OFICINA DEL COMISIONADO DE ASUNTOS MUNICIPALES
ÁREA DE ASESORAMIENTO, REGLAMENTACIÓN E INTERVENCIÓN FISCAL
ÁREA DE ARCHIVO DIGITAL

MUNICIPIO DE LARES
AUDITORÍA 2012-2013

30 DE JUNIO DE 2013

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2013

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COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Basic Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Lares as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Lares, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 4 to 17 and 67 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Municipality of Lares' basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purpose of additional analysis as required by U. S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 10, 2013, on our consideration of the Municipality of Lares' internal control over financial reporting an on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in

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accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Municipality of Lares' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 10, 2013

Ortiz, Rivera, Rivera & Co.

The stamp E65037 of the Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants Was affixed to the original of this report.

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As management of the Municipality of Lares (the Municipality), we offer readers the following discussion and analysis of the Municipality's financial activities reported in the accompanying basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that is furnished in the accompanying financial statements, which follow this narrative.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-Wide Highlights:

- The Municipality's assets amounted to $31,785,843 at June 30, 2013, of which $19,001,843 consist of capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of $7,019,248), $9,281,586 consist of cash and cash equivalents (of which $9,261,192 are restricted for specific purposes), and $3,488,480 consist of accounts receivable, net of the reserve for doubtful accounts.

- The Municipality's liabilities amounted to $14,174,313 at June 30, 2013, of which $6,411,345 consist of bonds and notes payable, $4,035,347 consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, $2,298,795 consist of unearned revenues, and $1,428,826 consist of accrued compensated absences.

- The Municipality's assets exceeded its liabilities (net position) by $17,611,530 at June 30, 2013.

- The Municipality's revenues amounted to $18,167,574 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, of which $4,904,574 arose from taxes, $12,274,178 arose from intergovernmental grants and contributions, $801,924 arose from charges from services and $186,898 arose from interest on deposits and miscellaneous revenue.

- The Municipality's expenses amounted to $15,398,427 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, of which $10,060,341 where incurred in providing direct services and benefits to citizens in relation to urban and economic development, health and sanitation, public safety, public housing and welfare, culture, recreation and education. In addition, the Municipality incurred $244,011 of its total expenses, in interests related to its long-term obligations, and $5,094,075 in general government activities to support the Municipality's functions and programs. The Municipality's expenses include depreciation in the amount of $847,914 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

- The Municipality's position increased by $2,769,147 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Governmental Funds' Highlights:

- The total fund balance of governmental funds amounted to $5,765,413 at June 30, 2013, of which $3,561,093 are assigned, $2,617,488 are restricted, $2,664,924 are advances and $3,078,92 represents an unrestricted deficit.

- The total fund balances of governmental funds decreased by $273,197 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The purpose of financial reporting is to provide external users of basic financial statements with information that will help them to make decisions or draw conclusions about the Municipality. There are many external parties that use the basic financial statements of the Municipality; however, these parties do not always have the same specific objectives. In order to address the needs of as many parties as reasonably possible, the Municipality, in accordance with required financial reporting standards, presents this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) as an introduction to the accompanying basic financial statements. This narrative represents an overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Municipality for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Because this MD&A is designed to focus on the current year activities, resulting changes and currently known facts, we encourage readers to consider the information presented in this MD&A in conjunction with the additional information furnished in the accompanying basic financial statements.

The Municipality's basic financial statements include three components: (1) government-wide financial statements (GWFS), (2) governmental fund financial statements (GFFS), and (3) notes to the basic financial statements (NBFS). This report also contains additional required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. These components are described below.

The basic financial statements focus on: (1) the Municipality as a whole (government-wide financial reporting) and, (2) the Municipality's major individual governmental funds. Both perspectives allow the users to address relevant questions, broaden a basis for comparison (year to year or government to government) and enhance the Municipality's accountability. The components of the basic financial statements are described below.

a) Government-wide Financial Statements

The GWFS are composed of: (1) the statements of net position (SNP) and (2) the statement of activities (SA). These financial statements can be found immediately following this MD&A. GWFS are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Municipality's operations as a whole in a manner similar to private-sector business. These statements provide short-term and long-term information about the Municipality's financial position, which assist the Municipality's management to determine the economic condition at June 30, 2013. The GWFS are prepared using methods that are similar to those used by most private businesses.

1. Statement of Net Position

The purpose of SNP is to attempt to report all assets owned and all liabilities owed by the Municipality. The Municipality reports of all of its assets when it acquires ownership over the assets and reports all of its liabilities when they are incurred. For example, the Municipality reports buildings and infrastructure as assets, even though they are not available to pay the obligations incurred by the Municipality. On the other hand, the

Municipality reports liabilities, such as claims and judgments, bonds and notes payable, obligations under capital leases, compensated absences and certain accounts payable and accrued liabilities, even though these liabilities might not be paid until several fiscal years into the future.

The difference between the Municipality's total assets and total liabilities reported in SNP is presented as *net position,* which is similar to the total owners' equity reported by a commercial enterprise in its financial statements. Although the purpose of the Municipality is not to accumulate net positions, as this amount increases or decreases over time, such amount represents a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Municipality is either improving or deteriorating, respectively.

2. Statement of Activities

The SA presents information showing how the Municipality's net position changed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, by presenting all of the Municipality's revenues and expenses. As previously discussed, the items reported in SA are measured in a manner similar to the approach used by a commercial enterprise in that revenues are recognized when earned or established criteria are satisfied, and expenses are recorded when incurred by the Municipality. Consequently, revenues are reported even when they may not be collected for several months after the end of the fiscal year and expenses are recorded even though they may not have used cash during the current year.

Although SA looks different from a commercial enterprise's income statement, the difference is only in format, not substance. Whereas the bottom line in a commercial enterprise represents its net income, the Municipality reports an amount described as *net change in net position*, which is essentially the same concept.

The focus of SA is on the *net cost* of various activities provided by the Municipality. The statement begins with a column that identifies the cost of each of the Municipality's major functions. Another column identifies the revenues that are specifically related to the classified governmental functions. The difference between the expenses and revenues related to specific functions/programs identifies the extent to which each function of the Municipality draws from general revenues or is self-financing through fees, intergovernmental aid, and other sources of resources.

This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Municipality.

GWFS and GFFS present all of the Municipality's governmental activities, which are supported mostly by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (such as federal and state grants and contributions). All services normally associated with the Municipality fall into this category, including culture, recreation and education; general government; health and sanitation; public safety; public housing and welfare; and economic and urban development.

b) Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The Municipality's GFFS consist of: (1) the balance sheet – governmental funds and (2) the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – governmental funds. These financial statements report the financial position and results of operations of the Municipality's governmental funds, with an emphasis on the Municipality's major governmental funds.

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Municipality, like most other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Each fund is considered an independent fiscal entity accounted for within a set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenue, and expenditures. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with legal, financial and contractual provisions.

Governmental funds are used to account for all of the services provided by the Municipality. These funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the GWFS. Unlike GWFS, the focus of GFFS is directed to specific activities of the Municipality rather than the Municipality as a whole; therefore, GFFS report the Municipality's operations in more detail than the GWFS.

GFFS provide a detailed short-term view of the Municipality's finances that assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the Municipality, which is, evaluating the Municipality's near-term financing requirements. For financial reporting purposes, the Municipality classifies its governmental funds within the following types: (1) general fund, (2) debt service fund, (3) special revenue funds, (4) capital projects funds and (5) permanent funds.

GFFS are prepared on an accounting basis that is significantly different from that used to prepare GWFS. In general, GFFS focus on near-term inflows and outflows of expendable financial resources, consequently, generally measure and account for cash and other assets that can easily be converted to cash. For example, amounts reported on the balance sheet include capital assets within a very short period of time, but do not include capital assets such as land and buildings. Governmental fund liabilities generally include amounts that normally are going to be paid within a very short period after the end of the fiscal year. The difference between a fund's total assets and total liabilities is reported as the fund balance, and generally indicates the amount that can be used to finance the next fiscal year's activities. Likewise, the operating statement for governmental funds reports only those revenues and expenditures that were collected in cash or paid with cash, respectively, during the current fiscal year or very shortly after the end of the fiscal year.

Because the focus of GFFS is narrower than that of the GWFS, it is useful to compare the fund information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the GWFS. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Municipality's near-term financial decisions. Both the governmental funds' balance sheet and the governmental funds' statement of revenues, expenditures and

changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and the governmental activities reported in the government-wide financial statements.

The Municipality has four major governmental funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column in the governmental funds' balance sheet and the governmental funds' statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. The four major governmental funds are: (1) general fund, (2) debt service fund, (3) community development block grant fund, and (4) state assignments fund.

c) Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The NBFS provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the GWFS and GFFS. The NBFS can be found immediately following the basic financial statements.

d) Other Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of other supplementary information consisting of: (1) budgetary comparison schedule – general fund.

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FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Municipality's overall financial position and operations for the prior and the current fiscal year are summarized as follows, based on the information included in the accompanying GWFS:

Governmental Activities (Condensed)
June 30, 2013 and 2012

	2013	2012
Assets:		
Current assets	$ 12,784,000	$ 12,780,431
Non-current assets:		
Capital assets, net	19,001,843	16,263,111
Total assets	31,785,843	29,043,542
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	6,334,142	6,183,292
Long-term obligations due within one year	1,514,045	1,468,103
Long-term obligations due after one year	6,326,126	6,549,764
Total liabilities	14,174,313	14,201,159
Net Position:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	15,904,747	19,156,223
Restricted for debt service and others	8,676,191	2,407,218
Unrestricted	(6,969,408)	(6,721,058)
Total net position	$ 17,611,530	$ 14,842,383

At June 30, 2013, the Municipality's current assets, amounting to $12,784,000, are mainly composed of cash ($9,281,586), and accounts receivable ($3,502,414), net of reserve for doubtful accounts.

The restricted cash represents resources legally designated for: (1) the payment of debt service, (2) the acquisition, construction and improvement of major capital assets, and (3) the operations of federally and state funded grant programs. Restricted cash also consists of unspent proceeds of bonds issued for acquisition, construction and improvement of major capital assets. Restricted property taxes receivable represent resources set aside to redeem the bonds of the Municipality in minimum annual or biannual principal and interest payments.

The Municipality's non-current assets, amounting to $19,001,843 at June 30, 2013, are composed of capital assets, with a cost basis of $26,021,091, which are reported net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of $7,019,248.

At June 30, 2013, the Municipality's current liabilities amounting to $7,848,187, are mainly composed of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, unearned revenues, and the portions due within one year of bonds and notes payable, and compensated absences. Unearned revenues principally consist of deferred inflows associated with municipal license taxes.

The Municipality's non-current liabilities, amounting to $6,326,126 at June 30, 2013, are mainly composed of portions due after one year of bonds and noted payable and compensated absences.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Municipality's financial position. The assets of the Municipality exceeded liabilities by $17,611,530 at June 30, 2013. The most significant portion of net position ($15,904,747) reflects the Municipality's investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, equipment, furniture, fixtures, infrastructure, etc.), net of all related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire, construct or improve those assets. The Municipality uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Municipality's investment in capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Another significant portion of net position ($8,676,191) at June 30, 2013, represents resources that are restricted for debt service payments and others.

The remaining component of total net position consists of unrestricted net assets amounting to $6,969,408 at June 30, 2013. These unrestricted net assets are the consequence of previous budgets that provided sufficient funding for incurred long-term obligations, such as bonds and notes payable, compensated absences, claims and judgments, certain obligations under capital leases, etc. Historically, a significant portion of such obligations has been budgeted on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The total net position of the Municipality increased by $2,769,147 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

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The following is a condensed presentation of the Municipality's results of operations as reported in the GWFS:

Comparative Statement of Activities
Governmental Activities (Condensed)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

	2013	2012
Program revenues:		
Program-specific operating grants and contributions	$ 2,817,922	$ 591,810
Program-specific capital grants and contributions	2,480,294	1,059,833
Charges for services	801,924	802,468
Total program revenues	6,100,140	2,454,111
General revenues:		
Property taxes	3,039,247	3,270,333
Municipal license taxes	805,871	1,272,795
Construction excise taxes	201,496	499,196
Sales and use taxes	857,960	780,893
Unrestricted grants and contributions	6,975,962	6,553,613
Other general revenues, including interests on deposits	186,898	196,478
Total general revenues	12,067,434	12,573,308
Total revenues	18,167,574	15,027,419
Program expenses:		
General government	5,094,075	2,330,633
Urban and economic development	5,242,196	3,472,429
Public safety	902,748	1,970,491
Health and sanitation	1,971,106	2,656,313
Culture, recreation and education	665,335	1,839,035
Public housing and welfare	1,278,956	1,578,349
Interest on long-term obligations	244,011	242,652
Total expenses	15,398,427	14,089,902
Net increase (decrease) in net position	2,769,147	937,517
Net position, at beginning of fiscal year	14,842,383	13,656,204
Prior-period adjustments	-	248,662
Net position, at beginning of fiscal year, as restated	14,842,383	13,904,866
Net position, at end of fiscal year	$ 17,611,530	$ 14,842,383

As previously mentioned, the Municipality's net position increased by $2,769,147 during the current fiscal year. Approximately 27% of the Municipality's total revenues for the current fiscal year came from property, municipal license, construction excise taxes and sales and use taxes ($4,904,574). Grants, contributions and charges for services (program revenues), amounting to $13,076,102 provided 72% of the total revenues for the current fiscal year. Miscellaneous revenues provided the remaining 1% of total revenues.

The Municipality's expenses cover a wide range of services. The largest expenses of the Municipality for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 were related to: (1) urban and economic development ($5,242,196), (2) general administrating and operating costs ($5,094,075), which were classified as "general government", (3) health and sanitation ($1,971,106), (4) public housing and welfare ($1,278,956), (5) public safety ($902,748), (6) culture, recreation and education ($665,335), and (7) interest on long-term obligations ($244,011). These expenses include depreciation and amortization of capital assets and deferred charges in the amounts of $847,914 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Analysis of Financial Position of Governmental Funds

As discussed earlier, the Municipality uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The focus of the Municipality's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Municipality's compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Specifically, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the Municipality's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At June 30, 2013, the total assets of governmental funds amounted to $15,759,486 which consisted principally of: (1) cash of $9,281,586 (2) accounts receivable, $3,502,414 net of reserve for doubtful accounts, (3) advances from other funds of $2,638,345, and (4) inter-fund receivables of $337,141.

At June 30, 2013, the total liabilities of governmental funds amounted to $9,994,073, which consisted principally of: (1) accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $3,936,293, (2) deferred inflows of $2,349,240, (3) inter-fund payables of $2,975,486, (4) advances to other funds of $13,781, and (4) matured bonds and interests due and payable of $733,054.

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The fund balances of governmental funds decreased by $67,649 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

June 30, 2013 and 2012

	2013	2012
Assets:		
Total assets - major governmental funds	$ 13,573,953	$ 13,206,181
Total assets - other governmental funds	2,185,533	2,718,511
Combined total assets	15,759,486	15,924,692
Liabilities:		
Total liabilities - major governmental funds	7,884,758	7,451,693
Total liabilities - other governmental funds	2,109,315	2,434,389
Combined total liabilities	9,994,073	9,886,082
Fund balances:		
Assigned or restricted - major governmental funds	8,767,287	9,352,661
Assigned or restricted - other governmental funds	76,218	284,122
Unassigned – all governmental funds	(3,078,092)	(3,598,173)
Combined total fund balances	5,765,413	6,038,610
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 15,759,486	$ 15,924,692

Major Governmental Funds

General fund (GF) – The GF is the principal operating fund of the Municipality. The GF's total assets amounted to $3,285,222 at June 30, 2013. Such assets consist principally of: (1) cash ($24,428), (2) property, municipal license, construction excise tax, and sales and use tax receivables ($1,480,922), (3) intergovernmental grants and contribution receivable ($1,435,018), and (4) short-term and long-term amounts due from other funds ($333,808).

The GF's total liabilities amounted to $6,294,942 at June 30, 2013. Such liabilities are composed mainly of: (1) accounts payable and accrued liabilities ($888,675), (2) intergovernmental payables ($1,906,870), (3) deferred revenues ($804,795), and (4) due to other funds ($2,624,564).

At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund deficit of the GF amounted to $3,078,092, while total fund deficit amounted to $2,939,682.

Debt service fund (DSF)- The DSF's total assets amounted to $3,149,818 at June 30, 2013, which consist mainly of restricted cash in fiscal agent ($3,102,364), restricted property taxes receivable, net of reserve for doubtful accounts ($13,934), and intergovernmental grants and

contributions ($33,397). The DSF's total liabilities amounted to $733,177 at June 30, 2013, which are mainly composed of matured bonds due and payable of $634,000.

Community development block grant fund (CDBG) - The CDBG's total assets amounted to $528,796 at June 30, 2013, which consist mainly of intergovernmental grants and contribution receivable ($527,974), and restricted cash in commercial bank ($822). The CDBG's total liabilities amounted to $528,796 at June 30, 2013, which are mainly composed of due to other funds ($88,533) and account payable and accrued liabilities ($440,263).

State assignments fund (SAF)- The SAF's total assets amounted to $6,610,117 at June 30, 2013, which consist mainly of restricted cash in commercial banks ($3,982,220), advances from other funds ($2,624,564), and short-term and long-term amounts due from other funds ($3,333). The SAF's total liabilities amounted to $397,881 at June 30, 2013, which are mainly composed of accounts payable and accrued liabilities ($384,100), and advances from other funds ($13,781). At the end of the current fiscal year, SAF's total restricted fund balance reached $6,212,236.

Other governmental funds (OGF)- The OGF's total assets amounted to $2,185,533 at June 30, 2013, which consist mainly of restricted cash and cash equivalents ($2,171,752) and advances from other funds ($13,781). The OGF's total liabilities amounted to $2,109,315 at June 30, 2013, which are mainly composed of deferred revenues ($1,544,445), accounts payable and accrued liabilities ($316,385) and short-term and long-term amounts due to other funds ($248,485). At the end of the current fiscal year, OGF's total restricted fund balance reached $76,218.

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Analysis of Operating Results of Governmental Funds

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (condensed) Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

	2013	2012
Revenues:		
Total revenues - major governmental funds	$ 15,307,661	$ 15,366,983
Total revenues - other governmental funds	2,751,808	2,194,504
Combined total revenues	18,059,469	17,561,487
Expenditures:		
Total expenditures - major governmental funds	15,376,609	15,089,002
Total expenditures - other governmental funds	2,956,057	2,350,341
Combined total expenditures	18,332,666	17,439,343
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(273,197)	122,144
Other financing sources, net:		
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	-	1,350,000
Other financing uses, net - major governmental funds	3,655	7,670
Other financing sources, net – other governmental funds	(3,655)	(7,670)
Combined other financing sources (uses), net	-	1,350,000
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	(273,197)	1,472,144
Fund balance, at beginning of year	6,038,610	5,216,129
Prior-period adjustments	-	(649,663)
Fund balance, beginning of year (as restated)	6,038,610	4,566,466
Fund balances, at end of fiscal year	$ 5,765,413	$ 6,038,610

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Major Governmental Funds

General fund – The total fund balance of the GF increased by $421,947 during current fiscal year.

Approximately 34% ($4,040,807) of the GF's total revenues for the current fiscal year came from property, municipal license, construction excise taxes and sales and use taxes, while ($6,797,802) resulted from intergovernmental grants and contributions.

The largest expenses of the GF for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 were related to: (1) general administrating and operating costs ($4,886,536), (2) construction, rehabilitation and preservation of new or existing housing, ($3,486,500), which were classified as "urban and economic development, (3) health and sanitation ($1,260,298), (4) public safety ($787,858), (5) public housing and welfare ($554,303), (6) culture, recreation and education ($352,137), and (7) principal and interest on long-term obligations ($73,010).

Debt service fund (DSF) – The total fund balance of the DSF increased by $431,866 during current fiscal year. Approximately $863,767 of DSF's total revenues for the current fiscal year came from restricted property taxes. DSF's total expenditures for the current fiscal year came from principal and interests on bonds payable ($833,133).

Community development block grant fund (CDBG) – CDBG's total revenues for the current fiscal year came from intergovernmental grants and contributions amounting to $863,792. CDBG's total expenditures for the current fiscal year came principally from capital outlays ($327,673) and urban and economic development ($536,119).

State assignments fund (SAF) – The total fund balance of the SAF is $6,212,236 during current fiscal year. SAF's total revenues for the current fiscal year came from intergovernmental grants and contributions amounting to $1,286,208 and interest on deposits amounting to $790. SAF's total expenditures for the current fiscal year were mainly related to capital outlays ($1,433,944), construction, rehabilitation and preservation of new or existing housing, ($448,311), which were classified as "urban and economic development, public housing and welfare ($223,782), culture, recreation and education ($75,687), health and sanitation ($23,635), and public safety ($745).

Other governmental funds (OGF) – The total fund balance of the OGF's decreased by $207,904 during current fiscal year. Substantially all of OGF's revenues for the current fiscal year came from intergovernmental grants and contributions of $2,748,014 and interest on deposits of $3,794. Total expenditures were mainly related to capital outlays ($1,752,090), construction, rehabilitation and preservation of new or existing housing, ($669,193), which were classified as "urban and economic development, public housing and welfare ($398,798), general administrating and operating costs ($105,466), culture, recreation and education ($18,438), and public safety ($12,072).

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

a) Capital Assets

The Municipality has invested $26,021,091 in capital assets used in governmental activities, which have an accumulated depreciation and amortization of $7,019,248 at June 30, 2013. The net capital assets increased during the current fiscal year due to the current fiscal year's capital additions ($3,586,645), which were partially offset by the depreciation and amortization expense of $847,914.

b) Debt Administration

The Municipality finances a significant portion of its construction activities through bond and note issuances, and through state and federal grants. The proceeds from bond issuances designated for construction activities are committed in its entirety for such purposes and cannot be used for any other purposes.

At June 30, 2013, the Municipality's total bonded debt amounted to $4,750,000, consisting of bonds payable. Such debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the Municipality. The Municipality has also certain outstanding notes payable. Such notes payable also decreased during the current fiscal year mainly due to the principal payments made during the same period.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Municipality's finances for all of the Municipality's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors. This financial report seeks to demonstrate the Municipality's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: Municipality of Lares, Department of Finance.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013

Assets

		Governmental activities
Current assets:		
Cash in commercial banks		$ 20,394
Account receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts:		
Taxes:		
Property taxes	$ 1,280,189	
Municipal license taxes	103,371	
Sales and use tax	68,628	
Construction excise taxes	28,734	
Intergovernmental grants and contributions	1,996,389	
Miscellaneous	11,169	
Total accounts receivable		3,488,480
Restricted assets:		
Cash in commercial banks	$ 6,125,890	
Cash in fiscal agent	3,135,302	
Property taxes receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	13,934	
Total restricted assets		9,275,126
Total current assets		12,784,000
Non-current assets:		
Capital assets, at cost:		
Depreciable capital assets	$ 22,005,245	
Non-depreciable capital assets	4,015,846	
Total capital assets, at cost	26,021,091	
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7,019,248)	
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization		19,001,843
Total non-current assets		19,001,843
Total assets		$ 31,785,843

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Statement of Net Position (concluded)
June 30, 2013

Liabilities

			Governmental activities
Current liabilities (due within one year):			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	2,029,423	
Intergovernmental payables		1,906,870	
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities			$ 3,936,293
Deferred inflows			2,298,795
Liabilities related to restricted assets:			
Accrued interests on bonds payable	$	99,054	
Total current liabilities related to restricted assets:			99,054
Current portion of long-term obligations:			
Bonds payable	$	634,000	
Notes payable		28,132	
Compensated absences		851,913	
Total current portion of long-term obligations			1,514,045
Total current liabilities			7,848,187
Non-current liabilities, excluding current portion (due in more than one year) :			
Non-current portion of liabilities related to restricted assets - bonds payable			4,116,000
Notes payable			1,633,213
Compensated absences			576,913
Total non-current liabilities			6,326,126
Total liabilities			14,174,313
Net Position:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt			15,904,747
Restricted for:			
Debt service	$	2,416,641	
Capital project		3,563	
Other		6,255,987	
Total restricted net position			8,676,191
Unrestricted			(6,969,408)
Total net position			$ 17,611,530

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Statement of Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Functions/programs	Expenses, including depreciation expense of $847,914	Program revenues: Charges for services	Program revenues: Program – specific operating grants and contributions	Program revenues: Program – specific capital grants and contributions	Net revenues (expenses) and changes in net assets
Governmental activities:					
General government	$ 5,094,075	801,924	105,467	-	$ (4,186,684)
Urban and economic development	5,242,196	-	1,496,959	2,480,294	(1,264,943)
Health and sanitation	1,971,106	-	23,635	-	(1,947,471)
Public safety	902,748	-	12,817	-	(889,931)
Public housing and welfare	1,278,956	-	556,718	-	(722,238)
Culture, recreation and education	665,335	-	222,125	-	(443,210)
Interests on long-term obligations	244,011	-	400,201	-	156,190
Total governmental activities	$ 15,398,427	801,924	2,817,922	2,480,294	(9,298,287)

General revenues:	
Taxes:	
Property taxes	$ 3,039,247
Municipal license taxes	805,871
Construction excise taxes	201,496
Sales and use taxes	857,960
Total tax revenues	4,904,574
Intergovernmental grants and contributions, not restricted to specific programs	6,975,962
Interests on deposits	15,289
Miscellaneous	171,609
Total general revenues	12,067,434
Net increase in net position	2,769,147
Net position, at beginning of fiscal year	14,842,383
Net position, at end of fiscal year	$ 17,611,530

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
June 30, 2013

	Major governmental funds					
Assets	**General fund**	**Debt service fund**	**Community development block grant fund**	**State assignments fund**	**Other governmental funds**	**Total governmental funds**
Cash in commercial banks	$ 20,394	-	-	-	-	$ 20,394
Account receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes	1,280,189	-	-	-	-	1,280,189
Municipal license taxes	103,371	-	-	-	-	103,371
Construction excise taxes	28,734	-	-	-	-	28,734
Sales and use taxes	68,628	-	-	-	-	68,628
Intergovernmental grants and contributions	1,435,018	33,397	527,974	-	-	1,996,389
Due from other funds	333,808	-	-	3,333	-	337,141
Miscellaneous receivables	11,046	-	-	-	-	11,046
Accrued interests on deposits	-	123	-	-	-	123
Restricted assets:						
Cash in commercial banks	-	-	822	3,982,220	2,142,848	6,125,890
Cash in fiscal agent	4,034	3,102,364	-	-	28,904	3,135,302
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	2,624,564	13,781	2,638,345
Property taxes receivable, net of reserve for doubtful accounts	-	13,934	-	-	-	13,934
Total assets	$ 3,285,222	3,149,818	528,796	6,610,117	2,185,533	$ 15,759,486
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 888,675	-	440,263	384,100	316,385	$ 2,029,423
Intergovernmental payables	1,906,870	-	-	-	-	1,906,870
Deferred inflows	804,795	-	-	-	1,544,445	2,349,240
Advances to other funds	2,624,564	-	-	13,781	-	2,638,345
Liabilities related to restricted assets:						
Due to other funds	-	123	88,533	-	248,485	337,141
Matured interests due and payable	-	99,054	-	-	-	99,054
Matured bonds due and payable	-	634,000	-	-	-	634,000
Total liabilities	6,224,904	733,177	528,796	397,881	2,109,315	9,994,073
Fund balances (deficit)						
Fund balances:						
Restricted	138,410	2,416,641	-	-	62,437	2,617,488
Assigned	-	-	-	3,561,093	-	3,561,093
Advances	-	-	-	2,651,143	13,781	2,664,924
Unassigned	(3,078,092)	-	-	-	-	(3,078,092)
Total fund balances (deficit)	(2,939,682)	2,416,641	-	6,212,236	76,218	5,765,413
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 3,285,222	3,149,818	528,796	6,610,117	2,185,533	$ 15,759,486

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013

The amounts of governmental activities reported in the statement of net position and the balance sheet – governmental funds, are different for the following reasons:

Total fund balances reported in the balance sheet – governmental funds	$ 5,765,413
Add (Deduct):	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not considered available financial resources at fiscal year-end, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. This is the carrying amount of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of $7,019,248.	19,001,843
Net change in deferred inflows of earned but unavailable intergovernmental grants and contributions at June 30, 2013.	50,445
The following liabilities are not due (mature) in the current fiscal year, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds at June 30, 2013:	
Bonds payable	(4,116,000)
Notes payable	(1,661,345)
Compensated absences	(1,428,826)
Net position – governmental activities, as reported in the statement of net position	$ 17,611,530

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Major governmental funds					
	General fund	Debt service fund	Community development block grant fund	State assignments fund	Other governmental funds	Total governmental funds
Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes	$ 2,175,480	863,767	-	-	-	$ 3,039,247
Municipal license taxes	805,871	-	-	-	-	805,871
Construction excise taxes	201,496	-	-	-	-	201,496
Sales and use taxes	857,960	400,201	-	-	-	1,258,161
Total tax revenues	4,040,807	1,263,968	-	-	-	5,304,775
Intergovernmental grants and contributions	6,867,858	-	863,792	1,286,208	2,748,014	11,765,872
Interests on deposits	8,098	2,607	-	790	3,794	15,289
Charges for services	801,924	-	-	-	-	801,924
Miscellaneous	171,609	-	-	-	-	171,609
Total revenues	11,890,296	1,266,575	863,792	1,286,998	2,751,808	18,059,469
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	4,886,536	-	-	-	105,466	4,992,002
Urban and economic development	3,486,500	-	536,119	448,311	669,193	5,140,123
Health and sanitation	1,260,298	-	-	23,635	-	1,283,933
Public safety	787,858	-	-	745	12,072	800,675
Public housing and welfare	554,303	-	-	223,782	398,798	1,176,883
Culture, recreation and education	352,137	-	-	75,687	18,438	446,262
Debt service:						
Principal	28,132	634,000	-	-	-	662,132
Interest	44,878	199,133	-	-	-	244,011
Capital outlays	72,938	-	327,673	1,433,944	1,752,090	3,586,645
Total expenditures	11,473,580	833,133	863,792	2,206,104	2,956,057	18,332,666
Revenues over (under) expenditures	416,716	433,442	-	(919,106)	(204,249)	(273,197)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers from other funds	5,231	-	-	-	-	5,231
Transfers to other funds	-	(1,576)	-	-	(3,655)	(5,231)
Total other financing sources, net	5,231	(1,576)	-	-	(3,655)	-
Net change in total fund balances	421,947	431,866	-	(919,106)	(207,904)	(273,197)
Fund balances (deficit), at beginning of year	(3,361,629)	1,984,775	-	7,131,342	284,122	6,038,610
Fund balances (deficit), at end of year	$ (2,939,682)	2,416,641	-	6,212,236	76,218	$ 5,765,413

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

The amounts of governmental activities reported in the accompanying statement of activities and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - governmental funds, are different for the following reasons:

Total net decrease in fund balances reported in the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – governmental funds	$	(273,197)
Add (Deduct):		
Governmental funds defer the revenues associated earned but unavailable intergovernmental grants and contributions. However, this revenue stream is recorded in the statement of activities when earned. This is the net change in those deferred inflows of unavailable sources.		108,106
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense for the fiscal year.		2,738,731
Repayment of principal of bonds payable is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds, however, the repayment reduces the bonds payable liability in the statement of net assets.		662,132
The following operating expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:		
Net change in accrued compensated absences		235,475
Accrued trade accounts payable and intergovernmental payables		(702,100)
Net increase in net position, as reported in the accompanying statement of activities	$	2,769,147

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part to this statement.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Municipality of Lares (the Municipality) is a local municipal government constituted in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth). The Municipality has full legislative, fiscal and all other governmental powers and responsibilities expressly assigned by Public Act No. 81 of August 30, 1991, as amended, known as *Autonomous Municipalities Act of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico* (Act No. 81). The Municipality is one of seventy-eight municipalities legally separated from the Commonwealth's government.

The Commonwealth's Constitution provides for the separation of powers of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Commonwealth and the municipalities. However, the Municipality's governmental system consists of executive and legislative branches only. A Mayor, elected every four years by the citizens, exercises the executive power of the Municipality. The Municipal Legislature, whose members are also elected every four years, exercises the legislative power of the Municipality. The General Justice Court System of the Commonwealth, which has jurisdiction over the Municipality, exercises the judiciary power.

The Municipality assumes either partial or full responsibility for providing services to its citizens related to public housing, welfare, public safety, health, sanitation, culture, recreation, education, urban development, economic development, and many other fiscal, general, and administrative services.

a) Financial Reporting Model

The accompanying basic financial statements present the financial position and the results of operations of the Municipality as a whole, and its various governmental funds as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, in conformity with Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

According to the financial reporting model established by GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments* (GASB No. 34), the required basic financial statement presentation applicable to the Municipality is composed of the following elements: (1) government-wide financial statements (GWFS), (2) governmental fund financial statements (GFFS), (3) notes to basic financial statements, and (4) required supplementary information (RSI).

RSI consists of: (1) a Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) and (2) a budgetary comparison schedule – general fund. RSI is information presented along with, but separate from, the Municipality's basic financial statements.

MD&A is a narrative report that introduces the accompanying basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the Municipality's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, based on the Municipality's knowledge of the transactions, events and conditions

reflected in the basic financial statements. The MD&A also highlights certain key fiscal policies that control the Municipality's operations.

Other supplementary information presented in this report for purposes of additional analysis consists of a budgetary comparison schedule – debt service fund.

On March 2009, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 55, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments* (GASB 55), and GASB Statement No. 56, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards* (GASB 56).

GASB 55 incorporated the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments into the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) authoritative literature. The requirements in this Statement codify all GAAP for state and local governments so that they derive from a single source.

GASB 56 incorporated into the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance presented in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statements on Auditing Standards. This Statement addressed three issues not included in the authoritative literature that establishes *accounting* principles—related party transactions, going concern considerations, and subsequent events.

The adoption of GASB 55 and GASB 56 did not have retroactive cumulative effects affecting the accompanying financial statements as of July 1, 2012, and have not affected the financial positions and the results of operations reported as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

On July 1, 2012 the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of deferred Outflows of resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position* (GASB No. 63). Accordingly, the accompanying statement of net position reports as net position the difference between all assets plus deferred outflows of resources less all liabilities.

b) Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements include all departments, agencies and municipal operational units that are under the legal and administrative control of the Mayor, and whose financial resources are under the legal custody and control of the Municipality's Director of Finance and Budget, as prescribed by Act No. 81.

The Municipality's management has considered all potential component units (whether governmental, not-for-profit, or profit-oriented) for which it may be financially accountable and other legally separate organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Municipality may be such that exclusion of their basic financial statements from those of the Municipality would cause the Municipality's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* (GASB No. 14), as amended, has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability for financial reporting purposes. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and: (1) the ability of the Municipality to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the Municipality.

On July 1, 2004, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14* (GASB No. 39). GASB No. 39 states that certain organizations for which a primary government is not financially accountable nevertheless warrant inclusion as part of the financial reporting entity because of the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government, including their ongoing financial support of the primary government and its other component units.

According to GASB No. 39, a legally separate, tax-exempt organization should be reported as a discretely presented component unit of a reporting entity if all of the following criteria are met:

The economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents.

The primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization.

The economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to that primary government.

In addition, GASB No. 39 states that other organizations should be evaluated as potential component units if they are closely related to, or financially integrated with, the primary government. Such types of entities may be presented as either blended or discretely presented component units, depending upon how they meet the criteria for each specified in GASB No. 14.

On July 1, 2012, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity* (GASB 61). Pursuant to the provisions of GASB No. 61, the Municipality's management has concluded that, based on the aforementioned criteria, there are no legally separate entities or organizations that should be reported as component units of the Municipality for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

c) *Government-wide Financial Statements*

The accompanying GWFS are composed of: (1) the statement of net position and (2) the statement of activities. These financial statements report information of all governmental activities of the Municipality as a whole. These statements are aimed at presenting a broad

overview of the Municipality's finances by reporting its financial position and results of operations using methods that are similar to those used by most private businesses.

The focus of GWFS is on the operational accountability of the Municipality as a single economic unit and not on compliance with budgets, regulatory requirements or on the use of available or currently expendable financial resources (referred to as fiscal accountability). Operational accountability is the Municipality's responsibility to report to the extent to which it has met its operating objectives efficiently and effectively, using all resources available for that purpose. It focuses on the Municipality's principal operating objective, which is to provide services to its citizens.

The accompanying statement of net position provides short-term and long-term information about the Municipality's financial position by presenting all of the Municipality's assets and liabilities, with the difference between these two items reported as "net position" (equity) and/or accumulated deficit. This statement assists management in assessing the level of services that can be provided by the Municipality in the future and its ability to meet its obligations as they become due. In addition, this statement reports the extent to which the Municipality has invested in capital assets and discloses legal and contractual restrictions on resources.

Net position has been reported pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position* (GASB No. 63), which the Municipality adopted on July 1, 2012. Net position represents the difference between all assets plus deferred outflows of resources less all liabilities.

Net position are classified in the accompanying statement of net position within the following three categories:

- **Invested in capital assets, net of related debt** – This net position category consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds payable, notes payable and other debts that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. For the purposes of determining the outstanding debt attributed to capital assets, the total long-term debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets has been reduced by any related unspent debt proceeds and any related unamortized debt issuance costs.

- **Restricted net position** – This net position category consists of net resources restricted by external parties (such as creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, etc.), or net position for which constraints are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation consists of legislation that authorizes the Municipality to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers). Enabling legislation establishes restrictions if it includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

The classification of restricted net position identifies resources that have been received or earned by the Municipality with an explicit understanding between the Municipality and the resource providers that the resources would be used for specific purposes. Grants, contributions and donations are often given under those kinds of conditions. Bond indentures also often limit the use of bond proceeds to specific purposes.

Internally imposed designations of resources, including earmarking, are not reported as restricted net position. These designations consist of management's plans for the use of resources, which are subject to change at the discretion of the Municipal Legislature.

The Municipality has reported the following types of restricted net position in the accompanying statement of net position:

(1) **Debt service** – Represent net resources available to cover future debt service payments of bonds and notes payable.

(2) **Capital projects** – Represent net resources available for the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets.

(3) **Federal and state funded** – Represent net resources available from certain federal and state grants, which have been set aside to carry out several programs.

- **Unrestricted** – This category consists of the excess of liabilities over related assets (accumulated deficit) that are neither externally nor legally restricted, neither invested in capital assets. However, assets reported within unrestricted net liabilities often are designated to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. Assets reported within this category often have constraints that are imposed by management but can be removed or modified.

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

The accompanying statement of activities presents the Municipality's results of operations by showing, how the Municipality's net position changed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, using a net (expense) revenue format. This statement presents the cost of each function/program as well as the extent to which each of the Municipality's functions, programs or other services either contributes to or draws from the Municipality's general revenues (such as property taxes, municipal license taxes, construction excise taxes, etc.).

A function/program describes a group of activities that are aimed at accomplishing a major service or regulatory responsibility. The functions/programs reported in the accompanying basic financial statements are: (1) general government, (2) urban and economic development, (3) public safety, (4) health and sanitation, (5) culture, recreation and education and (6) public housing and welfare. The governmental operations of the Municipality's departments and operational units

are classified within the following functions/programs in the accompanying basic financial statements:

General government:
- Municipal legislature
- Mayor's office
- Department of finance
- Department of planning and budget
- Department of human resources
- Department of municipal secretary
- Department of internal audit
- Department of public relations

Urban and economic development:
- Department of public works
- Department of territorial ordering
- Department of building conservation

Public safety:
- Department of emergency management – civil defense
- Department of municipal police

Health and sanitation:
- Department of health

Culture, recreation and education:
- Department of sports and recreation
- Department of tourism
- Department of education

Public housing and welfare:
- Department of public housing
- Department of federal programs
- Department of citizen affairs

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which program revenues offset direct expenses of a given function/program or segments. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function, segment or operational unit. This statement reports revenues in three broad categories: (1) program revenues, (2) general revenues and (3) special items.

Program revenues are generated directly from a program itself or may come from parties outside the Municipality's taxpayers or citizens. In the statement of activities, program revenues reduce the costs (expenses) of the function/program to arrive at: (1) the net cost of the function/program that must be financed from the Municipality's general revenues or (2) the net program revenue that contributes to the Municipality's general revenues.

The accompanying statement of activities separately reports the following categories of program revenues:

- **Charges for services** – These revenues generally consist of exchange or exchange-like transactions involving charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from the goods, services or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services. These revenues include fees charged for specific services, charges for licenses and permits, and fines and forfeitures, among others.

- **Program-specific operating and capital grants and contributions** – These revenues consist of transactions that are either mandatory or voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that restrict the resources for use in a particular program. Operating grants and contributions consist of resources that are required to be used to finance the costs of operating a specific program or can be used either for operating or capital purposes of a specific program. Capital grants and contributions consist of revenues or resources that are restricted for capital purposes – to purchase, construct or renovate capital assets associated with a specific program. Restricted operating and capital grants and contributions are program revenues because they are specifically attributable to a program and reduce the net expense of that program to the Municipality. They are reported net of estimated uncollectible amounts.

General revenues are the default category for revenues. It includes all revenues and gains that do not meet the definition of program revenues. Property taxes, municipal license taxes and construction excise taxes are reported as general revenues. All other non-tax revenues (including unrestricted interest on deposits, grants and contributions not restricted for specific programs and miscellaneous revenues) that do not meet the definition of program revenues are classified as general revenues. Resources that are dedicated internally by the Municipality are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. All general revenues are reported net of estimated uncollectible amounts, which are recorded as reduction of revenues rather than as expenses.

Special items consist of revenues arising from significant transactions or other events within the control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence.

The *general government* function/program reported in the accompanying statement of activities includes expenses that are, in essence, indirect or costs of other functions/programs of the Municipality. Even though some of these costs have been charged to certain funds in the GFFS as indirect cost allocations permitted under some federal programs, the Municipality has reported these indirect costs as direct expenses of the general government function. Accordingly, the Municipality generally does not allocate general government (indirect) costs to other functions.

The effects of all inter-fund governmental activities (revenues, expenditures and other financing sources/uses among governmental funds) have been removed from the accompanying statements of net position and activities.

The Municipality classifies all of its activities as governmental activities in the accompanying GWFS. These are activities generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues that can be used to support the Municipality's programs or services. These governmental activities are also generally reported in the GFFS.

The Municipality has no fiduciary activities, which are those in which the Municipality would be holding or managing net position for specific individuals or other external parties in accordance with trust agreements or other custodial arrangements. In addition, the Municipality has no operations or activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the costs of providing goods or services to the general public (expenses, including depreciation) is financed primarily through user charges; or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

d) Governmental Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity consisting of a self-balancing set of accounts used to record assets, liabilities and residual equities, deficits or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with GAAP and/or special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

The accompanying GFFS are composed of: (1) the balance sheet – governmental funds, and (2) the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – governmental funds.

These financial statements report the financial position and results operations of the Municipality's governmental funds by presenting sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Some of these financial statements have a budgetary orientation and focus primarily on: (1) the Municipality's major governmental funds, as defined below, (2) the fiscal accountability and (3) the individual parts of the Municipality's government. Fiscal accountability represents the Municipality's responsibility to justify that its actions in the current fiscal year have complied with public decisions concerning the raising and spending of public moneys in the short term (generally one fiscal year).

The accompanying GFFS segregate governmental funds according to their intended purpose and are used in demonstrating compliance with legal, financial and contractual provisions. The minimum number of governmental funds is maintained consistent with legal and self-imposed managerial requirements established by the Municipality. On July 1, 2009, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* (GASB 54), which modified the interpretations of certain terms within the definition of the special revenue funds and the types of activities the Municipality may choose to report in those funds. GASB 54 also clarified the capital projects fund type definition for better alignment with the needs of preparers and users. Definitions of other governmental fund types also were also modified for clarity and consistency.

Pursuant to the provisions set forth by GASB 54, the Municipality reported the following governmental funds in the accompanying GFFS:

- ***General fund*** – The general fund is the Municipality's main operating fund and a major governmental fund, as defined below, used to account for all financial resources and governmental activities, except for financial resources required to be accounted for in another fund. It is presumed that the Municipality's governmental activities have been reported in the general fund except for transactions for which one of the following compelling reasons has required the use of another fund: (1) legal requirements, (2) GAAP requirements or (3) the demands of sound financial administration requiring the use of a governmental fund other than the general fund.

- ***Debt service fund*** – The debt service fund is a major governmental fund, as defined below, used by the Municipality to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest for: (1) bonds payable for which debt service payments are legally mandated to be accounted for in a debt service fund and/or (2) bonds payable or any general long-term debt for which the Municipality is being accumulating financial resources in advance to pay principal and interest payments maturing in future years. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the financial activity accounted for in the debt service fund was specifically related to bonds and notes payable.

  The outstanding balance of general long-term debts for which debt service payments do not involve the advance accumulation of resources (such as notes payable, obligations under capital leases, accrued compensated absences, accrued legal claims and judgments and the federal cost disallowances) are only accounted for in the accompanying statement of net position. The debt service payments of such debts are generally accounted for as debt service – principal and debt service – interest expenditures in the general fund.

- ***Special revenue funds*** – The special revenue funds are major and non-major governmental funds, as defined below, used by the Municipality to account for revenues derived from grants, contributions or other revenue sources that are either self-restricted by the Municipality or legally restricted by outside parties for use in specific purposes (except for revenues that are earmarked for expenditures in major capital projects which are accounted for in the capital project funds). The uses and limitations of each special revenue fund are specified by municipal ordinances or federal and state statutes. However, resources restricted to expenditure for purposes normally financed from the general fund are reported in the Municipality's general fund provided that all applicable legal requirements are appropriately satisfied. In this case, a special revenue fund to account for such kind of transactions will be used only if legally mandated.

- ***Capital projects funds*** – Capital projects funds are major and non-major governmental funds, as defined below, used to account for the financial resources used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital facilities and other assets. Significant capital

outlays financed from proceeds of general obligation, public improvement or special obligation bonds accounted for also in the capital projects funds.

The use of the capital projects funds has been reserved only for major capital acquisitions, construction or improvement activities that would distort financial resources trend data if not reported separately from the other Municipality's operating activities. The routine purchases of minor capitalize assets (such as furniture, office equipment, vehicles and other minor capital assets or improvements) have been reported in the governmental fund from which financial resources were used for the payment.

The focus of the GFFS is on major governmental funds, which generally represent the Municipality's most important funds. Accordingly, the Municipality is required to segregate governmental funds between major and non-major categories within the GFFS. Major individual governmental funds are reported individually as separate columns in the GFFS, while data from all non-major governmental funds are aggregated into a single column, regardless of fund type.

By definition, the Municipality's general fund is always considered a major governmental fund for financial reporting purposes. In addition, any other governmental fund is classified as a major governmental fund in the GFFS if its total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures of that individual governmental fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element total (assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures) for all governmental funds. For the purposes of applying the aforementioned major fund criteria, no eliminations of inter-fund balances have been made. Total revenues for these purposes means all revenues, including operating and non-operating revenues (net of allowances for uncollectible accounts), except for other financing sources. Total expenditures for these purposes mean all expenditures, including operating and non-operating expenditures, except for other financing uses.

Based on the aforementioned criteria, the Municipality's major governmental funds reported in the accompanying GFFS are: (1) general fund, (2) debt service fund, (3) community development block grant fund, and (4) state assignments fund.

The state assignment fund is a major capital projects fund used mainly to account for grants from the state legislature for use in the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital facilities and assets.

The community development block grant fund is a major capital projects fund used mainly to account for grants received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for use in the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital assets.

The Municipality periodically undertakes a comprehensive evaluation of its fund structure to ensure that complies with all aspects that are of importance to users of general purpose external financial reports. Consequently, all superfluous funds and some internal funds currently used by Municipality in the day-to-day accounting procedures have not been reported as individual governmental funds in the accompanying fund financial statements. Accordingly, the accompanying fund financial statements include only the minimum number of funds consistent

with legal and operating requirements and, consequently, certain types of similar internal funds have been combined into single funds in the accompanying fund financial statements.

The accompanying GFFS are accompanied by other statements and schedules required by GAAP: (1) the reconciliation of the balance sheet – governmental funds to the statement of net position, and (2) the reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – governmental funds to the statement of activities.

e) *Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting*

Government-wide financial statements – The accompanying GWFS are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Subject to the additional rules and limitations detailed below, revenues (including interest on deposits) are generally recorded when earned and expenses are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

All revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are generally recorded when the exchange takes place. In exchange transactions, each party to the transaction receives and gives up essentially equal values. An exchange-like transaction is one in which there is an identifiable exchange and the values exchanged, though related, may not be quite equal. Nevertheless, the exchange characteristics of the exchange-like transaction are strong enough to justify treating it as an exchange for accounting purposes (examples include certain charges for services and miscellaneous revenues, which are recorded as revenues when collected because they are generally not measurable until actually received).

All revenues, expenses, gains, losses and assets resulting from non-exchange transactions are recorded using the criteria set forth by GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions* (GASB No. 33). GASB No. 33 established accounting and reporting standards for non-exchange transactions involving cash and financial or capital resources (for example, most taxes, grants and private donations). In a non-exchange transaction, the Municipality gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in return. This is different from an exchange transaction, in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. According to GASB No. 33, the Municipality groups its non-exchange transactions into the following four classes in the accompanying basic financial statements: (a) derived tax revenues, (b) imposed non-exchange revenues, (c) government mandated non-exchange transactions, and (d) voluntary non-exchange transactions.

In the case of derived tax revenue transactions, which result from assessments the Municipality places on exchange transactions, receivables and revenues are recorded when the underlying exchange has occurred.

In the case of imposed non-exchange revenue transactions (such as property taxes and municipal license taxes), which result from assessments made by the Municipality on nongovernmental entities, including individuals, other than assessments on exchange transactions, receivables are generally recorded in the period when an enforceable legal claim has arisen. Property taxes and

municipal license are generally recorded as revenues (net of amounts considered not collectible) in the fiscal year when resources are required to be used or the first fiscal year that the use of the resources is permitted.

Government-mandated non-exchange transactions (such as grants and contributions) result when a government at one level (such as the federal or state government) provides resources to the Municipality and the provider government requires the Municipality to use those resources for a specific purpose or purposes established in the provider's enabling legislation. In these type of transactions, receivables and revenues are generally recorded when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. For the majority of grants, the Municipality must expend resources on the specific purpose or project before the provider reimburses any amounts. Revenue is, therefore, generally recognized as qualifying reimbursable expenditures are incurred.

Voluntary non-exchange transactions (such as donations and certain grants and entitlements) result from legislative or contractual agreements, other than exchanges, willingly entered into by two or more parties. In these types of transactions, receivables and revenues are generally accounted for in the same manner as government-mandated non-exchange transactions discussed above. Events that are neither exchange nor non-exchange transactions are recorded when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable. Receipts of any type of revenue sources collected in advance for use in the following fiscal year are recorded as deferred (unearned) revenues.

According to GASB No. 34, all general capital assets and the un-matured long-term liabilities are recorded only in the accompanying statement of net position. The measurement focus and the basis of accounting used in the accompanying GWFS differ significantly from the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the preparation of the accompanying GFFS. Therefore, the accompanying GFFS include reconciliations, as detailed in the accompanying table of contents, to better identify the relationship between the GWFS and the GFFS.

Governmental fund financial statements – The accompanying GFFS are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus (flow of current financial resources) and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – governmental funds, reports changes in the amount of financial resources available in the near future as a result of transactions and events of the fiscal year reported. Therefore, revenues are generally recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For this purpose, the Municipality considers most revenues to be available if collected within 90 days after June 30, 2013, except for property taxes for which the availability period is 60 days. Revenue sources not meeting this availability criterion or collected in advance are recorded as deferred (unavailable) revenues at June 30, 2013.

The principal revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include property taxes, municipal license taxes, construction excise taxes, intergovernmental grants and contributions, interest on deposits and charges for services. These principal revenue sources meet both measurability and

availability criteria in the accompanying GFFS, except for amounts recorded as deferred (unavailable) revenues.

In a manner similar to the GWFS, but subject to and limited by the availability criteria discussed previously, all revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are also generally recorded when the exchange takes place. Accordingly, certain charges for services and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenues when collected because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

All revenues, expenses, gains, losses and assets resulting from non-exchange transactions are recorded in a similar manner to the GWFS, using the previously discussed criteria set forth by GASB No. 33 for non-exchange transactions, but subject to and limited by the availability criteria discussed above. Accordingly, property tax and municipal license tax receivables are also generally recorded in the fiscal year when an enforceable legal claim has arisen while property tax and municipal license tax revenues (net of amounts considered not collectible) are also generally recorded in the fiscal year when resources are required to be used or the first fiscal year that the use of the resources is permitted. Receivables and revenues from federal and state grants and contributions, donations and entitlements are also generally recorded when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met (generally, as qualifying reimbursable expenditures are incurred).

Interest on deposits is recorded when earned only if collected within 90 days after the fiscal year-end since these revenues would be considered both measurable and available.

Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Interpretation No. 6, *Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements* (GASBI No. 6), in the absence of an explicit requirement (i.e., the absence of an applicable modification, discussed below) the Municipality generally accrues a governmental fund liability and an expenditure (including salaries, professional services, supplies, utilities, etc.) in the period in which the government incurs the liability, to the extent that these liabilities are normally expected to be liquidated in a timely manner and in full with current available financial resources. GASBI No. 6 modified the recognition criteria for certain expenditures and liabilities reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting prior to GASB No. 34, and clarified a number of situations in which the Municipality should distinguish between governmental fund liabilities and general long-term liabilities. Therefore, the accompanying balance sheet – governmental funds generally reflects assets that will be converted into cash to satisfy current liabilities. Long-term assets and those assets that will not be converted into cash to satisfy current liabilities are generally not accounted for in the accompanying balance sheet – governmental funds. At the same time, long-term liabilities (generally, those un-matured that will not require the use of current financial resources to pay them) are not accounted for in the accompanying balance sheet – governmental funds.

Modifications to the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GASBI No. 6 include:

- Principal and interest on bonds payable are recorded when they mature (when payment is due), except for principal and interest due on July 1, 2013, which have been recorded as governmental fund liabilities at June 30, 2013, which is the date when resources are available in the debt service funds (generally, June 30).

- Notes payable and compensated absences are recorded only when they mature (when payment is due).

- Executory purchase orders and contracts are recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the GFFS.

The measurement focus of the GFFS is on decreases of net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Most expenditures are measurable and are recorded when the related governmental fund liability is incurred. Allocation of costs, such as depreciation and amortization, are recorded in the accompanying statement of activities, but are not recorded in the accompanying GFFS.

f) ***Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability***

Budgetary Control

According to Act No. 81, the Mayor and its Administrative Cabinet prepare annual budgets each fiscal year for the Municipality's general fund and debt service fund. Such legally adopted budgets are based on expected expenditures by program and estimated resources by source. The annual budgets are developed using elements of performance-based program budgeting and zero-based budgeting, and include estimates of revenues and other resources for the ensuing fiscal year under laws and regulations existing at the time the budgets are prepared.

The Mayor must submit, for each fiscal year commencing on July 1, an annual budgetary resolution project (the Project) to the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs of the Commonwealth (the Commissioner) and the Municipal Legislature no later than the immediately preceding May 10 and May 15, respectively. The Commissioner preliminarily verifies that the Project complies with all the applicable laws and regulations and may provide comments and suggestions to the Mayor on or before the immediately preceding June 13.

The Municipal Legislature has 10 business days, up to the immediately preceding June 13, to discuss and approve the Project with modifications. The Municipal Legislature may amend the budgets submitted by the Mayor but may not increase any items so far to cause a deficit without imposing taxes or identifying other sources of revenue to cover such deficit. After the Municipal Legislature modifies and preliminarily approves the Project, the modified Project is sent back to the Mayor for his approval or rejection within 6 days. The Mayor may decrease or eliminate any line item but may not increase or insert any new line item in the budgets. The Mayor may also

veto the budgets in their entirety and return it to the Municipal Legislature with his objections. If the Mayor rejects the Project, the Municipal Legislature will have up to 8 days to adopt or reject the recommendations or objections of the Mayor. The approved Project is sent again to the Mayor, which then would have 3 days to sign and approve it.

If the budgets are not adopted prior to the end of the deadlines referred to above, the annual budgets for the preceding fiscal year, as approved by the Legislature and the Mayor, are automatically renewed for the ensuing fiscal year until the Municipal Legislature and the Mayor approve new budgets. This regulation permits the Municipality to continue doing payments for its operations and other purposes until the new budgets are approved.

The annual budgets may be updated for any estimate revisions as well as fiscal year-end encumbrances, and may include any additional information requested by the Municipal Legislature. The Mayor may request subsequent amendments to the approved budgets, which are subject to the approval of the Municipal Legislature.

The Municipality's Department of Finance and Budget has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary spending control is maintained. For day-to-day management control purposes, expenditures plus encumbrances may not exceed budgeted amounts at the expenditure-type level of each cost center (activity within a program within a fund). The Mayor may transfer unencumbered appropriations within programs within funds. The Municipal Legislature may transfer amounts among programs within and among funds.

The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriation) is at the function/program level (general government, urban and economic development, public safety, health and sanitation, culture, recreation and education, and public housing and welfare) within a fund.

Under the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth, the appropriations made for any fiscal year shall not exceed the total revenue, including available surplus, estimated for said fiscal year unless the imposition of taxes sufficient to cover said appropriations is provided.

Budgetary Accounting

The Municipality's annual budgets are prepared using the budgetary (statutory) basis of accounting, which is not in accordance with GAAP.

According to the budgetary basis of accounting, revenue is generally recorded when cash is received. Short-term and long-term borrowings may be used to finance budgetary excess of expenditures over revenues.

The Municipality uses encumbrance accounting to record the full amount of purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of appropriated resources as deductions from the appropriation prior to actual expenditure. In the governmental funds, encumbrance accounting is a significant aspect of budgetary control. Accordingly, expenditures are generally recorded when the related

expenditure is incurred or encumbered. Available appropriations and encumbrances are established to lapse one fiscal year after the end of the fiscal year. Amounts required settling claims and judgments against the Municipality, and certain other liabilities, are not recognized until they are encumbered or otherwise processed for payment. Unencumbered appropriations and encumbrances lapse at fiscal year-end. Other appropriations, mainly capital projects 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 accompanying budgetary comparison schedule – general fund and the budgetary comparison schedule – debt service fund provide information about the general and debt service funds' original budgets, its amendments, and the actual results of operations of such major governmental funds under the budgetary basis of accounting for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Further details of the Municipality's budgetary control at the legal level may be obtained from the Budgetary Liquidation Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, which is prepared by the Municipality's Department of Finance. Copies of that report may be obtained by writing to the Municipality's Director of Finance.

Because accounting principles applied for the purposes of the developing data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present the governmental fund financial statements in conformity with GAAP, a reconciliation of the differences between the general and debt service funds' budgetary bases and GAAP actual amounts are presented at the bottom of the respective budgetary comparison schedules.

g) Unrestricted and Restricted Deposits

The Municipality's deposits are composed of demand deposits in commercial banks and the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (fiscal agent).

Under the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth, public funds deposited by the Municipality in commercial banks must be fully collateralized for the amounts deposited in excess of the federal depository insurance generally provided by the Federal Deposits Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Agents designated by the Commonwealth's Secretary of the Treasury, but not in the Municipality's name hold all securities pledged as collateral.

Cash in fiscal agent in the debt service fund consists of cash related to property tax collections amounting to $3,102,364, which is restricted for the payment of the Municipality's debt service, and intergovernmental contributions received from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Restricted cash in commercial banks, amounting to $6,125,890 represents mainly the balance of interest and non-interest bearing accounts restricted to finance the operations of certain federal and state funded federal award programs.

h) Unrestricted and Restricted Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist of all revenues earned but not collected at June 30, 2013. These accounts receivables are stated net of estimated reserved for doubtful accounts, which are determined based upon past collection experience, historical trends, current economic conditions and the periodic aging of accounts receivable.

Activities among governmental funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds".

Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 48, *Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues of Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues* (GASB 48), transactions in which the Municipality is willing to exchange an interest in its expected future cash flows from collecting specific receivables or specific future revenues for immediate cash payments, generally, a single lump sum are either regarded as a sale or as a collateralized borrowing resulting in a liability depending on its continuing involvement with those receivables or future revenues. Accordingly, a transaction will be reported as a collateralized borrowing unless the criteria indicating that a sale has taken place are met. If it is determined that a transaction involving receivables should be reported as a sale, the difference between the carrying value of the receivables and the proceeds should be recognized in the period of the sale in the accompanying Statement of Activities and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds. If it is determined that a transaction involving future revenues should be reported as a sale, the revenue is deferred and amortized, except when specific criteria are met.

i) Capital Assets

Capital assets used in governmental activities include land and land improvements, buildings, structures and building improvements, machinery and equipment (including equipment held under capital leases), furniture and fixtures, licensed vehicles, construction in progress, and infrastructure. These assets are capitalized and reported in the accompanying statement of net position. Infrastructure assets are generally stationary in nature and include roads, bridges, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and other similar assets.

For financial reporting purposes, the Municipality defines capital assets as assets with an individual cost basis of $500 or more at the date of acquisition, construction or improvement, and with useful lives extending beyond one year. All assets with individual costs under $500 or with useful lives not exceeding one year, are charged directly to expense in the government-wide statement of activities. In the governmental funds, all capital assets are recorded as capital outlays (expenditures), while all assets with individual costs under $500 are recorded as expenditures in the corresponding function/program identified with the asset.

In the statement of net position, all capital assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost was unavailable, except for donated capital assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Estimated historical costs based on deflated current

costs were used to value a significant portion of the infrastructure constructed or acquired prior to June 30, 2003 and certain lands, buildings, structures and building improvements. The method used to deflate the current costs with an approximate price index was used only in the case of certain items for which the historical cost documentation was not available. Actual historical costs were used to value the infrastructure acquired or constructed after June 30, 2003 as well as, construction in progress, machinery and equipment and licensed vehicles acquired prior or after such date.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized in the statement of net position as projects are constructed. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add value to the asset or materially extend capital asset lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation and amortization expense is recorded only in the government-wide statement of activities. However, there is no depreciation or amortization recorded for land and construction in progress. Depreciable capital assets are generally depreciated or amortized over their estimated useful lives under the straight–line method, except for machinery and equipment held under capital leases which is depreciated over the shorter of its estimated useful life or the lease term. The estimated useful lives of major capital asset categories are:

	Years
Land improvements	20
Buildings, structures and building improvements	30 to 50
Infrastructure	20 to 50
Motor vehicles	5
Furniture, fixtures, machinery and equipment, excluding those held under capital leases	5 to 20
Equipment held under capital leases	3 to 5

Depreciation and amortization expense of capital assets is recorded as a direct expense of the function/program specifically identified with the asset. Depreciation and amortization of infrastructure is not allocated to various functions/programs but reported as direct expenses of the urban and economic development function.

j) Deferred Inflows

On July 1, 2011 the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of deferred Outflows of resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position* (GASB No. 63).

In the GFFS, deferred inflows arises when one of the following situations occur:

- Potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for revenue recognition in the current period (reported as *"earned but unavailable revenue"* in the accompanying balance sheet-governmental funds). As previously discussed, available is defined as due (or past due) at June 30, 2013 and collected within 90 days (60 days for

property taxes) thereafter to pay obligations due at June 30. In subsequent periods, when both criteria (measurable and available) are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed and revenue is recognized.

- The Municipality receives resources before it has a legal claim to them (reported as *"unearned revenue"* in the accompanying balance sheet-governmental funds). In subsequent periods, when the revenue recognition criterion is met, the liability for deferred inflows is removed and revenue is recognized.

Deferred inflows at the government-wide level arise only when the Municipality receives resources before it has a legal claim to them (reported as *"unearned revenue"* in the accompanying statement of net position). No *"earned but unavailable revenue"* is accounted for in the accompanying statement of net position.

k) *Compensated Absences*

Compensated absences are accounted for under the provisions of Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, issued by GASB (GASB No. 16). Compensated absences include paid time off made available to employees in connection with vacation, sick leave and compensatory time. The liability for compensated absences recorded in the accompanying statement of net position is limited to leave that: (1) is attributable to services already rendered on or before June 30, 2013 and (2) is not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the Municipality and the employee (such as illness). Compensated absences that relate to future services or are contingent on a specific event outside the control of the employer or the employee are accounted for in the period when those services are rendered or those events take place.

The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related costs, which are directly and incrementally related to the amount of salary paid to the employee (such as employer's share of social security taxes and Medicare taxes).

The vacation policy of the Municipality provides for the accumulation of regular vacations at a rate of 2.5 days per month (30 days per fiscal year) per employee. Employees accumulate regular sick leave at a rate of 1.5 days per month (18 days per fiscal year). Employees accumulate compensatory time at a rate of 1.5 times the overtime worked. All vacation and sick leave days accumulated by employees in excess of 30 days and 90 days, respectively, are paid to employees each fiscal year, if not consumed, as required by law. In the case of compensatory time, the excess of 240 hours is paid to employees each fiscal year, if not consumed.

Upon termination of employment, an employee receives compensation for all accumulated unpaid regular vacation leave at the current rate. In the case of regular sick leave, if the employee terminates his or her employment before reaching 10 years of services, such regular sick leave is not paid to the employee, if not consumed. In addition upon termination of employment, an employee does not receive compensation for compensatory time, if not consumed previously.

After 10 years of services, any regular sick leave balance is paid to the employee. Accumulated vacation time is fully vested to the employee at any time.

The liability for compensated absences is reported in the statement of net position. A liability for compensated absences is reported in the GFFS only when matured (when payment is due), for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

l) Long-term Debt

The long-term liabilities reported in the accompanying statements of net position include the Municipality's bonds payable; notes payable, obligations under capital leases, accrued compensated absences and accrued legal claims and judgments.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental resources is reported as liabilities in the accompanying statement of net position. Principal and interest payments on bonds due on July 1, 2013 have been recorded as governmental fund liabilities in the GFFS when resources were available in the debt service fund (June 30, 2013). In the GFFS, the face amount of debt issued (gross debt reported) is reported as other financing sources when issued.

In the GWFS debt issuance costs have been capitalized and reported as deferred outflows, which are being amortized under the straight-line method over the life of the debt. In the GFFS, such costs are recorded as expenditures as incurred.

For non-interest bearing notes payable the Municipality has recorded such notes at present value with an imputed interest rate that approximates the rate that would have been used, using the same terms and conditions, if it had been negotiated by an independent lender. In the accompanying statement of net position, such notes payable are reported net of the applicable unamortized discount, which is the difference between the present value and the face amount of the notes. The discount is amortized over the life of the notes using the effective interest method. Amortization of the notes discount is recorded as part of interest expense in the statement of activities. In the GFFS, notes discount is recognized as other financing uses during the current period.

m) Leases

The Municipality classifies its lease agreements either as operating or capital leases obligations. Capital lease agreements are generally non-cancelable and involve substance over form, the transfer of substantially all benefits and risks inherent in the ownership of the leased property, while operating leases do not involve such transfer. Accordingly, a capital lease involves the recording of an asset and a related lease obligation at the inception of the lease. The Municipality classifies a lease agreement as a capital lease if at its inception the lease meets one or more of the following four criteria:

- By the end of the lease term, ownership of the leased property is transferred to the Municipality.

- The lease agreement contains a bargain purchase option.

- The lease term is substantially equal (75 percent or more) to the estimated useful life of the leased property.

- At the inception of the lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments, with certain adjustments, is 90 percent or more of the estimated fair value of the leased property.

Although the Municipality is prevented legally from entering into obligations extending beyond one fiscal year, most capital lease agreements entered by the Municipality contain fiscal funding clauses or cancellation clauses that make the continuation of the agreements subject to future appropriations. Leases that meet at least one of the aforementioned four criteria, and have a fiscal funding or a cancellation clause, have been accounted for as capital leases in the accompanying

GWFS, since the likelihood of invoking the provision is considered remote. The Municipality's lease agreements do not include contingent rental payments or escalation clauses.

In the GWFS, the obligation under capital leases is recorded at the lesser of the estimated fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, excluding any portion representing executor costs and profit thereon to be paid by the lesser. A portion of each minimum lease payment is allocated to interest expense and the balance is applied to reduce the lease obligation using the effective interest method.

In the GFFS, the net present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the capital lease, if applicable, is recorded simultaneously as: (1) expenditures and (2) other financing sources. Minimum lease payments are recorded as expenditures in the GFFS.

n) Accounting for Pension Costs

For the purpose of applying the requirements of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers* (GASB No. 27), the Commonwealth is considered to be the sponsor of the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (formerly Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and Its Instrumentalities) (ERS) and System 2000, a multi-employer cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan and a hybrid defined contribution plan, respectively, in which the employees of the Municipality participate. The Municipality is considered a participant, and not a sponsor, of these retirement systems since the majority of the participants in the aforementioned pension trust funds are employees of the Commonwealth and the basic financial statements of such retirement systems are part of the financial reporting entity of the Commonwealth. Accordingly, no portion of the net pension obligation (NPO) related to ERS has been allocated to the Municipality in the accompanying basic financial statements. The basic financial statements of the Commonwealth report the total amount of the net pension obligation of ERS, including any amount that may correspond to the Municipality.

On July 1, 2007, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures* (GASB No. 50), which amended GASB No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers* (GASB No. 27) by requiring disclosure of how the contractually required contribution rate is determined by governments participating in multi-employer cost-sharing pension plans.

The Municipality accounts for pension costs from the standpoint of a participant in a multiple-employer cost-sharing plan. Accordingly, pension costs recognized in the accompanying basic financial statements are equal to the statutorily required contributions, with a liability recorded for any unpaid required contributions.

o) Risk Management

The Municipality carries commercial insurance covering casualty, theft, tort claims and other losses. Insurance policies are negotiated by the Commonwealth's Department of Treasury (the Department of Treasury) on behalf of all municipalities of Puerto Rico. The Department of Treasury pays the insurance premiums on behalf of the Municipality and then is reimbursed each fiscal year through monthly equal payments deducted from the Municipality's gross property tax collections made by the Municipal Revenue Collection Center ("CRIM", by its Spanish acronyms), a governmental entity responsible for billing and collecting property taxes on behalf of all municipalities of Puerto Rico.

The Municipality carries insurance coverage for death and bodily injuries caused by automobile accidents. This insurance is obtained through the Automobile Accidents Compensation Administration (ACAA), a component unit of the Commonwealth. This insurance is compulsory for all licensed vehicles used on public roads and highways in Puerto Rico. The annual premium applicable at June 30, 2013 is $35 per licensed motor vehicle, which is paid directly to ACAA.

The Municipality obtains workers' compensation insurance coverage through the State Insurance Fund Corporation (SIFC), a component unit of the Commonwealth. This insurance covers workers against injuries, disability or death because of work or employment-related accidents, or because of illness suffered as a consequence of their employment. Workers' compensation insurance premiums are also paid through monthly deductions made by CRIM from the Municipality's gross property tax collections.

The Municipality obtains unemployment compensation, non-occupational disability, and drivers' insurance coverage for its employees through various insurance programs administered by the Commonwealth's Department of Labor and Human Resources (DOL). These insurance programs cover workers against unemployment and provide supplementary insurance coverage for temporary disability, or death because of work or employment-related accidents or because of illness suffered as a consequence of their employment. Unemployment compensation, non-occupational disability and drivers' insurance premiums are paid directly to DOL on a cost reimbursement basis.

The Municipality also obtains medical insurance coverage from several health insurance companies for its employees. Different health insurance coverage and premium options are negotiated each year by the Department of Treasury on behalf of the Municipality. The current insurance policies have not been canceled or terminated at June 30, 2013. Premiums are paid on a monthly basis directly to the insurance company. In the past three years, the Municipality has not settled claims that exceeded insurance coverage.

p) Fund Balances

On July 1, 2009, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* (GASB 54), which enhanced the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied. This statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Municipality is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

Pursuant to the provisions of GASB 54, the accompanying GFFS report fund balance amounts that are considered nonspendable, such as fund balance associated with inventories. Other fund balances have been reported as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned, based on the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts can be spent, as described as follows:

1) *Nonspendable* - Represent resources that cannot be spent readily with cash or are legally or contractually required not to be spent, including but not limited to inventories, prepaid items, and long term balances of interfund loans and accounts receivable.

2) *Restricted* - Represent resources that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitutional provisions, external resource providers (externally imposed by creditors or grantors), or through enabling legislation (that is, legislation that creates a new revenue source and restricts its use). Effectively, restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

3) *Committed* - Represent resources used for specific purposes, imposed by formal action of the Municipal's highest level of decision making authority (Municipal Legislature through resolutions and ordinances) and can only be changed by a similar law, ordinance or resolution.

4) *Assigned* – Represent resources intended to be used by the Municipality for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed (generally executive orders approved by the Mayor). Intent can be expressed by the Municipal Legislature, the Mayor or by an official or body to which the Municipal Legislature delegates authority in conformity with the Autonomous Municipalities Act of Puerto Rico, as amended. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.

5) *Unassigned* – Represent the residual classification for the Municipality's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

Negative fund balance amounts are assigned amounts reduced to the amount that will raise the fund balance to zero. Consequently, negative residual amounts in restricted, committed and assigned fund balance classifications have been reclassified to unassigned fund balances.

The Municipality reports resources constrained to stabilization as a specified purpose (restricted or committed fund balance in the general fund) only if: (1) such resources meet the other criteria for those classifications, as described above and (2) the circumstances or conditions that signal the need for stabilization are identified in sufficient detail and are not expected to occur routinely. However, the Municipality has not entered into any stabilization-like arrangements, nor has set aside material financial resources for emergencies and has not established formal minimum fund balance amounts as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

In situations when an expenditure, is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the Municipality uses restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources. Within unrestricted resources, the Municipality generally spends committed resources first, followed by assigned resources, and then unassigned resources when expenditures.

The classification of the Municipality's individual governmental funds among general, debt service, special revenue and capital project fund types used in prior fiscal years for financial reporting purposes was not affected by the implementation of GASB 54. In addition, the financial positions and the results of operations reported in the accompanying GFFS as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 have not been affected for this change in accounting principle. Accordingly, the accompanying GFFS have not reported any retroactive restatements or reclassifications of fund equities as of July 1, 2012.

q) Inter-fund Activities

The Municipality has the following types of reciprocal and non-reciprocal inter-fund activities recorded among governmental funds in the accompanying GFFS:

- ***Inter-fund loans*** – Represent resources (assets) provided by one governmental fund to other governmental fund with a requirement and commitment for repayment (reimbursement), which are recorded as *"due from"* in the lender governmental fund and *"due to"* in the borrower governmental fund. Inter-fund receivables, which are not considered to be currently available financial resources, are reported as *"advances"*. For amounts not expected to be collected, inter-fund receivables/payables are reduced to their estimated

realizable (settlement) value, and the portion of the inter-fund loan that is not expected to be repaid is reported as a *"transfer-in"* from the governmental fund that provided the loan.

- ***Inter-fund transfers (transfers-in/(out))*** – Represent flows of assets (permanent reallocation of financial resources among governmental funds) without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. Transfers are reported as *"other financing uses"* in the governmental fund making transfers and as *"other financing sources"* in the governmental fund receiving transfers.

- ***Inter-fund reimbursements*** – Represent repayments (reimbursements) from the governmental fund responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the governmental fund that initially paid for them.

In the GFFS, inter-fund activity has not been eliminated, as permitted by GAAP.

r) ***Use of Estimates***

The preparation of the accompanying basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

s) ***Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements***

The GASB has issued the following statements that have effective dates after June 30, 2013:

- GASB Statement No. 66, *Technical Corrections-2012, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 10 and No. 62* (GASB 66). The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2012.
- GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25* (GASB 67). The requirements of this Statement are effective for the fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2013.
- GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* (GASB 68). The requirements of this Statement are effective for the fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2014.
- GASB Statement No. 69, *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations.* The requirement of this statement are effective for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2013.
- GASB Statement No. 70, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non- exchange Financial Guarantees.* This requirements of this statements are effective for the fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2013.

- GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contribution Made Subsequent to the Measurement Data*, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. The requirements of this statements are effective for the fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2014.

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

2. Deposits

The Municipality maintains its deposits in various commercial banks located in Puerto Rico and the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB). Proceeds from bonds and funds related to certain grant awards are required by law to be held with GDB.

On July 1, 2005, the Municipality adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 40 (GASB No. 40), *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure, an Amendment to GASB Statement No. 3*. This statement requires that state and local governments disclose essential risk information about deposits and investments. The disclosure requirements cover four main areas: (1) credit risk, (2) interest rate risk, (3) custodial credit risk, and (4) foreign exchange exposure.

- **Credit risk** – This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. In compliance with the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth, the Municipality has adopted, as it's custodial and credit risk policy, the *Statement of Investment Guidelines for the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico*. Accordingly, the Municipality invests only in obligations of the Commonwealth, obligations of the United States of America, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, or in pools of obligations of the municipalities of Puerto Rico, which are managed by GDB. According to the aforementioned investment guidelines, the Municipality does not invest in marketable securities or any other types of investments for which credit risk exposure may be significant. Therefore, the Municipality's management has concluded that the credit risk related to any possible loss related to defaults by commercial banks on the Municipality's deposits are considered low at June 30, 2013.

- **Interest rate risk** – This is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Municipality manages its exposure to declines in fair values by: (1) not including debt investments in its investment portfolio at June 30, 2013, (2) limiting the weighted average maturity of its investments to three months or less, and (3) keeping most of its bank deposits in interests bearing accounts generating interests at prevailing market rates. At June 30, 2013, the Municipality's investments in certificates of deposit are recorded at cost, which approximates their fair value. Therefore, the Municipality's management has concluded that at June 30, 2013, the interest rate risk associated with the Municipality's cash and cash equivalents is considered low.

- **Custodial credit risk** – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Municipality's deposits may not be recovered. Pursuant to the *Statement of*

Investment Guidelines for the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico the balances deposited in commercial banks by the Municipality are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) generally up to a maximum of $250,000 per depositor. In addition, public funds deposited in commercial banks by the Municipality are fully collateralized for the amounts deposited in excess of the federal depository insurance. All securities pledged as collateral are held, in the Municipality's name, by the agents of the Commonwealth's Secretary of Treasury. Deposits with GDB are uninsured and uncollateralized. However, no losses related to defaults by GDB on deposit transactions have been incurred by the Municipality through June 30, 2013. Therefore, the Municipality's management has concluded that at June 30, 2013, the custodial credit risk associated with the Municipality's cash and cash equivalents is considered low.

- **Foreign exchange risk** – The risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the value of an investment or a deposit. According to the aforementioned investment guidelines, the Municipality is prevented from investing in foreign securities or any other types of investments for which foreign exchange risk exposure may be significant. Accordingly, management has concluded that the foreign exchange risk related to the Municipality's deposits is considered low at June 30, 2013.

3. Municipal License Taxes

The Municipality is authorized by Act No. 81 to impose and collect municipal license taxes to any natural or legal person having trade or business activities within the territory of Lares. This is a self-assessed tax generally based on the business volume of taxpayers, measured by gross revenues. The Municipality establishes the applicable tax rates. At June 30, 2013, the municipal license tax rates imposed by the Municipality were 1.50 percent for financial institutions and 0.50 percent for other types of taxpayers. Any taxpayers that have been granted with a partial tax exemption under any of the tax incentive acts of the Commonwealth ultimately pay municipal license taxes at reduced tax rates, generally between 60 percent and 90 percent under standard rates.

Each taxpayer must asses the corresponding municipal license tax by declaring the volume of business through a tax return filed every April 15, based on the actual volume of business (revenues) earned in the preceding calendar year. Taxpayers with a sales volume of $1 million or more must include audited financial statements with their tax return filings. The tax can be paid by the taxpayer in two equal installments due on July 15 and January 15, subsequent to the filing of the declaration on April 15. The first installment of the tax covers the six-month period ended December 31, subsequent to the filing date of the declaration, while the second installment of the tax covers the six-month period ended June 30 of the subsequent calendar year. If a taxpayer elects to pay the tax in full on the filing date of the declaration (generally April 15), a 5 percent discount is granted automatically on the total tax amount due.

Any municipal license taxes collected in advance (that is, pertaining to a future fiscal year) are recorded as unearned revenues in the GWFS and the GFFS. Total municipal license tax receivable amounted to $103,371 at June 30, 2013. Unearned municipal license tax revenues recorded in the accompanying GWFS and GFFS amounted to $582,671 at June 30, 2013.

4. Property Taxes

The Municipality is authorized by Act No. 81 to impose and collect property taxes from any natural or legal person that, at January 1 of each calendar year: (1) is engaged in trade or business and is the owner of personal or real property used in trade or business or (2) owns residential real property with a value in excess of $15,000 (at 1957 estimated market prices).

CRIM is responsible for the billings and collections of real and personal property taxes on behalf of the Municipality. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, CRIM informs to the Municipality the estimated amount of property tax expected to be collected for the ensuing fiscal year. Throughout the fiscal year, CRIM advances funds to the Municipality based on the initial estimated collection amounts for the fiscal year. 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 the property tax amounts actually collected from taxpayers on behalf of the Municipality during the fiscal year. This settlement has to be completed on a preliminary basis not later than December 31 following the fiscal year end.

Personal property taxes are self-assessed by taxpayers every year using the book value of personal property assets owned by the taxpayer at January 1 (assessment date) and reporting such taxable value through a personal property tax return filed on May 15 subsequent to the assessment date. The total personal property tax rate in force at June 30, 2013 was 6.83 percent (of which taxpayers pay 6.63 percent and the remaining 0.20 percent is paid by the Department of Treasury, as a subsidy).

Real property taxes are assessed by CRIM. The assessment on real property is made every January 1 and is based on estimated current values of the property, deflated to 1957 market prices. The total real property tax rate in force at June 30, 2013 was 8.83 percent (of which 8.63 percent is paid by taxpayers and the remaining 0.20 percent is also paid by the Department of Treasury, as a subsidy).

Residential real property occupied by its owner (not engaged in trade or business) is exempt from property taxes only on the first $15,000 of the assessed value (at 1957 market prices). For exempt amounts, the Department of Treasury assumes the payment of the basic tax (4.00 percent and 6.00 percent for personal and real property, respectively), except for property assessed for less than $3,500 (at 1957 market prices), for which no payment is made by the Department of Treasury.

According to Act No. 81, included within the total personal and real property tax rates of 6.83 percent and 8.83 percent, respectively, there is a levy of an annual special tax of 1.03 percent of the assessed value of all real and personal property not exonerated from taxation. This special tax is levied by the Commonwealth but is collected by CRIM. Collections of this special tax are directly remitted by CRIM to the Commonwealth's debt service fund, for the payment of the general long-term debt of the Commonwealth.

In addition, included within the total personal and real property tax rates of 6.83 percent and 8.83 percent, respectively, there is a portion of the tax rate in the amount of 2.00 percent that is restricted for the Municipality's debt service requirements on bonds. Such amounts are recorded in the Municipality's debt service fund.

Furthermore, included within the total personal and real property tax rates of 6.83 percent and 8.83 percent, respectively, there is a portion of the tax rates that is recorded in the Municipality's general fund, of which a portion is restricted for the payment of: (1) the insurance premiums acquired through the Department of Treasury, (2) the monthly contributions to CRIM, which are statutorily required as the Municipality's share of CRIM operating expenses, (4) statutory contributions to the Puerto Rico Health Services Administration (PRHSA), as the Municipality's share of the cost of the public health insurance coverage provided to qualifying low-income citizens, (5) certain notes payable to CRIM and, (6) certain amounts due to certain agencies and component units of the Commonwealth, which are recorded within intergovernmental payables in the accompanying GWFS and GFFS. The 0.20 percent of unrestricted personal and real property taxes paid by the Department of Treasury as a subsidy is recorded in the Municipality's general fund.

The Additional Lottery System of the Commonwealth (the Additional Lottery) is an operational unit reported as an enterprise fund in the Commonwealth's basic financial statements, which currently operates several betting alternatives to the citizens of Puerto Rico. The Additional Lottery is required every fiscal year to distribute a portion of its excess of revenues over expenses as follows:

- Thirty five percent of its net earnings (defined as the excess of revenues over expenses less an amount earmarked for the Fund for Rent and Home Improvement Subsidy Program for the Low-Income Qualifying Elderly) is earmarked to the municipalities of the Commonwealth, of which a maximum of $26 million, on an annual basis, is distributed to the Municipal Equalization Fund held by CRIM to cover operating expenses and permanent improvements of the municipalities.

- An additional amount not exceeding $16 million, on an annual basis, is distributed to the Municipal Equalization Fund, provided it is within the thirty-five percent corresponding to the municipalities of the Commonwealth. When the accumulated municipal appropriations from the municipalities' Puerto Rico Health Reform are covered up to June 30, 1997, these resources will be assigned to PRHSA.

At June 30, 2013, property taxes receivable recorded in the general and debt service fund amounted to $1,280,189 and $13,934 respectively, net of a reserve for doubtful accounts.

5. Sales and Use Taxes

The Municipality imposes a sales and usage tax within the territorial limits of the Municipality pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of the Government of Puerto Rico. This is a self-assessed tax consisting of one and a half percent (1.5%) on the sale price of a taxable item or on the purchase price of all usage, storage or consumption of a taxable item. It is collected monthly in a tax return that is due twenty calendar days after the end of each month.

A portion of the sales tax amounting 0.2% is restricted for the payment of long-term debt and is recorded in the debt service fund. The remaining portion of 1.3% is recorded in the general fund since is available for general operating purposes.

Sale tax receivable represents sales tax levied that were collected subsequent to June 30, 2013, but pertaining to current year period. At June 30, 2013, the sales and use taxes receivable amounted to $68,628.

6. Construction Excise Taxes

The Municipality imposes and collects municipal construction excise taxes to most natural and legal persons and any governmental instrumentality that carry out activities related to construction, expansion, major repairs, relocations, alterations and other types of permanent improvements to residential, commercial and industrial buildings and structures within the territorial area of the Municipality. The tax is also applicable to infrastructure projects, the installation of machinery, equipment and fixtures, and other types of construction-related activities.

The construction excise tax generally is a self-assessed tax imposed over the cost of the project, net of certain exemptions such as the costs associated with the acquisition of land, project design and other engineering fees, licenses and permits, legal and accounting fees, and most marketing and advertising costs. The tax is paid by the taxpayer at the beginning of the project.

All single-family residential construction projects not related to housing development projects, condominiums, or any similar projects, are partially exempt from construction excise taxes. In addition, a portion of all single-family residential improvement projects are exempt from construction excise taxes. All projects carried out on buildings and structures classified as historical treasures by the Puerto Rico Planning Board have an in the tax rate applicable to construction excise taxes.

Construction excise tax receivable represents taxes that were collected subsequent to June 30, 2013, but pertaining to current year period. At June 30, 2013, the construction excise taxes receivable amounted to $28,734.

7. Inter Fund Transactions

The composition of inter-fund balances at June 30, 2013 and for the fiscal year then ended is as follows:

	Due and advances to other funds:					
Due and advances from other funds:	General fund	Debt service fund	Community development block grant fund	State assignment fund	Other governmental funds	Total governmental funds
Major governmental funds:						
General fund	$ -	$ 123	$ 88,533	$ -	$ 245,152	$ 333,808
State assignments fund	2,624,564		-	-	3,333	2,627,897
Other governmental funds		-	-	13,781	-	13,781
Total	$ 2,624,564	$ 123	$ 88,533	$ 13,781	$ 248,485	$ 2,975,486

	Transfers from other funds:		
Transfers to other funds:	Debt service fund	Community development block grant fund	Total governmental funds
Major governmental funds:			
General fund	$ 1,576	$ 3,655	$ 5,231
Total	$ 1,576	$ 3,655	$ 5,231

8. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013:

	Balance at beginning of fiscal year,	Additions	Reclassification of completed works and permanent improvement projects	Balance at end of fiscal year
Governmental activities:				
Cost basis:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	$ 3,619,954	$ -	$ -	$ 3,619,954
Construction in progress	404,474	381,551	(390,133)	395,892
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	4,024,428	381,551	(390,133)	4,015,846
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings and building improvements	9,750,750	319,006	390,133	10,459,889
Equipment and vehicles	4,359,154	266,681	-	4,625,835
Furniture and fixtures	42,886	3,622	-	46,508
Heavy equipment	1,234,971	48,500	-	1,283,471
Infrastructure	3,022,257	2,567,285	-	5,589,542
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	18,410,018	3,205,094	390,133	22,005,245
Total cost basis of capital assets	$ 22,434,446	$ 3,586,645	$ -	$ 26,021,091

	Accumulated depreciation/ amortization at beginning of fiscal year, as restated	Depreciation and amortization expense	Reclassification of completed works and permanent improvement projects	Accumulated depreciation/ amortization at end of fiscal year
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Buildings and building improvements	$ 1,929,588	$ 209,198	$ -	$ 2,138,786
Equipment and vehicles	3,291,506	347,120	-	3,638,626
Furniture and fixtures	26,041	2,728	-	28,769
Heavy equipment	803,887	99,741	-	903,628
Infrastructure	120,312	189,127	-	309,439
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	6,171,334	847,914	-	7,019,248
Net capital assets	$ 16,263,112	$ 2,738,731	$ -	$ 19,001,843

Depreciation and amortization expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 169,583
Public safety	169,583
Public works	169,583
Recreation	169,583
Health and welfare	169,582
Total depreciation and amortization expense	$ 847,914

9. Long-Term Obligations

The general long-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 is as follows:

	Balance at beginning of fiscal year	Borrowings or additions	Payment or deductions	Balance at end of fiscal year	Balance due within one year
Bonds payable	$ 5,339,000	$ -	$ (589,000)	$ 4,750,000	$ 634,000
Notes payable:					
Puerto Rico Health Insurance Services Administration	140,000	585,100	-	725,100	-
Public Act No. 146 of October 11, 2001	231,946	-	(12,209)	219,737	12,209
Public Act No. 42 of January 26, 2000	615,431	-	(15,923)	599,508	15,923
LIMS Repayment Plan	14,982	-	(14,982)	-	-
Landfill Technologies	-	117,000	-	117,000	-
Compensated absences	1,664,300	616,439	(851,913)	1,428,826	851,913
	$ 8,005,659	$ 1,318,539	$ (1,484,027)	$ 7,840,171	$ 1,514,045

Historically, the general fund has been used to liquidate certain notes payable, compensated absences, federal cost disallowances, obligations under capital leases and any other long-term liabilities other than bonds.

1. Debt Limitation

The Municipal Legislature is legally authorized to approve the contracting of debts of the Municipality. Nevertheless, the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth also provide that:

- Direct obligations of the Municipality (evidenced principally by bonds and bond anticipation notes) are backed by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the Municipality; and

- Direct obligations are not to be issued by the Municipality if the amount of the principal of, and the interest on, such bonds and bond anticipation notes (and on all bonds and notes issued thereafter) which are payable in any fiscal year, together with any amount paid by the Municipality in the preceding fiscal year on account of bonds or bond anticipation notes guaranteed by the Municipality, exceed 10 percent of the total assessed value of the property located within the Municipality plus the balance of the ad valorem taxes in the debt service fund, for bonds payable and bond anticipation notes to be repaid with the proceeds of property taxes restricted for debt service.

2. Bonds Payable

The Municipality issues general obligation, special obligation and public improvement bonds to finance the acquisition, construction and improvement of capital assets, as well as, to finance certain operating needs, including the payment to suppliers in certain circumstances.

The laws and regulations of the Commonwealth provide that the Municipality's public debt will constitute a first claim on the available revenue of the Municipality. Public debt is composed of

bonds payable. The good faith, credit and taxing power of the Municipality are irrevocably pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and interest of bonds.

As described in Note 4, the Municipality levies an annual additional special tax of 2.00 percent of the assessed value of personal and real property. The proceeds of this additional special tax are deposited in a sinking fund established at GDB whereby sufficient funds are set aside to redeem the bonds payable of the Municipality in minimum annual or semiannual principal and interest payments. The collections of this special tax are recorded in the Municipality's debt service fund.

For financial reporting purposes, the outstanding balances of bonds represent the total principal to be repaid. Bonds payable is composed as follows at June 30, 2013:

	Outstanding Amount
1998-1999 serial bonds (face amount of $1,045,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $10,000 to $90,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (5.86% at June 30, 2013) through January, 1, 2022.	$ 675,000
2001-2002 serial bonds (face amount of $750,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $5,00 to $65,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (4.50% at June 30, 2013) through January, 1, 2026.	585,000
2006-2007 serial bonds (face amount of $665,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $10,000 to $55,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (1.72% at June 30, 2013) through January 1, 2031.	590,000
2007-2008 serial bonds (face amount $880,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $120,000 to $180,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (1.72% at June 30, 2013) through January 1, 2014.	340,000
2007-2008 serial bonds (face amount of $937,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $66,000 to $128,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (1.72% at June 30, 2013) through January 1, 2017.	553,000
2008-2009 serial bonds (face amount of $464,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $33,000 to $63,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (1.72% at June 30, 2013) through July 1, 2018.	317,000

	Outstanding Amount
2008-2009 serial bonds (face amount of $900,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $100,000 to $165,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (4.75% at June 30, 2013) through July 1, 2015.	$ 445,000
2011-2012 serial bonds (face amount of $290,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $35,000 to $50,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (6.00% at June 30, 2013) through January 1, 2018.	255,000
2011-2012 serial bonds (face amount of $1,060,000) due in annual principal installments ranging from $70,000 to $145,000; plus interests due in semiannually installments at variable rates (6.00% at June 30, 2013) through July 1, 2021.	990,000
Total bonds payable	$ 4,750,000

Variable interest rates on serial bonds are reviewed periodically by GDB and are based on the fluctuation of GDB's weighted average rate for its commercial paper program. Under this program, GDB issues commercial paper: (1) in the taxable and tax-exempt markets of the United States of America, (2) in the Eurodollar market, and (3) to corporations having tax exemptions under the Commonwealth's Industrial Incentives Acts and, which qualify for benefits provided by the former Section 936 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. Annual debt service requirements of maturity for bonds payable are as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$ 634,000	$ 309,844	$ 943,844
2015	689,000	262,029	951,029
2016	566,000	216,466	782,466
2017	427,000	181,802	608,802
2018	461,000	149,129	610,129
2019-2023	1,368,000	404,063	1,772,063
2024-2028	410,000	128,660	538,660
2029-2032	195,000	28,525	223,525
Totals	**$ 4,750,000**	**$ 1,680,518**	**$ 6,430,518**

At June 30, 2013, accrued interest payable on bonds amounted to $99,054.

3. *Notes Payable to CRIM*

The Municipality had the following notes payables to CRIM at June 30, 2013:

- **Public Act No. 146** – On September 24, 2002, CRIM, on behalf of the municipalities of Puerto Rico, entered into a financing agreement with GDB pursuant to the provisions of Public Act No. 146 of October 11, 2001, as amended (Act No. 146). The purpose of this financing agreement was to extinguish in advance certain bonds payable issued by Public Finance Corporation (PFC), a subsidiary of GDB, which were originally issued to pay certain property tax receivables owned by the municipalities of Puerto Rico through 1996, which were acquired by PFC with recourse.

  The original face amount of the note allocated by CRIM to the Municipality was for a term not exceeding 30 years. The note bears interest at 6.50 percent during its first five years. Subsequently, from years 6 through 30, the loan shall bear variable interest at a rate of 125 points over the 5-year LIBOR rate, which will be adjusted every five years. During the first five years of the note, commenced on July 1, 2003, the Municipality shall pay only interest. At the end of the first five years of the note, the repayment terms and conditions of the note shall be renegotiated to allow the Municipality to pay the outstanding balance of the note in equal installments of principal plus interest, through maturity. Interest payments on this financing agreement are accounted for in the general fund.

  The outstanding principal of the note payable to CRIM amounted to $219,737 at June 30, 2013.

- **Public Act No. 42** – The Commonwealth's Pubic Act No. 42 of January 26, 2000 (Act No. 42) was enacted to authorize CRIM to enter into a financing agreement of up to $200 million, for a term not exceeding 30 years. The financing agreement authorized CRIM to finance a debt that the municipalities of Puerto Rico had with such entity, which arose from the difference between the yearly final settlements of property tax advances made by CRIM to the municipalities and the actual property tax collections received by CRIM from taxpayers through fiscal year 2000. The amounts that the municipalities will collect from the additional property taxes resulting from the increases in the subsidy from the Commonwealth are assigned through Act No. 42 to repay such note. The increase in this subsidy was the result of Public Act No. 238 of August 15, 1999.

  In addition, on December 16, 2002 the Municipality entered into a repayment agreement with GDB and CRIM to pay off the remaining of excess of property tax advances from fiscal years 2000, 2001 and other previous fiscal years. CRIM retains the principal and interest from the property tax advances of the Municipality. The amounts retained by CRIM are remitted to GDB on July 1 of each fiscal year through July 1, 2032. The repayment agreement bears interest at variable rates determined by GDB (6.19 percent at June 30, 2013) but not exceeding 8.00 percent. Principal and interest payments on this financing agreement are accounted for in the general fund. The outstanding principal amounted to $599,508 at June 30, 2013.

4. *Notes Payable to Land Information Management System (LIMS)*

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. Monthly amounts will be retained in ten years period at an interest rate of 5.95%. There is no outstanding debt balance of the note payable.

10. Employees' Retirement Systems

1. *Plan Description*

The Municipality's employees participate in the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities (ERS), a cost-sharing multi-employer (as related to the Municipality's reporting entity) defined pension plan established by the Commonwealth. Substantially all full-time employees of the Commonwealth and substantially all municipalities are covered by ERS under the terms of Public Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended (Act No. 447). All regular and temporary employees of the Municipality become plan members of ERS at the date of employment, while it is optional for officers appointed.

ERS members, other than those joining it after March 31, 1990, are eligible for the benefits described below:

- ***Retirement Annuity***

ERS members are eligible for a retirement annuity upon reaching the following age:

Policemen and firemen:	Other employees:
50 with 25 years of credited service	55 with 25 years of credited service
58 with 10 years of credited service	58 with 10 years of credited service

ERS members are eligible for monthly benefit payments determined by the application of the stipulated benefit ratios to the member's average compensation. Average compensation is computed based on the highest 36 months of compensation recognized by ERS. The annuity, for which a member is eligible, is limited to a minimum of $300 per month and a maximum of 75 percent of the average compensation.

- ***Merit Annuity***

ERS members are eligible for merit annuity with a minimum of 30 years or more of credited service. The annuity for which the plan member is eligible is limited to a minimum of 65 percent and a maximum of 75 percent of the average compensation.

- ***Deferred Retirement Annuity***

  A participating employee who ceases to be an employee of the Municipality after having accumulated a minimum of ten years of credited service qualifies for retirement benefits provided his/her contributions are left in ERS until reaching 58 years of age.

- ***Coordinated Plan***

  On the coordinated plan, by the time the employee reaches 65 years old and begins to receive social security benefits, the pension benefits are reduced by the following:

  (a) $165 per month, if retired with 55 years of age and 30 years of credited service.

  (b) $110 per month, if retired with less than 55 years of age and 30 years of credited service.

  (c) All other between $82 and $100 per month.

  (d) Disability annuities under the coordinated plan are also adjusted at age 65 and in some cases can be reduced over $165 per month.

- ***Non-Coordinated Plan***

  On the non-coordinated plan the participating employee and does not have any change on the pension benefits upon receiving social security benefits.

- ***Reversionary Annuity***

  An ERS member, upon retirement, could elect to receive a reduced retirement annuity giving one or more benefit payments to his/her dependents. The life annuity payments would start after the death of the retiree for an amount not less than $240 per year or greater than the annuity payments being received by the retiree.

- ***Occupational Disability Annuity***

  A participating employee, who as a direct result of the performance of his/her occupation is totally and permanently disabled, is eligible for a disability annuity of 50 percent of the compensation received at the time of the disability.

- ***Non-occupational Disability Annuity***

  A participating employee, totally and permanently disabled for causes not related to his/her occupation and with no less than 10 years of credited service, is eligible for an annuity of 1.50 percent of the average compensation of the first 20 years of credited services, increased by 2 percent for every additional year of credited service in excess of 20 years.

- ***Death Benefits***

Occupational:

(a) **Surviving spouse** – annuity equal to 50 percent of the participating employee's salary at the date of the death.

(b) **Children** – $10 per month for each child, minor or student, up to a maximum benefit per family of $100.

Non-occupational:

Beneficiary – the contributions and interest accumulated as of the date of the death plus an amount equal to the annual compensation at the time of the death.

Post-retirement:

Beneficiary with surviving spouse age 60 or over and a child, 18 or under, up to 30 percent (60 percent, if not covered under Title II of the Social Security Act) (increased to 50 percent effective January 1, 2005) of retiree's pension or otherwise the excess, if any, of the accumulated contributions at the time of retirement over the total annuity benefits received before death, limited to a minimum of $750.

- ***Refunds***

A participating employee who ceases his/her employment with the Municipality without the right to a retirement annuity has the right to a refund of the contributions to ERS plus any interest earned thereon.

- ***Cost of Living Adjustment for Pension Benefits***

Public Act No. 10 of May 21, 1992 (Act No. 10) provided for increases of 3 percent every three or more years of retirement. Act No. 10 requires further legislation to grant this increase every three years subject to the presentation of actuarial studies regarding its costs and the source of financing. To protect the financial health of ERS, the increase granted during 2001 and the one granted on January 1, 2005 are being financed by the Municipality and the other participating employers.

To avoid any economic impact on ERS, the employers are responsible for contributing to ERS the amounts to cover the benefit payments and the employer and employee contributions with respect to the participants covered until the participants reach the normal retirement age.

- ***Amendment to Act No. 447 effective January 1, 2000 to create a Defined Contribution Plan***

On September 24, 1999, Public Act No. 305, an amendment to Act No. 447, was enacted to establish a defined contribution plan, known as System 2000, to cover employees joining ERS on or after January 1, 2000.

Employees that participated in the original plan as of December 31, 1999, had the opportunity to elect to either stay in the defined benefit plan or transfer to System 2000. Employees that joined the Municipality on or after January 1, 2000, were only allowed to become members of System 2000.

System 2000 is a hybrid defined contribution plan, also known as a cash balance plan. Under this new plan, there is a pool of plan assets, which is invested by the System, together with those of the cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan. Neither the Commonwealth nor the Municipality guarantee benefits at retirement age. The annuity is based on a formula which assumes that each fiscal year the employee's contribution (with a minimum of 8.28 percent of the employee's salary up to a maximum of 10 percent) is invested as instructed by the employee in an account which either: (1) earns a fixed rate based on the two-year Constant Maturity Treasury Notes, (2) earns a rate equal to 75 percent of the return of the ERS' investment portfolio (net of management fees), or (3) earns a combination of both alternatives. Participants receive periodic account statements similar to those of defined contribution plans showing their accrued balances. Disability benefits are not granted under System 2000, rather are provided to those participants that voluntarily elect to participate in a private insurance long-term disability program. The employers' contributions (9.28 percent of the employee's salary) with respect to employees under System 2000 will continue and will be used to fund the cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan.

System 2000 reduced the retirement age from 65 years to 60 for those employees who joined the current plan on or after January 1, 2000.

Historically, the Commonwealth has reported ERS and System 2000 in its basic financial statements as pension trust funds. Accordingly, the Commonwealth is currently assuming any actuarial deficiency that may exist or arise related to the Municipality's participating employees because ERS does not allocate to the Municipality any actuarial deficiencies pertaining to participating municipal employees. The Municipality is only required by law to make statutory contributions at the rates detailed below.

- ***Recent Amendments to Act No. 447***

In June and July 2003, the Governor of the Commonwealth signed three Public Acts that provided the following certain benefits to retirees:

(a) Increase in minimum monthly pension payments to $300, effective January 1, 2005.

(b) Triennial 3 percent increase in all pensions, effective January 1, 2005.

(c) Increase in widow and/or beneficiaries to 50 percent of the benefit received by the deceased pensioner, effective January 1, 2005.

All the benefits granted will be funded through budgetary assignments in the Municipality's general fund with respect to its retired employees.

The Board of Trustees of ERS approved, effective November 17, 2003, an increase in the amount granted on personal loans to participating employees from $3,000 to $5,000.

2. *Funding Policy*

The contribution requirement to ERS is established by law and is not actuarially determined. These contributions are as follows:

Municipality and other employers	9.28 percent of applicable payroll
Employees:	
Coordination plan:	5.78 percent of gross salary up to $6,600 per year, plus 8.28 percent gross salary in excess of $6,600.
Supplementation plan:	8.28 percent of gross salary. This is the only choice available to policemen, firemen and majors

11. Commitments and Contingencies

The Municipality is defendant in various legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations. Under Act No. 104 of June 25, 1955, as amended, persons are authorized to sue the Municipality only for causes of actions set forth in said Act to a maximum amount of $75,000 or $150,000 if it involves actions for damages to more than one person or where a single injured party is entitled to several causes of action. Under certain circumstances, as provided in Act No. 9 of November 26, 1975, as amended, the Municipality may provide its officers and employees with legal representation, as well as assume the payment of any judgment that may be entered against them. There is no limitation on the payment of such judgment.

Management believes that any unfavorable outcome in relation to pending or threatened litigation would not be significant, if any.

The Municipality has reported, outstanding encumbrances amounting to $138,410 in the general fund at June 30, 2013. The Municipality intends to honor these encumbrances, which will continue to be liquidated under the current year's budget during a lapse period that extends into the subsequent fiscal year.

12. Fund Balances

As of June 30, 2013, fund balance is comprised of the following:

	General fund	Debt service fund	Community development block grant fund	State assignments fund	Other governmental funds	Total
Restricted:						
General government	$ 138,410	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 138,410
Debt service	-	2,416,641	-	-	-	2,416,641
Federal funded programs	-	-	-	-	62,437	62,437
Assigned for:						
Capital projects	-	-	-	3,561,093	-	3,561,093
Advances for:						
Capital projects	-	-	-	2,651,143	-	2,651,143
Federal funded programs	-	-	-	-	13,781	13,781
Unassigned	(3,078,092)	-	-	-	-	(3,078,092)
	$ (2,939,682)	$ 2,416,641	$ -	$ 6,212,236	$ 76,218	$ 5,765,413

13. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Municipality has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition on disclosure through December 10, 2013, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

PART II – REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Budgeted amounts		Actual amounts (budgetary basis)	Variance with final budget- over (under)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property taxes	$ 2,257,822	$ 2,257,822	$ 2,089,252	$ (168,570)
Municipal license taxes	1,230,000	1,230,000	820,186	(409,814)
Sales and taxes	1,100,000	1,100,000	860,859	(239,141)
Construction excise taxes	910,621	910,621	180,339	(730,282)
Charges for services	1,025,000	1,025,000	853,991	(171,009)
Contribution in lieu of taxes	1,251,574	1,251,574	1,251,574	0
Intergovernmental grants and contributions	5,583,419	5,583,419	5,541,567	(41,852)
Interest	75,000	75,000	7,853	(67,147)
Miscellaneous	455,000	455,000	171,083	(283,917)
Other financing sources	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and transfers from other funds	13,888,436	13,888,436	11,776,704	(2,111,732)
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	6,693,241	6,827,365	4,788,608	(2,038,757)
Urban and economic development	3,351,623	3,569,762	3,462,703	(107,059)
Health and sanitation	1,324,081	1,282,290	1,052,061	(230,229)
Public safety	1,216,725	1,026,345	787,858	(238,487)
Public housing and welfare	809,944	720,708	554,303	(166,405)
Culture, recreation and education	492,822	461,966	352,137	(109,829)
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	28,132	28,132
Interest	-	-	44,878	44,878
Capital outlay	-	-	71,754	71,754
Other financing uses	-	-	440,015	440,015
Total expenditures and transfers to other funds	13,888,436	13,888,436	11,582,449	(2,305,987)
Revenues and other financing sources under expenditures and other financing uses	$ -	$ -	$ 194,255	$ 194,255

Reconciliation with basic financial statements:

Sources of inflows of financial resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) available for appropriations from the budgetary comparison schedule	$ 11,776,704
Differences - budgetary basis to GAAP:	
Non-budget interests and miscellaneous revenues	506
Net increase in accounts receivable	144,532
Net increase in deferred inflows	(31,445)
Total revenues as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances	**$ 11,890,297**

Sources of outflows of financial resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis - total charges to appropriations from the budgetary comparison schedule (total expenditures and transfers)	**$ 11,582,449**
Differences - budgetary basis to GAAP:	
Current year encumbrances	(138,410)
Prior year encumbrances	236,561
Net decrease in accounts payable in accrued liabilities	(45,762)
Net decrease in intergovernmental payables	(23,790)
Net decrease in interfund payables	(143,662)
Other differences in liabilities	6,194
Total expenditures as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances	**$ 11,473,580**

PART III – SINGLE AUDIT SECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended June 30, 2013

FEDERAL GRANTOR / PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR / PROGRAM OR CLUSTER TITLE	FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER	FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:			
Direct Programs:			
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	14.871		$ 296,942
Indirect Programs:			
Pass-Through State – Office of the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs:			
State Block Grant Program (SBGP)	14.228		863,792
ARRA – Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program	14.257		10,850
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			1,171,584
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:			
Pass-Through GAR (Governor's Authorized Representive):			
Disaster Grants-Public Assistance	97.036		381,528
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039		26,195
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			407,723
U.S. Department of Transportation:			
Pass-Through Puerto Rico Traffic Safety Commission:			
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	10-708	12,072
U.S. Federal Transit Administration:			
Federal Transit Administration	20.500		47,472
U.S. Department of Justice			
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants..	16.710		3,996
Pass Through Puerto Rico Department of Justice:			

See notes to Schedule of Federal Awards.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2013

FEDERAL GRANTOR / PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR / PROGRAM OR CLUSTER TITLE	FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER	FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
ARRA – Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program Recovery Act Funded	16.803		1,047
Total U.S. Department of Justice			5,043
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS ...			$ 1,643,894

See notes to Schedule of Federal Awards.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended June 30, 2013

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activities of the Municipality of Lares, Puerto Rico (Municipality). The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Municipality, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, or change in net position of the Municipality.

Therefore, some amounts presented in this Schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements. The Municipality reporting entity is defined in Note (1) (A) to the basic financial statements. All federal financial awards received directly from federal agency as well as federal financial awards passed-through other government agencies are included on the Schedule.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State and Local Government, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

B. Negative amounts, if any, shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

C. Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

3. FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER

The CFDA numbers included in this Schedule are determined based on the program name, review of grant contract information and the Office of Management and Budget's Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance.

4. RELATIONSHIP TO FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORTS

Expenditures of federal awards are reported in the Municipality's Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances- Governmental Fund as follows: SBGP - $863,792 and Other Governmental Funds $780,102.

ORR & Co.
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Certified Public Accountants and Business Advisors

CPA Orlando Luis Ortiz Cabrera
CPA Marco Antonio Rivera Zúñiga
CPA Zoraida Cruz Claudio

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American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Lares', as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Municipality's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon date December 10, 2013.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the

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accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to be significant deficiencies as item 13-A and 13-B.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Municipality's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned cost as 13-A and 13B

Municipality of Lares' Response to Findings

Municipality's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Municipality's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 10, 2013

Ortiz, Rivera, Rivera & Co.

The stamp E65038 of the Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants Was affixed to the original of this report.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY OMB CIRCULAR A-133

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

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited Municipality of Lares' compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of Municipality's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2013. Municipality's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal program.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Municipality's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Municipality's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Municipality's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Municipality complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2013-1. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

Municipality's responses to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying corrective action plan. Municipality's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of Municipality is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered Municipality's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal controls over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Municipality's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

San Juan, Puerto Rico
December 10, 2013

Ortiz, Rivera, Rivera & Co.

The stamp E65039 of the Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants Was affixed to the original of this report.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

I. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued:	Unqualified opinion			
Internal control over financial reporting:				
Material weakness (es) identified?	____	Yes	X	No
Significant deficiency (ies) identified?	X	Yes	____	No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	____	Yes	X	No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:				
Material weakness (es) identified?	____	Yes	X	No
Significant deficiency (ies) identified?	X	Yes	____	No
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unqualified			
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510 (a) of OMB Circular A-133?	X	Yes	____	No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Numbers	Name of Federal Programs or Cluster
14.871	Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher
97.036	Disaster Grants-Public Assistance

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and Type B programs: $300,000

Audited qualified as low-risk auditee?	X	Yes	____	No

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINDINGS

- **13-A: General Fund Deficit**

Condition

As of June 30, 2013, the Municipality closed with an accumulated deficit of $2,939,682, seven consecutive years that the Municipality closed its operations reporting a deficit.

Criteria

Article 7.011(a) of Autonomous Municipal Act (Law 81 of August 30, 1991), as amended, establishes that municipalities with deficits at their closing dates must provide for sufficient resources during the next fiscal year period in order to cover such deficit.

Section 3 of the Revised Regulation over Basic Standards for Municipalities of Puerto Rico (The Regulation) states that special care must be provided for the estimation of future revenues in order to avoid budget appropriations in excess of available resources.

Cause

The deficit is caused by the overestimation of budgeted revenues and by the incurrence of obligations without the proper consideration of current and future available resources. The mayor and the Finance Director did not follow adequate budgeting procedures.

Recommendation

The continuing deficit reported by the Municipality of Lares may harm the basic governmental services provided to its citizens. We strongly recommend that the necessary measures are taken in order to stop this trend. The Municipality must work on increasing actual revenues and/or substantially reducing expenditures.

- **13-B: Estimated Revenue Shortfall**

Condition

As of June 30, 2013, the Municipality did not meet certain projected revenues by significant amounts, causing an increase in its General Fund deficit (see Finding 12-A). The following deficiencies were noted based on our comparison of budgeted revenues versus final operating results:

- For construction excise taxes, the Municipality failed to meet its expectations by $730,282 a 80% budget shortfall.

- For miscellaneous revenues, the Municipality failed to meet its expectations by $283,917 a 62% budget shortfall.

- For sales and usage taxes, the Municipality failed to meet its expectations by $239,141, a 22% budget shortfall.

- For municipal taxes, the Municipality failed to meet its expectations by $409,814, a 33% budget shortfall.

- For charges for services, the Municipality failed to meet its expectations by $171,009, a 16% budget shortfall.

Criteria

Section 3 of the Revised Regulation over Basic Standards for Municipalities of Puerto Rico (The Regulation) states that special care must be provided for the estimation of future revenues in order to avoid budget appropriations in excess of available resources.

Cause

The mayor and the Finance Director did not follow adequate budgeting procedures for establishing reasonable estimates.

Recommendation

The Municipality should revise and amend the budget as current information related to collections of budgeted revenues became available.

III. FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher CFDA 14.871

Condition 13-1 – Reasonable Rent

We do not observe in some files the documents for the determination that the rent to owners is reasonable in comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units.

Criteria

The Municipality must maintain records to document the basis for the determination that rent to owners is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of the HAP contract) (24 CFR sections 982.4,982.054(d)(15),982.158(F)(7),and 982.507.

Cause

The Municipality not maintains records that document the basic for the determination that the rent to owners is a reasonable rent.

Effect

This could expose the Municipality to pay more for a units in comparison with the unassisted units.

Recommendation

We recommend the Municipality to improve its monitoring procedures in order to assure that all the files contains all the documentation and determinations made for the calculations that the rent it reasonable.

Questioned Costs

None

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Schedule of Status of Prior Year
Audit Findings and Questioned Cost
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

During the current examination, follow up was given to the findings informed to the Municipality in prior years. It was noted that corrective action has been taken, except for certain conditions that still exist and require further action. These are included in the accompanying Schedule of Prior Year Audits Findings and Questioned Costs.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF LARES
Schedule of Status of Prior Year
Audit Findings and Questioned Cost (Continued)
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Municipality of Lares has no prior year findings.

Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico

Municipio Autónomo de Lares
Oficina de Finanzas y Presupuesto
P.O. Box 395
Lares, Puerto Rico 00669

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

December 10, 2013

Cognizant or Oversight Agency for Audit:

Municipality of Lares respectfully submits the following corrective action plan for the year ended June 30, 2013

Name and address of independent public accounting firm: Ortiz, Rivera, Rivera & Co., Suite 152, PO Box 70250, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936-7250.

Audit period: Fiscal year ended June 30, 2013

0.19. The findings from the June 30, 2013 schedule of findings and questioned costs are discussed below. The findings are numbered consistently with the numbers assigned in the schedule.

FINDINGS - FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAM AUDITS, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT – SECTION 8 HOUSING VOUCHER

Finding 08-1: Section 8 Housing Voucher - CFDA No. 14.871

Reportable Condition: See Condition 13-1

Recommendation

The Municipality must improve its monitoring procedures in order to assure that all the files contains all the documentation and determination made for the calculations that the rent it reasonable.

Action Taken

The Municipality already established procedures to coordinate efficiently to verified that all the voucher contains the determination that the rent to owners is a reasonable rent.

If the Cognizant or Oversight Agency for Audit has questions regarding this plan, please call Mrs. Anette Cuevas, Finance Director, at (787) 897-2300.

Cordially,

Anette Cuevas
Finance Director