Annual Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports June 30, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Government-wide Statements	
Statement of Net Position	12
Statement of Activities	13
Fund Statements	
Governmental Funds	
Balance Sheet	14
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the	
Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances	16
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,	
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to	
the Statement of Activities	17
Proprietary Funds	
Statement of Net Position	18
Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in	
Fund Net Position	19
Statement of Cash Flows	20
Notes to Financial Statements	22
Other Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedules	37
Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules	40
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	41
Schedule of Findings and Responses	43

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Town Council Town of Patagonia, Arizona

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Patagonia, Arizona, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Patagonia, Arizona, as of June 30, 2013, 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 and budgetary comparison information on pages 4 to 11 and 37 to 40 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 26, 2014, on our consideration of the Town of Patagonia, 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 Patagonia, Arizona's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Other Reporting Required by Arizona Revised Statutes

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

Colly + Powell

February 26, 2014

Describe the Basic Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis of the Town of Patagonia's financial performance reviews the Town's activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. The Town has two major parts to its financial statements. One part is the government-wide statements combining all operations carried out by the Town. The second part is the fund statements, again in two parts. One part is the governmental funds, which represents the normal governmental activities of administration, public safety, etc. The other part consists of the proprietary funds representing the Town's water, sewer and solid waste utilities. These funds operate and are accounted for much like a business.

Impacts, Fiscal Year 2013

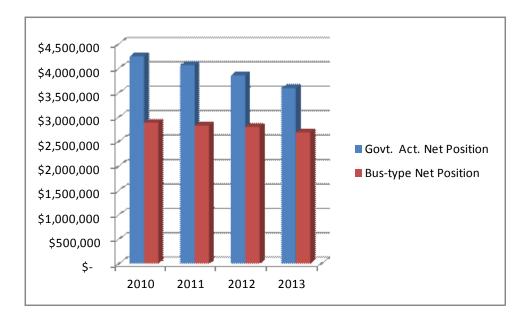
- Governmental revenues for the year continued to increase as the overall economy has improved.
- Proprietary revenues increased over the two previous years but still fall below FY 2009
- Total revenues exceeded 2011 and 2010 but still did not reach the FY 2009 level, remaining well below totals from earlier years and below the levels needed to provide for needed maintenance and upgrade of major equipment and infrastructure.

Condensed Statement of Net Position									
	Business-type Activities								
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 934,659	\$ 394,383							
Other assets	68,795	104,864							
Capital assets, net of depreciation	2,645,420	2,786,750							
Total Assets	3,648,874	3,285,997							
Liabilities									
Current liabilities	56,052	70,734							
Long-term liabilities, net of									
current portion	-	530,426							
Total Liabilities	56,052	601,160							
Net Position									
Invested in capital assets,									
net of related debt	2,645,420	2,435,966							
Restricted	48,753	-							
Unrestricted	898,649	248,871							
Total Net Position	\$ 3,592,822	\$ 2,684,837							

Net Position FY 2010 to FY 2013

	Govt. Act. Net		
	Position	Bus-type Net Position	Total Net Position
2010	\$ 4,247,159	\$ 2,886,575	\$ 7,133,734
2011	4,066,251	2,825,865	6,892,116
2012	3,857,857	2,801,031	6,658,888
2013	3,592,822	2,684,837	6,277,659

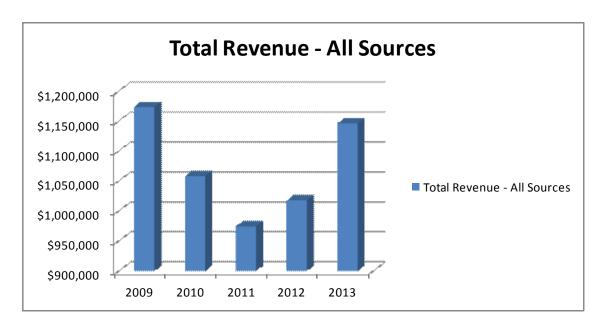
Net Position continued to decrease as reserves were used to maintain essential services even as revenues traditionally received from the state were diverted to other purposes. Local sales tax revenues have only partially recovered, reflecting overall economic conditions, even though the cost of goods and services has continued to rise.



Comparison of Revenues by Year

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Governmental Fund Revenues					
Local sales taxes	\$ 190,942	\$ 163,963	\$ 158,776	\$ 173,666	\$ 197,540
Intergo vern mental net of grants	444,157	408,035	351,807	318,779	379,302
Charges for services	27,883	28,499	28,645	25,347	27,669
Franchise fees	28,155	28,067	23,569	19,337	14,310
Other revenue	7,325	9,859	17,871	13,255	7,245
Fines and forfeitures	52,177	28,482	14,059	54,780	83,394
Licenses and permits	16,189	10,179	13,867	20,225	32,174
Investment income	334	13,324	2,652	3,447	6,097
Total	\$ 767,162	\$ 690,408	\$ 611,246	\$ 628,836	\$ 747,731
Proprietary Fund Revenues					
Water	\$ 116,077	\$ 93,519	\$ 93,952	\$ 94,601	\$ 110,090
Sewer	161,379	152,686	147,873	163,984	154,699
Solid waste	128,743	121,518	121,220	130,386	133,629
Total	\$ 406,199	\$ 367,723	\$ 363,045	\$ 388,971	\$ 398,418

The revenue picture is varied looking at the comparisons shown above. State revenues showed a modest increase, but are still far short of previous levels as the state continued to divert funds to balance their own budget. Sales taxes continued their modest increase and fines and forfeitures returned to earlier levels, reflecting the vigorous efforts of the Marshal's office. Permit income was up for the year also, reflecting a mini-building boom as several new homes were started in town.



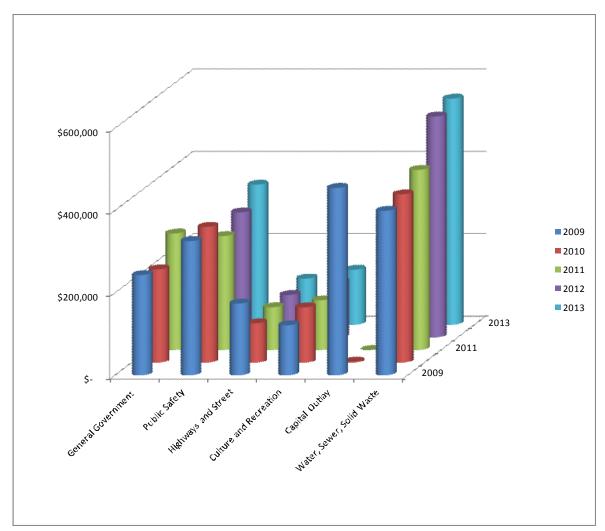
Annual Expenditures by Major Account

Annual expenditures varied somewhat from account to account. In the Water/Wastewater Fund, for example, there has been a steady increase reflecting the costs of chemicals and lab services. For general government, the fluctuations largely reflected variations in legal costs as the Town went through a number of issues involving the requirement for extensive legal research and representation. For highways and streets, the diversion of state highway revenues has forced a major reduction in highway maintenance expenditures.

The following chart and graph shows a comparison of annual expenditures by major account.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Government Fund Expenditures					
General Government	\$ 243,422	\$ 226,560	\$ 283,055	\$ 210,604	\$ 207,793
Public Safety	325,983	329,710	276,892	303,576	340,288
Highways and Street	174,169	95,467	103,645	102,967	112,101
Culture and Recreation	121,214	134,308	120,892	134,653	133,730
Capital Outlay	455,142	2,704	-	41,304	-
Proprietary Fund Expenses					
Water, Sewer, Solid Waste	\$ 399,530	\$ 408,820	\$ 437,675	\$ 536,842	\$ 549,571

Comparative Expenditures by Function



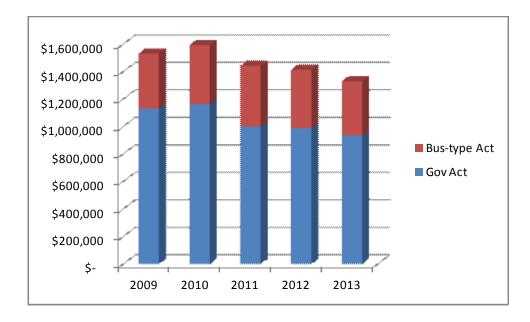
Analysis of Overall Financial Position and Results of Operations

Discussion of Significant Transactions and Changes in Funds

- After a downward trend stretching back to 2007 the town's overall position inched upwards for the first time, driven primarily by the uptick in sales tax revenue and helped by vigorous enforcement of some tax and revenue collection efforts.
- Aging equipment and infrastructure caused significant charges in the maintenance category as items that should have been replaced were patched together again and again.
- Vigorous traffic enforcement resulted in continued improvement in fine and forfeiture revenue.

Cash and Equivalents

	Gov Act	Bus-type Act	Total
2009	\$ 1,131,042	\$ 399,461	\$ 1,530,503
2010	1,163,126	428,369	1,591,495
2011	999,035	443,046	1,442,081
2012	987,611	425,980	1,413,591
2013	934,659	394,383	1,329,042



Patagonia continues to enjoy a healthy financial position with reserves in both the Governmental Activities and the Business-type Activities at a level adequate to offset short-term revenue variations such as those caused by the continuing global financial crisis.

Discussion of What Happened with the General Fund Budget this Year.

- Tax revenues climbed slightly. Fines and forfeitures showed a significant increase. Budgeted grants for law enforcement were not received.
- Staffing and general expenditure levels remained constant.

Revenues - Budget vs. Actual

General Fund Revenues	Budget	Actual
Local sales taxes	\$ 185,000	\$ 197,540
Intergo vern mental	413,264	308,875
Charges for services	28,380	27,669
Franchise fees	28,000	14,310
Other revenue	162,500	7,245
Fines and forfeitures	60,400	83,394
Licenses and permits	19,000	32,174
Investment income	2,000	5,559
Total	898,544	676,766

The variations in intergovernmental and other income were a result of the Town not receiving some grants that had been hoped for and a contingency that was also not realized.

Expenditures - Budget vs. Actual

	Budget	Actual			
General Fund Expenditures					
General government	\$ 341,124	\$	207,793		
Public safety	422,747		340,288		
Highways and streets	-		-		
Culture and recreation	134,342		133,730		
Capital outlay	-		-		
Total	898,213		681,811		

Description of Capital Asset and Long-term Debt Activity during FY 2013

- The Town received approval for a Community Development Block Grant during FY 2012 and substantially completed the engineering for a major upgrade to the Patagonia Water system using those funds and a USDA Rural Development Grant. The actual construction is anticipated to be carried out during FY 2014, with perhaps a little bit falling into FY2015.
- Completion of the water project will require the issuance of \$481,000 in USDA long term bonds to complete the funding for the project.

Description of Currently Known Facts, Decisions and Conditions Expected to have a Significant Effect on next year and beyond.

Continued growth in Town revenues will help provide some relief and hopefully allow the Town to discontinue the use of reserves for ongoing programs. This is a particular problem for the HURF/LTAF Fund and the legislative leadership has made restoring HURF funding a priority, although it is not on the governor's budget program for the coming year.

An increase will be required in water rates to provide for the USDA bond issue which will complete the funding for the water system reconstruction and should reduce repair costs for that utility. A change currently in process in the use of the landfill and disposal of most of the Town wastes in another site plus the addition of a new truck should also help stabilize costs for waste collection and disposal.

Contacting the Town of Patagonia's Financial Management:

This report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Town Offices at 310 McKeown Avenue, Patagonia, AZ 85624, or by calling 520-394-2229. Budget information is also available at the town website www.townofpatagonia.com.

TOWN OF PATAGONIA, ARIZONA Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

	1	Primary Governmer	nt
	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equi valents	\$ 934,659	\$ 377,984	\$ 1,312,643
Accounts receivable	-	36,103	36,103
Due from other governments	31,543	23,278	54,821
Prep aid expenses	37,252	18,626	55,878
Deposits	-	26,857	26,857
Cash, restricted	-	16,399	16,399
Capital assets, not being depreciated	355,867	150,540	506,407
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	2,289,553	2,636,210	4,925,763
Total a ssets	3,648,874	3,285,997	6,934,871
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	22,651	8,188	30,839
Accrued expenses	4,046	-	4,046
Refundable deposits	-	16,399	16,399
Compensated absences			
Due within 1 year	29,355	6,601	35,956
Noncurrent liabilities			
Due within 1 year	-	39,546	39,546
Due in more than 1 year		530,426	530,426
Total liabilities	56,052	601,160	657,212
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets,			
net of related debt	2,645,420	2,435,966	5,081,386
Restricted for:			
Highways and streets	23,724	-	23,724
Court enhancement	21,835	-	21,835
Library	3,194	-	3,194
Unrestricted (deficit)	898,649	248,871	1,147,520
Total net position	\$ 3,592,822	\$ 2,684,837	\$ 6,277,659

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2013

				Program Revenue						Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
				Char ges	(Operatin g	(Capital			Prima	ry Go vern ment			
				for	Grants and		Grants and		Go vern mental		Bu sin ess-type			<u> </u>	
Functions / Programs		Expenses		Services	Co	ntributions	Cor	Contributions		Activities		Activities		Total	
Primary government:															
Go vern mental activities															
General government	\$	252,237	\$	57,409	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(194,828)	\$	-	\$	(194,828)	
Public safety		362,494		83,394		1,660		-		(277,440)		-		(277,440)	
Highways and streets		233,004		-		70,427		-		(162,577)		-		(162,577)	
Culture and recreation		165,031		2,434		23,965		<u> </u>		(138,632)		<u> </u>		(138,632)	
Total governmental activities		1,01 2,766		143,237		96,052		-		(773,477)		-		(773,477)	
Bu siness-type activities															
Water/wastewater		375,436		264,789		2,389		31,491		-		(76,767)		(76,767)	
Solid waste		174,135		133,629				<u> </u>				(40,506)		(40,506)	
Total business-type activities		549,571		398,418		2,389		31,491		_		(117,273)		(117,273)	
Total primary government	\$	1,562,337	\$	541,655	\$	98,441	\$	31,491		(773,477)		(117,273)		(890,750)	
	G ener al	revenue:													
	Taxes	S:													
	To	wn sales tax								197,540		_		197 5 40	
	Fra	anchise fees								14,310		-		14 3 10	
	State	sales tax								74,731		_		74,731	
	Auto	lieu tax								57,963		-		57,963	
	State	revenue sharin	g							153,222		-		153,222	
	Inves	tment income								6,096		1,079		7,175	
	Misco	ellaneous								4,580		-		4,580	
	То	tal general reve	n ue							508,442		1,079		509,521	
		nan ge in net posi								(265,035)		(116,194)		(381,229)	
	Net p	osition, beginni	ing of ye	ar						3,857,857		2,801,031		6,658,888	
	Net p	osition, end of	year						\$	3,592,822	\$	2,684,837	\$	6,277,659	

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2013

	General HURF/LTAF Fund Fund			Grants Fund	Total Governmenta Funds			
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	913,498	\$ 17,967	\$	3,194	\$	934,659	
Due from other governments		24,662	6,881		-		31,543	
Prepaid expenses		18,626	 18,626				37,252	
Total assets	\$	956,786	\$ 43,474	\$	3,194	\$	1,003,454	
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	22,651	\$ -	\$	-	\$	22,651	
Accrued expenses		2,922	1,124				4,046	
Total liabilities		25,573	1,124				26,697	
Fund balances								
Restricted for:								
Highways and streets		-	23,724		-		23,724	
Court enhancement		21,835	-		-		21,835	
Library		-	-		3,194		3,194	
Nonspendable		18,626	18,626		-		37,252	
Unassigned		890,752	-		-		890,752	
Total fund balance		931,213	42,350	3,19			976,757	
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	956,786	\$ 43,474	\$	3,194	\$	1,003,454	

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position Governmental Funds June 30, 2013

Fund balancestotal governmental funds	\$	976,757
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities		
are not financial resources and therefore, are		
not reported in the funds.	2	,645,420
Some liabilities, are not due and payable in the current period		
and there fore, are not reported in the funds		(29,355)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 3	,592,822

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2013

	General Fun d		HURF/LTAF Fund		Grants Fun d		Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues								
Intergovernment al	\$	308,875	\$	70,427	\$	-	\$	379,302
Taxes		197,540		-		-		197,540
Fines and forfeitures		83,394		-		-		83,394
Charges for services		27,669		-		-		27,669
Licenses and permits		32,174		-		-		32,174
Franchise fees		14,310		-		-		14,310
Other revenue		7,245	-			-		7,245
Investment in come	5,559			538		-		6,097
Total revenues		676,766		70,965		-		747,731
Expenditures								
Current								
General government		207,793		-		-		207,793
Public safety		340,288		-				340,288
Highways and streets		-		1 12,10 1		-		112,101
Culture and recreation		133,730	-					133,730
Total expenditures		68 1,81 1		1 12,10 1				793,912
Net change in fund balances		(5,045)		(41,136)		-		(46,181)
Fund balance, beginning of year		936,258		83,486		3,194		1,022,938
Fund balance, end of year	\$	931,213	\$	42,350	\$	3,194	\$	976,757

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2013

Net change in fund balance stotal governmental funds	\$ (46,181)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the	
1 6	
Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.	
However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of	
those assets is allocated over their estimated useful	
lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Depreciation expense	(217,351)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not	
require the use of current financial resources and therefore,	
are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	 (1,503)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (265,035)

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2013

	Business-type ActivitiesEnterprise Funds					
	V	Vater/		Solid		
	Was	s te wat er		Waste		
]	Fund		Fund	Total	
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	338,378	\$	39,606	\$	377,984
Accounts receivable-net		25,233		10,870		36, 103
Due from other governments		23,278		-		23,278
Prepaid expenses		18,626				18,626
Total current assets		405,515		50,476		455,991
Noncurrent as sets						
Deposit		26,857		-		26,857
Cash, restricted		10,639		5,760		16,399
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, where applicable:						
Land		30,540		120,000		150, 540
Utilities systems		1,995,255		594,605		2,589,860
Equipment		35,261		11,089		46,350
Capital assets, net		2,061,056		725,694		2,786,750
Total noncurrent assets	2	2,098,552		731,454		2,830,006
Total as sets	2	2,504,067		781,930		3,285,997
Liabilities				_	·	
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable		7,565		623		8, 188
Refundable deposits		10,639		5,760		16,399
Compensated absences		4,224		2,377		6,601
Notes payable, current		23,395		16, 151		39,546
Total current liabilities		45,823		24,911		70,734
Noncurrent liabilities						
Estimated liability for landfill closure		-		219, 188		219, 188
Note payable		88,926		222,312		311,238
Total noncurrent liabilities		88,926		441,500		530,426
Total liabilities		134,749		466,411		601, 160
Net position						
Investment in capital assets,						
net of related debt		1,948,735		487, 231		2,435,966
Unrestricted (deficit)		420,583		(171,712)		248,871
Total net position	\$ 2	2,369,318	\$	315,519	\$	2,684,837

Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Business-ty	pe ActivitiesEnterp	orise Funds
	Water/	Solid	
	Wastewater	Waste	
	Fund	Fund	Total
Operating revenue			
Water (net of bad debts of \$0)	\$ 110,090	\$ -	\$ 110,090
Sewer (net of bad debts of \$0)	154,699	-	154,699
Sanitation (net of bad debts of \$0)		133,629	133,629
Total operating revenue	264,789	133,629	398,418
Operating expenses			
Personnel	104,471	67,910	172,381
Depreciation	89,904	26,554	116,458
Supplies	63, 137	11, 185	74,322
Repairs and maintenance	24, 158	19,618	43,776
Utilities	41,781	675	42,456
Contract services	36,921	-	36,921
Insurance	10,253	3,174	13,427
Landfill closure expense	-	33,720	33,720
Other	-	1,001	1,001
Travel and training	561	-	561
Total operating expenses	371,186	163,837	535,023
Operating income (loss)	(106,397)	(30, 208)	(136,605)
Nonoperating revenue (ex penses)			
Operating grant	2,389	-	2,389
Investment in come	1,042	37	1,079
Interest expense	(4,250)	(10, 298)	(14, 548)
Total nonoperating			
revenue (expenses)	(819)	(10, 261)	(11,080)
Income (loss) before capital grant			
contribution	(107,216)	(40, 469)	(147, 685)
Capital grant contribution	31,491		31,491
Increase (decrease) in net position	(75,725)	(40, 469)	(116, 194)
Total net position, beginning of year	2,445,043	355,988	2,801,031
Total net position, end of year	\$ 2,369,318	\$ 315,519	\$ 2,684,837

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2013

		Business-ty	rpe ActivitiesEnterprise Funds					
		Water/		Solid		_		
	W	as te wat er		Waste				
		Fund		Fund	Total			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities								
Receipts from customers	\$	263,782	\$	135,679	\$	399,461		
Payments to suppliers		(216,555)		(55,633)		(272, 188)		
Payments to employees		(75,467)		(49,780)		(125, 247)		
Net cash provided (used) by								
operating activities		(28, 240)		30,266		2,026		
Cash Flows from Non-capital Financing Activities								
Contributions from operating grants		2,389		-		2,389		
Cash Flows from Capital and Related								
Fin an cing A cti vities								
Purchase of capital assets		(17,642)		-		(17,642)		
Contributions from capital grants		33,089		-		33,089		
Interest payments on note payable		(4,250)		(10, 298)		(14, 548)		
Principal payments on note payable		(22,607)		(15,383)		(37,990)		
Net cash provided (used) by capital								
and related financing activities		(11,410)		(25,681)		(37,091)		
Cash Flows from Investing Activities								
Interest received		1,042		37		1,079		
Net cash provided (used) by								
investing activities		1,042		37		1,079		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(36, 219)		4,622		(31, 597)		
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		385,236		40,744		425,980		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS,								
END OF YEAR	\$	349,017	\$	45,366	\$	394,383		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	338,378	\$	39,606	\$	377,984		
Cash, restricted		10,639		5,760		16,399		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS,								
END OF YEAR	\$	349,017	\$	45,366	\$	394, 383		

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2013

(Continued)

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities

	Business-type ActivitiesEnterprise Funds					
	<u> </u>	Water/		Solid		_
	W	as te wat er		Waste		
Operating income (loss)		Fund		Fund		Total
		(106, 397)	\$	(30, 208)	\$	(136, 605)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to						
net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation		89,904		26,554		116,458
(Increase) decrease in:						
Accounts receivable		(3,082)		608		(2,474)
Prepaid expenses		(1,076)		-		(1,076)
Increase (decrease) in:						
Accounts payable		(9,702)		285		(9,417)
Refundable deposits		2,075		1,442		3,517
Compensated absences		38		165		203
Estimated liability for landfill closure				31,420		31,420
Total adjustments		78,157		60,474		138,631
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY						
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	(28, 240)	\$	30, 266	\$	2,026

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a general purpose local government that is governed by a separately elected Town Council. The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the Town (the primary government) and its component units.

Component units are legally separate entities for which the Town is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the Town's operations. Therefore, data from these units is combined with data of the primary government. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the Town. The blended component unit discussed below has a June 30 year-end. The Town has no discretely presented component units.

The Town of Patagonia Municipal Property Corporation is a nonprofit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona. The principal objective of the Corporation is to assist the Town of Patagonia, Arizona, in acquiring, constructing, financing, operating, improving or modifying public facilities for the benefit of all Town of Patagonia, Arizona, residents. The Corporation's board of directors consists of three members appointed by the Patagonia Town Council.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

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

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *HURF/LTAF Fund* accounts for specific revenue received from the State of Arizona Highway User Revenue Fund and Arizona Lottery proceeds, which is legally restricted to expenditures for authorized transportation purposes.

The *Grants Fund* accounts for specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes as defined by the grantor. The Town's grants include various public safety grants, library grants, and general improvement grants.

The Town reports the following major enterprise funds:

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

C. Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

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

D. Cash and Investments

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

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

E. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable in the Liquid Waste Fund and the Solid Waste Fund are estimated by the Town. The amounts recorded as uncollectible in the Water/Wastewater and Solid Waste Funds at June 30, 2013 totaled \$13,000 and \$6,700, respectively.

F. Investment Income

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

G. Compensated Absences

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Employees may accumulate up to 240 hours of vacation hours depending on their years of service. Upon termination of employment, all unused vacation benefits are paid to employees. Accordingly, vacation benefits are accrued as a liability in the financial statements.

Employees may accumulate up to 360 hours of sick leave hours but any sick hours in excess of the maximum amount that are unused at year-end are forfeited. Because sick leave benefits do not vest with employees, a liability for sick leave benefits is not accrued in the financial statements.

H. Capital Assets

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

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

	Capi	Capitalization Depreciation		Estimated
	Th	reshold	Method	Useful Life (years)
Land	\$	5,000	N/A	N/A
Buildings		5,000	Straight-line	40
Parks		5,000	Straight-line	40
Streets		5,000	Straight-line	20-30
Sewer collection system		5,000	Straight-line	10-40
Furniture and fixtures		5,000	Straight-line	5-10
Equipm ent		5,000	Straight-line	5-10

I. Fund Balance Reporting

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

- 1. *Nonspendable* fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned),
- 2. Restricted fund balance includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution provisions or enabling legislation, or external resource providers,

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

- 3. *Committed* fund balance includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the town council,
- 4. Assigned fund balances are intended to be used for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, and
- 5. *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the Town's governmental funds and includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications.

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

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

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

J. Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Principles

In December 2010, the GASB issued Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements. GASB 62 incorporates into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30,1989, which does not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements: Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants'(AICPA) Committee on Accounting Procedure. This statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of GASB 62 does not have any impact on the Town's financial statements.

In June 2011, the GASB issued Statement 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position. GASB 63 provides guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position in a statement of financial position and related disclosures. The statement of net position is renamed the statement of net position and includes four components: assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2011.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Deposits – At June 30, 2013, the carrying amount of the Town's total cash in bank was \$4,667 and the bank balance was \$38,521. The entire bank balance was fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Restricted cash in the proprietary fund financial statements and the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements of \$16,399 consists of cash restricted for customer utility deposits.

Investments – At June 30, 2013, the investments consisted of the following:

Investment	Rating Organization	Credit Rating	Re ported Amount	Fair Value
Arizona LGIP Pool 5	S&P	AAA	\$ 1,197,121	\$ 1,197,121
Arizona LGIP Pool 7	N/A	Unrated	90,552	90,552
Arizona LGIP Pool 500	N/A	Unrated	34,203	34,203
			\$ 1,321,876	\$ 1,321,876

The State Board of Investment provides oversight for the State Treasurer's pools, and the Local Government Investment Pool Advisory Committee provides consultation and advice to the Treasurer. The fair value of a participant's position in the pool approximates the value of that participant's pool shares. Those shares are not identified with specific investments and are not subject to custodial credit risk. All other investments were insured or registered in the Town's name, or were held by the Town or its agent in the Town's name.

NOTE 3 – DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Amounts due from other governments in the governmental funds at June 30, 2013 included \$6,506 in state-shared revenue from sales taxes, \$10,822 in town sales taxes collected by the State of Arizona, \$2,009 in county-shared revenue from auto lieu taxes, \$5,325 in county library grants, and \$6,881 in state-shared revenue from highway user revenue fund (HURF) taxes.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2013, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2012	Increases Decreases		Balance June 30, 2013
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 355,867	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 355,867
Total capital assets not				
being depreciated	355,867	_		355,867
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Equipment	433,529	-	-	433,529
Buildings	1,824,136	-	-	1,824,136
Parks	239,409	-	-	239,409
Streets	3,475,263			3,475,263
Total	5,972,337			5,972,337
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Equipment	(342,664)	(23,013)	-	(365,677)
Buildings	(703,230)	(63,606)	-	(766,836)
Parks	(185,675)	(10, 205)	-	(195,880)
Streets	(2,233,864)	(120, 527)		(2,354,391)
Total	\$ (3,465,433)	\$ (217,351)	\$ -	(3,682,784)
Total capital assets				
being depreciated, net	2,506,904	(217, 351)		2,289,553
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,862,771	\$ (217,351)	\$ -	\$ 2,645,420

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS - Continued

]	Balance					I	Balance
	Jul	ly 1, 2012	Increases		Decreases		Jun	e 30, 2013
Business-type activities:								
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	150,540	\$	-	\$	-	\$	150,540
Total capital assets not								
being depreciated		150,540		-		-		150,540
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Land improvements		738,732		-		-		738,732
Buildings		1,737,224		-		-		1,737,224
Sewer collection system		1,094,387		12,303		-		1,106,690
Machinery and equipment		436,179		5,339		-	_	441,518
Total		4,006,522		17,642				4,024,164
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Land improvements		(119,502)		(24, 625)		-		(144,127)
Buildings		(365,361)		(43, 431)		-		(408,792)
Sewer collection system		(401,534)		(38, 333)		-		(439,867)
Machinery and equipment		(385,099)		(10,069)		-		(395,168)
Total	\$ (1,271,496)	\$	(116,458)	\$	-	(1,387,954)
Total capital assets								
being depreciated, net		2,735,026		(98,816)				2,636,210
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	2,885,566	\$	(98,816)	\$		\$	2,786,750
Depreciation expense was charged to fur	nctio	ons as follo	ws:					
Governmental activities: General government Public safety High ways and streets Culture and recreation							\$	44,068 21,830 120,527 30,926
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	e						\$	217,351
Busines s-type activities: Water/Wastewater Solid Waste							\$	89,904 26,554
Total business-type activities depreciation expense	e						\$	116,458

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following schedule details the Town's long-term liability and obligation activity for the year ended June 30, 2013.

		3 al an ce y 1, 2012	A	dd iti ons	Re	ductions	-	Balance e 30, 2013		ne within 1 year
Governmental activities:	Φ.	27.052	_	10.561	_	10.250	Φ.	20.255	_	20255
Compensated absences payable	\$	27,852	\$	19,761	\$	18,258	\$	29,355	\$	29,355
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$	27,852	\$	19,761	\$	18,258	\$	29,355	\$	29,355
Busines s-type activities										
Compensated absences payable	\$	6,398	\$	4,241	\$	4,038	\$	6,601	\$	6,601
Landfill closure costs		187,768		31,420		-		219,188		-
Notes payable		388,774		-		37,990		350,784		39,546
Bu siness-type activities										
long-term liabilities	\$	582,940	\$	35,661	\$	42,028	\$	576,573	\$	46,147

The following schedule details debt service requirements to maturity for the Town's notes payable at June 30, 2013.

		Business Activities							
Year									
Endin g		Notes I	Payab	le					
June 30	P	rin ci pal	I	nterest					
2014	\$	39,546	\$	12,991					
2015		41,037		11,500					
2016		42,585		9,952					
2017		44,191		8,346					
2018		32,800		6,765					
2019-2023		107,920		20,480					
2024-2028		42,705		1,481					
Total	\$	350,784	\$	71,515					

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES – Continued

Notes payable consisted of the following:

Description	Ori ginal Amount		Maturity Ranges	Interest Rates	utst an ding Principal
Busines s-type Activities					
Note payable - Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona	\$	375,000	2002-2021	3.420%	\$ 112,321
Note payable - United States Department of Agriculture		302,235	2009-2025	4.125%	 238,463
	\$	677,235			\$ 350,784

NOTE 6 – RISK MANAGEMENT

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

NOTE 7 – RETIREMENT PLANS

Plan Descriptions – The Town contributes to the two plans described below. Benefits are established by state statute and generally provide retirement, death, long-term disability, survivor, and health insurance premium benefits. The retirement benefits are generally paid at a percentage, based on years of service, of the retirees' average compensation. Long-term disability benefits vary by circumstance, but generally pay a percentage of the employee's monthly compensation. Health insurance premium benefits are generally paid as a flat dollar amount per month towards the retiree's health care insurance premiums, in amounts based on whether the benefit is for the retiree or for the retiree and dependents

The Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) administers cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension, health insurance premium, and long-term disability plans that cover employees of the State of Arizona and participating political subdivisions and school districts. The ASRS is governed by the Arizona State Retirement System Board according to the

NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS - Continued

provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 2. The system issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to the Arizona State Retirement System, 3300 N. Central Ave., P.O. Box 33910, Phoenix, Arizona, 85067-3910 or by calling (602) 240-2000 or 1 (800) 621-3778.

The *Public Safety Personnel Retirement System* (PSPRS) administers agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension and health insurance premium plans that cover public safety personnel who are regularly assigned hazardous duty as employees of the State of Arizona or one of its political subdivisions. The PSPRS, acting as a common investment and administrative agent, is governed by a five-member board, known as The Fund Manager, and the participating local boards according to the provisions of A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 4. The PSPRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System, 3010 East Camelback Road, Suite 200, Phoenix, Arizona 85016-4416, or by calling (602) 255-5575.

Funding Policy – The Arizona State Legislature establishes and may amend active plan members' and the Town's contribution rates for both ASRS and PSPRS.

Cost-sharing plans – For the year ended June 30, 2013, active ASRS members and the Town were each required by statute to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 11.15 percent (10.90 percent for retirement and 0.25 percent for long-term disability) of the members' annual covered payroll. The Town's contributions to ASRS for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011, were \$29,837, \$26,930, and \$26,134, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for the year.

Agent plans – For the year ended June 30, 2013, active PSPRS members were required by statute to contribute 9.55 percent of the members' annual covered payroll, and the Town was required to contribute at the actuarially determined rate of 23.99 percent, of which 0.97 percent was the health insurance premium portion.

The contribution requirements for the year ended June 30, 2013, were established by the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuations, and those actuarial valuations were based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plans 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 status presented below provides multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial

NOTE 7 – RETIREMENT PLANS – Continued

value of the plans' assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Projections of benefits are based on 1) the plans as understood by the Town of Patagonia, Arizona and plan members and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date, and 2) the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the Town and plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. The significant actuarial methods and assumptions used to establish the fiscal year 2013 contribution requirements are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2013
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percent-of-pay closed
Remaining amortization period	23 years for under funded actuarial liability, 20 years for overfunded
Asset valuation method	7-year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.85%
Projected salary increases	4.50% - 8.50%
Payroll growth	4.50%

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

Plan	Year Ended June 30	P	Annual Pens ion st (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Pe	Net ns ion igati on
Pension	2013 2012 2011	\$	22,480 2,920 1,536	100 % 100 100	\$	- - -
Health Insurance	2013 2012 2011	\$	947 500 939	0 % 0 0	\$	- - -

Schedules of Funded Status – Following are the schedules of funded status of the plans as of the most recent valuation date, June 30, 2013, and the previous two fiscal years. The fiscal year 2013 actuarial methods and assumptions used for the schedules are not significantly different than the fiscal year 2013 actuarial methods and assumptions.

NOTE 7 – RETIREMENT PLANS – Continued

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Pρ	n	c	1	n

Actuarial Valuation Date	Va I A	tuarial lue of Plan .ssets (a)	A	Actuarial Accrued Liabi lit y (b)	(L	undi ng iabil ity) Exæss (b-a)	Funde Ratio (a/b)	0	(Annual Covered Payroll (c)	Unfunded Liability as Percentage of Covered Payroll ([a-b]/c)	_
06/30/13	\$	622,692	\$	863,857	\$	241,165	72.	1 %	\$	51,965	464.1 %	
06/30/12		652,781		855,287		202,506	76.	3		114,419	177.0	
06/30/11		689,571		823,449		133,878	83.	7		88,576	151.1	
Health Insuran	ce											
	Ac	tuarial									Unfunded Liabi lity as	
	Va	lueof	Α	ctuarial	F	unding				Annual	Percentage of	
Actuarial	I	Plan	A	Accrued		iability)	Funde	ed	(Covered	Covered	
Valuation	A	ssets	I	iabi lit y	Ì	Excess	Ratio	Ratio		Payroll	Payroll	
Date		(a)		(b)		(b-a)	(a/b))		(c)	([a-b]/c)	_
06/30/13	\$	_	\$	1,338	\$	1,338	0.0	0 %	\$	51,965	2.6 %	
06/30/12		-		1,381		1,381	0.0	0		114,419	1.2	
06/30/11		-		696		696	0.0	0		88,576	0.8	

NOTE 8 – CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE COSTS

State and federal laws and regulations require the Town to place a final cover on its landfill when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 30 years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will not be paid until near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the Town 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 \$219,188 reported as landfill closure and post closure care liability at June 30, 2013, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 34 percent of the estimated capacity of the landfill. The Town will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and postclosure care of \$644,671 as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in fiscal year 2012-2013. The Town expects to close the landfill in the year 2050, and the actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, and changes in regulations.

The Town of Patagonia, Arizona is required to file certain information relating to the landfill closure, postclosure, and monitoring with the State of Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). The required information was filed with the State subsequent to June 30, 2013.

NOTE 9 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time.

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2013

		Budgeted	Amou	nts	Actual			Variance with		
	(Original Final		Final		Amounts	Final Budget			
Revenues										
Intergovernmental	\$	413,264	\$	413,264	\$	308,875	\$	(104,389)		
Taxes		185,000		185,000		197,540		12,540		
Fines and forfeitures		60,400		60,400		83,394		22,994		
Charges for services		28,380		28,380		27,669		(711)		
Licenses and permits		19,000		19,000		32,174		13,174		
Franchise fees		28,000		28,000		14,3 10		(13,690)		
Other revenue		162,500		162,500		7,245		(155, 255)		
Investment in come		2,000		2,000		5,559		3,559		
Total revenues		898,544		898,544		676,766		(221,778)		
Expenditures										
Current										
Gen eral g overnment		341,124		341,124		207,793		133,331		
Public safety		422,747		422,747		340,288		82,459		
Culture and recreation		134,342		134,342		133,730		612		
Total expenditures		898,213		898,213		681,811		216,402		
Net change in fund balances		331		331		(5,045)		(5,376)		
Fund balance, beginning of year		936,258		936,258		936,258		-		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	936,589	\$	936,589	\$	931,213	\$	(5,376)		

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule HURF/LTAF Fund Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budg et ed Amounts					Actual	Variance with		
	Ori ginal			Final	A	amo unts	Final Budget		
Revenues								_	
Intergovernment al	\$	73,305	\$	73,305	\$	70,427	\$	(2,878)	
Other revenue		60,000		60,000		-		(60,000)	
Investment in come		100		100		538		438	
Total revenues		133,405		133,405		70,965		(62,440)	
Expenditures Current									
Highways and streets		131,649		131,649		112,101		19,548	
Net change in fund balances		1,756		1,756		(41,136)		(42,892)	
Fund balance, beginning of year		83,486		83,486		83,486			
Fund balance, end of year	\$	85,242	\$	85,242	\$	42,350	\$	(42,892)	

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule Grants Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual mounts	Variance with Final Budget		
Revenues					•	-		
Intergovernmental	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Taxes		-		-		-		-
Fines and forfeitures		-		-		-		-
Charges for services		-		-		-		-
Licenses and permits		-		-		-		-
Franchise fees		-		-		-		-
Other revenue		-		-		-		-
Investment in come						-		
Total revenues								
Expenditures								
Current								
General government		-		-		-		-
Pu blic safety		-		-		-		-
Highways and streets		-		-		-		-
Culture and recreation		-		-		-		-
Capital outlay								-
Total expenditures		-		-		-		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue								
over (under) expenditures								
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers		-		-		_		-
Sale of capital assets		-		-		-		-
Total other financing								
sources (uses)								
Net change in fund balances		-		-		-		-
Fund balance, beginning of year		3,194		3,194		3,194		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	3,194	\$	3,194	\$	3,194	\$	-

TOWN OF PATAGONIA, ARIZONA Required Supplementary Information Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1 – BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

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

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



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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

To the Town Council Town of Patagonia, Arizona

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Town of Patagonia, Arizona, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Patagonia, Arizona's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 26, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Patagonia, 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 Patagonia, Arizona's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Patagonia, Arizona's internal control.

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Patagonia, 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 is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Town of Patagonia, Arizona's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Colly + Powell

February 26, 2014

TOWN OF PATAGONIA, ARIZONA Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2013

Financial Statement Findings

Audit findings and responses are as follows:

Item: 07-02

Subject: Internal controls over utility accounting.

Billing and payment adjustments are done by the same employee who collects cash for utility services. Adjustments are taken to the Town Manager for approval; however, he does not check the account software to see if he has approved all posted adjustments. The billing adjustment function should be segregated from the cash receipting function. If it cannot be segregated, someone who does not receive cash should review billing adjustments posted in the accounting software on a regular basis.

We recommend that the Town Manager review all adjustments posted in the accounting software on a regular basis.

Response: Management agrees with this finding and will begin to review all adjustments posted in the accounting software on a regular basis.

Item: 07-03

Subject: Computer access controls.

Currently, every employee who uses Caselle can access every module of the software. Management should limit the access that employees have to the accounting software to only those areas that they are to required access for their respective positions.

We recommend that management limit the access that employees have to the accounting software to only those areas that they are required to access for their respective positions by implemented Caselle's access controls.

Response: Because the respective employee positions are not limited to any one section of software and because there are only five computers accessing the software it would be detrimental to efficiency and productivity to build restraints into the software and hardware applications not to mention the additional costs involved.

Item: 10-03

Subject: Landfill closure and post-closure costs.

TOWN OF PATAGONIA, ARIZONA Schedule of Findings and Responses

June 30, 2013

The Town has no formal procedures to determine the filled capacity of the landfill nor are there procedures to measure the amount used during any period of time. The filled capacity is necessary in order to recognize the appropriate amount of closure costs in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles. Without reliable data to estimate the current year's expenses and the related liability, a material misstatement could occur.

We recommend that the Town implement formal procedures to determine the filled capacity of the landfill. In addition, procedures should be implemented to measure how much of the landfill

has been used during any period of time.

Response: Management agrees with this finding and will implement procedures to determine the filled capacity of the landfill. In addition, procedures will be implemented to measure how much

of the landfill has been used during any period of time.

Item: 13-01

Subject: Payroll liabilities.

During our audit we discovered that various liability accounts related to payroll accounts were not posting correctly to appropriate departments. Management did not reconcile these accounts

on a timely basis.

We recommended that management contact Caselle to correct the allocations of payroll liabilities for each department. Management should reconcile these accounts monthly to verify that there

or no errors or misallocations.

Response: Management agrees with this finding and will implement the procedures

recommended by the auditors.

Item: 13-02

Subject: Capital assets.

During our audit we discovered that capital assets are being expensed in the proprietary funds. Generally accepted accounts principles require that capital assets be recorded as an asset and

depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

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We recommended that management implement procedures to ensure that capital assets are

recorded as assets in the proprietary funds.

Response: Management agrees with this finding and will implement the procedures

recommended by the auditors.

- 44 -