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

MUNICIPIO DE OROCOVIS
AUDITORÍA 2012-2013

30 DE JUNIO DE 2013

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF OROCOVIS, PUERTO RICO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

(WITH THE ADDITIONAL REPORTS AND INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS AND OMB CIRCULAR A-133)

CPA DIAZ-MARTINEZ, PSC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

AICPA Governmental Audit Quality Center

Member of: American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)
Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants
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PART I

FINANCIAL

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and
Member of the Municipal Legislature
Municipality of Orocovis, 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 **Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico (Municipality)**, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise **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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free 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 misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the **Municipality**'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 the 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 our audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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Opinions

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

Emphasis-of-Matter

Newly Adopted Standards

As discussed in Note 23 to the financial statements, the **Municipality** adopted the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position,* and GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities* effective July 1, 2012. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 5 through 15, and budgetary comparison information on pages 58 and 59 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the **Municipality**'s basic financial statements. The accompanying Financial Data Schedule – Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, as required by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, on pages 61 through 63, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organization,* on pages 65 through 67, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required parts of the basic financial statements.

The accompanying Financial Data Schedule – Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Financial Data Schedule – Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Governmental Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 17, 2014 on our consideration of the **Municipality**'s internal control over financial reporting on our test 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 the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considered **Municipality**'s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CPA Díaz-Martínez, PSC
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants
License Number 12, expires on December 1, 2016

Caguas, Puerto Rico
March 17, 2014

Stamp No. E100012 was affixed to
the original report.

AICPA Governmental Audit Quality Center

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As management of the **Municipality of Orocovis** (the "**Municipality**"), we offer the reader of the **Municipality**'s financial statements this narrative overview of the financial activities of the **Municipality** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the **Municipality**'s financial statements (beginning on page 16).

HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the **Municipality** exceeded its liabilities at the close of the current fiscal year by $29.3 million (net position).
- As of June 30, 2013, the **Municipality**'s General Fund (the primary operating fund) reported a fund balance of $169,430, a decrease of $140,717 in comparison with the prior year, as restated.
- The **Municipality**'s activities expenses show a decrease of $1.8 million in comparison with prior year and revenues show a decrease of $6.5 million dollars. These decreases were primarily to funds used for improvement and construction of infrastructure on 2012. The results of activities for fiscal year 2012-13 produced a decrease of net position of $3.1 million.
- The total cost of the **Municipality**'s mayor program (Head Start) amounted to $6,950 million and $6,988 million during fiscal year 2012-2013 and 2011-2012, respectively. This represented a decrease of $38 thousand (or 0.005%).
- The investment in capital assets for this year is $29.6 million representing an increase of $890 thousand (or 1.5%) in comparison with prior year.
- Loans principal payments were approximately $488,000, decreasing long-term debt. The **Municipality** issued three bonds which proceeds will be used for general construction. All three bonds will be used for resurfacing and improvements of various municipal roads. One is a Special Obligation Bond in the amount of $660,000 to be repaid by General Revenues, another is a General Obligation Bond for $295,000 to be repaid with Property Tax Income, and the third one is a Special Obligation Bond in the amount of $215,000 paid for with proceeds from Sales and Use Taxes. An additional bond, which was issued on the prior fiscal year, is through the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development for a total amount of $500,000. This bond will be used to finance the improvements of the Community Center. During this fiscal year, $250,665 was issued from that bond. Rural Development will determine terms on this loan upon completion of the construction. The balance due for compensated absences decreased by $178,458 during this fiscal year.
- Resources available for appropriation were $68,765 more than budgeted for the General Fund.

Municipality Highlights

- The **Municipality** completed multiple construction projects, totaling $979,047, for various buildings and recreational facilities.
- The **Municipality** administered funds from the Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (FEMA) to perform various improvements to municipal roads. Total funds invested during this fiscal year amounted to $916,302.

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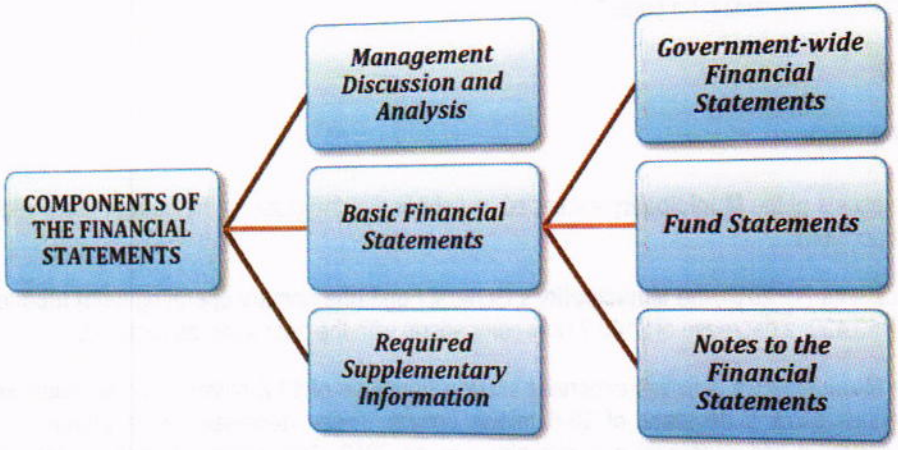
OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Municipality's basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) management discussion and analysis (presented here), (2) basic financial statements, and (3) required supplementary information.



The Municipality's basic financial statements consist of two kinds of statements, each with a different view of the Municipality's finances. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Municipality's overall financial status. The fund financial statements focus on major aspects of the Municipality's operations, reporting those operations in more detail than the government-wide statements:

Basic Financial Statement

Government-Wide Financial Statement

The government-wide statements report information about the **Municipality** as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector businesses. They are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

Statement of Net Position –The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the **Municipality**'s assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, such as the condition of the **Municipality**'s roads and other infrastructure may need to be considered to assess the overall financial position of the **Municipality**.

Statement of Activities – The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the **Municipality**'s net position changed during the year. All changes in net position (current year's revenues less expenses) are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). The *Statement of Activities* is focused on both the gross and net cost of various activities (including governmental and business-type activities). This is intended to summarize and simplify the reader's analysis of the revenues and costs of various state activities and the degree to which activities are subsidized by general revenues.

continue

Both of these government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the **Municipality** that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities).

The governmental activities of the **Municipality** include general government, public works and sanitation; public safety, culture and recreation, housing, welfare, and community development and education. These activities are primarily financed through property taxes, other local taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 16-17 of this report.

Fund Financial Statement

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the **Municipality**'s most significant funds. Funds are accounting devices that the **Municipality** uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Some funds are required by Federal and Commonwealth regulations, as well by bond covenants.

The **Municipality**'s basic services are included in governmental funds, which are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide statements. However, unlike the government-wide statements, the governmental funds are prepared using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this approach the financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of external resources, as well on balances of expendable resources available at year end. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the **Municipality**'s programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided on a subsequent page that explains the relationship (or differences) between the government-wide and fund statements.

The governmental fund statements focus on major funds. The **Municipality**'s major funds are the general fund (which accounts for the main operating activities of the **Municipality**) and funds that complies with a minimum criterion (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures). Funds that do not comply with this criterion are grouped and presented in a single column as other governmental funds.

In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Municipality's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $2,033,274.

The government fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-21 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statement

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements can be found on pages 22 through 56.

Required Supplementary Information

Provides additional information to better understand the financial position of the Municipality and contains the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund.

continue

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT

Statement of Net Position

The following table presents a summary of the Statements of Net Position as of June 30, 2013 and 2012:

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico
Statement of Net Position
As of June 30,

	2013	2012
Current and Non-Current Assets	$ 5,061,031	$ 11,137,402
Capital Assets	35,213,802	33,567,881
Total Assets	**40,274,833**	**44,705,283**
Current Liabilities	639,139	2,657,982
Unearned	509,728	606,636
Long-Term Liabilities	9,761,130	9,025,709
Total Liabilities	**10,909,997**	**12,290,327**
Net Investment in Capital Assets	29,688,977	28,798,461
Restricted (As Restated)	2,363,068	6,086,482
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(2,687,209)	(2,469,987)
Total Net Position	**$ 29,364,836**	**$ 32,414,956**

Net Position (assets over liabilities) may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Net Position for the year decreased 10% with respect to prior year. The most significant changes were a decrease in Current Liabilities of $1,996,996 and a decrease in Restricted Net Position of $3,050,120.

The largest portion of the **Municipality**'s net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure) for $29,688,977; total capital assets ($43,877,884) less accumulated depreciation ($8,664,082) and less any related outstanding debt ($5,524,825) used to acquire or construct those assets. The **Municipality** uses these assets to provide services to its citizens and consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. The resources needed to repay the debt related to these capital assets must be provided from other sources, because capital assets are not generally liquidated for the purposes of retiring debt.

Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

Unrestricted net position is the part of the net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constrains established by debt covenants, enabling legislation or other legal requirements.

As of June 30, 2013 the **Municipality** presented unrestricted (deficit) net position of ($2,687,209). This balance was affected by long term obligations such as compensated absences $2,376,970 and other debts for the amount of $1,138,159 for which the **Municipality** did not provide funding in previous budgets. Historically, such obligations have been budgeted on a pay as you go basis without providing funding for their future liquidation.

continue

Statement of Activities

The following table compares the revenues and expenses for the current and previous fiscal year.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico
Changes in Net Positions
For Fiscal Years Ending June 30,

	2013	2012
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Changes for Services	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Operating Grants and Contributions	10,677,298	17,822,702
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes	1,151,163	1,168,356
Volume of Business Taxes	409,147	330,994
Sales and Usage Taxes	815,505	698,450
Construction Excise Taxes	404,047	416,957
Intergovernmental	9,644,662	9,453,982
Other General Revenues	1,138,432	853,748
Total Revenues	**25,240,254**	**31,745,189**
Expenses:		
General Administration	6,144,298	6,069,613
Public Safety	824,506	600,112
Public Works	3,559,335	3,386,095
Culture and Recreation	958,354	1,026,794
Health and Sanitation	436,360	508,953
Solid Wasted Disposal	124,675	115,625
Human Services and Welfare	1,228,962	1,236,018
Urban Development	6,793,696	8,589,314
Public Instruction	7,912,172	8,292,020
Interest on Long-Term Debt	308,016	266,545
Total Expenses	**28,290,374**	**30,091,089**
Changes in Net Positions	**(3,050,120)**	**1,654,100**
Net Positions-Beginning, as Restated	32,414,956	30,760,856
Net Positions-Ending	**$ 29,364,836**	**$ 32,414,956**

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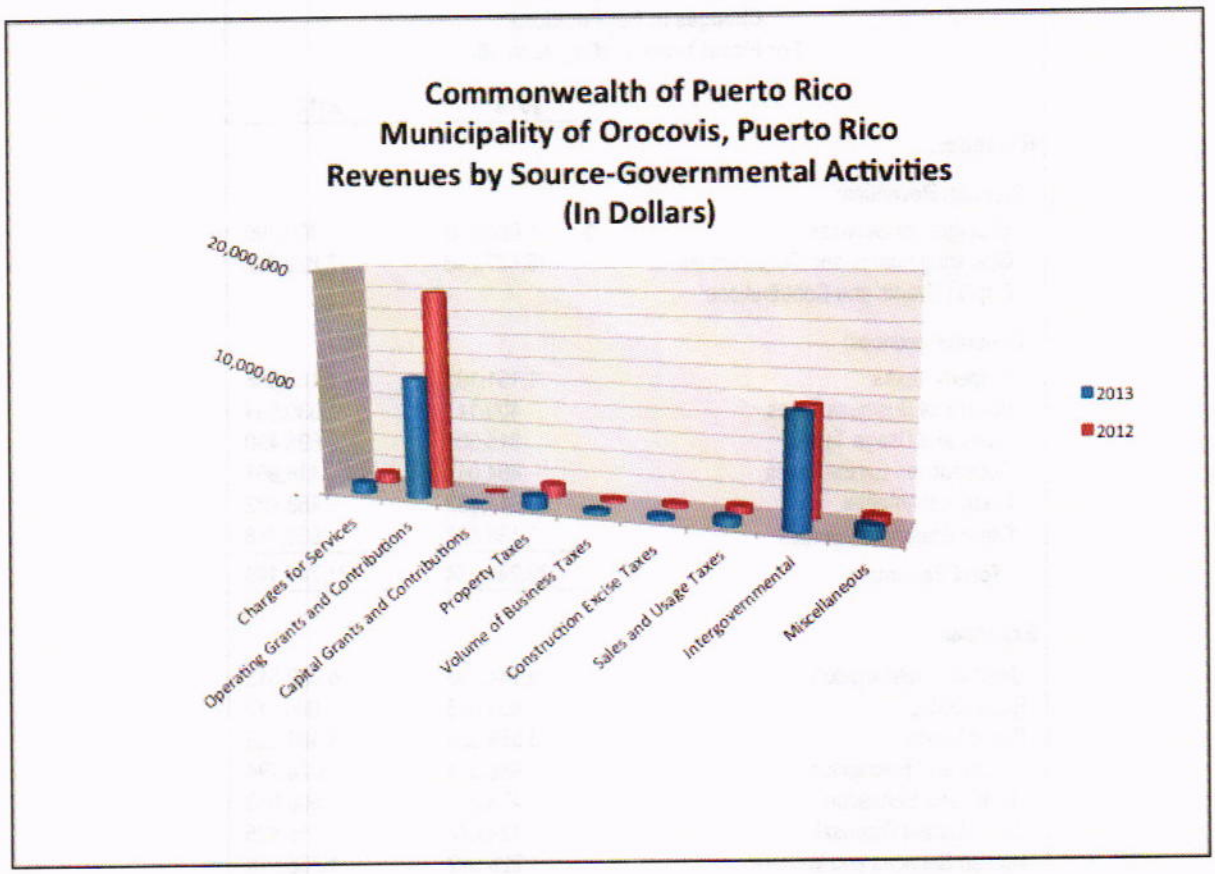
Figure 1 presents revenues comparison by sources of the governmental activities during the past two years:

FIGURE 1

Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2013 and 2012



Approximately 42% of the **Municipality**'s revenues came from grants and contributions, 38% from intergovernmental, 5% from property taxes, and 15% from other sources. With respect to prior year, revenues decreased by approximately $6,500,000, due primarily to two factors: the State Roads Improvement Fund was assigned some funds last year which were not available this year and thus, it had a reduction of $3,057,330; second, the Head Start Fund now receives its funds twice a year, so revenue recognized this year is $3,506,712 less than on the prior year.

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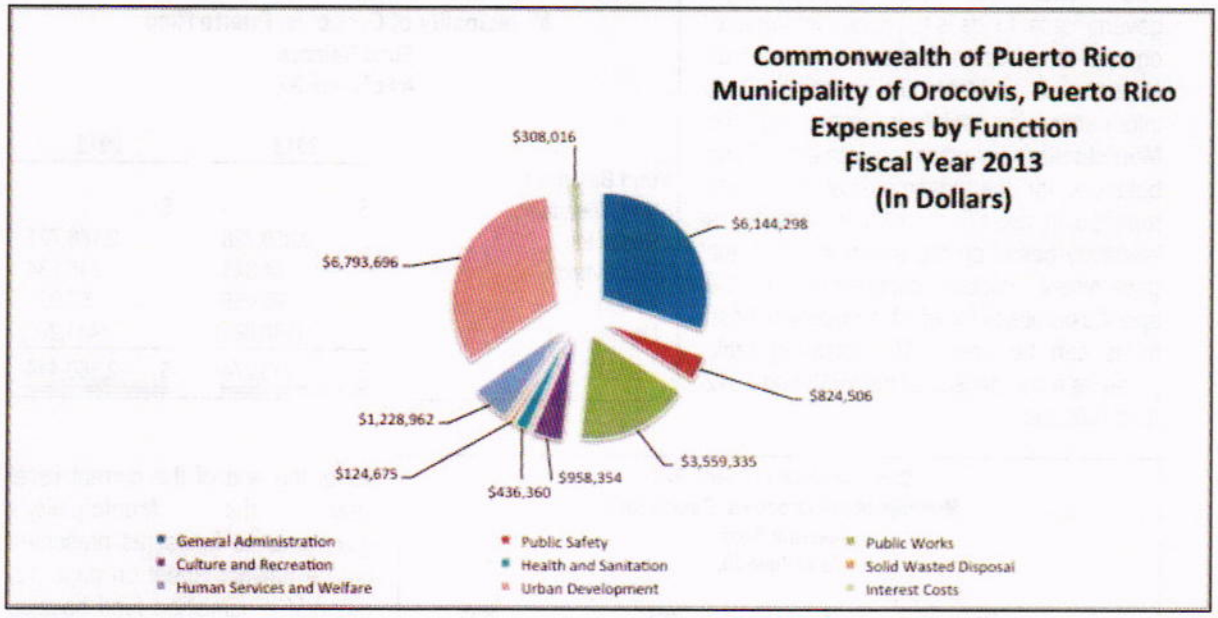
Figure 2 presents expenses by function of the governmental activities during the fiscal year 2012-2013:

FIGURE 2

Expenses by Function



The **Municipality**'s expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses are general administration with 30.2%, 33.3% for urban development, public works with 17.5%, human services and welfare with 6%, and culture and recreation with 4.7%. Program revenues of the **Municipality** covered 41% of total expenses.

The following table focuses on the cost of each of the **Municipality**'s largest functions/ programs as well as each functions/program's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the programs and program–specific intergovernmental aid):

Those who directly benefited from the programs and other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions paid some of the cost of governmental activities in 2013. Other general revenues including property, volume of business license taxes, and the sales and usage taxes and intergovernmental revenues substantially covered the $16,613,076 net cost of services.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico
Met Cost of Municipality's Governmental Activities
For Fiscal Years Ended June 30,

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
Functions/Programs	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
General Administration	$ 6,144,298	$ 6,069,613	$ 3,584,467	$ 3,870,914
Public Safety	824,506	600,112	824,506	600,112
Public Works	3,559,335	3,386,095	3,559,335	3,386,095
Culture and Recreation	958,354	1,026,794	958,354	1,026,794
Health Sanitation	436,360	508,953	436,360	508,953
Solid Waste Disposal	124,675	115,625	124,675	115,625
Human Services and Welfare	1,228,962	1,236,018	393,904	280,254
Urban Development	6,793,696	8,589,314	1,955,104	(175,319)
Public Instruction	7,912,172	8,292,020	4,468,355	1,388,414
Others	308,016	266,545	308,016	266,545
Total	**$ 28,290,374**	**$ 30,091,089**	**$ 16,613,076**	**$ 11,268,387**

continue

THE MUNICIPALITY'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The focus of the **Municipality**'s governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of resources available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the **Municipality**'s financing requirements. Fund balances for the governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the government honors constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The following table presents a comparison of the 2013 and 2012 fund balances:

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico
Fund Balance
As of June 30,

	2013	2012
Fund Balances:		
Nonexpendable	$ -	$ -
Restricted	2,050,728	2,166,721
Committed	74,375	346,934
Assigned	95,055	57,991
Unassigned	(186,884)	(411,202)
Total	$ 2,033,274	$ 2,160,444

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico
General Fund
As of June 30,

Description	2013	2012
Revenues:		
Property Taxes	$ 943,726	$ 968,700
Volume of Business Taxes	409,147	330,994
Sales and Usage Taxes	361,403	352,171
Intergovernmental	7,987,224	8,600,069
Construction Excise Taxes	404,047	416,957
Miscellaneous	2,138,432	853,748
Total Revenues	12,243,979	11,522,639
Expenditures:		
General Government	5,415,926	4,971,288
Public Safety	779,493	551,239
Public Work	3,236,745	3,035,839
Culture and Recreation	696,631	624,484
Health and Sanitation	428,857	500,807
Solid Waste Disposal	124,675	115,625
Public Instruction	989,653	745,363
Human Services and Welfare	337,998	224,336
Urban Development	-	-
Capital Outlay	49,266	114,470
Total Expenditures	12,059,244	10,883,451
Net Transfer In (Out)	(325,452)	(254,429)
Other Financing Sources	-	-
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fund Balance	**$ (140,717)**	**$ 384,759**

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the **Municipality**'s governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 18) reported a combined fund balance of $2 million, which decreased from last year's total by $127 thousand. Some of the governmental funds are capital expenditure oriented and, therefore, may reflect capital expenditures. The General Fund experienced a $140,717 decrease from a fund balance of $310,147 (as restated) in the previous year to a fund balance of $169,430 at the end of the current year.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2013, the General Fund presented Committed ($74,375) and Assigned ($95,055) Fund Balance, with an Unassigned Fund Balance of (186,884). In order to comply with the provisions stated on our Ordinance that implemented the GASB Statement No. 54, regarding the Minimum Fund Balance Policy, the **Municipality** is in the process of making the arrangements to comply.

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Budgetary Highlights

During the current year, the Municipal Legislature revised the **Municipality**'s budget several times increasing the original budget by $1,519,307 (see pages 57 and 58 for budget to actual comparisons). The current year operations resulted in a $196,702 net profit, for budgetary purposes.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2013, the **Municipality** had $35.2 million invested in a variety of capital assets, as reflected in the following table, which represents a net increase (additions less depreciation) of $1.6 million or 2.31% from the end of last year.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico
Net Investment in Capital Assets
As of June 30,

	Governmental Activities	
	2013	2012
Non-depreciable assets:		
Land	$ 6,994,384	$ 6,994,384
Construction in Progress	2,418,649	2,243,996
Depreciable assets:		
Buildings	16,373,043	15,774,156
Equipment and Vehicles	146,436	66,694
Furniture and Fixtures	457,381	277,937
Heavy Equipment	1,256,765	1,403,309
Infrastructure	7,567,144	6,807,405
Total	**$ 35,213,802**	**$ 33,567,881**

More detailed information about the **Municipality**'s capital assets is presented in Note 10 to the Basic Financial Statements.

Debt Outstanding

As of year-end, the **Municipality** had $7,243,556 in debts (bonds and other long-term debts) outstanding compared to $9,025,709 of last year.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico
Outstanding Long-Term Debt
As of June 30,

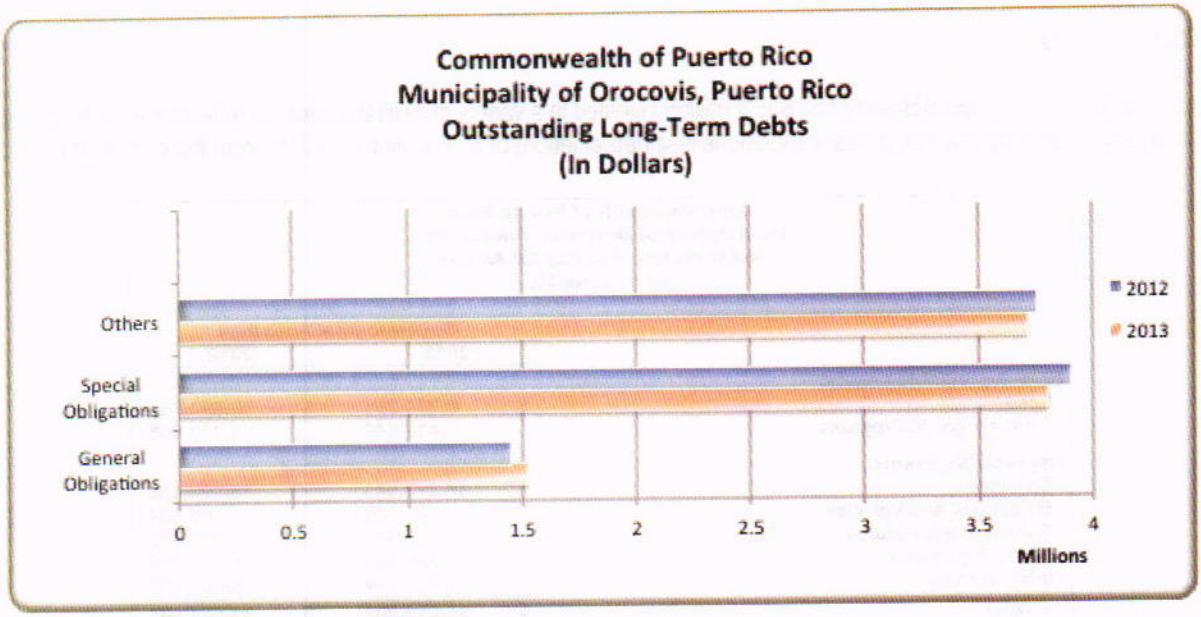
	Governmental Activities	
	2013	2012
General and Special Obligations	$ 5,672,001	$ 5,313,336
Law No. 42-MRCC	833,113	881,033
Law No. 146-MRCC	60,587	67,319
LIMS - MRCC	-	-
Christmas Bonus	-	196,928
Deferred Charges	11,665	11,665
Compensated Absences	666,190	2,555,428
Total	$ 7,243,556	$ 9,025,709

Outstanding Debt at Year-End

The **Municipality** made principal payments of $488 thousand during the current year. During the year, an obligation granted by US Department of Agriculture, Rural Development (RD) for the amount of $250,665 of the original loan of $500,000, to be used for the improvement of the Community Center of the **Municipality**. In addition, two special bonds were issued for the amount of $660,000 and $215,000 respectively for general construction purposes. Also, one general obligation bond was issued for the amount of $295,000 for general construction purposes.

continue

The **Municipality** levies an annual special tax of 1.50% of the assessed value of real property located within the **Municipality**, which is not exempted by law. The proceeds of this tax are required to be credited to the Debt Service Fund for payment of general obligation bonds and notes of the **Municipality**. The amount of general obligation debt that the **Municipality** can issue is limited by law to 10% of the total assessment of the taxable property located within the boundaries of the **Municipality**. The outstanding general obligation debt of the **Municipality** of $1.5 million is below the legal limitation. More detailed information about the **Municipality**'s long-term debts is presented in Note 11 to the Basic Financial Statements.



ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The **Municipality** is a political legal entity with full legislative and administrative powers in every area of municipal government, with perpetual existence and legal personality, separate and independent from the central government of Puerto Rico. The Municipal Government comprises the executive and legislative branches. The executive power is exercised by the Mayor and the legislative by the Municipal Assembly, which has 14 members. The Mayor and the Municipal Assembly are elected every four years in general elections.

The **Municipality** provides a full range of services including health, public works, environmental control, education, public safety, public housing and community development, culture and recreation as well as many other general and administrative services. The **Municipality**'s principal sources of revenue are property taxes, municipal license taxes, contributions by the state government and federal grants.

The **Municipality**'s elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2013 budget. One of the factors is the economy, which is affected by the population, family income and unemployment growth of the **Municipality**.

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The **Municipality** has a higher unemployment rate compared to all municipalities in Puerto Rico. As of June 2013 the unemployment rate of the **Municipality** averaged 20.3% as compared to 13.2% in Puerto Rico (Source Workforce Development Administration of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico).

The above-mentioned factors, among others, were taken into account when adopting the **Municipality**'s budget for fiscal year 2013-2014. Amounts available for appropriations (revenues) in the General Fund Budget are $11.3 million, an increase of 6% over the 2012-2013 original budget of $10.6 million. Property taxes and other local charges for services, licenses and permits are expected to lead this increase. The **Municipality** will use the increase in revenues to finance programs we currently offer and to account for the deficit effect on the resources available to expend. Budgeted expenditures are expected to rise slightly below of revenue increases.

If these estimates are realized, the **Municipality**'s budgetary General Fund balance is expected to increase modestly by the close of fiscal year 2013-2014.

CONTACTING THE MUNICIPALITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The **Municipality**'s financial statements are designed to present users (citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors) with a general overview of the **Municipality**'s finances and to demonstrate the **Municipality**'s accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about the report or need additional financial information, contact the **Municipality**'s Director of Finance Office on the 2nd floor of the City Hall, State Road #156, P.O. Box 2106, Orocovis, Puerto Rico 00720.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2013

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
ASSETS:	
Cash	$ 1,315,613
Cash with Fiscal Agent	1,728,565
Receivables (Net):	
Federal Grants	1,852,255
Due from Government Units	102,369
Sales and Usage Taxes	62,229
Capital Assets:	
Land and Construction in Progress	9,413,033
Other Capital Assets [Net of Accumulated Depreciation]	25,800,769
Total Capital Assets	35,213,802
TOTAL ASSETS	**40,274,833**
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	496,216
Accrued Interest	99,138
Due to Governmental Units	43,785
Unearned Revenues	509,728
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	2,517,574
Due in More than One Year	7,243,556
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**10,909,997**
NET POSITION:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	29,688,977
Restricted for:	
Capital Projects	27,784
Head Start	915,554
Debt Service	1,330,158
Community Development Projects	89,572
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(2,687,209)
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 29,364,836**

The accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges For Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities:					
Mayor and Municipal Legislature	$ 858,908	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (858,908)
General Government	5,285,390	1,000,000	1,559,831	-	(2,725,559)
Public Safety	824,506	-	-	-	(824,506)
Public Works	3,559,335	-	-	-	(3,559,335)
Culture and Recreation	958,354	-	-	-	(958,354)
Health and Sanitation	436,360	-	-	-	(436,360)
Solid Waste Disposal	124,675	-	-	-	(124,675)
Human Services and Welfare	1,228,962	-	835,058	-	(393,904)
Urban Development	6,793,696	-	4,838,592	-	(1,955,104)
Public Instruction	7,912,172	-	3,443,817	-	(4,468,355)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	308,016	-	-	-	(308,016)
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 28,290,374**	**$ 1,000,000**	**$ 10,677,298**	**$ -**	**(16,613,076)**

General Revenues:	
Taxes:	
Property Taxes, levied for General Purposes	943,726
Property Taxes, levied for Debt Service	207,437
Sales and Usage Taxes	815,505
Volume of Business Taxes	409,147
Construction Excise Taxes	404,047
Intergovernmental	9,644,662
Rent	54,070
Miscellaneous	1,084,362
Total General Revenues	13,562,956
CHANGES IN NET POSITION	**(3,050,120)**
Net Position – Beginning of Year, as Restated	32,414,956
NET POSITION – ENDING OF YEAR	**$ 29,364,836**

The accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2013

	GENERAL FUND	HEAD START FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	STATE ROADS IMPROVEMENT FUND	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS:						
Cash	$ 302,339	$ 183,703	$ -	$ -	$ 829,571	$ 1,315,613
Cash with Fiscal Agent	-	-	1,429,296	-	299,269	1,728,565
Receivables:						
Sales and Usage Taxes	62,229	-	-	-	-	62,229
Federal Grants	-	1,443,228	-	-	409,027	1,852,255
Due from Other Funds	288,837	-	-	-	-	288,837
Due from Governmental Units	102,369	-	-	-	-	102,369
Total Assets	**$ 755,774**	**$ 1,626,931**	**$ 1,429,296**	**$ -**	**$ 1,537,867**	**$ 5,349,868**
LIABILITIES:						
Account Payable	$ 91,072	$ 93,181	$ -	$ 53,598	$ 258,365	$ 496,216
Bond Payable	-	-	350,000	-	-	350,000
Accrued Interest	-	-	99,138	-	-	99,138
Due to Governmental Units	43,785	-	-	-	-	43,785
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	92	288,745	288,837
Unearned Revenues	349,118	-	-	-	160,610	509,728
Total Liabilities	**483,975**	**93,181**	**449,138**	**53,690**	**707,720**	**1,787,704**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:						
Unavailable Revenues - Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	102,369	-	-	-	-	102,369
Unavailable Revenues - Federal Grants	-	1,336,950	-	-	89,571	1,426,521
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**102,369**	**1,336,950**	**-**	**-**	**89,571**	**1,528,890**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	-	196,800	980,158	-	873,770	2,050,728
Committed	74,375	-	-	-	-	74,375
Assigned	95,055	-	-	-	-	95,055
Unassigned (Deficit)	-	-	-	(53,690)	(133,194)	(186,884)
Total Fund Balances	**169,430**	**196,800**	**980,158**	**(53,690)**	**740,576**	**2,033,274**
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficits)	**$ 755,774**	**$ 1,626,931**	**$ 1,429,296**	**$ -**	**$ 1,537,867**	**$ 5,349,868**

The accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2013

Total Fund Balances – Government Funds (Page 18)		**$ 2,033,274**
Amount reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position (Page 16) are different because:		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Non Depreciable Capital Assets	$ 9,413,033	
Depreciable Capital Assets	34,464,851	
Accumulated Depreciation	(8,664,082)	
Total Capital Assets		35,213,802
Some of the **Municipality**'s revenues will be collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are unavailable in the funds:		
SBGP	89,571	
Christmas Bonus Reimbursement	102,369	
Head Start Program	1,336,950	
Total Unavailable Revenues		1,528,890
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:		
General Obligation Bonds	(1,469,000)	
Special Obligation Bonds	(4,427,001)	
Other Obligations	(3,515,129)	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		(9,411,130)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 16)		**$ 29,364,836**

The accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF OROCOVIS, PUERTO RICO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	GENERAL FUND	HEAD START FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	STATE ROADS IMPROVEMENT FUND	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES:						
Property Taxes	$ 943,726	$ -	$ 207,437	$ -	$ -	$ 1,151,163
Volume of Business Taxes	409,147	-	-	-	-	409,147
Sales and Usage Taxes	361,403	-	454,102	-	-	815,505
Federal Grants	-	6,950,529	-	-	3,264,671	10,215,200
Intergovernmental	7,987,224	-	-	4,369,453	1,653,533	14,010,210
Construction Excise Taxes	404,047	-	-	-	-	404,047
Rent	54,070	-	-	-	-	54,070
Miscellaneous	2,084,362	-	-	-	-	2,084,362
Total Revenues	**12,243,979**	**6,950,529**	**661,539**	**4,369,453**	**4,918,204**	**29,143,704**
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Mayor and Municipal Legislature	858,908	-	-	-	-	858,908
General Government	4,557,018	-	-	65,754	652,201	5,274,973
Public Safety	779,493	-	-	-	-	779,493
Public Works	3,236,745	-	-	-	-	3,236,745
Culture and Recreation	696,631	-	-	-	29,158	725,789
Health and Sanitation	428,857	-	-	-	-	428,857
Solid Waste Disposal	124,675	-	-	-	-	124,675
Public Instruction	989,653	6,948,383	-	-	20,990	7,959,026
Human Services and Welfare	337,998	-	-	-	890,964	1,228,962
Urban Development	-	-	-	3,309,156	3,443,700	6,752,856
Capital Outlay	49,266	-	-	989,295	1,383,406	2,421,967
Debt Service:						
Bond Issuance Costs	-	-	6,676	-	-	6,676
Principal	-	-	584,596	-	-	584,596
Interest and Other Charges	-	-	308,016	-	-	308,016
Total Expenditures	**12,059,244**	**6,948,383**	**899,288**	**4,364,205**	**6,420,419**	**30,691,539**
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	**184,735**	**2,146**	**(237,749)**	**5,248**	**(1,502,215)**	**(1,547,835)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Proceed of Bonds	-	-	-	-	1,420,665	1,420,665
Transfers – In	18,640	-	325,906	-	24,862	369,408
Transfers – Out	(344,092)	-	-	(18,640)	(6,676)	(369,408)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	**(325,452)**	**-**	**325,906**	**(18,640)**	**1,438,851**	**1,420,665**
Net Change in Fund Balances	**(140,717)**	**2,146**	**88,157**	**(13,392)**	**(63,364)**	**(127,170)**
Fund Balances (Deficit) – Beginning, as Restated	310,147	194,654	892,001	(40,298)	803,940	2,160,444
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) – ENDING	**$ 169,430**	**$ 196,800**	**$ 980,158**	**$ (53,690)**	**$ 740,576**	**$ 2,033,274**

The accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Net Change in Fund Balances – Government Funds (Page 20)		**$ (127,170)**
Amount reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities (Page 17) are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Capital Outlays	$ 2,421,967	
Depreciation Expense	(776,046)	
Excess of Capital Outlays over Depreciation Expense		1,645,921
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are reported as revenues in the funds and vice versa:		
Head Start	(3,506,712)	
Christmas Bonus	3,905	
SBGP	(400,643)	
Total of Revenues		(3,903,450)
Bonds proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increase Noncurrent Liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current period, proceeds received was		(1,420,665)
Repayment of long-term principal is expenditure in the governmental funds, but issuing debt reduced Noncurrent Liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current period repayments were		584,596
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resouces and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Increase in Christmas Bonus	(7,810)	
Decrease in Compensated Absence	178,458	
Total Additional Expenses		170,648
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 17)		**$ (3,050,120)**

The accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

1. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The accompanying financial statements present information on the financial activities of the **Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico (Municipality)** over which the Mayor and the Municipal Legislature, have direct or indirect governing and fiscal control. These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

A. Organization

The **Municipality** was founded in the year 1825, and operates as a governmental unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Commonwealth), under the Act Number 81 of August 30, 1991, known as "Autonomy Municipalities Law of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico". The governmental system of the **Municipality** is composed of the executive and legislative bodies. The **Municipality** is governed by a Mayor and is elected every four years in the general elections of the Commonwealth. The legislative body (Municipal Legislature) consists of 14 Legislators also elected in the general elections of Puerto Rico for a four-year period.

The **Municipality** provides services such as: health, public works, sanitation, aids and services to low-income and elderly citizens, public safety, housing and urban development, culture and recreation, planning, zoning and other general and administrative services. As a government entity, the **Municipality** is exempt from both federal and state taxes.

B. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of (1) the primary government, (2) component unit organizations for which the primary government is financial accountable, and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government is such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete, and they are financially accountable to the primary government. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the **Municipality** and for which the **Municipality** is financial accountable.

The accompanying basic financial statements include all departments and organizations units whose funds are under the custody and control of the **Municipality**. In evaluating the **Municipality** as a reporting entity, management has addressed all the potential component units. GASB Accounting Standards Codification Section 2600, *Reporting Entity and Component Unit Presentation and Disclosure,* requires the inclusion of organizations that raise and hold funds for the direct benefit of the primary government.

GASB Accounting Standards Codification Section 2100, *Defining the Financial Reporting Entity*, describes the criteria for determining which organizations, functions, and activities should be considered part of the **Municipality** for financial reporting purposes. The primary criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body, and the **Municipality**'s ability to impose its will on that organization or the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the **Municipality**. A second criteria used in evaluating potential component units is if the nature and significance of the relationship between the organization and a primary government are such that to exclude the organization from the financial reporting entity would render the financial statements misleading or incomplete.

A legally separate, tax-exempt organization should be discretely presented as a component unit if all of the following criteria are met: (a) 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; (b) 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, and; (c) 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 the primary government.

There are two methods of presentation of the component unit in the financial statements: blending – the financial data of the component unit's balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the **Municipality**'s balances and transactions; and discrete – presentation of the component unit's financial data in column separate from the **Municipality**'s balances and transactions. The relative importance of each criterion must be evaluated in light of specific circumstances in order to determine which components units are to be included as part of the reporting entity. Based on these criteria, there are no other organizations which should be included in these basic financial statements.

These financial statements present the respective financial position of the governmental and business type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **Municipality**, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, and the cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the fiscal year then ended.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Financial Statement Presentation

The basic financial statements of the **Municipality** have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United Stated of America as applicable to local governmental units (GAAP). The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the **Municipality** as a whole) and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as governmental type.

The financial information of the **Municipality** is presented in this report as follows:

Required Supplementary Information – Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis is required supplementary information that introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the **Municipality**'s financial activities.

Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The GWFS (the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*) report information of all the activities of the **Municipality**. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments in lieu of taxes where the amounts are reasonably equivalent in value to the interfund services provided and other charges between the government's Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority function of the government. Elimination of this charges would distort the direct cost and program revenue reported for the various functions concerned.

The focus of the *Statement of Net Position* is designed to be similar to bottom line results for the **Municipality**'s governmental activities and business type activities. This statement combines and consolidates governmental fund's current financial resources (short-term spendable resources) with capital assets and long-term obligations. The *Statement of Net Position* presents the reporting entities' assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net positions are classified as net investment in capital assets, restricted when constraints are placed on them that are imposed by external parties or by laws or regulations, and unrestricted. Designations solely imposed by the **Municipality**'s management are not presented as restricted net position.

The *Statement of Activities* presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the **Municipality** and for each function of the **Municipality**'s governmental activities. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. In addition, to the extent that indirect costs are allocated to the various functions, the program expenses will include both direct and indirect costs. *Program Revenues* include charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items properly excluded from program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Governmental Funds Financial Statements (GFFS)

The GFFS [the *Balance Sheet*, and the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances*] provide information about the **Municipality**'s funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. Non-major funds are summarized into a single column.

This presentation deemed most appropriate to (1) demonstrate legal and covenant compliance, (2) demonstrate the source and use of liquid resources, and (3) demonstrate how the **Municipality**'s actual experience conforms to the budgeted fiscal plan.

The **Municipality** reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This is the general operating fund of the **Municipality**. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

Head Start Fund – This is the fund used to account for all transactions of the Head Start Program. The objectives to this program are to provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other developmental services primarily to economically-disadvantaged pre-school children and infants and toddlers so that the children will attain school readiness.

Debt Service Fund – This is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of long-term debt principal and interests.

State Roads Improvement Fund – This is used to account for major improvements made by the **Municipality** in coordination with Puerto Rico Department of Transportation to state roads.

The non-major funds are combined in a single column in the GFFS. As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the GWFS.

Since the GFFS are presented in different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the GWFS, reconciliation is presented and separate explanation for each differences.

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

Further, certain activity occurs during the fiscal year involving transfers of resources between funds. In GFFS these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in GFFS, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the GWFS. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

The **Municipality** reports its financial position (Balance Sheet) and results of operations (Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances) in funds, which are considered separate accounting entities. The operations of each fund are accounted for within a set of self-balancing accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with legal, financial, and contractual provisions.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide information that is essential to a user's full understanding of the data provided in the basis financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information. This section includes a *Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund*, which includes reconciliation between the statutory fund balance for budgetary purposes and the fund balance for the General Fund as presented in the GFFS.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the **Municipality** gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Nonexchange transactions, in which the **Municipality** gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Receipts on any type of revenue sources collected in advance for use in the following fiscal year are recorded as deferred revenues.

Governmental Funds Financial Statements

The GFFS are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Under this method, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For these purposes, the **Municipality** considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty (60) days after the end of the current fiscal period. Revenues that the **Municipality** earns by incurring obligations are recognized in the same period as when the obligations are recognized. At June 30, 2013, all revenues sources met this availability criterion.

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

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, as under modified accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims an judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Principal and interest on bonds payable are recorded when they matured (when payment is due), except for principal and interest of bonds due on July 1, 2013, which are recorded as governmental fund liabilities of June 30, 2013 which is the date when resources were available in the debt service fund. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases, if any, are reported as other financing sources.

The accompanying Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds generally reflects only assets that will not 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.

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.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

C. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information

The **Municipality**'s annually adopts the Budget Resolution for all operating funds of the **Municipality** except for certain restricted accounts. Budgetary control is legally maintained at the fund level. The budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting with encumbrance included as budgetary basis expenditures. Unexpended appropriations at the end of the fiscal year generally lapse. However, they may be re-appropriated for expenditures in the following fiscal year.

The **Municipality**'s Budget Resolution provides transfer authority (1) to the Mayor and the Management and Budget Director, within and between departments and funds, as long as the total budget of the **Municipality** (net of interfund transfers) is not increased; (2) to the Management and Budget Director to implement grant budgets as the grant applications are accepted by the **Municipality**; and (3) to the Management and Budget Director to amend (re-appropriate) each new year's budget, to the extent of outstanding encumbrances, and/or unexpended project/grant appropriations at year end. **Municipality**'s Legislature action is required for (1) use of the budgeted Legislature contingency, and (2) the approval of a supplemental appropriation(s). During the year, several supplemental appropriations were necessary.

For budgetary purposes, encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. The encumbrances (i.e., purchase orders, contracts) are considered expenditures when incurred. For GAAP reporting purposes, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as assigned fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year. In addition, under the budgetary basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when cash is received.

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

The **Municipality** follows these procedures, in accordance with law, in order to establish the budgetary data reflected in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund:

Original Budget

1. Prior of May 15 of each fiscal year, the Mayor submits to the Municipal Legislature a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1 in addition of a budget message.

2. The budget document is available for public inspection prior to its approval by the Municipal Legislature.

3. The Office of the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs examines the budget to verify if it complied with the law's standards and sends it to the Mayor for any comments or recommendation before the limited date establishes by the Law.

4. Prior to June 13, the annual budget is legally enacted through passage of the annual appropriation ordinance to be effective on July 1.

Since the budgetary basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), actual amounts for the General Fund in the accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule, is presented on the budgetary basis to enhance comparability.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

Final Budget

The final budgetary data presented in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund reflects the following changes to the original budget:

1. Certain annual appropriations are budgeted on a project basis. If such projects are not completed at the end of the fiscal year, unexpended appropriations, including encumbered funds, and unexpended grant appropriations, are carried forward to the following year. In certain circumstances, other regular annual appropriations may be carried forward after appropriate approval. Annually appropriated funds, not authorized to be carried forward, lapse at the end of the fiscal year. Appropriations carried forward from the prior year are included in the final budgetary data.

2. Appropriations may be adjusted during the year with the approval of the Mayor and the Municipal Legislature, e.g. supplemental appropriations. Additionally, the Mayor is authorized to make certain transfer of surplus within the departments. Such adjustments are reflected in the final budgetary data.

   The Annual Appropriation Ordinance adopts the budget at the character level of expenditure within departments. As described above, the Mayor is authorized to make certain transfers of appropriations within departments. Accordingly, the legal level of budgetary control by the Municipal Legislature is the department Level.

The principal differences between the budgetary and GAAP bases are the following:

1. Encumbrances are recorded as expenditures under the budgetary basis and as restricted, committed and assigned fund balances under GAAP.

2. Interfund transactions of the General Fund are not included in the budgetary basis.

3. Certain accrued liabilities and other debts are not included in the budgetary basis.

4. Certain revenues susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, are not included in the budgetary data.

The Special Revenue Fund has not been included in the budgetary comparison because balances are not budgeted. Also the budget prepared for the Federal Financial Awards Programs included in the Capital Projects and Special Revenue Funds is based on a program period which is not necessarily the same fiscal year. Accordingly, it's not practical to present an annual comparison of budget for such programs.

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2013, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following function (the legal level of budgetary control) of the General Fund: general government by $47,617 and Public Instruction by $26,525. This overspending of appropriation is authorized by law up to 5% if related to cases involving imminent public endangerment (e.g., natural disaster, or fire), which wasn't the case this year, it is considered a budgetary violation. The budgetary variance during the year present an excess of revenues of $68,765 and economies of $23,156 for a total increase in Budgetary Fund Balance of $91,921.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

1) Cash and Investment, and Cash with Fiscal Agent

The **Municipality**'s cash and investment are composed of demand deposits in commercial banks, demand deposits in the Governmental Development Bank of Puerto Rico (GDB), and cash equivalents in commercial banks. The **Municipality** has adopted the *Statement of Uniform Investment Guidelines for the Municipalities of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico*, issued by the GDB as promulgated by Act No. 113 of August 3, 1995. The Finance Director of the **Municipality**, follow the guidelines, is responsible for investing the available resources in certificates of deposit and other short-term investments, if available. Cash in the Special Revenue and Capital Project Funds are restricted; accordingly, resources available were not used for pool investments. Cash Equivalents are investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less.

Cash with fiscal agent in the Debt Service Fund represents special additional property tax collections retained by the GDB, deposit in the GDB and restricted for the payment of the **Municipality**'s debt service, as established by law. Cash with fiscal agent in other governmental funds consists of undisbursed proceeds of certain bonds and notes issued for the acquisition and construction of major capital improvements, or grants which are maintained in a cash custodian account by the GDB. This sinking fund is maintained by the GDB, agency which acts as the insurer and payer of the **Municipality**'s bonds and notes issued in accordance with law.

2) Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statement as "interfund balances".

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

Receivables consist of all revenues earned but not collected at June 30, 2013. These account receivables are shown net of estimated allowances for uncollectible accounts, which are determined upon past collection experience, historical trends, and current economic conditions. Intergovernmental receivables in the general fund represent mostly sales and usage taxes, federal grant and contributions, property tax accounts that are levied by Municipal Revenue Collection Center (MRCC), a governmental entity created by the Commonwealth. Intergovernmental receivables in the other governmental funds represent amounts owed to the **Municipality** for reimbursement of expenditures incurred pursuant to federally funded grant and contributions and state appropriations, and the amount in the debt service fund represents the distribution of property tax collected which is restricted for the debt service.

Accounts payable represent amounts, including salaries and wages, owed for goods and services received prior to year-end.

3) Inventories

The **Municipality** used the purchase method to account for the purchases office and printing supplies, gasoline, oil and other expendable supplies held for consumption. This method records items as expenditures, in the appropriate fund, when they are acquired and, accordingly, the inventory is not recorded in the basic financial statements.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

4) *Capital Assets*

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvement, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the GWFS. Capital assets, other than infrastructure assets, are defined by the **Municipality** as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $25 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. For improvements other than buildings, the capital outlay must be greater than $10,000, extend the estimated useful life for ten years, and be greater than 10% of the original cost of the asset. The **Municipality** reports infrastructure assets on a network and subsystem basis. Accordingly, the amounts spent for the construction or acquisition of infrastructure assets are capitalized and reported in the GWFS regardless of their amount.

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets (i.e., those reported by governmental activities) the **Municipality** chose to include all such items regardless of their acquisition date or amount.

The **Municipality** was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of these assets through back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). As the **Municipality** constructs or acquires additional capital assets each period, including infrastructure assets, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or extend its useful life beyond the original estimate. In the case of donations the **Municipality** values these capital assets at the estimated fair value of the item at the date of its donation.

Capital outlay is recorded as expenditures of the General Fund and other governmental funds and as assets in the GFFS to the extent the **Municipality** capitalization threshold is met. Depreciation and amortization expense is recorded only in the GWFS. Depreciable capital assets are generally depreciated or amortized over their estimated useful lives under the straight-line method, except for equipment held under capital leases which is depreciated over the shorter of its estimated useful life or the lease term. No depreciation is recorded for land and construction in progress. The estimated useful lives of major capital asset categories are:

CAPITAL ASSETS	YEARS
Buildings	50-60
Improvement Other Than Buildings	45
Infrastructure	50
Vehicles and Furniture	5-10
Machinery and Equipment	10-15

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 function/programs but reported as direct expense of the public works and urban development functions.

Impaired capital assets that will no longer be used by the **Municipality**, if any, are reported at the lower of carrying value or fair value. Impairment losses on capital assets with physical damages that will continue to be used by the **Municipality** are measured using the restoration cost approach. Impairments of capital assets that are subject to a change in the manner or duration of use, or assets affected by enactment or approval of laws or regulations or other changes in environmental factors or assets that are subject to technological changes or obsolescence, if any, are measured using the service units approach.

The Municipality is prevented legally from entering into obligations extending beyond one fiscal year, and most lease agreements entered by the Municipality contain fiscal funding clauses or cancellation clauses that make the continuation of the agreements subject to future appropriations. The Municipality's lease agreements do not include contingent rental payments no escalation clauses. Accordingly, lease payments are recorded in the GWFS as expense when incurred.

In the accompanying GFFS, the lease payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund.

5) *Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*

In addition to assets, the *Statement of Financial Position* will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The **Municipality** has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

In addition to liabilities, the *Statement of Financial Position* will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The **Municipality** has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

The **Municipality** has items, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in deferred inflows of resources. Accordingly, the items, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds Balance Sheet. The governmental funds report *unavailable revenues* from two sources: Christmas Bonus Reimbursement from the Commonwealth and Federal Grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

6) Unearned Revenues

In the GWFS, unearned revenues arise only when the **Municipality** receives resources before it has a legal claim to them. In the GFFS, arises when the following situations occur: potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for revenue recognition in the current period.

7) Long-Term Obligations, Bonds Issuance Costs, and Premium or Discount

The liabilities reported in the GWFS include the general and special obligation bonds, long-term notes, other noncurrent liabilities (e.g., vacation, sick leave, claims and judgments, noncurrent liabilities to other governmental entities and third parties, and landfill post closure care costs). Bond premiums and discounts, if any, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount, if any. As per GASB Statement No. 65, Bond Issuance Costs incurred are reported as expense in the fiscal year incurred.

In the GFFS, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts as other financing sources and uses, respectively, and bond issuance costs as debt service expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. Expenditures for principal and interest payments for governmental fund general and special obligations bonds are recognized in the Debt Service Fund when due.

8) Compensated Absences

The **Municipality** accrues accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave and associated employee-related costs when earned (or estimated to be earned) by the employee. The **Municipality**'s employees are granted 30 days of vacations and 18 days of sick leave annually. Vacations may be accumulated up to a maximum of sixty (60) days and sick leave up to a maximum of ninety (90) days. In the event of employee resignation, the employee is paid for accumulated vacation days up to the maximum allowed at the current rate. Separation from employment prior to use of all or part of the sick leave terminates all rights for compensation, except for employees with ten years of service who are entitled to sick leave pay up to the maximum allowed. The **Municipality** accrued a liability for compensated absences, which meet the following criteria: (1) the **Municipality**'s obligation relating to employee's rights to receive compensation for future absences is attributable to employee's services already rendered; (2) the obligation relates to rights that vest or accumulate; (3) payment of the compensation is probable; and (4) the amount can be reasonably estimated.

In accordance with the above criteria and requirements in conformance with GASB Accounting Standards Codification Section C60, *Compensated Absences*, the **Municipality** has accrued a liability for compensated absences, which has been earned but not taken by **Municipality**'s employees, including its share of social security and Medicare payments made on behalf of the employees in the accrual for vacation and sick leave pay using salary rates effective at June 30, 2013. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the GWFS. For the GWFS, the current portion is the amount estimated to be used in the following year. For the GFFS, all of the compensated absences are considered long-term and therefore, are not a fund liability and represents a reconciling item between the fund level and government-wide presentations.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

9) *Claims and Judgments*

The estimated amount of the liability for claims and judgments, if any, which is due on demand, such as from adjudicated or settled claims, is recorded in the General Fund when the liability is incurred. The Noncurrent Liabilities includes, when appropriate, an amount estimated as a contingent liability or liabilities with a fixed or expected due date, which will require future available financial resources for its payment.

10) *Accounting for Pension Costs*

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.

For the purpose of applying the requirements of GASBS No, 27, as amended, the state government of the Commonwealth is considered to be the sponsor of the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (ERS), a multiemployer cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan and System 2000, a hybrid defined contribution plan, 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 Commonwealth. Act No. 3 was enacted on April 4, 2013, amended the Act No. 447 for the purpose of establishing a major reform of the ERS effective on July 1, 2013 (see Note 18).

11) *Net Position/Fund Balance*

A) *Net Position*

Net position represent the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources in the government-wide financial statements.

The GWFS utilize a net position presentation, which are categorized as follow:

- *Net Invested in Capital Assets* – These 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 improvements 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 improvements of capital assets has been reduced by any related unspent debt proceeds and any related unamortized debt issuance costs. In addition, the outstanding debt attributed to capital assets does not include accrued interest payable, non-capital accrued liabilities, inter-fund loans and other financial assets.

  Net investment in capital assets is comprised of the following:

	Governmental Activities
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$35,213,802
Outstanding Balance on Related Debt	(5,796,000)
Unspent Capital Debt Proceeds	271,175
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$29,688,977

- *Restricted Net Position* – These result when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- *Unrestricted Net Position* – These consist of net position which do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position often are designated, to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net position often have constraints on resources that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

Net Position Flow Assumption

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

B) Fund Balance

Fund Balance Classification

Fund balances for the governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the **Municipality** honors constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

The nonspendable classification contains amounts not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restricted amounts contain restraints on their use externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulation of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Committed amounts can only be used for specific purposes imposed by formal action of the **Municipality**'s highest level of decision-making authority. The highest level of decision-making authority is the Municipal Legislature and it takes a resolution to establish a fund balance commitment. Amounts intended to be used for specific purposes are assigned. Assignments should not cause deficits in the Unassigned Fund Balance. Unassigned Fund Balance is the residual classification for the General Fund.

Fund Balance Flow Assumption

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

Fund Balance Policy

The **Municipality** believes that sound financial management principles require that sufficient funds be retained by the **Municipality** to provide a stable financial base at all times. To retain this stable financial base, the **Municipality** needs to maintain a General Fund balance sufficient to fund all cash flows of the **Municipality**, to provide financial reserves for unanticipated expenditures and/or revenue shortfalls of an emergency nature, to provide funds for the disparity in timing between the collection of property taxes and other main income. The purpose of this policy is to specify the size and composition of the **Municipality**'s financial reserves and to identify certain requirements for replenishing any fund balance reserves utilized.

Policy on Committing Funds

It is the policy of the **Municipality** that fund balance amounts will be reported as "Committed Fund Balance" only after formal action and approval by Municipal Legislature. The Municipal Legislature has the authority to separate funds for specific purposes. Any separate fund as Committed Fund Balance requires the adoption of a resolution by a simple majority of votes. The adoption of the resolution should be carried out before June 30 of the fiscal year to implement. If the actual amount of the commitment is not available through June 30, the resolution should establish the process or formula required to calculate the exact amount as soon as information is available in the following fiscal year.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

For example, the Municipal Legislature may approve a resolution prior to year-end financial statements, if available, up to a specified dollar amount as Committed Fund Balance for capital projects. The exact dollar amount to be reported as Committed Fund Balance for capital projects may not be known at the time of approval due to the annual financial audit not yet being completed. This amount can be determined at a later date when known and appropriately reported within the year-end financial statements due to the Municipal Legislature approving this resolution before year-end.

It is the policy of the **Municipality** that the Municipal Legislature may commit fund balance for any reason that is consistent with the definition of Committed Fund Balance. Examples of reasons to commit fund balance would be to display intentions to use portions of fund balance for future capital projects, stabilization funds, or to earmark special General Fund streams unspent at year-end that are intended to be used for specific purposes.

After approval by the Municipal Legislature, the amount reported as Committed Fund Balance cannot be reversed without utilizing the same process required to commit the funds. Therefore, it is the policy of the **Municipality** that funds can only be removed from the Committed Fund Balance category after resolution and approval by the Municipal Legislature.

Policy on Assigning Funds

Funds that are *intended* to be used for a specific purpose but have not received the formal approval action at the Municipal Legislature level may be recorded as Assigned Fund Balance. Likewise, redeploying assigned resources to an alternative use does not require formal action by the Municipal Legislature. Having reviewed the requirements for assigning fund balance, therefore, is the policy of the **Municipality** that Mayor shall have the authority to assign fund balance of the **Municipality** based on the intentions of the use of funds by the Municipal Legislature. In addition, the Mayor can delegate to the Finance Director or other employee of the **Municipality**, the authority to assign the funds.

Policy on Unassigned General Fund Balance

It is the goal of the **Municipality** to achieve and maintain an Unassigned General Fund Balance equal to 10% of budgeted expenditures. The **Municipality** considers a balance of less than 5% to be a cause for concern, barring unusual or deliberate circumstances, and a balance of more than 15% as excessive. An amount in excess of 15% is to be considered for reservation to accumulate funding for purchase of machinery and equipment, for capital projects, and/or to reduce the tax levy requirements, and shall be determined in conjunction with the annual budget process. In the event that the Unassigned General Fund Balance is less than the policy anticipates, the **Municipality** shall plan to adjust budget resources in the subsequent fiscal years to restore the balance. Appropriation from Unassigned General Fund Balance shall require the approval of the Municipal Legislature and shall be only for specific disbursements, such as one-time expenditures and capital assets purchases, and not for ongoing expenditures unless a viable plan designated to sustain the expenditures is simultaneously adopted. The **Municipality** hasn't met its GASB 54 fund balance targets at June 30, 2013.

Prioritization of Fund Balance Use

In circumstances where expenditure is for a purpose that quantities are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which the resources will be used shall be as follows: Restricted Fund Balance, followed by Committed Fund Balance, Assigned Fund Balance, and last but not least, Unassigned Fund Balance.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

C) Components of Fund Balance

	GENERAL FUND	HEAD START FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	STATE ROADS IMPROVEMENT FUND	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Nonexpendable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restricted For:						
Debt Repayment	-	-	980,158	-	-	980,158
Public Instruction	-	196,800	-	-	-	196,800
Improvement of Streets and Sidewalks	-	-	-	-	303,579	303,579
Improvement and Construction of Facilities	-	-	-	-	259,327	259,327
Improvement of Sewer System	-	-	-	-	77,654	77,654
Welfare	-	-	-	-	179,554	179,554
Capital Outlay - Puchase of Equipment	-	-	-	-	53,656	53,656
Total Restricted	-	196,800	980,158	-	873,770	2,050,728
Committed To:						
Waste Disposal	28,025	-	-	-	-	28,025
Professional Services	38,350	-	-	-	-	38,350
Improvement and Construction of Facilities	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Total Committed	74,375	-	-	-	-	74,375
Assigned To:						
General Government	95,055	-	-	-	-	95,055
Total Assigned	95,055	-	-	-	-	95,055
Unassigned	-	-	-	(53,690)	(133,194)	(186,884)
Total Fund Balances	$ 169,430	$ 196,800	$ 980,158	$ (53,690)	$ 740,576	$ 2,033,274

E. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are reflected as loans, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide columnar presentation. The **Municipality** has the following types of transactions among funds:

Interfund Transfers – Legally required transfers that are reported when incurred as transfers-in by the recipient fund and as transfers-out by the disbursing fund, with receivables and payables presented as amounts due to and due from other funds.

Intra-Entity Transactions – Advances between funds are also presented as amounts due to and due from other funds. However, these transfers and related amounts receivables and payables are considered internal balances and activities that have been eliminated in the government-wide financial statements.

F. Risk Financing

The **Municipality** carries commercial insurance to cover property and casualty, theft, tort claims and other losses. Insurance policies are negotiated by the Puerto Rico Treasury Department and costs are allocated among all the municipalities of Puerto Rico. Also, principal officials of the **Municipality** are covered under various surety bonds. Cost of insurance allocated to the **Municipality** and deducted from the gross property tax collections by the MRCC for the year ended June 30, 2013 amounted to approximately $394,081. The current insurance policies have not been cancelled or terminated. In addition, MRCC deducted approximately $187,117 for workers compensation insurance covering all municipal employees for the same period.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

G. Use of Estimates

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

H. Reclassifications

Various reclassifications have been made in the accompanying basic financial statements which affect the comparability with the basic financial statements issued for previous fiscal years.

I. Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued the following pronouncements that have effective dates after June 30, 2013:

GASB Statement No. 66, *Technical Corrections—2012—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62*. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for a governmental financial reporting entity by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from the issuance of two pronouncements, Statements No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, and No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*.

This Statement amends Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues*, by removing the provision that limits fund-based reporting of an entity's risk financing activities to the general fund and the internal service fund type. As a result, governments should base their decisions about fund type classification on the nature of the activity to be reported, as required in Statement 54 and Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*.

This Statement also amends Statement 62 by modifying the specific guidance on accounting for (1) operating lease payments that vary from a straight-line basis, (2) the difference between the initial investment (purchase price) and the principal amount of a purchased loan or group of loans, and (3) servicing fees related to mortgage loans that are sold when the stated service fee rate differs significantly from a current (normal) servicing fee rate. These changes clarify how to apply Statement No. 13, *Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases*, and result in guidance that is consistent with the requirements in Statement No. 48, *Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues*, respectively. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2012 (FY 2013-2014). Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans* and Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27*, as they relate to pension plans that are administered through trusts or similar arrangements meeting certain criteria. The Statement builds upon the existing framework for financial reports of defined benefit pension plans, which includes a statement of fiduciary net position (the amount held in a trust for paying retirement benefits) and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. Statement No. 67 enhances note disclosures and RSI for both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. Statement No. 67 also requires the presentation of new information about annual money-weighted rates of return in the notes to the financial statements and in 10-year RSI schedules. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2013 (FY 2013-2014). Earlier application is encouraged.

continue

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers* and Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27*as they relate to governments that provide pensions through pension plans administered as trusts or similar arrangements that meet certain criteria. Statement No. 68 requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability for the first time, and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. The Statement also enhances accountability and transparency though revised and new note disclosures and required supplementary information. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2014 (FY 2014-2015). Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 69, *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations*. This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards related to government combinations and disposals of government operations. As used in this Statement, the term *government combinations* includes a variety of transactions referred to as mergers, acquisitions, and transfers of operations. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2013 (FY 2014-2015). Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 70, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees*. This Statement requires a government that has issued an obligation guaranteed in a nonexchange transaction to recognize revenue to the extent of the reduction in its guaranteed liabilities. This Statement also requires a government that is required to repay a guarantor for making a payment on a guaranteed obligation or legally assuming the guaranteed obligation to continue to recognize a liability until legally released as an obligor. When a government is released as an obligor, the government should recognize revenue as a result of being relieved of the obligation. This Statement also provides additional guidance for intra-entity nonexchange financial guarantees involving blended component units. This Statement specifies the information required to be disclosed by governments that extend nonexchange financial guarantees. In addition, this Statement requires new information to be disclosed by governments that receive nonexchange financial guarantees. The provisions of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2013 (FY 2013-2014). Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*. This Statement eliminates a potential source of understatement of restated beginning net position and expense in a government's first year of implementing GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. To correct this potential understatement, Statement 71 requires a state or local government, when transitioning to the new pension standards, to recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions made during the time between the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability and the beginning of the initial fiscal year of implementation. This amount will be recognized regardless of whether it is practical to determine the beginning amounts of all other deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. The provisions are effective simultaneously with the provisions of Statement 68, which is required to be applied in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014 (FY 2013-2014).

The **Municipality** has not yet determined the effect these statements will have on the **Municipality**'s financial statements.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash in Banks

Municipality's cash and investments at June 30, 2013 are composed of: (1) demand deposits in commercial banks, (2) demand deposits in the Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico (GDB, fiscal agent), and (3) cash equivalents in commercial banks. Cash equivalents of $3 million are deposits in commercial bank accounts and interest bearing accounts in GDB, and are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value.

Puerto Rico laws authorize governmental entities to invest in direct obligations or obligations guaranteed by the federal government or the Commonwealth. **Municipality** is also allowed to invest in bank acceptances, other bank obligations and certificates of deposit in financial institutions authorized to do business under the federal and Commonwealth laws.

continue

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS – continuation

Municipality follows the practice of pooling cash. At June 30, 2013, the pool cash account in interest bearing commercial banks accounts had a balance of $1.3 million of which $302,339 in the General Fund, $183,703 in the Head Start Fund, and $829,571 in Other Governmental Funds, all was deposited in Popular Bank of Puerto Rico. The balance in the pooled cash account is available to meet current operating requirements and any unrestricted excess, if any, is generally deposit in accounts with commercial banks. Any deficiency in the pooled cash account is assumed by the general fund and covered through future budgetary appropriation.

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 Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) coverage. All securities pledged as collateral are held by agents designated by the Commonwealth's Secretary of the Treasury, but not in the **Municipality**'s name.

Cash with fiscal agent in the debt service fund consists of property tax collections and sales and usage taxes amounting to $1,429,296 that are restricted for the payment of the **Municipality**'s debt service, as required by law. Cash with Fiscal Agent in other governmental funds consist principally of $299 thousand of unspent proceeds of bonds that are restricted for the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital assets. The amounts deposit in GDB is maintained in interest bearing accounts and is not collateralized.

Municipality follows the provisions of GASB Accounting Standards Codification Section C20, *Cash Deposit with Financial Institutions*, related with cash deposit and interest-earning investment contract with financial institutions. Accordingly, the following is essential information about credit risk, interest rate risk, custodial credit risk, and foreign exchange exposure of deposits and investments of the **Municipality** at June 30, 2013:

Credit Risk

This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. At June 30, 2013, the **Municipality** has invested only in cash equivalents of $1.7 million consisting of deposit in commercial bank accounts, which are insured by the FDIC, generally up to a maximum of $250,000. As previously mentioned, public funds deposited by the **Municipality** in commercial banks must be fully collateralized for the amounts deposited in excess of the FDIC coverage. No investments in debt of equity securities were made during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2013. 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 is considered low at June 30, 2013.

Custodial Credit Risk

This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the **Municipality** will not be able to recover its cash and investments or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Pursuant to the Investment Guidelines for the Commonwealth adopted by GDB, the **Municipality** may invest in obligations of the Commonwealth, obligations of the United States, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, banker's acceptance, or in pools of obligations of the municipalities of Puerto Rico, which are managed by GDB. At June 30, 2013, the **Municipality** has balances deposited in commercial banks amounting to $1.7 million which are insured by the FDIC up to the established limit and the excess are fully collateralized as explained above. Deposits in GDB, amounting to $1.7 million 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. It is management's policy to only maintain deposits in banks affiliated to FDIC to minimize the custodial credit risk, except for GDB. 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.

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 or equity investments in its investments portfolio at June 30, 2013, (2) limiting the weighted average maturity of its investments in certificates of deposit to periods of three months or less, and (3) keeping most of its banks deposits in certificates of deposit and in interest bearing accounts generating interest at prevailing market rates. Therefore, at June 30, 2013, the interest risk associated with the **Municipality**'s cash and cash equivalent is considered low.

continue

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS – continuation

Foreign Exchange Risk

This is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the value of an investment or a deposit. According to the aforementioned investment guidelines, adopted by the **Municipality**, 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.

4. DUE FROM GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

The due from governmental units for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 corresponds to $102,369 from Puerto Rico Treasury Department for the Christmas Bonus.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE – FEDERAL GRANTS

The due from federal grants of the Other Governmental Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 corresponds to $311,767 from the Community Development Block Grant/States Program (SBGP) (through the Office of the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs), $97,260 from the Child and Adult Care Food Program (through the Puerto Rico Department of Education).

6. INTERFUND RECEIVABLE, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

a. Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances

Due to/from Other Funds at June 30, 2013 are summarized as follows:

INTERFUND RECEIVABLE	INTERFUND PAYABLE	AMOUNT
General Fund	State Roads Improvement Fund	$ 92
General Fund	Other Fund	288,745
Total		$ 288,837

B. Interfund Transfers

Transfers are indicative of funding for capital projects or debt service, and subsidies of various operations.

INTERFUND TRANSFERS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SOURCES	TRANSFER TO	AMOUNT	PURPOSE
General Fund	Debt Service Fund	$ 319,230	Debt Payments
Other Governmental Funds	Debt Service Fund	6,676	Bond Issue Costs
State Roads Improvement Fund	General Fund	18,640	Reimbursement of Expenditures
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	24,862	Matching Requirements
	Total	$ 369,408	

continue

7. UNEARNED REVENUES

Government-wide *Statement of Net Position* does not report *deferred inflows of resources*, but report *unearned* revenues for resources receive before it has a legal claim to them. Governmental funds balance sheet report *unearned revenues* in connection with cash collected for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period as follows:

Governmental Funds:	
Volume of Business Taxes	$ 349,118
Federal Grants	160,610
Total Unearned Revenues	$ 509,728

8. DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES

Governmental funds balance sheet report *deferred inflows of resources* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period (unavailable). Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of *deferred inflows of resources* reported in the basic financial statements were as follows:

Governmental Funds:	
Christmas Bonus - Commonwealth	$ 102,369
Federal Grants:	
Head Start	1,336,950
Other Governmental Funds	89,571
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 1,528,890

9. DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

As of June 30, 2013, balance due to other governmental units of the General Fund for services rendered to the **Municipality**, consists of the following:

	AMOUNT
Water and Sewer Authority	$ 43,785
Total Due to Governmental Units	$ 43,785

continue

10. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 was as follows:

DESCRIPTION	BALANCE JULY 1, 2012	RECLASSI-FICATION	INCREASES	DECREASES	BALANCE JUNE 30, 2013
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Land	$ 6,994,384	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,994,384
Construction in Progress	2,243,996	(979,047)	1,153,700	-	2,418,649
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	9,238,380	(979,047)	1,153,700	-	9,413,033
Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Buildings and Buildings Improvements	19,170,604	979,047	-	-	20,149,651
Equipment and Vehicles	1,584,453	-	31,447	-	1,615,900
Furniture and Fixtures	760,049	176,286	61,499	-	997,834
Heavy Equipment	3,173,751	(176,286)	37,450	-	3,034,915
Infrastructure	7,528,680	-	1,137,871	-	8,666,551
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	32,217,537	979,047	1,268,267	-	34,464,851
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Buildings and Buildings Improvements	(3,426,634)	-	(349,974)	-	(3,776,608)
Equipment and Vehicles	(1,398,317)	-	(71,147)	-	(1,469,464)
Furniture and Fixtures	(469,836)	-	(70,617)	-	(540,453)
Heavy Equipment	(1,648,637)	-	(129,513)	-	(1,778,150)
Infrastructure	(944,612)	-	(154,795)	-	(1,099,407)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(7,888,036)	-	(776,046)	-	(8,664,082)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets (Net	24,329,501	979,047	492,221	-	25,800,769
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 33,567,881	$ -	$ 1,645,921	$ -	$ 35,213,802

Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions/programs as follows:

	AMOUNT
General Government	$ 127,535
Public Safety	45,013
Public Works and Transportation	322,590
Culture and Recreation	232,565
Health and Welfare	7,503
Urban Development	40,840
Total Depreciation Expenses	$ 776,046

continue

11. NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

A. General Obligations Bonds and Special Obligations Bonds

The principal long-term obligations of the **Municipality** are general obligation bonds and special obligation bonds issued to finance the construction and improvements of public facilities and purchase of machinery and equipment. The **Municipality**'s obligations long-term debt retirements are appropriated and paid from resources accumulated in the Debt Service Fund (See Note 12).

The following is a summary of general and special obligation bonds of the **Municipality** as of June 30, 2013:

Type of Obligation and Purpose	Issue Date	Original Borrowing	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance Amount
General Obligation Bonds:					
Property Taxes Income:					
General Construction	1990	$ 441,000	2016	5.00%	$ 59,000
General Construction	2007	685,000	2031	7.00%	610,000
General Construction	2008	655,000	2031	7.50%	580,000
General Construction	2013	295,000	2020	6.00% to 7.50%	295,000
General Construction	2012	500,000	Undetermined[1]	3.75%	450,001
Total General Obligation Bonds					**1,994,001**
Special Obligation Bonds:					
General Revenues:					
Purchase of Equipment	2002	1,220,000	2016	1.28% to 8.00%	375,000
General Construction	2013	660,000	2020	6.00% to 7.50%	585,000
Subtotal					**960,000**
Sales and Use Taxes:					
General Construction	2008	2,855,000	2024	7.50%	2,415,000
Purchase of Equipment	2008	310,000	2014	7.50%	115,000
Purchase of Equipment	2011	453,000	2015	7.50%	347,000
General Construction	2012	210,000	2026	6.00% to 7.50%	200,000
General Construction	2013	215,000	2020	6.00% to 7.50%	215,000
Subtotal					**3,292,000**
Total Special Obligation Bonds					**4,252,000**
Total General and Special Obligation Bonds					**$ 6,246,001**

[1] These terms will be determined by the loan grantor upon completion of the construction activities.

During the year, the **Municipality** received the confirmation of an obligation granted by US Department of Agriculture, Rural Development (RD) for the amount of $450,001 of the original loan of $500,000, to be used for the improvement of the Community Center of the **Municipality**. The principal and interest are payable semi-annually during 25 years, but the terms will be determined by RD upon completion of the construction.

In addition, August 21, 2012, the **Municipality** issued three bonds; a special obligation bond, Series of 2013 in the amount of $660,000, another special obligation bond, Series of 2013 in the amount of $215,000, and a general obligation bond, Series of 2013 in the amount of $295,000. All three bonds are for general construction and bond issue costs; principal and variable interest at 6%, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July of each year through 2020.

Variable interest rates on 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 USA, and (2) to corporations having tax exemptions under the Puerto Rico Industrial Incentives Acts and, which qualify for benefits provided by the former Section 936 of the US Internal Revenue Code.

continue

11. NONCURRENT LIABILITIES – continuation

According to Sections 103 and 148 through 150 of the US Internal Revenue Code and Sections 1.148 through 1.150 of the US Treasury Regulation, the Municipality's tax-exempt bonds are subject to the arbitrage rebate requirements. At June 30, 2013, the Municipality had no federal arbitrage liability on bonds since interest income earned from the investment of unspent bond proceeds were made in bank deposits that generate yields lower than the rates applicable to the debt service payments.

B. Legal Debt Limit and Legal Debt Margin

On March 9, 2009, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico approves Law Number 7 that provides for revision of the valuation of property subject to taxation and imposes special property taxes for the Commonwealth. The **Municipality** debt limits are 10% of valuation of property subject to taxation, plus the balance of the special ad valorem taxes in the Debt Service Fund. In addition, before any new bonds are issued, the revenues of the Debt Service Fund should be sufficient to cover the projected debt service requirement. Additional legal debt margin was determine for the issuance of the special obligations bonds that are paid through retention made by the MRCC from monthly advance of annual property tax and subsidy send to the **Municipality**.

C. Other Noncurrent Liabilities

Borrowing from MRCC

On July 1, 2007, the **Municipality** entered into a repayment agreement with the GDB and MRCC to repay the uncollectible property tax sale authorized by the enacted Law Number 146. The original amount of debt is $84,149 to be paid during 25 years plus annual interest of 6.22%.

On July 1, 2002, the **Municipality** entered into a repayment agreement with the GDB and MRCC to repay the uncollectible property tax sale authorized by the enacted Law Number 42. The original amount of debt is $1,049,742 to be paid during 30 years plus annual interest of 6.1875%.

Christmas Bonus

This amount represents the estimated accrued Christmas bonus accumulated as of June 30, 2013 and payroll related benefits, representing the benefit to employees to be paid during the first week of December 2013.

Compensated Absences

This amount represents the estimated accrued vacation benefits, accrued sick leave benefits and payroll related benefits, representing the **Municipality**'s commitment to fund such costs from future operations.

Following are the Other Noncurrent Liabilities:

DESCRIPTION	BALANCE JULY 1, 2012	NEW ISSUES	RETIREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENT	BALANCE JUNE 30, 2013	AMOUNT'S DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	AMOUNT'S DUE AFTER NEXT YEAR
Law Number 146-MRCC	$ 67,319	$ -	$ (3,366)	$ 63,953	$ 3,366	$ 60,587
Law Number 42-MRCC	881,033	-	(23,230)	857,803	24,690	833,113
Deferred Credits (PPA)	11,665	-	-	11,665	-	11,665
Christmas Bonus	196,928	204,738	(196,928)	204,738	204,738	-
Compensated Absences	2,555,428	101,769	(280,227)	2,376,970	1,710,780	666,190
TOTAL	$ 3,712,373	$ 306,507	$ (503,751)	$ 3,515,129	$ 1,943,574	$ 1,571,555

continue

11. NONCURRENT LIABILITIES – continuation

D. Changes in Noncurrent Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in noncurrent liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2013:

DESCRIPTION	BALANCE JULY 1, 2012	NEW ISSUES	RETIREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENT	BALANCE JUNE 30, 2013	AMOUNT'S DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	AMOUNT'S DUE AFTER NEXT YEAR
General Obligation Bonds	$ 1,516,336	$ 545,665	$ (68,000)	$ 1,994,001	$ 104,000	$ 1,890,001
Special Obligation Bonds	3,797,000	875,000	(420,000)	4,252,000	470,000	3,782,000
Other Obligations	3,712,373	306,507	(503,751)	3,515,129	1,943,574	1,571,555
TOTAL	$ 9,025,709	$ 1,727,172	$ (991,751)	$ 9,761,130	$ 2,517,574	$ 7,243,556

E. Debt Compliance

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various bond indentures. The **Municipality** believes it is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions.

The annual requirements to amortize the noncurrent liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2013 are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds		Special Obligation Bonds		Other Noncurrent Obligations			
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT	INTEREST PAYMENT	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT	INTEREST PAYMENT	PRINCIPAL PAYMENT	INTEREST PAYMENT	TOTAL PRINCIPAL	TOTAL INTEREST
2014	$ 104,000	$ 46,100	$ 470,000	$ 221,118	$ 1,943,574	$ 56,678	$ 2,517,574	$ 323,896
2015	105,000	85,538	504,000	235,265	29,608	54,917	638,608	375,720
2016	90,000	80,476	494,000	215,151	31,257	53,059	615,257	348,686
2017	90,000	62,100	379,000	198,339	33,009	51,098	502,009	311,537
2018	100,000	68,138	410,000	169,127	48,336	59,492	558,336	296,757
2019-2023	440,000	266,576	1,355,000	465,257	206,658	205,500	2,001,658	937,333
2024-2028	410,000	141,377	640,000	54,750	274,272	132,647	1,324,272	328,774
2029-2032	205,000	30,275	-	-	270,560	39,004	475,560	69,279
Undetermined	450,001	-	-	-	677,855	-	1,127,856	-
TOTAL	$ 1,994,001	$ 780,580	$ 4,252,000	$ 1,559,007	$ 3,515,129	$ 652,395	$ 9,761,130	$ 2,991,982

12. DEBT RETIREMENT

Revenues of the debt service fund consists of the ad-valorem property taxes which are recognized as revenue when collected from taxpayers and reported by the Municipal Revenue Collection Center of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to the **Municipality** (See Note 13).

These property taxes are accumulated by the Municipal Revenue Collection Center in costs of the general obligations bonds issued by the **Municipality** (See Note 11). Payments are made to the Government Development Bank of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico from such accumulated funds by the Municipal Revenue Collection Center of Puerto Rico.

13. 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 1st 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 market price).

The MRCC is responsible for the assessment of all real and personal property located within the **Municipality** and for the levy, administration and collection of the corresponding tax contribution.

continue

13. PROPERTY TAXES – continuation

The personal property tax is self-assessed by the taxpayer on a return, which is to be filed and paid in full by May 15 of each year with the MRCC and based on current values as of December 31 of previous year. Real property tax is assessed by the MRCC on each piece of real estate and on each building or residence. The property tax contribution is levied each year over the appraised value of the real property at the beginning of the calendar year. The real property assessment is based on the current value existing in the year 1957.

The MRCC is responsible for the billing of real property taxes and collections of both, personal and real property taxes on behalf of all the municipalities of Puerto Rico. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the MRCC informs the **Municipality** of the estimated amount of property taxes expected to be collected for the ensuing fiscal year. Throughout the year, the MRCC advances funds to the **Municipality** based on the initial estimated collections. The MRCC is required by law to prepare a settlement statement on a fiscal year basis, whereby a comparison is made between the amounts advanced to the **Municipality** and amounts actually collected from taxpayers. This settlement has to be completed on a preliminary basis not later than three months after fiscal year-end, and a final settlement made not later than six months after year-end. If the MRCC remits to the **Municipality** property taxes advances, which are less than the tax actually collected, a receivable from the MRCC is recorded at June 30. However, if advances exceed the amount actually collected, a borrowing from MRCC is recorded at June 30. At the time of the preparation of the financial statement, the difference between the advances and the final settlement to the General Fund is pending of final determination.

The tax rate for fiscal year 2013 is 8.53% for real property and 6.53% for personal property of which 1.03% of both are for the redemption of public debt issued by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and 7.50% and 5.50%, respectively, belongs to the **Municipality**. Taxpayers pay 8.33% for real property and 6.33% for personal property and the remaining 0.20% is paid by the Commonwealth's Secretary of the Treasury as a subsidy. As part of Act No. 83 of August 30, 1991, as amended, the exempt amount to be paid by the Puerto Rico Secretary of the Treasury to the **Municipality** was frozen as of January 1, 1992. The remaining percentage is distributed as follows: (a) 6.00% and 4.00%, respectively, represents the **Municipality**'s basic tax rate that is appropriated for general purposes and therefore accounted for through the general fund. A portion of such amount is deposited in an equalization fund together with a percentage of the net revenues of the Puerto Rico electronic lottery and a subsidy from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The remaining portion belonging to the **Municipality** of 1.50% represents the ad-valorem property taxes withheld by the MRCC and restricted for debt service, which is accounted for through the debt service fund (See Note 12). The **Municipality** has reached the maximum statutory tax rate limit for the basic tax while there is no limitation for the ad-valorem tax rate.

As previously mentioned, on March 9, 2009, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico approves Act Number 7 that provides for revision of the valuation of property subject to taxation and imposes special property taxes for the Commonwealth. The effect of this Law was an increase in the valuation of the real properties and in the exemption granted for the residential units occupied by their owners by multiply both amount by ten. Accordingly, the residential units occupied by their owners are exempt from real property taxes on the first $150,000 assessed value. For such exempted amounts, the Puerto Rico Secretary of the Treasury assumes payment of the basic tax to the Municipality (6.00%), except for residential units assessed at less than $35,000 on which a complete exemption is granted. As part of Law No. 83 of August 30, 1991, as amended, the exempt amount to be paid by the Puerto Rico Secretary of the Treasury to the Municipality was frozen as of January 1, 1992. The Municipal Revenue Collection Center, instead of the property taxpayer, becomes the source of payment in these cases.

In addition, the law grants a complete exemption from personal property taxes up to an assessment value of $50,000 to retailers with an annual net sales volume of less than $150,000. The MRCC advances to the **Municipality**, on monthly payments, 100% of the contribution assessed over property for each fiscal year. In accordance to Law, these advances will be contributions by the MRCC from taxpayers. The MRCC periodically informs to the **Municipality** the amounts collected from taxpayers and applied to outstanding advances.

The **Municipality** records as revenue in the general fund the property tax contribution when received from monthly advances from MRCC. Due to the fact that collections of property tax are applied to the advances of property tax paid by the MRCC, the amortization of the advance at end of year was not available due to that is in process of verification by external auditors.

The fiscal impact for the future years has not been determined by the **Municipality**'s management.

continue

14. VOLUME OF BUSINESS TAXES

The volume of business taxes is levied each year based on the prior year's gross revenues for all commercial and industrial organizations doing business in the **Municipality** and which are not totally or partially exempt from this tax under the Industrial Incentives Acts of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This is a self-assessed tax based on the business volume in gross sales as shown in the tax return that is due five working days after April 15 of each year. Entities with sales volume of $3.0 million or more must include audited financial statements together with the tax return. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the tax rates were as follows:

a. 1.50% for financial institutions and savings and loan associations.

b. 0.40% for all other organizations.

Taxes are payable in two equal semi-annual installments on July 1 and January 1 following the date of levy. If they are paid with declaration on or before the due date, the taxpayer is granted a 5% of discount. The volume of business tax receivable represents filed tax returns that were uncollected as of June 30, 2013. Collections of taxes during current fiscal year corresponding of the tax return based on the prior year gross sales are applicable to the next fiscal year and recorded as unearned revenues in the General Fund.

15. SALES AND USAGE TAXES

Municipality imposes a Sales and Usage Taxes of 1.5% (1.0% collected and belong to the **Municipality** and 0.5% collected by the Puerto Rico Secretary of the Treasury) on the sales price of a taxable item or on the purchase price of all usage, storage or consumption of a taxable item. All merchants required to collect the Sales and Usage Taxes, are required to file a monthly Sales and Usage Tax Return Form, no later than the 10th of the following month from the month being reported. The Act also provides for restrictions on the use of the resources (including the 0.5% collected by the Puerto Rico Secretary of Treasury) to be invested in solid waste and recycling programs, capital improvements and health and public safety costs.

The amount collected by the Puerto Rico Secretary of Treasury will be deposited in accounts or special funds in GDB, subject to restrictions imposed and distributed as follows:

a. 0.2% will be deposited in a "Municipal Development Fund" to finance costs as restricted by the Act;

b. 0.2% will be deposited in a "Municipal Redemption Fund" to finance loans to municipalities subject to restrictions imposed by the Act; and

c. 0.1% will be deposited in a "Municipal Improvement Fund" to finance capital improvement projects. These funds will be distributed based on legislation from the Commonwealth's Legislature.

Sales and Usage Taxes receivable represents filed sales tax returns that were collected subsequent to June 30, 2013, but pertaining to the current year period.

On February 1, 2014 was enacted the Act Numbers 18 to create the "Law of Municipal Administration Fund (MAF)"and 19 that creates the Municipal Financing Corporation (COFIM by Spanish acronyms). These Acts amend the composition of the SUT effective February 1, 2014 and thereafter. See Note 21 for the changes contemplated by these Acts.

16. CONSTRUCTION EXCISE TAXES

Municipality imposes and collects municipal construction excise taxes to most natural and legal persons 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 any 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, existing buildings and improvements, project design and other engineering fees, licenses and permits, consulting and legal fees. The tax is paid by the taxpayer before the beginning of the construction project. The activities covers by this tax and the exemption granted are as follows:

continue

16. CONSTRUCTION EXCISE TAXES – continuation

a. All construction will pay 3% of construction excise taxes.

b. All construction projects carried out by state, federal and municipal governments will pay 4% of construction excise taxes.

c. All construction projects carried out by not-for-profit organization educational institutions have full exemption to the construction excise taxes.

17. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

Intergovernmental revenues consist primarily of funds received from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, "in lieu of tax" payments from the Quasi-public Corporation, Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority, and federal financial assistance received from federal government.

Grants and subsidies received from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and federal agencies include, among others, a general subsidy for urban development and capital improvements. Intergovernmental revenues are accounted for through the General Fund except for those directly related to urban development and capital improvements, which are accounted for through the Special Revenue and the Capital Project Funds. Federal Financial Assistance is recorded in the Special Revenue Fund.

18. PENSION PLAN

Description of the Plan

Employees of the **Municipality** participate in the Employee's Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (ERS). The ERS is cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Act No. 447, approved on May 15, 1951, as amended. ERS covers all regular employees of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities and of certain municipalities and components units not covered by their own retirement systems.

Act No. 3 was enacted on April 4, 2013, amended the Act No. 447 for the purpose of establishing a major reform of the ERS effective on July 1, 2013. Employees participating in the current system (ERS) should be retired as of June 30 2013 in order to obtain the current benefits. Also, Act No. 3 amended the Act No. 305 of September 24, 1999 that's created a Defined Contribution Hybrid Program known as System 2000, incorporating the provisions of the system to Chapter 5 of the ERS. The System 2000 applied to employees joining the ERS on or after January 1, 2000.

Follow are the principal amendment of Act No. 447 by Act No. 3:

Chapter 3 of the Act No. 447, established the following date of retirement:

(a) General Rule – The first day of the month that coincides with or is subsequent to the date that the participant of the program reaches the age of sixty (60), except as provided in clause (b) of this subsection.

(b) Public Officers in High-Risk Positions- In the case of Public Officers in High-Risk Positions, it shall mean the first day of the month that coincides with or is subsequent to the date that the Participant reaches the age of fifty-five (55) years. (Public Officers in High-Risk Positions shall mean the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Police, the Municipal Police, the Commonwealth Firefighter Corps, the Municipal Firefighter Corps, and the Custody Officers Corps.)

(c) Effectiveness of these provisions: the normal date of retirement established in subsections (a) and (b) of this definition shall be in force until June 30, 2013.

Retirement age for participants who joined public service after June 30, 2013. The retirement age shall be 67 years, except in the case of Public Officers in High-Risk Positions, for whom it shall be fifty eight (58) years.

Participant of the Program

Shall mean, until June 30, 2013, every person for whom the Administrator maintains an account under the Retirement Savings Account Program pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3 of Act No. 447. Beginning on July 1, 2013, it shall mean every person for whom the Administrator maintains an account under the Defined Contribution Hybrid Program pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 of this Act.

continue

18. PENSION PLAN – continuation

The membership of the System shall be constituted by every person who holds a regular position as a career, trust, temporary employee or with probationary personnel status in any executive department, agency, administration, board, commission, office, or instrumentality of the Executive Branch, by the Justices of the Peace, the regular employees and officials of the Judiciary Branch, and by all regular officials and employees of the municipalities, including the mayors. Temporary municipal employees shall not participate in the Retirement System.

Membership in the Retirement System shall be optional for the Governor of Puerto Rico, for all the Secretaries of Government, heads of public agencies and instrumentalities, the Governor's aides, the members of commissions and boards appointed by the Governor, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico, for the employees and officials of the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico, the Office of Legislative Services and the office of the Superintendent of the Capitol, and the Comptroller of Puerto Rico. These officials may, at any time, request to be discharged from, or readmitted into the System. The period of services rendered to the Government while separated from the System, shall be credited as creditable service, provided said officials pay the individual and employer contributions, plus interest, that correspond to the period of separation, to the system.

As of July 1, 2013, every employee who is a participant of the System, including mayors, regardless of the date when he/she was first appointed to the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, its instrumentalities, municipalities or participating employers of the System, shall become part of the Defined Contribution Hybrid Program.

Notwithstanding the fact that a superannuation retirement annuity is payable for life, if annuitants return to the service, the payment of their annuity shall be suspended. After an annuitant separates from service, payment of the suspended annuity shall resume and he/she shall also have the option to withdraw the contributions made since the date he/she returned to service up until he/she separates from service if, after returning to service, he/she worked less than five (5) years or accrued contributions for less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000). In the event the annuitant worked five (5) years or more and contributed ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or more, after returning to service, he/she shall be entitled, after his/her separation from service and after reaching the age established in Section 5-110 of Act No. 447, to receive an additional annuity computed pursuant to Section 5-110 of this Act, on the basis of the contributions made since the date said annuitant returned to service until his/her separation from it.

Annuity for Years of Service

As per Act No. 3, retirement shall be optional for new participants joining the System for the first time after April 1, 1990, as of the date in which they reach the age of sixty-five (65), have completed a minimum of ten (10) years of accredited services and have not requested or received the reimbursement from the accrued contributions. The amount of the annuity shall be one point five percent (1.5%) of the average compensation multiplied by the years of accredited services. However, a minimum pension of five hundred dollars ($500) per month, effective July 1, 2013, is hereby fixed for those participants who retired in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter 2. Every pensioner who receives a pension of less than five hundred dollars ($500) per month shall receive, effective July 1, 2013, the increase required for his/her pension to be five hundred dollars ($500).

Public Officers in High-Risk Positions may voluntarily opt to retire after reaching the age of fifty-five (55) and thirty (30) years of service. Retirement shall be mandatory on the date the participant reaches both thirty (30) years of service and the age of fifty-eight (58). Provided, that the Superintendent of the Puerto Rico Police, the Chief of the Firefighter Corps or the corresponding appointing authority may grant dispensations authorizing members of this group to work for an additional maximum period of two (2) years performing the functions assigned to them; provided that their health and safety are not compromised. Such a request for dispensation shall be made by the member, not later than ninety (90) days before his/her retirement date. It is hereby provided that the Superintendent of the Puerto Rico Police, the Chief of the Firefighter Corps or the corresponding appointing authority shall make the necessary regulatory provisions to comply with this Act.

Retirement shall be optional for the members of the System in active service, on and after the date they have attained the age of fifty-five (55) years and have completed at least twenty-five (25) years of creditable service; and for members of the System who having reached the age of fifty-eight (58) years, and have completed at least ten (10) years of creditable service. The members of the Police Corps or the Firefighting Corps shall also have the option to avail themselves of a retirement annuity on and after the date on which they have attained the age of fifty (50) years and have completed at least twenty-five (25) years of creditable service.

continue

18. PENSION PLAN – continuation

Any participant whose separation from the service occurs prior to having attained the age of fifty-eight (58) years, who shall have completed at least ten (10) years of creditable service, and who shall have not applied for, nor received reimbursement of accumulated contributions shall be entitled to receive a deferred retirement annuity. Said participants shall receive a deferred retirement annuity which shall commence upon attaining the age of fifty eight (58) years or after attaining the age of fifty (50) years in the case of policemen or firemen, and fifty-five (55) years in the case of the other participants, if they have completed at least twenty-five (25) years of service in one case or the other.

The amount of the annuity shall be one and one-half percent (1.50%) of the average compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service up to twenty (20) years, plus two percent (2%) of the average compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service in excess of twenty (20) years. Said annuity shall be payable in full to the members who retire at the age of fifty-eight (58) years or more, and to the members of the Police Corps [or] the Firefighting Corps who retire at the age of fifty (50) years or more and who have completed at least twenty-five (25) years of creditable service. The maximum retirement annuity for the participants shall be seventy-five percent (75%) of the average compensation.

The amount of the superannuation retirement annuity of mayors who are participants of the System shall be computed on the basis of the highest salary he/she may have received while discharging his/her government duties in the following manner:

(1) For services performed as mayor, five percent (5%) of said salary for each year of creditable service up to a maximum of ten (10) years or fifty percent (50%), plus

(2) For other services performed not included in the above computation, one and one half percent (1.50%) of said salary multiplied by the number of years of such other creditable services up to twenty (20) years, or two percent (2%) of said salary multiplied by the number of years of such other creditable services in excess of twenty (20) years.

The maximum superannuation retirement annuity to be granted under this subsection shall be ninety percent (90%) of the highest salary that the mayor may have received. The payments of the retirement annuity shall begin on and after the date of separation from service, but never before the mayor has attained fifty (50) years of age.

Retirement shall be optional for any participant of the System in active service who shall have completed at least thirty (30) years of creditable service. Said participant shall be entitled to receive the Merit Annuity for thirty (30) years or more of service in accordance with subsections (b) and (c) of this section thereof. Participants of the System under the Coordinating Plan and receiving Social Security benefits, who have not attained sixty-five (65) years of age, shall receive a merit annuity to be computed as provided for hereinafter:

(1) For those participants who have completed thirty (30) years or more of creditable services and have not attained fifty-five (55) years of age or more, sixty-five percent (65%) of the average compensation.

(2) For those who have completed thirty (30) years or more of creditable services and have attained fifty-five (55) years of age or more, seventy-five (75%) of the average compensation.

(3) Years in excess of thirty (30) may only serve as basis to calculate the average compensation

As per Act No. 447 the following provisions shall apply to employees who participate in the System that (i) began to work before January 1, 2000, (ii) as of June 30, 2013, are not participants of the Retirement Savings Account Program established in Chapter 3 of this Act and (iii) as of June 30, 2013, do not meet the requirements of years of service and age to retire that are required in Chapter 2 of this Act:

(1) New Retirement Age for participants who joined the System for the first time before April 1, 1990. For those participants who, as of June 30, 2013, have not reached the age of 58 and completed at least 10 years of service, or have not reached the age of 55 and completed at least 25 years of service, retirement shall be optional when they meet the following age and service requirements:

(i) If, as of June 30, 2013, the participant is 57 years of age, the retirement will be optional when he/she reaches 59 years. of age and has completed at least 10 years of service

(ii) If, as of June 30, 2013, the participant is 56 years of age, the retirement will be optional when he/she reaches 60 years of age and has completed at least 10 years of service.

continue

18. PENSION PLAN – continuation

(iii) If, as of June 30, 2013, the participant is 55 years of age or less, the retirement will be optional when he/she reaches 61 years of age and has completed at least 10 years of service.

(2) Retirement Age for participants who joined the System for the first time between April 1, 1990, and December 31, 1999 – For participants who, as of June 30, 2013, have not reached the age of 65 and completed at least 10 years of service, retirement shall be optional when the participant reaches 65 years of age and has completed 10 years of service.

(3) For Public Officers in High-Risk Positions who began to work before April 1, 1990 and who, as of June 30, 2013, have not reached the age of 50 and completed at least 25 years of service, or who have not completed 30 years of service, regardless of their age, retirement shall be optional when they reach 55 years of age and have completed 30 years of service.

(4) For Public Officers in High-Risk Positions who began to work between April 1, 1990, and December 31, 1999, and who, as of June 30, 2013, are not 55 years old and have completed 25 years of service, or who have not completed 30 years of service, regardless of their age, retirement shall be optional when they reach 55 years of age and have completed 30 years of service.

(5) Public Officers in High-Risk Positions who separate from active service before meeting the requirements of age and service provided in subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of this Section may only receive their accrued pension when they meet the following age and service requirements:

(i) If the participant joined the System for the first time before April 1, 1990, after he/she meets the age and service requirements established in subsection (a) 1 of this Section.

(ii) If the participant joined the System for the first time between April 1, 1990, and December 31, 1999, after he/she meets the age and service requirements established in subsection (a) 2 of this Section.

Pension Computation

When the participant meets the age and service requirements established above, he/she shall be entitled to receive an annuity computed on the basis of years of service accrued as of June 30, 2013, in accordance with the following rules:

(i) The average salary of employees who began to work before April 1, 1990, shall be the one established in definition number 15 of Section 1-104 of Act No 447.

(ii) The average salary of employees who began to work between April 1, 1990, and December 31, 1999, shall be the one established in Section 1-108 of this Act.

(iii) The pension computation of employees who began to work before April 1, 1990, shall be made on the basis of one and one half percent (1.5%) of the average salary, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service up to twenty (20) years, plus two percent (2.0%) of the average salary, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service in excess of twenty years, in each case up to June 30, 2013.

(iv) The pension computation of employees who began to work between April 1, 1990 and December 31, 1999, shall be made on the basis of one and one half percent (1.5%) of the average salary, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service up to June 30, 2013.

(v) Participants of the System who, as of June 30, 2013, have availed themselves to the Coordinating Plan and are receiving Social Security benefits will have their annuities adjusted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (e) of Section 2-101 of this Act. Provided that until the participant is entitled to receive the Social Security benefits, he/she may receive an annuity in accordance with Section 5-103 of this Act.

(vi) This pension shall be received together with the annuity accrued by a participant under Section 5-110 of this Act.

Beginning on July 1, 2013, participants shall not accrue any more years of service for the determination of the average salary and computation of a pension under Section 5-103(a)(4). In addition, participants may not have services not credited recognized, contributions transferred or returned for periods worked before June 30, 2013, except for those exceptions specifically established in Act No 447.

continue

18. PENSION PLAN – continuation

Those participants who began to work on or after January 1, 2000, or those who as of June 30, 2013, were participants in the Retirement Savings Program and who as of June 30, 2013, could retire from service because they are sixty (60) years old, may retire on any later date and they shall be entitled to receive the annuity that could be acquired with the balance of the contributions under the Retirement Savings Account Program and those accrued under the Defined Contribution Hybrid Program.

The savings accounts under the Retirement Savings Account Program of employees who joined the System for the first time on or after January 1, 2000, shall be rolled over to the Defined Contribution Hybrid Program. Be it provided that if, as of June 30, 2013, the employees have not reached the age of sixty (60), they shall be entitled to the annuity established in Section 5-110 of Act No. 447 when they meet the following age requirements:

(i) If, as of June 30, 2013, the participant is 59 years old, the retirement will be optional when he/she has reached 61 years of age.

(ii) If, as of June 30, 2013, the participant is 58 years old, the retirement will be optional when he/she has reached 62 years of age.

(iii) If, as of June 30, 2013, the participant is 57 years old, the retirement will be optional when he/she has reached 63 years of age.

(iv) If, as of June 30, 2013, the participant is 56 years old, the retirement will be optional when he/she has reached 64 years of age.

(v) If, as of June 30, 2013, the participant is 55 years old or less, the retirement will be optional when he/she has reached 65 years of age.

For Public Officers in High-Risk Positions who began to work after December 31, 1999, and who, as of June 30, 2013, are not 55 years old, retirement shall be optional when they reach 55 years of age.

Funding Policy

The authority under which the funding policy and the obligations to contribute to the ERS and System 2000 by the plans' members, employers and other contributing entities (state of municipal contributions), are established or may be amended by law.

Contributions of Participants of Defined Benefit Program

Contribution requirements are established by law and are as follows:

Complete supplementation plan between ERS and the Federal Social Security	
Hired on or before March 31, 1990	8.275% of gross salary
Coordination plan between ERS and the Federal Social Security	
Hired on or before March 31, 1990	5.775% of gross salary up to $6,600 8.275% of gross salary over $6,600
Mayors and members of the Police Corps	8.275% of gross salary

Contributions of Participants of Hybrid Program

Contribution requirements are established by law and are as follows:

(a) Every participant of the Hybrid Program shall compulsorily have to contribute ten percent (10%) of his/her salary while he/she is an employee.

(b) Contributions under the Plan of Coordination with Social Security benefits – The participants of the System who, as of June 30, 2013, have availed themselves to the Plan of Coordination with Social Security benefits shall contribute to the Hybrid Program:

continue

18. PENSION PLAN – continuation

(1) Effective July 1, 2013, shall contribute seven percent (7%) of their monthly salaries up to five-hundred fifty dollars ($550) and ten percent (10%) of their monthly salaries in excess of said amount.

(2) Effective July 1, 2014, shall contribute eight point five percent (8.5%) of their monthly salaries up to five-hundred fifty dollars ($550) and ten percent (10%) of their monthly salaries in excess of said amount.

(3) Effective July 1, 2015, shall contribute ten percent (10%) of their full monthly salaries.

The participants of the Program under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section may voluntarily contribute to their account an amount in addition to the one established here. These contributions shall be credited to the contribution account of each participant of the Hybrid Program. The Administrator shall establish the way in which the participants may make additional contributions.

(c) Mandatory Contribution for the Purchase of Disability Insurance – Every participant of the Hybrid Program shall mandatorily contribute to the disability insurance established in Section 5-112 of Chapter 5 of Act No. 447, for which he/she shall have to contribute such sums, fixed in dollars or a percent of the salary, that the Administrator, with the approval of the Board, determines that are needed to provide the disability benefit, provided the contribution required by the Administrator is equal to or less than point twenty five percent (0.25%) of the participant's salary. The contributions made pursuant to this subsection may be credited against and will reduce the contributions that the participant of the Program is bound to pay to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Employees Association as provided in Section 8 of Act No. 133 of June 28, 1966, as amended. The contributions made under this subsection shall not be credited to the participant's account.

Employer Contributions to the System (ERS and Hybrid Program)

Every employer shall mandatorily contribute to the System the following:

July 1, 2011	Ten point two hundred seventy-five percent (10.275%) of the salary of each participant
July 1, 2012	Eleven point two hundred seventy-five percent (11.275%) of the salary of each participant

Every employer, beginning on July 1, 2013, shall mandatorily contribute to the System the following:

July 1, 2013	Twelve point two hundred seventy-five percent (12.275%) of the salary of each participant
July 1, 2014	Thirteen point two hundred seventy-five percent (13.275%) of the salary of each participant
July 1, 2015	Fourteen point two hundred seventy-five percent (14.275%) of the salary of each participant
July 1, 2016	Fifteen point five hundred twenty-five percent (15.525%) of the salary of each participant
July 1, 2017	Sixteen point seventy hundred seventy-five percent (16.775%) of the salary of each participant
July 1, 2018	Eighteen point twenty-five percent (18.025%) of the salary of each participant
July 1, 2019	Nineteen point two hundred seventy-five percent (19.275%) of the salary of each participant
July 1, 2020	Twenty point five hundred twenty-five percent (20.525%) of the salary of each participant

It is provided that the established increases applicable to the municipalities for fiscal years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, shall be included in the budget petition submitted by the Office of Management and Budget to the Legislative Assembly.

continue

18. PENSION PLAN – continuation

Death, Disability or Terminal Illness Benefits

Death of a Participant in Active Service

Upon death of any person who is rendering services and who had contributions accrued in the Hybrid Program, these contributions shall be reimbursed to the person or persons the participant had designated through written order duly acknowledged and submitted to the Administrator, or to his/her heirs, in the event such designation had not been made. The reimbursement shall be equal to the sum of the contributions and the investment yields up to the date of the demise of the participant. The Administrator shall collect from the contributions any debt the participant may have with the System.

Death of a Pensioner

If a pensioner dies without having consumed all of his/her pension payment contributions, his/her designated beneficiaries or, absent such designation, his/her heirs, shall continue receiving the monthly pension payments until the contributions of the participant are completely consumed.

Separation from Service for Disability or Terminal Illness

The balance in the contribution account of every participant of the Hybrid Program who is permanently separated from service due to total and permanent disability, due to disability pursuant to Act No. 127 of June 27, 1958, as amended, or due to terminal illness, as determined by the Administrator, shall be distributed to the participant by the Administrator in a lump sum, or through the grant of an annuity, or any other optional form of payment pursuant to Section 5-110 of Act No. 447, at the option of the participant.

Beginning on June 30, 2013, no disability pensions shall be awarded pursuant to Sections 2-107 thru 2-111 of Act No. 447.

Disability Insurance

The Administrator, with the approval of the Board, shall establish a disability benefits program, which shall provide a temporary annuity in the event of total and permanent disability. Disability benefits may be provided through one or more disability insurance contracts with one or more insurance companies authorized by the Insurance Commissioner of Puerto Rico to conduct business in Puerto Rico. The determination as to whether a person is partially or totally and permanently disabled, shall be made by the insurance company that issues the insurance policy covering the person. All the participants of the Program who are employees shall avail themselves to the disability benefits program in the manner and form established by the Administrator.

Additional Benefits Program

The Additional Benefits Program is established for pensioners of the ERS; said benefits are separate and shall not form part of the pension or annuity.

Except for those persons who retire under Chapter 5 of Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended, every person who was receiving a pension or benefit under Act No. 447, or the pension plans superseded by it, or any other law administered by the Administrator of the ERS, excluding any person who is receiving a pension or benefit under Act No. 12 of October 19, 1954, as amended, shall be entitled to receive the following benefits:

(a) A Medication Bonus equal to one hundred ($100), which shall be paid no later than July 15 of each year;

(b) A Christmas Bonus equal to two hundred dollars ($200), which shall be paid no later than December 20 of each year; and

(c) A Government contribution for health benefits for employees covered by health benefit plans under Act No. 95 of June 29, 1963, as amended, of one hundred dollars ($100) monthly for pensioners of the Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but it shall not exceed the total amount of the corresponding fee to be paid to any employee.

In order to fund the Additional Benefits Program and the ERS, beginning on fiscal year 2013-2014 and every subsequent fiscal year, the ERS shall receive a contribution equal to two thousand dollars ($2,000) as of July 1 of every year for every pensioner of the ERS who began to work in the Public Service on or before of December 31, 1999.

continue

18. PENSION PLAN – continuation

The Administration of the ERS shall determine the total amount of the special additional contribution provided in the above paragraph and shall send a certification to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and to each public corporation and municipality whose employees are retired under the ERS, informing them the amount corresponding to the special additional contribution.

The funds to cover the contribution described above, with respect to pensioners of the Central Government, shall be allocated in the Budget of Expenses of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Public corporations and municipalities whose employees are covered under this Act shall provide the funds to cover the contribution described in Section 2 with respect to their pensioners.

The persons who retire under the provisions of Act 305-1999, known as 'Retirement Savings Accounts Program', and under Chapter 5 of Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended, shall be excluded from receiving the benefits granted under Act.

Annual Contribution

The **Municipality**'s contributions during those years are recognized as total pension expenditures/expenses in the category of administration as follow:

FISCAL YEAR	DEFINED BENEFIT	HYBRID PROGRAM
2013	$ 109,374	$ 78,029
2012	97,465	70,354
2011	101,315	68,317

Total employee contributions to the above-mentioned plans during the year ended June 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 amounted to approximately $485,467.

These amounts represented the 100% of the required contribution for the corresponding year. Additionally, changes made in the types and amounts of benefits offered by special laws and costs of living adjustments, led to a one-time recommended contribution to fund the retroactive adjustment related to the changes.

The Employee's Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provides additional information of the Defined Benefit Program and Hybrid Program. They issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for ERS, as a component unit of the Commonwealth. That report may be obtained by writing to the Administration at PO Box 42003, Minillas Station, San Juan, PR 00940-2003.

19. HEALTHCARE COSTS

During the year ended June 30, 2000 the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico required to the municipalities of Puerto Rico an annual contribution to subsidy the cost of the implementation and administration of the Healthcare Reform. Such contributions are required to be disbursed from general fund operating budget. Total contributions made by the **Municipality** amounted to approximately $359,012 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

20. CONTINGENCIES

A. Claims and Judgments

The **Municipality** is, at present, a defendant in a number of legal matters that arise from alleged improper application of policies and negligence in the ordinary course of the **Municipality**'s activities. The legal counsel of the **Municipality** has advised that at this stage in the proceedings of lawsuits he cannot offer an opinion as to the probable outcome.

In addition, the **Municipality** is a defendant or co-defendant in several legal proceedings, which are in discovery stage. Certain of these claims are covered by insurance. Legal counsel with the information currently available cannot determine the final outcome of these claims. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include adjustment, if any, that could result from the resolution of this legal proceeding. However, it has been the **Municipality**'s experience that such actions are settled for amounts substantially less than the claimed amounts.

B. Federal Grants

In the normal course of operations, the **Municipality** receives grants from various Federal and State agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. The expenditures financed by grants are subject to program compliance audits by the grantor and passed-through agencies in order to assure compliance with grant requirements. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program requirements, the **Municipality** may be required to reimburse the grantor or pass-through agencies.

continue

20. CONTINGENCIES – continuation

Municipality is also subject to audits performed by the Office of the Comptroller of Puerto Rico.

21. COMMITMENTS

A. Operating Leases

The **Municipality** leases real property, buildings, and equipment under various operating lease agreements, which generally have terms of one year or less and are automatically renewed for the same term. Rental expenditures/expenses recorded in the general fund for the year ended June 30, 2013, amounted to approximately $267,195. Management believes that the summary of the future minimum rental commitments under noncancelable real property and equipment lease with terms exceeding one year is not material to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

B. Construction

The **Municipality** had encumbrances at June 30, 2013 for the construction, improvements, or renovation of several municipal facilities in the following funds:

MUNICIPALITY OF OROCOVIS
DETAIL OF ENCUMBRANCES

	Encumbered For	Amount	Reported within Fund Balance Classification
General Fund	Solid Waste Disposal	$ 28,025	Committed to Waste Disposal
Non Major Funds	Improvements to the Community Center	$ 131,651	Restricted to Improvement and Construction of Facilities
	Improvement of Facilities	98,720	Restricted to Improvement and Construction of Facilities
	Resurfacing of Streets and Other Improvements	303,579	Restricted to Improvement of Streets and Sidewalks
	Purchase of Vehicles	50,000	Restricted to Capital Outlay - Purchase of Equipment

C. Solid Waste Disposal Contract

The **Municipality** has a solid waste disposal contract with the Municipality of Barranquitas, Puerto Rico until June 30, 2013, with automatic annual renewal, to provide the service for disposal of solid waste. In the contract it was established that the **Municipality** is committed to pay the amount of $25 through $300 per motor vehicle that transported solid waste depending on their capacity. Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 2013 for this service amounts to $125,000, approximately.

Future commitments are scheduled as follows:

Year	Amount
2014	$ 125,000
2015	125,000
2016	125,000
2017	125,000
2017	125,000
Total	$ 625,000

D. Other Commitments

At June 30, 2013, the State Roads Improvement Fund had a deficit of $53,690. The deficit result from the accrual of expenditures without accruing intergovernmental revenues for reimbursement of expenditures. As required by current standards, the **Municipality** recorded intergovernmental revenues for reimbursement-based (expenditure-driven) grants on GFFS when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met and the resources are available. Any amount not covered by the corresponding award will be covered with future budgetary appropriations of the General Fund, if necessary.

continue

22. NET POSITION / FUND BALANCES RESTATEMENTS

A. Net Position

For the year ended June 30, 2013, the **Municipality** has adopted GASB 65, which states that debt issuance costs should be recognized as an outflow of resources in the period incurred rather than recognized over the life of the debt incurred.

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
Net Position, as Previously Reported, At June 30, 2012	$ 32,442,137
Implementation of GASB 65	(27,181)
Beginning Net Position, as Restated, At July 1, 2012	**$ 32,414,956**

B. Fund Balance

The following reconciles the June 30, 2012 Fund Balance, as previously reported to Beginning Fund Balance, as restated, July 1, 2012 for the various funds:

	GENERAL FUND	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Fund Balance, as Previously Reported, At June 30, 2012	$ 367,461	$ 746,626
Reclassification of Fund Balances - GASB 54	(57,314)	57,314
Beginning Fund Balance, as Restated, At July 1, 2012	**$ 310,147**	**$ 803,940**

This reclassification did not constitute a change in accounting principle.

23. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The provisions of the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement have been implemented for the year ended June 30, 2013:

GASB Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*. The objective of this Statement is to incorporate into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, which does not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements:

1. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations
2. Accounting Principles Board Opinions
3. Accounting Research Bulletins of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) Committee on Accounting Procedure

GASB 62 does not have any impact on the **Municipality**'s financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*. This Statement provides financial reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources.

GASB Statement No. 64 ("GASB 64") Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 53 was issued in June 2011. The objective of this Statement is to clarify whether an effective hedging relationship continues after the replacement of a swap counterparty or a swap counterparty's credit support provider. This statement sets forth criteria that establish when the effective hedging relationship continues and hedge accounting should continue to be applied. The requirements of Statement No. 64 are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2011 and were adopted the **Municipality** effective July 1, 2012 with no significant impact on the financial statements.

continue

23. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS – continuation

GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities.* This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as revenues and expenses. The adoption of this statement require that debt issuance costs be recognized as an expenses in the period incurred.

GASB Statement No. 66, *Technical Corrections—2012—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and No. 62*. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for a governmental financial reporting entity by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from the issuance of two pronouncements, Statements No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, and No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements. GASB 66 does not have any impact on the **Municipality**'s financial statements.

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

As per Act Number 18 of 2014 was created the "Law of Municipal Administration Fund (MAF)" to establish a special fund called the Municipal Administration, authorize municipalities to pledge the funds deposited in the Local Government Fund to which they are to secure the repayment of any loan , bond , note or other evidence of indebtedness , which are the source of repayment funds deposited in the Special Fund and to meet any expenditure budget of the municipality and the municipality any activity or project, authorize the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico to make disbursements for purposes set out in this Act.

This measure is intended, first, to strengthen the financial capacity of the Corporation Tax Fund of Puerto Rico (COFINA, by Spanish acronyms), established under Law No. 91-2006, as amended, known as the "Law Fund of Sales and Usage Taxes", adjusting the sales and usage taxes (SUT) by increasing the state portion to 6.0% while the municipal SUT is reduced to 1.0%, effective February 1, 2014.

Through this legislation a mechanism under which the SUT collections entitled to receive the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico each fiscal year, after complying with the deposits in the Tax Fund requires by Act No. 91-2006, shall be deposited in a special fund created for the benefit of, and assigned to the municipalities. This special fund is called the "Local Government Fund" ("LGF"), which will be guarded by the Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico.

Also, on February 1, 2014 was enacted the Act No. 19 that creates the Municipal Financing Corporation (COFIM, by Spanish acronyms). The COFIM, attached to the Government Development Bank (GDB), with the power to issue bonds or use other mechanisms to pay or refinance debt incurred by municipalities, the payment of principal and interest is backed by the municipal SUT.

In addition, create the Redemption Fund of COFIM, to which the resources of the existing Municipal Fund Redemption will be transferred effective February 1, 2014, and facilitated the distribution of funds from the Municipal Redemption Fund, the Municipal Development Fund and the Municipal Improvement Fund. Provides that the first proceeds of the municipal SUT of 1% shall be collected by the Treasury Department and deposited directly into the Redemption Fund of COFIM. Provides that bonds and notes issued by the COFIM be payable and secured by the pledge of a fixed amount, or municipal SUT corresponding to a fixed rate of 0.3% has been collected during the previous fiscal year, whichever is greater.

In preparing these financial statements, the **Municipality** has evaluated significant transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through March 17, 2014, the date the financial statements were issued. Based on such analysis, no additional transaction need to be recorded or disclosed.

END OF NOTES

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) (See Accompanying Notes)	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2012	**$ 104,781**	**$ 104,781**	**$ 104,781**	**$ -**
Resources (Inflows):				
Property Taxes	943,726	944,216	943,726	(490)
Volume of Business Taxes	331,500	383,621	409,147	25,526
Sales and Usage Taxes	250,500	361,195	361,403	208
Intergovernmental Revenues	8,731,636	8,953,169	8,969,679	16,510
Construction Excise Taxes	96,000	403,313	404,047	734
Rent	15,000	49,135	54,070	4,935
Miscellaneous	270,000	1,063,020	1,084,362	21,342
Total Resources (Inflows)	**10,638,362**	**12,157,669**	**12,226,434**	**68,765**
Amounts Available for Appropriation	10,743,143	12,262,450	12,331,215	68,765
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Mayor and Municipal Legislature	717,265	978,685	977,583	1,102
General Government	4,009,831	3,955,209	4,002,826	(47,617)
Public Safety	878,573	790,937	790,937	-
Public Works	2,208,544	3,327,197	3,321,875	5,322
Culture and Recreation	729,333	706,249	706,237	12
Health and Sanitation	518,499	479,142	479,140	2
Solid Waste Disposal	190,000	152,700	124,675	28,025
Human Services and Welfare	270,371	366,874	366,869	5
Public Instruction	800,000	963,128	989,653	(26,525)
Capital Outlays	47,600	49,266	49,266	-
Transfers to Other Funds	268,346	388,282	325,452	62,830
Total Charges to Appropriations	10,638,362	12,157,669	12,134,513	23,156
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2013	**$ 104,781**	**$ 104,781**	**$ 196,702**	**$ 91,921**

The accompanying Notes to Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this schedule.

1. Budgetary Reporting

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund is presented as Required Supplementary Information in accordance with GASB Accounting Standard Codification Section 1700, *The Budget and Budgetary Accounting*. Formal and legal budgetary control is based upon major classes of expenditures known as functions.

2. Explanation of Differences Between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures

	General Fund
Sources/Inflows of Resources:	
Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) "Available for Appropriation" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule (See Page 58)	$ 12,331,215
Difference – Budget to GAAP:	
GASB 54 Reclasification of Revenue	17,545
The Fund Balance (Deficit) at the Beginning of Year is a budgetary resource but is not a Current-Year Revenue for financial reporting purposes	(104,781)
Total Revenues as Reported on the Statement of Governmental Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (See Page 20)	$ 12,243,979
Uses/Outflows of Resources:	
Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) "Total Charges to Appropriation" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule (See Page 58)	$ 12,134,513
Difference – Budget to GAAP:	
Non budgetary expenditures (expenditures reclasification GASB 54)	12,055
Encumbrances for supplies and equipment ordered but not received are reported in the year the order is placed for budgetary reporting purposes	(327,761)
Payments of encumbrances of prior year that are expenditures for financial reporting purposes but are not outflows for budgetary purposes	565,889
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes	(325,452)
Total Expenditures as Reported on the Statement of Governmental Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (See Page 20)	$ 12,059,244

END OF THIS SECTION

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Line Ited No. Assets		Value
	Current Assets - Cash:	
111	Cash - Unrestricted	$ 81,564
113	Cash - Other Restricted	17,798
100	**Total Cash**	**99,362**
150	**Total Current Assets**	**99,362**
	Fixed Assets:	
164	Furniture, Equipment & Machinery - Adeministration	33,414
166	Accumulated Depreciation	(6,136)
160	**Total Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation**	**27,278**
180	**Total Non-Current Assets**	**27,278**
190	**Total Assets**	**$ 126,640**
Liabilities and Equity		
	Current Liabilities:	
312	Accounts Payable <=90 Days	$ 5,005
310	**Total Current Liabilities**	**5,005**
300	**Total Liabilities**	**5,005**
	Equity:	
508.1	Net Investment in Capital Assets	27,278
511.1	Restricted Net Position	17,798
512.1	Unrestricted Net Position	76,559
513	**Total Equity / Net Position**	**121,635**
600	**Total Liabilities and Equity / Net Position**	**$ 126,640**

The accompanying Notes to Financial Data Schedule are an integral part of this Supplementary Information.

Line Ited No.		Value
Revenues		
70600	HUD PHA Operating Grants	$ 233,926
70700	**Total Fee Revenues**	**233,926**
70000	**Total Revenues**	**233,926**
Expenses		
	Administrative:	
91100	Administrative Salaries	17,524
91500	Employee Benefit Contributions - Administrative	4,671
91600	Office Expense	8,590
91900	Other	658
91000	**Total Operating - Administrative**	**31,443**
96900	**Total Operating Expenses**	**31,443**
97000	**Excess of Operating Revenue over Operating Expenses**	**202,483**
97300	Housing Assitance Payments	208,586
97400	Depreciation Expense	4,091
90000	**Total Expenses**	**244,120**
97000	**Excess (Deficiency) of Total Revenue over (under) Total Expenses**	**$ (10,194)**
	Memo Account Information:	
*110030	Beginning Equity	$ 131,829
*11170	Administrative Fee Equity	$ 103,837
*11180	Housing Assistance Payments Equity	$ 17,798
*11190	Unit Months Available	564
*11210	Number of Unit Months Leased	555

The accompanying Notes to Financial Data Schedule are an integral part of this Supplementary Information.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Financial Data Schedule (FDS) includes the Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers federal program activities of the **Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico** (**Municipality**). The information in the FDS is presented in accordance with the requirements of *HUD's Uniform Financial Reporting Standards for HUD Housing Programs*. Because the FDS 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Assets, Liabilities, Net Assets, Revenues and Expenses reported on the FDS, are reported on the full accrual basis of accounting. They are recognized following the *HUD's Uniform Financial Reporting Standards for HUD Housing Programs.*

3. RELATIONSHIP TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets are presented in the **Municipality**'s Statement of Net Position. Revenues and Expenses are reported in the Statement of Activities.

END OF NOTES

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PART II

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND REPORTS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS AND OMB CIRCULAR A-133

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FEDERAL GRANTOR / PASS THROUGH GRANTOR / PROGRAM OR CLUSTER TITLE	FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER	FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
U.S. Department of Agriculture:			
Pass-Through Puerto Rico Department – Administration for the Childhood Care and Integral Development:			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	CCC-252	$ 601,132
Pass-Through USDA-Rural Development:			
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	10.766	63-007-690660065	250,665
Total U. S. Department of Agriculture			851,797
U.S. Department of Justice:			
Pass-Through Puerto Rico Office for Public Security:			
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710		9,849
Total U. S. Department of Justice			9,849
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:			
Direct Program:			
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers Program	14.871		240,029
Pass-Through State – Office of the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs:			
Community Development Block Grant/States Program (SBGP) and Non Entitlements Grants in Hawaii (Stated Administered Small Cities Program)	14.228	N/AV	862,046
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			1,102,075
U. S. Department of Energy:			
Pass-Through Puerto Rico Energy Affairs Administration:			
ARRA – Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG)	81.128	EEA-FOA-0013A	7,736
Total U.S. Department of Energy			7,736

continue

Federal Grantor / Pass Through Grantor / Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Pass-Through Administration for the Childhood Care and Integral Development:			
Head Start Program	93.600	02-CH-9944/06AD	6,948,383
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			6,948,383
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:			
Pass-Through Puerto Rico Office for Public Security:			
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance	97.036	N/AV	491,660
Total U. S. Department of Homeland Security			491,660
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			**$ 9,411,500**

The accompanying Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this schedule.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activities of the **Municipality of Orocovis, 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 assets 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: Head Start Fund – $6,948,383 and Other Governmental Funds $2,463,117.

END OF NOTES

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CPA DIAZ-MARTINEZ, PSC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the Municipal Legislature
Municipality of Orocovis, 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 Orocovis, Puerto Rico** (**Municipality**), as of and for the fiscal 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 dated March 17, 2014.

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 our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of **Municipality**'s 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 **Municipality**'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 weakness or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weakness. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the **Municipality**'s financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Municipality**'s internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit reformed 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.

CPA Díaz-Martínez, PSC
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants
License Number 12, expires on December 1, 2016

Caguas, Puerto Rico
March 17, 2014

Stamp No. E100013 was affixed to
the original report.

AICPA Governmental Audit Quality Center

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH *OMB CIRCULAR A-133*

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited **Municipality of Orocovis, Puerto Rico** (**Municipality**)'s 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 fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. **Municipality**'s major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditors' Result 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 programs.

Auditor's 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.

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.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Head Start Program

As described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, **Municipality** did not comply with requirements regarding CFDA No. 93.600 Head Start Program, as described in finding number 2013-001 for Reporting. Compliance with such requirement is necessary, in our opinion, for **Municipality** to comply with the requirements applicable to that program.

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Qualified Opinion on Head Start Program

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, **Municipality** complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on Head Start Program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Unmodified Opinion on Each of the Other Major Federal Programs

In our opinion, **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 other major federal programs identified in the Summary of Auditor's Result Section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed other 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 items 2013-002 and 2013-003. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

Municipality's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit are 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 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 control 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.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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 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. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2013-001 to be material weakness.

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. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2013-002 and 2013-003 to be significant deficiencies.

Municipality's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit are 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 compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

CPA Díaz-Martínez, PSC
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants
License Number 12, expires on December 1, 2016

Caguas, Puerto Rico
March 17, 2014

Stamp No. E100014 was affixed to
the original report.

AICPA Governmental Audit Quality Center

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PART III

FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

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SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued:	☒ Unmodified Opinion Modified:	☐ Qualified Opinion ☐ Adverse Opinion ☐ Disclaimer Opinion
Internal control over financial reporting:		
• Material weakness (es) identified?	☐ Yes	☒ No
• Significant deficiency (ies) identified?	☐ Yes	☒ None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	☐ Yes	☒ No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:		
• Material weakness (es) identified?	☒ Yes	☐ No
• Significant deficiency (ies) identified?	☒ Yes	☐ None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for Major Programs:	☒ Unmodified Opinion 14.871 Modified:	☒ Qualified Opinion 93.600 ☐ Adverse Opinion ☐ Disclaimer Opinion
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510 (a) of OMB Circular A-133?	☒ Yes	☐ No

Identification of Major Programs:

CFDA Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
14.871	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers Program
93.600	Head Start Program

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs:	$300,000	
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	☐ Yes	☒ No

continue

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Our audit disclosed no findings that are required to be reported herein under the *Government Auditing Standards*.

continue

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

FINDING REFERENCE NUMBER	**2013-001**
FEDERAL PROGRAM	**HEAD START PROGRAM (93.600)** **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES** **PASS-THROUGH PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY – ADMINISTRATION FOR THE CHILDHOOD CARE AND INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT**
AWARD NUMBER	**241-2012-000181**
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	**REPORTING**
TYPE OF FINDING	**MATERIAL NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS**
CRITERIA	According to the Grant Agreement, the program shall submit the Close-Out Report to the Pass-Through Agency not later than 20 calendar days following the close date of the program.
CONDITION	During our Reporting test we noted that the **Municipality** submitted the Close-Out Report on July 23, 2013; almost six (6) months after the close of the program year, which is February 28, 2013.
QUESTIONED COSTS	None
INFORMATION TO PROVIDE PROPER PERSPECTIVE	The accounting records were completed on July 2013.
CAUSE	The accounting records were not available and complete with the information needed to prepare the reports on a timely basis.
EFFECT OR POSSIBLE EFFECT	This deficiency might lead to a reduction of funds in subsequent years or other administrative sanctions from the Pass-Through Agency.
RECOMMENDATION	We recommend management to implement immediately proper internal controls in order to assure that the accounting records are complete and reconciled.
RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL'S RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLANNED	We updated our fiscal procedures, SAGE was established as the official accounting system to guarantee that the information complies with federal requirements. Continuous monitoring will be performed to verify that information is available on the designated dates.
IMPLEMENTATION DATE	March 25, 2014
RESPONSIBLE PERSON	Juan Carlos Torres, Head Start Program Director

continue

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

FINDING REFERENCE NUMBER	**2013-002**
FEDERAL PROGRAM	**SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS PROGRAM (CFDA NO. 14.871) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
AWARD NUMBERS	**RQ080**
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	**SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS**
TYPE OF FINDING	**NONCOMPLIANCE AND SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY**
CRITERIA	Code of Federal Regulations, 24 CFR, Subpart K, Section 982.404 (a)(3) states that the PHA must not make any housing assistance payments for a dwelling unit that fails to meet the HQS, unless the owner corrects the defect within the period specified by the PHA and the PHA verifies the correction. If a defect is life threatening, the owner must correct the defect within no more than 24 hours. For other defects, the owner must correct the defect within no more than 30 calendar days (or any PHA-approved extension).
CONDITION	During our Housing Quality Inspections Test, we noted that the time granted for a tenant to correct a deficiency was monitored two (2) days after the thirty (30) calendar days' period established by the regulation.
QUESTIONED COSTS	Not determined.
INFORMATION TO PROVIDE PROPER PERSPECTIVE	**Municipality** is not monitoring the inspections in order to assure compliance with the regulations. This is a systemic deficiency.
CAUSE	**Municipality** didn't have a plan to assure that the visits for the enforcement were made within the required established period.
EFFECT OR POSSIBLE EFFECT	**Municipality** failed to visit the units for which enforcement was required within the 30 calendar days required by the regulation, which leads to housing assistance payments that are not allowed as established by the regulation.
RECOMMENDATION	We recommend management to monitor the enforcement inspections when required, and prepare a schedule of the dates for the visit in order to assure compliance.
RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL'S RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLANNED	Control will be maintained for all inspections made during the year.
IMPLEMENTATION DATE	March 19, 2014
RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL	Francisco Guevara Delgado, Federal Program Director

continue

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

FINDING REFERENCE NUMBER	**2013-003**
FEDERAL PROGRAM	**SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS PROGRAM (CFDA NO. 14.871)** **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
AWARD NUMBERS	**RQ080**
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	**SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS**
TYPE OF FINDING	**NONCOMPLIANCE AND SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY**
CRITERIA	Code of Federal Regulations, 24 CFR, Subpart K, Section 982.405 (a) states that the **Municipality** must inspect the unit leased to a family prior to the initial term of the lease, at least annually during assisted occupancy, and at other times as needed, to determine if the unit meets the Housing Quality Standards.
CONDITION	During our Housing Quality Inspections Test, we noticed that in three (3) files the **Municipality** did not perform annual inspections.
QUESTIONED COSTS	Not determined.
INFORMATION TO PROVIDE PROPER PERSPECTIVE	**Municipality** did not consider that the purpose of the inspections are to assure that the units are in compliance with the Housing Quality Standards, and do not present a danger to the participant.
CAUSE	**Municipality** didn't inspect some units within one year, because they wanted to have all inspections done at the same period of time.
EFFECT OR POSSIBLE EFFECT	**Municipality** failed to inspect some units annually which could have led to payment of HAP to units that didn't meet the Housing Quality Standards.
RECOMMENDATION	We recommend management perform the inspections when required, and prepare a schedule of the anniversary of the inspection to ascertain that the due date is accomplished.
RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL'S RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLANNED	Follow up to all findings resulting from inspections will be performed to comply with program requirements. Personnel will be assigned to perform the inspections.
IMPLEMENTATION DATE	March 19, 2014
RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL	Francisco Guevara Delgado, Federal Program Director

END OF SCHEDULE

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(1) Audit Findings that have been Fully Corrected:

NONE

(2) Audit Findings not Corrected or Partially Corrected:

FISCAL YEAR 2012

Finding Number	**2012-III-01**	**Special Test and Provisions** The **Municipality** used a utility allowance schedule of 2010 for the reexamination.
CFDA Number	14.871	
Questioned Cost	None	
Auditee Comments	Pending of final determination of US Department of Housing and Urban Development.	

FISCAL YEAR 2011

Finding Number	**2011-III-01**	**Davis-Bacon Act** No documentation of procedures performed to verify that wages paid are not less than the prevailing wages.
CFDA Number	93.600 93.708	
Questioned Cost	None	
Auditee Comments	Pending of final determination of the Administration for the Childhood Care and Integral Development of the Puerto Rico Family Department.	

(3) Corrective action taken is significantly different from corrective action previously reported:

NONE

(4) Audit findings is no longer valid:

NONE

END OF SCHEDULE

ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO DE PUERTO RICO
GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL DE OROCOVIS

27 de marzo de 2014

Lic. Carlos M. Santini Rodríguez
Comisionado de Asuntos Municipales
P. O. Box 70167
San Juan PR 00936-8167

Estimado licenciado Santini:

Saludos cordiales desde “”Orocovis, Centro Geográfico y Corazón de Puerto Rico”.

Para su conocimiento y acción correspondiente adjunto una copia encuadernada del Estado Financiero correspondiente a la Auditoría Sencilla del Municipio para el año terminado el 30 de junio de 2013.

Cualquier duda o comentario al respecto no dude en comunicarse a nuestras oficinas, Tel. 787-867-5000, Ext. 2234.

Cordialmente,

Rafael Rivera Rivera
Director de Finanzas

anr

anejo

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