# UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 2

In the Matter of:

MUNICIPALITY OF RÍO GRANDE PO Box 847 Río Grande, Puerto Rico 00745

RESPONDENT

Proceeding pursuant to Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g)

PREHEARING EXCHANGE

DOCKET NUMBER CWA-02-2009-3458

# **COMPLAINANT'S INITIALPREHEARING EXCHANGE**

Pursuant to the Prehearing Order, dated July 16, 2009, directing the Respondent's Prehearing Exchange by September 25, 2009, respondent hereby files its Initial Prehearing Exchange for the above-captioned matter.

Respectfully submitted, in San Juan, Puerto Rico this 25 day of September 2009.

ALEJANDRO G. CARRASCO-CASTILLO

PARANA 1684

URB. EL CEREZAL

SAN JUAN, PR 00926-3144

TEL. (787) 756-8748 / (787) 756-8687 FAX

E-MAIL: carrasclaw@prtc.net

REGIONAL HEARING

EE:6117 1-100 ECT

JATUSENYNRONIYNZ ZEU TEBBR-YOMBEN NOTTOBTONY J.S.ENV. PROT. AGENOV 2009 SEP 25 PH 2: 59 CEPD-DIRECTOR OFFICE

- 1. In compliance with this Court's Prehearing Order pursuant to Section 22.19(a) of the Rules, directing each party to file with the Regional hearing Clerk and to serve on the opposing party and on the Presiding Judge, Complainant hereby files the following prehearing information:
  - a. Each Party shall submit the names of the expert and other witnesses intended to be called at hearing, identifying each as a fact witness or an expert witness, with a brief narrative summary of their expected testimony, or a statement that no witness will be called;

Respondent expects to call the following persons as witnesses at the hearing:

- i. Alfredo Lopez Vega, Certified Public Accountant for the Municipality of Rio Grande. The expected testimony will be related to financial distress status of the Municipality.
- ii. Juan C. Mercado Torres, licensed Professional Engineer. The expected testimony will be related to the conceptual location of stated government and private storm sewers located within the Municipality of Rio Grande Urban Area.
- b. Each Party shall submit copies of all documents and exhibits intended to be introduced into evidence, including a curriculum vita or resume for each identified expert witness; documents and exhibits shall be identified as Complainant's or Respondent's exhibit, as appropriate, and numbered with Arabic numerals (e.g., CX 1 or RX 1)
  - i. Financial Statements related documents for the Municipality of Rio Grande are attached.
  - ii. Location maps and aerial photos and figures.

Respondent reserves the right, and nothing herein is intended or should be construed to prejudice such right, to supplement or add, subject to notice to the Court and Complainant, documentary evidence to respondent prehearing exchange submission in order to respond to and/or rebut, or otherwise to address an issue arising as a consequence of, evidence complainant submits in its prehearing exchange or otherwise to update this prehearing exchange.

c. Each Party shall submit a statement of its view as to the appropriate place of hearing and an estimate of the time needed



to present its direct case (see, Sections 22.21(d) and 22.19(d) of the Rules); also state if translation services are necessary in regard to the testimony of any anticipated witness(es), and, if so, state the language to be translated.

Pursuant to 40 CFR §§ 22.21(d) and 22.19(d), the hearing should be held in the county where the Respondent conducts business, which the hearing concerns, in the city in which the relevant Environmental Protection Agency Regional office is located, or in Washington, D.C. Respondent requests that the hearing be held in San Juan, where the relevant Environmental Protection Agency Regional office is located. This location is move convenient for both parties and witnesses than the Municipality where the events that gave rise to this action occurred. Respondent estimates it will need one day to present its direct case. Translation services will not be necessary in regard to the testimony of witnesses respondent anticipates to call.

3. The Respondent shall also submit the following as part of this Prehearing Exchange except for the request reference in paragraph 3(e) below, which shall be separately filed and served as a Motion in Accordance with Requirements of 40 CFR.

Respectfully submitted, in San Juan, Puerto Rico this 25 day of September 2009.

ALEJANDRO G. CARRASCO-CASTILLO

PARANĂ 1684 URB. EL CEREZAL

SAN JUAN, PR 00926-3144

TEL. (787) 756-8748 / (787) 756-8687 FAX

E-MAIL: <a href="mailto:carrasclaw@prtc.net">carrasclaw@prtc.net</a>

# **COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO**

**MUNICIPALITY OF RÍO GRANDE** 

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCOMPANIED BY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

# **COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO**

# **MUNICIPALITY OF RÍO GRANDE**

# BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCOMPANIED BY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

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#### Member of:

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Honorable Mayor and the Municipal Legislature Municipality of Río Grande Río Grande, Puerto Rico

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Río Grande, Puerto Rico (Municipality), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Municipality's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **Municipality of Río Grande**, **Puerto Rico**, as of June 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 12 and the Budgetary Comparison Schedule-General Fund on page 43 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

San Juan, Puerto Rico November 17, 2008

Stamp No. 2312189 of the Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants was affixed to the record copy of this report.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

This discussion and analysis of the Municipality of Río Grande (the Municipality) financial performance provides an overview of the Municipality's financial activities for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2006. The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements and the accompanying notes to those financial statements. The discussion and analysis includes comparative data for prior year as this information is available for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2005. This MD & A is prepared in order to comply with such pronouncement and, among other purposes, to provide the financial statements users with the following major information:

- a broader basis in focusing important issues;
- 2. acknowledgement of an overview of the Municipality's financial activities;
- provide for an evaluation of its financial condition as of the end of the indicated fiscal year, compared with prior year results;
- 4. identification of uses of funds in the financing of the Municipality's variety of activities and;
- 5. assess management's ability to handle budgetary functions.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following comments about the financial condition and results of operations as reflected in the financial statements prepared for fiscal year 2006 deserve special mention:

- 1. Total assets of the Municipality amounted to \$43,722,094 which represents an increase of 15% compared to prior fiscal year.
- 2. At the end of fiscal year 2006, total liabilities amounted to \$29,633,785. Out of said amount, \$23,646,143 corresponded to long-term liabilities of which \$16,912,000 represented the outstanding balance of bonds issued. The Municipality continued to meet all debt service requirements, most of which was paid from self generated revenues.
- 3. Total net assets of the Municipality amounted to \$14,088,309 which represents an increase of 35% compared to prior fiscal year;
- 4. Total revenues available for the financing of activities as reflected in the Statement of Activities amounted to \$25,509,379, derived from the following sources: \$63,311 charges for services; \$1,827,851 from operating grants and contributions; \$2,601,361 from capital grants and contributions obtained from other sources, and \$21,016,856 from general revenues available.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (CONTINUED)

- 5. Total expenses incurred to afford the cost of all functions and programs as reflected in the Statement of Activities amounted to \$21.894.370:
- 6. As reflected in the Statement of Activities, the current fiscal year operations contributed to an increase in the Net Assets figure by \$3,615,009;
- 7. As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Municipality's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,859,644;
- **8.** As the end of the current fiscal year the Municipality's general fund balance amounted to \$3,433,261, compared to a fund balance of \$1,936,159 in the prior fiscal year;
- 9. The actual General Fund budgetary activities resulted in a favorable balance of \$2,617,093.

### **FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PRESENTATION**

The new approach used in the presentation of the financial statements of the Municipality is based on a government-wide view of such statements as well as a presentation of individual funds behavior during fiscal year 2006. The combination of these two perspectives provide the user the opportunity to address significant questions concerning the content of said financial statements, and provide the basis for a comparable analysis of future years performance. The comparative analysis is a meaningful and useful management tool for municipal management in the decision making process.

Under the aforementioned approach, assets and liabilities are recognized using the accrual basis of accounting which is similar to the method used by most private enterprises. This means that current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for regardless of when cash is received or paid.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMPONENTS

The basic financial statements consist of the government wide financial statements, the major funds financial statements and the notes to the financial statements which provide details, disclosure and description of the most important items included in said statements.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMPONENTS (CONTINUED)

The Statement of Net Assets reflects information of the Municipality as a whole of a consolidated basis and provides relevant information about its financial strength as reflected at the end of the fiscal year. Such financial level is measured as the difference between total assets and liabilities, with the difference between both items reported as net assets. It is important to note that although municipalities as governmental public entities were not created to operate under a profit motive framework, the return on assets performance plays an important role in their financial operations. The higher the increments achieved in net revenues, the higher the capacity to increase the net assets figure either thru additional borrowings or thru internally generated funds. This in turn will benefit the welfare of Río Grande constituents.

The Statement of Activities is focused on both gross and net cost of the various activities of the Municipality. It presents information which shows the changes in the Municipality's net assets at the most recent fiscal year. Based on the use of the accrual basis of accounting, changes are reported as soon as the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Under said approach, revenues and expenses are reported in the Statement of Activities based on the theory that it will result in cash flows to be realized in future periods.

A brief review of The Statements of Activities of the Municipality at June 30, 2006, shows total expenses incurred to afford the cost of all functions and programs amounted to \$21,894,370. Upon examining the sources of revenues for the financing of said programs, the Statement reflects that \$4,492,523 was derived from the following sources: \$63,311 charges for services; \$1,827,851 from operating grants and contributions; and \$2,601,361 from capital grants and contributions obtained from other sources. General revenues for the year amounted to \$21,016,856. When such figure is added to the \$4,492,523 previously mentioned, total revenues available for the financing of activities amounted to \$25,509,379. There was an excess of revenues over expenses in the amount of \$3,615,009 which contributed with an increase to the figure of net assets attained at the end of the fiscal year.

The Fund Financial Statement is another important component of the Municipality's financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that are used to maintain accountability and controls over economic resources of the Municipality that have been segregated for specific activities. The Municipal fund type of accounting is used to demonstrate compliance with related legal requirements. Information offered thru this Statement is limited to the Municipality most significant funds and is particularly related to the local government only, instead of the government as a whole. Government funds are used to account for essentially the same functions as those reported as governmental activities. The funds are reported using an accounting method known as modified accrual accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted into cash.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMPONENTS (CONTINUED)

The fund statement approach gives the user a short term view of the Municipality's government operations and the basic services it provides. Since the focus of government funds is narrower than that of the financial statements as a whole, it also helps the user with comparable information presented in the governmental activities report. By doing so, readers of the basic financial statements may understand better the long-term effect of the Municipality's short-term financial decisions.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS**

Historically, a significant group of infrastructure assets such as roads, bridges, traffic signals, underground pipes not associated with utilities, have not been recognized nor depreciated in the accounting records of the Municipality. GASB 34 requires that such type of assets be inventoried, valued and reported under the governmental column of the Government-Wide Statement. As of July 1, 2002, the Municipality commenced the prospective reporting of infrastructure assets. The Municipality expects to retroactively report historical costs of infrastructure assets during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2006.

According to the requirements of GASB 34, the government must elect to either (a) depreciate the aforementioned assets over their estimated useful life or (b) develop a system of asset management designed to maintain the service delivery to near perpetuity. If the government develops the asset management system, (the modified approach) which periodically (at least every three years), by category, measures and demonstrate its maintenance of locally established levels of service standards, the government may record its cost of maintenance in lieu of depreciation. In this particular respect, the Municipality has elected the use of recognizing depreciation under the useful life method and it contemplates to continue this treatment on said basis.

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY AS A WHOLE

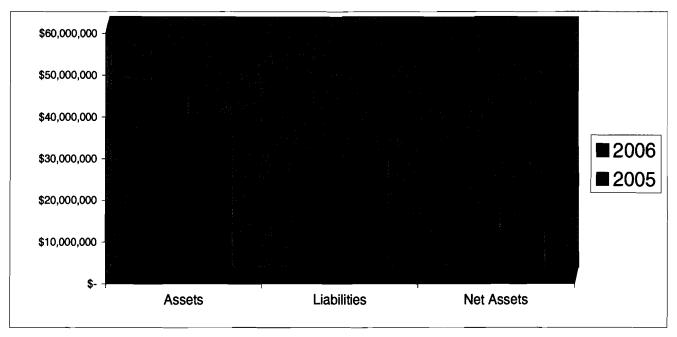
### **Net Assets**

The Statement of Net Assets serves as an indicator of the Municipality's financial position at the end of the fiscal year. In the case of the Municipality of Río Grande, primary government assets exceeded total liabilities by \$14,088,309 at the end of 2006, compared to \$10,473,300 at the end of the previous year, as showed in the following condensed Statement of Net Assets of the Primary Government.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

Condensed Statement of Net Assets	2006	2005	Change	%
Current and other assets	\$ 15,585,	377 \$ 17,435,635	\$ (1,849,758)	(11%)
Capital assets	28,136	217 20,462,899	7,673,318	37%
Total assets	43,722,0	94 <u>37,898,534</u>	5,823,560	15%
Current and other liabilities	5,987,	642 4,979,933	1,007,709	20%
Long-term liabilities	23,646	143 22,445,301	1,200,842	5%
Total liabilities	29,633,	785 27,425,234	2,208,551	8%
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	22,117,	217 15,775,899	6,341,318	40%
Restricted	5,999,	378 10,494,371	(4,494,493)	(43%)
Unrestricted deficit	(14,028,	86) (15,796,970)	1,768,184	(11%)
Total net assets	\$ 14,088,	309 \$ 10,473,300	\$ 3,615,009	35%



# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

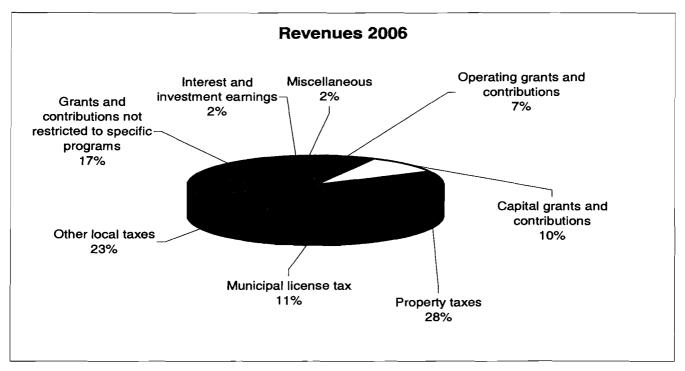
Approximately 62 percent of the Municipality's total revenue came from taxes, while 34 percent resulted from grants and contributions, including federal aid. The Municipality's expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were for general government, health and welfare services, public works, public safety, culture and recreation, and community development. As follow, is presented a comparative analysis of governmental-wide data. With this analysis, the readers have comparative information with the percentage of change in revenues and expenses from prior year to current year.

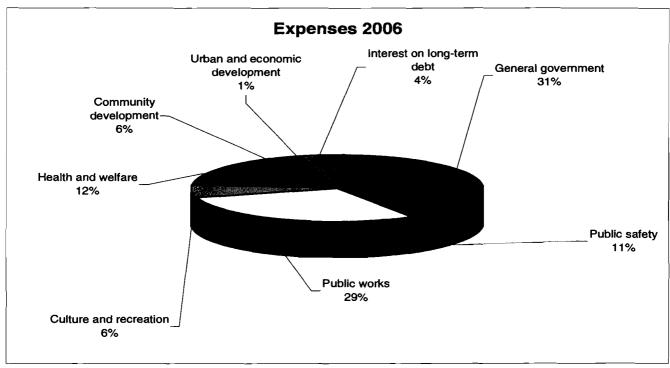
Condensed Statement of Activities	2006	_2005	Change	%
Program revenues:	<del>-</del>			
Charges for services	\$ 63,311	\$ 63,163	<b>\$</b> 148	•
Operating grants and contributions	1,827,851	1,743,577	84,274	5%
Capital grants and contributions	2,601,361	2,040,093	561,268	28%
General revenues:				
Property taxes	7,193,111	7,309,588	(116,477)	(2%)
Municipal license tax	2,697,133	2,959,724	(262,591)	(9%)
Other local taxes	5,891,412	2,186,558	3,704,854	169%
Grants and contributions not restricted to				
specific programs	4,366,998	3,501,697	865,301	25%
Interest and investment earnings	466,200	271,371	194,829	72%
Miscellaneous	402,002	204,789	197,213	96%
Total revenues	25,509,379	20,280,560	5,228,819	26%
Expenses:		_		
General government	6,760,404	9,563,927	(2,803,523)	(29%)
Public safety	2,300,058	2,218,604	81,454	4%
Public works	6,388,476	6,278,998	109,478	2%
Culture and recreation	1,340,578	1,268,483	72,095	6%
Health and welfare	2,661,790	2,446,071	215,719	9%
Community development	1,346,733	1,336,009	10,724	1%
Urban and economic development	216,608	449,208	(232,600)	(52%)
Interest on long-term debt	879,723	816,299	63,424	8%
Total expenses	21,894,370	24,377,599	(2,483,229)	(10%)
Change in net assets	3,615,009	(4,097,039)	7,712,048	(188%)
Net assets, beginning of year	10,473,300	14,570,339	(4,097,039)	(28%)
Net assets, end of year	\$ 14,088,309	\$ 10,473,300	\$ 3,615,009	35%

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)





# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

#### **Governmental Funds**

The focus of the Municipality's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Municipality's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance 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 Municipality's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,859,644, a decrease of \$2,901,727 in comparison with the prior year. There are reservations of fund balance amounting to \$6,638,718. This is the fund balance that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed 1) \$208,424 to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of the prior fiscal year, 2) \$3,008,951 to pay debt service, 3) \$2,658,488 to pay for capital projects, and 4) \$762,855 for other purposes.

Within the governmental funds, it is included the general fund which is the chief operating fund of the Municipality. As of June 30, 2006, the general fund has an undesignated fund balance of \$3,220,926.

#### **GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

Over the course of the year, the Municipality Council revised the Municipality's budget in order to include increases in revenues that were identified during the course of the fiscal year based on current developments that positively affected the Municipality's finances. Increases in budgeted expenditures were also made since the law mandates a balanced budget.

The actual General Fund budgetary activities resulted in a favorable balance of \$2,617,093, caused mainly due to unexpected variances in revenue collections from miscellaneous sources.

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### **Capital Assets**

The Municipality's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2006, amounts to \$44,051,844, net of accumulated depreciation of \$15,915,627 (including depreciation charges for the year totaled \$957,590), leaving a net book value of \$28,136,217. This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings, improvements, equipment, infrastructure, furnishing, computers and vehicles. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable and of value only to the state, such as roads, bridges, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems, and similar items.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (CONTINUED)

The Municipality finances a significant portion of its construction activities through bond or notes issuances. The proceeds from bond and notes issuances designated for construction activities are committed in its entirety for such purposes and cannot be used for any other purposes. As of June 30, 2006, the Municipality has \$915,108 of unexpended proceeds mainly from bonds issuances that are committed to future construction activities.

#### **Debt Administration**

The Puerto Rico Legislature has established a limitation for the issuance of general obligation municipal bonds and notes for the payment of which the good faith, credit and taxing power of each municipality may be pledged.

The applicable law also requires that in order for a Municipality to be able to issue additional general obligation bonds and notes such Municipality must have sufficient "payment capacity". Act No. 64 provides that a Municipality has sufficient "payment capacity" to incur additional general obligation debt if the deposits in such municipality's Redemption Fund and the annual amounts collected with respect to such Municipality's Special Additional Tax (as defined below), as projected by GDB, will be sufficient to service to maturity the Municipality's outstanding general obligation debt and the additional proposed general obligation debt ("Payment Capacity").

The Municipality is required under applicable law to levy the Special Additional Tax in such amounts as shall be required for the payment of its general obligation municipal bonds and notes. In addition, principal of and interest on all general obligation municipal bonds and notes and on all municipal notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds issued by the Municipality constitute a first lien on the Municipality's Basic Tax revenues. Accordingly, the Municipality's Basic Tax revenues would be available to make debt service payments on general obligation municipal bonds and notes to the extent that the Special Additional Tax levied by the Municipality, together with moneys on deposit in the Municipality's Redemption Fund, are not sufficient to cover such debt service. It has never been necessary to apply Basic Taxes to pay debt service on general obligation debt of the Municipality.

### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES**

The Municipality relies primarily on property and municipal taxes as well as federal and state grants to carry out the governmental activities. Historically, property and municipal taxes have been very predictable with increases of approximately five percent. Federal and State grant revenues may very if new grants are available but the revenue also is very predictable. Those factors were considered when preparing the Municipality's budget for the fiscal year 2006-2007.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

#### **FINAL COMMENTS**

The Municipality is an autonomous governmental entity whose powers and authority vested on its Executive and Legislative Branches are specifically established in the Municipal Autonomous Act approved in August 1991. By virtue of such powers, it provides a wide range of services to its constituents which includes, among others, public works, education, public safety, public housing, health, community development, recreation, waste disposal, welfare and others. The Municipality's principal sources of revenues are derived from property taxes, municipal license taxes, subsidies from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's General Fund and contributions from the Traditional and Electronic Lottery sponsored by said Government.

The Municipality's management is committed to a continued improvement in the confection of a budget that will response to the needs of the public and private sectors in accordance with its permissible revenues levels. It further contemplates to maintain or improve its current levels of Net Assets as indicative of a strong financial position which has been identified as one of the main short and long-term objectives of the Municipality.

#### FINANCIAL CONTACT

The Municipality's financial statements are designed to present users (citizens, taxpayer, customers, investors and creditors) with a general overview of the Municipality's finances and to demonstrate the Municipality's accountability. If you have questions about the report or need additional financial information, contact the Municipality's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 847, Río Grande, PR 00745 or call (787) 887-2370.

# Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Municipality of Río Grande Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2008

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,665,109
Cash with fiscal agent	4,869,258
Accounts receivable:	
Municipal license tax	1,666
Property tax	1,291,776
Municipal sales and use tax	182,662
Intergovernmental	1,609,175
Other assets	4,973
Capital assets	
Land, improvements, and construction in progress	28,534,108
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	23,401,323
Total capital assets	51,935,431
Total assets	64,560,050
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,645,791
Due to other governmental entities	330,917
Deferred revenues:	
Municipal license tax	1,713,291
Federal grant revenues	152,294
Interest payable	362,474
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,564,371
Due in more than one year	20,241,074
Total liabilities	27,010,212
Net Assets	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	45,764,431
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	4,635,954
Debt service	2,402,691
Other purposes	504,367
Unrestricted (deficit)	(15,757,605)
Total net assets	\$ 37,549,838

# Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Municipality of Río Grande Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

			Program Revenue	<u> </u>	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
_					
General government	\$ 7,958,589	\$ 8,636	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,949,953)
Public safety	2,649,749	7,735	13,245		(2,628,769)
Public works	9,393,735	56,378	308,521	2,169,975	(6,858,861)
Health and welfare	5,223,817	2,028,083	988,923		(2,206,811)
Culture and recreation	1,659,031		152,219	1,144,985	(361,827)
Economic development	320,834		303,097		(17,737)
Community development	1,777,254		1,978,461		201,207
interest on long-term debt	<u>884,565</u>				(884,565)
Total governmental activities	\$ 29,867,574	\$ 2,100,832	\$ 1,766,005	\$ 5,293,421	(20,707,316)
	General revenues	:			
	Property taxes	- *			8,947,798
	Municipal licens Municipal sales				2,521,198 2,645,649
	Other local taxes				2,174,840
			ted to specific progr	ams	4,751,451
	Interest and inve	stment earnings			411,897
	Miscellaneous				334,062
	Total general reve	enues			21,786,895
	Change in net ass	ets			1,079,579
	Net assets - begi	nning, as restated			36,470,259
	Net assets - endir	g			\$ 37,549,838

# Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Municipality of Río Grande Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

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JUI	16	JU.	20	vo

		General Fund		Special venue Fund leral Grants	Fu	pital Projects and - State & ocal Grants		Debt Service Fund	Go ——	Other vernmental Funds	G 	Total overnmental Funds
Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,291,692	\$	232,316	\$	2,536,111	\$	-	\$	604,990	\$	4,665,109
Cash with fiscal agent		3,911				2,160,771		2,701,905		2,671		4,869,258
Accounts receivable:		4.666										4.666
Municipal license tax		1,666 594,803						63.060				1,666
Property tax		594,803				192.662		63,260				658,063 182,662
Municipal sales and use tax Intergovernmental				520,621		182,662 755,404				333,150		1,609,175
Advances from other funds		14,098		520,621		755,404				333,130		14,098
Due from other funds		590,103								30,006		620,109
Other assets		4,973								30,000		4,973
Other assets							_				_	4,513
Total assets	\$	2,501,246	\$	752,937	\$	5,634,948	\$	2,765,165	\$	970,817	\$	12,625,113
Liabilities and Fund Balances												
Liabilities :	_			105 100	_		_			044.074	_	4 004 700
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	664,197	\$	195,126	\$	760,805	\$	-	\$	241,671	\$	1,861,799
Due to other governmental entities		92,728		14.000		238,189						330,917
Advances to other funds				14,098						228,690		14,098
Due to other funds Deferred revenues:				391,419						220,090		620,109
		1 712 201										1 712 001
Municipal license tax		1,713,291		150 204								1,713,291
Federal grant revenues				152,294			_					152,294
Total liabilities		2,470,216		752,937		998,994				470,361		4,692,508
Fund balances:												
Reserved for:												
Encumbrances		555,516										555,516
Capital projects						4,635,954						4,635,954
Debt service fund								2,765,165				2,765,165
Other purposes		3,911										3,911
Long-term advances		14,098										14,098
Reserved reported in nonmajor funds:												
Other purposes										500,456		500,456
Unreserved:												
Undesigned		(542,495)									_	(542,495)
Total fund balances		31,030			_	4,635,954		2,765,165		500,456		7,932,605
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	2,501,246	\$	752,937	\$	5,634,948	\$	2,765,165	\$	970,817		
Amounts reported for governmental activiti	ies in t	he statement of	f net as	sets are diffe	rent be	ecause:						
Accrual basis of accounting accounts to	noivah	le recognized i		nment-wido fi	nancio	il etatemente						633,713
Accrual basis of accounting accounts re Accrual basis of accounting accounts pa			-									(783,992)
Capital assets used in governmental ac	-						ni he	the funds				51,935,431
Long-term liabilities, including accrued i												31,333,431
are not reported in the funds	116163	c payable, are fi	or and	anu payabie i	ii ule (	carrent penoa, i	and (	ioreiore,				(22,167,919)
Net assets of governmental activities											\$	37,549,838

# Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

# **Municipality of Río Grande**

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund Federal Grants	Capital Projects Fund - State & Local Grants	Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$ 6,871,370	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,374,836	\$ -	\$ 9,246,206
Municipal license taxes	2,439,370		0.004.445	004.004	81,828	2,521,198
Municipal sales and use tax			2,361,445	284,204	00.004	2,645,649
Licenses,permits and other local taxes	2,160,395				23,081	2,183,476
Charges for services					2,028,083	2,028,083
Intergovernmental	4,751,451	17,651	3,214,617		347,429	8,331,148
Fines and forfeitures	7,735					7,735
Rent of property	56,378					56,378
Interest	411,897					411,897
Federal grants		3,174,040			305,690	3,479,730
Miscellaneous	225,984	7,035			101,043	334,062
Total revenues	16,924,580	3,198,726	5,576,062	2,659,040	2,887,154	31,245,562
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government	7,874,420		360,231		115,812	8,350,463
Public safety	2,524,112	6,500			9,626	2,540,238
Public works	6,062,979	404,687	4,935,988		55,765	11,459,419
Health and welfare	1,623,395	685,270			3,186,021	5,494,686
Culture and recreation	789,329	123,807	652,887		154,456	1,720,479
Economic development					318,946	318,946
Community development		1,978,462				1,978,462
Debt service:						
Principal				842,000		842.000
Interest				962,763		962,763
Total expenditures	18,874,235	3,198,726	5,949,106	1,804,763	3,840,626	33,667,456
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over						
(under) expenditures	(1,949,655)	-	(373,044)	854,277	(953,472)	(2,421,894)
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in			877,909	94,139	955,974	1,928,022
Transfers out	(403,139)		(864,974)	(659,909)		(1,928,022)
Long-term debt issued	-	<del></del>	985,000			985,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(403,139)		997,935	(565,770)	955,974	985,000
Net change in fund balances	(2,352,794)	-	624,891	288,507	2,502	(1,436,894)
Fund balance, beginning, as restated	2,383,824		4,011,063	2,476,658	497,954	9,369,499
Fund balance, ending	\$ 31,030	\$ -	\$ 4,635,954	\$ 2,765,165	500,456	\$ 7,932,605

### Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Municipality of Río Grande

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (1,436,894)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital assets recorded in the current period.	3,857,849
Capital assets received as a donation are not recorded in the Governmental Funds, because current financial resources are not involved; however, the transaction must be reflected in the Government-Wide Financial Statements based on the fair value of the donated property. This is the amount of donated capital assets recorded in the current period.	
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the Government-Wide Statements of Activities and Change in Net Assets, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as expenditures in Governmental Funds.	(1,643,984)
Disposal of capital assets require removal of cost of the capital assets from the capital asset account on the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets, resulting in a loss on disposal of capital assets on the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets.	(531)
Interest expense on long-term debt was reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and Change in Net Assets, but it did not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, interest expense was not reported as expenditures in Governmental Funds. The following amount represented the change in accrued interest from prior year.	78,198
Bonds and notes proceeds provide current financial resources to Governmental Funds, but issuing debt increase long-term liabilities in the Government-Wide statement of Net Assets. Repayment of bonds and notes principal is an expenditure in Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets. This is the amount by which debt proceeds exceed the debt service principal payments.	(143,000)
Repayment of long term Treasury Department debt is an expenditure in Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces long-term debt in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets. This is the amount paid in the current year.	31,377
Repayment of long term property tax advance debt is an expenditure in Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces long-term property tax advance debt in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets. This is the amount paid in the current year.	40,656
Long-term compensated absences are reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, long-term compensated absences were not reported as expenditures in Governmental Funds. The following amount represent the change in long-term compensated absences from prior year.	87,123
Long-term claims and judgements are reported in the Governmental-Wide Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, claims and judgments are not reported as expenditures in Government Funds. The following amount represent the change in long-term claims and judgments from prior year.	(1,403)
Long-term federal cost disallowances are reported in the Governmental-Wide Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, federal cost disallowances are not reported as expenditures in Government Funds. This is the amount paid in the current year.	193,067
Repayment of long term Land Information Management System (LIMS) is an expenditure in Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces long term LIMS in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets. This is the amount paid in the current year.	77,315
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds. The following amount represents the change in this revenues from prior year.	(298,408)
Expenditures reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and Change in Net Assets but not reported as in the Governmental Funds because they do not require the use of current financial resources. The following amount represents the change in this expenditures from prior year.	 238,214
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,079,579

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

### 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The **Municipality of Río Grande** (the Municipality) was founded on the year 1840. The Municipality's governmental system consists of an executive and legislature body. It is governed by a Mayor and a sixteen member Municipal Legislature who are elected for a four-year term.

The Municipality provides a full range of services for its citizens. These services include public safety, public works, culture and recreation, health and welfare, community development, education, and other miscellaneous services.

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the Municipality conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("USGAAP") as applicable to governmental units.

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's and Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments." This Statement, known as the Reporting Model, provides for the most significant change in financial reporting for state and local governments in over 20 years and affects the way the Municipality prepares and presents financial information. The Statement was adopted as of July 1, 2002. In addition to this Statement, GASB Statement No. 37, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments: Omnibus" and GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures" have been adopted and are reflected in these financial statements.

As part of this Statement, there is a new reporting requirement regarding the capitalization of local government infrastructure (roads, bridges, traffic signals, etc.). This requirement permits an optional four-year delay for implementation to fiscal year ended on June 30, 2007. The Municipality implemented the capitalization of infrastructure since July 1, 2006.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

### 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies of the Municipality:

# A. Component Units

In evaluating how to define the Municipality for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the provisions of Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, of the GASB, as amended by the GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units an amendment of GASB Statement 14". The basic, but not the only criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is if elected officials of a primary government are financially accountable for the entity. Financial accountability exists if the primary governmental appoints a voting majority of the entity's governing body, and if either one of the following conditions exist: the primary government can impose its will on the other entity or the potential exists for the other entity to (1) provide specific financial benefits to or (2) impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is if the nature and significance of the relationship between the entity and a primary government are such that to exclude the entity from the financial reporting entity would render the financial statements rnisleading or incomplete. Based on the above criteria the Municipality does not have component units to include within its reporting entity.

#### B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

Financial information of the Municipality is presented in this report as follow:

- 1. Management's discussion and analysis introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the Municipality's financial activities.
- 2. The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all the activities of the Municipality and its component units, if any. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, if any, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Interfund activity has been removed from these statements to minimize the duplicating effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

# 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenue. Direct expenses are those that are charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

3. Fund financial statements focus on information about the Municipality's major governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The Municipality reports the following major governmental funds:

**General Fund**- is the accounting entity in which all governmental activity, except that which is required to be accounted for in another fund, is accounted for. Its revenues consist mainly of taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenue, charges for services and other.

**Special Revenue Fund** – **Federal Grants**- is the accounting entity in which revenues derived from federal grants, is accounted for. The uses and limitations of each special revenue fund are specified by Municipality ordinances or federal statutes.

Capital Projects Fund – State and Local Grants – is the accounting entity in which revenues derived from local funds and state grants or other restricted revenue sources related to capital projects, is accounted for. The uses and limitations of each capital project fund are specified by Municipality ordinances or state statutes.

**Debt Service Fund** - is the accounting entity used to account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation bonds of governmental funds.

- **4.** The notes to the financial statements provide information that is essential to a user's understanding of the basic financial statements.
- 5. Required supplementary information such as the budgetary comparison schedulegeneral fund and other types of data required by GASB.
- **6.** Notes to the budgetary comparison schedule-general fund.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

### 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### C. Financial reporting presentation

The accounts of the Municipality are organized on the basis of funds, each if which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures. Fund types are as follows:

**General Fund** - Is the general operating fund of the Municipality. It is used to account for all governmental activity, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

**Special Revenue Fund** – **Local and State Grants** - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for revenues derived from local funds, state grants or other restricted revenue sources. The uses and limitations of each special revenue fund are specified by Municipality ordinances or federal and state statutes.

**Special Revenue Fund – Section 8** - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for revenues derived from section 8 choice voucher program. The uses and limitations of each special revenue fund are specified by Municipality ordinances or federal and state statutes.

**Special Revenue Fund - Federal Grants** - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for revenues derived from federal grants. The uses and limitations of each special revenue fund are specified by Municipality ordinances or federal and state statutes.

Capital Projects Fund - State and Local Grants - Capital Projects Fund are used to account for financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

**Debt Service Fund** - Debt Service Fund are used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

### D. Measurement focus, basis of accounting and financial presentation

Except for budgetary purposes, the basis of accounting used by the Municipality conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("USGAAP") as applicable to governmental units. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

### 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The Municipality has elected not to apply all Statements and Interpretations issued by the Financial Accounting Standard Board after November 30, 1989, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 20.

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 the current period or soon enough thereafter. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditure in governmental funds. Proceeds from issuance of general long-term debt reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, other taxes, licenses, rent, 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. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the government receives cash.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issue prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in the government-wide financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Municipality has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants, and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments, if any. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

### 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

The preparation of the 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 at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### E. Assets, liabilities and net assets

Cash and cash equivalents, and cash with fiscal agent- The Municipality's cash and
cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and shortterm investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of
acquisition.

Cash with fiscal agent in the debt service fund represents special additional property tax collections retained by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and restricted for the payment of the Municipality's debt service, as established by law. Also, cash with fiscal agent consists of unused proceeds of bonds and notes issued for the acquisition of equipment and construction of major capital improvements.

2. Receivables and payables- Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, if any, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible accounts, which are determined, based upon past collection experience and current economic conditions. Intergovernmental receivables in the General Fund represent mostly charge for services rendered to other governmental entities. Intergovernmental receivables in the special revenue or capital project funds represent amounts owed to the Municipality for reimbursement of expenditures incurred pursuant to federally funded or state funded programs.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

# 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- 3. *Inventories* Inventories in the general fund is recorded as expenditure and, consequently, the inventory is not recorded in the statement of net assets.
- 4. Capital assets- Capital assets, which include property, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the governmental-wide financial statements. The Municipality defines capital asset as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$25 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Capital assets of the Municipality are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>	<b>Capitalization threshold</b>
Buildings and site improvements	30 to 50 years	<b>\$1</b> .
Infrastructure	20 to 50 years	<b>\$1</b> .
Works of art	10 years	<b>\$1</b> .
Vehicles	8 years	<b>\$1</b> .
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 20 years	\$25
Machinery and equipment	5 to 20 years	\$25

5. Long-term obligations- The liabilities reported in the government-wide financial statements included general and special obligation bonds and notes, and other long-term liabilities, such as vacation, sick leave, litigation, long-term liabilities to other governmental entities.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond issuances cost, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources, while bond issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

# 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

6. Compensated absences- Employees accumulate vacation leave at a rate of 2.5 days per month up to a maximum of 60 days. Unpaid vacation time accumulated is fully vested to the employees from the first day of work. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements.

Employees accumulate sick leave at a rate of 1.5 days per month up to a maximum of 90 days. Upon retirement, an employee receives compensation for all accumulated and unpaid sick leave at the current rate, if the employee has at least 10 years of service with the Municipality. All sick leave pay and salary related benefits are accrued when incurred in the governmental-wide financial statements when the employee meets such criteria.

- 7. Claims and judgments- The estimated amount of the liability for claims and judgments, which is due on demand, such as from adjudicated or settled claims, is recorded in the general fund when the liability is incurred.
- **8.** Reservations of fund balance- Reservations of fund balance in the fund financial statements represent portions of fund balances that are legally segregated for specific future use or are not appropriated for expenditure. The Municipality has the following reservations of fund balance:
  - a. *Encumbrances* Represent future expenditures under purchase orders, contracts and other commitments. These committed amounts generally will become liabilities in future periods as the goods or services are received.
  - b. Capital Projects- Represent the reservation of amounts to be used for future expenditures for capital projects under contacts and other commitments. These committed amounts generally will become liabilities in future periods as the projects are completed.
  - **c. Debt Service Fund-** Represents net assets available to finance future debt service payments.
  - **d.** *Other Purposes* Represents net assets available for specific use and/or legally segregated for other specific future use.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

# 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- **9.** Interfund and intra-entity transactions- The Municipality has the following types of transactions among funds:
  - a. Operating Transfers-Legally required transfers that are reported when incurred as "Operating transfer-in" by the recipient fund and as "Operating transfers-out" by the disbursing fund.
  - **b.** Intra-Entity Transactions- Transfers between the funds of the primary government are reported as interfund transfers with receivables and payables presented as amounts due to and due from other funds.
- 10.Risk financing- The Municipality carries commercial insurance to cover casualty, theft, tort claims and other losses. Insurance policies are negotiated by the Puerto Rico Treasury Department and costs are allocated among all the Municipalities of Puerto Rico.

Cost of insurance allocated to the Municipality and deducted from the gross property tax collections by the Municipal Revenue Collection Center ("CRIM") for the year ended June 30, 2008 amounted to \$ 200,137. The current insurance policies have not been cancelled or terminated. The CRIM also deducted \$ 223,605 for workers compensation insurance covering all municipal employees.

#### 11. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance-total governmental funds and net assets-governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The two elements of that reconciliation explains that "long term liabilities, including compensated absences, bonds and notes payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds", and that "capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

# 1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The details of this reconciliation are as follows:

		<u>Total Net Assets</u> <u>Governmental Activities</u>
Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related d	<u>ebt</u>	
Capital assets, net of depreciation Deduct:	\$ 51,935,431	
Bonds payable	(4,991,000)	
Notes payable	<u>(1,180,000)</u>	\$ 45,764,431
Net assets restricted for capital projects		
Fund balance restricted for capital projects		4,635,954
Net assets restricted for debt service		
Fund balance restricted for debt service	2,765,165	
Deduct: Interest Payable	(362,474)	2,402,691
Net assets restricted for other purposes		
General fund-fund balance restricted for other		
purposes	3,911	
Other governmental funds-fund balance restricted for other purposes	<u>500,456</u>	504,367
Net assets unrestricted (deficit)		
General fund – total fund balance:	31,030	
Add: Accrual basis accounts receivable	633,713	
Deduct:		
General fund-fund balance restricted for other		
purposes	(3,911)	
Accrual basis accounts payable	(783,991)	
Bonds Payable	(9,917,000)	
Notes Payable	(190,000)	
Property Tax-Treasury Department CRIM-Law No. 146	(104,098) (975,735)	
Compensated absences	(2,165,930)	
Claims and judgments	(1,779,356)	
Reserve for federal cost disallowances	(193,066)	
LIMS repayment plan	(309,261)	(15,757,605)
Total net assets – governmental activities		<u>\$ 37,549,838</u>

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 2. DEPOSITS

Under Commonwealth of Puerto Rico statutes public funds deposited in commercial banks must be fully collateralized for the amount deposited in excess of federal depository insurance. All securities pledged as collateral are held by the Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico. In addition, the Municipality maintains deposits with the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB).

The Municipality's bank balances in commercial banks of \$1,291,692 in the general fund, \$232,316 in the special revenue fund – federal grants, and \$2,536,111 in the capital projects fund – state and local grants were fully collateralized at June 30, 2008. In the other governmental funds there were deposits with commercial banks of \$604,990 that were fully collateralized.

The deposits at GDB of \$3,911 in the general fund, the \$2,160,771 in the capital projects fund – state and local grants, the \$2,701,905 that is restricted for debt service fund and the \$2,671 in the other governmental funds, are unsecured and uncollateralized, as no collateral is required to be carried by governmental banks.

# 3. RECEIVABLES

A. *Property Tax*- Property tax receivable in the general fund represents the balance owed from the Municipal Revenue Collection Center (CRIM) at June 30, 2008, as described in Note 9. Also, part of this property tax receivable represents the amount due from the CRIM related to delinquent debts. Following is a detail of the property tax receivables:

Governmental Entity	<u>Amount</u>
Municipal Revenue Collection Center (CRIM)	<u>\$ 594,803</u>
Total	\$ 594.803

Property tax receivables in the debt service fund represent the amounts due from the CRIM related to current year advances and delinquent debts. Following is a detail of the property tax receivables:

Governmental Entity	Amount
Municipal Revenue Collection Center (CRIM)	\$ 63,260
Total	\$ 63.260

### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

# 3. RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

B. Municipal sales and use tax- On July 29, 2007, an amended to Act No. 117 of July 4, 2006, known as the "Tax Fairness Act of 2006", was enacted with the purpose of establishing a mandatory sales and use tax of 1.5% at the Municipal Level. The Municipalities of Puerto Rico are responsible to collect 1% of the corresponding tax with the same exemptions and limitations that the portion collected by the Treasury Department. The Act provides an optional surtax on the un-process food. This surtax must be approved by the Municipal Legislature.

The Treasury Department is responsible to create the Municipal Development Fund (.02%), the Municipal Redemption Fund (.02%) and the Municipal Improvements Fund (.01%) with the remaining 0.5%.

Municipal sales and use tax receivable of \$ 182,662 in capital projects fund – state & local grants represents filed municipal sales and use tax returns that were uncollected as of June 30, 2008, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts.

C. Intergovernmental Receivables- Intergovernmental receivables in special revenue fund – federal grants represent expenditures incurred not yet reimbursed by the federal government. Following is a detail of the intergovernmental receivables:

Program Description	<u>Amount</u>		
Community Development Block Grant - Entitlement Grant	\$ 208,528		
Community Development Block Grant - State's Program	60,776		
Child Care and Development Block Grant	144,220		
Community Services Block Grant	40,645		
Even Start - State Educational Agencies	22,850		
Others	43,602		
Total	<u>\$ 520,621</u>		

Intergovernmental receivables in the capital projects fund – state and local grants represent expenditures incurred not yet reimbursed by other governmental entities. Following is a detail of the intergovernmental receivables:

Governmental Entity	<u>Amount</u>
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico – Infrastructure Financing Authority Commonwealth of Puerto Rico – Treasury Department	\$ 105,404 650,000
Total	\$ 755 404

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

# 3. RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Intergovernmental receivables in the other governmental funds represent expenditures incurred not yet reimbursed by other governmental entities. Following is a detail of the intergovernmental receivable:

Governmental Entity		<u>Amount</u>
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico – Treasury Department  Commonwealth of Puerto Rico – Department of Labor and Human	\$	183,334
Resources	_	<u> 149,816</u>
Total	\$	333,150

### 4. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2008, and interfund transfers during the fiscal year ended at June 30, 2008, are summarized as follows:

# a. Due from/to other fund and advances from/to other fund:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	<u>Purpose</u>		<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund - Federal Grants	Payroll and related accruals paid and not reimbursed, and other reimbursable expenditures	\$	375,511
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Payroll and related accruals paid and not reimbursed		228,690
Other Governmental Funds	Special Revenue Fund - Federal Grants	Reimbursable expenditures		30,006
Total			\$_	634.207

# b. Transfer in/out to other fund

Transfer out	Transfer in	<u>Purpose</u>		<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Capital Projects Fund – State and Local Grants	Transfer of funds for capital outlays	\$	218,000
General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Debt retirement		94,139
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Transfer of funds for special funds outlays		91,000
Capital Projects Fund – State and Local Grants	Other Governmental Funds	Transfer of funds for special funds outlays		864,974
Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund - State and Local Grants	Transfer of funds for capital outlays	_	659,909
Total			\$	1,928,022

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets; those with an estimated useful live of one year or more from the time of acquisition by the Municipality and a cost of \$25 or more, are primarily funded through the issuance of long-term bonds and loans. A summary of capital assets and changes occurring in 2008, including those changes pursuant to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, follows. Land and construction in progress are not subject to depreciation:

Governmental Activities:	Balance June 30, 2007	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2008
	<u>Julie 30, 2007</u>	Additions	Retirente	<u>Julie 30, 2008</u>
Capital asset, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 16,573,384	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,573,384
Construction in progress	<u> 10,662,464</u>	<u>3,148,822</u>	(1,850,562)	<u>11,960,724</u>
Total capital assets not being				
depreciated	<u>27,235,848</u>	<u>3,148,822</u>	<u>(1,850,562)</u>	<u>28,534,108</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and building				
improvements	15,700,490	674,515		16,375,005
Infrastructure	10,192,504	1,172,408		11,364,912
Infrastructure improvements	9,903,446	626,788		10,530,234
Equipment	2,689,482	59,075	(9,963)	2,738,594
Furnishing	68,805	15,179		83,984
Works of art	4,345			4,345
Computers	71,724	11,624		83,348
Vehicles	<u>5,507,657</u>			<u>5.507.657</u>
Total capital assets being				
depreciated	<u>44,138,453</u>	<u>2,559,589</u>	(9,963)	<u>46,688,079</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and building				
improvements	(5,932,392)	(340,741)		(6,273,133)
Infrastructure	(5,312,359)	(315,860)		(5,628,219)
Infrastructure improvements	(4,938,507)	(295,647)		(5,234,154)
Equipment	(1,339,962)	(308,980)	9,432	(1,639,510)
Furnishing	(13,293)	(11,232)		(24,525)
Works of art	(322)	(435)		(757)
Computers	(20,284)	(24,423)		(44,707)
Vehicles	(4,095,085)	<u>(346,666)</u>	<del></del>	<u>(4,441,751)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	(21,652,204)	_(1,643,984)		(23,286,756)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	22,486,249	<u>915,605</u>	<u>(531)</u>	23,401,323
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 49,722,097</u>	<u>\$ 4,064,427</u>	<u>\$ (1,851,093)</u>	<u>\$ 51,935,431</u>

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

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

Governmental activities:		<u>Amount</u>
General government	\$	158,963
Public safety		111,924
Public works		1,031,059
Health and welfare		35,095
Culture and recreation		282,843
Economic development		1,937
Education		458
Community development	_	21,705
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	1,643,984

#### 6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2008 are summarized as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Ge</u>	eneral Fund		pecial Revenue fund – Federal <u>Grants</u>		Capital Projects Fund - State & Local Grants		Debt Service <u>Fund</u>		Go	Other overnmental <u>Fund</u>		<u>Total</u>
Accounts payable	\$	368,396	\$	195,126	\$	760,805	\$		-	\$	241,671	\$	1,565,998
Accrued liabilities		295,801	_		_	<u>-</u>	_		=	_	<u> </u>	_	295,801
Total	<u>\$</u>	664.197	\$	195.126	<u>\$</u>	760.805	<u>\$</u>			\$	241.671	\$	1.861.799

#### 7. DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES

The amounts due to other governmental entities in the general fund include the following:

Governmental Entity	<u>Amount</u>
Puerto Rico Telephone Company	\$ 23,759
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	64,799
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	632
General Services Administration	825
Department of Labor and Human Resources	<u>2.713</u>
Total	\$ 92.728

The amounts due to other governmental entities in the capital projects fund – state & local grants include the following:

Governmental Entity		<u>Amount</u>
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico - Department of Treasury	<u>\$</u>	238.189
Total	\$	238.189

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 7. DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

The Municipality reached agreements with other governmental entities for the payment of debts on a long-term basis. These liabilities are presented in the Statement of Net Assets as non-current liabilities.

During the fiscal year 2001-2002, the Municipality authorized the CRIM to retain the corresponding portion for the financing project of Land Information Management System – LIMS, contracted by the CRIM. A total of \$739,506 is to be retained in a ten years period at an interest rate of 5.95%, until November 28, 2011. At June 30, 2008, the outstanding debt balance was \$ 309,261. This amount will be presented in the government wide statement of net assets.

#### 8. DEFERRED REVENUES

- A. Municipal License Tax- The deferred revenues of \$ 1,713,291 in the general fund relates to municipal license tax collected in fiscal year 2007-08 that will be earned in fiscal year 2008-09.
- **B.** Federal Grants- The deferred revenues presented in the special revenue fund federal grants represents the portion of federal grants received for which qualifying expenditures have not been incurred. Deferred revenues from the federal government are as follows:

Program Description		<u>Amount</u>
Wildlife Restoration	\$	26,776
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS		57,247
Special Program for Aging – Title III, Part B		18,109
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance		8,120
Urban Development Action Grant		14,368
Child and Adult Care Food Program		15,635
Others	_	12,039
Total	\$_	152.294

#### 9. PROPERTY TAXES

The personal property tax is self assessed by the taxpayer on a return which is to be filed by May 15 of each year with the Municipal Revenue Collection Center (CRIM), a governmental entity created by the government of Puerto Rico as part of the Municipal Governmental Autonomous Law of August 1991. Real property tax is assessed by the CRIM on each piece of real estate and on each building.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 9. PROPERTY TAXES (CONTINUED)

The assessment is made as of January 1 of each year and is based on current values for personal property and on estimated values as of 1957 for real property tax. The tax on personal property must be paid in full together with the return by May 15. The tax on real property may be paid in two installments by July 1 and January 1. The CRIM is responsible for the billing and collections of real and personal property taxes on behalf of all the municipalities of Puerto Rico. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the CRIM informs the Municipality of the estimated amount of property tax expected to be collect for the ensuing fiscal year. Throughout the year, the CRIM advances funds to the Municipality based on the initial estimated collections. The CRIM is required by law to prepare a settlement statement on a fiscal year basis, whereby a comparison is made between the amounts advanced to the Municipality and amounts actually collected from taxpayers. This settlement has to be completed on a preliminary basis not later than three months after fiscal year-end, and a final settlement made not later than six months after year-end. If the CRIM remits to the Municipality property tax advances, which are less than the tax actually collected, a receivable from the CRIM is recorded at June 30. However, if advances exceed the amount actually collected by the CRIM, a payable to the CRIM is recorded at June 30. The CRIM issued the preliminary liquidation noting that the collections exceeded advances by \$497,802.

The Municipality entered into an agreement with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico – Treasury Department, for the repayment of excess property tax advances. As of June 30, 2008, the related unpaid property tax advances presented in the statement of net assets amounted to \$104,098.

On January 26, 2000, Public Law No. 42 was enacted which authorized the CRIM to obtain a loan up to \$200,000,000, and for a term not to exceeding 10 years, to allow for the financing of the debt that the Municipalities of Puerto Rico have with the CRIM arising from final settlements of property tax advances versus actual collections through fiscal year ended June 30, 2000. The amounts that the Municipalities will collect from additional property taxes resulting from increases in the subsidy from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to the Municipalities are assigned through this law to repay such loan. The increase in this subsidy was the result of the Public Law No. 238, enacted on August 15, 1999. On October 11, 2001, Public Law No. 146 was enacted to amend Public Law No. 42, to extend the loan amortization period up to 30 years.

Also, on October 11, 2002, Public Law No. 172 was enacted, to provide as an option for the Municipalities to include the debt that the Municipalities of Puerto Rico have with the CRIM arising from final settlements of property tax advances versus actual collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 with the loan authorized through Public Law No. 42 enacted on January 26, 2000.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 9. PROPERTY TAXES (CONTINUED)

On June 26 1997, Public Law No. 21 was enacted authorizing the CRIM, among other things, to sell the property tax receivables related to taxpayers who owed property taxes from 1974 to 1996. Such property tax receivables were purchased by the Public Financing Corporation, a subsidiary of the Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico (GDB) using the proceeds of a bond issuance executed for such purposes. Said Law imposed the CRIM the obligation to replace uncollectible property tax receivables with any valid property tax receivable o equivalent in money. Subsequent to the approval of the Law and to the sale transaction, it was detected that a substantial percentage of the receivables sold were uncollectible. In order to protect the economic damage to the financial structure of municipalities caused by the substitution of uncollectible tax receivables with sound collectible receivables, on October 11, 2001, Public Law No. 146 was approved and enacted. Through this Law, the CRIM was authorized to obtain a loan from any qualified financial institution and pay in advance the outstanding balance of the bonds issued and any related cost incurred for the purchase by the Public Financing Corporation (a GDB subsidiary) of the tax receivables.

The loan is being paid by the municipalities thru a 30 year long term financing negotiated by the CRIM with GDB on behalf of such municipalities as authorized by the indicated Law. As of June 30 2008, the related unpaid property tax advances presented in the Statement of Net Assets amounted to \$ 975,735.

Residential real property occupied by its owner is exempt by law from the payment of property taxes on the first \$ 15,000 of the assessed value. For such exempted amounts, the Puerto Rico Treasury Department assumes payment of the basic tax to the Municipalities, except for property assessed at less than \$ 3,500 for which no payment is made. As part of the Municipal Autonomous Law of 1991, the exempt amount to be paid by the Puerto Rico Treasury department to the Municipalities was frozen as of January 1, 1992. In addition, the law grants a tax exemption from the payment of personal property taxes of up to \$ 50,000 of the assessed value to retailers having annual net sales of less than \$150,000.

The annual tax rate is 8.23% for real property and 6.23% for personal property of which 1.03% of both tax rates are for the redemption of public debt issued by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The remaining percentage is distributed as follows: (a) 5.8% and 3.8%, respectively, represents the Municipality's basic property tax rate which is appropriated for basics and accounted for in the general fund. A portion of such amount is deposited in an equalization fund together with a percentage of the net revenues of the Puerto Rico electronic lottery and a subsidy from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. From such fund, a distribution is made to all municipalities; (b) 1.40% represents the ad valorem tax restricted for debt service and accounted for in the debt service fund.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### **10. MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX**

The Municipality imposes a municipal license tax on all businesses that operate within the Municipality, which are not totally or partially exempt from the tax pursuant to the Industrial Incentives Acts of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This is a self-assessed tax based on the business volume in gross sales as shown in the tax return that is due on April 15 of each year. Entities with sales volume of \$1,000,000 or more must include audited financial statements together with the tax return. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, the tax rates were as follows:

- 1. Financial business- 1.50% of gross revenues
- 2. Other organizations- 0.50% of gross revenues

This tax is due in two equal installments on July 1 and January 1 of each fiscal year. A discount of 5% is allowed when full payment is made on or before April 15.

Municipal license taxes collected prior to June 30 but pertaining to the next fiscal year is recorded as deferred revenues.

#### 11. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2008, was as follows:

Description	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	Borrowings or Additions	Payments or <u>Deductions</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>	Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable	\$ 14,395,000	\$ 985,000	\$ (472,000)	\$ 14,908,000	\$ 541,000
Note Payable	1,740,000		(370,000)	1,370,000	395,000
Property Tax - Department					
of Treasury	135,475		(31,377)	104,098	32,983
CRIM - Law No. 146	1,686,241	(669,850)	(40,656)	975,735	40,655
Compensated absences	2,253,053	37,877	(125,000)	2,165,930	151,000
Claims and Judgments	1,777,953	281,403	(280,000)	1,779,356	128,683
Reserve for federal cost			·		
disallowances	386,133		(193,067)	193,066	193,066
LIMS repayment plan	<u>386,576</u>		<u>(77,315)</u>	<u> </u>	<u>81,984</u>
Total	<u>\$22,760,431</u>	<u>\$ 634,430</u>	<u>\$(1,589,415)</u>	<u>\$21,805,446</u>	<u>\$1,564,371</u>

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 11. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

- 1. Legal debt margin- The Municipality is subject to a legal debt margin requirement, which is equal to 10% of the total assessment of property located within the Municipality plus balance of the ad valorem taxes in the debt service fund, for bonds payable to be repaid with the proceeds of property taxes restricted for debt service. In addition, before any new bonds are issued, the revenues of the debt service fund should be sufficient to cover the projected debt service requirement. Long-term debt, except for the bonds payable, is paid with unrestricted funds.
- 2. Bonds payable- The Municipality issues general and special obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. Bonds payable outstanding at June 30, 2008 are as follows:

Type of bonds	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Original <u>Amount</u>	Range of Interest Rates	Balance at June 30, 2008
1995-Series	1/1/2019	\$ 1,187,000	4.50%	\$ 761,000
1996-Series	7/1/2020	1,045,000	4.70% to 6.63%	770,000
1996-Series	7/1/2020	1,715,000	4.70% to 6.63%	1,280,000
1998-Series	7/1/2012	355,000	4.87% to 6.71%	170,000
2002-Series	7/1/2026	5,105,000	5.00% to 8.00%	4,595,000
2002-Series	7/1/2016	1,400,000	2.70% to 4.91%	1,025,000
2003-Series	7/1/2027	4,746,000	5.00% to 7.25%	4,287,000
2003-Series	7/1/2027	1,175,000	5.00% to 7.50%	1,035,000
2008-Series	7/1/2023	985,000	3.93% to 7.50%	985,000
Total general obligation bonds				\$ 14,908,000

These bonds, except the 2003 Series \$1,175,000 bond, are payable from the special ad valorem property tax of 1.40% which is restricted for debt service and retained by the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico for such purposes. The 2003 Series \$1,175,000 bond is payable with General Fund resources.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for bonds payable are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,		<u>Principal</u>		<u>Interest</u>
2009	\$	541,000	\$	778,106
2010		587,000		962,019
2011		632,000		923,989
2012		674,000		882,903
2013		721,000		838,931
2014-2018		4,100,000		3,438,949
2019-2023		4,116,000		1,995,563
2024-2028		3,537,000		601,405
Total	<u>\$ 1</u>	4,908,000	<u>\$</u>	LO,421,865

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 11.LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

3. Note Payable- The proceeds of the issuance of notes payable were used principally to pay debt incurred in prior years and to cover the expenditures of a special event. The notes are payable as follows:

Type of notes	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Original <u>Amount</u>	Range of Interest rates	Balance at <u>June 30, 2008</u>
2002-Series	7/1/2008	1,055,000	2.70% to 3.88%	\$ 190,000
2006-Series	7/1/2012	\$ 1,555,000	6.25% to 7.25%	<u>1,180,000</u>
Total notes payable				<b>\$ 1,370,000</b>

These notes are payable from the special ad valorem property tax of 1.40% which is restricted for debt service and retained by the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico for such purposes.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for notes payable are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	Interest
2009	\$ 395,000	\$ 59,690
2010	220,000	62,713
2011	235,000	46,219
2012	250,000	28,637
2013	 <u> 270.000</u>	 9,787
Total	\$ 1,370,000	\$ 207,046

- 4. Compensated absences- The government-wide statement of net assets includes \$1,088,969 of accrued sick leave benefits, and approximately \$1,076,961 of accrued vacation benefits, representing the Municipality's commitment to fund such costs from future operations.
- **5.** Reserve for federal cost disallowances- At June 30, 2008, the accompanying statement of net assets presents a reserve for ineligible and unsupported costs under federally assisted programs amounting to \$193,066.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 12. PENSION PLAN

The Employee's Retirement System of the Commonwealth and its Instrumentalities (the Retirement System) is a cost-sharing multiple defined benefit pension plan sponsored by, and reported as a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. All regular employees of the Municipality under 55 years of age at the date of employment become members of the Retirement System as a condition to their employment.

The Retirement System provides retirement, death and disability benefits pursuant to legislation enacted by the Commonwealth's legislature. Disability retirement benefits are available to members for occupational and non-occupational disabilities. Retirement benefits depend upon age at retirement and the number of years of creditable service. Benefits vest after ten years of plan participation.

Members who have attained 55 years of age and have completed at least 25 years of creditable service or members who have attained 58 years of age and have completed ten years of creditable service are entitled to an annual benefit payable monthly for life.

The amount of the annuity shall be one and one-half percent of the average compensation, as defined, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service up to twenty years, plus two percent of the average compensation, as defined, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service in excess of 20 years. In no case will the annuity be less than \$200 per month.

Participants who have completed at least 30 years of creditable service are entitled to receive the Merit Annuity. Participants who have not attained 55 years of age will receive 65 percent of the average compensation, as defined; otherwise they will receive 75 percent of the average compensation, as defined. No benefits are payable if the participant receives a refund of his/her accumulated contributions.

Commonwealth legislation requires employees to contribute 5.775% for the first \$550 of their monthly gross salary and 8.275% for the excess over \$550 of monthly gross salary. The Municipality is required by the same statute to contribute 9.275% of the participant's gross salary. Total Municipality contributions during the year ended June 30, 2008 amounted to \$643,939. This amount represented 100% of the required contribution.

On September 24, 1999, the Act. No. 447 (of May 15, 1951) which created the Retirement System was enacted with the purpose of establishing a new pension program (System 2000). Employee's participation in the current system as of December 31, 1999, may elect to stay in the defined benefit plan or transfer to the new program. Persons joining the Municipality on or after January 1, 2000, will only be allowed to become members of System 2000. System 2000 will reduce the retirement age from 65 years to 60 for those employees who joined the current plan on or after April 1, 1990.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 12. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

System 2000 is a hybrid defined contribution plan, also known as a cash balance plan. Under this new plan, there will be a pool of pension assets, which will be invested by ERS together with those of the current defined benefit plan. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will not guarantee benefits at retirement age. The annuity will be based on a formula which assumes that each year the employee's contribution (with a minimum of 8.275% to the employee's salary up to a maximum of 10%) will be invested in an account which will either: (1) earn a fixed rate based on the two-year Constant Maturity Treasury Note or, (2) earn a rate equal to 75% of the return of the ERS's investment portfolio (net of management fees), or (3) earn a combination of both alternatives. Participants will receive periodic account statements similar to those of defined contribution plans showing their accrued balances. Disability pensions will not be granted under System 2000. The employer's contribution (9.275% of the employee's salary) will be used to fund the current plan.

Additional information on the Retirement System is provided in its financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2008, a copy of which can be obtained from the Retirement System, Minillas Station, PO Box 42004, San Juan, PR 00940.

#### 13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Property Division of the Municipality is responsible of assuring that the Municipality's property is properly insured. Annually, the Property Division compiles the information of all property owned and its respective market value. After evaluating this information, the Property Division submits the data regarding the Municipality's properties to the Area of Public Insurance at the Treasury Department of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico who is responsible for purchasing all property and casualty insurance policies of all municipalities. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

#### 14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Municipality is a defendant in a number of lawsuits arising principally from claims against the Municipality for alleged improper actions, and other legal matters that arise in the ordinary course of the Municipality's activities.

With respect to pending and threatened litigation, the Municipality has reported liabilities of \$ 1,779,356 for awarded and anticipated unfavorable judgments. This amount was included in the financial statements and represents the amount estimated as probable liability or a liability with a fixed or expected due date, which will require future available financial resources for its payment.

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

It is management's opinion, based on the advice of the legal counsel, that the potential claims against the Municipality not covered by insurance will not materially affect the financial resources for its payment.

The Municipality participates in a number of federal financial assistance programs funded by the Federal Government. Expenditures financed by these programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the appropriate grantor or grantee. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by such audits cannot be determined at this time, although the Municipality management expects such amounts, if any, will not be material.

#### 15. FUTURE ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The GASB has issued the following statements that have effective dates after June 30, 2008:

- a. GASB Statement No.51, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets, which is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.
- b. GASB Statement No.52, Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments, which is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2008.

The impact of these statements on the Municipality's basic financial statements has not yet been determined.

#### 16. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

#### A. GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following restatements have been made in the governmental fund financial statements, which are reported as an adjustment to the beginning fund balances:

Description	General <u>Fund</u>	Special Revenue Fund - Federal <u>Grants</u>	Capital Projects Fund - State & Local Grants	Debt Service <u>Fund</u>	Other Governmental <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fund balance, beginning	\$ 2,100,643	\$ -	\$ 4,011,063 \$	2,476,658	\$ 497,954	\$ 9,086,318
To correct prior year due to other governmental entities	<u>283,181</u>			<u>.</u>		283.181
Fund balance, beginning as restated	<u>\$ 2.383,824</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 4.011.063 <b>\$</b>	2.476.658	<u>\$ 497.954</u>	<u>\$ 9.369.499</u>

#### NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 16. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### **B. GOVERMENTAL WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following restatements have been made in the governmental wide financial statements, which are reported as an adjustment to the beginning net assets:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total</u>
Net assets, beginning	\$ 35,517,227
To correct prior year due to other governmental entities	283,181
To correct prior year long term debt	669,851
Net assets, beginning as restated	<b>\$ 36,470,259</b>

#### **BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND**

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

		Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) (See Note 1)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:								
Property taxes	\$	5,903,398	\$	6,312,398	\$	6,356,199	\$	43,801
Fines and forfeiture	•	15,000	•	15,000	•	7,735	•	(7,265)
Municipal license tax		2.910,000		2,910,000		2,437,704		(472,296)
Licenses, permits and other local taxes		4,020,000		4,020,000		2,360,395		,659,605)
Intergovernmental		4,650,462		4,650,462		4,600,461	•	(50,001)
Interest		400,000		400,000		436,096		36,096
Rent of property		30,000		30,000		56,378		26,378
Miscellaneous		<u>454,057</u>	_	<u>454,057</u>		225,984		(228,073)
Total revenues		18,382,917		18,791,917		16,480,952	(2	,310,965)
Budget carryover (1)	_	<del>-</del>	_	<u>956,760</u>	_	<u>956,760</u>		=
Total revenues after carryover		18,382,917		19,748,677		17,437,712	_(2	.310,965)
EXPENDITURES, ENCUMBRANCES AND OTHER FINANCING USES: Current:								
General government		7,645,059		8,168,814		7,498,564		670,250
Public safety		2,662,600		2,707,385		2,526,577		180,808
Public works		5,561,438		6,294,658		6,000,317	294,341	
Health and welfare		1,662,522		1,661,248		1,623,691		37,557
Culture and recreation		746,798		812,072		784,002		28,070
Operating transfer to other funds	_	<u> 104,500</u>	_	104,500		94,139		<u> 10.361</u>
Total expenditures, encumbrances and other financing uses	_	18.382,917	_	<u> 19,748,677</u>	_	18,527,290	1	<u>.,221,387</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES, ENCUMBRANCES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	\$_	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	(1,089,578)	<b>\$</b> (1	.089,578)
Explanation of Differences:								
Sources/inflows of resources:  Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule \$ 17,437,712								
Differences-budget to GAAP:								
Budget carryover GAAP adjustments to revenues							i	(956,760) 443,628
Total revenues and other financing sources as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and								
changes in fund balances							<u>\$ 16</u>	5 <u>,924,580</u>
Uses/outflows of resources:								
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule Differences-budget to GAAP:							\$ 18	3,527,290
Prior year encumbrances recorded as current year expenditures for GAAP basis							714,513	
Current year encumbrances recorded as expenditures for budgetary purposes							(273,429)	
Non budgeted transfer out								309,000
Total expenditures and other financing uses as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances							<u>\$ 19</u>	) <u>.277,374</u>

(1) Represents fund balance carried over from prior year.

# NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

#### 1. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### A. Budgetary Control

The Municipality's annual budget is prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting, which is not in accordance with USGAAP, and represents departmental appropriations recommended by the Mayor and approved by the Municipal Legislature prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Amendments to the budget require the approval of the Municipal Legislature. Transfers of appropriations within the budget, known as Mayor's Resolutions, do not require the approval of the Municipal Legislature.

The Municipality prepares its annual budget including the operations of the general fund. For budgetary purposes, encumbrance accounting is used. The encumbrances (i.e., purchase orders, contracts) are considered expenditures when incurred. For USGAAP reporting purposes, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year.

The unencumbered balance of any appropriation at the end of the fiscal year will lapse at the end of such fiscal year. Other appropriations, mainly capital project appropriations, are continuing accounts for which the Municipal Legislature has authorized that an unspent balance from the prior year be carried forward and made available for current spending.

The annual budget as presented in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule-General Fund is the budget ordinance at June 30, 2008 representing the original budget. There were no supplemental appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2008.