cost method Individual Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method Level Percentage of Pay, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 21 years for unfunded liabilities; 20 years for

excess

Asset valuation method 7-Year smoothed market; 80%/120% market

corridor

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return 7.85%
Projected salary increases 4.0%-8.0%
Wage growth 4.0%

NOTE 10. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss to torts; theft of, and damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Town's insurance protection is provided by the Arizona Municipal Risk Retention Pool, of which the Town is a participating member. The limit for basic coverage is for \$2,000,000 per occurrence on claims made basis. The agreement provides that AMRRP will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$600,000 for general liability claims and \$100,000 for property claims for each insured event. The Arizona Municipal Risk Retention Pool is structured such that members' premiums are based on an actuarial review that will provide adequate reserves to allow the pool to meet its expected financial obligations. The pool has authority to assess its members' additional premiums should reserves and annual premiums be insufficient to meet the pool's obligations.

The Town is insured by AMRRP for workers compensation insurance for potential job-related accidents. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and the amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 11. Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

State and federal laws and regulations require the Arizona Strip Landfill Corporation (See Note 13) to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. The landfill began accepting waste May 1, 1997. Although closure and post-closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the Arizona Strip Landfill Corporation (the Company) reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The financial information of the landfill was not yet available as of the date of these financial statements. Therefore, the information from the landfill's fiscal year 2015 financial statements is included with the Town's financial statements. The \$76,638 reported as landfill closure and postclosure care liability at June 30, 2015, represents the cumulative amount of closure and postclosure costs reported to date based on the use of the estimated capacity of the landfill. An estimated 49.06% of the landfill capacity had been used by June 30, 2015. The Company will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and postclosure care of \$79,567, as of June 30, 2015, as the remaining estimated capacity is filled.

These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in 2015. The Company expects to close the landfill in the year 2032. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. The Company will record the remaining estimated cost of closure and postclosure care as the estimated capacity is filled. The Company has utilized a local government guarantee rather than establishing a trust fund or other financial mechanism to demonstrate financial responsibility for closure and postclosure care costs.

NOTE 12. Contingencies

The Town is involved with various matters of litigation from year to year. It is the opinion of Town officials that these cases will either be handled by the Town's insurance coverage or that they will not have a material effect on the Town's financial condition.

In August 2002, the Town Council approved guaranteeing their portion of the pre-closure, closure and post-closure costs associated with the Arizona Strip Landfill Company. See local government guarantee noted in above footnote 11. The Town is financially responsible for 24% of these costs.

NOTE 13. Investment in Arizona Strip Landfill

Arizona Strip Landfill Governmental Financing Corporation

The Arizona Strip Governmental Financing Corporation (the Corporation) was incorporated on May 4, 1996 pursuant to an interlocal agreement between the Town of Colorado City, Arizona and the Town of Fredonia, Arizona. The Corporation is a nonprofit corporation/joint venture formed by the two towns for the purpose of financing, permitting, constructing and operating a landfill and municipal solid waste collection system.

The Landfill is leased to the Towns of Colorado City and Fredonia. Annual lease payments are to be determined annually by the Board of Directors by calculating the percentage which each Lessee's thencurrent population represents of the combined populations of the Lessees; however, Colorado City's share currently also includes Hildale City's population as well. The Town's respective shares as of June 30, 2015 are 76% for Colorado City and 24% for Fredonia. The lease payments are secured with a pledge by each town/city of revenue from other sources legally available for such purposes.

The Arizona Strip Governmental Financing Corporation has entered into a lease agreement, which is considered a capital lease in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. <u>The landfill's fiscal year 2016 financial information was not available as of the date of these financial statements</u>. The Town of Fredonia's **estimated** proportionate share of these lease payments, as of June 30, 2015, was as follows:

Year l June		Pı	rincipal
20	16		19,605
20	17		3,692
20	18		1,308
Total remaining lease payme	ents	\$	24,605
Less: Amount representing i	nterest		(324)
Present value of net remaining	ng		
minimum lease payments		\$	24,281

Each town appoints two members to the board of directors. The board exercises full power to conduct, manage and direct the business and affairs of the Corporation.

When available, the Corporation's financial statements as of June 30, 2016 can be obtained at the following address:

Town of Colorado City 25 South Central Street Colorado City, Arizona 86021

NOTE 13. Investment in Arizona Strip Landfill (Continued)

The Town's share of its investment in the Corporation has not been reported in the statement of net position nor the statement of activities as it is deemed to be immaterial to the Town's financial statements as a whole. The following is a summary of the total assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures associated with the Corporation and their allocation between the Towns for the year ended June 30, 2015 (the fiscal year 2016 financial statements of the Arizona Strip Landfill were not available as of the date of these financial statements).

	Town of		Colorado			
]	Fredonia	City		Total	
Total assets	\$	175,039	\$	554,293	\$	729,332
Current liabilities	\$	34,922	\$	110,586	\$	145,508
Long-term liabilites		23,391		74,073		97,464
Total liabilities		58,313		184,659		242,972
Net position Total net position		116,726 116,726		369,634 369,634		486,360 486,360
Total liabilities and net position	\$	175,039	\$	554,293	\$	729,332
Total operating revenues Total operating expenses Operating income/(loss) Non-operating revenue/(expense)	\$	143,331 (140,139) 3,193 (3,106)	\$	453,883 (443,777) 10,106 (9,832)	\$	597,214 (583,916) 13,298 (12,938)
Change in net position	\$	87	\$	274	\$	361

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability June 30, 2016

	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)			
		2016 (2015)		2015 (2014)
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)		0.003740%		0.003850%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	582,724	\$	582,724
Covered employee payroll	\$	331,628	\$	349,226
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		175.72%		166.86%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		68.35%		69.49%

Note: The Town implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Prior year information is not available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios June 30, 2016

Public Safety Personnell Retirement System	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)					
		2016 (2015)		2015 (2014)		
Total pension liability						
Service cost	\$	24,666	\$	25,349		
Interest on total pension liability	·	45,054	·	42,350		
Changes of benefit terms*		-		(790)		
Difference between expected and actual				` ,		
experience of the total net pension liability		10,816		(23,819)		
Changes of assumptions		-		20,566		
Benefit payments, including refunds of				,		
employee contributions		(28,875)		(28,875)		
Net change in total pension liability		51,661		34,781		
Total pension liability - beginning		576,040		541,259		
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	627,701	\$	576,040		
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions - employer	\$	15,187	\$	11,799		
Contributions - employee		13,789		12,681		
Net investment income		21,229		70,655		
Benefit payments, including refunds of						
employee contributions		(28,875)		(28,875)		
Other (net transfer)		(1,400)		(38,301)		
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		19,930		27,959		
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		578,377		550,418		
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	598,307	\$	578,377		
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	29,394	\$	(2,337)		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total						
pension liability		95.32%		100.41%		
Covered employee payroll	\$	124,790	\$	122,521		
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-						
employee payroll		23.55%		-1.91%		

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Information prior to 2015 is not available.

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Pension Contributions June 30, 2016

Arizona State Retirement System	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)						
		2016 (2015)		2015 (2014)			
Contractually required contribution	\$	37,647	\$	37,138			
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$	(37,647)	\$	(37,138)			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	-			
Covered employee payroll	\$	331,628	\$	349,226			
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		11.35%		10.63%			

Note: The Town implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Prior year information is not available.

Public Safety Personnel Retirement System	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)					
		2016 (2015)		2015 (2014)		
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	15,187	\$	11,799		
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$	(15,187)	\$	(11,799)		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	_		
Covered-employee payroll	\$	124,790	\$	122,521		
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		12.17%		9.63%		

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Information prior to 2015 is not available.

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

Note 1. Actuarially Determined Contribution Rates

Actuarially 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 contribution requirements are as follows:

Actuarial cost method Individual Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 23 years for unfunded liabilities; 20 years for

excess

Asset valuation method

Actuarial assumptions:

7-Year smoothed market; 20% corridor

Investment rate of return

In the 2013 actuarial valuation, the investment

rate of return was decreased from 8.0% to

7.85%

Projected salary increases In the 2013 actuarial valuation, the projected

salary increases were decreased from 5.0%-

9.0% to 4.5%-8.5%

Wage growth In the 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 projected to 2015

using projection scale AA (adjusted by 105%

for both males and females)

Note 2. 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 plans recorded both pension and health insurance premium contributions in the same Pension Fund. During fiscal year 2014, the plans transferred prior-year health insurance premium benefit contributions that exceeded benefit payments from each plan's Pension Fund to the new Health Insurance Fund.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

FOR THE FOLLOWING MAJOR FUNDS:

General Fund - Budget and Actual

The **General Fund** is used to account for resources traditionally associated with governments which are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds – Budget and Actual

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

- **Highway User Revenue Fund** (Streets) This fund is used to account for the Town's share or motor fuel tax revenues and lottery proceeds which are restricted for the maintaining, repairing, and upgrading of streets.
- The **Grants Special Revenue Fund** is used to account for federal and state grants and other contributions that are restricted for specific use.

General Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual For Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted A	Amounts			
Revenues:	Original Final		Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
Taxes:					
City sales tax	\$ 320,000	\$ 320,000	\$ 325,717	\$ 5,717	
State sales tax	120,000	120,000	123,984	3,984	
Auto lieu taxes	52,000	52,000	57,758	5,758	
Library taxes	23,400	23,400	23,400	-	
Total Taxes	515,400	515,400	530,859	15,459	
Licenses, permits and fees:					
Business licenses	2,800	2,800	2,975	175	
Building permits	2,500	2,500	1,966	(534)	
Animal licenses	450	450	1,275	825	
Total licenses, permits and fees	5,750	5,750	6,216	466	
Intergovernmental:					
State income tax - urban sharing	180,000	180,000	180,600	600	
Total intergovernmental	180,000	180,000	180,600	600	
Charges for services:					
Franchise fees	2,688	2,688	2,688	-	
Planning and zoning	200	200	250	50	
Pool	7,000	7,000	7,020	20	
Landfill administrative fee	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	
Cemetery	1,000	1,000	6,850	5,850	
Total charges for services	16,888	16,888	22,808	5,920	
Fines and forfeitures:					
Court fines & forfeitures	38,100	38,100	36,006	(2,094)	
Library fines	1,200	1,200	1,974	774	
Total fines and forfeitures	39,300	39,300	37,980	(1,320)	
Miscellaneous					
Contributions	250	250	50	(200)	
Interest	260	260	745	485	
Other	136,450	136,450	83,945	(52,505)	
Total miscellaneous	136,960	136,960	84,740	(52,220)	
Total revenues	894,298	894,298	863,203	(31,095)	

(continued)

General Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual (Continued) For Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts					XX :		
Expenditures:	Original Final		Actual		Variance with Final Budget			
General government:								
General & administrative	\$	209,125	\$	209,125	\$	198,565	\$	10,560
Total general government		209,125		209,125		198,565		10,560
Public safety:								
Judicial		65,120		65,120		58,095		7,025
Law enforcement		261,900		261,900		254,448		7,452
Fire department		27,121		27,121		25,854		1,267
Building inspection		4,350		4,350		1,333		3,017
Total public safety		358,491		358,491		339,730		18,761
Public service:								
Senior center		74,600		74,600		69,816		4,784
Health center		2,000		2,000		2,000		-
Welcome center		63,000		63,000		2,042		60,958
Library		56,125		56,125		56,365		(240)
Total public service		195,725		195,725		130,223		65,502
Parks, recreation & public property:								
Parks, trails and cemetery		8,500		8,500		5,552		2,948
Pool		43,600		43,600		34,126		9,474
Total parks, recreation & public property		52,100		52,100		39,678		12,422
Non-departmental:	'							
Miscellaneous		79,328		79,328		63,205		16,123
Total non-departmental		79,328		79,328		63,205	-	16,123
Debt service		4 477		4.45.6		4.456		
Principal		4,456		4,456		4,456		-
Interest		573		573		573		
Total debt service		5,029		5,029		5,029		
Total expenditures		899,798		899,798		776,430		123,368
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		_		_	_	_		
over (under) expenditures		(5,500)		(5,500)		86,773		92,273
Net change in fund balances		(5,500)		(5,500)		86,773		92,273
Fund balance - beginning		260,579		260,579		260,579		-
Fund balance - ending	\$	255,079		255,079	\$	347,352	\$	92,273
i and outdied chains	Ψ	233,017	Ψ	233,017	Ψ	371,332	Ψ	12,213

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA Highway User Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual

For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts							
	Original Final		Final	Actual		Variance with Final Budget		
Revenues:								
Intergovernmental revenue:								
Highway user revenues	\$	135,000	\$	135,000	\$	144,585	\$	9,585
Total revenues		135,000		135,000		144,585		9,585
Expenditures:								
Streets and highways:								
Capital outlay		166,700		166,700		150,663		16,037
Total expenditures		166,700		166,700		150,663		16,037
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		(21.700)		(21.700)		(6.070)		25 (22
over (under) expenditures		(31,700)		(31,700)	-	(6,078)		25,622
Net change in fund balance		(31,700)		(31,700)		(6,078)		25,622
Fund balance - beginning		21,727		21,727		21,727		_
Ç Ç	_		_					
Fund balance (deficit) - ending	\$	(9,973)	\$	(9,973)	\$	15,649	\$	25,622

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA Grants Special Revenue Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual

For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts					
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget		
Revenues:						
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ 7,705,034	\$ 7,705,034	\$ 87,102	\$ (7,617,932)		
Other revenues	11,525	11,525	6,662	(4,863)		
Total revenues	7,716,559	7,716,559	93,764	(7,622,795)		
Expenditures:						
Public service	2,099,334	2,099,334	68,648	2,030,686		
Parks, recreation and public property	30,848	30,848	10,653	20,195		
Debt service						
Principal	10,000	10,000	4,457	5,543		
Interest	-	-	573	(573)		
Capital outlay	5,597,000	5,597,000		5,597,000		
Total expenditures	7,737,182	7,737,182	84,331	7,652,851		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	(20,623)	(20,623)	9,433	30,056		
Net change in fund balance	(20,623)	(20,623)	9,433	30,056		
Fund balance - beginning	240,627	240,627	240,627			
Fund balance - ending	\$ 220,004	\$ 220,004	\$ 250,060	\$ 30,056		

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Landfill Agency Fund

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

Assets:	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Subtractions	Balance June 30, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable, net	12,912 18,409	130,146 17,326	(126,766) (18,409)	16,292 17,326
Total assets	31,321	147,472	(145,175)	33,618
Liabilities: Accounts payable	31,321	33,618	(31,321)	33,618
Total liabilities	31,321	33,618	(31,321)	33,618

The **Landfill Agency Fund** accounts for assets held by the Town as an agent for the Arizona Strip Landfill Corporation. These funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measuring the results of operations

TOWN OF FREDONIA, ARIZONA BOND DISCLOSURES

The wastewater revenue bond resolutions set forth certain covenants and restrictions. The covenants require establishment and maintenance of certain funds and accounts. Separate cash accounts are required for the wastewater sinking account and for the wastewater reserve account. After payment of current monthly expenses, all remaining operating revenue interest will be transferred to the wastewater reserve account.

The balances in the wastewater sinking and reserve accounts at June 30, 2016 are as follows:

Wastewater sinking fund	\$ 45,898
Wastewater reserve fund	 110,163
Total	\$ 156,061

According to the wastewater bond agreements, the Town will use its best efforts to see that the operation and maintenance expenses of the wastewater system do not exceed the revenues available to pay the expenses. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, expenditures exceeded revenues (before transfers in) by \$17,604.

Additional disclosures required by the resolution are as follows:

- 1. The number of water connections within the Town at June 30, 2016 was 617.
- 2. The number of wastewater connections within the Town at June 30, 2016 was 493.
- 3. Total wastewater billings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 was \$188,353.
- 4. Insurance coverage in effect at June 30, 2016 was as follows:

Liability coverage as provided by the Arizona Risk Retention Pool:

Comprehensive liability, \$1,000 deductible occurrence basis	\$ 2,000,000
Automobile liability	
Comprehensive liability	\$ 2,000,000
Uninsured and underinsured motorists (per incident)	\$ 30,000
Collision ACV (specified vehicles)	\$ 1,000

Workers compensation insurance is provided through the Arizona Municipal Workers Compensation Pool.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS FROM INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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MEMBERS: CHAD B. ATKINSON, CPA KRIS J. BRAUNBERGER, CPA ROBERT S. COX, CPA TODD B. FELTNER, CPA K. MARK FROST, CPA MORRIS J PEACOCK, CPA

PHILLIP S. PEINE, CPA STEVEN D PALMER, CPA MICHAEL K. SPILKER, CPA KEVIN L. STEPHENS, CPA MARK E. TICHENOR, CPA MICHAEL J. TORGERSON. CPA

Independent Auditors' 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

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Fredonia, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Fredonia, 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 Fredonia, Arizona's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Fredonia, 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 Fredonia, Arizona's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Fredonia, 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Fredonia, 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*.

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.

HintonBurdick, PLLC

Hinter Frededs, PLIC

St. George, Utah January 3, 2017

MEMBERS: CHAD B. ATKINSON, CPA KRIS J. BRAUNBERGER, CPA ROBERT S. COX, CPA TODD B. FELTNER, CPA K. MARK FROST, CPA MORRIS J PEACOCK, CPA

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Independent Auditors' Report on State Legal Compliance

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Fredonia, Arizona

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Town of Fredonia, Arizona, for the year ended June 30, 2016, and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2017. Our audit also included test work on the Town of Fredonia's compliance with selected requirements identified in the State of Arizona Revised Statutes and the Arizona State Constitution including, but not limited to, Title 28, Chapter 18, Article 2.

The management of the Town of Fredonia is responsible for the Town's compliance with all requirements identified above. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with those requirements based on our audit; accordingly, we make the following statements:

The Town of Fredonia has established separate funds to account for Highway User Revenue funds and Local Transportation Assistance funds. Highway user revenue fund monies received by the Town of Fredonia pursuant to Title 28, Chapter 18, Article 2 and other dedicated state transportation revenues received during the current fiscal year appear to have been used solely for authorized purposes. The funds are being administered in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Sources of revenues available and fund balances are reflected in the individual fund financial statements.

Our opinion regarding the Town's compliance with annual expenditure limitations has been issued separately with the Town's Annual Expenditure Limitation Report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *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 material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Town's compliance with those requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, The Town of Fredonia complied, in all material respects, with the requirements identified above for the year ended June 30, 2016.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of the applicable compliance requirements identified in the Arizona Revised Statutes as noted above and the results of that testing based on the State requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

HintonBurdick, PLLC HintonBurdick, PLLC St. George, Utah January 3, 2017